

APPENDIX D
DRAFT MIGRATORY BIRD HABITAT MITIGATION PLAN

DRAFT (September 6, 2013)

MIGRATORY BIRD HABITAT MITIGATION PLAN

Gateway West Transmission Line Project

Prepared for:

Bureau of Land Management

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	Agency Correspondence
	A-1: Preliminary Mitigation Plan Conference Call Notes (June and July 2013)
	A-2: RMP letter to the USFWS (August 1, 2012)
	A-3: USFWS letter to the BLM (September 19, 2012)
	A-4: BLM letter to the RMP (January 18, 2013) and USFWS (January 15, 2013)
	A-5: USFWS Informal Comments on the Draft MBTA Mitigation Plan (May 17, 2013)
	A-6: Notes from Migratory Bird Conservation Plan Conference Call (May 20, 2013),
	A-7: Email from R. Means regarding Wyoming Forest Projects
	A-8: Email from Channing Swan regarding Idaho Forest Projects
Attachment B	Response to USFWS Comments on the Draft MBTA Mitigation Plan
Attachment C	Summary of USFWS-provided Literature on Bird and Species Density
Attachment D	Occurrence, Expected Habitat, Status, and Threats to Migratory Birds of Concern
Attachment E	Seasonal and Spatial Restrictions (taken from Attachment H-2 of Appendix H of the Plan of Development)
Attachment F	Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Regulations
CIC	Construction Inspection Contractor
Companies	Idaho Power Company and Rocky Mountain Power
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPM	Environmental Protection Measure
FO	Field Office
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
kV	kilovolt
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NF	National Forest
NFS	National Forest System
POD	Plan of Development
Project	Gateway West Transmission Line Project
ROW	Right of Way
USFS	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WPBR	white pine blister rust
WWE	West-wide Energy
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this mitigation plan is to provide an understanding among PacifiCorp (doing business as Rocky Mountain Power) and Idaho Power Company (collectively, the Companies), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding the Gateway West Transmission Line Project's (Project) compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

The Companies have worked closely with the applicable land and wildlife management agencies in order to ensure that Project related impacts and mitigation are addressed appropriately. Attachment A (i.e., A-1 through A-7) contains records of the correspondences between Rocky Mountain Power and the applicable agencies.

In a letter dated January 18, 2013 (see Attachment A-4), the BLM noted that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project provides an adequate assessment of migratory bird habitat loss and fragmentation due to Project-related impacts, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The BLM has further noted that Best Management Practices and Environmental Protection Measures (EPMs) are included in the current version of the Project's Plan of Development (POD), and that adherence to the POD will be a Term and Condition found in the BLM's right-of-way (ROW) grant. Therefore, the Project will be in compliance with the intent of the MBTA (i.e., avoiding direct take of a migratory bird) through the avoidance and minimization of direct impacts to migratory birds.

However, the Project will have impacts to habitats that are utilized by migratory birds and, although "take" does not include harassment or destruction of habitat under the MBTA, the BLM has noted that "[i]n order to fully comply with Executive Order 13168...and a supporting Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and USFWS... we must ensure that the preservation and enhancement of migratory bird habitat is satisfactorily addressed before the Gateway West Project can be approved." Therefore, in order to comply with Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-204, which states, "the BLM may find it necessary to advise the applicant that the project proposal cannot be approved without ... additional mitigation, including offsite mitigation", the BLM requested that Companies provide compensatory mitigation for impacts to migratory bird forested habitat.

The Companies have proposed compensatory mitigation for impacts to shrubland/grassland habitats through their mitigation work related to the greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*); information regarding this effort as well as the proposed mitigation can be found in Appendix C and J of the EIS (BLM 2013). The Companies have also proposed compensatory mitigation for impacts to wetland habitats through the requirements of Section 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act (see Section 3.9 of the EIS), and will restore or compensate for all disturbances to agricultural areas (see Section 3.18 of the EIS). As a result, the Companies have proposed compensatory mitigation for Project-related disturbances to most of the areas that could be utilized by migratory birds; however, mitigation for impacts to non-wetland forested and woodland habitats has not been proposed to date. As a result, and in response to the BLM requirement, this document addresses the measures that have been taken to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds, as well as the compensatory mitigation currently proposed to address any impacts to forest/woodland habitats that could not be avoided or minimized.

1 This document reflects ongoing consultation among the Companies, the BLM, the U.S.
2 Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS), and the USFWS; and addresses the BLM
3 Preferred Route for the Project. The USFWS has provided comments on this draft plan
4 (Attachment A-5). These comments, as well as the Companies' responses to these comments
5 can be found in Attachment B. During the review process, the USFWS stated that avian
6 abundance (i.e., the number of individual birds; as opposed to the number of species) could
7 decrease if new edges were created in the naturally dry open forest habitats crossed by the
8 Project. They provided four published papers to support this statement. Attachment C contains
9 the Companies' review of these papers, as well as a determination regarding their relevance to
10 this Project.

11 The Companies have discussed the need for compensatory mitigation for disturbance of forested
12 habitat with the USFS. Based on telephone conversations between Brian King (Rocky Mountain
13 Power Environmental Analyst) and Dennis Duehren (the District Ranger for the Montpelier
14 District) held March 13 and March 15, 2013, the Companies understand that the Forest Service
15 will not require compensatory mitigation for disturbance of forested habitat on National Forest
16 System (NFS) lands. Based on discussions with Walt George (the BLM Project Manager), the
17 Companies further understand that BLM biologists have requested the Companies to consider
18 impacts to lands managed by the BLM as well as private lands in both Wyoming and Idaho.

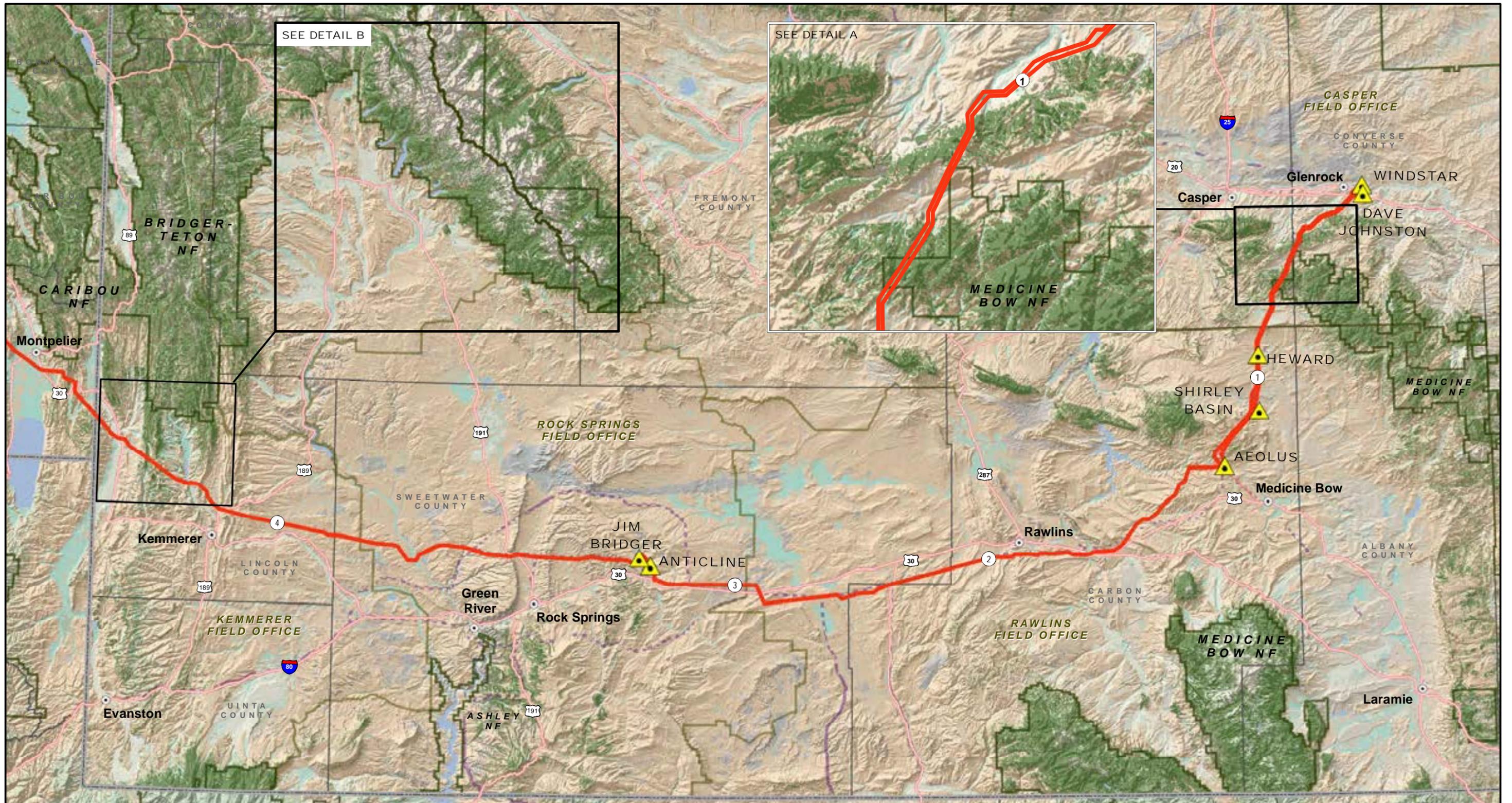
19 The Companies undertook, at risk, advanced design engineering in Segments 1-4. Estimates of
20 impacts to forested habitats along these segments are thus more accurate. Because Segments 5-
21 10 are planned for later construction than Segments 1 through 4, and because there is still
22 substantial controversy over the BLM preferred routes in Segments 5 through 10, no design
23 engineering has been conducted for these segments. The Companies are committed to provide
24 similar compensatory mitigation for impacts in Segments 5 through 10 as for Segments 1
25 through 4. This plan addresses Segments 1 through 4 in detail and outlines the commitments for
26 Segments 5 through 10 that will be developed with full detail once route controversy is resolved
27 and design engineering conducted. Information for Segments 5 through 10 is supplied based on
28 the BLM preferred routes; impacts for the final alignment are unknown but will be close to these
29 estimates.

30 **1.1 Project Description**

31 The Project's POD, which can be found in Appendix B of the Project's EIS (BLM 2013),
32 contains a full description of this Project; however, the following summarizes the project
33 description found in the POD. Figures 1 and 2 provide an overview of the Project as it occurs in
34 Wyoming and Idaho and show the locations of the forested types crossed.

35 Facilities included as part of the Project include:

- 36 • Ten transmission line segments, including their associated access roads, multi- purpose
37 and helicopter fly yards, and other temporary construction ground disturbances;
- 38 • Three proposed substations and expansion or modifications at nine existing substations;
- 39 • Other associated facilities including communication systems and optical fiber regeneration
40 stations, and
- 41 • Access roads and distribution supply lines as needed for proposed substations and optical
42 fiber regeneration stations.



GAP Habitat Class

Agriculture/Disturbed	Shrublands
Water	Grasslands
Sparse/Barren	Riparian
Forest/Woodlands	

Project Features

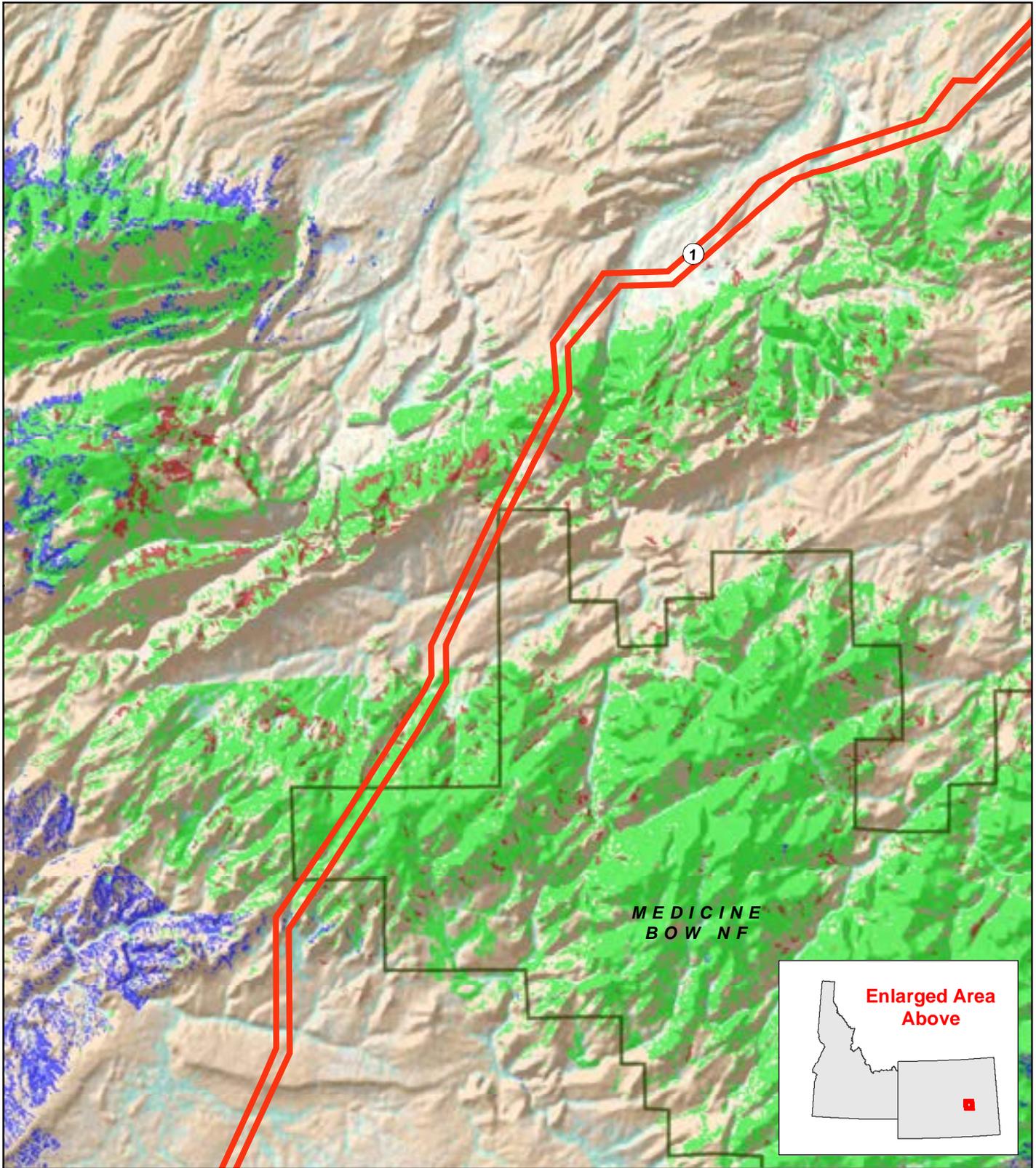
Substation Location
BLM Preferred Route
West Wide Energy Corridor (WVEC)

Administrative

City, Town
Major Road
USFS District Boundary
BLM Field Office Boundary
County Boundary



Gateway West Transmission Line Project in Wyoming
FIGURE 1



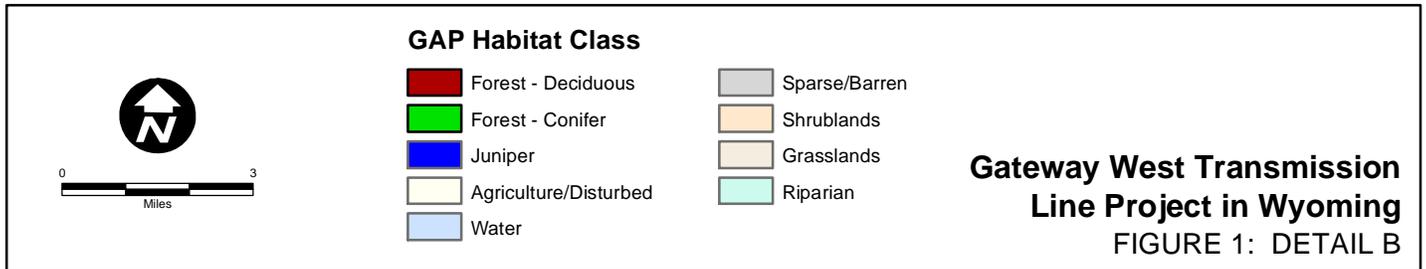
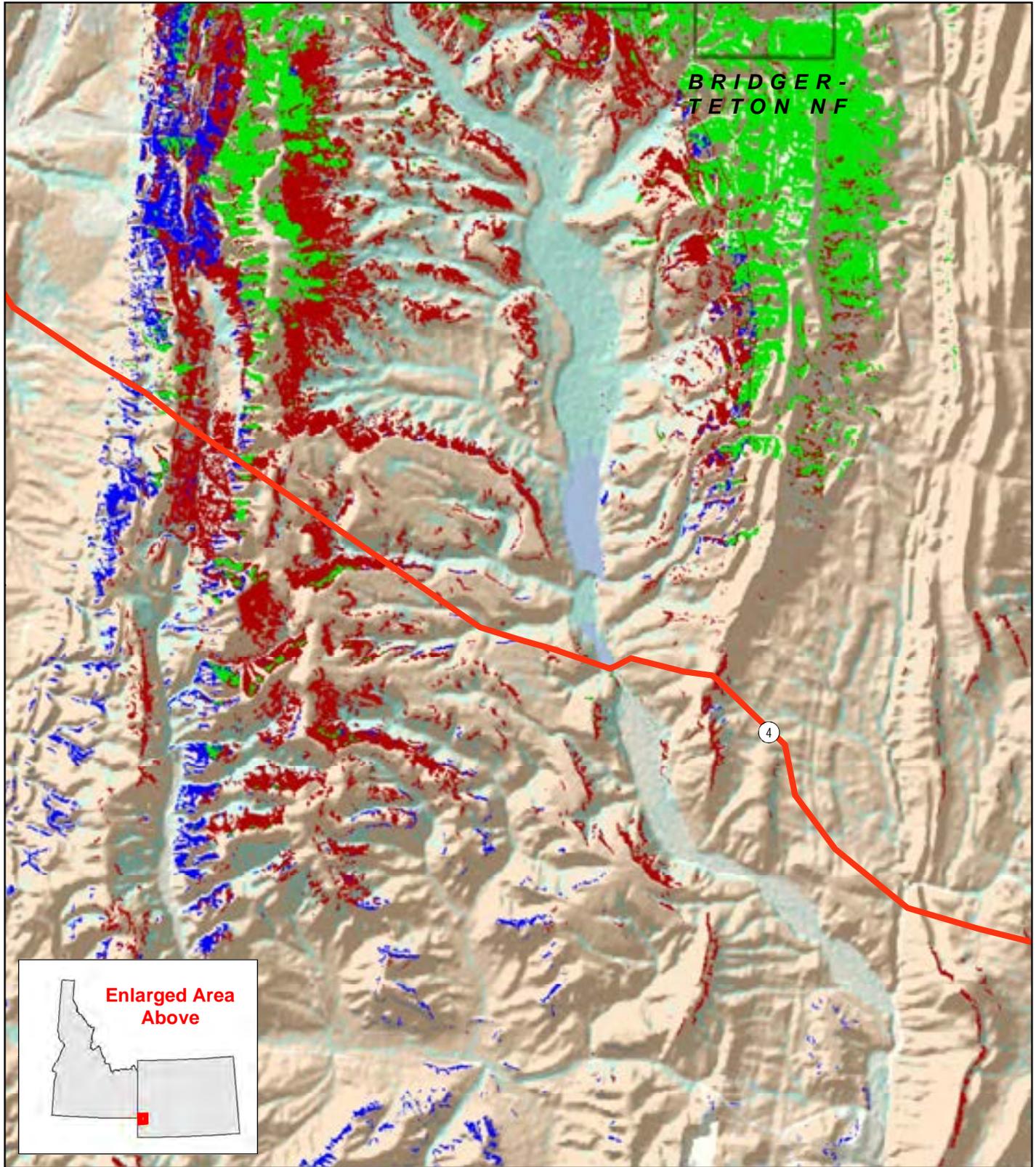
MEDICINE
BOW NF

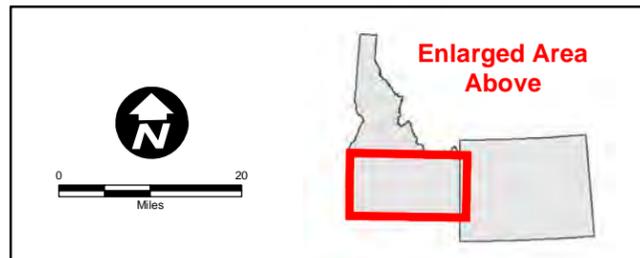
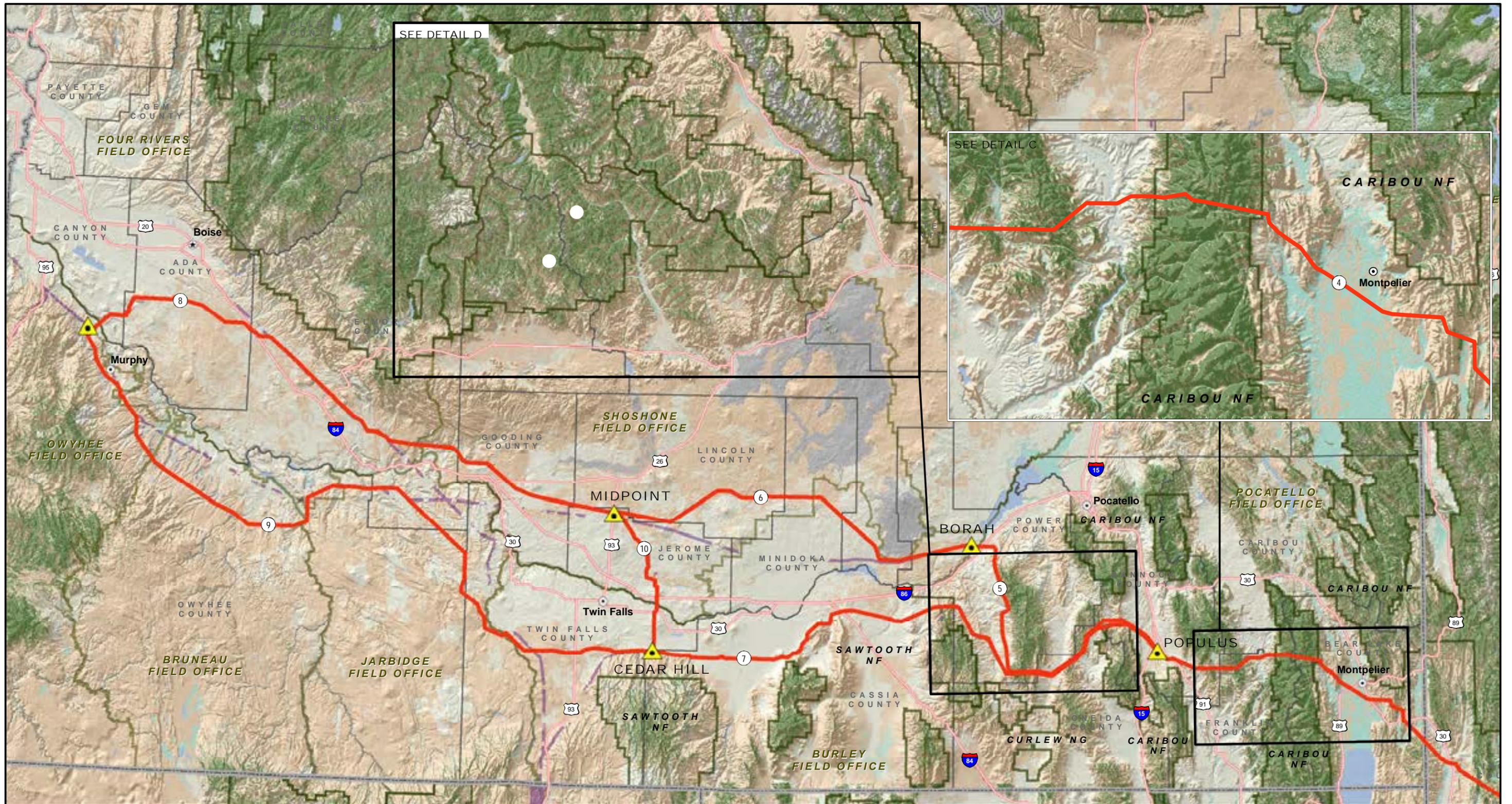


GAP Habitat Class

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Forest - Deciduous |  Sparse/Barren |
|  Forest - Conifer |  Shrublands |
|  Juniper |  Grasslands |
|  Agriculture/Disturbed |  Riparian |
|  Water | |

**Gateway West Transmission
Line Project in Wyoming**
FIGURE 1: DETAIL A





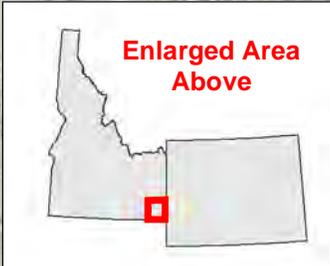
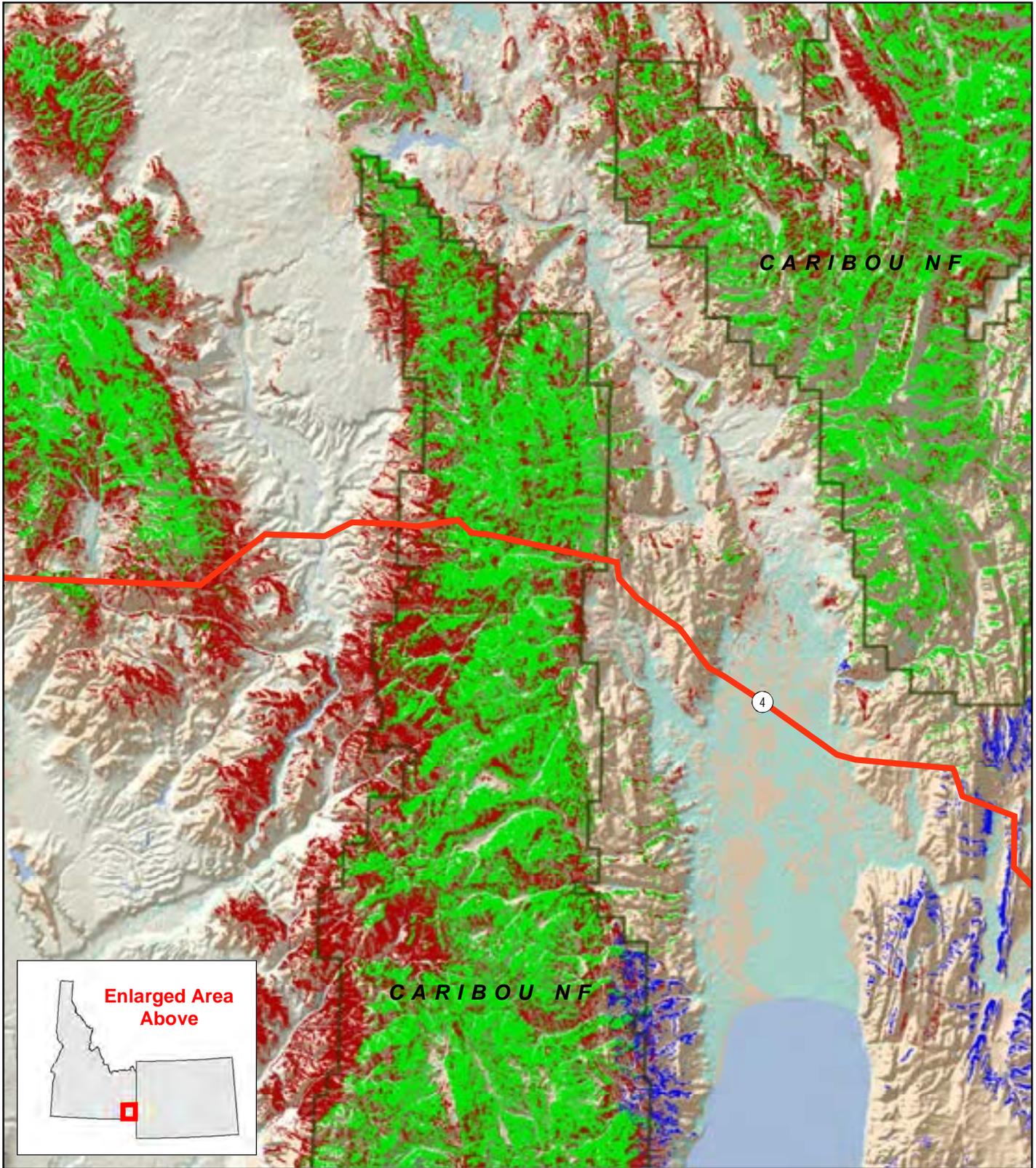
GAP Habitat Class	
	Agriculture/Disturbed
	Water
	Sparse/Barren
	Forest/Woodlands
	Shrublands
	Grasslands
	Riparian

Project Features	
	Substation Location
	BLM Preferred Route
	West Wide Energy Corridor (WVEC)

Administrative	
	City, Town
	Major Road
	USFS District Boundary
	BLM Field Office Boundary
	County Boundary

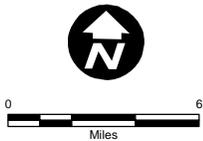


Gateway West Transmission Line Project in Idaho
FIGURE 2

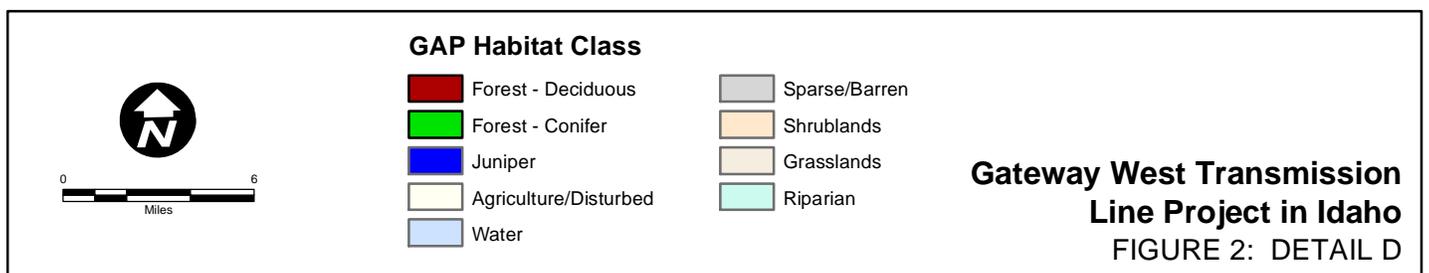
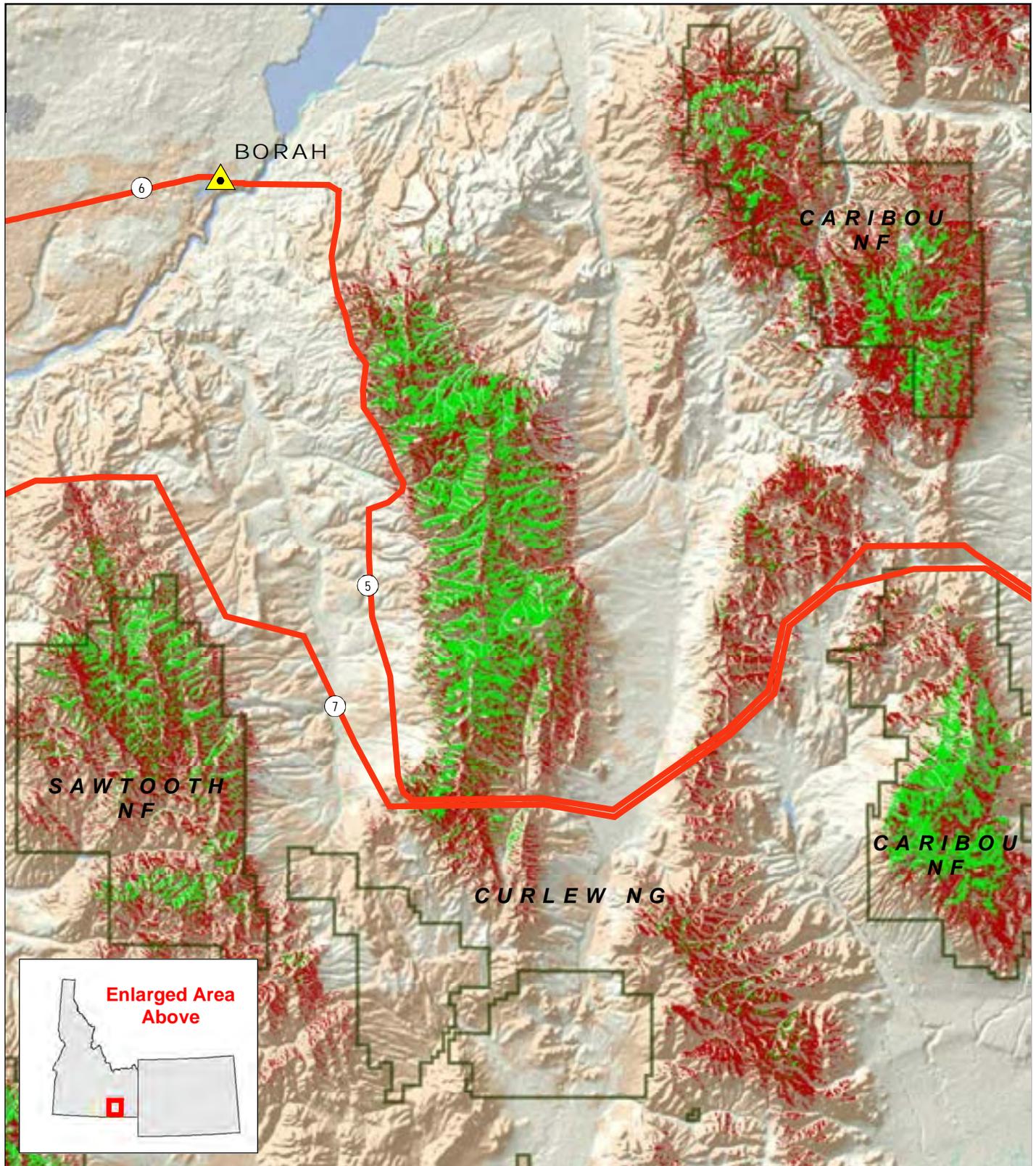


GAP Habitat Class

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Forest - Deciduous |  Sparse/Barren |
|  Forest - Conifer |  Shrublands |
|  Juniper |  Grasslands |
|  Agriculture/Disturbed |  Riparian |
|  Water | |



**Gateway West Transmission
Line Project in Idaho**
FIGURE 2: DETAIL C



1.1.1 Project Segments

The Gateway West Project is composed of 10 segments of high-voltage transmission lines that will run between proposed or existing substations. The Project starts near Glenrock, Wyoming at the Windstar Substation and Dave Johnston Power Plant. In general, Segment 1W(a) follows or parallels the West-wide Energy (WWE) corridor and an existing 230-kilovolt (kV) line. This 230-kV line is the proposed route for reconstruction as Segment 1W(c). Both lines, designed for steel H-frames, will terminate at the proposed Aeolus Substation. The Project then proceeds as one single-circuit lattice tower 500-kV line from Aeolus to Populus Substation through Segments 2, 3, and 4. The interconnection from Anticline to the neighboring existing substation at the Jim Bridger Power Plant (i.e., Segment 3A) includes 5.5 miles of steel H-frame 345-kV single-circuit line. At Populus, the Gateway West Project splits into two lattice tower single-circuit 500-kV roughly parallel paths (this split has been proposed because of the need to serve loads along the way and also to increase reliability). Segments 5, 6, and 8 follow a more northerly route toward the Hemingway Substation, near Melba, Idaho, through the Borah and Midpoint Substations, while Segments 7 and 9 travel a more southerly route through the Cedar Hill Substation to Hemingway. Segment 10 provides an interconnection between the Cedar Hill and Midpoint Substations and also provides an interconnection between the more northerly and more southerly routes.

The total length of the BLM-Preferred Route for all segments requiring new transmission line construction is approximately 1,000 miles. The ROW width requested for the transmission line is 125 feet for single-circuit 230-kV segments, 150 feet for the 345-kV segment, and 250 feet for single-circuit 500-kV segments.

1.1.2 Access Roads

During construction, vehicular access will be required to each structure. New access roads will be constructed and existing roads widened as needed to provide a 14-foot-wide travel way. Roads not required for operations will be restored to their original condition or left as is, depending on landowner/land management agency requirements. Exact locations for roads will be developed during the detailed design phase. The preliminary design has provided indicative locations for roads and laydown yards along the entire ROW. These indicative locations have been used in geographic information system (GIS) analysis to develop the “disturbance footprint” of the Project (see Section 1.1.5). Although the vast majority of the access roads to be used by the Project will be within the ROW requested, some access roads will be outside the ROW.

Multi-purpose yards and fly yards would be utilized during construction of the Project for storage as well as staging of construction. Exact locations for yards will be developed during the detailed design phase, but preliminary design has provided indicative locations for roads and laydown yards along the entire ROW. These indicative locations have been used in GIS to contribute to the development of the “disturbance footprint” for the Project (see Section 1.1.5). While most of the fly yards to be used by the Project would be within the requested ROW, most multi-purpose yards and some fly yards would be outside the ROW. Multi-purpose yards and fly yards are temporary disturbances or temporary uses of areas already developed for storage or other industrial uses.

1.1.3 Construction, Operation, and Maintenance

The installation of transmission structures requires preparation of each site where a structure will be installed, including vegetation removal and grading to obtain a relatively flat surface for the operation of the large cranes used to install the structures. Then, either the directly embedded H-frame structure holes need to be drilled or excavated to accept the two poles of each structure, drilled concrete piers are developed for each of three poles for angle structures for the 345-kV structures, or else four foundations for each of the four legs of the lattice steel towers must be established (see Appendix B of the EIS for details regarding the ranges of foundation sizes, depths, and amounts of concrete needed for each structure type; BLM 2013). After the holes are dug for H-frame installation or the foundations completed for the lattice steel towers, the structures are brought to the site either by truck or by helicopter. If ground transportation is used, cranes will be employed for lifting and installing the structures. Structures are assembled at fly yards if helicopters are used. After the structures are assembled and in place, the conductors and the overhead ground wires will be strung from structure to structure. This is generally accomplished using a helicopter but may be conducted from the ground if the associated access road travels directly between the structures.

The Companies have prepared Project-specific operations and maintenance policies and procedures designed to meet the requirements of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), and the state public utility commissions, while remaining in compliance with the applicable codes and standards with respect to maintaining the reliability of the electrical system. Operations and maintenance activities include transmission line patrols, climbing inspections, tower and wire maintenance, insulator washing in selected areas as needed, and service roads repairs. Periodic inspection and maintenance is a key part of operating and maintaining the electrical system.

1.1.4 Vegetation Management

The Project's Reclamation Plan (Appendix D of the POD) and the Operations, Maintenance, and Emergency Response Plan (Appendix R of the POD) contain a full description of measures that would be taken during reclamation as well as vegetation maintenance; however, the following summarizes the relevant measures from these plans.

During construction, the work areas would be cleared to the extent needed to safely complete the work, which may include vegetation removal or mowing. Work areas would be revegetated after the initial construction is completed. The recovery of vegetation following construction would vary by plant community type desired following construction (i.e., low-growing vegetation maintained in the ROW for safety). For example, forested and woodland areas could take 50 to 100 years to reach mature conditions.

Overstory vegetation in a forest physically protects understory plants, stabilizes the soil, and provides vertical structure adding diversity to the plant community. Removal of this vegetation shifts the community into an earlier successional stage, changing both its structure (reducing vertical structure) as well as the dominant species. Removal of mature forest by the Project would result in conversion to a younger, less complex forest (i.e., fewer canopy levels). Additionally, tree clearing opens the forest canopy, creating growing conditions that favor shade-intolerant species. The presence of a mature forest canopy also influences microclimate conditions such as soil moisture and temperature, which can be altered when overstory shading is reduced.

1 The effects of a transmission line crossing shrub-steppe and other low vegetation are generally
2 minor, beyond the localized impacts of structure installation and the construction of roads and
3 other facilities, because the surrounding vegetation is low-growing (i.e., the existing low-
4 growing vegetation would be maintained, thus minimizing changes to vegetation community
5 structure or composition and other functional values). However, in forested areas, the entire
6 ROW would be cleared of trees tall enough to endanger the line. Therefore, in forested
7 environments, due to the removal of this vertical structure, there would be greater changes in
8 vegetation community structure and composition than in non-forested environments. When
9 conductor ground clearance is greater than 50 feet (e.g., where the conductor line crosses a
10 canyon or ravine), the trees and shrubs would remain, provided they do not violate minimum
11 clearance thresholds. If the clearance between the transmission line and the ground is at least
12 100 feet and clearance between the mature vegetation is at least 50 feet, then the trees would not
13 need to be cleared. The vertical clearance limits in forested environments are illustrated in
14 Figure 3.

15 Maintenance of the ROW would involve the use of Integrated Vegetation Management to
16 establish sustainable plant communities on the ROW that are compatible with the electric
17 facilities (i.e., stable, low-growing plant ecotypes that reduce fire risk and maintain safe access to
18 the line and associated facilities). Integrated Vegetation Management may involve use of
19 manual control methods, mechanical control methods, chemical controls, biological controls, or
20 cultural controls, such as taking advantage of seed banks of native, compatible species.

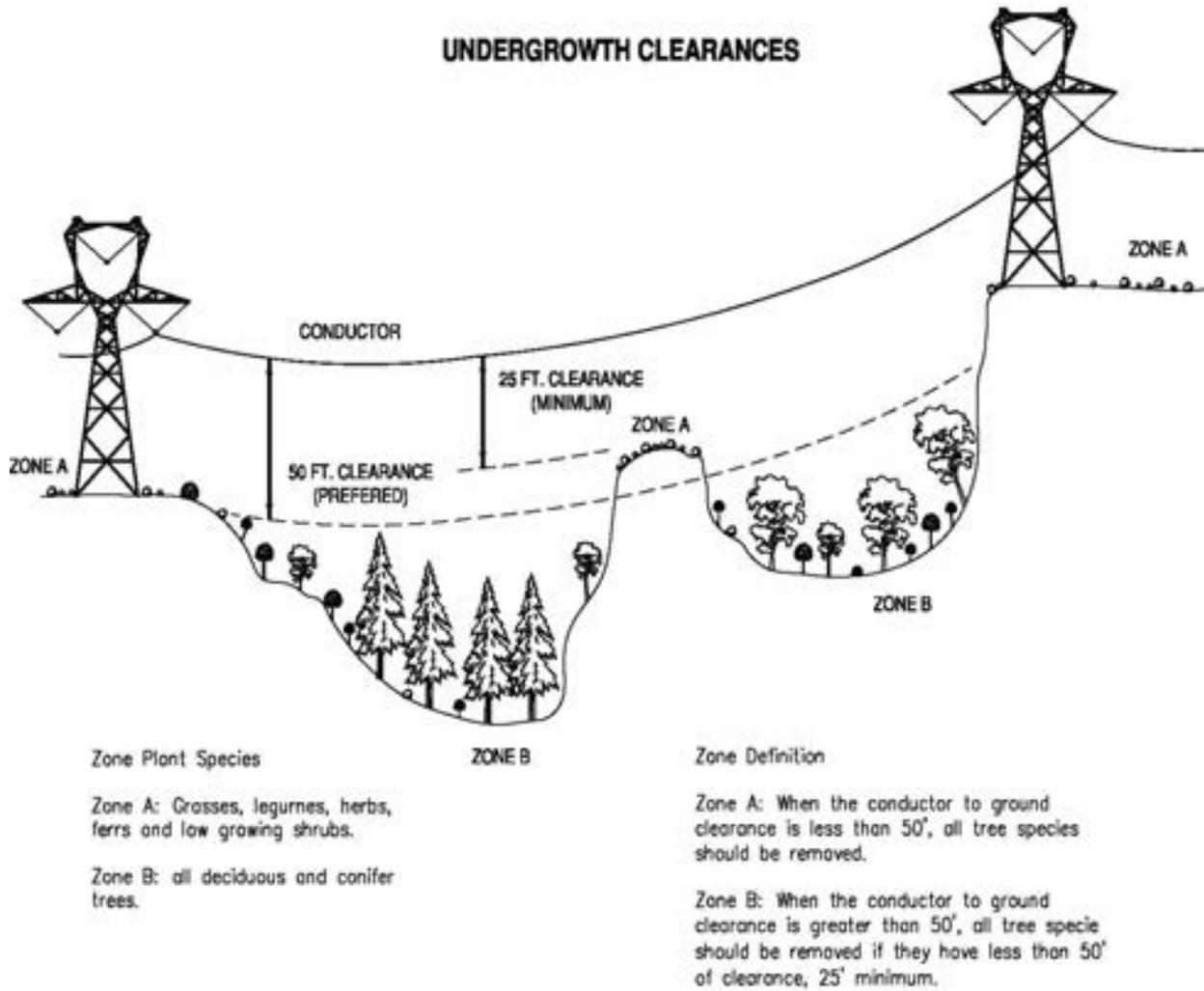
21 Under Integrated Vegetation Management, the ROW would be divided horizontally into two
22 zones, each with different levels of vegetation maintenance (Figure 4). Approximately half of
23 the ROW would fall in each zone, as shown on the following illustration. Descriptions of the
24 zones are provided below:

- 25 • **The wire zone.** A linear zone under the wires, and extending 10 feet beyond them, would
26 have all trees removed, except where terrain is such that there would be more than 50 feet
27 between the tree tops and the conductors. This may occur where conductors span a valley
28 or canyon,
- 29 • **The border zone.** A zone on each side of the wire zone to the edge of the ROW, which
30 would be maintained to exclude vegetation more than 25 feet tall. Where terrain is such
31 that the conductors span a valley or canyon, the border zone would be maintained to
32 prevent trees from growing up that could fall or drop branches onto the conductors at
33 maturity.

34 Vegetation management would be conducted every 3 to 10 years, depending on conditions such
35 as topography, vegetation types and growth rates, and the potential for vegetation to interfere
36 with safe operation of the line prior to the next clearing cycle. Forested vegetation types would
37 undergo vegetation management on a regular cycle.

38 While access roads constructed for the Project would be allowed and encouraged to revegetate,
39 the vegetation (grass and shrubs) would be kept low because maintenance and inspection
40 personnel would need to access the transmission structures periodically during the life of the
41 Project. For normal maintenance, an 8-foot-wide portion would be used and vehicles would
42 drive directly over the vegetation. The full width of the access road would be used for access by
43 larger vehicles during non-routine maintenance.

1



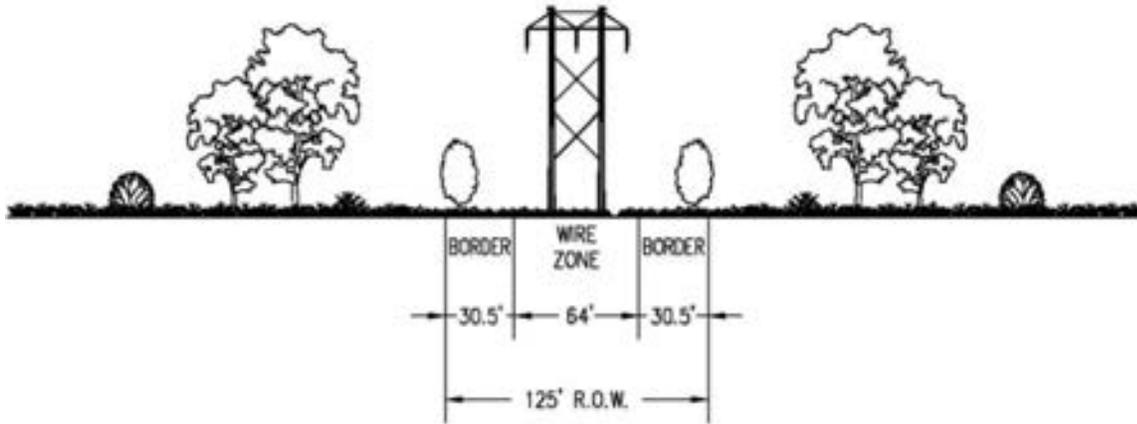
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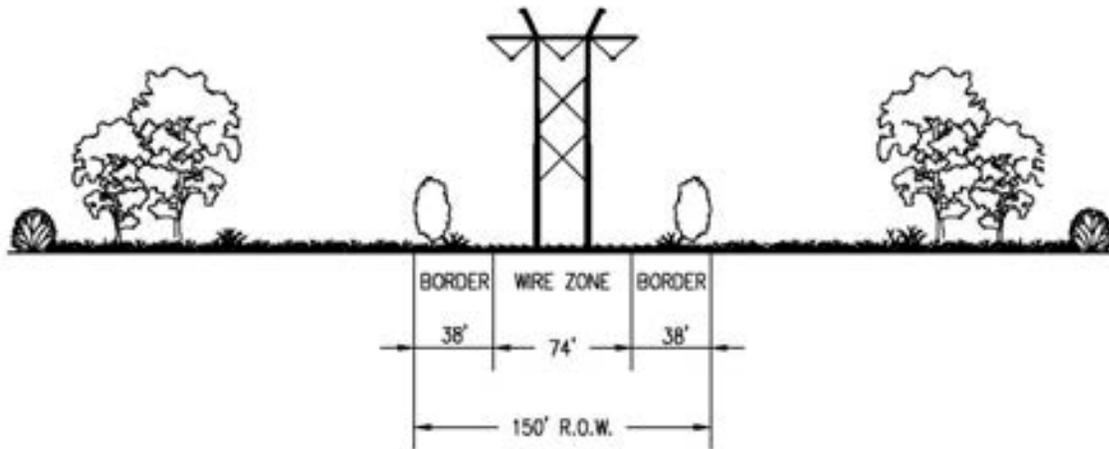
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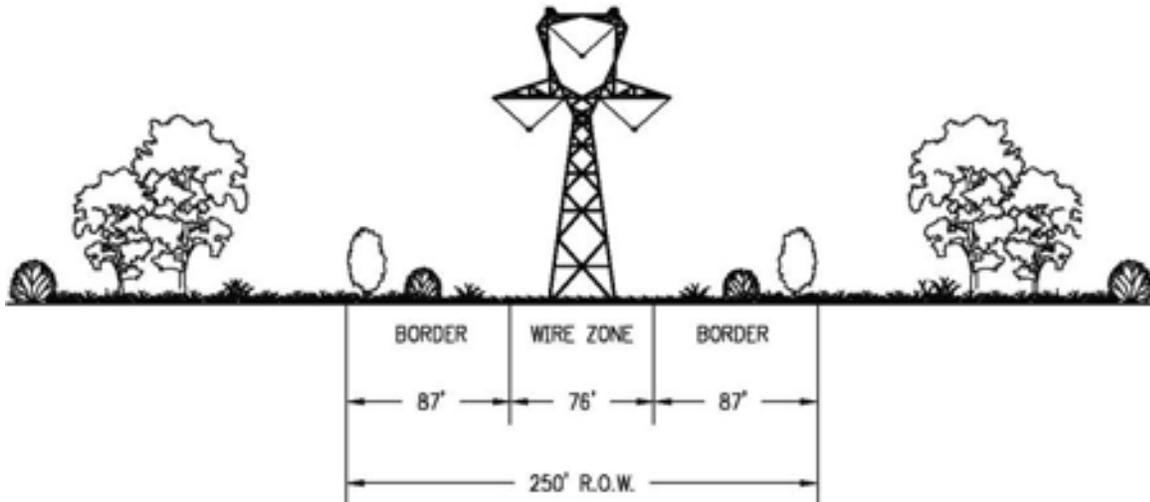
Figure 3. Vegetation Management Based on Tree Height



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3

4

5

6

Figure 4. ROW Integrated Vegetation Management Zones for 230-kV (top), 345-kV (middle), and 500-kV (bottom) Lines

1.1.5 Disturbance Footprint

The Project's disturbance footprint would be associated with the construction of tower structures, fly yards, multi-purpose yards, pulling/tensioning sites, regeneration sites, substations, and access roads. These Project components are discussed below; however, see Appendix B of the POD for more details regarding these components (BLM 2013).

On average, the 230-kV H-frame tower structures would be spaced approximately 800 feet apart¹, and each tower would be approximately 60 to 90 feet tall. Construction of each tower structure would result in approximately 0.43 acre of disturbance, of which, 0.01 acre would be permanently disturbed².

On average, the 345-kV H-frame tower structures would be spaced approximately 800 feet apart, and each tower would be approximately 80 to 110 feet tall. Construction of each tower structure would result in approximately 0.52 acre of disturbance, of which, 0.01 acre would be permanently disturbed.

On average, the 500-kV lattice tower structures would be spaced between 1,200 and 1,300 feet apart, and each tower would be approximately 145 to 180 feet tall. Construction of each tower structure would result in approximately 1.43 acre of disturbance, of which, 0.06 acre would be permanently disturbed.

Use of fly yards would disturb approximately 5 acres of land during construction, while multi-purpose yards would disturb approximately 30 acres during construction, with no permanent impacts during operation (i.e., all impacts would be temporary). Individual pulling/tensioning sites would disturb approximately 1.7 acres along the 230-kV portion of the Project, 2.1 acres along the 230-kV portion, and 3.4 acres along the 230-kV portion. No substations or regeneration sites would be constructed in forested habitats; therefore, no impacts to forested areas would occur as a result of substations or regeneration sites.

During construction, vehicular access would be required to each structure. Typically, access to the transmission line ROW and tower sites requires a 14-foot-wide travel way for straight sections of road and a 16- to 20-foot-wide travel way at corners to facilitate safe movement of equipment and vehicles. Permanent access roads would be maintained at an 8-foot-wide width (i.e., a 2-track road). For the impact assessment, a width of 26 feet was used as a conservative estimate of the construction disturbance width for new/improved access roads (i.e., approximately 3 acres a mile) to account for changes in topography and levels of disturbance throughout the project.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA (50 Code of Regulations [CFR] 10.13) protects listed migratory and resident birds³ (and their parts, nests, and eggs) that occur in North America. Migratory birds include species that nest in the United States and Canada during the spring and summer, and that migrate south

¹ Based on a reasonable estimate from preliminary engineering.

² Permanent disturbance estimated based on size of structures and a reasonable distance around each to allow for annual ground inspection and the vegetation control needed to allow for safety and inspection

³ The term "migratory birds" used throughout the document includes not only birds that migrate through the United States, but all resident birds protected under the MBTA as well.

1 to warmer regions of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean
2 Islands during the fall and winter. There are 1,007 species listed for protection under the act as
3 currently amended (March 1, 2010), including all birds native to North America.

4 The MBTA prohibits the take, possession, or transportation of any migratory bird or any part,
5 nest, or egg of a migratory bird. “Take” in the MBTA is defined as “pursue, hunt, shoot, wound,
6 kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt any of these acts” (50 CFR 10.12). Under the MBTA,
7 take does not include harassment or destruction of habitat, nor disturbance of individual birds.
8 The Project activity most likely to result in take of migratory birds is the potential to “wound” or
9 “kill” individual birds or their eggs through destruction of active nests during construction.

10 Federal guidance documents regarding the MBTA that are applicable to this Project, include the
11 following:

- 12 • Executive Order (EO) 13186;
- 13 • The April 2010 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the USFWS and the
14 BLM; and
- 15 • An Instructional Memorandum for Wyoming BLM (WY-IM-2013-5) addressing
16 implementation of the MOU for BLM in Wyoming.

17 The priorities set forth in these documents that are applicable to the Project are summarized
18 below and were used by the Companies to guide this mitigation plan.

19 **2.2 Executive Order 13186**

20 EO 13186, issued January 10, 2001, is a presidential directive for executive departments and
21 federal agencies to take certain actions to further implement the MBTA. It required federal
22 agencies to develop a MOU with USFWS that promotes the conservation of migratory bird
23 populations, and established a Council for the Conservation of Migratory Birds to oversee the
24 implementation of the executive order. EO 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory
25 birds as well as their habitat, with an emphasis on the following measures:

- 26 • Avoid and minimize adverse impacts on migratory bird resources;
- 27 • Restore and enhance the habitat of migratory birds;
- 28 • Ensure that environmental analyses evaluate the effects of federally approved actions on
29 migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern;
- 30 • Minimize the intentional take of species of concern;
- 31 • Identify where incidental take that is reasonably attributable to federally approved actions
32 is having or is likely to have a measurable, negative effect on migratory bird populations,
33 focusing first on species of concern, priority habitats, and key risk factors; and
- 34 • Inventory and monitor bird habitat and populations to the extent feasible in order to
35 facilitate decisions about the need and effectiveness of conservation efforts.

36 **2.3 USFWS and BLM 2010 MOU**

37 Per EO 13186, USFWS and BLM entered into a MOU in 2010 to promote the conservation of
38 migratory bird populations (BLM and USFWS 2010). The MOU directs BLM to evaluate the
39 effects of its actions on migratory birds through the National Environmental Policy Act process,

1 and identify where take may have a measurable, negative effect on migratory bird populations,
2 focusing on species of concern, priority habitats, and key risk factors. Where take is expected,
3 BLM shall coordinate with USFWS and develop conservation measures to minimize, reduce, or
4 avoid incidental take, and monitor the effectiveness of these conservation measures.

5 **2.4 BLM IM-WY-2013-005**

6 On October 31, 2012, the Wyoming State Director published IM-WY-2013-005, which provides
7 interim direction to Wyoming State BLM offices until national direction regarding the
8 implementation of the MOU between BLM and the USFWS is issued. That Instructional
9 Memorandum provided that “For permitted activities, if voluntary or applicant committed
10 measures are not adequate to insure that known risks can be mitigated or minimized and MBTA
11 violations are likely to occur, then BLM shall apply stipulations or conditions of approval that
12 will ensure that actions are in compliance with MBTA, EO 13186, and the MOU between BLM
13 and USFWS.”

14 **2.5 The Companies’ Conclusions**

15 There is nothing in any of these regulations that obligate the Companies to provide compensatory
16 mitigation for impacts to migratory bird habitat. In a letter to the USFWS dated August 1, 2012
17 (Attachment A-2), Rocky Mountain Power stated:

18 *Because PacifiCorp has implemented and will continue to implement a high standard for avian*
19 *protection, the company believes that these efforts already meet or exceed the bird conservation goals*
20 *identified in EO 13186 and related interagency MOUs. PacifiCorp’s APP will be applied towards*
21 *the Project as applicable. ...the Proponents already implement extensive measures related to*
22 *migratory bird conservation and have demonstrated compliance with federal migratory bird laws,*
23 *including MBTA, Eagle Act, EO 13186 and the MOU and generally exceed those regulatory*
24 *requirements.*

25 However, the BLM has required that the Companies compensate for impacts to forested habitat
26 (See BLM letter to Rocky Mountain Power; Attachment A-4), even though there are no federal
27 or state regulations that require compensation or mitigation for upland forested *habitat*, and
28 neither the MBTA, EO 13186, nor the MOU between the BLM and the USFWS require such
29 compensation. However, in the spirit of cooperation, the Companies have prepared this proposal
30 for funding BLM efforts in forest rehabilitation.

31 **3.0 MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONCERN**

32 For purposes of this plan, the forested/woodland habitat impacted by the Project is considered
33 occupied by migratory birds. The Companies have identified a list of migratory birds of concern
34 in forested/woodland habitats that could serve as surrogates for forest/woodland dependent
35 migratory birds potentially impacted by the Project (Table 1). This list was developed using the
36 information provided in the USFWS’ online database of Birds of Conservation Concern
37 (USFWS 2013) as well as data provided by the North American Bird Conservation Initiative
38 (NABCI 2013). Attachment D contains additional information regarding suitable habitat for
39 these species as well as potential threats.

Table 1. Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds of Concern Potentially Occurring in the Project Area^{1/}

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status			
		USFWS	USFS/BLM	Idaho	Wyoming
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BCC	Sensitive		NG, SGCN
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	BCC			NG
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	BCC		PN	NG, SGCN
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SOC, BCC			NG
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	BCC			NG
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	BCC			NG
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	BCC	Sensitive	PN	NG
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	BCC		PN	NG
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	SOC, BCC	Sensitive	PN	
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	BCC		PN	NG

1/ Only includes birds dependent on some form of forested habitat.

USFWS Status: SOC = Species of Concern, BCC = Bird of Conservation Concern

State Status: PN = Protected Nongame (Idaho), NG = Nongame (Wyoming - all nongame birds in Wyoming are protected), SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Needs (Wyoming)

The migratory birds specifically discussed in this document do not constitute a comprehensive list of migratory birds with the potential to occur in the Project area; rather they are a subset of migratory birds of concern that occur in the forested/woodland habitats crossed by the Project. For the purpose of determining the need for off-site compensatory mitigation, impacts to bird habitat only is considered, and does not include any compensation for direct impacts to the birds themselves, as it is anticipated that the Best Management Practices and EPMs proposed will avoid direct impacts.

4.0 AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION

This section describes the specific measures that the Companies have or will implement to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds and their habitat during the siting/design, construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the Project in compliance with the MBTA. A complete list of the Companies' proposed and committed EPMs, as well as agency required mitigation measures, for this Project can be found in Chapter 2, Table 2.7-1 of the Final EIS, as well as Appendix Z of the POD.

4.1 Siting, Design, and Surveys

During the initial routing phase, the Companies avoided populations of all known federal and state threatened, endangered, and candidate bird species to the extent practicable. The Companies also completed limited aerial and ground field surveys in 2008 through 2010 (Tetra Tech 2010a, 2010b, 2010c, 2012). As directed by the BLM, aerial raptor nest surveys were conducted in portions of the Twin Falls, Pocatello, Kemmerer, Rock Springs, and Rawlins BLM Field Offices (FOs) from April 1 through April 28, 2008. Ground surveys for raptor nests were conducted along a portion of Segment 2 in the Rawlins FO on June 4 and 5, 2008. Field searches for northern goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) and flammulated owls (*Otus flammeolus*) were also carried out in June 2009 on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest (NF), in accordance with the Caribou NF Land and Resource Management Plan and as requested by the USFS.

1 Surveys for northern goshawks were also carried out in July 2010 on the Medicine Bow-Routt
2 NFs, in accordance with the Medicine Bow Forest Plan and as requested by the USFS. Aerial
3 surveys for raptors within Segments 1 through 4 were also completed as part of the Companies'
4 risk-based assessment in 2012. Avian surveys for active raptor nests will be repeated prior to
5 construction.

6 General avoidance and minimization measures implemented during the siting phase included
7 (these measures are consistent with the MOU between BLM and the USFWS):

- 8 • Avoiding bird concentration areas such as wildlife refuges, known raptor concentration
9 areas, wetlands, and riparian areas;
- 10 • Avoiding known locations of listed species;
- 11 • Minimizing habitat fragmentation by siting the transmission line parallel to existing
12 transmission lines wherever possible; and
- 13 • Avoiding or minimizing removal of forested and woodland vegetation to the maximum
14 extent possible.

15 The following considerations for facility design have been incorporated:

- 16 • An avian-safe design will be used for construction and will follow current Avian Power
17 Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) guidelines (APLIC 2006, 2012).
- 18 • The use of bird flight diverters and line marking devices will be used to increase visibility
19 of conductors and ground wires at appropriate areas (such as proposed river and
20 waterbody crossings, as well as existing fences within 1 mile of the portion of the Project
21 located on lands managed by the Kemmerer FO), and thus minimize collision risk.

22 **4.2 Construction**

23 Construction of the transmission line has the potential to disturb bird populations living within
24 and near the Project's ROW. This disturbance can cause impacts such as nest abandonment or
25 failure if it occurs during breeding or nesting seasons (Richardson and Miller 1997). As a result,
26 the following measures will be implemented in order to avoid or minimize the effect of these
27 impacts. Table 2, below, lists EPMs relevant to the protection of birds and their habitats during
28 construction of the Project.

29 **4.2.1 Seasonal and Spatial Buffers**

30 Both seasonal and spatial construction buffers required by the federal and state agencies will be
31 implemented to avoid and minimize potential impacts to migratory birds. Attachment B of
32 Appendix H of the POD (Plant and Wildlife Conservation Measures Plan; BLM 2013) lists the
33 agency-required seasonal and spatial buffers (as well as the Companies proposed buffers in areas
34 where no agency buffer applies) that will be utilized by this Project to avoid impacts to avian
35 species (also see Attachment E of this document). The Companies will continue to work with
36 the USFWS to identify appropriate buffers for areas where agency required buffers do not apply
37 (e.g., on private lands or for non-raptor species).

38 **4.2.2 Pre-construction Surveys**

39 As a general measure to reduce impacts to breeding migratory birds, the Companies will avoid
40 vegetation clearing during the breeding season (generally April 15 through July 31, depending on

1 local conditions and federal land management plan requirements) to the extent feasible in order
2 to avoid impacting active nests (WILD-1, Table 2). Where vegetation clearing or ground-
3 disturbing activities cannot be avoided during the breeding season, the Companies will have
4 qualified biologists perform pre-construction surveys of the area to be disturbed. If active nests
5 are identified during pre-construction surveys, the Companies will apply the spatial restrictions
6 listed in Attachment B of Appendix H of the POD to minimize potential impacts, and will work
7 with USFWS to identify appropriate buffers for areas where agency required buffers do not
8 apply (e.g., on private lands or for non-raptor species). When appropriate, biologists will flag
9 active nests so they can be avoided and monitored to verify fledging or nest failure prior to work
10 being conducted in the area. Global positioning system (GPS) points (without flagging) will be
11 used in instances where flagging is not appropriate (e.g., where the nesting species would be
12 sensitive to predation or adversely affected by the flagging). Special circumstances may arise
13 that require the Companies to relocate an active nest; the Companies will coordinate with and
14 obtain authorization from the USFWS prior to relocating an active nest.

15 **4.2.3 Environmental Training**

16 The Companies will provide an environmental training course for its construction contractors.
17 The course will include information on the sensitive species present on-site, exclusion flagging,
18 permit requirements, noxious weed prevention, Best Management Practices, buffer distances,
19 seasonal restrictions on the applicable resources, and other environmental issues. The course
20 will also include familiarization with sensitive resource maps.

21 All construction site personnel will be required to attend the environmental training in
22 conjunction with hazard and safety training prior to working on-site. The Companies'
23 construction contractor will maintain a list of on-site construction personnel who have received
24 the training.

25 Environmental training will cover the proper protocols to be used for responding to dead or
26 injured birds. In the event that any injured or dead birds are encountered in the construction site
27 during construction, construction and operations personnel will be required to report such
28 encounters to Project biologists during construction. The Project biologists will report these
29 injuries/mortalities to the appropriate agencies.

30 **4.2.4 Mapping of Sensitive Avian Resources**

31 Prior to construction, the Companies will develop a map set showing nests of raptors and special
32 status bird species. These maps will be kept on-site during construction and updated if additional
33 information on these sensitive avian resources is obtained during construction monitoring. These
34 maps will show buffer zones and temporal restrictions of sensitive avian resources. Construction
35 personnel will be instructed to work outside of the mapped sensitive resources unless otherwise
36 agreed to through coordination between the applicable agency, the Companies, and the
37 construction contractor.

38 **4.2.5 Construction Monitoring**

39 Appendix C of the POD specifies how environmental compliance will be managed. It includes
40 roles and responsibilities of the third-party Construction Inspection Contractor (CIC), who will
41 work for the BLM (but be paid by the Companies) to oversee and monitor construction
42 compliance, and to ensure that all EPMs, including those that protect birds, are appropriately and
43 completely implemented.

4.2.6 Fire Control

In order to prevent or minimize wildlife habitat loss due to fire, the Companies will comply with measures described in the Framework Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan (see Appendix O of the POD).

4.2.7 Weed Control

In order to minimize the spread of noxious weeds during construction, the Companies will comply with the weed control measures described in the Noxious Weed Plan (see Appendix E of the POD).

4.2.8 Trash Management

Food-related trash and all loose debris that could blow offsite will be removed from the site at the end of each day. Removal of trash will decrease the potential of attracting nest predators such as ravens and crows to the area.

4.2.9 Speed Limits

All construction personnel will observe caution when driving and to maintain reasonable driving speed of 25 miles per hour or less within the Project area to minimize harassment of birds and vehicle-avian collisions. Speed limits will be posted throughout the Project construction area.

4.3 Operation and Maintenance

As described above, most of the impacts to migratory bird habitat and the potential for direct impacts to migratory birds would occur during the construction phase rather than operation phase of the Project. However, operation of the Project has the potential to disturb migratory birds through potential collision with facilities, as well as activities associated with maintenance, including routine vegetation management activities conducted in the forested/woodland portions of the right-of-way. Collision risk will be minimized through proactive line marking, in accordance with APLIC guidelines and as presented in the EIS, and impacts related to disturbance and habitat removal will be avoided and minimized through noxious weed control, habitat restoration, and seasonal restrictions on vegetation maintenance (see Appendix D of the POD). These measures are discussed in more detail within the following subsections.

4.3.1 Collision Risk Reduction

There has been substantial research performed investigating the risks power lines pose to birds, particularly collision risk (Manville 2005; Drewitt and Langston 2008). To minimize the rate of avian mortality associated with power lines, APLIC developed guidance documents identifying causes and associated minimization methods for avian electrocutions and collisions (APLIC 2006, 2012). Additionally, in cooperation with the USFWS, APLIC developed the Avian and Bat Protection Plan Guidelines (APLIC and USFWS 2005). Components of the Companies' respective Avian Protection Plans are incorporated into this Project-specific mitigation plan. Adhering to these voluntary APLIC and USFWS guidelines, which have become the industry standard, will reduce the risk of avian collisions associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project.

4.3.2 Noxious Weed Control

In order to minimize the spread of noxious weeds after construction, the Companies will comply with the post-construction weed management measures described in the Noxious Weed Plan (see Appendix E of the POD).

4.3.3 Habitat Restoration

After construction is complete, the Companies will restore temporarily disturbed habitat as described in the Reclamation Plan (see Appendix D of the POD).

4.3.4 Seasonal Restrictions

Whenever feasible, routine vegetation management actions will be performed outside of the breeding season to minimize potential for impacts to breeding birds. The Companies' vegetation management team(s) will be trained to avoid areas where nesting birds are encountered during vegetation management activities.

4.3.5 Avian Reporting System

The Bird Mortality Tracking System is an important part of Rocky Mountain Power's adaptive management process. The reporting system is used to identify bird mortalities and problem nests associated with Rocky Mountain Power electrical facilities in a centralized database. Additionally, when fatalities or problem nests are discovered, resource agencies are notified according to applicable procedures, permits, and regulations. Rocky Mountain Power uses, and will continue to use, the resulting data to indicate areas that may pose relatively high risk to birds, and which need additional measures to address this risk. The data may also indicate particular equipment types and/or configurations that pose a higher risk to birds.

4.4 General Environmental Protection Measures

The table found in Attachment F lists the general EPMs that will be implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts to forest/woodland-dependent avian species, as well as where each of these measures will apply (e.g., on federal, state, or private lands). The EPMs listed in Attachment F contain measures proposed by the Companies, measures proposed by the agencies and adopted by the Companies, and measures proposed by the agencies that have not been accepted by the Companies. The Companies understand that the agency proposed measures that have not been accepted by the Companies have been listed as required by the agencies in the Final EIS and will become conditions of the ROW grant. Pertaining to this mitigation plan, such measures include WILD-12 and TESWL-1.

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Even with the implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures described in Section 4.0, some impact to migratory bird habitats may still occur. This section describes the scope of these impacts as they relate to forest and woodland habitats (note that impacts and mitigation related to other migratory bird habitats are addressed with separate plans).

5.1 Forest/Woodland Types Crossed by the Project

Forests and woodlands are limited in extent along the Project, and primarily occur in Segments 1W, 4, 5, and 7 where the Project crosses areas of higher elevation in the Laramie Mountains, the Tump Range, and Commissary Ridge of Wyoming and the Wasatch Range, Portneuf Range, Deep Creek, and Sublette Mountains in Idaho (see Figures 1 and 2). The Project crosses coniferous and deciduous forest types as well as woodlands that are primarily composed of junipers.

Deciduous forests occupy less than 2 percent of the area crossed by Segments 1W, 4, 5, and 7. Most of the deciduous forest is dominated by aspen; other species include bigtooth maple, Douglas-fir, and other conifers. Conifer forests occupied less than 2 percent of the area crossed by Segments 1W, 4, 5, and 7. They are dominated by Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and lodgepole pine. Juniper woodlands also occur along the Project, in Both Wyoming and Idaho. They are most prevalent along Segments 5, and 7, where they occupy less than 2 percent of the area crossed by these two Segments. The locations of each forest type in relation to the Project are shown in Details A through D of Figures 1 and 2.

5.2 Description of Permanent and Temporary Impacts

Permanent impacts will occur in areas that will be converted from the existing condition to a different condition for the life of the Project (i.e., areas that will not be restored to pre-Project conditions). Permanent impacts will occur in areas where new facilities (e.g., substations and transmission towers) are constructed, as well as new permanent access roads used for ongoing maintenance and operation activities. Additionally, permanently impacted areas include portions of the right-of-way where vegetation removal will be required to maintain a minimum 50-foot clearance between vegetation and the conductors. Temporary impacts will occur in areas that will be disturbed during construction activities, but which will not be needed for the operation and maintenance of the Project (i.e., areas that will be restored to pre-construction conditions). These areas will be restored and revegetated following construction. Temporary impacts will occur at temporary access roads, as well as at staging areas, laydown areas at tower sites, fly yards, and pulling sites (i.e., multi-purpose yards). Temporary impacts will cause a temporal loss of habitat during the recovery period; however, temporarily disturbed forested habitats are likely to take many decades to fully restore to pre-construction levels depending on the area's preconstruction conditions. As a result, both permanent and temporary impacts in forested/woodland habitats will be considered a long-term impact for the purposes of this proposal for compensatory mitigation.

The permanent impacts described above would include the effects of habitat fragmentation. Fragmentation refers to the breaking up of contiguous areas of habitat into smaller patches. As the effects of fragmentation, as well as the associated edge effects, are species specific in nature,

gross generalities regarding the effects that it would have to broad taxa or general wildlife are not useful. For example, although the habitat loss that initially triggers habitat fragmentation would have adverse effects to species that depend on that habitat (i.e., due to a reduction in the amount of a certain type of habitat), the increase in landscape complexity resulting from habitat fragmentation itself (i.e., the breaking-up of habitats and creation of new habitat edges) could have a positive effect on general biodiversity (Rittenhouse et al. 2012). Some species benefit from edge habitats and their population abundance can increase near habitat edges, while other species depend on dense continuous habitats and their population abundance can decrease near edges. Furthermore, it is possible that the species composition found in the naturally dry open forested habitats crossed by the Project would be less sensitive to the potential adverse effects of habitat fragmentation itself (e.g., isolation of sub-populations and adverse edge effects) compared to the forest dependent species typically found in naturally dense forest stands in other parts of the country. For example, Lewis's woodpeckers, calliope hummingbirds, and olive-sided flycatchers (all of which are migratory birds of concern that are found along the Project) prefer to inhabit open forest and woodland areas, including areas that have been recently logged or burned (Meslow and Wight 1975; Rosenberg and Raphael 1986; Saab and Dundley 1998).

5.3 Project-Related Impacts to Forests and Woodlands

5.3.1 Impacts along Segments 1 through 4

The following tables list the acres of forest and woodland habitat that may be impacted by the construction and operation of the BLM-Preferred Route along Segments 1 through 4. Table 2 lists the impacts that would occur during construction, while Table 3 lists the impacts that would occur during operation (i.e., permanent impacts). Temporary impacts are the difference between Table 2 and 3 (as shown in Table 4).

Table 2. Construction Impacts (acres) by the BLM Preferred Route, Segments 1–4

Segment	Conifer Forests		Deciduous Forest		Juniper Woodland		Total Forest/Woodland Impact
	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	
1W(a)	4	3	10	15	11	14	58
1W(c)	23	37	20	19	4	5	107
2	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 (in WY)	0	0	16	29	1	2	48
4 (in ID)	31	58	131	201	27	55	503
WY total	27	40	46	63	18	26	220
ID total	31	58	131	201	27	55	503

Based on Appendix D, Table D.6-2 of the Final EIS.

Table 3. Operational Impacts (acres) by the BLM Preferred Route, Segments 1–4

Segment	Conifer Forests		Deciduous Forest		Juniper Woodland		Total Forest/Woodland Impact
	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	
1W(a)	1	5	2	20	2	18	47
1W(c)	4	49	2	26	1	7	88
2	0	0	0	0	<1	6	6
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 (in WY)	0	0	3	36	<1	3	41
4 (in ID)	5	72	14	264	4	71	431
WY total	5	54	7	82	3	34	182
ID total	5	72	14	264	4	71	431

Based on Appendix D, Table D.6-3 of the Final EIS.

Table 4. Total Temporary and Permanent Impacts (acres) to Forest and Woodland Habitats by the BLM Preferred Route, Segments 1–4

State	Permanent Impacts (acres) ^{1/}	Temporary Impacts (acres) ^{2/}	Total Acres on All Land Ownerships
Wyoming	182	38	220
Idaho	431	72	503

1/ Permanent impacts correspond to the operational impacts listed in Table 4.

2/ Temporary impacts correspond to the difference between the permanent impacts listed in Table 4, and the total impacts listed in Table 3 (i.e., the portion of the total impacts that would be allowed to restore to preconstruction conditions)

These impact tables (i.e., Tables 2, 3, and 4) report the acreage of impact that would occur throughout Segments 1 through 4 to forested/woodland habitats, and do not take into consideration land-ownership/management. Therefore, Table 5 provides a summary of the impacts to forested/woodland habitats, broken out by state and land-management agency.

Table 5. Total Temporary and Permanent Impacts (acres) to Forest and Woodland Habitats by the BLM Preferred Route, by Land Owner/Manager, along Segments 1-4

State	Permanent Impacts (acres) ^{1/}			Temporary Impacts (acres) ^{2/}			Impact Requiring Compensation (acres) ^{4/}			
	BLM	NFS	Other ^{3/}	BLM	NFS	Other ^{3/}	BLM	NFS	Other ^{3/}	Total
Wyoming	52	25	105	5	4	29	57	0	134	191
Idaho	18	251	161	3	46	23	21	0	184	205

1/ Permanent impacts correspond to the operational impacts listed in Table 4.

2/ Temporary impacts correspond to the difference between the permanent impacts listed in Table 4, and the total impacts listed in Table 3 (i.e., the portion of the total impacts that will be allowed to restore to preconstruction conditions)

3/ "Other" refers to state and private lands.

4/ The Forest Service has stated that they will not require compensatory mitigation for disturbance of forested habitat on NFS lands

5.3.2 Impacts along Segments 5 through 10

As noted in the introduction, the Companies are providing an estimate of impacts on forested habitat in Segments 5 through 10 before BLM completes its decision process on those segments and before engineering design work for those segments is completed. Based on future design

work, which will avoid impacts wherever feasible, the Companies will provide the BLM a revised mitigation plan that contains accurate estimates for Segments 5 through 10. That plan will also be revised to include the final approved plan for Segments 1 through 4.

The following description is based on the current BLM Preferred Route along Segments 5 through 10.

- **Segment 5:** The BLM-Preferred Route is the Proposed Route incorporating Alternatives 5B and 5E, assuming that WECC reliability issues associated with 5E are resolved.
- **Segment 6:** The BLM-Preferred Route is the proposal to upgrade the line voltage from 345 kV to 500 kV.
- **Segment 7:** The BLM-Preferred Route is the Proposed Route incorporating Alternatives 7B, 7C, 7D, and 7G.
- **Segment 8:** The BLM-Preferred Route is the Proposed Route incorporating Alternative 8B.
- **Segment 9:** The BLM-Preferred Route is the Proposed Route incorporating Alternative 9E.
- **Segment 10:** The BLM's Preferred Route is the Proposed Route.

The following tables list the acres of forest and woodland habitat that may be impacted by the construction and operation of the BLM's Preferred Route along Segments 5 through 10, assuming the BLM's preferred route is in fact feasible, and based on preliminary indicative layout and disturbance estimates. Table 6 lists the impacts that would occur during construction, while Table 7 lists the impacts that would occur during operation (i.e., permanent impacts). Temporary impacts are the difference between Table 6 and 7 (as shown in Table 8).

Table 6. Construction Impacts (acres) by the BLM Preferred Route, Segments 5–10

Segment	Conifer Forests		Deciduous Forest		Juniper Woodland		Total Forest/Woodland Impact
	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	
5	12	26	67	82	97	134	418
7	31	35	21	24	99	137	347
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	<1	<1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	61	88	106	196	271	766

Based on Appendix D, Table D.6-2 of the Final EIS.

Table 7. Operational Impacts (acres) by the BLM Preferred Route, Segments 5–10

Segment	Conifer Forests		Deciduous Forest		Juniper Woodland		Total Forest/Woodland Impact
	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	Facilities	ROW Maintenance	
5	3	31	10	110	10	184	348
7	7	44	4	32	11	185	283
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	t	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	75	14	142	21	370	632

Based on Appendix D, Table D.6-3 of the Final EIS.

Table 8. Total Temporary and Permanent Impacts (acres) to Forest and Woodland Habitats by the BLM Preferred Route, Segments 5–10

Segments	Permanent Impacts (acres) ^{1/}	Temporary Impacts (acres) ^{2/}	Total Acres on All Land Ownerships
5 through 10	632	134	766

1/ Permanent impacts correspond to the operational impacts listed in Table 8.

2/ Temporary impacts correspond to the difference between the permanent impacts listed in Table 8, and the total impacts listed in Table 7 (i.e., the portion of the total impacts that would be allowed to restore to preconstruction conditions)

These impact tables (i.e., Tables 6, 7, and 8) report the acreage of impact that could occur throughout Segments 5 through 10 to forested/woodland habitats, and do not take into consideration land-ownership/management. Therefore, Table 9 provides a summary of the impacts to forested/woodland habitats, broken out by state and land-management agency.

Table 9. Total Temporary and Permanent Impacts (acres) to Forest and Woodland Habitats by the BLM Preferred Route, by Land Owner/Manager, along Segments 5-10

Permanent Impacts (acres) ^{1/}		Temporary Impacts (acres) ^{2/}		Impact Requiring Compensation (acres)		
BLM	Other ^{3/}	BLM	Other ^{3/}	BLM	Other ^{3/}	Total
290	342	58	76	348	418	766

1/ Permanent impacts correspond to the operational impacts listed in Table 8.

2/ Temporary impacts correspond to the difference between the permanent impacts listed in Table 8, and the total impacts listed in Table 7 (i.e., the portion of the total impacts that will be allowed to restore to preconstruction conditions)

3/ "Other" refers to state and private lands. There are no NFS lands in Segments 5 - 10

6.0 COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

This discussion of compensatory mitigation is based on the number of acres of forested habitat disturbed, including both temporary and long-term impacts. The Companies do not propose to distinguish between these impacts for calculating the number of acres of compensatory mitigation projects needed. At this time the Companies, in consultation with the Agencies, are assuming a ratio of one acre of impact to one acre of compensatory mitigation project funding. The ratio may change before the plan is finalized but the agencies are in agreement with the use of the acres disturbed as the basis for determining mitigation requirements.

6.1 Mitigation for Segments 1 through 4

The BLM's 2012 letter to the USFWS (see Attachment A-4) identified "[t]reatments to restore burned habitats" or "rejuvenate declining habitats" as two of the main mitigation options that could be used to compensate for unavoidable impacts to forest and woodland habitats. In addition, the BLM's State Forester in Wyoming identified other forest and woodland mitigation projects in Wyoming (Means 2013; Attachment A-7). The following mitigation options are based on the information provided in the BLM's 2012 letter as well as by the BLM's State Forester in Wyoming.

To the extent feasible, all mitigation should be conducted through the use of in-kind in-proximity mitigation sites. In-kind refers to sites that provide similar or identical habitat services to those that were lost at the impacted site. In-proximity is defined as either within the home range or watershed (4th field Hydrologic Unit Code) of the impacted resource. Due to the sparse extent of forests and woodlands in this area, in-kind out-of-proximity mitigation sites will likely need to be considered. Consultation with the BLM and USFWS will continue regarding the location of potential mitigation sites in Idaho and Wyoming.

The Companies acknowledges that Project related impacts to forests would result in a loss or degradation of some forested habitat; however, this impact would not result in a complete loss of the area's utility to migratory birds, as the impacted area would be converted from a forested habitat to a grass/shrub/low-tree habitat, which would still be utilized by some avian species. Avian species that depend on dense continuous forested habitats may be adversely affected by these habitat alterations; however, forest dwelling species that utilize edge habitats or other non-forested habitats could benefit from the change in habitat. For example, the northern goshawk will forage in open edge habitats (Reynolds et al. 1992; Graham et al. 1999); however, it prefers to nest in dense contiguous forest stands (Reynolds et al. 1992; USFS 2003). As a result, the change in forest habitat could reduce the extent of areas suitable for goshawk nesting habitat. Alternatively, many of the migratory birds of concern found in Table 1 utilize forest edges, and may benefit from the cleared right-of-way. For example, Lewis's woodpeckers, calliope hummingbirds, and olive-sided flycatchers (all of which are migratory birds of concern) will inhabit open forest and woodland areas that have been logged or burned (Meslow and Wight 1975; Rosenberg and Raphael 1986; Saab and Dundley 1998). As a result, these species may utilize the forest edge created by the Project. These areas would constitute a change in habitat type, as opposed to a complete loss of avian habitat, however the Companies will provide a 1:1 mitigation ratio for impacted forested areas (i.e., one acre of mitigation for each acre impacted).

As shown in Table 5, a total of 191 acres of impact would occur to BLM and state/private forests/woodlands in Wyoming and a total of 205 acres of impact would occur to BLM and

1 state/private forests/woodlands in the Idaho portion of Segment 4 (for a total of 396 acres of
2 impact). The Companies will provide mitigation related to 396 compensation acres for Segments
3 1 through 4 (191 compensation acres in Wyoming and 205 compensation acres in Idaho). As all
4 impacts to forest/woodland habitats in these areas (including permanent and temporary impacts)
5 would be considered long-term impacts (due to the length of time necessary for temporary
6 impacts to restore to pre-construction conditions), the Companies current mitigation proposal
7 does not differentiate between these two impact types in regards to mitigation options.

8 The mitigation options, including costs per acre, that have been identified to date by the BLM to
9 compensate for unavoidable impacts to forests and woodland habitats in Wyoming and Idaho are
10 detailed below. These projects may not be those finally selected, but provide a reasonable
11 example of what the final mitigation package may contain.

12 **6.1.1 Wyoming**

13 The following mitigation project types and costs per acre are based on information provided by
14 BLM's State Forester in Wyoming (Attachment A-7). The BLM's State Forester developed
15 these costs based on experience he has had with recent permitted projects.

- 16 • Option 1-WY: Planting trees in disturbed, burnt, or harvested forested/woodland areas (5-
17 needle pine areas).
 - 18 - assuming 250 trees planted per acre.
 - 19 - at a cost of 975 dollars per acre.
- 20 • Option 2-WY: Tree thinning conducted in overgrown coniferous forests to promote the
21 health of the forest stand.
 - 22 - the rate of tree thinning would be dependent on on-site conditions;
 - 23 - at a cost of 900 dollars per acre.
- 24 • Option 3-WY: Removal of coniferous trees from aspen or other deciduous
25 forest/woodland types.
 - 26 - the rate of coniferous tree removal would be dependent on on-site conditions;
 - 27 - at a cost of 500 dollars per acre.

28 The BLM currently has well developed mitigation programs related to Option 1, that involve the
29 planting of whitebark pine in stands that have been impacted by mountain pine beetles or white
30 pine blister rust (WPBR) disease (see Attachment A-7). Because these mitigation programs are
31 more advanced in development than the other options discussed above, the Companies propose
32 to offer funding to support these BLM mitigation programs. As shown in Table 5, a total of 191
33 acres of impact would occur to BLM and state/private forests/woodlands in Wyoming. Based on
34 a 1:1 mitigation ratio, the Companies propose to provide mitigation related to 191 compensation
35 acres for impacts in Wyoming. If this option is selected, the Companies will provide financing
36 for up to 191 acres of whitebark pine restoration, estimated at \$975/acre, for a total cost of
37 \$186,225.

38 This funding will support the BLM's efforts to restore whitebark pine stands; the BLM will
39 conduct the restoration in these stands and will employ seed stocks derived from trees known to
40 be resistant to WPBR. Seedlings will be planted in the autumn, to avoid summer drought stress,
41 at approximately 200-250 seedlings per acre with the goal to have a 3 to 5 year survival of 85-
42 100 trees per acre. Efforts will be taken to ensure that sites selected for replanting have no

1 overstory competition within 20 feet. The planting plan for mitigation sites will utilize a patchy
2 pattern with densities similar to that of nearby stands. The seedlings will be placed in a protected
3 microsite in moist to the touch soil on the north side of a log, rock, or stump whenever
4 possible. Because gophers will feed on roots and bury trees, seedlings will not be planted in
5 deep soils and swales where gophers are likely to burrow.

6 Competing vegetation such as grasses and sedges will be removed from the immediate vicinity
7 of the planted seedling prior to planting, via hand methods or by disking. On more mesic sites,
8 grouse whortleberry would be planted in conjunction with whitebark seedlings, as this species
9 appears to be beneficial to the establishment of whitebark pine. The BLM has chosen sites
10 selected for replanting where 1) WPBR mortality of the existing stand exceeds 20 percent and, 2)
11 current WPBR infection is more than 50 percent (see the figure in Attachment A-7). The BLM
12 has committed to conducting monitoring for success for a minimum of five years to determine if
13 the site will achieve the success criteria of 85 to 100 trees per acre after 5 years. Monitoring
14 would continue until this success criteria are met, and remediation efforts would be taken if
15 monitoring determines that success criteria are unlikely to be met.

16 **6.1.2 Idaho**

17 The following mitigation project types and costs per acre were provided by the BLM Pocatello
18 FO forester (Attachment A-8). The Pocatello forester developed these costs based on recent
19 contracts, bids, and experience with these project types. Three projects have been identified by
20 the Pocatello forester including, the Ninemile Fuels reduction project, west of Downey, Idaho;
21 the Soda Hills project, west of Soda Hills, Idaho; and the Deep Creek Range project. NEPA
22 review has been conducted for both the Ninemile Fuels reduction and Soda Hills projects and
23 both projects are within the general vicinity of Segment 4 of the Project. The Deep Creek Range
24 would be crossed by Segment 5 and the Deep Creek Range project may also be considered for
25 mitigation of Segments 5 through 10. All three project areas could include the following:

- 26 • Option 1-ID: Douglas fir thinning (density reduction).
 - 27 - Overly dense Douglas-fir stands would be thinned.
 - 28 - If it is a service project, the fuel load created by thinning would be piled on site as
 - 29 burned as the BLM deems appropriate.
 - 30 - Cost of 450 dollars per acre.
- 31 • Option 2-ID: Removal of coniferous trees (Douglas fir) from aspen stands.
 - 32 - Douglas-fir trees would be cut selectively out of aspen stands.
 - 33 - If it is a service project, the fuel load created by thinning would be piled on site as
 - 34 burned as the BLM deems appropriate.
 - 35 - Cost of 450 dollars per acre.

36 The Deep Creek Range project could also incorporate the following option:

- 37 • Option 3-ID: Planting trees in burnt or harvested forested/woodland areas (includes a
38 recent burn and an area infested with mistletoe).
 - 39 - Costs are two-part, growing and planting.
 - 40 ○ Growing trees at a cost of 50 cents per seedling at 300 seedlings per acre totaling
 - 41 150 dollars per acre

- 1 ○ Planting trees cost is terrain dependent and influenced by the distance to travel
- 2 from roads
- 3 ▪ Minimal terrain and distance form roads: 200 seedlings per acre at a cost of 80
- 4 dollars per acre
- 5 ▪ Moderate to difficult terrain and increased distance from roads: 300 seedlings
- 6 per acre at a cost of 225 dollars per acre.

7 As NEPA has been conducted for the Ninemile and Soda Hills projects and these projects are
 8 considered “shelf ready,” the Companies propose to offer funding to support these BLM
 9 projects. As shown in Table 5, a total of 205 acres of impact would occur to BLM and
 10 state/private forests/woodlands in Idaho. Based on a 1:1 mitigation ratio, the Companies propose
 11 to provide mitigation related to 205 compensation acres for impacts in Idaho. As the per acre
 12 cost is the same for Option 1-ID and Option 2-ID, the Companies will provide financing for up
 13 to 205 acres of treatment. The implementation of solely Option 1-ID, Option 2-ID or a
 14 combination thereof, is at the discretion of the Pocatello forester. If this option is selected, costs
 15 are estimated at \$450/acre and compensation would total \$92,250 to address impacts in Idaho.

16 Table 10, below, shows preliminary proposed acreages of mitigation based on a first
 17 approximation of the impact to each forest type and shows estimated total funding to be
 18 provided. The Companies propose to fund these efforts with the BLM directly: that is, the
 19 Companies expect that all mitigation will occur on lands managed by the BLM for impacts on
 20 BLM and non-BLM lands.

21 The Companies propose to provide the compensatory mitigation funds presented in Table 10
 22 when Project impacts (ground disturbance within forested/woodland habitat) occur as a condition
 23 to the segmented Notices to Proceed (NTPs) unless otherwise agreed to with the BLM. As such,
 24 due to the timing of funding it is to the discretion of the BLM to appropriately utilize the funding
 25 provided, whether it be to implement the options described above or another option which meets
 26 the intent of this mitigation plan and offsets Project impacts to forested/woodland habitat.

27 **Table 10. Proposed Compensatory Mitigation Acres, Projects, and Costs for Segments**
 28 **1-4**

Mitigation Options	Cost/Acre	Compensatory Acres	Total
Wyoming (planting/restoration of whitebark pine stands)	\$975	191	\$186,225
Idaho (Option 1-ID and Option 2-ID)	\$450	205	\$92,250
Totals		396	\$278,475

29 **6.2 Mitigation for Segments 5 through 10**

30 The Companies will follow the same basic methods for identifying the acres of proposed
 31 compensatory mitigation for Segments 5 through 10 that are described above for Segments 1
 32 through 4 once the BLM completes the decision process related to these Segments. The
 33 Companies will work with the BLM’s State Forester in Idaho, as well as other Idaho resources,
 34 in order to identify appropriate projects and their costs in Idaho. The Companies will
 35 supplement this plan with the proposed mitigation acres, projects, and costs for Segments 5
 36 through 10, once this information is available.

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**ATTACHMENT A
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**

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A-1:
Preliminary Mitigation Plan Conference Call Notes (June and July 2013)

**Meeting Minutes – Conference Call
Gateway West Migratory Bird Conservation Plan
June 11, 2012, 1–3pm mountain time**

Participants

Fish and Wildlife Service

Jeri Wood
Julie Proell
Tyler Abbott

BLM

Walt George
Frank Blomquist
Paul Makela
Tim Carrigan

Proponents

Mike Bracke
Brian King
Sherry Liguori
Keith Georgeson
Stacey Baczkowski
Pam Anderson

Tetra Tech

Steve Negri
Jessica Piasecke

Objectives of the Call

- To discuss a migratory bird conservation plan for the Gateway West Transmission Line Project (the Project), which would demonstrate compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act), and determine what would be included in such a plan so that the Project is in compliance with these acts.
- To discuss the effects determination on listed species and their critical habitat in the Colorado and Platte River basins.

Migratory bird conservation plan

Both Proponents (Idaho Power and Rocky Mountain Power) have Avian Protection Plans (APPs), best management practices, and environmental protection measures that cover activities relative to migratory birds, and they have agreed to apply Avian Powerline Interaction Committee (APLIC) standards. FWS has provided guidance on further actions the Proponents could take to be sure of compliance with the MBTA and Eagle Act. The HEA being prepared for greater sage-grouse would cover impacts to other migratory birds that are sagebrush habitat obligates. For birds that use other habitat types found in the Project area, FWS recommends preparing a migratory bird plan that focuses mainly on forests, which make up approximately 10 percent of the Project area. This is not something that is *required* by either the MBTA or Eagle Act, but it would be prudent for the Proponents and FWS to demonstrate that they are complying with these acts to the extent possible.

The Proponents, along with Tetra Tech, will schedule another call with FWS's migratory bird specialists to discuss additional questions they had, for example:

- why a HEA would have to be written, when the MBTA addresses only direct take of birds, not impacts to habitat
- addressing direct impacts later in time than construction, for example from electrocution and collision
- how to address migratory birds as a group, when they are so diverse and would have varying reactions to construction and operation of the Project

How the migratory bird plan would be organized/presented:

- It needs three components: 1) APPs that the Proponents already have, 2) avoidance and minimization measures and best management practices that are already incorporated into the Project as proposed, and 3) possibly an HEA that would address long-term effects of the project, for example habitat removal, avoidance, and collisions, but this third component will be discussed further. The first two components will likely be an appendix to the EIS, whereas the HEA could either stand alone or also be an appendix to the EIS.

Colorado and Platte River listed species

- If the Project would use more than 0.1 acre-feet per year from within either basin, divided over the *life of the project* (i.e., 50 years), not necessarily the time during which the water would be used (i.e., during construction, or 3 years), then the effects determination for the listed species would be *likely to adversely affect* and the Proponents would have to consult. If less than 0.1 acre-feet per year, the determination would be *no effect*, and consultation would not have to take place.
- If the water can be drawn from existing water rights for which consultation has already been carried out, the Proponents would not need to consult on that amount again. Any water drawn from existing water rights can be subtracted from the calculation of how many acre-feet are withdrawn from these basins per year.
- For the Administrative Record, the Proponents need to spell out exactly how much water they would draw from both the Colorado and Platte River basins, where, when, and how much, if any, would come from existing water rights for which consultation has already taken place, in order to justify whatever the effects determination ends up being.
- T. Abbott will have to check on what the effects determination to critical habitat in the Colorado River basin would be.

Biological Assessment (BA) progress

F. Blomquist asked whether preliminary internal drafts of the frank: wants draft of BA would be made available to agency folks so that preliminary issues could be addressed. Tetra Tech said that drafts could go out early if people were willing to take the time to look at them.

**Gateway West Transmission Line Project
HEA for Migratory Birds Conference Call Notes
866-692-5721 code: 7054849
Tuesday, July 9, 2012, 1:30 pm – 2:30 pm MDT**

TYPE OF MEETING	Discussion of regulatory drivers for USFWS request for migratory birds HEA for forested lands		
NOTE TAKER	Penny Eckert, Tetra Tech		
ATTENDEES	Sharon Seppi, PacifiCorp	Brian King, RMP	Sherry Liguori, RMP
	Tyler Abbott, USFWS Wyoming	Julie Proell, USFWS Wyoming	Jeri Wood, USFWS Idaho
	Walt George, BLM Project Manager, Wyoming	Paul Makela, BLM Idaho	Tim Carrigan, BLM Idaho
	Dennis Saville, BLM Wyoming	Joe Iozzi, Tetra Tech	Steve Negri, Tetra Tech
	Jessica Simmons, Tetra Tech	Penny Eckert, Tetra Tech	
HANDOUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 		
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Walt George) Purpose of call is to answer Brian King's questions about regulatory authority for requesting or requiring Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) for migratory birds in forested habitat for the Gateway West project. • There are no consultation requirements under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) or the Bald and Golden Eagle Act (Eagle Act), but compliance with these laws has been under increased scrutiny. BLM has responsibility for compliance with these laws. • With regards to the HEA, the BLM is not requesting this, but rather the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has requested an HEA of the Proponents 		
Project Conformance with MBTA and Eagle Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Tyler Abbott) From a strict liability portion of the Acts, the Project as proposed is generally in conformance, with avoidance and minimization measures meeting minimum standards. 		
Function of a Migratory Bird HEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Tyler Abbott) Our Regional Office is pressing for an HEA on this project for the 10% of the project in forested areas. It is a good way to evaluate habitat impact and provide mitigation for that impact. • The Regional Office is asking for this because of additional sensitivity to compliance with the laws, and with Executive Order 13186 (2001¹) and the MOU between BLM and the Service². • In the same spirit that Ruby Pipeline offered an HEA, not dealing with 'take' directly but with habitat loss and fragmentation. • HEA will evaluate habitat loss and fragmentation, but it cannot link habitat loss to 'take' directly. Instead it deals with possible long-term conservation of birds. 		
USFWS Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Tyler Abbott) This is the direction the Service is going for all projects, not just Gateway West. The HEA is NOT mandatory and NOT a requirement of the Service. Instead, it would help the Service and the BLM demonstrate compliance with the EO and the MOU. • The Service is trying to implement the MOU consistently across all regions • Planning to implement on all projects. 		
Proponent Voluntary Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Brian King) So what is being implemented is offering each proponent the opportunity to participate? (Tyler, yes) • (Brian King) What happens if the proponent chooses not to participate? Suppose the proponent feels that the avoidance and minimization measures that are in place 		

¹ [Executive Order 13186](#), 2001. Responsibilities of Federal Agencies To Protect Migratory Birds

² [Memorandum of Understanding](#) between the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service To Promote the Conservation of Migratory Birds, April 2010.

	<p>provide sufficient protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Tyler Abbott) The Service is not a permit holder, and has no recourse. The Service cannot force the proponent to participate. We would document the refusal for the administrative record. Our only recourse is to try to get BLM to agree that the HEA is important and to have BLM also strongly recommend to the proponent participate. <Tyler asked Sharon Seppi's opinion> • (Sharon Seppi) I would have to discuss this internally with my staff. I think our APP and other measures may already go above and beyond the minimum needed, but I would have to ask them. • (Walt George) Strongly recommend you fully document that you are doing all you can.
Forested Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Tyler Abbott) The intent would be to apply this HEA only on lands not covered by the HEA for sage-grouse, that is on forested lands, which are probably no more than 10 percent of the project. • (Joe Iozzi and Jessica Simmons) Counting woodland and forest, it's a total of 6% of the project. • (Joe Iozzi) Would you use the HEA to determine the compensatory mitigation required? • (Tyler Abbott) Yes. The HEA gives results in a dollar amount attributable to habitat loss and fragmentation of habitat. • (Paul Makela) The sage-grouse HEA model used many specific variables regarding sage-grouse habitat. For the migratory bird HEA, how would you develop those variables when they are different for each species? • (Tyler Abbott) The migratory model would necessarily be much more general and focus on general habitat loss and fragmentation. • (Joe Iozzi) For the record, the EIS already evaluates habitat loss and fragmentation in all habitats. • (Tyler Abbott) The HEA is the only methodology that is accepted that provides a dollar amount for compensatory mitigation. The proponents could propose an alternative method of analysis, but it would have to be reviewed and approved. We want to use an objective, science-based tool, that characterizes and quantifies habitat services lost.
Involvement of other projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • () Has Cascade Crossing or B2H been asked to provide a migratory bird HEA? (Jeri Wood?) Cascade has been in discussion but no decisions made.
Formal Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Walt George) Can the Service provide a formal written request for the record, perhaps from the Regional Office, making this request for the HEA from the proponents? It would be good to formalize the recommendation of the Service to both the BLM and the proponent. • (Tyler Abbott) I will work to get a written request to you, it may be an email.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Brian King) The proponents will need some time to confer and to decide whether to participate. We agree to try to supply an answer to Walt George by July 20, 2012 (though we would prefer to notify by July 27, 2012). • (Dennis Saville) This will fit into the MBTA conservation strategy being developed in the BLM's Washington Office, though that strategy is not yet finalized. (Walt George) please keep me informed of the development of that strategy.

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A-2:
Rocky Mountain Power letter to the USFWS (August 1, 2012)



1407 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Tyler Abbott
Deputy Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
Wyoming Ecological Services Office

August 1, 2012

RE: Response to agency request for MBTA HEA

Dear Tyler Abbott,

In response to the agency request for the Proponents (Rocky Mountain Power and Idaho Power Company) to conduct a Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) addressing migratory birds within forested habitat. The Proponents submit that what is being requested pursuant to the HEA exceeds the legal requirements under federal law regarding migratory birds. For this reason and to provide additional input, the Proponents provide this letter and associated information.

The Proponents have implemented and will continue to implement measures at both the project-level for the Gateway West Transmission Line project (Project) and at the company-level to minimize impacts to migratory birds including habitat loss. These measures are compliant with the MBTA and the Eagle Act. They are also consistent with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) memorandum of understanding (MOU) to promote the conservation of migratory birds and Executive Order (EO) 13186.

Project-specific Avian Conservation Efforts

The MBTA states that it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver, transport, or receive any migratory birds (including parts, nests, eggs or other product, manufactured or not). Although MBTA does not address habitat loss or modification, the Proponents have made significant efforts in avoiding and minimizing habitat impacts to migratory birds in order to remain compliant with the provisions of the MBTA. Through initial and ongoing siting efforts, the Project was sited and is continually micro-sited to avoid identified nests of migratory birds, particularly raptors, by a distance specified in the appropriate field office Resource Management Plan (RMP). Additionally, in order to minimize habitat loss, wherever possible and considering other constraints, the Project was sited in previously disturbed areas and avoided dense (e.g. forested) vegetation which resulted in minimizing the impact on forested habitat. In addition to forested habitats the Project generally avoids riparian areas and wetlands wherever feasible with new roads, pads, and conductors, however, the Proponents acknowledge that the Project will have some impact where total avoidance was not practicable. That impact is fully compensated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act with riparian area enhancements outside the Project area.

EO 13186 (Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds), directs federal agencies to, among other things, ensure that environmental analyses of federal actions required by the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) or other established environmental review processes evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds. This included the development of the MOU. The MOU was signed in April 2010 and therefore any RMP approved after this date can be assumed to be fully compliant with the MOU. Therefore, being in compliance with the RMPs makes the Project compliant with the MOU as the MOU required migratory birds to be considered during the planning process. Also to a large extent, RMPs were already compliant with the MBTA and needed no changes. As required by EO 13186, the Proponents have developed measures and design features to ensure compliance with the MBTA and the Eagle Act.

The Proponents have developed several measures regarding migratory birds that minimize impacts. The agencies have also developed measures to address any identified deficiencies in this regard. Refer to Attachment A for a list of these measures. Although some measures are still being discussed between the Proponents and the agencies, the majority of measures identified in Attachment A is currently accepted and will be implemented.

BLM has deemed the Project compliant with the MBTA and Eagle Act as stated in the *Summary of Raptor and Migratory Bird Mitigation Measures (DRAFT)* document dated February 15, 2012. Regarding the Eagle Act, the BLM stated “...the BLM feels that because the Project has developed measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to eagles (e.g., EMPs, mitigation measures, the Avian Protection Plan, and adherence to APLIC safety standards), the Project is in compliance with the Eagle Act.” The BLM stated the following regarding the MBTA “...the Proponents and Agencies have incorporated reasonable precautions to avoid avian mortalities (e.g., the avian protection plans, EPM, mitigation measures, and designing the Project in compliance with Avian Powerline Interaction Committee (APLIC) standards); therefore, it is the BLM’s determination that the Project does not violate the MBTA. Furthermore, EO 13186 has been complied with, as impacts to migratory birds have been analyzed in the EIS, and the MOUs between the USFWS and BLM as well as the MOUs between the USFWS and USFS have been released.”

PacifiCorp’s Avian Protection Plans

PacifiCorp implements avian conservation measures company-wide through its Avian Protection Plans (APP), which guide avian protection efforts related to new construction, operations, maintenance, rebuilds, and retrofits of company facilities. These APPs have been developed with input and review from the FWS, and have been referenced by the FWS as “the yardstick by which the efforts of other companies will be judged.” PacifiCorp’s APP was used as an example in the national APP Guidelines released in 2005 by the FWS and the APLIC. Our APP and avian conservation efforts continue to go above and beyond what is recommended in the Guidelines, and are viewed as the “gold standard” among the company’s peer utilities. Because PacifiCorp has implemented and will continue to implement a high standard for avian protection, the company believes that these efforts already meet or exceed the bird conservation goals identified in EO 13186 and related interagency MOUs. PacifiCorp’s APP will be applied toward the Project as applicable.

PacifiCorp's APPs apply to all company facilities and operations within the Rocky Mountain Power and Pacific Power divisions. Idaho Power has a similar corporate APP in place. The APPs are designed to minimize impacts to migratory birds that could result from company facilities. The following components are included in these APPs:

- **Avian protection policies:** Two policies guide company actions related to bird protection associated with power lines and substations. These policies require avian-safe construction of new or rebuilt distribution and transmission lines, and substations. They also require reporting of protected bird mortalities and timely retrofitting (30 days for eagles and 90 days for all other protected birds) of mortality poles. In addition, five poles in each direction are retrofitted for eagle mortality poles.
- **Training:** Training is conducted for all employees responsible for implementation of our APP. This includes Transmission, Distribution, and Substation Operations (foremen, journeymen, troublemen, managers, etc.), estimators, store keepers, service coordinators, line inspectors, vegetation management (foresters and contractors), project managers, and others. Training content includes avian protection regulations, company avian policy and procedures, avian-safe construction standards, retrofitting materials and methods, reporting and documentation processes, nest protection and management, avian and other environmental avoidance/stipulation areas (e.g., raptor nests, bald eagle winter roosts, sage-grouse leks or core habitat, etc.), and other information pertinent to specific job duties.
- **Permits:** PacifiCorp holds a Special Purpose Permit with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for salvage and nest management activities associated with its APPs. PacifiCorp also holds related state permits.
- **Avian-safe Construction Design Standards:** PacifiCorp's avian-safe construction design standards for distribution and transmission lines and substations meet or exceed those recommended in the current APLIC *Suggested Practices* (2006) document. These avian-safe design standards, which include sufficient framing separation to accommodate large perching birds (e.g. eagles, other raptors) are used for all new line construction and rebuilds outside of city areas. In addition, cover-up products such as bushing covers, cutout covers, arrester covers, and covered jumper wires are used on equipment poles in all areas throughout the company. Bird protection materials are also installed at substations during new construction or maintenance. PacifiCorp was one of the first electric utilities in the U.S. to develop and implement an avian protection policy and standards for substations. PacifiCorp continues to assess the effectiveness of its avian protection products and methods, and refines standards as needed based on field results. This information is also shared with avian protection product manufacturers, other utilities, and APLIC, to improve the effectiveness and longevity of avian protection efforts conducted elsewhere.

- ***Nest management:*** PacifiCorp routinely installs raptor nest platforms, both in response to nests that pose safety, fire, reliability, or bird electrocution risks on our facilities, and as proactive partnerships with agencies to benefit sensitive species, such as ferruginous hawks. PacifiCorp has also proactively installed nesting structures for great blue herons and barn owls. PacifiCorp employees (including line operations, construction, and vegetation management) are trained regarding protection of migratory bird nests. PacifiCorp identifies nests of raptors, herons, and other migratory birds prior to new construction projects, and uses this information to site and schedule projects to minimize impacts to migratory birds. In addition, operations personnel are instructed to minimize activity near raptor nests, where feasible, while still maintaining proper safety procedures. PacifiCorp foresters and contract vegetation management personnel are instructed to check for bird nests prior to clearing vegetation and to stop work (unless an immediate fire threat) until after nesting is complete. PacifiCorp follows identified migratory bird buffers identified in agency RMPs, FWS Utah Raptor Guidelines, or agency input for species where published buffers are lacking.
- ***Reporting:*** PacifiCorp maintains an internal tracking system and requires company employees to report mortalities (electrocutions and collisions) of eagles and migratory birds, and nest management actions. In addition, pole and substation retrofitting efforts and associated costs have been documented since 2004 when a work tracking system was implemented. Proactive retrofitting efforts are also documented, in terms of both number of poles retrofitted and costs. From 2004 to 2011, PacifiCorp spent over \$44 million on avian protection efforts, including retrofitting at nearly 54,000 poles and 153 substations, and installing 349 nest platforms.
- ***Risk assessments:*** PacifiCorp has conducted risk assessment surveys of its existing facilities since 2001 to document bird mortality risk areas, identify poles for proactive retrofitting, and assess the effectiveness of these measures. This is an ongoing component of our APPs, and will be conducted long-term throughout our service territory. Through these surveys, PacifiCorp has accumulated a sizable dataset that has and will continue to be analyzed to further knowledge of avian mortality associated with power lines, avian use of power poles, effectiveness of various retrofitting/construction techniques for avian protection, effectiveness of risk assessment predictive ability, quantification of mortality risk associated with different species and age classes, and other variables. Follow-up surveys conducted at retrofitted poles have documented significant reductions in avian mortality.
- ***Mortality reduction measures:*** PacifiCorp implements preventive, proactive, and reactive measures to protect migratory birds. Preventative measures include the avian-safe construction policies/practices and nest/lek/roost buffers described above. Proactive measures include retrofitting poles identified through risk assessment surveys, and conducting pre-construction nest surveys. Reactive measures include retrofitting poles or substations where electrocution or collision mortalities of

protected birds have occurred. PacifiCorp's company policy requires retrofitting of poles with protected bird mortalities within 90 days and poles with eagle mortalities within 30 days. In addition, five poles in each direction of an eagle mortality pole are assessed and retrofitted if not already avian-safe. PacifiCorp also implements processes to quickly respond to "hot spots" where changes in habitat, land use, prey populations, or other factors may cause an unanticipated increase in bird risk.

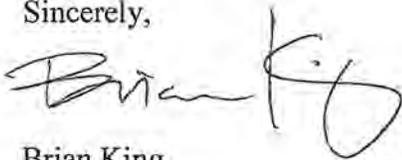
- ***Avian enhancement options:*** PacifiCorp works in partnership with agencies, environmental organizations, scout groups, and others to identify and implement projects to improve wildlife habitat or further wildlife conservation research. Examples include the installation of nest platforms and boxes for various species, including ferruginous hawks, ospreys, American kestrels, and great blue herons. Habitat enhancement projects for birds and other wildlife are conducted on lands owned or managed by PacifiCorp Energy.
- ***Quality control:*** PacifiCorp continues to implement quality control practices through its APPs to ensure that existing efforts are effective, and to identify areas of improvement. Such efforts include monitoring our system to identify avian "hot spots", conducting audits of retrofitting work and documentation practices, inspecting all proactive retrofit work using "avian certified" inspectors, conducting follow-up surveys at sites where proactive retrofitting was conducted, hiring environmental monitors and inspectors to ensure environmental requirements are followed during construction projects, holding high standards for work quality, and ensuring that company employees receive adequate training.
- ***Public outreach:*** PacifiCorp was a founding member of APLIC in the 1980s and has continued to support APLIC efforts, including serving in leadership roles and short course instructors, and writing and reviewing APLIC guidance documents such as the APP Guidelines and electrocution and collision manuals. PacifiCorp partners with agencies, universities, environmental organizations, and other electric utilities to conduct research, education, and conservation projects related to migratory birds and electric utilities. PacifiCorp has provided expertise and guidance to many other utilities in the development and implementation of their APPs and other bird conservation efforts.
- ***Key resources:*** PacifiCorp relies on both internal and external resources to implement its APPs and other avian conservation efforts. Key partners that PacifiCorp works with include USFWS, BLM, APLIC, Utah State University, Intermountain West Joint Venture, The Wildlife Society, other electric utilities, and manufacturers of avian protection products.

Conclusion

As noted above, the Proponents already implement extensive measures related to migratory bird conservation and have demonstrated compliance with federal migratory bird laws, including the MBTA, Eagle Act, EO 13186 and the MOU and generally exceed those regulatory requirements. The Proponents therefore will fulfill the request to provide mitigation above and beyond the requirements through application of the Project mitigation measures and APP and submit that the HEA is unnecessary and would provide not further protection of migratory birds than is already being applied.

If you have any questions, please contact Brian King (801-220-4831) to discuss further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brian King". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped "K" at the end.

Brian King
Gateway West Senior Environmental Analyst

Cc:

Walt George, BLM
Sharon Seppi, RMP
Todd Jensen, RMP
Jeff Richards, RMP
Pam Anderson, RMP
Rod Fisher, RMP
Stacey Baczkowski, IPC

Enclosures:

Attachment A—Avian Conservation Mitigation Measures

Attachment A

Gateway West Transmission Line Project Measures Regarding Migratory Birds

Summary: regarding raptors, Proponents shall submit requests for exceptions from closure periods with the appropriate land management agency office in which the exception is requested; install flight diverters and deterrent devices as specified to avoid collisions; design and construct the Project in compliance with the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee standards; and conduct accurate monitoring, including identification and documentation of perching or other nest activities on any towers constructed as a result of the Project.

EPM Number for FEIS Submittal	Environmental Protection Measures
WILD-4	Pre-construction pedestrian or aerial nest surveys will be conducted in suitable habitat during the appropriate nesting time periods needed to identify new raptor nest locations, and to establish the status of previously identified raptor nests. Appropriate buffers will be applied to active nests during construction. All encounters of nesting raptors in the Analysis Area will be reported to the biological monitor and to appropriate agencies.
WILD-6	As part of their annual aerial flight line maintenance activities, the Proponents will document nesting activity (by species) on any towers constructed as a result of this Project. This would occur after the first year of construction until year 10 of operations. Results would be provided to the applicable land-management agency.
WILD-7	Guy wires will be marked with bird deterrent devices on federal lands to avoid avian collisions with structures, as directed by local land manager.
WILD-8	Flight diverters will be installed and maintained where the transmission line crosses rivers at the locations identified in Table 3.10-3. Additional locations may be identified by the Agencies or the Project. The flight diverters will be installed as directed in the Proponents' approved Avian Protection Plans and in conformance with the MBTA and Eagle Acts as recommended in the current collision manual of the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC).
WILD-9	Pre-construction or aerial surveys will be completed during appropriate nesting time periods, needed to identify each raptor species. The Proponents will provide survey results to the authorized officer for approval. (See WILD-1)

Summary: Measures applicable to general avian species include timed clearing of vegetation clearing, protection of snags and blasting plan submittals to the appropriate agency for approval.

EPM Number for FEIS Submittal	Environmental Protection Measures
WILD-10	All vegetation clearing will be conducted as required under the Avian Protection Plan and the Migratory Bird Conservation Plan.
WILD-11	Snags will be maintained to the extent practical and where it does not conflict with the Proponents vegetation management specifications along the outer portions of the Project's ROW in order to reduce the impacts to habitat for cavity nesters.
WILD-12	Any areas that may require blasting will be identified and a blasting plan will be submitted to the appropriate agency for approval. Blasting within 0.25 mile of a known sensitive wildlife resource will require review and approval by the appropriate agency.

Summary: Requests for exceptions from bald eagle closure periods must be submitted to the appropriate land management agency office.

EPM Number for FEIS Submittal	Environmental Protection Measures
TESWL-6	Bald Eagle Active Nests – Requests for exceptions from bald eagle closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land-management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception processes on federally managed lands will be followed (see WILD-1).

Summary: Measures applicable to threatened and endangered species address consolidation of raptors and ravens along the Project and assessment of whether these species are increasing predation pressures in these areas, anti-perch devices to deter raptor and raven perching on the Project, and final engineering to avoid direct impact to occupied structures within engineering standards and constraints.

EPM Number for FEIS Submittal	Environmental Protection Measures
TESWL-2	The Proponents will work with the applicable land-management agencies to develop a survey protocol (including scope, timing, location, and frequency of surveys) that will be used to identify whether populations of raptors and ravens are consolidating along the Project, and identify areas where additional measures will be taken to reduce the risk of increased predation pressures on sensitive raptor-raven prey species. These surveys shall be conducted, at a minimum, along portions of the line that are located within 1 mile of identified concentrations of sensitive raptor and raven prey species (including the black-footed ferret, mountain plover, burrowing owl, grouse species, and white- and black-tailed prairie dogs). The Proponents and applicable land-management agencies shall work together to identify measures to limit predation rates on sensitive species within areas where raptor and raven populations are considered to be consolidating (limited to areas near sensitive species).
TESWL-3	H-frame structures will be equipped with anti-perch devices to reduce raven and raptor use, and limit predation opportunities on special status prey species.
TESWL-8	The Environmental Construction Inspection Contractor (CIC), an agency biologist, or agency designee will accompany the Construction Contractor site engineers during the final engineering design or prior to ground-disturbing activities to verify and flag the location of any known occupied structures (e.g., nests, burrows, colonies) utilized by sensitive species. This will include, but not be limited to, artificial burrows that have been constructed as part of research/restoration efforts, prairie dog colonies, and raptor nests, which could be impacted by the Project based on the indicative engineering design. The final engineering design will be "microsited" (routed) to avoid direct impact to these occupied structures to the extent practical within engineering standards and constraints.

Summary: Species-specific measures are listed here

EPM Number for FEIS Submittal	Environmental Protection Measures
TESWL-7	Burrowing Owl – Requests for exceptions from burrowing owl closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land-management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception processes on federally managed lands will be followed (see WILD-1).
TESWL-9	Sharp-tailed Grouse – Requests for exceptions from Columbia sharp-tailed grouse closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land-management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception processes on federally managed lands will be followed (see WILD-1).
TESWL-10	Sharp-tailed Grouse – Proponents will provide the Agencies a list of the protocols that the Proponents will use during greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse pre-construction surveys. The Agencies will either approve these protocols, or suggest alternative protocols to be used.
TESWL-11	Sharp-tailed Grouse – In areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in proximity to greater sage-grouse leks, surface disturbance will be avoided within 4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks from March 1 to July 15. In areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in isolation from greater sage-grouse leks, surface disturbance will be avoided within 1.2 miles of occupied or undetermined sharp-tailed grouse leks from March 15 to July 15.
TESWL-12	Mountain Plover – Requests for exceptions from mountain plover closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception

EPM Number for FEIS Submittal	Environmental Protection Measures
	processes on federally managed lands will be followed (See WILD-1).
TESWL-13	Yellow-billed cuckoo - A pre-construction survey for the yellow-billed cuckoo will be conducted at any proposed crossing of suitable habitat. If these birds are detected within 1 mile of the centerline (within existing habitat), construction will not occur until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned. The crossing-specific plan will contain proposed monitoring measures to assure compliance with this measure.
TESWL-14	Sage-Grouse – On federal lands, there will be no surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.6 mile of the perimeter (or centroid if the perimeter has not been mapped) of occupied greater sage-grouse leks located within Core areas in Wyoming, and NSO within 0.25 mile in non-Core areas (as required by BLM IM WY-2012-19 and BLM land management plans). "No surface occupancy," as used here, means no new surface facilities, including roads, will be placed within the NSO area. Other activities (i.e., non-surface occupancy) may be authorized, with the application of appropriate seasonal stipulations, provided the resource's protected area is not adversely affected.
TESWL-15	Sage-Grouse – On federal lands, surface disturbance will be avoided within 4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks from March 1 to July 15. This distance (i.e., 4 miles) may be reduced on a case-by-case basis by the applicable agency, if site-specific conditions would allow the Project to be located closer to the lek than 4 miles (e.g., topography prevents the Project from being visible from the lek, or a major disturbance such as a freeway or existing transmission line is located between the Project and the lek).
TESWL-16	Sage-Grouse – Requests for exceptions from greater sage-grouse closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception processes on federally managed lands must be followed (See WILD-1).
TESWL-17	Sage-Grouse – If Winter Concentration Areas for the greater sage-grouse are designated, there will be no surface disturbances within the designated areas from November 1 through March 15.
TESWL-18	Sage-Grouse – No structures that require guy wires will be used in occupied sagebrush obligate habitats within the area managed under the Kemmerer RMP.
TESWL-19	Sage-Grouse – If the Kemmerer RMP is amended to allow Proposed Route 4 or Alternatives 4C, 4E, or 4F to be selected, existing fences within 1 mile of the portion of the Gateway West Project located on lands managed by the Kemmerer RMP will be modified with FireFly Grouse Flight diverters (or a similar product) in order to prevent greater sage-grouse mortalities. Additional site-specific reclamation, such as transplanting sagebrush seedlings within previous disturbed habitats, will also be required to off-set the net loss of sagebrush habitats within the Rock Creek/Tunp management area.
TESWL-22	Ferruginous Hawk – Requests for exceptions from ferruginous hawk closure periods and areas must be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land-management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception processes on federally managed lands must be followed (see WILD-1).
TESWL-23	Northern Goshawk – Requests for exceptions from northern goshawk closure periods and areas must be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate land-management agency office in which the exception is requested. Established exception processes on federally managed lands must be followed (see WILD-1).

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A-3:
USFWS letter to the BLM (September 19, 2012)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
5353 Yellowstone Road, Suite 308A
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009

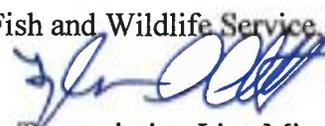


In Reply Refer To:
06E13000/WY12CPA0208

SEP 19 2012

Memorandum

To: Walt George, Program Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming

From: *for* Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wyoming Field Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming 

Subject: Gateway West Interstate Transmission Line Migratory Bird Impacts

In a meeting on July 9, 2012, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) notified the Bureau of Land Management Wyoming State Office (BLM) and the project proponents for Gateway West Interstate Transmission Line—Rocky Mountain Power and Idaho Power—of the need to address impacts to migratory birds. In particular, the Service noted that there was a portion of the preferred alternative routed through forested habitats for which impacts to migratory birds, including raptors and eagles, had not yet been addressed. The Service suggested that the project proponents conduct a Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) on this portion of the project in order to address this concern.

In response to the Service's request, we received a letter from Rocky Mountain Power on August 1, 2012, stating that they believe that "...the HEA is unnecessary and would provide no further protection [to] migratory birds than is already being applied." The Service acknowledges that the project proponents have committed to follow Avian Power Line Interaction Committee guidelines in order to avoid and minimize electrocutions and collisions with tall structures associated with electrical transmission, and that conservation measures and best management practices (BMPs) to facilitate avoidance and minimization of take to migratory birds are included in the Draft EIS in order to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. 703 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), 16 U.S.C. 668.

The Service believes that the HEA conducted within the sage-steppe habitat for the greater sage-grouse is an appropriate mechanism to address potential impacts to migratory birds occupying these habitats. However, the Service remains concerned that fragmentation within the forested habitat and loss of this habitat for migratory birds and raptors remains unaddressed. Executive

Order (EO) 13186 (66 Fed. Reg. 3853, January 17, 2001), entitled “Responsibilities of Federal agencies to Protect Migratory Birds,” states that “Each Federal agency taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations is directed to develop and implement...a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ...Service that shall promote the conservation of migratory bird populations.”

The Service and BLM entered into a MOU to Promote the Conservation of Migratory Birds on April 12, 2010, which states that both parties agree that “it is important to...focus on habitat restoration and enhancement where actions can benefit specific ecosystems and migratory birds dependent on them.” Additionally, the MOU states that both parties shall, “as practicable, protect, restore, and conserve habitat of migratory birds, addressing the responsibilities in Executive Order 13186.” Furthermore, the MOU states that, “At the project level, [BLM shall] evaluate the effects of the BLM’s actions on migratory birds during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, if any, and identify where take reasonably attributable to agency actions may have a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations, focusing first on species of concern, priority habitats, and key risk factors. In such situations, BLM will implement approaches lessening such take.” Finally, the BLM has committed to “restore and enhance the habitat of migratory birds, as practicable,” pursuant to its MOU.

Consequently, the Service is asking BLM to uphold and implement the EO 13186 and MOU in the context of this project, and to require the project proponent to address the impacts to migratory birds and eagles as appropriate. While the Service is not committed to having the project proponents conduct an additional HEA for forested habitats, we believe it is possible for the project proponents to address these impacts by: (1) conducting an impacts analysis in order to assess the amount of habitat lost and fragmentation due to project-related impacts, and (2) develop and implement a mitigation plan in order to provide compensation for these losses.

In accordance with EO 13186 and the MOU, we recommend that this analysis and mitigation plan be combined with all other avoidance, minimization, restoration, monitoring, adaptive management and compensatory mitigation associated with migratory birds and their habitats into one comprehensive migratory bird conservation strategy separate from the sage-steppe HEA. This will make it significantly easier for the Service, as well as the broader public during the NEPA review process, to review and understand potential impacts of the proposed project to migratory birds. This also will facilitate communication, in a clear and transparent manner, the proposed conservation measures and mitigation developed to offset those impacts.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Tyler Abbott at (307) 772-2374 extension 231. Thank you.

cc: WGFD, Statewide Habitat Protection Coordinator, Cheyenne (M. Flanderka)
WGFD, Non-Game Coordinator, Lander (B. Oakleaf)

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A-4:

BLM letter to Rocky Mountain Power (January 18, 2013) and USFWS (January 15, 2013)



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Wyoming State Office

P.O. Box 1828

Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-1828

In Reply Refer To:
2800 (920George)
WYW-174598
IDI-35849
Gateway West Transmission Line

JAN 18 2013

Ms. Pam Anderson, Project Manager
Rocky Mountain Power
1407 West North Temple, NTO 275
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Dear Ms. Anderson:

We recently corresponded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regarding the adequacy of environmental analysis and mitigation for migratory birds associated with the Gateway West Transmission Line Project. A copy of our memorandum is attached.

We noted that the environmental impact statement for the project provides an adequate assessment of migratory bird habitat loss and fragmentation due to Project-related impacts, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Mitigation for migratory bird habitat associated with sagebrush vegetation types is being addressed in the Sage-grouse Mitigation Plan. However, mitigation, especially the details of the mitigation, for migratory bird habitat loss associated with forest vegetation types is not adequately addressed at this time.

We note that "Best Management Practices" and Environmental Protection Measures, including both Companies' Avian Protection Plans and a commitment to follow the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee's, "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines," are included in the current version of your Plan of Development (POD). Adhering to the POD will be a Term and Condition of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Right-of-Way Grant.

In order to fully comply with Executive Order 13168, "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds" and a supporting Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and FWS, signed on April 12, 2010, we must ensure that the preservation and enhancement of migratory bird habitat is satisfactorily addressed before the Gateway West Project can be approved. In order to comply with Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-204, which states, ". . . the BLM may find it necessary to advise the applicant that the project proposal cannot be approved without . . . additional mitigation, including offsite mitigation," we are suggesting the Proponents submit, as a component of their POD, a Migratory Bird Conservation Plan that addresses mitigation for forested habitat loss and fragmentation as disclosed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Treatments to restore burned habitats or to rejuvenate

declining habitats are two of many mitigation measures that could be offered. We recommend locating mitigation actions as close as practicable to where the habitat disturbance occurs. If possible, this plan should be finalized before the Record of Decision for the project is signed. A coordination meeting or call between the FWS and the BLM at your earliest availability would ensure a correct beginning for the Plan preparation.

Sincerely,



Donald A. Simpson
State Director

Attachment

1 - Memo to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1/14/13



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Wyoming State Office
P.O. Box 1828
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-1828

In Reply Refer To:
2800 (920George)
WYW-174598
IDI-35849
Gateway West Transmission Line

JAN 15 2013

Memorandum

To: Mark Sattelberg, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wyoming Field Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming

From: Donald A. Simpson
State Director, Wyoming 

Subject: Gateway West Interstate Transmission Line Migratory Bird Impacts
Reply 06E 13000/WY 12CPA0208

The Bureau of Land Management Wyoming State Office (BLM) received a memorandum from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on September 19, 2012 regarding impacts to and compensation for loss of migratory bird habitat for the Gateway West Transmission Line Project (Project). The Service acknowledges that the Project proponents have committed to measures necessary to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds. These measures, as well as additional conservation measures required by the cooperating agencies, are included in the environmental impact statement (EIS) in order to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act 16 U.S.C. 703 (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act 16 U.S.C. 668 (Eagle Act).

The Service expressed concern that mitigation related to loss and fragmentation of forested habitat for migratory birds and raptors has not been addressed. The Service requested the BLM to “(1) conduct an impact analysis in order to assess the amount of habitat lost and fragmentation due to Project-related impacts, and (2) develop and implement a mitigation plan in order to provide compensation for these losses.”

Impact Analysis: Direct and indirect effects of Project activities on vegetation are presented in Section 3.6 of the Final EIS. Approximately four percent of the analysis area, involving Segments #1W, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 9, comprise forest and woodland vegetation (FEIS, Table 3.6-1). Section 3.6.2.2 addresses effects common to all alternatives and specifically addresses impacts to mature and old growth forests. Section 3.6.2.3 presents effects by segment and alternatives. Impacts to forest and woodland vegetation comprise approximately nine percent of the total vegetation impacts attributable to construction activities (1,784 acres out of a total of 19,293 acres). Approximately 50 percent of the impacted forest/woodland vegetation habitat is on federal land (891 acres).

Because forest clearing under the transmission line is necessary for safety and reliable operation, much of the forest/woodland habitat would not be fully reclaimed during the life of the Project. Approximately 38 percent of the operational disturbance would be in forest/woodland habitats (1,436 acres out of 3,744 acres). Approximately 58 percent of the long term forest/woodland habitat disturbance would be on federal lands (833 acres). These figures are located in Tables D.6-1 through D.6-6 of the Final EIS.

The effects of habitat fragmentation on wildlife are addressed in Section 3.10.2.2 of the Final EIS (see pages 3.10-20 through 3.10-22, page 3.10-25, and Tables D.10-3 through D.10-5). Regarding forest/woodland habitats, the FEIS estimates approximately six percent, or 337 new patches out of a total Project effect of 5,536 new patches in all vegetation types, would be created. The average reduction in patch size is eight acres. Project effects on migratory birds and raptors, including habitat fragmentation are addressed on pages 3.10-29 through 3.10.37. A discussion of habitat fragmentation by Project segment is found in Section 3.10.2.3. Habitat fragmentation effects on 13 migratory bird species are discussed in Section 3.11.

Based on this review, the BLM finds that the EIS provides an adequate assessment of migratory bird habitat lost and fragmentation due to Project-related impacts, as required under NEPA.

Mitigation Plan: The proponents declined to conduct a Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) for migratory birds. They believe the proposed Project complies with the MBTA through their standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Project-specific Environmental Protection Measures (EPM) (proponents' letter dated August 1, 2012).

The BMPs and EPMs are included in the Proponent's Plan of Development (POD) and are fully enforceable by the BLM. Adhering to the POD will become a Term and Condition of the Right-of-Way Grant. These provisions are designed to minimize take of regulated species and demonstrate intent to comply with the MBTA and Eagle Act.

Based on the April 12, 2010 MOU with the Service implementing EO 13168, and BLM Wyoming Instruction Memorandum (WY-IM-2013-005 Interim Management Guidance for Migratory Bird Conservation Policy on Wyoming BLM Administered Public Lands Including the Federal Mineral Estate), dated October 31, 2012, the BLM may require additional mitigation for migratory bird habitat. The Wyoming IM addresses BLM's compliance with the MOU and EO 13186 and specifies the circumstances which would require imposing stipulations or conditions of approval. This IM currently applies only to BLM-administered lands in Wyoming.

The BLM will rely on WO-IM-2008-204 Offsite Mitigation, when considering the need for offsite compensatory mitigation. The BLM will not approve a project inconsistent with its mission and objective. The proponents will be advised that a compensatory mitigation plan will be required to improve and enhance migratory bird habitat.

Given that there is not time in the schedule to allow for full development, discussion, revision, and inclusion of an approved Migratory Bird Plan in the EIS, the BLM will make the completion of an acceptable plan part of its consideration in the issuance of the ROD.

Please contact Walter George, Project Manager at 307-775-6116 if you have any questions about this response.

cc:

Deputy State Directory, Idaho (ID-930)

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**A-5:
USFWS Informal Comments on the Draft MBTA Mitigation Plan (May 17, 2013)**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s preliminary comments on the
Rocky Mountain Power Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation Plan, Segments 1-4 for the
Gateway West Transmission Line Project**

Please note that these are not the final recommendations or comments of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on the draft Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation Plan (Plan). We appreciate the opportunity to work with Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to develop a plan that the Service can support.

The Service appreciates that RMP seeks to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Bald and Golden Eagle Act (Eagle Act), and other laws and regulations pertaining to migratory birds, and that RMP has developed this Plan for the Gateway West Transmission Line Project (Project). The Service additionally appreciates that the Plan includes avoidance and minimization measures to reduce take of migratory birds and reduce impacts to migratory bird habitat. Finally, RMP has agreed to provide compensatory mitigation for impacts to migratory bird habitat resulting from the Project.

1) While RMP provides a thorough description of the regulatory mechanisms outlining the agencies’ need for beneficial actions for migratory birds in the Plan (please note that the Eagle Act should be addressed in 2.0 Regulatory Framework), we recommend that RMP provide further detail the steps the company is taking to demonstrate its stewardship of migratory bird conservation. Specifically,

- a) Include a description of the Project and include an overview map of the Project route. This description should be in terms of all Project components that impact migratory birds including access roads, equipment staging areas, work camps, material storage yards, etc. Included with this should be a data table that presents Project component acreages that will be disturbed, altered, eliminated as a result of the Project as well as the overall totals.
- b) Include a section that describes and presents results from all pre-construction migratory bird surveys conducted for the Project. The individual migratory birds survey types should be described including what protocols/methods were used, how many surveys of each type were done, and when the surveys were done (at least to year). Minimally major results from all migratory bird surveys conducted should be presented in the Plan.
- c) The Plan should also address post-construction management of the transmission lines and the related power line corridors. What height will forest and woodland habitat types be allowed to reach before they will be cut back (reduced in height by cutting)? Will this height be the same for all forest and woodland types or will it vary by type, and if, include those details.
- d) Section 3.0 Migratory Birds of Concern and Table 1: The MBTA applies to all migratory birds covered under its purview, and so the Service recommends that the Plan include a list of migratory birds known or likely to occur along the Project route (i.e. if such a list was already developed for the environmental impact statement, it can be included in the Plan as an Appendix). We recommend that RMP include a section that specifically lists what Service Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) are known or likely to occur along the Project route. Included with this could be a discussion of specific impacts that are of particular concern to each of these BCC birds.

2) Currently the Plan only includes impacts and mitigation associated with Segments 1-4. We recommend that the Plan consist of a general strategy that details impacts of the Project to migratory birds and their habitats for the entire Project area, and then explains compensatory mitigation for the entire

length of the Project's impacts (Segments 1-10). At a minimum, we recommend a placeholder for the specific impacts that Segments 5-10 will have on migratory bird habitats so that RMP can have a single Plan that will discuss migratory bird impacts not already addressed elsewhere.

3) Biological/ecological characteristics of impacted forested habitats have not been described in the Plan. We recommend that the Plan include a detailed assessment of the forested and woodland habitat types, including information regarding conditions, age-classes, and acres that are being impacted by the Project (including all components of the Project) for each forest or woodland habitat type impacted by the Project. It would also be helpful for the reader to understand the scale and scope of impacts to forested areas by the Project if the Plan included maps of impacted areas.

4) The Plan suggests that impacts analysis and mitigation only apply to Public (i.e., Federal) lands. However, the MBTA and Eagle Act apply to all lands, regardless of ownership. Consequently, as stated in comments provided by the Service on the DEIS, all migratory bird habitat not already being addressed by RMP's sage-grouse mitigation framework or by compliance with wetland permits should be included in this assessment. The BLM has management authority for wildlife habitat on lands it manages, but the Service and state wildlife agencies together have management authority for all wildlife populations, and so any requested exceptions or variances to perform work on all land ownership types should be handled by the Service and the appropriate state wildlife agency.

5) The Plan should also include a more detailed description of nature and types of impacts addressed. For example, a complete description of types of impacts should include quantity of acreages impacted by Project rights-of-way, tower structures, laydown yards, access roads, etc., that will directly remove migratory bird habitats. Indirect effects of habitat loss, such as habitat fragmentation and reduced bird density and breeding success, should also be addressed. We recommend that impacts be buffered by a set distance to partially account for indirect impacts, and that these buffered areas be included within the total acres impacted by the BLM preferred route.

6) The Service finds the proposed mitigation ratio of 0.5:1 (acres of mitigation per acres of impacts) inadequate to address the impact of losing a regionally scarce habitat type like forests and woodlands. We recommend a starting point for mitigation ratios, minimally, should be 1:1. However, there are a number of reasons why mitigation ratios should be *greater* than 1:1. For example, forested habitats are highly valued from an ecological function standpoint, warranting a higher starting point than even a 1:1 mitigation ratio. Additionally, changing a forested or woodland habitat to a different, disturbed, habitat type (as currently described in Section 6.0 Compensatory Mitigation) likely will result in the support of a lower density of birds or type/number of species—warranting a higher mitigation ratio. Additionally, forests and woodlands have demonstrated poor likelihood of successful restoration, and so only a small proportion of the restored area may actually provide habitat similar to what was lost. Another important reason why compensatory mitigation ratios should be greater than 1:1 is due to the time required for created or restored habitat to replace functions lost in the natural habitat, and because the functions performed by habitat created or restored in the future are not equal, in terms of present worth, to the impacted habitat.

7) Previously the Service provided recommendations regarding development of a suitable mitigation plan addressing impacts to sage-grouse from the Project (February 7, 2012). We recommend that the RMP implement recommendations pertaining to the general approach to mitigation as described in the Service recommendations. For example, restoration/mitigation activities should have a short- and long-term follow-up treatment and monitoring plan to ensure success, and must be accompanied by adequate funding for implementation of these monitoring plans. Criteria that define "restoration" and "success" should be developed in coordination with the oversight team. Finally, as indicated in #4

above, the Service recommends restoration and/or mitigation of all lands, not only those managed by BLM, and encourages partnerships with state and private lands as well to accomplish mitigation goals.

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A-6:
Notes from Migratory Bird Conservation Plan Conference Call (May 20, 2013)

**Gateway West Transmission Line Project
Migratory Bird Conservation Plan Conference Call
Meeting Notes**
Monday, May 20, 2013, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. (MST)

NOTE TAKER	Abby Chazanow, EnviroIssues	
ATTENDEES	<u>BLM IDAHO</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tim Carrigan, State Office <input type="checkbox"/> Paul Makela, State Office <u>BLM WYOMING</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dennis Seville, State Office <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walt George, State Office <u>IDAHO POWER</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stacey Baczkowski <u>ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pam Anderson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brian King	<u>USDA FOREST SERVICE</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dennis Duehren, Montpelier Ranger District <u>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tyler Abbott <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Julie Reeves <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matt Stuber <u>CONSULTANT TEAM</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diane Adams (EnviroIssues) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abby Chazanow (EnviroIssues) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> John Crookston (TetraTech) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Penny Eckert (TetraTech) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jim Nickerson (TetraTech)
MATERIALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda • Draft Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation Plan, Segments 1-4 • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services' preliminary comments on the Rocky Mountain Power Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation Plan, Segments 1-4 for the Gateway West Transmission Line Project 	

Agenda Topics

WELCOME

DIANE ADAMS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diane Adams welcomed participants and reviewed meeting objectives. Diane noted that the focus of today's call is to hear a brief overview of the Migratory Bird Conservation Plan (the Plan) and review agency feedback.
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CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW OF PLAN

BRIAN KING

INTRODUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brian King provided a brief summary of the Plan, noting that it addresses the loss of both permanent and temporary forested habitat due to project impacts. The Plan describes impacted forest types with their respective acreages; avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented in design, construction, and operation; compensatory mitigation strategies; and options for potential mitigation projects.
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REVIEW AGENCY QUESTIONS AND FEEDBACK

ALL

DISCUSSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julie noted that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service appreciates that Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) has voluntarily agreed to move forward with this non-mandatory plan and thanked RMP for the good first draft and call participants for joining the call. • The group reviewed comments from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in order with reference from comments submitted to RMP on the Draft Plan, Segments 1-4. In addition to the recommendations in the written comments provided, the group discussed the following: Comment 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julie Reeves encouraged the use of tables and noted that the plan should include the
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number of acres that would be impacted, how they would be impacted, and how those impacts can be mitigated. FWS is looking for the Plan to serve as a stand-alone document that includes all of the relevant information from the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) with citations to indicate that this plan is not a separate analysis.

Comment 2

- Julie said that although the acres being impacted for Segments 5-10 are not yet finalized, the Plan should address all segments, not just 1-4. For Segments 5-10, the Plan needs to include assumptions on what the impacts, analysis, and presumed mitigations would be. If possible, RMP should specify how Segments 5-10 would be treated in terms of approach and send the draft back out for review.

Comment 3

- Julie noted that FWS was expecting more detail on habitat impacts, specifically in section 5.1 Forest/Woodland Types Crossed by Segments 1-4 of the Project. This section should include the types of habitat impacted. Brian King noted that RMP is developing figures of the habitat along the route to help readers visualize the impact of the project on surrounding habitat.

Comment 4

- As written, the Plan addresses mitigation for disturbance on forested habitat on BLM, state, and private lands. The plan does not include compensatory mitigation measures for disturbance to forested habitat on USDA Forest Service (Forest Service) land. FWS feels there is an obligation to mitigate for disturbances across all lands. Tim Carrigan recommends Rocky Mountain Power discuss potential mitigation measures with additional Forest Service representatives. In addition, FWS recommends RMP provide additional clarity on available mitigation opportunities.

Comment 5

- Tyler and Julie noted they would like to see more detail in terms of acreage impacts by structure. The intent for this is a basic description of habitat types in conjunction with a detailed description of what will be going through that area. Julie referenced a mitigation document put out by Portland General Electric for the Cascade Crossing Transmission Line Project (written by Tetra Tech and currently in review) as a potential example of discussion of direct and indirect impacts. The document includes habitat category and type, permanent impacts, and acreages impacted. Julie will share the document with the group if possible.
- Julie clarified that FWS is not asking RMP to focus on specific species, but rather on what the impacts are to biological resources based on the type of infrastructure to be routed through an area. The types of impacts inform mitigation.

Comment 6

- Tyler noted that FWS does not feel a minimum mitigation expectation of 0.5:1 is appropriate and explained several reasons why FWS feels a minimum mitigation expectation of 1:1 should be used. There is no guarantee that a mitigation measure will be 100% compensatory for the mitigation, as habitats may not recuperate after disturbance. It could take decades for forested habitat and woodlands to regenerate and the restoration success rate can be low.
- Brian said that RMP addressed the long time it takes for woodland and forested habitat to grow back by treating all impacts as permanent impacts.
- Julie noted that she can provide RMP with journal articles on changing forested habitat as context for reference.
- Tyler noted that different types of forested habitat serve different functions. For example, stopover habitats provide a unique resource. Even though new types of birds may inhabit an area after disturbance, there has still been loss of a unique habitat and of a component of the avian diversity in that area. The loss should be compensated for through an appropriately equal mitigation measure. Opportunities to mitigate, including

enhancing forested habitat types that need rejuvenation, restoring areas in decline, or protecting areas that could face development without protection, should be explored in the Plan.

- Dennis Duehren noted from the Forest Service perspective that the only way to mitigate for loss of acres is to plant forest elsewhere. It makes the most sense to disclose impacts that cannot be mitigated in a logical way.
- Dennis Saville suggested that RMP look to the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory to learn about trend monitoring.
- The group agreed to revisit this comment offline.

Comment 7

- FWS suggests including recommendations from FWS comments on February 7, 2012 that addressed impacts to sage-grouse. Tyler noted that the Plan should define successful mitigations and include a monitoring plan to achieve them; discuss mitigation from the habitat equivalency analysis (HEA) standpoint; and provide an outline for long-term monitoring.

ACTION ITEM RECAP AND TRACKING

ACTION ITEMS	DUE DATE	RESPONSIBLE
Make the relevant Cascade Crossing mitigation document available for group reference if possible.	TBD	Julie Reeves
Provide journal articles on changing forested habitat to RMP.	TBD	Julie Reeves
Clarify approach and where there are opportunities for mitigation.	TBD	Brian King
Consider 1:1 mitigation ratio.	TBD	Brian King

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**A-7:
Email from R. Means regarding Wyoming Forest Projects**

From: [Means, Robert](#)
To: [Eckert, Penny](#)
Cc: [Chris Keefe](#); [Dennis Saville](#); [Walt George](#)
Subject: Re: compensatory mitigation projects for Gateway West Transmission Line
Date: Thursday, March 14, 2013 9:40:04 AM
Attachments: [Proposed Mitigation Activities in Forests and Woodlands.docx](#)

Penny,

Attached is our first cut proposal for mitigation. I used the numbers that I could find in the administrative final of the EIS - and I did combine construction and operations acres and assumed 50% of the BLM acres were on WY BLM. You could get much more detailed with the GIS folks doing an actual breakdown of each veg type on WY BLM lands.

Bob Means
WY BLM State Forester
Newcastle FO Forester
Climate Change and Healthy Landscapes Program Manager
Wyoming Basins REA Project Manager
rmeans@blm.gov
307.775.6287 - office
307.631.4540 - cell
5353 Yellowstone Road
Cheyenne, WY 82009
<http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/forestry.html>

On Wed, Mar 13, 2013 at 4:30 PM, Means, Robert <rmeans@blm.gov> wrote:

Thanks Penny,

I was down talking to the wildlife folks, we'll work on getting you something tomorrow - I think the extent would be riparian tree gallery, aspen and whitebark pine mitigation.

Bob Means
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Newcastle FO Forester
Climate Change and Healthy Landscapes Program Manager
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<http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/forestry.html>

On Wed, Mar 13, 2013 at 4:13 PM, Eckert, Penny <Penny.Eckert@tetrattech.com>

wrote:

Bob,

Thank you very much for chatting with me just now. We discussed the possibility of projects the BLM has envisioned but not funded for aspen and white-bark pine restoration efforts. There may be others but those were the two that came to mind first. The Proponents (Rocky Mountain Power) would be interested in entering into an agreement that would guarantee funding for work once the amount per acre (you mentioned about \$1000 per acre for the restoration efforts in white-bark pine habitat) and the number of acres were settled on. The agreement could be flexible, and funding would likely become available just before construction starts, probably in 2015. Meanwhile, the Proponents want to submit at least planning-level mitigation proposals to the BLM to support the issuance of the ROD, due out in September of 2013. So that's the bare bones! We look forward to hearing project ideas from you soon.

Thanks again for your help.

Penny Jennings Eckert, Ph.D.

Mobile: 425.241.0415 Home Office 530.605.8964

penny.eckert@tetrattech.com

Tetra Tech, Inc.

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Proposed Mitigation Activities in Forests and Woodlands – WY BLM Lands Only

Forest Type/acres ¹		Ratio	Cost/Acre	Acres	Total (rounded)
Forest/Woodland Acres - 513	5 needle Pine-density mgmt. ²	1:6	900	89	80,000
	5 needle pine – planting ³	1:6	975	87	85,000
	Aspen est. @ 20 acres ⁴	1:1	500	20	10,000
Wetland/Riparian 11 acres	Willow/Cottonwood ⁵	3:1	750	33	25,000
Total Off Site Mitigation Costs (rounding of numbers to account for inflation)					200,000

¹As per EIS Construction + Operations and assuming 50% of impacted lands in Wyoming

² Removal of competing conifers, sanitation, density mgmt. as per actual contract numbers

³ As per Actual costs from whitebark pine planting within region, includes planting costs, tree costs and seed collection @ approximately 250 trees/acre

⁴ Removal of conifers from aspen stands as per actual contract numbers

⁵ Invasive species (Russian olive and salt cedar) removal with chemical application and limited planting of native woody species

Attachment 2
Whitebark and Limber Pine (Five Needle Pine)
Management Guidelines for Wyoming BLM
August 2011

These guidelines are developed to provide direction on how to manage both whitebark pine and limber pine found on BLM lands in Wyoming. The silvicultural prescriptions are to be used as guidelines to meet the objectives of the maintenance and restoration of five needle pine on the landscape. The objectives are: 1 - to maintain these stands on the landscape in the face of changing climate and insect (mountain pine beetle – MPB) and disease (white pine blister rust – WPBR) epidemics that are severely impacting these species, 2 - to maintain genotypic diversity on the landscape and 3 - to provide both the source and opportunity for these species to naturally migrate or change their species ranges as climatic conditions change in the future. Field Offices need to evaluate the objectives of projects that involve five needle pines to ensure that the long term objectives of maintaining these sensitive species on the landscape are appropriately evaluated along with other management objectives.

Reference materials that can be used for documentation of potential management actions can be found at: <http://web.wy.blm.gov/930/forestry/pines/index.htm>

Wyoming BLM is working with Utah State University to develop Stand Density Index Charts for both whitebark and limber pine. When these are completed they will be valuable tools with which to manage these stands. All Stand Density Index (SDI) materials can be found at: <http://web.wy.blm.gov/930/forestry/SDI/index.htm>

General Guidelines:

Cone (Seed) Collection: There are significant regional whitebark and limber pine seed collection efforts underway to identify white pine blister rust (WPBR) resistant trees. The cone collection efforts are central to five needle pine restoration for three reasons: 1 - blister rust resistance testing, 2 - restoration plantings, and 3 -*ex-situ* gene conservation.

Preliminary seed tree selection involves finding and marking trees that are nearly free of both WPBR and mountain pine beetle (MPB) infestation. Trees need to be marked and located with a Global Positioning System (GPS) so that they can be relocated for further collections if testing determines that these trees are WPBR resistant. This information will be stored on a GIS data layer at the District level. The entire process, from cone collection to rust resistance determination, takes approximately 5 years, so these trees need to be protected from both natural and human disturbance until the determination is made. If the testing shows WPBR resistance, these trees will be permanently marked and used as a seed source. These trees are identified as “plus” trees. All trees either tentatively or positively identified as “plus” trees need to be protected by pheromones or insecticides (see next page).

Whitebark pine seed collection procedures can be found in the on-line five needle pine references. Limber pine, because of its different cone structure, does not normally require the caging that whitebark pine does and can be collected as soon as the seed is ripe. In high pine mortality areas (limited seed source), where there is significant predation from squirrels and

birds caging of both species is necessary. Collections for both species is normally done, dependent on site and climatic conditions, in late August or early September when their embryo cavities are found to be at least 80 percent full.

Because of the workload associated with identification of potential “plus” trees as well as the seed collection, it is recommended that Field Offices develop BPS submissions in conjunction with the “Seeds for Success” program assist in funding these activities.

Seedling Planting: Seedlings from these trees have a fairly low survival rate ranging from less than 30 to approximately 70 percent. Seedlings should be planted in the autumn, to avoid summer drought stress, at approximately 200-250 seedlings per acre with the goal to have a 3 to 5 year survival of 85-100 trees per acre. There should be no overstory competition within 20 feet. The planting design should be a patchy pattern with densities similar to that of nearby stands. Microsite placement is critical. The transplants should be placed in a protected microsite in moist to the touch soil on the north side of a log, rock, or stump. Gophers feed on roots and bury trees, so avoid planting the seedlings in areas of deep soils and swales where they burrow. Competing vegetation such as grasses and sedges should be removed from the immediate vicinity of the planted seedling. Avoid planting seedlings within 2 feet of bear grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*). On more mesic sites, grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium* Leib. ex Coville) appears to be beneficial to establishment when growing in association with whitebark pine and should be retained. Lower elevation xeric sites may not have these vegetative components. Current recommendations for planting with WPBR resistant seedlings include, 1 - sites where WPBR mortality exceeds 20 percent and, 2 - WPBR infection is more than 50 percent.

Pheromone Usage: Pheromones, especially verbenone, can be used to protect against MPB attack. Recent work in Idaho on whitebark pine shows a 20 percent increase in survival over a control population when verbenone is used. Because of costs, this use is only feasible in high value recreation/visitor areas or on trees either tentatively or positively identified as plus trees.

Insecticide Usage: Carbaryl is commonly used to provide protection from MPB. This insecticide when properly applied by spraying can provide almost 100 percent protection from MPB attack for up to 2 years. Trees must be accessible to compressor driven spray equipment, limiting this application to trees in close proximity to roads.

Pruning: Pruning can be used to extend the life of a five needle pine. Pruning should be done by hand, leaving the branch collar (swollen base of the limb) intact. This should only be used on limbs where the WPBR canker is more than 4 inches from the bole (trunk) of the tree. Because pruning is labor intensive it should only be used to: 1 - to protect high value individual trees in high visibility sites such as recreational/ski areas or, 2 - in a small isolated stand with few cone bearing trees and no existing seed source for regeneration. Pruning will not change the WPBR resistance of an individual tree or stand, but will extend the life span and potential reproductive life of the tree.

Range Management Applications: The historic bison range in Wyoming closely approximates the range of lower treeline limber pine in Wyoming. The Nature Conservancy along the Front Range has used the following range management technique to replicate bison/limber pine interactions with success. Where feasible, this technique can be used on Wyoming BLM lands.

Place water developments and salt stations in close proximity to limber pine stands. This will provide thermal cover for livestock. Their usage of the limber pine stands will raise the crown heights due to rubbing, reduce ground cover including tree reproduction, and reduce flammable fuels within the stand. The long term objective (50 + year) is to approximate an open limber pine stand that resembles historic bison/limber pine interactions.

Wildland Fire Management: Wildland fire has been an integral component of the five needle pine ecosystem. At high elevations, low to moderate intensity fires reduce competing vegetation and reduce fuel loadings. Small areas of high intensity fires create open areas for Clark's nutcracker seed caching activities and therefore create areas where whitebark pine can regenerate naturally. However, when subalpine fir has expanded extensively into, and provides a closed canopy fuel load below them, these stands can burn large areas of five needle pine habitat and reduce or eliminate the available seed source. The potential for natural reseedling of these stands *via* the Clark's nutcracker is subsequently reduced. Some researchers have found a 40 year lag time between fire and the re-establishment of whitebark pine on these high elevation areas.

Less is known about the wildland fire effects on the lower elevation five needle pines: Information available suggests fire return intervals ranging from 100 to 1,000 years and most fires were probably low to moderate intensity.

At high elevations wildland fire should be allowed to play a role in maintaining these high elevation five needle pine ecosystems. A combination of mechanical thinning and prescribed fire can also be used to create the patchy mixed severity fire effects in these stands, replicating natural fires. Altering the mixed conifer stands below these high elevation stands may be necessary to break up and reduce the canopy cover by creating patches of younger aged (less flammable stands), and reducing the basal area/SDI of the mature mixed conifer stands to reduce fire behavior before it burns into the high elevation stands. Because many of the Wyoming BLM high elevation whitebark and limber pine exist in small isolated stands, careful evaluation of fire potential must be done to ensure that these disjunct stands are not eliminated from the landscape.

At lower elevations, prescribed and wildland fire can be used at low to moderate intensities to reduce accumulated fuels and thin the stands. The best description of this is to "take some and leave some," so that the stand can remain on the landscape and provide for gene conservation and ecosystem services.

General Silvicultural Information for Five Needle Pine Stands: Whitebark and limber pine occur over a range of ecological gradients and vegetative associations. This enables the forester to select from a variety of silvicultural prescriptions that will meet desired goals for the management of these species. It is important to remember that both species of five needle pines are very slow growing, often requiring 50 or more years to reach maturity and produce a cone crop. Small size is a poor indicator of recent establishment.

The five needle pines generally do not show strong apical dominance. Because of this, different types of thinning around these trees can influence their growth form. Thinning on all four sides will encourage a more spread out, multi- forked tree, while thinning on two or three sides will encourage a straighter less forked tree. In mixed stands thinning on two or three sides would encourage the tree to have a straighter, taller growth form to allow it to get higher in the canopy and access more light for growth. In more open monoculture stands thinning around all four sides of either single or multi-stemmed trees would encourage a more open branching crown, increasing cone production.

The 5 needle pines, especially the whitebark pine, evolved in a mutualistic relationship with Clark's nutcracker. The whitebark pine and to a lesser extent limber pine require the Clark's nutcracker to disperse their seed. **Research has indicated that the nutcracker prefers areas with a minimum basal area of 22 ft², and a cone production of approximately 285 per acre. In areas with a BA of less than 22 ft², or a production of less than 120 cones per acre, there is a rapid decline in the frequency of the nutcracker, until at less than 53 cones per acre; Clark's nutcracker activity becomes negligible. This results in a significant decline in the probability of seed dispersal. The current scientific recommendation is that a threshold of approximately 400 cones per acre is needed for a high probability of nutcracker presence for seed dispersal.**

Important factors in any silvicultural practice are the identification of potential WPBR resistant trees and building the on-site prescription around them. Individual stands also vary in their resistance to WPBR due to local genetic material. WPBR often takes 25-35 years to kill a mature tree and but only 5 years to kill a sapling. WPBR severely reduces cone crop production, often eliminating a living tree from the reproductive pool by killing the cone producing limbs long before the tree actually dies.

When undertaking thinning operations in five needle pines that have white pine blister rust infections, take the most heavily infected trees while retaining those trees showing no sign of infection or minor infections on limbs that are away from the bole of the tree. Many trees that have a level of rust resistance will have a low level of infection on one or more limbs, but show little movement towards the bole of the tree. Removing all trees that have minor infections can take partially rust resistant trees out of the genetic pool, reducing future stand resistance.

These five needle pines are among the least resistant to the MPB, so often the best strategy may be to manage them to reduce the mortality risk. Research has indicated that whitebark pine stands need to have their basal area be below 45 ft² to be at least partially resistant to Mountain

pine beetle. Thinning to reduce the potential for widespread MPB mortality also has the advantage of reducing the competition among the remaining trees and increasing resource availability. Field observations have documented MPB attacking 3” to 5” diameter trees.

In cases of severe MPB infestations, it may be necessary not only to remove of all infested five needle pines but also any mature uninfected overstory to reduce the MPB habitat (larger diameter trees) and reduce the numbers of MPB surviving on site. This may be the only way to protect the advanced reproduction so that the reproduction survives on site to provide for future trees and seed source. This will reduce the Basal Area (BA) and/or Stand Density Index (SDI) below the guidelines in the specific silvicultural operations described below.

Elevational Differences: Limber pine grows across the widest elevational range of any conifer in the Rocky Mountains, ranging from approximately 5,250 feet (1600 m) to almost 11,000 feet (3300 m). The 8,500 foot elevation was selected as the dividing point between high elevation/upper treeline and low elevation/lower treeline limber pine because of its usage in the only peer reviewed document that established elevational differences in limber pine as a research criteria. It is possible that stands meeting the meaning of “high elevation/upper tree line,” i.e. subalpine ridge and mountain tops can be found below 8,500 feet and expert field opinion must be used to determine which category best fits the stand. Whitebark pine generally grows above 8,000 feet in elevation, but potentially can be found at lower elevations. All guidelines for whitebark pine should be used without regard to actual elevation of the stand but rather, the associated species.

Specific Silvicultural Operations, Treatments and Prescriptions for Five Needle Pine Stands:

Stand Type: High elevation/upper treeline predominately whitebark and limber pine stands (Generally found above 8,500 ft. in the subalpine zone).

Desired Conditions/Functions: Maintain and/or restore these stands on the landscape to fill their hydrologic, wildlife and other related ecosystem services. Stand structure will be as resistant as possible to MPB infestations. Maintain WPBR resistant individuals on site and use their seed source for interplanting to maintain five needle pine stands.

Existing Conditions: These stands are severely impacted by both WPBR and MPB. They are also being encroached on by mixed conifer species, especially subalpine fir. These stands range from patchy open woodlands to a more closed canopy structure.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. Removal of subalpine fir from the stand to reduce competition for resources. If it is not possible to remove all the subalpine fir, remove the fir in a radius of 20 feet around large five needle pines (or clumps) and remove fir in a radius of at least 10 feet from seedling/sapling five needle pines. Because the five needle pines are very slow growing, evidence of release may not be exhibited for five (5) plus years. The relative densities should range between 10 and 25 percent of the maximum SDI for newly treated stands and should not exceed 40 percent maximum SDI.

2. Thin stands to make them more resistant to MPB attacks in areas with incipient MPB infestation or threat, reduce the Basal Area of the trees to **less than 45 ft² but no lower than a Basal Area of 22 ft²**. Slash must be disposed of by burning within 1 year or less or by mastication to eliminate the risk of pine beetles currently in the removed trees to survive in the slash. In areas infected with WPBR preferentially thin the trees exhibiting the greatest amount of infection. Attempt to leave different ages and sizes of trees within the stand, but, dependent on proximity to MPB, preferentially leave five needle pine trees of less than 6 inches DBH. The relative densities should range between 10 and 25 percent of the maximum SDI for newly treated stands and should not exceed 40 percent of maximum SDI.
3. Use prescribed fire and natural ignitions where feasible at low to moderate intensities to create openings in the stands for Clark's nutcracker seed caching, to reduce competition from other conifers and to reduce fuel loadings. Ensure that small disjunct stands are protected from high intensity crown fire to prevent their elimination from the landscape when feasible.
4. Identify, monitor, and collect seeds from potential "plus" trees to provide for a future seed source.
5. Use locally collected seed from "plus" trees to inter-plant these stands when WPBR reaches the break points listed above in Seedling Planting section above and there is an absence of uninfected advanced regeneration in the understory.

Stand Type: Mixed conifer stands with a five needle pine component (Generally found above 8,500 ft. and directly below the subalpine zone):

Desired Conditions/Functions: Maintain five needle pine component in the mixed conifer systems. Maintain an appropriate mix of species to maximize whitebark pine seed caching by squirrels for grizzly bear food source. Pine species (lodgepole and five needle pine) densities are low enough to minimize MPB epidemics and keep MPB at endemic levels. Maintain WPBR resistant individuals on site and use their seed source for in-planting to maintain five needle pine stands.

Existing Conditions: These stands are characterized by multiple tree species including lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fir and the five needle pines. New, unpublished research presented at the High 5 Symposium in 2010 shows a positive symbiotic relationship between the red squirrel, lodgepole pine, five needle pines, and grizzly bears in Canada and the Yellowstone area.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. When working in these stands, reduce the five needle pine Basal Area to approximately 25 ft² (**but no lower than 22 ft²**) and reduce the lodgepole pine Basal Area to approximately **30 - 40 ft²**. Preferentially remove the spruce and fir to accomplish other vegetative management objectives. The reduction of pine (five needle and lodgepole) Basal Area to the **55-65 ft²** range will inhibit the spread of MPB. The relative densities should range between 15 and 25 percent of the maximum SDI for newly treated stands and should not exceed 40 percent of the maximum SDI to inhibit the spread of MPB.
2. Remove competing woody vegetation around existing five needle pines to provide for release.
3. Identify, monitor and collect seeds from potential "plus" trees to provide for a future seed source.

4. Use locally collected seed from “plus” trees to interplant these stands when WPBR reaches the break points listed above in Seedling Planting section above.
5. Most of these stands have a long fire return intervals that are a mixed severity to stand replacement types. Prescribed fire should be targeted to those areas (south facing slopes, lower elevations) where the vegetation indicates a mixed severity shorter fire return interval. North facing mesic sites with a crown replacement fire regime should only be spot treated (i.e. removal of slash accumulations/piles) and small openings created in the overstory.

Stand Type: Limber pine growing in association with ponderosa pine and/or Douglas fir, aspen, and mountain shrub (Generally found below 8,500 ft. /lower treeline).

Desired Conditions/Functions: Maintain healthy forest conditions with an appropriate limber pine component to fulfill ecosystem services and to provide a seed source for post disturbance early seral limber pine establishment to serve as a nurse plant and to provide ecological modification of the site to allow for other species to re-establish.

Existing Conditions: In many cases the limber pine in these stands is an early seral species and will be outcompeted by the ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Limber pine serves an important function in these landscapes as a nurse tree species and as a site modifier to enable other species to establish. MPB is the primary agent of limber pine mortality in these stands.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. Thin stands to make them more resistant to MPB attacks. Reduce Basal Area in pine dominated stands to less than 60 ft². Leave a scattering of limber pine in the understory to provide for a seed and genetic source. Emphasize limber pine on exposed slopes and ridges. Maintain maximum SDI of between 25 and 40 percent.
2. In Douglas fir dominated sites, keep some residual limber pine on site for a seed and genetic source after a disturbance. Maintain maximum SDI of between 25 and 40 percent (total SDI for all species).
3. In aspen stands where there is a viable limber pine stand in close proximity to the aspen stand, it is permissible to remove the limber pine from the aspen stand as part of an aspen regeneration/wildlife project. Limber pine that predates the establishment of the aspen stand should be retained for diversity.
4. Limber pine grows in association with mountain shrubs, often being a nurse tree for the mountain shrub community. When needed, thin the limber pine to a tree crown cover of approximately five percent (or a five to ten percent of the maximum SDI) to allow the tree to remain on site to provide for a seed and genetic source while opening up the stand to encourage mountain shrub production. Leave multi-age cohorts on site wherever feasible.
5. Identify, monitor and collect seeds from potential “plus” trees to provide for a future seed source.
6. Use locally collected seed from “plus” trees to inter-plant these stands when WPBR reaches the break points listed above in Seedling Planting section above.
7. Prescribed fire can be used in these stands. Primary objectives of prescribed fire will often be reduction of fuels and re-introducing fire for the benefit of other later seral woody species. Low to moderate intensity fire will assist in maintaining limber pine on site, and should not be directed at limber pine stand eradication.

Stand Type: Limber pine stands growing in riparian areas (Generally found below 8,500 ft.).

Desired Conditions/Functions: Restore or maintain a fully functioning riparian/wetland area as measured by Proper Functioning Condition (PFC, and/or other site specific resource objectives).

Existing Conditions: In some riparian/wetland areas there has been an expansion of upland vegetation including limber pine, Douglas fir, juniper, and sagebrush into these systems. This expansion is detrimental to the functions of the riparian/wetland areas as determined by the Standards for Healthy Rangeland (WY BLM). Limber pine in these areas tends to be faster growing than in upland areas and can impact, in conjunction with the other upland species, the functioning conditions of riparian/wetland areas. Impacts from MPB and WPBR vary widely in these stands, ranging from areas of very high mortality to stands that are just beginning to be impacted. Future outlook is for increasing MPB mortality and increasing WPBR infection/mortality as well as continued expansion into the riparian/wetland areas.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. Limber pine does play a significant role in the hydrology of the watershed. It should be left on the landscape in the upland areas away from the riparian zone. Management of these upland stands should follow the silvicultural treatments and prescriptions in the stand type “Lower treeline limber pine stands either in association with juniper species or a monoculture” described below.

2. In areas where PFC or other monitoring studies, assessments, or evaluations indicate: 1 - an excess of upland vegetation exists in the riparian/wetland area, and 2 - conifer expansion is identified as one of the casual factors affecting the functionality of the system, it is permissible to remove limber pine. The removal of some limber pine and other upland vegetation within the riparian/wetland system will assist in meeting or making progress towards meeting the Standards for Healthy Rangelands (BLM, Wyoming), and/or other site specific objectives. Because the ecology of limber pine is not fully understood, a “leave some take some” approach should be implemented in the riparian/wetland zones as in upland areas.

Stand Type: Lower treeline limber pine stands either in association with juniper species or a monoculture (Generally found below 8,500 ft. in ecotones).

Desired Conditions/Functions: Preserve and maintain these stands on the landscape as woodlands and savannas, with density levels commensurate with reduced risk of widespread MPB mortality. Allow these stands the flexibility to move on the landscape in response to changing climatic and other environmental conditions.

Existing conditions: There has been a lack of research on these stands, and very little is known about the ecosystem services provided. These often occur on steeper, rocky, exposed slopes and have shown movement downslope in the past 100-200 years. MPB is found in these stands at increasing levels of infestation and mortality. WPBR infections and MPB infestations vary widely in these stands, ranging from areas of very high mortality from one or both WPBR and MPB to stands that are just beginning to be impacted. Future outlook is for increasing MPB mortality and increasing WPBR infection/mortality.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. Thin stands to make them more resistant to MPB attacks. Stands should be thinned to a Basal Area of 40-45 ft² where they form a fairly continuous canopy cover. Preferentially remove juniper species (Utah and Rocky Mountain) to allow for release and to open up the understory for grass and forb establishment and growth. Maintain Maximum SDI of between 25 and 40 percent.

2. On deeper soils at the bottom of slopes and drainages, when needed, thin the limber pine to a tree crown cover of approximately five percent (or a five to ten percent of the maximum SDI) to allow the tree to remain on site as an open woodland and to provide for a seed and genetic source. If maintenance of a higher density woodland is desired, maintain Maximum SDI of between 25 and 40 percent. Leave multi-age cohorts on site wherever feasible.
3. Use the Range Management Application described above to assist in creating an open woodland stand of limber pine.
4. Identify, monitor and collect seeds from potential “plus” trees to provide for a future seed source
5. Use locally collected seed from “plus” trees to inter-plant these stands when WPBR reaches the break points listed above in Seedling Planting section above.
6. Use low to moderate intensity prescribed and natural fire to assist in thinning of the stands. The best description of this is to “take some and leave some”, so that the stand can remain on the landscape and provide for gene conservation and ecosystem services.

Stand Type: Lower treeline limber pine stands growing in sagebrush areas such as former sagebrush meadows and otherwise suitable sage-grouse habitat (Found below 8,500 ft. in ecotones).

Desired Conditions/Functions: Restore open sagebrush flats and meadows for suitable sage-grouse habitats and to protect important habitats from extreme fire behavior.

Existing Conditions: In some transitional sagebrush areas there has been observed expansion, and in some cases invasion, of coniferous vegetation including limber pine and juniper into habitats managed for Sage-grouse. This noted expansion is detrimental to the overall functionality of important Sage-grouse habitats as measured by the Habitat Assessment Framework and associated Standards for Healthy Rangeland (WY BLM). The expansion of Limber pine and other coniferous species in these areas may increase risk for high severity wildland fire and threaten reduction of important Sage-grouse habitat functionality.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. Conifer removal efforts must consider and observe the concurrent goals and objectives of the sensitive species of limber pine management and maintain adjacent limber pine sites for local seed source. Projects would be conducted following the silvicultural treatment prescriptions in the stand type “Lower treeline limber pine stands (below 8,500 ft.) either in association with juniper species or a monoculture” described above.
2. In areas where long-term sagebrush steppe and sage-grouse habitat management objectives would require removal of encroaching conifer species, including limber pine, it is permissible to remove conifers from important sagebrush steppe habitats in an effort to support maintain and improve conservation of habitat for Sage-grouse and other sagebrush obligate species.

Stand Type: Limber pine stands growing in surface disturbance areas such as rock/gravel quarries and other mining activity (Generally found below 8,500 ft., but can occur at other elevations dependent on mineral locations).

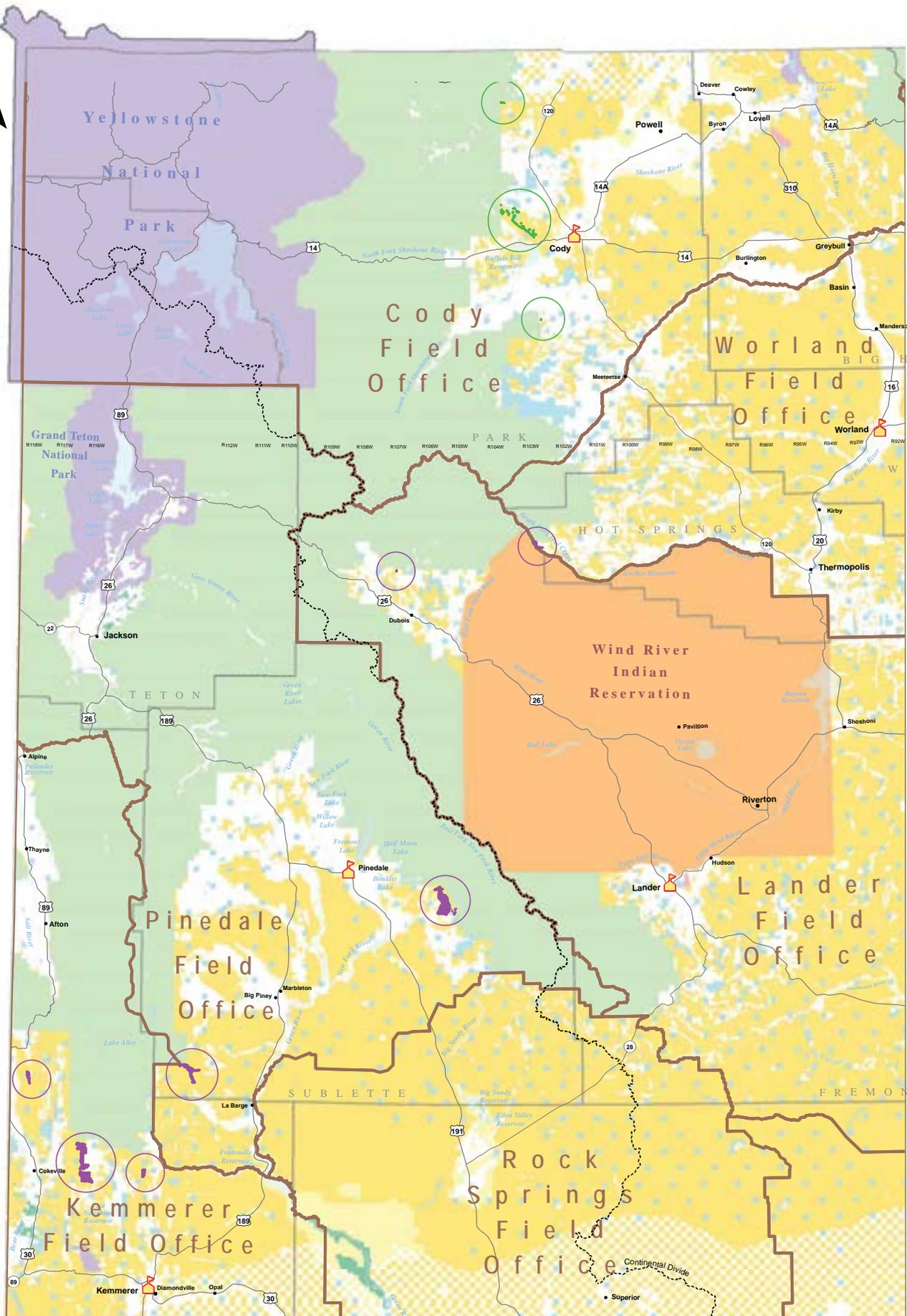
Desired Conditions/Functions: Reclamation of disturbed limber pine sites including the planting of limber pine seedlings using local seed source and other mitigation methods determined to be acceptable.

Existing Conditions: The development of surface disturbing activities can eliminate all or portions of limber pine stands. These activities may occur in any of the limber pine types, but will be concentrated in the “Limber pine growing in association with ponderosa pine and/or Douglas fir, aspen, and mountain shrub” and the “Lower treeline limber pine stands either in association with juniper species or a

monoculture” types. MPB and WPBR vary widely in these stands, ranging from areas of very high mortality from one or both WPBR and MPB to stands that are just beginning to be impacted. Future outlook is for increasing MPB mortality and increasing WPBR infection/mortality.

Silvicultural Treatments/Prescriptions:

1. Limber pine within the project boundaries that are not in the disturbed area will be managed as per the appropriate silvicultural treatments/prescriptions listed above as partial mitigation of the disturbance.
2. Disturbed areas will be planted with local seed source seedlings from project area or adjacent stands as per the seedling planting guidelines.
3. If an entire stand is within the disturbance area, off-site mitigation in the form of appropriate silvicultural treatments of adjacent stands, collection of seed, identification of “plus” trees or other acceptable mitigations will be done to offset the loss of a stand in addition to replanting limber pine on the reclaimed area.



Bureau of Land Management	Fish & Wildlife	National Grasslands	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Corps of Engineers; Dept. of Defense	State
Forest Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Bankhead Jones	Dept. of Energy	Private
WY BLM Whitebark Pine 2012 Unconfirmed (1,177 acres)	WY BLM Whitebark Pine 2012 (10,701 acres)	Interstate	BLM Office		
Field Offices	BLM Office	Interstate			
		US Highway			
		State Highway			

Whitebark Pine Survey

Western Wyoming 2012



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management for use of the data for purposes not intended by BLM.



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A-8:
Email from Channing Swan regarding Idaho Forest Projects

From: Swan, Channing <cswan@blm.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 19, 2013 3:26 PM
To: King, Brian
Cc: Blaine Newman
Subject: forest mitigation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Brain,

Here is some of the information you requested. First off we have three areas where potential projects would work. The Ninemile Fuels reduction project, west of Downey; Soda Hills; north west of Soda Springs, and the Deep Creek Range. The first two have NEPA done and have "shelf ready" projects that could be implemented with a bit of funding and a little work. The Ninemile project area is within a few miles of the Populus Substation. The Deep Creek Range will be crossed in segment 5.

As for projects, all three areas could potentially have Doug fir thinning projects (density reduction), Doug fir removal from aspen stands. The cost will vary depending on the size of the Doug fir and the type of terrain. Typically when we thin Douglas fir it is either a timber sale (size of material and terrain have to work) or it is a service type project. If it is a service project the BLM will typically have the contractors make hand piles so we can burn the fuel load created by thinning. This would be the exact same if we were removing the Douglas fir from an aspen stand.

If it is a timber sale project it will usually bring in revenue to the BLM. With service projects, there are a lot of variables that can affect the price like terrain, stand density, how far off a road the project is, etc. a general ballpark we use to estimate contracts is \$300-450/ac depending on the amount of work.

In the Deep Creek another possible option would be a tree planting project. There are two areas that come to mind. We had a fire come through about 6 years ago and have salvaged some of this wood. In the same area is a stand of Douglas fir that is infested with mistletoe that we are harvesting. We could plant both of these areas.

Planting cost can be broken down into two parts, growing the trees and planting the trees. Growing can cost about .50 a seedling. the BLM usually plants 200-300 per acres so the growing cost is \$100-150/ac. the planting cost can run between \$.40-.75/tree depending on the size of the seedling, the terrain to be planted, and the distance from a road. so 200/ac easy to plant seedling would run about \$80/ac. A hard to plant stand at 300 trees/ac would cost up to \$225/ac.

Hopefully this helps. Give me a call if email if you have more questions.

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Channing Swan
BLM Forester
Pocatello Field Office
208-478-6389

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ATTACHMENT B
RESPONSE TO USFWS COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT MBTA
MITIGATION PLAN

Comment Number	USFWS Comment	Rocky Mountain Power Response
1	Include a description of the Project and include an overview map of the Project route. This description should be in terms of all Project components that impact migratory birds including access roads, equipment staging areas, work camps, material storage yards, etc. Included with this should be a data table that presents Project component acreages that will be disturbed, altered, eliminated as a result of the Project as well as the overall totals.	A detailed description of the Project is included in the EIS. A brief summary is included in Section 1 of this Plan.
2	Include a section that describes and presents results from all pre-construction migratory bird surveys conducted for the Project. The individual migratory birds survey types should be described including what protocols/methods were used, how many surveys of each type were done, and when the surveys were done (at least to year). Minimally major results from all migratory bird surveys conducted should be presented in the Plan.	The results of avian surveys conducted over the life of the planning phase of the project are reported in the EIS. A brief summary of avian surveys is included in Section 4.1 of this Plan.
3	The Plan should also address post-construction management of the transmission lines and the related power line corridors. What height will forest and woodland habitat types be allowed to reach before they will be cut back (reduced in height by cutting)? Will this height be the same for all forest and woodland types or will it vary by type, and if, include those details.	A description of post-construction management of the Gateway West Transmission Line Project is available in the EIS and the Plan of Development. A brief summary is included in Section 1 of this Plan.
4	The MBTA applies to all migratory birds covered under its purview, and so the Service recommends that the Plan include a list of migratory birds known or likely to occur along the Project route (i.e. if such a list was already developed for the environmental impact statement, it can be included in the Plan as an Appendix).	No such list was developed for the EIS. This Plan covers only forested habitats and already contains a list of migratory birds that may occupy those habitats along the project (Attachment D). No further lists will be provided as they do not contribute to the Plan for compensating for all acres disturbed equally, as befits the variety of birds protected by the MBTA.

Comment Number	USFWS Comment	Rocky Mountain Power Response
5	<p>We recommend that RMP include a section that specifically lists what Service Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) are known or likely to occur along the Project route. Included with this could be a discussion of specific impacts that are of particular concern to each of these BCC birds.</p>	<p>BCC are not referenced in the MBTA nor do they have any special legal or regulatory status. The MBTA applies to all migratory birds equally without regard to subsequent categorization. Because this plan is in response to all migratory birds that may use forested habitat, no additional lists will be provided beyond that provided in Table 1, Section 3.</p>
6	<p>Currently the Plan only includes impacts and mitigation associated with Segments 1-4. We recommend that the Plan consist of a general strategy that details impacts of the Project to migratory birds and their habitats for the entire Project area, and then explains compensatory mitigation for the entire length of the Project’s impacts (Segments 1-10). At a minimum, we recommend a placeholder for the specific impacts that Segments 5-10 will have on migratory bird habitats so that RMP can have a single Plan that will discuss migratory bird impacts not already addressed elsewhere.</p>	<p>Placeholders for Segments 5-10 have been provided throughout the revised Plan.</p>
7	<p>Biological/ecological characteristics of impacted forested habitats have not been described in the Plan. We recommend that the Plan include a detailed assessment of the forested and woodland habitat types, including information regarding conditions, age-classes, and acres that are being impacted by the Project (including all components of the Project) for each forest or woodland habitat type impacted by the Project. It would also be helpful for the reader to understand the scale and scope of impacts to forested areas by the Project if the Plan included maps of impacted areas.</p>	<p>Maps are provided in Section 1 of the Plan. Section 3 of the EIS characterizes forest types generally found along the project route as well as impact acre estimates for forested habitats. Additionally, Section 1 of the EIS provides impact acre estimates for overall impacts. Information on condition and age-class is not available.</p>

Comment Number	USFWS Comment	Rocky Mountain Power Response
8	The Plan suggests that impacts analysis and mitigation only apply to Public (i.e., Federal) lands.	The Plan addresses impacts to forested habitats on lands managed by the BLM, state lands, and private lands. The Plan proposes that mitigation take place on BLM lands, using BLM expertise, to compensate for impacts on both BLM-managed lands and other lands.
9	However, the MBTA and Eagle Act apply to all lands, regardless of ownership.	The Companies agree that the MBTA and Eagle Act apply to all lands and have fully demonstrated compliance with these acts. These Acts do not mention or require habitat impact compensatory mitigation, and the Companies are not in agreement that such compensatory mitigation is required or even suggested by these Acts. However, Wyoming BLM has an Instructional Memorandum that specifically interprets the MOU between the BLM and the USFWS as requiring compensatory mitigation. The BLM has advised the Companies that this Plan is required by the BLM in order to issue a ROW grant in Wyoming. Because the Wyoming State BLM Director is the authorizing officer, the BLM has further required the Companies to include lands in Idaho, and private and state lands, in this Plan. This Plan is written in response to the BLM's requirement for compensatory mitigation and proposes to compensate for direct impacts from the Gateway West Transmission Line Project to forested habitats found on BLM lands, state lands, and private lands.
10	all migratory bird habitat not already being addressed by RMP's sage-grouse mitigation framework or by compliance with wetland permits should be included in this assessment.	This Plan addresses forested habitats found on BLM lands, state lands, and private lands in Wyoming and Idaho that may have direct impacts from the Gateway West Transmission Line Project.

Comment Number	USFWS Comment	Rocky Mountain Power Response
11	The BLM has management authority for wildlife habitat on lands it manages, but the Service and state wildlife agencies together have management authority for all wildlife populations, and so any requested exceptions or variances to perform work on all land ownership types should be handled by the Service and the appropriate state wildlife agency.	The wildlife agencies' authority on private lands is limited to proven actual take of MBTA species. Exception and variance processes to perform work on BLM lands have been developed in coordination with wildlife agencies and will be adhered to by the Project.
12	The Plan should also include a more detailed description of nature and types of impacts addressed. For example, a complete description of types of impacts should include quantity of acreages impacted by Project rights-of-way, tower structures, laydown yards, access roads, etc., that will directly remove migratory bird habitats. Indirect effects of habitat loss, such as habitat fragmentation and reduced bird density and breeding success, should also be addressed.	The EIS summarizes impacts across all elements of the project. Habitat fragmentation, detailed in the EIS, is summarized in Section 1, Project Description.
13	We recommend that impacts be buffered by a set distance to partially account for indirect impacts, and that these buffered areas be included within the total acres impacted by the BLM preferred route.	This Plan addresses direct impact only. There is no science available to develop "a set distance", nor has a need to compensate for alleged "indirect impacts" on migratory birds been established by law, regulation, policy, or precedent.
14	The Service finds the proposed mitigation ratio of 0.5:1 (acres of mitigation per acres of impacts) inadequate to address the impact of losing a regionally scarce habitat type like forests and woodlands.	While these habitat types are no doubt rare along the project route (and were avoided to the extent feasible during siting and routing), and though these habitats do support migratory birds, the mere fact of their rareness does not make them deserving of a larger compensation ratio; however, in the spirit of cooperation the Companies have increased the proposed mitigation ratio from 0.5:1 to a 1:1.

Comment Number	USFWS Comment	Rocky Mountain Power Response
15	For example, forested habitats are highly valued from an ecological function standpoint, warranting a higher starting point than even a 1:1 mitigation ratio.	This generalization is backed with no evidence or science and is an inaccurate characterization of the forests and woodlands involved.
16	changing a forested or woodland habitat to a different, disturbed, habitat type (as currently described in Section 6.0 Compensatory Mitigation) likely will result in the support of a lower density of birds or type/number of species—warranting a higher mitigation ratio.	As already presented in the Plan, any change in habitat will benefit some avian species over others. There is no evidence that migratory birds as a whole will be adversely affected by the project. There is no evidence that there will be a lower density of birds. A review of USFWS-supplied recent articles substantiates RMP’s position that overall bird density and overall species richness will not be decreased by the Gateway West Transmission Line Project (see Attachment C).
17	forests and woodlands have demonstrated poor likelihood of successful restoration, and so only a small proportion of the restored area may actually provide habitat similar to what was lost. Another important reason why compensatory mitigation ratios should be greater than 1:1 is due to the time required for created or restored habitat to replace functions lost in the natural habitat, and because the functions performed by habitat created or restored in the future are not equal, in terms of present worth, to the impacted habitat.	For the purposes of calculating acres of impact requiring compensation, the Companies have included temporary as well as permanent impact, and have assumed that the construction footprint, not the operations footprint, represents the acres to be compensated. This larger footprint is mitigated in order to acknowledge the time required for habitat functions to be replaced. The Companies have increased the proposed mitigation ratio to a 1:1 and assert the when coupled with the larger mitigation footprint (construction footprint) will provide adequate compensatory mitigation.

Comment Number	USFWS Comment	Rocky Mountain Power Response
18	<p>Previously the Service provided recommendations regarding development of a suitable mitigation plan addressing impacts to sage-grouse from the Project (February 7, 2012). We recommend that the RMP implement recommendations pertaining to the general approach to mitigation as described in the Service recommendations. For example, restoration/mitigation activities should have a short- and long-term follow-up treatment and monitoring plan to ensure success, and must be accompanied by adequate funding for implementation of these monitoring plans. Criteria that define “restoration” and “success” should be developed in coordination with the oversight team</p>	<p>The Companies will continue to coordinate and work with foresters in the BLM in Wyoming and in Idaho as available to encourage them to provide additional details regarding the proposed projects to be funded, including success criteria and monitoring plans. As for any Federal action, the BLM is required to take into consideration its impact on the environment, including biological resources. The Companies are confident the BLM will fully discharge its obligations in that regard.</p>
19	<p>Finally, as indicated in #4 above, the Service recommends restoration and/or mitigation of all lands, not only those managed by BLM, and encourages partnerships with state and private lands as well to accomplish mitigation goals.</p>	<p>As stated above, the BLM has obligated the Companies to compensate for impacts on BLM-managed lands, state lands, and private lands in forested habitats in Wyoming and Idaho. The proposed BLM projects will restore forested habitat, which will benefit migratory birds. There is no need to look further in Wyoming for successful projects to fund as compensatory mitigation for the Gateway West Transmission Line Project. The Companies have also included projects in Idaho for Segment 4 and is committed to seek out and fund, when final disturbance estimates are available, similar projects for Segments 5 – 10.</p>

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ATTACHMENT C
SUMMARY OF USFWS-PROVIDED LITERATURE ON BIRD AND
SPECIES DENSITY

1 The USFWS was asked to provide evidence to support their claim that avian abundance (i.e., the
2 number of individual birds; not the number of species) would decrease if new edges were created
3 in the naturally dry open forest habitats crossed by the Gateway West Project. They provided
4 four published papers to support this claim; however, only one of these papers actually addressed
5 the question that was asked of USFWS (i.e., Rittenhouse et al. 2012). The four papers provided
6 by the USFWS are summarized in the following sections:

7
8 Belisle et al. 2001

9 This study involved capturing forest dependent birds along a river near Quebec City in Canada,
10 and releasing them at random points in distant forest patches. They then measures the time it
11 took these birds to return to their original territory, in an attempt to see if these birds would cross
12 open habitats. They concluded that these forest dependent birds were reluctant to fly through
13 open habitat types.

14
15 This paper does not address the question that was asked of the USFWS, in that:

- 16 • it did not assess the number of birds (i.e., individuals of any species) that would utilize a
17 forest edge, recently disturbed forest area, or open patch.
- 18 • it focused on birds that are dependent on forest habitats.
- 19 • it was conducted in a naturally dense forest habitat near Quebec City in Canada (i.e., an
20 area that would not compare to the species composition or habitat types found in the
21 naturally open dry forests crossed by the Gateway West Project).

22
23 Burke and Nol 1998

24 This study looked at the density of territorial Ovenbirds, pairing success, prey density
25 (invertebrates), and leaf litter thickness in 67 woodlots in Peterborough County (Ontario
26 Canada). They concluded that small woodlots served as lower quality habitats for Ovenbirds
27 compared to large woodlots.

28
29 This paper does not address the question that was asked of the USFWS, in that:

- 30 • it only looked at a single species of bird (i.e., the Ovenbird; a forest dependent
31 species). There would be numerous other studies that would show that the individual
32 numbers of shrubland and edge dependent species (i.e., individual birds) could increase in
33 edge habitats.
- 34 • it was conducted in a naturally dense forest/woodland habitat in Peterborough County of
35 Ontario Canada (i.e., an area that would not compare to the species composition or habitat
36 types found in the naturally open dry forests crossed by the Gateway West Project).

37
38 Fahrig 2003

39 This paper consisted of a literature review regarding the uses of the term “fragmentation” in
40 published literature, and attempted to determine if this term is used correctly. The author then
41 attempted to determine how the current concept of “fragmentation” affects biodiversity. For the
42 most part, “biodiversity” was defined as the number of species present (with only a few
43 examples of a single species density in an area).

1 The author concluded that: ***“The overall result from these studies is that habitat loss has a***
2 ***much larger effect than habitat fragmentation per se on biodiversity measures (Table 2).***
3 ***When fragmentation per se did have an effect, it was at least as likely to be positive as***
4 ***negative.”*** The author further found that: ***“More than half of the effects of fragmentation per***
5 ***se that have been documented are positive (Table 2). Some readers will find this surprising,***
6 ***probably because habitat loss is inextricably included within their conceptualization of habitat***
7 ***fragmentation. In this case even if fragmentation per se has a positive effect on biodiversity,***
8 ***this effect will be masked by the large negative effect of habitat loss.”***

9
10 Very little of the document applies to the subject at hand for the Gateway West MBTA
11 Mitigation Plan; however, the author did address the concept that creating habitat diversity in an
12 area (e.g., creating a forest edge adjacent to a shrubland) could have some beneficial effects to
13 certain species. For example, the author states: ***“The degree to which landscape structure***
14 ***facilitates movement among different required habitat types was labeled “landscape***
15 ***complementation” by Dunning et al. (1992). For the same amount of habitat, a more***
16 ***fragmented landscape (more, smaller patches, and more edge) will have a higher level of***
17 ***interdigitation of different habitat types. This should increase landscape complementation,***
18 ***which has a positive effect on biodiversity (Law&Dickman 1998, Tscharnke et al. 2002).***
19 ***Finally, it seems likely that positive edge effects are a factor. Some species do show positive***
20 ***edge effects (Carlson & Hartman 2001, Kremsater & Bunnell 1999, Laurance et al. 2001).***
21 ***For a given amount of habitat, more fragmented landscapes contain more edge. Therefore,***
22 ***positive edge effects could be responsible for positive effects of fragmentation per se on***
23 ***abundance or distribution of some species.”***

24
25 This paper does not address the question that was asked of the USFWS, in that:

- 26 • it did not assess the number of birds (i.e., individuals of any species) that would utilize a
27 forest edge, recently disturbed forest area, or open patch.

28
29 Rittenhouse et al. 2012

30 This study attempted to look at the very question asked of the USFWS. It assessed the change in
31 species richness (i.e., the number of avian species) and abundance (the number of individual
32 birds) based on landscape changes observed when comparing the 1992 to the 2001 NLCD Land
33 Cover Change Retrofit Product data (comparable with Landsat images). Species richness and
34 abundance were determined based on the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS). They
35 assessed their results by ecoregions (with the Gateway West Project mostly contained in the
36 Temperate Steppe Mountains region).

37
38 Their results found that changes from forested to anthropogenic types (i.e., urban, agriculture,
39 barren) were found to strongly affect species richness, but not abundance (see Figure 2 of the
40 study). They concluded that: ***“forest loss was included in the most strongly supported model of***
41 ***bird species richness or abundance in only one forested ecoregion, the West Coast Mountain***
42 ***ecoregion.”*** (in other words, forest lost did not have a strong effect in the ecoregion where
43 Gateway West occurs). However, note that they were only able to assess changes from forests to
44 urban, agricultural, or barren areas (see Table 2 of the study), which do not apply to what would
45 occur as a result of the Gateway West Project (i.e., Gateway West would covert forests to
46 shrubland/grasslands). The reason they were unable to assess the effects of forests being

1 converted to grasslands or shrublands was: “***Because our statistical analyses required***
2 ***independence between variables, we conducted correlation analyses of all 64 possible land-***
3 ***cover transitions. Highly correlated (>0.50) transitions (i.e., forest to grassland–shrubland or***
4 ***grassland–shrubland to forest) prevented inclusion of both variables within any single***
5 ***model.***” As a result, the findings of this paper cannot be applied directly to the Gateway West
6 Project; however, even if one tried to directly apply this study to the Gateway West Project, the
7 results would be inconclusive.

8
9 Below are the full citations for the four papers provided by the USFWS:

- 10
11 Belisle, M., A. Desrochers, and M. Fortin. 2001. Influence Of Forest Cover On The Movements
12 Of Forest Birds: A Homing Experiment. *Ecology*, 82(7), 2001, pp. 1893–1904
13
14 Burke, D., and E. NolSource. 1998. Influence of Food Abundance, Nest-Site Habitat, and
15 Forest Fragmentation on Breeding Ovenbirds. *The Auk*, Vol. 115, No. 1
16
17 Fahrig, L. 2003. Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Biodiversity. *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Evol.*
18 *Syst.* 2003. 34:487–515.
19
20 Rittenhouse, C., A. Pidgeon, T. Albright, P. Culbert, M. Clayton, C. Flather, J. Masek, and V.
21 Radeloff. 2012. Land-Cover Change and Avian Diversity in the Conterminous United
22 States. *Conservation Biology*, Volume 26, No. 5, 821–829

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ATTACHMENT D
OCCURRENCE, EXPECTED HABITAT, STATUS, AND THREATS TO
MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONCERN

Common Name ^{1/}	BCR		Expected Habitat	State Status (ID/WY) and Threats
	9 ^{2/}	10 ^{3/}		
Bald Eagle	X	X	Breeding habitat includes mixed coniferous or deciduous forests in areas near water. Chooses large accessible trees for perching, nesting.	Vulnerable (ID/WY). Threatened by exposure to pesticides and toxins, degradation of habitat, and disturbances to nest and roost sites.
Calliope Hummingbird	X	X	Riparian thickets and meadow edges within montane coniferous forests. Nests in trees found in canyons or trees along the edges of riparian thickets or meadows.	Secure (ID)/ Vulnerable (WY). Potential threats include habitat loss, pesticides, and invasive plant species.
Lewis's Woodpecker	X	X	Low elevation conifer forest and plains/basin deciduous riparian areas.	Vulnerable (ID/WY). Threatened by habitat loss and degradation, including reduction of large snags.
Olive-sided Flycatcher		X	Variety of forest and woodland habitats, including, subalpine forests, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, forest wetlands, and stream, pond, lake edges.	Vulnerable (ID)/ Apparently Secure (WY). Threatened by loss of nesting and wintering habitat, and pesticide ingestion through prey items.
Williamson's Sapsucker	X	X	Pine and fir forests. Nests in cavities in mid- to high- elevation mature or old-growth conifer forests with fairly open canopy cover.	Apparently Secure (ID)/ Imperiled (WY). Threatened by habitat loss through harvest/conversion of mature conifer forests.
Cassin's Finch		X	Open, dry pine forests. Generally nests in an outer limb of a conifer tree, but will also nest in a deciduous tree or shrub.	Secure (ID/WY). Threats not known; selective logging or small-scale clear-cutting likely has a positive effect if any.
Flammulated Owl	X	X	Typically in mature coniferous forest with open canopy. Nests in abandoned nest cavities in large dead trees or snags near open clearings and shrub thickets.	Vulnerable (ID)/ Critically Imperiled (WY). Threatened by mature forest habitat fragmentation and loss, and exposure to pesticides.
Pinyon Jay	X		Piñon-juniper woodland, and sometimes pine forest. Nests in shrubs or trees (e.g. pine, oak, or juniper).	Critically Imperiled (ID)/ Secure (WY). Threatened by elimination of piñon-juniper woodlands in favor of sagebrush areas and conversion to residential development.
White-headed Woodpecker	X		Ponderosa pine or mixed conifer forests. Requires large trees for foraging and snags for nesting.	Imperiled (ID). Threatened by habitat degradation, especially loss of large-diameter ponderosa pine due to timber harvest, planting of even-age stands, fire suppression, and snag removal.
Virginia's Warbler	X		Breeds in deciduous woodlands on steep mountain slopes. Typically associated with piñon-juniper and oak woodlands, as well as mountain mahogany, especially in dense thickets in southeastern Idaho.	Critically Imperiled (ID/WY). Threatened by removal of piñon-juniper woodlands. Prescribed burns, wildfires, or management actions that remove shrubs will negatively impact this species.

1/ Only includes birds dependent on some form of forested habitat.

2/ Bird Conservation Region 9 generally corresponds to the Idaho portion of the Project.

3/ Bird Conservation Region 10 generally corresponds to the Wyoming portion of the Project.

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ATTACHMENT E
SEASONAL AND SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS
(TAKEN FROM ATTACHMENT H-2 OF APPENDIX H OF THE PLAN OF
DEVELOPMENT)

The seasonal and spatial restrictions come from the following sources:				
	Jurisdiction	Document Name	Plan Date	Notes
BLM Casper	Casper Field Office	Casper Resource Management Plan (RMP)	2007	Appendix I contains information regarding requests for exceptions
BLM Rawlins	Rawlins Field Office	Rawlins Field Office Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP)	Dec-08	Appendix 1 - Wyoming BLM Mitigation Guidelines for Surface Disturbing and Disruptive Activities: contains exception/waiver language which allows to BLM to use its discretion in granting exceptions to mitigation and protection, measures with written documentation; Appendix 9 - Exception, Modification, and Waiver Criteria discusses procedures for handling requests for exception from seasonal stipulations and/or conditions of approval
BLM Rawlins	Rawlins Field Office	Final Burrowing Owl Protection Measures	Nov-09	
BLM Rawlins	Rawlins Field Office	Final Pygmy Rabbit Protection Measures	Nov-09	
BLM Rawlins	Rawlins Field Office	Final Bald Eagle Protection Measures	Nov-09	
BLM Rawlins	Rawlins Field Office	Final Big Game Migration Corridor Protection Measures	Nov-09	
BLM Rawlins	Rawlins Field Office	Final Mountain Plover Protection Measures	Nov-09	
BLM Rock Springs	Rock Springs Field Office	Green River Resource Management Plan (RMP)	1997	Appendix 5-2, pages 163 and 164 of the RMP
BLM Kemmerer 2010	Kemmerer Field Office	ROD and RMP 2010	May-10	Appendix N contains information regarding requests for exceptions
BLM Pocatello	BLM Idaho Falls District, Pocatello Field Office	Pocatello Approved Resource Management Plan (ARMP)	2012	Appendix E, page E-4, contains information regarding requests for exceptions
USFS Medicine Bow	Medicine Bow National Forest	Medicine Bow National Forest Revised Land and Resource Management Plan (RLRMP)	2003	Standards are actions that must be followed or are required limits to activities in order to achieve forest goals. Deviations from standards must be analyzed and documented in a forest plan amendment.
USFS Caribou Targhee	Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Caribou Administrative Unit	Caribou Revised Forest Plan (RFP)	2003	Standards are used to promote the achievement of the desired future condition and objectives and to assure compliance with laws, regulations, Executive Orders or policy direction established by the Forest Service. Standards are binding limitations on management activities that are within the authority of the Forest Service to enforce. A standard can also be expressed as a constraint on management activities or practices.
State of WY	Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming	Recommendations for Development of Oil and Gas Resources within Crucial and Important Wildlife Habitats, Version 6.0	Apr-10	Page ii of recommendations document Version 6.0: This document provides advanced disclosure of potential wildlife-related concerns, and suggests mitigation and management options companies and resource agencies can incorporate into project designs and operations to benefit wildlife. The recommendations should be considered within areas of important wildlife habitats, in which large-scale energy developments are planned or underway. Maps of crucial big game winter ranges, sage-grouse habitat, priority watersheds, and other important habitats are available from the WGFD website: www.wgf.state.wy.us (Habitat Section). Recommendations may be site-specifically adjusted to accommodate unique issues and circumstances.) Pages 112-113 of the April 2010 Recommendations contain information regarding requests for exceptions to sage-grouse stipulations
USFWS	Nationwide	National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines	May-07	If special circumstances apply to your situation that increase or diminish the likelihood of bald eagle disturbance, or if it is not possible to adhere to the guidelines, contact the local Service Field Office for further guidance.
USFWS	Utah Field Office	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances	Jan-02	It is important to realize that these are guidelines and are subject to modification on a site-specific and project-specific basis dependent on knowledge of the birds; topography and habitat features; and level of the proposed activity. Site-specific modifications should be coordinated with appropriate Service, UDWR, and/or land management agency biologists to ensure that the intent of these guidelines is maintained. (pg 2 of Guidelines)

Stipulations also incorporate BLM and USFS comments, which include clarifications and updates to stipulations provided in the land management plans.

Stipulations do not include all measures found in all land management plans. Measures not included are those which are not specific enough to define a measurable stipulation, measures that describe general goals for the Federal lands but do not address new projects specifically,

Requests for exceptions from closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Companies to the appropriate BLM Field Office in which the exception is requested through the Environmental CIC. Established exception processes on BLM-managed lands will be followed. The agency, the CIC, or a contractor chosen by the Companies and approved by the agency will conduct any surveys and coordinate with any other agencies as necessary. Factors considered in granting the exception include animal conditions, climate and weather conditions, habitat conditions and availability, spatial considerations (e.g., travel routes and landscape connectivity), breeding activity levels, incubation or nestling stage, and timing, intensity, and duration of the Proposed action. Requests will be submitted in writing no more than 2 weeks prior to the proposed commencement of the construction period, to ensure that conditions during construction are consistent with those evaluated. The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations, and has the authority to cancel this exception at any time. A good faith effort will be made to act on exceptions within 5 business days of receiving a request to allow for orderly construction mobilization. The CIC will conduct any required site visit and report the status to BLM for consideration of the decision to accept or deny the request. There is no exception process for NFS lands; all closure periods will be adhered to. Any proposed modifications to closure periods will be discussed on a case-by-case basis with the Forest Service.

"Wyoming BLM Mitigation Guidelines for Surface Disturbing and Disruptive Activities" contains exception/waiver language which allows to BLM to use its discretion in granting exceptions to mitigation and protection measures and is appended to many of the applicable land management

Reporting, analysis, and consultation requirements for water depletions are not included here.

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
Y	BLM Casper	Antelope Winter Range	No surface-disturbing and wildlife disturbing activities are allowed from November 15 through April 30 (TLS) on all crucial big game winter ranges. The authorized officer can grant exceptions. This restriction will not apply to the Salt Creek and Wind River MAs	pg 2-25 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within antelope winter range			
N	BLM Casper	Bald Eagle Nesting	Prohibit surface development on public lands in an area from 1/2- to 1-mile of known or discovered bald eagle nests. The specific distance and dimensions of the area on which surface development will be prohibited will be determined on a case-by-case basis after consultation with the USFWS in accordance with the ESA. Bald eagle nests are protected by a 1-mile, year-long buffer zone.	pg 2-22 of RMP, pg Z-77 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	1 mile of bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Bald Eagle Wintering	Activities that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within 1 mile of known communal winter roosts during the period of November 1 to March 31, annually. Deviations may be made after coordination with the Service.	pg Z-67 of App Z of RMP	Nov 1 to March 31	1 mile of known communal bald eagle winter roosts			
Y	BLM Casper	Bald Eagle Wintering	No ground disturbing activities will be permitted within 0.5 mile of active roost sites year round. Deviations may be made after coordination with the Service.	pg Z-67 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of active roost sites			
Y	BLM Casper	Bald Eagle Wintering	No surface development will be permitted on the winter roosting areas for bald eagles.	pg Z-65 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	Within bald eagle winter roosting areas			
N	BLM Casper	Bighorn Sheep Winter Range	No surface-disturbing and wildlife disturbing activities are allowed from November 15 through April 30 (TLS) on all crucial big game winter ranges. The authorized officer can grant exceptions. This restriction will not apply to the Salt Creek and Wind River MAs	pg 2-25 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within bighorn sheep winter range			
	BLM Casper	Black-footed Ferret	Habitats managed for reintroductions of black-footed ferrets will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Note: Per recent agency direction, all areas in Wyoming are considered block cleared areas; preconstruction surveys will not be required for the Project.	pg 2-28 of RMP	Year-round	Within habitats managed for reintroductions of black-footed ferrets			
Y	BLM Casper	Blowout Penstemon	No surface occupancy or use (NSO) is allowed on designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. Areas known or suspected to contain essential habitat for special status species will be subject to a Controlled Surface Use restriction, requiring the proponent to conduct inventories or studies to verify the presence or absence of special status species. Note: No known occupied habitat for blowout penstemon per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO) of Casper RMP	pg 2-22 of RMP	Year-round	Within blowout penstemon designated critical habitat and occupied habitat	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Burrowing Owl	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a 1/2-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be 1/4 to 1/2 mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of active burrowing owl nests	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Colorado Butterfly Plant	No surface occupancy or use (NSO) is allowed on designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. Areas known or suspected to contain essential habitat for special status species will be subject to a Controlled Surface Use restriction, requiring the proponent to conduct inventories or studies to verify the presence or absence of special status species. Note: No known occupied habitat for Colorado butterfly plant per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO) of Casper RMP	pg 2-22 of RMP	Year-round	Within Colorado butterfly plant designated critical habitat and occupied habitat	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Colorado Butterfly Plant	For the protection of the Colorado butterfly plant and its potential habitat, surface-disturbing activities should be avoided in the following areas: (a) identified 100-year flood plains; (b) areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and; (c) areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels. Note: No known occupied habitat for Colorado butterfly plant per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO) of Casper RMP	pg Z-87 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Colorado Butterfly Plant	For the protection of the Colorado butterfly plant and its potential habitat, surface-disturbing activities should be avoided in the following areas: (a) identified 100-year flood plains; (b) areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and; (c) areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels. Note: No known occupied habitat for Colorado butterfly plant per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO) of Casper RMP	pg Z-87 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Colorado Butterfly Plant	For the protection of the Colorado butterfly plant and its potential habitat, surface-disturbing activities should be avoided in the following areas: (a) identified 100-year flood plains; (b) areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and; (c) areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels. Note: No known occupied habitat for Colorado butterfly plant per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO) of Casper RMP	pg Z-87 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Surface occupancy or use within 1/4 mile of a sharp-tailed grouse strutting/dancing ground will be restricted or prohibited unless the operator/proponent and the authorized officer arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts (CSU).	pg 2-26 of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse strutting/dancing ground	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	No surface use is allowed within 1-3/4 miles from the 1/4 mile protection zone between March 1 and June 15 so that the nesting area around the sharp-tailed grouse strutting/dancing ground can be protected. The authorized officer may authorize exceptions to the time and distance limitations (TLS) in any particular year.	pg 2-26 of RMP	March 1 to June 15	1.75 miles of the 0.25-mile protection zone for Columbian sharp tailed grouse strutting/dancing ground	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Elk Winter Range	No surface-disturbing and wildlife disturbing activities are allowed from November 15 through April 30 (TLS) on all crucial big game winter ranges. The authorized officer can grant exceptions. This restriction will not apply to the Salt Creek and Wind River MAs	pg 2-25 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within elk winter range			
N	BLM Casper	Ferruginous Hawk	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a 1/2-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (timing limitation stipulation; TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be 1/4 to 1/2 mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of active ferruginous hawk nests	Y		

Y

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
N	BLM Casper	Ferruginous Hawk	To provide for long-term protection of artificial nesting structure (ANS) sites, a combination of no surface occupancy (NSO) and timing limitation stipulation (TLS) buffer zones will be applied around the nesting structures. The TLS restriction will be from February 1st through July 31st, or until the young fledge. For ferruginous hawk ANS, apply a ½-mile NSO buffer with an additional ½-mile seasonal buffer (total of a 1-mile buffer). For golden eagle ANS, apply a ½-NSO buffer without an additional seasonal buffer (total ½-mile buffer). This restriction is intended to preclude the placement of permanent facilities within the NSO buffers.	pg 2-28 of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of artificial nesting structures (ANS) for ferruginous hawk			
							Y		
N	BLM Casper	Golden Eagle	To provide for long-term protection of artificial nesting structure (ANS) sites, a combination of no surface occupancy (NSO) and TLS buffer zones will be applied around the nesting structures. The TLS restriction will be from February 1st through July 31st, or until the young fledge. For ferruginous hawk ANS, apply a ½-mile NSO buffer with an additional ½-mile seasonal buffer (total of a 1-mile buffer). For golden eagle ANS, apply a ½-NSO buffer without an additional seasonal buffer (total ½-mile buffer). This restriction is intended to preclude the placement of permanent facilities within the NSO buffers.	pg 2-28 of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of golden eagle artificial nesting structures (ANS)			
							Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Within Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek: Occupied sage-grouse leks will have a ¾-mile CSU buffer to protect breeding habitats. Human activity will be avoided between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 to May 15 (TLS) within this buffer. Leks, which are currently displayed as points, will be displayed as polygons.	pg 2-27 of RMP	March 1 to May 15	0.75 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse leks within Bates Hole	Y		
							Y		
N	BLM Casper	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Outside of Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek: Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks. Avoid human activity between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 to May 15 (TLS) within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks.	pg 2-27 of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse leks outside of Bates Hole	Y		
							Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Outside of Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek: Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 to July 15 (TLS).	pg 2-27 of RMP	March 15 to July 15	Within suitable greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats located within 2 miles of occupied leks outside of Bates Hole	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Outside of Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek: Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 to July 15 (TLS).	pg 2-27 of RMP	March 15 to July 15	Within identified greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside of the 2-mile buffer outside of Bates Hole	Y		
	BLM Casper	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	Within Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek: As sage-grouse winter habitats are designated, a TLS will restrict activities from November 15 to March 14. Within the designated winter habitats, CSU for surface disturbing activities in sagebrush stands of greater than 20 percent canopy cover.	pg 2-27 of RMP	Nov 15 to March 15	Within designated greater sage-grouse winter habitats within Bates Hole			
	BLM Casper	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	Outside of Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek: Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in sage-grouse winter habitats from November 15 to March 14 (TLS).	pg 2-27 of RMP	Nov 15 to March 15	Within greater sage-grouse winter habitats outside of Bates Hole			
N	BLM Casper	Moose Winter Range	No surface-disturbing and wildlife disturbing activities are allowed from November 15 through April 30 (TLS) on all crucial big game winter ranges. The authorized officer can grant exceptions. This restriction will not apply to the Salt Creek and Wind River MAs	pg 2-25 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within moose winter range			
Y	BLM Casper	Mountain Plover	No surface disturbance or wildlife disturbing activities will be allowed seasonally (April 10 through July 10) within ¼-mile of all potential mountain plover nesting areas. Exceptions to this seasonal restriction require mountain plover surveys (BLM 2004).	pg Z-51 of App Z of RMP	April 10 to July 10	0.25 mile of potential mountain plover nesting areas	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Mule Deer Winter Range	No surface-disturbing and wildlife disturbing activities are allowed from November 15 through April 30 (TLS) on all crucial big game winter ranges. The authorized officer can grant exceptions. This restriction will not apply to the Salt Creek and Wind River MAs	pg 2-25 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within mule deer winter range			
Y	BLM Casper	Northern Goshawk	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of northern goshawk nests	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Northern Harrier	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of northern harrier nests	Y		

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N	BLM Casper	Osprey	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests, except for the species listed below, for which a ¼-mile buffer will be required: ... Osprey ... The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile.	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.25 mile of osprey nests	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Other Raptors	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests, except for the species listed below, for which a ¼-mile buffer will be required: Red-tailed hawk Swainson's hawk American kestrel Osprey Great horned owl Long-eared owl Northern saw-whet owl Common barn owl Western screech owl The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations.	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.25 mile of red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, great horned owl, long-eared owl, northern saw-whet owl, common barn owl, and western screech owl nests	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Other Raptors	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of raptor nests	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Peregrine Falcon	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of peregrine falcon nests	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	An NSO restriction within 500 feet of perennial streams, springs, riparian and wetland habitats, or water bodies is implemented on Class 1 and Class 2 waters, as well as a CSU restriction from 500 feet to ¼ mile of these areas, on a case-by-case basis.	pg Z-78 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial streams, springs, riparian and wetland habitats or waterbodies on Class 1 and Class 2 waters	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Short-eared Owl	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests. The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of short-eared owl nests	Y		
N	BLM Casper	Swainson's Hawk	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests, except for the species listed below, for which a ¼-mile buffer will be required: ... Swainson's hawk ... The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations. To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1st through July 31st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile.	pgs 2-26 and 2-28 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.25 mile of Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	No ground disturbing construction activities will be authorized within 0.25 miles of any known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid populations during the essential growing season time period (from July through September, the growing, flowering and fruiting stages) to reduce impacts to the species. Note: Limited habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses orchid per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO)	pg Z-62 of App Z of RMP	July 1 to Sept 30	0.25 miles of known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid populations	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	For the protection of the orchid and its potential habitat, surface-disturbing activities listed above [not specified], should be avoided in the following areas when they occur outside of the protective 0.25 buffer from populations of the orchid: (a) identified 100-year flood plains; (b) areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and; (c) areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels. Note: Limited habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses orchid per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO)	pg Z-89 and Z-90 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains located outside the 0.25-mile buffer of populations	Y		

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Y	BLM Casper	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	For the protection of the orchid and its potential habitat, surface-disturbing activities listed above [not specified], should be avoided in the following areas when they occur outside of the protective 0.25 buffer from populations of the orchid: (a) identified 100-year flood plains; (b) areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and; (c) areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels. <i>Note: Limited habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses orchid per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO)</i>	pg Z-89 and Z-90 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands located outside the 0.25-mile buffer of populations	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	For the protection of the orchid and its potential habitat, surface-disturbing activities listed above [not specified], should be avoided in the following areas when they occur outside of the protective 0.25 buffer from populations of the orchid: (a) identified 100-year flood plains; (b) areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and; (c) areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels. <i>Note: Limited habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses orchid per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO)</i>	pg Z-89 and Z-90 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels located outside of the 0.25-mile buffer of populations	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	No surface occupancy or use (NSO) is allowed on designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. Areas known or suspected to contain essential habitat for special status species will be subject to a Controlled Surface Use restriction, requiring the proponent to conduct inventories or studies to verify the presence or absence of special status species. <i>Note: Limited habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses orchid per pg Z-4 of App Z (BO)</i>	pg 2-22 of RMP	Year-round	Within Ute ladies'-tresses orchid designated critical habitat and occupied habitat	Y		
Y	BLM Casper	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	An NSO restriction within 500 feet of perennial streams, springs, riparian and wetland habitats, or water bodies is implemented on Class 1 and Class 2 waters, as well as a CSU restriction from 500 feet to ¼ mile of these areas, on a case-by-case basis.	pg Z-78 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial streams, springs, riparian and wetland habitats or waterbodies on Class 1 and Class 2 waters			
N	BLM Casper	White-tailed Prairie Dog	On a case-by-case basis, project proponents will complete special status surveys (federally listed and BLM sensitive animals) before any surface disturbance begins. <i>Note: Avoid prairie dog towns/complexes.</i>	pg Z-76 of App Z of RMP	Year-round	Within prairie dog towns/complexes	Y		
	BLM Casper	Wyoming Pocket Gopher	On a case-by-case basis, project proponents will complete special status surveys (federally listed and BLM sensitive animals) before any surface disturbance begins.	pg Z-76 of App Z of RMP	Not specified	Not specified	Y		
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Canada Lynx	If activities are proposed in lynx habitats, the BLM shall ensure that stipulations and conditions of approval for limitations on the timing of activities and surface use and occupancy are developed at the leasing and notice of staking/APD stages. For example , the BLM would require that activities not be conducted at night, when lynx are active, and avoid activity near denning habitats during the breeding season (April or May to July) to protect vulnerable kittens.	pg A-12 of App A of RMP	Not specified	Within lynx habitats			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Elk Calving	Avoid disruptive activity in elk calving areas from May 1 through June 30	pg 2-33 of RMP	May 1 to June 30	Within elk calving areas			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Pygmy Rabbit	Avoid surface-disturbing activities in occupied pygmy rabbit habitats.	pg 2-38 of RMP	Year-round	Within occupied pygmy rabbit habitat	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Amphibians	The area within 500 feet of or within wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitats, and 100-year floodplains are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities.	pg 2-25 of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year floodplains			
N	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Amphibians	The area within 500 feet of or within wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitats, and 100-year floodplains are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities.	pg 2-25 of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of surface water and/or riparian areas			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Antelope Winter Range	Avoid disruptive activity in big game crucial winter range November 15 through April 30.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within antelope winter range			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bald Eagle Nesting	Activities and habitat alterations that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones. Deviations may be made after consultation with the USFWS. Zone 1 (within 0.5 mile, year-round) is intended to protect active and alternative nests. For active nests, minimal human activity levels are allowed during the period of first occupancy to 2 weeks after fledging.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of active and alternative bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bald Eagle Nesting	Activities and habitat alterations that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones. Deviations may be made after consultation with the USFWS. ... Zone 2 (from 0.5 mile to 1 mile from the nest, February 1 through August 15) is intended to protect bald eagle primary use areas and permits light human activity levels.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	0.5 to 1 mile from bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bald Eagle Nesting	Activities and habitat alterations that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones. Deviations may be made after consultation with the USFWS. ... Zone 3 is designated to protect foraging and (or) concentration areas year-round 2.5 miles from the nest	pg 2-33 of RMP	Year-round	2.5 miles from bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bald Eagle Nesting	In areas where powerlines go over wetland habitats, the observability of the lines will be enhanced for avian species, including bald eagles and whooping cranes, through the addition of "flappers" or other visibility enhancing devices attached to the lines. <i>New powerline construction or communication towers with guy lines over or adjacent to wetland habitats will not be allowed</i>	pg T-46 of App T of RMP	Year-round	Where powerlines go over wetland habitats			
N	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bald Eagle Wintering	Apply a "no surface occupancy" restriction to bald eagle winter roosting areas. In addition, a 1-mile buffer zone around bald eagle winter roost sites will be closed from November 1 through April 1.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Year-round	Within bald eagle winter roosting areas			
N	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bald Eagle Wintering	Apply a "no surface occupancy" restriction to bald eagle winter roosting areas. In addition, a 1-mile buffer zone around bald eagle winter roost sites will be closed from November 1 through April 1.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Nov 1 to April 1	1 mile of bald eagle winter roost sites			
N	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Bighorn Sheep Winter Range	Avoid disruptive activity in big game crucial winter range November 15 through April 30.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within bighorn sheep winter range			

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Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Black-footed Ferret	When project proposals are received for areas that still require black-footed ferret surveys and meet potential habitat criteria as defined by the USFWS guidelines, the BLM shall initiate coordination with the USFWS at the earliest possible date so that the USFWS can provide input. This should minimize the need to redesign projects at a later date to include black-footed ferret conservation measures, determined as appropriate by the USFWS. In areas identified in conservation measure number one above (non-block cleared areas), if suitable prairie dog town/complex avoidance is not possible, surveys of towns/complexes for black-footed ferrets shall be conducted in accordance with USFWS guidelines and recommendations. This information shall be provided to the BLM and the USFWS in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and the Interagency Cooperation Regulations. Note: No surface occupancy in endangered species habitat. Per recent agency direction, all areas in Wyoming are considered block cleared areas; preconstruction surveys will not be required for the Project.	pg A-8 of App A of RMP	Year-round	Within non-block cleared areas for black-footed ferret			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Burrowing Owl	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from April 15 through September 15, or whenever the young have fledged: ¾-mile buffer: ...burrowing owl... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species.	pg 2-38 of RMP	April 15 to Sept 15	0.75 mile of active burrowing owl nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Elk Winter Range	Avoid disruptive activity in big game crucial winter range November 15 through April 30	pg 2-33 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within elk winter range			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Ferruginous Hawk	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31: 1-mile buffer: ferruginous hawk ... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: ... March 1 through July 31: ...ferruginous hawk... ...	pg 2-38 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	1 mile of active ferruginous hawk nests	Y		
N	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Fish	Protect critical life stages for game and nongame fish species by limiting disturbance activities in fish bearing streams on a case-by-case basis. Coordination with WGFD will occur for specific projects to determine crucial dates. Exceptions can be made if the NEPA analysis shows little or no impact.	pg 2-35 of RMP	Critical life stages for game and nongame fish species	Within fish bearing streams			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Golden Eagle	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 : ... ¾-mile buffer: golden eagle... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: February 1 through July 15, or whenever the young have fledged: golden eagle...	pg 2-38 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 15	0.75 mile of golden eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	BLM manages sage-grouse habitats that will support population levels consistent with the Wyoming Governor's Sage-Grouse Core Population Area strategy. The following distances and timeframes will be utilized to manage activities that may impact greater sage-grouse or their habitats. These distances and timeframes are based on current information, but may be subject to change in the future based upon new information. • Greater sage-grouse leks: (1) Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied greater sage-grouse leks; (2) Avoid human activity between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 through May 15 within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied greater sage-grouse leks. ... Appropriate restrictions will be determined on a site-specific basis and will consider project size. Exceptions to CSU and timing restrictions will continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.	pg 2-37 of RMP	March 15 to July 15	0.25 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	BLM manages sage-grouse habitats that will support population levels consistent with the Wyoming Governor's Sage-Grouse Core Population Area strategy. The following distances and timeframes will be utilized to manage activities that may impact greater sage-grouse or their habitats. These distances and timeframes are based on current information, but may be subject to change in the future based upon new information. ... • Greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats: Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 through July 15. ... Appropriate restrictions will be determined on a site-specific basis and will consider project size. Exceptions to CSU and timing restrictions will continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.	pg 2-37 of RMP	March 15 to July 15	Within suitable greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats located within 2 miles of occupied leks	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	BLM manages sage-grouse habitats that will support population levels consistent with the Wyoming Governor's Sage-Grouse Core Population Area strategy. The following distances and timeframes will be utilized to manage activities that may impact greater sage-grouse or their habitats. These distances and timeframes are based on current information, but may be subject to change in the future based upon new information. ... • Greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats: Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 through July 15. ... Appropriate restrictions will be determined on a site-specific basis and will consider project size. Exceptions to CSU and timing restrictions will continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.	pg 2-37 of RMP	March 15 to July 15	Within identified greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside of the 2-mile buffer	Y		

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Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	BLM manages sage-grouse habitats that will support population levels consistent with the Wyoming Governor's Sage-Grouse Core Population Area strategy. The following distances and timeframes will be utilized to manage activities that may impact greater sage-grouse or their habitats. These distances and timeframes are based on current information, but may be subject to change in the future based upon new information. ... • Greater sage-grouse winter habitats: Avoid surface disturbance and disruptive activities in occupied greater sage-grouse winter habitats from November 15 through March 14. ... Appropriate restrictions will be determined on a site-specific basis and will consider project size. Exceptions to CSU and timing restrictions will continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.	pg 2-37 of RMP	Nov 15 to March 14	Within occupied greater sage-grouse winter habitats			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Moose Winter Range	Avoid disruptive activity in big game crucial winter range November 15 through April 30	pg 2-33 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within moose winter range			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Moose Winter Range	Motor vehicle travel is seasonally limited in the following crucial big game winter range areas: Slate Creek, Rock Creek, and Bridger Creek. Public access to the areas is closed from January 1 to April 30 (exemptions apply).	pg 2-48 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within Slate Creek, Rock Creek, and Bridger Creek crucial big game winter range areas			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Mountain Plover	Apply a seasonal mountain plover protection stipulation from April 10 through July 10 to protect breeding and nesting habitats.	pg 2-33 of RMP	April 10 to July 10	Within mountain plover breeding/nesting habitat	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Mule Deer Winter Range	Avoid disruptive activity in big game crucial winter range November 15 through April 30.	pg 2-33 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within mule deer winter range			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Northern Goshawk	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest ...northern goshawk (April 1 through August 31): ... ¾-mile buffer: ...northern goshawk... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. ...	pg 2-38 of RMP	April 1 to August 31	0.75 mile of active northern goshawk nests	Y		
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Northern Harrier	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 ...: ... ¾-mile buffer: ...northern harrier... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: April 1 through July 31: ...northern harrier...	pg 2-38 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active northern harrier nests	Y		
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Osprey	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 ...: ... ¾-mile buffer: ...osprey... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: April 1 through July 31: osprey...	pg 2-38 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active osprey nests	Y		
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Raptors	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 with the exception of burrowing owl (April 15 through September 15, or whenever the young have fledged) and northern goshawk (April 1 through August 31): 1-mile buffer: ferruginous hawk ¾-mile buffer: golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk, short-eared owl, long-eared owl, peregrine falcon, screech owl, burrowing owl, northern goshawk, and other raptors Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: February 1 through July 15, or whenever the young have fledged: golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors March 1 through July 31: short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl April 1 through July 31: osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk	pg 2-38 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 15	0.75 miles of raptor nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	Areas where special status plants are known to exist are ROW avoidance areas. The authorized officer could grant exceptions if analysis shows that there is no adverse impact to the plant populations. Known locations of special status plant species are protected and closed to the following: Surface-disturbing activities that could adversely impact the plants or their habitats.	pg 2-36 of RMP	Year-round	Within known locations of special status plant species			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	... All off-road vehicular use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc. Use of explosives and blasting. No NSO on <i>Physaria domii</i> populations. Known locations of special status plant species are protected and closed to the following: Surface-disturbing activities that could adversely impact the plants or their habitats.	pg 2-36 of RMP	Year-round	Within known locations of special status plant species			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	... All off-road vehicular use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc. Use of explosives and blasting. No NSO on <i>Physaria domii</i> populations. Known locations of special status plant species are protected and closed to the following: Surface-disturbing activities that could adversely impact the plants or their habitats.	pg 2-36 of RMP	Year-round	Within <i>Physaria domii</i> populations			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	Surface-disturbing or other disruptive activities, including ROW, in cushion plant communities adversely impact cushion plant communities Representative cushion plant communities will be NSO areas.	pgs T-74 and T-81 of App T of RMP	Year-round	Within cushion plant communities			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	Potential habitats of special status plant species on federal lands or on split-estate lands require searches for the plant species prior to approving any project or activity. Should special status plant species be found, all surface-disturbing activities are halted until species-specific protective measures are developed and implemented. For federally listed species, protective measures are developed and implemented in coordination with the USFWS.	pg 2-36 of RMP	Year-round	Within potential habitats of special status plant species on federal lands or on split-estate lands	Y		

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	Potential habitat areas of special status plant species are areas of controlled surface use (CSU) for surface-disturbing activities.	pg 2-36	Year-round	Within special status plant species habitat			
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Other Sensitive Plants	New unpaved roads could be allowed within 250 feet of special status plant species populations only if under NEPA analysis the road would not adversely impact the species.	pg 2-48 of RMP	Year-round	250 feet of special status plant species populations			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Peregrine Falcon	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 ¾-mile buffer: ...peregrine falcon... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: ... March 1 through July 31: ...peregrine falcon... ...	pg 2-38 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active peregrine falcon nests	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Reptiles	The area within 500 feet of or within wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitats, and 100-year floodplains are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities.	pg 2-25 of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of or within wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitats, and 100-year floodplains			
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Short-eared Owl	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 ¾-mile buffer: ...short-eared owl... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: ... March 1 through July 31: short-eared owl... ...	pg 2-38 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	0.75 mile from active short-eared owl nests	Y		
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Swainson's Hawk	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 ¾-mile buffer: ...Swainson's hawk... Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: ... April 1 through July 31: ...Swainson's hawk... ...	pg 2-38 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	All proposed rights-of-way projects (powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.) will be designed and locations selected at least 0.25 miles from any known orchid habitat to minimize disturbances. If avoidance of adverse effects is not possible, the Bureau will re-initiate consultation with the Service. All proposed projects will be designed and locations selected to minimize disturbances to known Ute ladies'-tresses populations, and if the avoidance of adverse effects is not possible, the Bureau will re-initiate consultation with the Service. Projects will not be authorized closer than 0.25 miles from any known Ute ladies'-tresses populations without concurrence of the Service and the Bureau authorized officer. No ground disturbing construction activities will be authorized within 0.25 miles of any known Ute ladies'-tresses populations during the essential growing season time period (from July to September, the growing, flowering and fruiting stages) to reduce impacts to the species.	pg A-5 of App A of RMP	July 1 to Sept 1	0.25 mile of known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Apply a 500-foot buffer through seasonal restriction to include the breeding season from May 15 through August 15 and apply rehabilitation standards in or adjacent to yellow-billed cuckoo habitat, when necessary. Where roads, pipelines, and powerlines must be routed through riparian habitats, the construction work should not be accomplished from mid May to mid August, when the cuckoos are nesting.	pg A-13 of App A of RMP	May 15 to August 15	500 feet of yellow-billed cuckoo habitat	Y		
Y	BLM Kemmerer 2010	White-tailed Prairie Dog	Avoid activities that could result in collapse of burrows in occupied white-tailed prairie dog colonies or complexes 200 acres or greater, unless appropriate mitigation occurs.	pg 2-38 of RMP	Year-round	Within occupied prairie dog towns or complexes 200 acres or greater	Y		
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Utah Valvata Snail	Quality shoreline habitats will be maintained on all public lands adjacent to the Snake River used by Utah valvata snail. No shore-disturbing activities will be allowed if found to be detrimental to snail populations. Utah valvata snail, All life activities Suitable habitat yearlong	pg 43 of RMP, pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Year-round	Within suitable Utah valvata snail habitat			
N	BLM Pocatello 2012	Antelope Fawning	Big Game (deer, elk) Calving/ fawning. Where known or discovered. Motorized vehicles would be restricted to existing roads from 5/15 to 6/30	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	May 15 to June 30	Within known or discovered antelope fawning areas			
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Bald Eagle Nesting	New permitted activities which will cause disturbance within the vicinity of occupied nests and primary use areas (Zones I and II) will not be allowed from February 1 to August 15, or winter roosting trees from December 1 to March 1. Bald eagle, 2/1 – 8/15, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg 43 of RMP, pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	0.5 mile from bald eagle nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Bald Eagle Nesting	Within the 2.5-mile home range (Zone III) follow management direction to maintain adequate foraging conditions and aid in maintaining the integrity of Zones I and II.	pg 43 of RMP	Year-round	Within 2.5 mile home range of bald eagles	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Bald Eagle Wintering	New permitted activities which will cause disturbance within the vicinity of occupied nests and primary use areas (Zones I and II) will not be allowed from February 1 to August 15, or winter roosting trees from December 1 to March 1. Bald eagle winter roosts, 11/15 – 4/15, ½ mile	pg 43 of RMP, pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	0.5 mile of bald eagle winter roosts			

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N	BLM Pocatello 2012	Bighorn Sheep Lambing	Big Game (deer, elk) Calving/ fawning, Where known or discovered. Motorized vehicles would be restricted to existing roads from 5/15 to 6/30	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	May 15 to June 30	Within known or discovered bighorn sheep lambing areas			
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Sharp-tailed grouse Leks 0.6 mile radius around active lek 3/1 to 5/31 The buffer applies to temporary human disturbance (i.e. routine maintenance, inspections, and construction activities)	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	March 1 to May 31	0.6 mile of active Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Sharp-tailed grouse, Nesting and Brood rearing 2.0 mi. from occupied lek yearlong, The buffer applies to permanent surface occupancy (e.g., major transmission power lines, communication towers, temporary meteorological towers).	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Year-round	2 miles of occupied Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Winter Range	Sharp-tailed grouse, Winter range Where mapped or found. 12/15 to 3/1	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Dec 15 to March 1	Within mapped or found Columbian sharp-tailed grouse winter range			
N	BLM Pocatello 2012	Elk Calving	Big Game (deer, elk) Calving/ fawning, Where known or discovered. Motorized vehicles would be restricted to existing roads from 5/15 to 6/30	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	May 15 to June 30	Within known or discovered elk calving areas			
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Elk Winter Range	Big Game (deer, elk) Winter range as mapped. Snowmobiles would be restricted to designated routes.	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Not specified	Limit snowmobile use to designated routes within elk winter range			
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Ferruginous Hawk	Ferruginous hawk, 3/15 – 8/1, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	March 15 to August 1	0.5 mile from ferruginous hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Fish	Riparian Areas, No closer than 150 feet either side of perennial fish-bearing streams Yearlong Stream crossings, if necessary, would be designed to minimize adverse impacts to soils, water quality and riparian vegetation per Actions SW-2.1.4 and VE-1.1.4. This buffer does not apply to streams containing cutthroat trout or to Fluid Minerals. Enhanced buffer zones to protect cutthroat trout streams are described in Appendix C. Fluid Minerals uses a 500 foot buffer to protect riparian resources as identified in Appendix E. Note: (No actions for the Company are listed in Appendix E) Where no feasible alternative site exists, operate and construct facilities in ways that would avoid or reduce impacts to riparian zone attributes.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Year-round	150 ft of perennial fish-bearing streams (except cutthroat trout or Fluid Minerals)			
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Fish	Riparian Areas, No closer than 100 feet either side perennial non-fish-bearing streams Yearlong Stream crossings, if necessary, would be designed to minimize adverse impacts to soils, water quality and riparian vegetation per Actions SW-2.1.4 and VE-1.1.4. Note: (No actions for the Company are listed in Appendix E) Where no feasible alternative site exists, operate and construct facilities in ways that would avoid or reduce impacts to riparian zone attributes.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Year-round	100 ft of perennial non-fish-bearing streams			
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Fish	Riparian Areas, Fifty feet (50') either side of ephemeral streams. Yearlong Stream crossings, if necessary, would be designed to minimize adverse impacts to soils, water quality and riparian vegetation per Actions SW-2.1.4 and VE-1.1.4. Note: (No actions for the Company are listed in Appendix E) Where no feasible alternative site exists, operate and construct facilities in ways that would avoid or reduce impacts to riparian zone attributes.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Year-round	50 ft of ephemeral streams			
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Golden Eagle	Golden eagle, 2/1 – 8/15, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of golden eagle nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Gray Wolf	Activities on public lands within the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (east of I-15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (west of I-15) which will disturb within one mile of active gray wolf den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30 when five or fewer breeding pairs are present will not be allowed. Gray wolf, Denning, rendezvous site One mile Apr 1 June 30 until 6 or more breeding pairs established or de-listed	pg 43 of RMP, pg B-1 of App B of RMP	April 1 to June 30	1 mile from gray wolf denning rendezvous site			
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Active sage-grouse leks will be protected during the lekking season from temporary human disturbance (e.g., routine maintenance, inspections, and construction activities) by requiring a minimum buffer of 0.6 miles. As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31. Greater sage-grouse Leks 0.6 mile radius around active lek 3/1 to 5/31 The buffer applies to temporary human disturbance (i.e. routine maintenance, inspections, and construction activities).	pgs 47 and 48 of RMP, pg B-1 of App B of RMP	March 1 to May 31	0.6 mile of active greater sage-grouse leks	Y		

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Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	New infrastructure facilities/structures (e.g., major power transmission lines, power distribution lines, communications towers, and temporary meteorological towers) requiring permanent surface occupancy will be sited in a manner that avoids sage-grouse habitat to the extent possible and will be placed at least 2.0 miles from occupied leks or other important sage-grouse seasonal habitats as identified locally. Greater sage-grouse, Nesting and Brood rearing 2.0 mi. from occupied lek yearlong. The buffer applies to permanent surface occupancy (e.g., major transmission power lines, communication towers, temporary meteorological towers).	pg 47 of RMP, pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Year-round	2 miles of occupied greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	Greater sage-grouse, Winter range Where mapped or found. 12/15 to 3/1	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Dec 15 to March 1	Within mapped or found greater sage-grouse winter habitats			
N	BLM Pocatello 2012	Mule Deer Fawning	Big Game (deer, elk) Calving/ fawning. Where known or discovered. Motorized vehicles would be restricted to existing roads from 5/15 to 6/30	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	May 15 to June 30	Within known or discovered mule deer fawning areas			
Y	BLM Pocatello 2012	Mule Deer Winter Range	Big Game (deer, elk) Winter range as mapped. Snowmobiles would be restricted to designated routes.	pg B-1 of App B of RMP	Not specified	Limit snowmobile use to designated routes within mule deer winter range			
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Northern Harrier	Harrier, 4/1 – 8/15, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of northern harrier nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Other Raptors	Long-eared owl, 3/1 – 8/1, ¼ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	March 1 to August 1	0.25 mile of long-eared owl nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Other Raptors	Goshawk, 4/1 – 8/15, ½ mile Cooper's hawk, 4/1 – 8/15, ½ mile Sharp-shinned hawk, 4/1 – 8/15, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and goshawk nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Other Raptors	Kestrel, 4/1 – 8/15, ¼ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	April 1 to August 15	0.25 mile of kestrel nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Other Raptors	Red-tailed hawk, 3/15 – 8/15, ¼ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	March 15 to August 15	0.5 mile of red-tailed hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Other Raptors	Prairie falcon, 4/1 – 8/31, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	April 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of prairie falcon nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Other Raptors	Great-horned owl, 12/1 – 8/1, ¼ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	Nov 30 to August 1	0.25 mile of great horned owl nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Peregrine Falcon	Peregrine falcon, 3/1 – 8/31, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	March 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Short-eared Owl	Short-eared owl, 3/1 – 8/1, ¼ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	March 1 to August 1	0.25 mile from short-eared owl nests	Y		
	BLM Pocatello 2012	Swainson's Hawk	Swainson's hawk, 3/1 – 8/15, ½ mile On an annual basis, if young of the year birds have fledged, restrictions may be waived or adjusted per Action FW-1.1.9. Site-specific assessments may allow for limitations to be waived or adjusted.	pg B-2 of App B of RMP	March 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Amphibians	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed (BMPs) (Appendices 14 and 15) to maintain or enhance reptile and amphibian species and their habitats. For the protection of amphibian species and their habitats, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: (1) identified 100-year floodplains, (2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and (3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains			
	BLM Rawlins	Amphibians	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed (BMPs) (Appendices 14 and 15) to maintain or enhance reptile and amphibian species and their habitats. For the protection of amphibian species and their habitats, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: (1) identified 100-year floodplains, (2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and (3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands			
	BLM Rawlins	Amphibians	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed (BMPs) (Appendices 14 and 15) to maintain or enhance reptile and amphibian species and their habitats. For the protection of amphibian species and their habitats, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: (1) identified 100-year floodplains, (2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and (3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels			
N	BLM Rawlins	Antelope Fawning	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within identified big game parturition areas will not be allowed during the period of May 1 to June 30 (Maps 2-55 and 2-56).	pg 2-53 of RMP	May 1 to June 30	Within big game parturition areas			

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Y	BLM Rawlins	Antelope Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within big game crucial winter range will not be allowed during the period of November 15 to April 30 (Maps 2-53, 2-54 and 2-55).	pg 2-53 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within crucial winter range			
	BLM Rawlins	Antelope Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be managed, on a case-by-case basis, in identified big game migration and transitional ranges to maintain their integrity and function for big game species in these areas. Surface occupancy or use within 1/4-mile of identified big game migration corridor will be restricted or prohibited unless project proponent and BLM arrive at acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts. Access roads will not parallel the migration corridor	pg 2-54 of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of big game migration corridor			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	Surface disturbance or other disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting bald eagles will be prohibited within 1 mile of a bald eagle nest during the period of February 1 and August 15 for the protection of nesting areas	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	1 mile of nesting bald eagles	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	In addition, minimal human activities and habitat alterations (See Appendix II and Appendix Table F-2 of the Programmatic Statewide Bald Eagle Biological Assessment (BLM 2003)), that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones Zone 1 (within 1/2- mile February 1 to August 15): intended to protect active and alternative nests. For active nests, minimal human activity levels are allowed during the period of first occupancy to 2 weeks after fledging	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of active and alternative bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	In addition, minimal human activities and habitat alterations (See Appendix II and Appendix Table F-2 of the Programmatic Statewide Bald Eagle Biological Assessment (BLM 2003)), that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones Zone 2 (within 1/2-1 mile from the nest February 1 to August 15): intended to protect bald eagle primary use areas and permits light human activity levels	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	0.5 to 1 mile of bald eagle primary use areas	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	In addition, minimal human activities and habitat alterations (See Appendix II and Appendix Table F-2 of the Programmatic Statewide Bald Eagle Biological Assessment (BLM 2003)), that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones Zone 3: designated to protect foraging/concentration areas year-round. This zone would include one of two larger areas, depending on habitat types: b. 1/2 mile from the streambank of all streams within 2.5 miles of the nest. Site-specific habitat types and foraging areas will be evaluated to determine which zone is most appropriate for each stream on habitat types. Exceptions may be made after consultation with the Service	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	2.5 miles from bald eagle nests or 0.5 mile from streams within 2.5 miles of bald eagle foraging/concentration areas (whichever is larger)	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	No ground disturbing activities will be permitted within 1 mile of active roost sites year round.	per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	1 mile of active bald eagle roost sites			
	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Wintering	Surface-disturbing or disruptive activities potentially disruptive to identified bald eagle communal winter roost sites will be prohibited within one mile of the winter roost site between November 1 and April 1 for the protection of wintering bald eagles.	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Nov 1 to April 1	1 mile of known communal bald eagle winter roosts			
	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Wintering	No ground disturbing activities will be permitted within 1/2 mile of active bald eagle communal winter roost sites year-round. This buffer zone restriction may be adjusted based on site-specific information through coordination with, including written concurrence, the USFWS Wyoming Field Office.	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of active bald eagle communal winter roosts			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	Well locations, roads, and ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence, will not be allowed within 1/2 mile of active bald eagle nests. The distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, nest topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distance	pg 12 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of active bald eagle nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Bald Eagle Nesting	Surface disturbing or other disruptive activities potentially disruptive to a bald eagle communal roost will be prohibited within 2 miles of the communal roost during the period of February 1 to August 15 for the protection of the communal roost areas. A communal roost is defined as an area usually less than 10 acres in size that contains or has contained ≥ 6 bald eagles on any given night. When required, the Bureau will develop a site management plan (in cooperation with the Service) to identify potential impacts to active bald eagle nests and/or communal roost sites	pg 11 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Feb 1 to August 15	2 miles of communal bald eagle roosts			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Big Game Migration Corridor	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be managed, on a case-by-case basis, in identified big game migration and transitional ranges to maintain their integrity and function for big game species in these areas. To protect the identified big game migration corridor, surface disturbing activities are prohibited between March 1 to May 15 (spring) and Oct 15 to Dec 15 (fall) to protect big game during migration movements.	pg 2-54 of RMP, Per BLM comment received on EIS	March 1 to May 15 (spring) and Oct 15 to Dec 15 (fall)	Within big game migration corridor			
N	BLM Rawlins	Bighorn Sheep Lambing	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within identified big game parturition areas will not be allowed during the period of May 1 to June 30 (Maps 2-55 and 2-56).	pg 2-53 of RMP	May 1 to June 30	Within big game parturition areas			
N	BLM Rawlins	Bighorn Sheep Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within big game crucial winter range will not be allowed during the period of November 15 to April 30 (Maps 2-53, 2-54 and 2-55).	pg 2-53 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within big game crucial winter range			
N	BLM Rawlins	Bighorn Sheep Winter Range	Surface occupancy or use within 1/4-mile of identified big game migration corridor will be restricted or prohibited unless project proponent and BLM arrive at acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts. Access roads will not parallel the migration corridor	per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of big game migration corridor			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Black-footed Ferret	If prairie dog towns/complexes suitable as black-footed ferret habitat are present, attempts will be made to avoid locating surface disturbing activities within 164 feet (50 meters) of a town. If a black-footed ferret non-block cleared town/complex cannot be avoided, then a black-footed ferret survey is required (Appendix 14). Note: Per recent agency direction, all areas in Wyoming are considered block cleared areas; preconstruction surveys will not be required for the Project.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	164 ft (50 m) of prairie dog towns/complexes suitable as black-footed ferret habitat			
N	BLM Rawlins	Blowout Penstemon	Limit the use of off-highway vehicles (OHV s) to designated roads and trails within 1.0 mile of known blowout penstemon populations, with no exceptions for the "performance of necessary tasks" other than fire fighting and hazardous material cleanup allowed using vehicles off of highways. No OHV competitive events will be allowed within 1.0 mile of known blowout penstemon populations. Existing roads near blowout penstemon populations that are not required for operations or maintenance, or that lead to abandoned projects will be reclaimed as directed by the Bureau. Note: Blowout penstemon does occur within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with the Project	pg 16 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	1 mile of known blowout penstemon habitat	Y		
N	BLM Rawlins	Blowout Penstemon	All proposed rights-of-way projects (powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.) will be designed and locations selected at least 0.25 mile from any known blowout penstemon habitat to minimize disturbances. If the avoidance of adverse effects is not possible, the Bureau will re-initiate consultation with the Service over the effects of the RMP to the blowout penstemon. Note: Blowout penstemon does occur within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project	pg 16 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile from known blowout penstemon habitat	Y		

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
Y	BLM Rawlins	Burrowing Owl	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk 	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	April 15 to Sept 15	0.75 mile of active burrowing owl nests	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Burrowing Owl	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active burrowing owl nests	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Burrowing Owl	[To protect identified burrowing owl habitat], Surface disturbing and disruptive activities in white-tailed and black-tailed prairie dog towns will be avoided.	pg 2-55 of RMP, language inserted per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	Within white-tailed and black-tailed prairie dog towns	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Burrowing Owl	[To protect identified burrowing owl habitat], Motorized vehicle use within white-tailed prairie dog towns is limited to either designated roads and vehicle routes or existing roads and vehicle routes, depending on the landownership pattern in the area of specific white-tailed prairie dog complexes.	pg 2-55 of RMP, language inserted per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	Within white-tailed prairie dog towns	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Burrowing Owl	[To protect identified burrowing owl habitat], Anti-raptor perching devices will be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for any above-ground facilities within one-quarter mile of prairie dog towns.	pg 2-55 of RMP, language inserted per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of prairie dog towns	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Burrowing Owl	[To protect identified burrowing owl habitat], Placement of power poles within prairie dog towns will be avoided; however, in the event that power poles are required to be placed within these towns, raptor anti-perch devices will be required.	pg 2-55 of RMP, language inserted per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	Within prairie dog towns	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Colorado Butterfly Plant	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided. Stream crossings for roads and pipelines will be constructed during the period of low flow (i.e., late summer or fall) and perpendicular to flow. No surface water or shallow groundwaters in connection with surface waters will be utilized for proposed projects. Proper erosion control techniques, such as water bars, netting, riprap, and mulch would be implemented. within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 ft of open water and/or 100 ft of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential or known habitat. Management practices will be identified on a case-by-case basis. Limit OHVs to designated roads and trails within 0.5 mile of known populations, with no exceptions. All ROWs will be 1/4 mile from known habitat. (see appendix 24 of the Rawlins RMP)	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP, per BLM comment received on EIS	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains in potential or known Colorado butterfly plant habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Colorado Butterfly Plant	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided. Stream crossings for roads and pipelines will be constructed during the period of low flow (i.e., late summer or fall) and perpendicular to flow. No surface water or shallow groundwaters in connection with surface waters will be utilized for proposed projects. Proper erosion control techniques, such as water bars, netting, riprap, and mulch would be implemented. within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 ft of open water and/or 100 ft of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential or known habitat. Management practices will be identified on a case-by-case basis. Limit OHVs to designated roads and trails within 0.5 mile of known populations, with no exceptions. All ROWs will be 1/4 mile from known habitat. (see appendix 24 of the Rawlins RMP)	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP, per BLM comment received on EIS	Year-round	500 ft of open water in potential or known Colorado butterfly plant habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Colorado Butterfly Plant	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided. Stream crossings for roads and pipelines will be constructed during the period of low flow (i.e., late summer or fall) and perpendicular to flow. No surface water or shallow groundwaters in connection with surface waters will be utilized for proposed projects. Proper erosion control techniques, such as water bars, netting, riprap, and mulch would be implemented. within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 ft of open water and/or 100 ft of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential or known habitat. Management practices will be identified on a case-by-case basis. Limit OHVs to designated roads and trails within 0.5 mile of known populations, with no exceptions. All ROWs will be 1/4 mile from known habitat. (see appendix 24 of the Rawlins RMP)	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP, per BLM comment received on EIS	Year-round	100 ft of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential or known Colorado butterfly plant habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Colorado Butterfly Plant	The Bureau will limit the use of off road vehicles (OHV s) to designated roads and trails within 0.5 mile of known Colorado butterfly plant populations, with no exceptions for the "performance of necessary tasks" other than fire fighting and hazardous material cleanup allowed using vehicles off of highways.	pg 18 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of known Colorado butterfly plant habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Colorado Butterfly Plant	All proposed rights-of-way projects (powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.) will be designed and locations selected at least 0.25 miles from any known Colorado butterfly plant habitat to minimize disturbances. If the avoidance of adverse affects is not possible, the Bureau will re-initiate consultation with the Service.	pg 19 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of known Colorado butterfly plant populations	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Colorado Butterfly Plant	All proposed projects will be designed and locations selected to minimize disturbances to known Colorado butterfly plant populations, and if the avoidance of adverse effects is not possible, the Bureau will re-initiate consultation with the Service. Projects will not be authorized closer than 0.25 miles from any known Colorado butterfly plant populations without concurrence of the Service and the Bureau authorized officer. No ground disturbing construction activities will be authorized within 0.25 miles of any known Colorado butterfly plant populations during the essential growing season time period (from June through September, the growing, flowering and fruiting stages) to reduce impacts to the species	pg 19 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	June 1 to Sept 30	0.25 mile of known Colorado butterfly plant populations	Y		

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
N	BLM Rawlins	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Surface disturbing activities or occupancy are prohibited on and within one-quarter mile of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse lek (Map 3-13). [RMP text and Appendix 15 BMPs specify perimeter of leks, but table in RMP only specifies perimeter of leks in certain areas: east of State Highway 789, south of Interstate 80, west of State Highway 71 and Carbon County Road 401, and north of State Highway 70.] <i>Note: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project.</i>	pg 2-55 of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of occupied Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
N	BLM Rawlins	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Disruptive activities are prohibited between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. from March 1 to May 20 on and within one-quarter mile of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse lek. [RMP text and Appendix 15 BMPs specify perimeter of leks, but table in RMP only specifies perimeter of leks in certain areas: east of State Highway 789, south of Interstate 80, west of State Highway 71 and Carbon County Road 401, and north of State Highway 70.] <i>Note: However, note that Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project.</i>	pg 2-55 of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	March 1 to May 20	0.25 mile of occupied Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Nesting/early brood-rearing habitat: Avoid surface disturbing and disruptive activities, geophysical surveys, and organized recreational activities (events) that require a special use permit in suitable greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat within 2 miles of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse lek, and within 1 mile of the perimeter of a sharp-tailed grouse lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat, from March 1 to July 15. <i>Note: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project.</i>	pg 2-55 of RMP	March 1 to July 15	Within suitable Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat within 1 mile of the perimeter of a sharp-tailed grouse lek	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Nesting/early brood-rearing habitat: Avoid surface disturbing and disruptive activities, geophysical surveys, and organized recreational activities (events) that require a special use permit in suitable greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat within 2 miles of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse lek, and within 1 mile of the perimeter of a sharp-tailed grouse lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat, from March 1 to July. <i>Note: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project.</i>	pg 2-55 of RMP	March 1 to July 15	Within identified Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat	Y		
N	BLM Rawlins	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	High-profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, windmills) will be authorized on a case-by-case basis from one quarter mile to 1 mile of an occupied greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse lek. <i>Note: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project.</i>	pg 2-55 of RMP	Year-round	0.25 to 1 mile of occupied Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to delineated greater sagegrouse and sharp-tailed grouse winter concentration areas are prohibited during the period of November 15 to March 14 for the protection of greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse winter concentration areas. <i>Note: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found within the Rawlins F. O. but their distribution does not overlap with this project.</i>	pg 2-55 of RMP	Nov 15 to March 14	Within delineated Columbian sharp-tailed grouse winter concentration areas			
N	BLM Rawlins	Elk Calving	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within identified big game parturition areas will not be allowed during the period of May 1 to June 30 (Maps 2-55 and 2-56).	pg 2-53 of RMP	May 1 to June 30	Within elk calving areas			
N	BLM Rawlins	Elk Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within big game crucial winter range will not be allowed during the period of November 15 to April 30 (Maps 2-53, 2-54 and 2-55).	pg 2-53 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within big game crucial winter range			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Elk Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be managed, on a case-by-case basis, in identified big game migration and transitional ranges to maintain their integrity and function for big game species in these areas. Surface occupancy or use within 1/4-mile of identified big game migration corridor will be restricted or prohibited unless project proponent and BLM arrive at acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts. Access roads will not parallel the migration corridor	pg 2-54 of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of big game migration corridor			
	BLM Rawlins	Ferruginous Hawk	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	1 mile of active ferruginous hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Ferruginous Hawk	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	1,200 feet of active ferruginous hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Fish	In-stream construction activities prohibited between March 1 and June 15 for the protection of spawning habitat. Minimize the duration of construction and concentrate activities during dry conditions.	per BLM comments	March 1 to June 15	Within fish bearing streams			
	BLM Rawlins	Flammulated Owl	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	February 1 - July 15	0.75 mile of active flammulated owl nests	Y		

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	BLM Rawlins	Flammulated Owl	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pg 2-53 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active flammulated owl nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Golden Eagle	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk 	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 15	1 mile of active golden eagle nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Golden Eagle	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active golden eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Surface disturbing activities or occupancy are prohibited on and within one-quarter mile of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse lek (Map 3-13).	pg 2-55 of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Disruptive activities are prohibited between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. from March 1 to May 20 on and within one-quarter mile of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse lek.	pg 2-55 of RMP	March 1 to May 20	0.25 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Nesting/early brood-rearing habitat: Avoid surface disturbing and disruptive activities, geophysical surveys, and organized recreational activities (events) that require a special use permit in suitable greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat within 2 miles of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse lek, and within 1 mile of the perimeter of a sharp-tailed grouse lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat, from March 1 to July 15.	pg 2-55 of RMP	March 1 to July 15	Within suitable greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat located within 2 miles of occupied greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Nesting/early brood-rearing habitat: Avoid surface disturbing and disruptive activities, geophysical surveys, and organized recreational activities (events) that require a special use permit in suitable greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat within 2 miles of the perimeter of an occupied greater sage-grouse lek, and within 1 mile of the perimeter of a sharp-tailed grouse lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat, from March 1 to July 15.	pg 2-55 of RMP	March 1 to July 15	Within identified greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats			
	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Surface disturbing or disruptive activities within greater sage-grouse breeding or nesting habitat will require the use of BMPs designed to reduce both the direct loss of habitat and disturbance to the birds during the critical breeding and nesting seasons (Appendix 15).	pg 2-55 of RMP	Critical breeding and nesting seasons - not specified	Within greater sage-grouse breeding or nesting habitat			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	High-profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, windmills) will be authorized on a case-by-case basis from one-quarter mile to 1 mile of an occupied greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse lek.	pg 2-55 of RMP	Year-round	0.25 to 1 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Avoidance of surface disturbance or other disruptive activity from March 1 through July 15 up to 2 miles from an "active" lek in suitable greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. These dates reflect recommendations from WGFD based on site-specific data for the Resource Management Plan Planning Area (RMPPA).	A15-2	March 1 to July 15	up to 2 miles from active leks	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to delineated greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse winter concentration areas are prohibited during the period of November 15 to March 14 for the protection of greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse winter concentration areas.	pg 2-55 of RMP	Nov 15 to March 14	Within identified greater sage-grouse winter concentration areas			
N	BLM Rawlins	Moose Calving	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within identified big game parturition areas will not be allowed during the period of May 1 to June 30 (Maps 2-55 and 2-56).	pg 2-53 of RMP	May 1 to June 30	Within big game parturition areas			
N	BLM Rawlins	Moose Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within big game crucial winter range will not be allowed during the period of November 15 to April 30 (Maps 2-53, 2-54 and 2-55).	pg 2-53 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within crucial winter range			
	BLM Rawlins	Moose Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be managed, on a case-by-case basis, in identified big game migration and transitional ranges to maintain their integrity and function for big game species in these areas. Surface occupancy or use within 1/4-mile of identified big game migration corridor will be restricted or prohibited unless project proponent and BLM arrive at acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts. Access roads will not parallel the migration corridor	pg 2-54 of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of big game migration corridor			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Mountain Plover	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities located in potential mountain plover habitat are prohibited during the reproductive period of April 10 to July 10 for the protection of breeding and nesting mountain plover. Additional protection measures will be applied if this area is later determined to be within occupied habitat (Appendix 16). Occupied habitat is defined as areas where broods and adults have been found. To minimize destruction of nests and disturbance of breeding mountain plovers, no reclamation activities or other ground-disturbing activities will occur from April 10–July 10 unless surveys consistent with the Plover Guidelines or other methods approved by the USFWS find that no plovers are nesting in the area.	pg 2-52 of RMP, pg 2 of App 16 of RMP	April 10 to July 10	Within potential and occupied mountain plover nesting and breeding habitat	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Mountain Plover	To protect the identified mountain plover-occupied habitat, seed mixes and application rates for reclamation will be designed to produce stands of sparse, low growing vegetation suitable for plover nesting.	pg 1 of App 16 of RMP	Year-round	Within identified mountain plover-occupied area	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	Mountain Plover	To protect the identified mountain plover-occupied habitat, power lines will be buried or poles will include a perch-inhibitor in their design. This will be required within one-half mile of the identified mountain plover-occupied habitat.	Appendix 16, page 1	Year-round	0.5 mile of identified occupied mountain plover habitat	Y		
N	BLM Rawlins	Mule Deer Fawning	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within identified big game parturition areas will not be allowed during the period of May 1 to June 30 (Maps 2-55 and 2-56).	pg 2-53 of RMP	May 1 to June 30	Within big game parturition areas			
Y	BLM Rawlins	Mule Deer Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities within big game crucial winter range will not be allowed during the period of November 15 to April 30 (Maps 2-53, 2-54 and 2-55).	pg 2-53 of RMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within mule deer winter range			

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Y	BLM Rawlins	Mule Deer Winter Range	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be managed, on a case-by-case basis, in identified big game migration and transitional ranges to maintain their integrity and function for big game species in these areas. Surface occupancy or use within 1/4-mile of identified big game migration corridor will be restricted or prohibited unless project proponent and BLM arrive at acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts. Access roads will not parallel the migration corridor	pg 2-54 of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	0.25 mile of mule deer winter range			
	BLM Rawlins	Northern Goshawk	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	April 1 to August 31	0.75 mile of active northern goshawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Northern Goshawk	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active northern goshawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Northern Harrier	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active northern harrier nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Northern Harrier	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active northern harrier nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Osprey	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active osprey nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Osprey	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active osprey nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Other Raptors	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active prairie falcon, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, merlin, and Cooper's hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Other Raptors	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active long-eared owl and screech owl nests	Y		

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	BLM Rawlins	Other Raptors	9. Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl April 1–August 31: Goshawk 	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	Feb 1 to July 15	0.75 mile of active barn owl, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and other raptor nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Other Raptors	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active raptor nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Peregrine Falcon	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl April 1–August 31: Goshawk 	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Peregrine Falcon	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	Surface disturbing and other disruptive activities located within identified or known breeding habitat (within 100 meters [330 feet] of the identified 100-year flood plain) for the Preble's meadow jumping mouse will not be allowed between May 15 and August 15 for the protection of the mouse. Surface disturbing and disruptive activities in identified habitats (Albany and Laramie Counties) are prohibited during May 15-August 15; surface disturbing and disruptive activities in hibernaculum habitats (Albany and Laramie Counties) are prohibited during the period August 16-May 14. Avoid construction in 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water, and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels.	pg 7 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP, per BLM comment on EIS	May 15 to August 15	100 meters of the identified 100-year flood plain in Albany and Laramie Counties	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	Where Preble's habitat is identified in any given project area, surface disturbing and destructive activities will be limited during critical time periods and within 100 meters of the 100-year flood plain, reducing disturbance and loss to the mouse and the habitat (see Appendix I for Bureau-committed conservation measures). Surface disturbing and other disruptive activities located within an identified hibernaculum area for the Preble's meadow jumping mouse will be intensively managed between August 16 and May 14 for the protection of the mouse. Intensive management may vary from year to year and includes the use of inventory and proper distance restrictions.	pg 75 of App 14 (BO) or RMP, pg 7 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	August 16 to May 14	Within identified Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse hibernaculum habitats (Albany and Laramie Counties)			
	BLM Rawlins	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided.	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided.	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of open water	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided.	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels	Y		
(Y -from point data)	BLM Rawlins	Pygmy Rabbit	Occupied/identified habitat: Avoid tall and dense sagebrush habitat patches where possible and fence to identify areas of no surface disturbance. These areas identified case by case. Required mitigation identified case by case.	per BLM comment on EIS	Year-round	Within occupied/identified pygmy rabbit habitat	Y		
N	BLM Rawlins	Raptor Concentration Areas	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed in all raptor concentration areas (RCA) to reduce physical disturbance of raptor habitat and disturbance to the birds. This will entail a case-by-case examination of proposals. Note: No mapped RCAs are found within the Project area.	pg 2-52 of RMP	Year-round	Within raptor concentration areas			
	BLM Rawlins	Reptiles	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed (BMPs) (Appendices 14 and 15) to maintain or enhance reptile and amphibian species and their habitats. For the protection of amphibian species and their habitats, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: (1) identified 100-year floodplains, (2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and (3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains			
	BLM Rawlins	Reptiles	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed (BMPs) (Appendices 14 and 15) to maintain or enhance reptile and amphibian species and their habitats. For the protection of amphibian species and their habitats, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: (1) identified 100-year floodplains, (2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and (3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands			

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	BLM Rawlins	Reptiles	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be intensively managed (BMPs) (Appendices 14 and 15) to maintain or enhance reptile and amphibian species and their habitats. For the protection of amphibian species and their habitats, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: (1) identified 100-year floodplains, (2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands, and (3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.	pg 2-54 of RMP	Year-round	100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels			
	BLM Rawlins	Short-eared Owl	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk 	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	March 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of active short-eared owl nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Short-eared Owl	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active short-eared owl nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Swainson's Hawk	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances during the following time periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-mile buffer: Golden eagle, ferruginous hawk • Three-quarter-mile buffer: All others • February 1–July 15: Golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors • April 1–July 31: Osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk • March 1–July 31: Short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl • April 15–September 15: Burrowing owl • April 1–August 31: Goshawk 	pgs 2-53, 2-66, and 2-67 of RMP	April 1 to July 31	0.75 mile of Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Swainson's Hawk	Well locations, roads, ancillary facilities, and other surface structures requiring a repeated human presence will not be allowed within 825 feet of active raptor nests (ferruginous hawks, 1,200 feet). Distance may vary depending on factors such as nest activity, species, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances.	pgs 2-53 and 2-67 of RMP	Year-round	825 feet of active Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided. Stream crossings for roads and pipelines will be constructed during the period of low flow (i.e., late summer or fall) and perpendicular to flow. No surface water or shallow groundwaters in connection with surface waters will be utilized for proposed projects. Proper erosion control techniques, such as water bars, netting, riprap, and mulch would be implemented.	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year floodplains within potential or known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided. Stream crossings for roads and pipelines will be constructed during the period of low flow (i.e., late summer or fall) and perpendicular to flow. No surface water or shallow groundwaters in connection with surface waters will be utilized for proposed projects. Proper erosion control techniques, such as water bars, netting, riprap, and mulch would be implemented.	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	Within 500 ft of open water within potential or known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	Construction activities located within identified 100-year flood plains, 500 feet of open water and/or 100 feet of intermittent or ephemeral channels in potential and/or known habitat for T &E and Special Status Species will be avoided. Stream crossings for roads and pipelines will be constructed during the period of low flow (i.e., late summer or fall) and perpendicular to flow. No surface water or shallow groundwaters in connection with surface waters will be utilized for proposed projects. Proper erosion control techniques, such as water bars, netting, riprap, and mulch would be implemented.	pg 5 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	Within 100 ft of intermittent or ephemeral channels within potential or known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	The Bureau will limit the use of off road vehicles (OHVs) to designated roads and trails within 0.5 miles of known Ute ladies'-tresses populations, with no exceptions for the "performance of necessary tasks" other than fire fighting and hazardous material cleanup allowed using vehicles off of highways...	pg 21 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid populations	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	All proposed rights-of-way projects (powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.) will be designed and locations selected at least 0.25 miles from any known orchid habitat to minimize disturbances. If avoidance of adverse effects is not possible, the Bureau will re-initiate consultation with the Service.	pg 22 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of known Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities potentially disruptive to Western yellow-billed cuckoos are prohibited within one-half mile of identified habitat from April 15 to August 15 for the protection of nesting Western yellow-billed cuckoos. Surface disturbing or other disruptive activities will be prohibited within 1/2-mile of identified habitat during the period April 15 to August 15 for the protection of nesting Western yellow-billed cuckoos.	pg 2-54 of RMP, pg 13 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	April 15 to August 15	0.5 mile of identified western yellow-billed cuckoo nesting habitat	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Surface disturbing activities would be avoided within 500 feet of perennial waters and wetland/riparian areas for protection of Western yellow-billed cuckoo and identified habitat.	pg 12 of App I of App 14 (BO) of RMP	Year-round	500 feet of perennial waters and wetland/riparian areas.	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	White-tailed Prairie Dog	Surface disturbing and disruptive activities in white-tailed and black-tailed prairie dog towns will be avoided Motorized vehicle use within white-tailed prairie dog towns is limited to either designated roads and vehicle routes or existing roads and vehicle routes, depending on the landownership pattern in the area of specific white-tailed prairie dog complexes	pg 2-55 of RMP	Year-round	Within prairie dog towns/complexes	Y		

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Y	BLM Rawlins	White-tailed Prairie Dog	Anti-raptor perching devices will be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for any above-ground facilities within one-quarter mile of prairie dog towns	pg 2-55 of RMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of prairie dog towns	Y		
Y	BLM Rawlins	White-tailed Prairie Dog	Placement of power poles within prairie dog towns will be avoided; however, in the event that power poles are required to be placed within these towns, raptor anti-perch devices will be required.	pg 2-55 of RMP	Year-round	Within prairie dog towns	Y		
	BLM Rawlins	Wyoming Pocket Gopher	Avoid active Wyoming pocket gopher mounds by 75 meters. Additional mitigation identified case by case. (No mitigation required for Northern pocket gophers.)	per BLM comments	Year-round	75 meters from active Wyoming pocket gopher mounds	Y		
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Antelope Winter Range	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Big Game Crucial Winter Ranges-November 15- April 30 - Antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer crucial winter ranges To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria apply to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.	pgs 65 (Table 8), 111 (App 2), and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Nov 15 to April 30	Within antelope winter range			
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Bald Eagle Nesting	Zones 1 and 2: within 1 mile of all nests. For active nests, minimal human activity levels allowed from first occupancy to 2 weeks after fledging Note: See bald eagle zones for other BLM RMPs for restriction language	per comment received from BLM	Feb 1 to August 15	1 mile of all bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Bald Eagle Nesting	Zone 3: foraging/concentration areas: a) 2.5 miles from nest; b) 0.5 mile from streambank within 2.5 miles of nest. Note: See bald eagle zones for other BLM RMPs for restriction language.	per comment received from BLM	Year-round	2.5 miles from bald eagle nests or 0.5 mile from streams within 2.5 miles of bald eagle foraging/concentration areas (whichever is larger)	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Burrowing Owl	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Burrowing Owl Nest-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius	pg 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of active (used within the last 3 years) burrowing owl nests	Y		
N	BLM Rock Springs	Elk Calving	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Parturition Areas-May 1 - June 30 - Designated parturition areas To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria apply to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.	pgs 65 (Table 8), 111 (App 2), and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	May 1 to June 30	Within elk calving areas			
N	BLM Rock Springs	Elk Winter Range	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Big Game Crucial Winter Ranges-November 15- April 30 - Antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer crucial winter ranges To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria apply to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer. Note: Exceptions may be granted Nov 15 to Dec 1 and April 1 to April 30	pgs 65 (Table 8), 111 (App 2), and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Nov 15 to April 30 (exceptions may be granted Nov 15 to Dec 1 and April 1 to April 30)	Within elk winter range			
	BLM Rock Springs	Ferruginous Hawk	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Ferruginous Hawk Nest-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1-mile radius	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	1 mile of ferruginous hawk nests that have been used within the last 3 years	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Fish	Surface disturbing and construction activities (e.g., mineral exploration and development activities, pipelines, powerlines, roads, recreation sites, fences, wells, etc.) that could adversely affect water quality, and wetland and riparian habitat, will avoid the area within 500 feet of or on 100-year floodplains, wetlands, or perennial streams and within 100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages. Proposals for linear crossings in these areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Seasonal restrictions for surface disturbing activities to protect game fish and special status fish populations during spawning will be applied as necessary. All surface disturbance, permanent facilities, etc., shall remain a minimum of 500 feet away from the edge of surface waters, riparian areas, wetlands, and 100-year floodplains unless it is determined through site specific analysis and the Area Manager approves in writing, that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action. If such a circumstance exists, then all practicable measures to mitigate possible harm to these areas must be employed. These mitigating measures would be determined case by case and may include, but are not limited to, diking, lining, screening, mulching, terracing, and diversions.	pgs 22, 25, and 161 (App 5-1) of RMP	Year-round	500 ft of standing or flowing water, 100-year floodplains, and/or riparian/wetland areas			

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	BLM Rock Springs	Fish	Surface disturbing and construction activities (e.g., mineral exploration and development activities, pipelines, powerlines, roads, recreation sites, fences, wells, etc.) that could adversely affect water quality, and wetland and riparian habitat, will avoid the area within 500 feet of or on 100-year floodplains, wetlands, or perennial streams and within 100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages. Proposals for linear crossings in these areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Seasonal restrictions for surface disturbing activities to protect game fish and special status fish populations during spawning will be applied as necessary. All surface disturbance, permanent facilities, etc., shall remain a minimum of 500 feet away from the edge of surface waters, riparian areas, wetlands, and 100-year floodplains unless it is determined through site specific analysis and the Area Manager approves in writing, that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action. If such a circumstance exists, then all practicable measures to mitigate possible harm to these areas must be employed. These mitigating measures would be determined case by case and may include, but are not limited to, diking, lining, screening, mulching, terracing, and diversions.	pgs 22, 25, and 161 (App 5-1) of RMP	Year-round	100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages			
	BLM Rock Springs	Fish	Fish spawning areas would be protected by preventing or restricting stream disturbance activities during spawning periods. Disturbance activities in game fish spawning areas (spring or fall spawning) determined on case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 204 (App 10-1)	Spring and fall spawning periods	Within fish spawning areas			
	BLM Rock Springs	Flammulated Owl	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Other Raptors-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of flammulated owl nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Golden Eagle	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Golden Eagle Nest-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of golden eagle nests	Y		
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	To protect breeding grouse, disruptive activities will avoid occupied grouse leks from 8:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. daily. The actual area to be avoided and appropriate time frame (usually from March 1 through May 15) will be determined on a case-by-case basis (Table 2). The avoidance area size (usually within 1/4 to 1/2 mile of the lek) may vary depending on natural topographic barriers, terrain, line of sight distance, etc. (Appendix 7). [digital version]	pg 24; updated via plan maintenance action (N). 24-1)	March 1 to May 15	0.25 to 0.5 mile of greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	To protect grouse nesting habitat, seasonal restrictions will apply within appropriate distances from the grouse lek. Appropriate distances (up to two miles) and time frames (usually from March 1 to July 15) will be determined on a case-by-case basis (Table 8). Exceptions to seasonal restrictions may be granted provided the criteria in Appendix 7 can be met. [digital version]	pg 24; updated via plan maintenance action (N). 24-1)	March 15 to July 15	2 miles of greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
N	BLM Rock Springs	Moose Winter Range	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Big Game Crucial Winter Ranges-November 15- April 30 - Antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer crucial winter ranges To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria apply to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.	pgs 65 (Table 8), 111 (App 2), and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Nov 15 to April 30	Within moose winter range			
	BLM Rock Springs	Mountain Plover	April 10 to July 10 in potential habitat. Additional protection measures will be applied if these areas are later determined to be within occupied habitat.	per BLM comment	April 10 to July 10	Within potential mountain plover habitat	Y		
N	BLM Rock Springs	Mule Deer Fawning	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Parturition Areas-May 1 - June 30 - Designated parturition areas To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria apply to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.	pgs 65 (Table 8), 111 (App 2), and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	May 1 to June 30	Within mule deer parturition areas			
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Mule Deer Winter Range	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Big Game Crucial Winter Ranges-November 15- April 30 - Antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer crucial winter ranges To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria apply to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer. Note: Exceptions may be granted Nov 15 to Dec 1 and April 1 to April 30	pgs 65 (Table 8), 111 (App 2), and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Nov 15 to April 30 (exceptions may be granted Nov 15 to Dec 1 and April 1 to April 30)	Within mule deer winter range			
	BLM Rock Springs	Northern Goshawk	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Other Raptors-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of northern goshawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Northern Harrier	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Other Raptors-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of northern harrier nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Osprey	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Osprey-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of osprey nests	Y		

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
	BLM Rock Springs	Other Raptors	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Other Raptors-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of raptor nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Peregrine Falcon	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Other Raptors-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Pygmy Rabbit	The Pygmy Rabbit has been recently petitioned again in 2008 (73 FR 1312). This species relies on dense sagebrush areas especially for food and cover. Pygmy rabbit abundance and trend in Wyoming are unknown. Restrictive home range requirements and high habitat specificity make <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> vulnerable to disturbance. The major threats include: habitat loss and fragmentation due to road and oil/gas development, fire, and the expansion of non-native vegetation, such as cheatgrass (Keinath and McGee 2004). Specialized ecological refugia are threatened on BLM-administered lands and Pygmy Rabbit is thereby designated as Sensitive in Wyoming. Note: Avoid habitat where possible.	BLM Wyoming Sensitive Species Policy List, March 31, 2010, p5	Year-round	Not specified	Y		
Y	BLM Rock Springs	Reptiles	The major anthropogenic threats are: vehicle collision, which is likely to be increased by oil/gas and road development; unrestricted motorized recreation; and unregulated collections by reptile enthusiasts (NatureServe2009). Midget Faded Rattlesnake specialized ecological refugia are threatened and this species is thereby designated as Sensitive in Wyoming. Note: Avoid placing poles in potential den sites of midget faded rattlesnake.	BLM Wyoming Sensitive Species Policy List, March 31, 2010, p19	Year-round	Within potential midget faded rattlesnake den sites	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Short-eared Owl	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Other Raptors-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1/2-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of short-eared owl nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Swainson's Hawk	Table 7. Seasonal restrictions for all surface disturbance activities Swainson's Hawk-February 1 - July 31 - Within 1-mile radius Note: Protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	pgs 65 (Table 8) and 210 of RMP (App 10-1, Table 7)	Feb 1 to July 31	1 mile of Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	Known locations of special status plant species communities will be protected and closed to: 1) surface disturbing activities or any disruptive activity that could adversely affect the plants or their habitat; 2) the location of new mining claims (withdrawal from mineral location and entry under the land laws will be pursued); 3) mineral material sales; 4) all off-road vehicular use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc.; and 5) the use of explosives and blasting. (See Map 23, Table 2, and Table 4; also see the discussion in Lands and Realty Management and Minerals Management.) Management prescriptions for threatened and endangered species and proposed threatened and endangered species will be developed on a case-by -case basis in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 100-year floodplains, wetlands, and riparian areas are closed to any new permanent facilities (e.g., storage tanks, structure pits, etc.). Proposals for linear crossings in these areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis	pgs 19 and 22 of RMP	Year-round	Within occupied Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	All surface disturbance, permanent facilities, etc., shall remain a minimum of 500 feet away from the edge of surface waters, riparian areas, wetlands, and 100-year floodplains unless it is determined through site specific analysis and the Area Manager approves in writing, that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action. If such a circumstance exists, then all practicable measures to mitigate possible harm to these areas must be employed. These mitigating measures would be determined case by case and may include, but are not limited to, diking, lining, screening, mulching, terracing, and diversions.	pg 161 (App 5-1) of the RMP	Year-round	500 feet of wetlands and perennial streams	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	All surface disturbance, permanent facilities, etc., shall remain a minimum of 500 feet away from the edge of surface waters, riparian areas, wetlands, and 100-year floodplains unless it is determined through site specific analysis and the Area Manager approves in writing, that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action. If such a circumstance exists, then all practicable measures to mitigate possible harm to these areas must be employed. These mitigating measures would be determined case by case and may include, but are not limited to, diking, lining, screening, mulching, terracing, and diversions.	pg 161 (App 5-1) of the RMP	Year-round	Within 100-year flood plains	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	All surface disturbance, permanent facilities, etc., shall remain a minimum of 500 feet away from the edge of surface waters, riparian areas, wetlands, and 100-year floodplains unless it is determined through site specific analysis and the Area Manager approves in writing, that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action. If such a circumstance exists, then all practicable measures to mitigate possible harm to these areas must be employed. These mitigating measures would be determined case by case and may include, but are not limited to, diking, lining, screening, mulching, terracing, and diversions.	pg 161 (App 5-1) of the RMP	Year-round	Within 100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages	Y		
	BLM Rock Springs	White-tailed Prairie Dog	9. New access roads should avoid traversing prairie dog colonies or bisecting two closely adjacent colonies, to avoid surface disturbing impacts and improving access for recreational shooters. 10. New prairie dog towns should be allowed to become established on public lands. 11. No further oil and gas exploration and development should be allowed into occupied prairie dog colonies, or the BLM should apply a Condition of Approval (COA) on all Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) within areas containing known populations of WTPDs that protects rearing of young from April 1 through July 15. When possible, a No Surface Occupancy stipulation should be applied to all occupied and recovering prairie dog habitat for well pads or ancillary facilities (e.g. compressor stations, processing plants, etc.) within 1/8th mile of WTPD habitat. When possible, no seismic activity should be allowed in occupied or recovering prairie dog habitat. Note: Avoid prairie dog towns/complexes	Statewide Programmatic White-Tailed Prairie Dog (Cynomys leucurus) Biological Evaluation. 2007. p4-2	Year-round	Within prairie dog towns	Y		
Y	State of WY	Antelope Winter Range	No development on crucial winter ranges from 15 November through 30 April.	pgs 25, 27, and 29 of Development Recommendations	Nov 15 to April 30	Within crucial winter range			

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
Y	State of WY	Bald Eagle Nesting	Bald Eagle Guidelines. Refer to existing state and regional bald eagle management guidelines in addition to federal management guidelines to prevent disturbance to bald eagle nest sites. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Bald Eagle, February 15 – August 15, ½ mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	Feb 15 to August 15	0.5 mile of occupied bald eagle nests	Y		
Y	State of WY	Big Game Migration Corridor	– Migration Bottlenecks. Within narrow migration corridors or “bottlenecks” of less than 0.5 mi width (Sawyer et al. 2005, 2006, 2008), the management prescription for oil and gas development should be “no surface occupancy” (NSO). – Migration Corridors. Within migration corridors that exceed 0.5 mi width, the recommended management prescription is to maintain options for animal movement along the corridor and avoid further constricting the corridor such that a bottleneck is created. Well field developments should not exceed 4 well pad locations or 60 acres of disturbance per square mile. Fences, expansive field developments, and other potential impediments to migration should not be constructed.	pg 39 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	Within big game migration corridors			
N	State of WY	Bighorn Sheep Lambing	No disturbance (No Surface Occupancy) within crucial winter ranges or lambing areas	pgs 22 and 39 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	Within crucial lambing areas			
Y	State of WY	Bighorn Sheep Winter Range	No disturbance (No Surface Occupancy) within crucial winter ranges or lambing areas	pgs 22 and 39 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	Within crucial winter range			
N	State of WY	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	No surface occupancy within 0.4 miles of any known Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek.	pg 37 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	0.4 miles of known Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek	Y		
N	State of WY	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Avoid oil and gas operations within 1.25 miles of any known Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek, and within mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding, summer, and winter habitat outside the 1.25 mile buffer. Select sites for development that will not disturb suitable nest cover or brood-rearing habitats within 1.25 miles of an active lek, or within identified nesting and brood-rearing habitats outside the 1.25 mile perimeter. Where oil and gas activities must occur within 1.25 miles of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks or within other mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding or summer habitat, conduct these activities outside the period between March 15 and July 30	pg 37 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to July 30	1.25 miles of known Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek	Y		
	State of WY	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Avoid oil and gas operations within 1.25 miles of any known Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek, and within mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding, summer, and winter habitat outside the 1.25 mile buffer. Select sites for development that will not disturb suitable nest cover or brood-rearing habitats within 1.25 miles of an active lek, or within identified nesting and brood-rearing habitats outside the 1.25 mile perimeter. Where oil and gas activities must occur within 1.25 miles of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks or within other mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding or summer habitat, conduct these activities outside the period between March 15 and July 30	pg 37 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to July 30	Within mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding, summer, and winter habitat outside the 1.25 mile buffer			
	State of WY	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Winter Range	Where oil and gas activities must occur within mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse winter habitat, conduct these activities outside the period between November 15 and March 14.	pg 37 of Development Recommendations	Nov 15 to March 14	Within mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse winter habitat			
Y	State of WY	Elk Calving	Attempt to get parturition area seasonal restriction dates confirmed with WGFD. Page 38 states the timing restrictions for mule deer apply, but mule deer have no specified parturition dates. The dates given here are not specified in the Wyoming Development Recommendations.	pgs 25, 27, and 38 of Development Recommendations	May 1 to June 15	Within elk calving areas			
	State of WY	Elk Winter Range	No development on crucial winter ranges from 15 November through 30 April.	pgs 25, 27, and 38 of Development Recommendations	Nov 15 to April 30	Within crucial winter range			
	State of WY	Ferruginous Hawk	Seasonal Use Limitation. Apply buffers and timing restrictions to reduce the impacts of construction, operations, noise, and human presence on raptor nest sites. Criteria vary slightly for different species. Consult state or federal wildlife agencies regarding appropriate buffer sizes and timing. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Ferruginous Hawk, March 1 – July 31, 1 mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	March 1 to July 31	1 mile of occupied ferruginous hawk nests	Y		
Y	State of WY	Fish	Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN): Consult WGFD to assess levels of impact and appropriate mitigation, which will be site-specific and species-specific.	pg 23 of Development Recommendations	Not specified	Within SGCN fish-bearing streams			
	State of WY	Fish	Staging, refueling, and storage areas should not be located in riparian zones or on flood plains. Keep all chemicals, solvents and fuels at least 500 feet away from streams and riparian areas.	pg 105 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	500 ft of streams and riparian areas			
	State of WY	Fish	No surface occupancy within riparian corridors and a 500-foot buffer from the transition between riparian and upland habitat. No surface occupancy within a wetland and a 500-foot buffer from the wetland margin. No drilling activity or disturbance should be permitted within 500 feet of a riparian area, wetland or stream channel. Apply a standard NSO stipulation to all riparian zones and a 500-ft corridor extending from the outermost limit of the riparian habitat	pgs 23, 41, 46, and 104 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	500 ft of riparian area, wetland, or stream channel			

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
	State of WY	Golden Eagle	Seasonal Use Limitation. Apply buffers and timing restrictions to reduce the impacts of construction, operations, noise, and human presence on raptor nest sites. Criteria vary slightly for different species. Consult state or federal wildlife agencies regarding appropriate buffer sizes and timing. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Golden Eagle, January 15 – July 31, ½ mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	Jan 15 to July 31	0.5 mile of golden eagle nests	Y		
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-grouse Non-Core Areas: No surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.25 mile of the perimeter of each lek. Thresholds and mitigation apply to all development within 2 miles of a lek, and within identified nesting/brood-rearing habitats > 2 miles from a lek. In addition, seasonal use restrictions should apply to leks at all impact thresholds. No Surface Occupancy. Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within 0.25 mi of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks (Walker 2008). An occupied lek is a lek that has been active (attendance documented) at least 1 breeding season within the most recent 10-year period. Locate other roads used to provide facility site access and maintenance > 0.25 miles from the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks (>0.6 miles in sage-grouse core habitat areas). Within non-core areas, no surface occupancy (NSO) should be allowed within 0.25 miles of the perimeter of occupied leks (Walker 2008). An occupied lek is a lek that has been active (attendance documented) at least 1 breeding season within the most recent 10-year period. This requirement should be applied as a "No Surface Occupancy" (NSO) stipulation.	pgs 21, 33, 35, and 108 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	0.25 mile of occupied leks in greater sage-grouse Non-Core Areas	Y		
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	To avoid disrupting auditory displays and nesting, from 15 March through 15 May anthropogenic sources of continuous or frequently intermittent noise should not exceed 10 dBA above natural, ambient noise measured at the perimeter of any occupied sage-grouse lek (Inglefinger 2001; Nicholoff 2003). In addition, between 1 hour before sunrise and 2 hours after sunrise, anthropogenic sources of continuous or frequently intermittent noise should not be detectable at the perimeter of an occupied lek. To the extent practicable, only natural, ambient levels of noise are permissible	pg 109 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to May 15	At the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks	Y		
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Limit human and vehicular activity within 0.6 miles of the perimeter of all occupied sage-grouse leks from 6:00 pm – 8:00 am during the breeding season (15 March through 15 May).	pg 108 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to May 15	0.6 mile of occupied greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-grouse Non-Core Areas: No surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.25 mile of the perimeter of each lek. Thresholds and mitigation apply to all development within 2 miles of a lek, and within identified nesting/brood-rearing habitats > 2 miles from a lek. In addition, seasonal use restrictions should apply to leks at all impact thresholds. Surface disturbing activities and/or disruptive activities should be prohibited or restricted from 15 March-30 June within suitable nesting and early broodrearing habitat within 2 miles of the perimeter of an occupied lek and in mapped nesting and early brood-rearing habitat regardless of distance from the lek.	pgs 21 and 109 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to June 30	Within suitable greater sage-grouse nesting/early brood-rearing habitat located within 2 miles of occupied leks	Y		
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-grouse Non-Core Areas: No surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.25 mile of the perimeter of each lek. Thresholds and mitigation apply to all development within 2 miles of a lek, and within identified nesting/brood-rearing habitats > 2 miles from a lek. In addition, seasonal use restrictions should apply to leks at all impact thresholds. Surface disturbing activities and/or disruptive activities should be prohibited or restricted from 15 March-30 June within suitable nesting and early broodrearing habitat within 2 miles of the perimeter of an occupied lek and in mapped nesting and early brood-rearing habitat regardless of distance from the lek.	pgs 21 and 109 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to June 30	Within mapped greater sage-grouse nesting/brood rearing habitat regardless of distance from lek			
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-grouse Core Areas: No surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.6 mi of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks Allowance for somewhat higher well pad densities and surface disturbance may be considered on a case-by-case basis when the impact can be controlled through site selection, clustered configurations, and other design considerations. ...establishing a 0.6-mi. NSO around each occupied lek. Locate other roads used to provide facility site access and maintenance > 0.25 miles from the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks (>0.6 miles in sage-grouse core habitat areas). Within core areas, no surface occupancy (NSO) should be allowed within 0.6 miles of the perimeter of occupied leks (Draft Wyoming BLM Sage-grouse Policy IM 2008; Carr 1967, Wallestad and Schladweiler 1974, Rothenmaier 1979, Emmons 1980, and Schoenberg 1982 as analyzed by Colorado Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Plan Steering Committee 2008; Walker 2008)	pgs 19, 31, and 108 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	0.6 mile of occupied leks in greater sage grouse Core Areas	Y		
	State of WY	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	Sage-grouse Winter Concentration Areas: To the extent practicable, avoid locating wells, roads, or other facilities within identified winter concentration areas (USDI/BLM 2004c). Avoid all activities and disturbance from 15 November through 14 March. Impact thresholds, management and mitigation practices are the same as described for non-core areas. Avoid human and equipment activity within winter concentration areas from 15 November through 14 March	pgs 21 and 108 of Development Recommendations	Nov 15 to March 14	Within identified greater sage-grouse winter concentration areas			
Y	State of WY	Moose Winter Range	No development on crucial winter ranges from 15 November through 30 April.	pgs 25, 27 and 39 of Development Recommendations	Nov 15 to April 30	Within crucial winter range			
Y	State of WY	Moose Winter Range	Moose Crucial Winter Ranges: No surface occupancy within riparian corridors or a 500-foot buffer.	pgs 22 and 39 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	500 feet of streams or riparian corridors within crucial winter range			

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	State of WY	Mountain Quail	No surface occupancy within riparian corridors and a 500-foot buffer from the transition between riparian and upland habitat. No surface occupancy within ε wetland and a 500-foot buffer from the wetland margin. No drilling activity or disturbance should be permitted within 500 feet of a riparian area, wetland or stream channel. Apply a standard NSO stipulation to all riparian zones and a 500-ft corridor extending from the outermost limit of the riparian habitat	pgs 23, 41, 46, and 104 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	500 feet of riparian area, wetland, or stream channel			
Y	State of WY	Mule Deer Winter Range	No development on crucial winter ranges from 15 November through 30 April.	pgs 25 and 27 of Development Recommendations	Nov 15 to April 30	Within crucial winter range			
	State of WY	Northern Goshawk	Seasonal Use Limitation. Apply buffers and timing restrictions to reduce the impacts of construction, operations, noise, and human presence on raptor nest sites. Criteria vary slightly for different species. Consult state or federal wildlife agencies regarding appropriate buffer sizes and timing. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Northern Goshawk, April 1 – August 15, ½ mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of occupied northern goshawk nests	Y		
	State of WY	Other Birds	Songbird Breeding and Migration Habitat (SGCN): – Seasonal Noise Limitation. From 1 April through 30 June, reduce noise levels to 49 dBA or less within breeding habitat of songbirds to minimize the effects of continuous noise on species that rely on aural cues for successful breeding (Inglefinger 2001)	pg 40 of Development Recommendations	April 1 to June 30	Within breeding habitat of songbirds	Y		
	State of WY	Other Raptors	Raptor Nesting Habitat (SGCN): – Seasonal Noise Limitation. Reduce noise levels to 49 dBA or less at raptor nest sites to minimize the effects of continuous noise on raptors that are sensitive to human disturbance during the breeding season.	pg 40 of Development Recommendations	Raptor breeding season (varies by species)	At active raptor nest sites	Y		
	State of WY	Other Raptors	Seasonal Use Limitation. Apply buffers and timing restrictions to reduce the impacts of construction, operations, noise, and human presence on raptor nest sites. Criteria vary slightly for different species. Consult state or federal wildlife agencies regarding appropriate buffer sizes and timing. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Prairie Falcon, March 1 – August 15, ½ mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	March 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of occupied prairie falcon nests	Y		
	State of WY	Other Raptors	Seasonal Use Limitation. Apply buffers and timing restrictions to reduce the impacts of construction, operations, noise, and human presence on raptor nest sites. Criteria vary slightly for different species. Consult state or federal wildlife agencies regarding appropriate buffer sizes and timing. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Merlin, April 1 – August 15, ½ mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of occupied merlin nests	Y		
	State of WY	Peregrine Falcon	Seasonal Use Limitation. Apply buffers and timing restrictions to reduce the impacts of construction, operations, noise, and human presence on raptor nest sites. Criteria vary slightly for different species. Consult state or federal wildlife agencies regarding appropriate buffer sizes and timing. WGFD DISTURBANCE-FREE DATES AND BUFFERS FOR RAPTORS Peregrine Falcon, March 15 – August 15, ½ mile Note: Disturbance-free dates include territory establishment through fledging. Note: Additional considerations include line of sight, visibility, type of disturbance activity, location of disturbance above or below the occupied nest, and specific situations.	pgs 41 and 48 of Development Recommendations	March 15 to August 15	0.5 mile of occupied peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	State of WY	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	No surface occupancy within riparian corridors and a 500-foot buffer from the transition between riparian and upland habitat. No surface occupancy within ε wetland and a 500-foot buffer from the wetland margin. No drilling activity or disturbance should be permitted within 500 feet of a riparian area, wetland or stream channel. Apply a standard NSO stipulation to all riparian zones and a 500-ft corridor extending from the outermost limit of the riparian habitat	pgs 23, 41, 46, and 104 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	500 feet of riparian area, wetland, or stream channel	Y		
	State of WY	Pygmy Rabbit	Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN): Consult WGFD to assess levels of impact and appropriate mitigation, which will be site-specific and species-specific.	pg 23 of Development Recommendations	Not specified	Not specified	Y		
	State of WY	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	No surface occupancy within riparian corridors and a 500-foot buffer from the transition between riparian and upland habitat. No surface occupancy within ε wetland and a 500-foot buffer from the wetland margin. No drilling activity or disturbance should be permitted within 500 feet of a riparian area, wetland or stream channel. Apply a standard NSO stipulation to all riparian zones and a 500-ft corridor extending from the outermost limit of the riparian habitat	pgs 23, 41, 46, and 104 of Development Recommendations	Year-round	500 feet of riparian area, wetland, or stream channel	Y		

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
	State of WY	White-tailed Prairie Dog	Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN): Consult WGFD to assess levels of impact and appropriate mitigation, which will be site-specific and species-specific.	pg 23 of Development Recommendations	Not specified	Not specified	Y		
	State of WY	Wyoming Pocket Gopher	Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN): Consult WGFD to assess levels of impact and appropriate mitigation, which will be site-specific and species-specific.	pg 23 of Development Recommendations	Not specified	Not specified	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Bald Eagle Nesting	BALD EAGLE HABITAT-- OCCUPIED NESTING ZONES (ZONE I, 0.25 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) AND PRIMARY USE AREAS (ZONE II, 0.5 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) Standard: Prohibit new structures, such as power lines, that have the potential to cause direct mortality to bald eagles	pg 3-27 of RFP	Year-round	0.5 mile of occupied bald eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Bald Eagle Nesting	BALD EAGLE HABITAT-- OCCUPIED NESTING ZONES (ZONE I, 0.25 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) AND PRIMARY USE AREAS (ZONE II, 0.5 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) Standard: Vegetation management, such as timber harvest or thinning, which could disturb an active bald eagle nest can occur only between September 1 and January 31 or when documented as unoccupied.	pg 3-27 of RFP	Feb 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of occupied bald eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Bald Eagle Nesting	BALD EAGLE HABITAT-- OCCUPIED NESTING ZONES (ZONE I, 0.25 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) AND PRIMARY USE AREAS (ZONE II, 0.5 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) Guideline: All human activities should be minimized from February 1 to August 1.	pg 3-28 of RFP	Feb 1 to August 1	0.5 mile of occupied bald eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Bald Eagle Nesting	BALD EAGLE HABITAT-- HOME RANGES (ZONE III, 2.5 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) Standard: Follow existing, site-specific management plans (when they exist) for each bald eagle territory, or ZONE III management direction in the Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Area when site-specific management plans do not exist. From Bald Eagle Management Plan: Ideally, the home range should be delineated by monitoring eagle movements during nesting and brood rearing for several years. Lacking such data, the zone should include all potential foraging habitat within a 4 km (2.5 mile) radius of the nest. Areas within the 2.5 mile radius of the nest that do not include potential foraging habitat may be excluded. However, the zone will include a 400 m (1,312 ft) buffer along foraging habitat where the zone has been reduced. Within this zone: 1. Human activity levels should not exceed moderate. (Moderate human activity levels - Low impact (light) activity levels are included, but intensity of such activities are not limited. ...Other activities such as construction, seismic exploration, blasting, and timber harvest, also should be designed to specifically avoid disturbance. Designing projects or land uses to avoid eagle conflicts requires sufficient data to formulate a Site-specific Management plan.) ... 3. Terrestrial habitat alterations should insure important components are maintained (i.e., perch trees and snags, visual screening from existing or anticipated areas of human activity, and potential nesting habitat). Major habitat alterations should be considered only if Site-specific Management plans are developed and only if the alterations are compatible with management plans. 6. Utility lines should be limited and restricted to locations where the potential for eagle collisions and electrocutions is minimal.	pg 3-28 of RFP, pgs 22, 24-25 of Bald Eagle Mgmt Plan	Year-round	2.5 miles of bald eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Bald Eagle Nesting	BALD EAGLE HABITAT-- HOME RANGES (ZONE III, 2.5 MILE RADIUS OF NEST) Standard: Within a 2.5-mile radius of nest, prohibit all use of herbicides and pesticides which cause eggshell thinning as determined by EPA labeling	pg 3-28 of RFP	Year-round	2.5 miles of bald eagle nests	Y		
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Bald Eagle Wintering	BALD EAGLE HABITAT--WINTER FORAGING AND ROOSTING Guideline: Activities and developments should be designed to minimize conflicts with bald eagle wintering and migration habitat.	pg 3-28 of RFP	Year-round	Within bald eagle wintering and migration habitat			
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	SAGE GROUSE AND COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Guideline: Current guidelines for sage and sharp-tailed grouse management, such as Connelly et al. (2000), should be used as a basis to develop site-specific recommendations for proposed sagebrush treatments. Guideline: Management activities should consider proximity to active lek locations during site-specific project planning. Those within 10 miles of an active sage grouse lek and 2 miles of active sharp-tailed grouse leks should be considered further for suitability as grouse habitat	pg 3-32 of RFP	Year-round	2 miles of active Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks	Y		
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	SAGE GROUSE AND COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Guideline: If management activities would impact courtship, limit physical, mechanical, and audible disturbances in the breeding complex during the breeding season (March to May) within three hours of sunrise and sunset each day.	pg 3-32 of RFP	March 1 to May 31	Within Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding complexes			
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	SAGE GROUSE AND COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Guideline: Where management actions will disturb nesting grouse, avoid manipulation or alteration of vegetation during the nesting period (May to June).	pg 3-32 of RFP	May 1 to June 30	Not specified			
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Winter Range	USFS comment: Follow guidelines in Ulliman et al 1998 for winter habitat. (This is an unpublished IDFG report that we need to obtain. Could not locate a copy of this report online; citations suggest that Pocatello Field Office is who to contact for a copy)		Not specified	Not specified			
Y (dataset does not distinguish species)	USFS Caribou Targhee	Elk Winter Range	PRESCRIPTION 2.7.1 (d) -- ELK AND DEER WINTER RANGE CRITICAL ACCESS Standards: Snow free season: Motorized use allowed only on designated roads and trails Snow Season: Motorized use allowed only on designated trails, some winter range has no designated routes Note: SOME SITE SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY, TRAVEL PLAN MAPS SUPERCEDE THIS DIRECTION.	pg 4-43 of RFP	Year-round	Motorized use only on designated roads/trails within elk winter range			
Y (dataset does not distinguish species)	USFS Caribou Targhee	Elk Winter Range	Seasonal closures on construction activity in big game winter range Note: Comment from kickoff meeting		Not specified	Within big game winter range			

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Fish	<p>Aquatic Influence Zones (AIZs) DEFAULT AIZ WIDTHS Fish-bearing Streams: AIZs consist of the stream and whichever of the following parameters is greatest: 1. either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge or the outer edges of the riparian vegetation 2. a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees 3. 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel)</p> <p>LANDS Guideline: Avoid locating facilities and utility corridors in Aquatic Influence Zones. GENERAL RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT Guidelines: 1. Felled trees should remain on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives and desired AIZ attributes. 2. Use herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants and chemicals only as needed to maintain desired AIZ attributes. 3. Avoid storage of fuels and other toxicants or refueling within AIZs unless there are no other alternatives. Any refueling sites within an AIZ should have an approved spill containment plan.</p> <p>ROADS AND TRAILS Standard: All new and replaced culverts, both permanent and temporary, shall be designed and installed to meet desired conditions for riparian and aquatic species. Guidelines: 1. Avoid constructing roads within the AIZ unless there is no practical alternative. 2. Culverts (permanent and temporary) should be sized so that the probability of flow exceedance is fifty percent or less during the time the culvert is expected to be in place. Consider bedload and debris when sizing culverts. 3. When feasible, use bridges, arches, and open-bottom culverts in fish-bearing streams. 4. Avoid placing ditch relief culverts where they may discharge onto erodible slopes or directly into streams. 5. Where feasible, install cross-drainage above stream crossings to prevent ditch sediments from entering streams. 6. New or reconstructed roads and trails should cross the AIZ riparian areas as perpendicular as possible. 7. Avoid making channel changes on streams or drainages. 8. Design and install drainage crossings to reduce the chances of turning stream flows down the road prism in case of a blocked or overflowing culvert. 9. Road drainage patterns should avoid disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths.</p>	pgs 4-45, 4-49, 4-50, and 4-51 of RFP	Year-round	Site-specific (at least 300 feet on either side of fish-bearing streams)			
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Riparian Species	<p>Aquatic Influence Zones (AIZs) DEFAULT AIZ WIDTHS All Other Permanently Flowing Streams: AIZs consist of the stream and whichever of the following parameters is greatest: 1. either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge 2. outer edges of the 100-year flood plain 3. outer edges of riparian vegetation 4. a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree 5. 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel)</p> <p>LANDS Guideline: Avoid locating facilities and utility corridors in Aquatic Influence Zones. GENERAL RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT Guidelines: 1. Felled trees should remain on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives and desired AIZ attributes. 2. Use herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants and chemicals only as needed to maintain desired AIZ attributes. 3. Avoid storage of fuels and other toxicants or refueling within AIZs unless there are no other alternatives. Any refueling sites within an AIZ should have an approved spill containment plan.</p> <p>ROADS AND TRAILS Standard: All new and replaced culverts, both permanent and temporary, shall be designed and installed to meet desired conditions for riparian and aquatic species. Guidelines: 1. Avoid constructing roads within the AIZ unless there is no practical alternative. 2. Culverts (permanent and temporary) should be sized so that the probability of flow exceedance is fifty percent or less during the time the culvert is expected to be in place. Consider bedload and debris when sizing culverts. 3. When feasible, use bridges, arches, and open-bottom culverts in fish-bearing streams. 4. Avoid placing ditch relief culverts where they may discharge onto erodible slopes or directly into streams. 5. Where feasible, install cross-drainage above stream crossings to prevent ditch sediments from entering streams. 6. New or reconstructed roads and trails should cross the AIZ riparian areas as perpendicular as possible. 7. Avoid making channel changes on streams or drainages. 8. Design and install drainage crossings to reduce the chances of turning stream flows down the road prism in case of a blocked or overflowing culvert. 9. Road drainage patterns should avoid disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths.</p>	pgs 4-45, 4-46, 4-49, 4-50, and 4-51 of RFP	Year-round	Site-specific (at least 150 feet on either side of perennial streams)			

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Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Riparian Species	<p>Aquatic Influence Zones (AIZs) DEFAULT AIZ WIDTHS Ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre: AIZs consist of the body of water or wetland and whichever of the following parameters is greatest: 1. outer edges of the riparian vegetation 2. extent of the seasonally saturated soil 3. a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree 4. 150 feet slope distance from the maximum pool elevation of the wetland, pond, or lake</p> <p>LANDS Guideline: Avoid locating facilities and utility corridors in Aquatic Influence Zones. GENERAL RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT Guidelines: 1. Felled trees should remain on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives and desired AIZ attributes. 2. Use herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants and chemicals only as needed to maintain desired AIZ attributes. 3. Avoid storage of fuels and other toxicants or refueling within AIZs unless there are no other alternatives. Any refueling sites within an AIZ should have an approved spill containment plan.</p> <p>ROADS AND TRAILS Standard: All new and replaced culverts, both permanent and temporary, shall be designed and installed to meet desired conditions for riparian and aquatic species. Guidelines: 1. Avoid constructing roads within the AIZ unless there is no practical alternative. 2. Culverts (permanent and temporary) should be sized so that the probability of flow exceedance is fifty percent or less during the time the culvert is expected to be in place. Consider bedload and debris when sizing culverts. 3. When feasible, use bridges, arches, and open-bottom culverts in fish-bearing streams. 4. Avoid placing ditch relief culverts where they may discharge onto erodible slopes or directly into streams. 5. Where feasible, install cross-drainage above stream crossings to prevent ditch sediments from entering streams. 6. New or reconstructed roads and trails should cross the AIZ riparian areas as perpendicular as possible. 7. Avoid making channel changes on streams or drainages. 8. Design and install drainage crossings to reduce the chances of turning stream flows down the road prism in case of a blocked or overflowing culvert. 9. Road drainage patterns should avoid disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths.</p>	pgs 4-46, 4-49, 4-50, and 4-51 of RFP	Year-round	Site-specific (at least 150 feet slope distance from the maximum pool elevation of wetlands, ponds, or lakes)			
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Riparian Species	<p>Aquatic Influence Zones (AIZs) DEFAULT AIZ WIDTHS Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. Small wetlands can be scattered across the landscape and may not have any direct connectivity with a channel system or permanent body of water. At a minimum, the AIZs must include the intermittent stream channel and whichever of the following parameters is greatest: 1. top of the inner gorge 2. outer edges of the riparian vegetation 3. from the edges of the stream channel, wetland, etc. to a distance equal to the height of one-half site potential tree, or 50 feet slope distance</p> <p>LANDS Guideline: Avoid locating facilities and utility corridors in Aquatic Influence Zones. GENERAL RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT Guidelines: 1. Felled trees should remain on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives and desired AIZ attributes. 2. Use herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants and chemicals only as needed to maintain desired AIZ attributes. 3. Avoid storage of fuels and other toxicants or refueling within AIZs unless there are no other alternatives. Any refueling sites within an AIZ should have an approved spill containment plan.</p> <p>ROADS AND TRAILS Standard: All new and replaced culverts, both permanent and temporary, shall be designed and installed to meet desired conditions for riparian and aquatic species. Guidelines: 1. Avoid constructing roads within the AIZ unless there is no practical alternative. 2. Culverts (permanent and temporary) should be sized so that the probability of flow exceedance is fifty percent or less during the time the culvert is expected to be in place. Consider bedload and debris when sizing culverts. 3. When feasible, use bridges, arches, and open-bottom culverts in fish-bearing streams. 4. Avoid placing ditch relief culverts where they may discharge onto erodible slopes or directly into streams. 5. Where feasible, install cross-drainage above stream crossings to prevent ditch sediments from entering streams. 6. New or reconstructed roads and trails should cross the AIZ riparian areas as perpendicular as possible. 7. Avoid making channel changes on streams or drainages. 8. Design and install drainage crossings to reduce the chances of turning stream flows down the road prism in case of a blocked or overflowing culvert. 9. Road drainage patterns should avoid disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths</p>	pgs 4-46, 4-49, 4-50, and 4-51 of RFP	Year-round	Site-specific (at least 50 feet slope distance from the edges of intermittent or ephemeral streams and wetlands less than 1 acre)			
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Flammulated Owl	<p>SNAG/CAVITY NESTING HABITAT Guideline: Strive not to disturb or destroy existing nests, whether active or inactive.</p> <p>FLAMMULATED OWL HABITAT Guideline: Do not allow timber harvest activities within a 30-acre area around all known flammulated owl nest sites</p>	pgs 3-27 and 3-31 of RFP	Year-round	30 acres around flammulated owl nests	Y		

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	USFS Caribou Targhee	Gray Wolf	GRAY WOLF HABITAT Standard: Restrict intrusive human disturbances (motorized access, vegetation management, livestock grazing, etc.) within one mile around active den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30 when there are five or fewer breeding pairs of wolves in the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (applies to the portion of the Forest east of Interstate 15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (applies to the portion of the Forest west of Interstate 15). After six or more breeding pairs become established in each experimental population area, land use restrictions will not be necessary (USDI, F&W Svc. 1994a and 1994b).	pg 3-29 of RFP	April 1 to June 30	1 mile of active gray wolf den sites and rendezvous sites			
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	SAGE GROUSE AND COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Guideline: If management activities would impact courtship, limit physical, mechanical, and audible disturbances in the breeding complex during the breeding season (March to May) within three hours of sunrise and sunset each day.	pg 3-32 of RFP	March 1 to May 31	Within greater sage-grouse breeding complexes			
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	SAGE GROUSE AND COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Guideline: Where management actions will disturb nesting grouse, avoid manipulation or alteration of vegetation during the nesting period (May to June).	pg 3-32 of RFP	May 1 to June 30	Not specified			
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	SAGE GROUSE AND COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Guideline: Current guidelines for sage and sharp-tailed grouse management, such as Connelly et al. (2000), should be used as a basis to develop site-specific recommendations for proposed sagebrush treatments. Guideline: Management activities should consider proximity to active lek locations during site-specific project planning. Those within 10 miles of an active sage grouse lek and 2 miles of active sharp-tailed grouse leks should be considered further for suitability as grouse habitat	pg 3-32 of RFP	Year-round	10 miles of active sage-grouse leks	Y		
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Mule Deer Winter Range	PRESCRIPTION 2.7.1 (d) – ELK AND DEER WINTER RANGE CRITICAL ACCESS Standards: Snow free season: Motorized use allowed only on designated roads and trails Snow Season: Motorized use allowed only on designated trails, some winter range has no designated routes Note: SOME SITE SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY, TRAVEL PLAN MAPS SUPERCEDE THIS DIRECTION.	pg 4-43 of RFP	Year-round	Motorized use only on designated roads/trails within mule deer winter range			
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Mule Deer Winter Range	Seasonal closures on construction activity in big game winter range Note: Comment from kickoff meeting		Not specified	Within big game winter range			
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Northern Goshawk	SNAG/CAVITY NESTING HABITAT Guideline: Strive not to disturb or destroy existing nests, whether active or inactive.	pg 3-27 of RFP	Year-round	Not specified	Y		
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Northern Goshawk	GOSHAWK HABITAT Standards and Guidelines: Within Nest Area (≥200 acres) and Post-Fledging Family Area (≥400 acres), no management activities April 1 to August 31. Note: This applies only to active nests. There is no restriction for nest areas where current surveys have documented that the nest is unoccupied. Management activities are defined as mechanical treatments and road building.	pg 3-30 of RFP	April 1 to August 31	400 acres around occupied northern goshawk nests	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Other Raptors	BOREAL OWL HABITAT Guideline: Within a 3,600-acre area around all known boreal owl nest sites, maintain over 40% of the forested acres in mature and old age classes. (Hayward and Verner, 1994, Hayward, 1997)		Year-round	3600 acres around known boreal owl nests	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Other Raptors	GREAT GRAY OWL HABITAT Guideline: Within a 1,600-acre area around all known great gray owl nest sites, maintain over 40% of the forested acres in mature and old age classes. (Hayward and Verner, 1994)		Year-round	1600 acres around known great gray owl nests	Y		
Y	USFS Caribou Targhee	Other Raptors	Active raptors nests would not be removed until after the birds have fledged Note: USFS comment received during EIS process.		Year-round	At active raptor nest sites	Y		
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Other Raptors	Tree removal restriction. Note: USFS comment received during EIS process.		Sept 1 to June 15	Not specified—entire NF?			
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Other Sensitive Plants	PLANT SPECIES DIVERSITY Standard: Projects and activities shall be managed to avoid adverse impacts to sensitive plant species that would result in a trend toward federal listing or loss of viability. Guideline: Known occurrences or habitat for rare plants on the "Forest Watch" list and rare or unique plant communities on the Forest should be maintained.	pg 3-22 of RFP	Year-round	Known occurrences or habitat for rare plants and rare or unique plant communities			
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Peregrine Falcon	PEREGRINE FALCON HABITAT Standard: Within 15 miles of all known nest sites, prohibit all use of herbicides and pesticides which cause egg shell thinning as determined by risk assessment (USDA, Forest Service, September 1992).	pg 3-29 of RFP	Year-round	15 miles of known peregrine falcon nest sites	Y		
N	USFS Caribou Targhee	Peregrine Falcon	PEREGRINE FALCON HABITAT Guideline: For proposed projects within two miles of known peregrine falcon nests, minimize such items as: (1) human activities (rock climbing, aircraft, ground and water transportation, high noise levels, and permanent facilities) which could cause disturbance to nesting pairs and young during the nesting period between March 15 and July 31; (2) activities or habitat alterations which could adversely affect prey availability	pg 3-29 of RFP	March 15 to July 31	2 miles of known peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Three-toed Woodpecker	SNAG/CAVITY NESTING HABITAT Standard: Snags with existing cavities or nests shall be the priority for retention. Guideline: Strive not to disturb or destroy existing nests, whether active or inactive.	pgs 3-26 and 3-27 of RFP	Year-round	Not specified	Y		
	USFS Caribou Targhee	Wolverine	WOLVERINE Guideline: Restrict intrusive human disturbance within one mile around known active den sites, March 1 to May 15 (Idaho State Conservation Effort 1995).	pg 3-33 of RFP	March 1 to May 15	1 mile of known active wolverine den sites			

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	USFS Medicine Bow	Amphibians	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: Allow no loss or degradation of known or historic habitat for the boreal toad, wood frog, or northern leopard frog. [Medicine Bow NF]	pg 1-44 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within known or historic habitat for boreal toad, northern leopard frog, and wood frog			
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Bald Eagle Nesting	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: For known bald eagle nest sites, ...buffer where surface occupancy is prohibited (within 1/2 mile of nest), where seasonal disturbance is prohibited (within 1 mile of nest, February 1 to August 15) and where disruption of foraging behavior is prohibited (in suitable foraging habitat, generally within a 2.5 mile radius of nest). Nests that have been occupied within the last 5 years are considered "active" (see Table 1-15). These buffers may be reduced in response to site-specific conditions in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. [Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Working Group; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cheyenne Field Office]	pgs 1-41, 1-42, and 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	0.5 mile of active (used within the last 5 years) bald eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Bald Eagle Nesting	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: For known bald eagle nest sites, ...buffer where surface occupancy is prohibited (within 1/2 mile of nest), where seasonal disturbance is prohibited (within 1 mile of nest, February 1 to August 15) and where disruption of foraging behavior is prohibited (in suitable foraging habitat, generally within a 2.5 mile radius of nest). Nests that have been occupied within the last 5 years are considered "active" (see Table 1-15). These buffers may be reduced in response to site-specific conditions in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. [Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Working Group; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cheyenne Field Office]	pgs 1-41, 1-42, and 1-43 of RLRMP	Feb 1 to August 15	1 mile of active (used within the last 5 years) bald eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Bald Eagle Nesting	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: For known bald eagle nest sites, ...buffer where surface occupancy is prohibited (within 1/2 mile of nest), where seasonal disturbance is prohibited (within 1 mile of nest, February 1 to August 15) and where disruption of foraging behavior is prohibited (in suitable foraging habitat, generally within a 2.5 mile radius of nest). Nests that have been occupied within the last 5 years are considered "active" (see Table 1-15). These buffers may be reduced in response to site-specific conditions in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. [Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Working Group; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cheyenne Field Office]	pg 1-41 of RLRMP	Year-round	2.5 miles of active (used within the last 5 years) bald eagle nests	Y		
	USFS Medicine Bow	Bald Eagle Wintering	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: ...Prohibit activities within 250 yards of the roost between November 15 and March 1. [R2 Desk Guide]	pg 1-42 of RLRMP	Nov 15 to March 1	250 yards of bald eagle winter roost sites			
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Bighorn Sheep Lambing	WILDLIFE Standard: Prohibit new disturbances such as construction, drilling, new recreation facilities, logging, or other concentrated intense activities according to the following table (April 1 to June 30, 1 mile of bighorn sheep lambing areas). Short-term projects designed to improve habitat such as prescribed burning are permitted. Guideline: Apply seasonal restrictions as needed on motorized use of travelways to reduce disturbance in sensitive big game areas, such as birthing areas and winter range. BIGHORN SHEEP HABITAT Transportation: Standard: Do not construct new travel routes across lambing grounds.	pgs 1-40 and 1-41 of RLRMP	April 1 to June 30	1 mile of bighorn sheep lambing areas			
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Bighorn Sheep Winter Range	WILDLIFE Guideline: Apply seasonal restrictions as needed on motorized use of travelways to reduce disturbance in sensitive big game areas, such as birthing areas and winter range. BIGHORN SHEEP HABITAT Vegetation: Standard: Implement vegetation management practices that maintain or improve bighorn sheep habitat. Timber harvest is not scheduled and does not contribute to the allowable sale quantity. Guideline: Avoid vegetation management activities between November 15 and April 30 unless the treatments are needed to enhance habitat and cannot be completed outside these dates.	pgs 1-41 and 2-68 of RLRMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within bighorn sheep winter range			
	USFS Medicine Bow	Black-footed Ferret	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: If black-tailed prairie dogs are found on forest land, activities that could have adverse effects will be halted. The area will be surveyed to determine the extent of the colony and to survey for the presence of Mountain Plovers and black-footed ferrets. Mitigation consistent with standards in the Regional Desk Guide will be adopted for the interim and will be applied to activities that may adversely affect the species present. Standards and guidelines will be modified or added to the Forest Plan as needed. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cheyenne Field Office; Medicine Bow NF] Activities will be managed to avoid disturbance to sensitive species and species of local concern, which would result in a trend toward Federal listing or loss of population viability. The protection will vary depending on the species, potential for disturbance, topography, location of important habitat components and other pertinent factors. Special attention will be given during breeding, young rearing, and other times which are critical to survival of both flora and fauna. [R2 Desk Guide] Note: Per recent agency direction, all areas in Wyoming are considered block cleared areas; preconstruction surveys will not be required for the Project.	pg 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within occupied black-footed ferret habitat			
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Blowout Penstemon	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: Activities will be managed to avoid disturbance to sensitive species and species of local concern, which would result in a trend toward Federal listing or loss of population viability. The protection will vary depending on the species, potential for disturbance, topography, location of important habitat components and other pertinent factors. Special attention will be given during breeding, young rearing, and other times which are critical to survival of both flora and fauna. [R2 Desk Guide]	pg 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within occupied blowout penstemon habitat	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Canada Lynx	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: New or expanded permanent developments and vegetation management activities and practices must maintain habitat connectivity	pg 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within lynx habitats			

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N	USFS Medicine Bow	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	WILDLIFE Standard: Prohibit new disturbances such as construction, drilling, new recreation facilities, logging, or other concentrated intense activities according to the following table. Short-term projects designed to improve habitat such as prescribed burning are permitted	pg 1-40 of RLRMP	March 1 to June 30	1 mile of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding complexes	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Elk Winter Range	WILDLIFE Guideline: Apply seasonal restrictions as needed on motorized use of travelways to reduce disturbance in sensitive big game areas, such as birthing areas and winter range. CRUCIAL DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE Standard: Restrict intensive management activities such as timber harvest or road construction during the winter and spring periods (November 15-April 30) where conflicts with wintering wildlife are identified. Allow uses and activities only if they do not degrade the characteristics for which the area was designated. DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE Standard: Restrict management and use activities (new surface disturbing activities prohibited per minerals section) during the winter and spring periods (November 15-April 30) where conflicts with wintering wildlife are identified, except for habitat improvement.	pgs 1-41, 2-49, and 2-65 of RLRMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within elk winter range			
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Ferruginous Hawk	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF] Ferruginous hawk: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: March 1 to July 31	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of ferruginous hawk nests used within the last 7 years	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Ferruginous Hawk	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF] Ferruginous hawk: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: March 1 to July 31	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	March 1 to July 31	0.25 mile of ferruginous hawk nests used within the last 7 years	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Golden Eagle	THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF] Golden eagle: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: February 1 to July 31	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of active (used within last 7 years) golden eagle nests	Y		

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N	USFS Medicine Bow	Golden Eagle	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Golden eagle: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: February 1 to July 31</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	Feb 1 to July 31	0.5 mile of active (used within last 7 years) golden eagle nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	<p>WILDLIFE</p> <p>Standard: Prohibit new disturbances such as construction, drilling, new recreation facilities, logging, or other concentrated intense activities according to the following table. Short-term projects designed to improve habitat such as prescribed burning are permitted.</p> <p>Sage grouse breeding complexes: March 1 through June 30, 2 miles</p>	pg 1-40 of RLRMP	March 1 to June 30	2 miles of greater sage-grouse breeding complexes	Y		
	USFS Medicine Bow	Greater Sandhill Crane	<p>WILDLIFE</p> <p>Standard: Prohibit new disturbances such as construction, drilling, new recreation facilities, logging, or other concentrated intense activities according to the following table. Short-term projects designed to improve habitat such as prescribed burning are permitted.</p> <p>Greater sandhill crane breeding complexes: March 1 through June 30, ½ mile</p>	pg 1-40 of RLRMP	March 1 to June 30	0.5 mile of greater sandhill crane breeding complexes			
	USFS Medicine Bow	Mountain Plover	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: If black-tailed prairie dogs are found on forest land, activities that could have adverse effects will be halted. The area will be surveyed to determine the extent of the colony and to survey for the presence of Mountain Plovers and black-footed ferrets. Mitigation consistent with standards in the Regional Desk Guide will be adopted for the interim and will be applied to activities that may adversely affect the species present. Standards and guidelines will be modified or added to the Forest Plan as needed. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cheyenne Field Office; Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Activities will be managed to avoid disturbance to sensitive species and species of local concern, which would result in a trend toward Federal listing or loss of population viability. The protection will vary depending on the species, potential for disturbance, topography, location of important habitat components and other pertinent factors. Special attention will be given during breeding, young rearing, and other times which are critical to survival of both flora and fauna. [R2 Desk Guide]</p>	pg 1-43 of RLRMP	Not specified	Not specified	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Mule Deer Winter Range	<p>WILDLIFE</p> <p>Guideline: Apply seasonal restrictions as needed on motorized use of travelways to reduce disturbance in sensitive big game areas, such as birthing areas and winter range.</p> <p>CRUCIAL DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE</p> <p>Standard: Restrict intensive management activities such as timber harvest or road construction during the winter and spring periods (November 15-April 30) where conflicts with wintering wildlife are identified. Allow uses and activities only if they do not degrade the characteristics for which the area was designated.</p> <p>DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE</p> <p>Standard: Restrict management and use activities (new surface disturbing activities prohibited per minerals section) during the winter and spring periods (November 15-April 30) where conflicts with wintering wildlife are identified, except for habitat improvement.</p>	pgs 1-41, 2-49, and 2-65 of RLRMP	Nov 15 to April 30	Within mule deer winter range			
	USFS Medicine Bow	Northern Goshawk	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: ...Within the post fledging area (PFA), prohibit management activities that may degrade goshawk foraging habitat. [Medicine Bow NF]</p>	pg 1-42 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within designated post fledging areas (PFAs)			
Y	USFS Medicine Bow	Northern Goshawk	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To help reduce disturbance to nesting goshawks, prohibit construction, drilling, timber harvest and fuel treatments, and other intensive management activities within ¼ mile of active northern goshawk nests from April 1 to August 30 unless site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [R2 Desk Guide]</p>	pg 1-42 of RLRMP	April 1 to August 31	0.25 mile of active northern goshawk nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Northern Harrier	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Northern Harrier: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 0 year (ground nester) Buffer for surface occupancy: no buffer Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: April 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of active (for current year) northern harrier nests	Y		

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N	USFS Medicine Bow	Osprey	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Osprey: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: April 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of active (used within last 7 years) osprey nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Osprey	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Osprey: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: April 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of active (used within last 7 years) osprey nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Peregrine Falcon	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Peregrine falcon: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: March 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of active (used within last 7 years) peregrine falcon nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Peregrine Falcon	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Peregrine falcon: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: March 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	March 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of active (used within last 7 years) peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	USFS Medicine Bow	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: In suitable habitat within the range of the Preble's meadow jumping mouse, avoid placing new ...trails or roads within the riparian zone. ...[Medicine Bow NF]</p>	pg 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within suitable habitat within Preble's meadow jumping mouse range	Y		
	USFS Medicine Bow	Raptors	<p>UTILITY CORRIDORS AND ELECTRONIC SITES</p> <p>Guideline: Design and construct power transmission and distribution lines to minimize electrocution hazards for raptors, and provide nest sites where feasible.</p>	pg 2-78 or RLRMP	Year-round	Within the Project area			

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N	USFS Medicine Bow	Short-eared Owl	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Short-eared owl: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 0 year (ground nester) Buffer for surface occupancy: no buffer Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.25 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: March 1 to August 1</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	March 1 to August 1	0.25 mile of active (for current year) short-eared owl nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Swainson's Hawk	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Swainson's hawk: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: April 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	0.25 mile of active (used within last 7 years) Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
N	USFS Medicine Bow	Swainson's Hawk	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: To protect nest sites for open-country raptors that are (1) on the Sensitive Species list or (2) sensitive to human disturbance near the nest and also use a limited number of nest sites year after year (listed in the following table): Prohibit construction of new facilities (surface occupancy) yearlong and prohibit activities that create human disturbance (like construction, logging, reclamation, or oil and gas drilling) within the distances and during dates shown in Table 1-15. Sensitive raptors that are not limited by nest sites need protection only from disturbance around active nests. Nest sites of raptors need protection for varying intervals after the last occupancy (depending on availability of nest sites). See table below. Sites may be classified as inactive following natural destruction of the site. Buffers may be reduced if site-specific conditions are such that a lesser distance can be shown to provide the same degree of protection. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection, Medicine Bow NF]</p> <p>Swainson's hawk: Number of years the site is protected after last occupancy: 7 Buffer for surface occupancy: 0.25 mile Seasonal buffer for human disturbance: 0.5 mile Dates for seasonal disturbance restriction: April 1 to August 15</p>	pgs 1-42 and 1-43 of RLRMP	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of active (used within last 7 years) Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	USFS Medicine Bow	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	<p>THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES</p> <p>Standard: Activities will be managed to avoid disturbance to sensitive species and species of local concern, which would result in a trend toward Federal listing or loss of population viability. The protection will vary depending on the species, potential for disturbance, topography, location of important habitat components and other pertinent factors. Special attention will be given during breeding, young rearing, and other times which are critical to survival of both flora and fauna. [R2 Desk Guide]</p>	pg 1-43 of RLRMP	Year-round	Within occupied Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		
Y	Project-wide	Fish	Routine and corrective O&M activities in streams with sensitive fish species will occur from July 1 to September 1 in an effort to minimize impact to spawning and migration activities. These activities include, but are not limited to, culvert installation and/or replacement and stream bank stabilization. Forcing streams at existing crossings on existing roads (e.g., dip, culvert, bridge) will occur as necessary throughout the year	EPM OM-16	Sept 2 to June 30	Within streams with sensitive fish species			
Y	Project-wide	Riparian Species	Woody vegetation management within 50 feet of streams will be conducted by hand crews.	EPM OM-17	Year-round	50 feet of streams			
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Fish and Riparian Species	Only pesticides approved by the land managing agency as safe to use in aquatic environments and reviewed by the Companies for effectiveness will be used within 100 feet of sensitive aquatic resources or in areas with a high leaching potential.	EPM OM-20	Year-round	100 feet of sensitive aquatic resources			
	Federal land and all land in WY	Blowout Penstemon	Blowout Penstemon – Surface disturbance will be allowed in suitable habitat where species-specific surveys have determined that no populations are present. The species-specific surveys will be conducted the year prior to construction, and the proposed disturbance areas will be redesigned to avoid direct impact to populations.	EPM TESPL-1	Year-round	Within occupied blowout penstemon habitat	Y		
	Federal land and all land in WY	Colorado Butterfly Plant	Colorado Butterfly Plant – Surface disturbance will be allowed in suitable habitat where species-specific surveys have determined that no populations are present. The species-specific surveys will be conducted the year prior to construction, and the proposed disturbance areas will be redesigned to avoid direct impact to populations. Note that this species is not expected to occur in Segment D.	EPM TESPL-2	Year-round	Within occupied Colorado butterfly plant habitat	Y		

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	Federal land and all land in WY	Special Status or Globally Rare Plant Species	Qualified botanists shall conduct preconstruction surveys during a season when target species are readily identifiable for special status or globally rare species. Where feasible, micro-siting of project facilities shall avoid direct impacts to identified populations. Survey reports documenting the surveys, their results, and recommendations must be provided to the applicable land management agencies for approval prior to construction. Agency botanists may evaluate individual sites based on site-specific conditions. Documentation of the evaluation of avoidance of impacts to sensitive and globally rare plants must be provided to the Agencies prior to construction.	EPM TESPL-3	Year-round	Within occupied special status or globally rare plant species habitat	Y		
N	Project-wide	Slickspot Peppergrass	Slickspot Peppergrass – Environmental monitors will survey for and mark slickspots and aboveground populations of slickspot peppergrass within 50 feet of the construction area prior to ground disturbance (including roads) in potential or occupied slickspot peppergrass habitat. No construction shall occur within 50 feet of any slickspot peppergrass plants or slickspots found by the environmental monitor. Also, construction shall not occur within 50 feet of previously known occupied slickspot peppergrass areas, based on Idaho CDC data, even if aboveground plants are not observed by the environmental monitor. Within proposed critical habitat, impacts to Primary Constituent Elements, such as native sagebrush/forb vegetation, will be avoided to the extent practicable. Seeding during reclamation in areas of suitable habitat will use methods that minimize soil disturbance such as no-till drills or rangeland drills with depth bands. Reclamation will use certified weed-free native seed. Excess soils will not be stored or spread on slickspots. Note that this species is not expected to occur in Segment D.	EPM TESPL-4	Year-round	50 feet of slickspot peppergrass plants, slickspots, and previously known occupied slickspot peppergrass areas	Y		
	Federal land and all land in WY	Sand Dune and Cushion Plant Communities	Sand dune and cushion plant communities will be avoided, where feasible.	EPM TESPL-5	Year-round	Within sand dune and cushion plant communities			
N	Federal land, all land in WY, and state land in ID	Goose Creek Milkvetch	Goose Creek Milkvetch – Surface disturbance will be allowed in suitable habitat for Goose Creek milkvetch where species-specific surveys have determined that no populations are present. The species-specific surveys will be conducted the year prior to construction, and the proposed disturbance areas will be redesigned to avoid direct impacts to populations. Note that this species is not expected to occur in Segment D.	EPM TESPL-6	Year-round	Within occupied goose creek milkvetch habitat	Y		
	Project-wide	Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid	Ute Ladies'-tresses – Qualified botanists shall conduct preconstruction surveys during a season when target species are readily identifiable for special status or globally rare species. Where feasible, micro-siting of project facilities shall avoid direct impacts to identified populations. Survey reports documenting the surveys, their results, and recommendations must be provided to the applicable land management agencies for approval prior to construction. Agency botanists may evaluate individual sites based on site-specific conditions. Documentation of the evaluation of avoidance of impacts to sensitive and globally rare plants must be provided to the Agencies prior to construction.	EPM TESPL-7	Year-round	Within occupied Ute ladies'-tresses orchid habitat	Y		

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Y	Federal land and all land in WY where other standards, guidelines, stipulations, or avoidance buffers have not been specified	Fish and Riparian Species	<p>Impacts on wetland and riparian areas will be avoided unless physically or economically infeasible or where activities are permitted. Land management agencies' plans (RMPs, MFPs, and Forest Plans) that have standards, guidelines, stipulations, or avoidance buffers will be adhered to. Where these do not exist, Inland Fish Strategy (INFISH) buffers will be followed.</p> <p>The four categories of stream or water body and the standard INFISH buffer widths for each are: Category 1 - Fish-bearing streams: Interim Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs) consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest. Category 2 - Permanently flowing non-fish-bearing streams: Interim RHCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year flood plain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest. Category 3 - Ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre: Interim RHCAs consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest. Category 4 - Seasonally flowing or Intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre, landslides, and landslide-prone areas: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the interim RHCAs must include: a. the extent of landslides and landslide-prone areas b. the intermittent stream channel and the area to the top of the inner gorge c. the intermittent stream channel or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation d. for Priority Watersheds, the area from the edges of the stream channel, wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest e. for watersheds not identified as Priority Watersheds, the area from the edges of the stream channel, wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one-half site potential tree, or 50 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest</p> <p>Minerals Management (MM)-2: Locate structures, support facilities, and roads outside Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. Where no alternative to siting facilities in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas exists, locate and construct the facilities in ways that avoid impacts to Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas and streams and adverse effects on inland native fish. Where no alternative to road construction exists, keep roads to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity. Close, obliterate and revegetate roads no longer required for mineral or land management activities. MM-4: ..prohibit surface occupancy...unless there are no other options for location and Riparian Management Objectives can be attained and adverse effects to inland native fish can be avoided. General Riparian Area Management (RA)-2: Trees may be felled in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas when they pose a safety risk. Keep felled trees on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives. RA-3: Apply herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and avoids adverse effects on inland native fish. RA-4: Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxicants within Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. Prohibit refueling within Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas unless there are no other alternatives. Refueling sites within a Riparian Habitat Conservation Area must be approved by the Forest Service or Bureau of land Management and have an approved spill containment plan.</p>	EPM WET-1 and INFISH pgs A-5, A-6, A-10, and A-12	Year-round	Site-specific			
	Project-wide	Fish	When taking water from TES fish-bearing streams for road and facility construction and maintenance activities, intake hoses shall be screened with the most appropriate mesh size (generally 3/32 of an inch), or as determined through coordination with NMFS and/or USFWS.	EPM FISH-2	Year-round	Within TES fish-bearing streams			
Y	Project-wide	Birds	Flight diverters will be installed and maintained where the transmission line crosses rivers at the locations identified in Appendix H, Table 4-1. Additional locations may be identified by the Agencies or the Company. The flight diverters will be installed as directed in the Company's approved Avian Protection Plans and in conformance with the MBTA and Eagle Acts as recommended in the current APLIC collision manual.	EPM WILD-7	Year-round	Where the Project crosses rivers at the locations identified in Table 4-1			
Y	Project-wide	Migratory Birds	To the extent feasible, all vegetation clearing will be conducted to avoid the avian breeding season (generally April 15 through July 31, depending on local conditions and federal land management plan requirements) in order to minimize impacts to migratory birds. Where this is not feasible, preconstruction surveys within the disturbance footprint shall be conducted within seven days prior to clearing. If an active nest (containing eggs or young) of a bird species protected under the MBTA is found during either pre-construction surveys or construction activities, the nest will be identified to species, inconspicuously marked, and vegetation left in place until any young have fledged.	EPM WILD-9	April 15 to July 31	Project-wide	Y		
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Sensitive Wildlife	Any areas that may require blasting will be identified and a blasting plan will be submitted to the appropriate agency for approval. Blasting within 0.25 mile of a known sensitive wildlife resource will require review and approval by the appropriate agency.	EPM WILD-11	Year-round	0.25 mile of known sensitive wildlife resources			
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sharp-tailed Grouse – In areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in proximity to greater sage-grouse leks, surface disturbance will be avoided within 4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks from March 1 to July 15. In areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in isolation from greater sage-grouse leks, surface disturbance will be avoided within 1.2 miles of occupied or undetermined sharp-tailed grouse leks from March 15 to July 15.	EPM TESWL-6	March 1 to July 15	4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks in areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in proximity to greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Breeding Grounds	Sharp-tailed Grouse – In areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in proximity to greater sage-grouse leks, surface disturbance will be avoided within 4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks from March 1 to July 15. In areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in isolation from greater sage-grouse leks, surface disturbance will be avoided within 1.2 miles of occupied or undetermined sharp-tailed grouse leks from March 15 to July 15.	EPM TESWL-6	March 15 to July 15	1.2 miles of occupied or undetermined sharp-tailed grouse leks in areas where sharp-tailed grouse leks occur in isolation from greater sage-grouse leks	Y		

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	Federal land and all land in WY	Western Yellow-billed cuckoo	Yellow-billed cuckoo - A preconstruction survey for the yellow-billed cuckoo will be conducted at any proposed crossing of suitable habitat. If these birds are detected within 1 mile of the centerline (within existing habitat), construction will not occur until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned. The crossing-specific plan will contain proposed monitoring measures to assure compliance with this measure.	PEM TESWL-7	Until young have fledged or nest is abandoned	Within occupied yellow-billed cuckoo habitat located within 1 mile of the centerline	Y		
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-Grouse – On federal lands, there will be no surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.6 mile of the perimeter (or centroid if the perimeter has not been mapped) of occupied greater sage-grouse leks located within Core areas in Wyoming, and NSO within 0.25 mile in non-Core areas (as required by BLM IM WY-2012-19 and BLM land management plans). "No surface occupancy," as used here, means no new surface facilities, including roads, will be placed within the NSO area. Other activities (i.e., non-surface occupancy) may be authorized, with the application of appropriate seasonal stipulations, provided the resource's protected area is not adversely affected.	EPM TESWL-8	Year-round	0.6 mile of the perimeter (or centroid if the perimeter has not been mapped) of occupied greater sage-grouse leks within Core Areas in WY	Y		
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-Grouse – On federal lands, there will be no surface occupancy (NSO) within 0.6 mile of the perimeter (or centroid if the perimeter has not been mapped) of occupied greater sage-grouse leks located within Core areas in Wyoming, and NSO within 0.25 mile in non-Core areas (as required by BLM IM WY-2012-19 and BLM land management plans). "No surface occupancy," as used here, means no new surface facilities, including roads, will be placed within the NSO area. Other activities (i.e., non-surface occupancy) may be authorized, with the application of appropriate seasonal stipulations, provided the resource's protected area is not adversely affected.	EPM TESWL-8	Year-round	0.25 mile of the perimeter (or centroid if the perimeter has not been mapped) of occupied greater sage-grouse leks within Non-Core Areas in WY	Y		
Y	Federal land and all land in WY	Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Grounds	Sage-Grouse – On federal lands, surface disturbance will be avoided within 4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks from March 1 to July 15. This distance (i.e., 4 miles) may be reduced on a case-by-case basis by the applicable agency, if site-specific conditions will allow the Project to be located closer to the lek than 4 miles (e.g., topography prevents the Project from being visible from the lek, or a major disturbance such as a freeway or existing transmission line is located between the Project and the lek).	EPM TESWL-9	March 1 to July 15	4 miles of occupied or undetermined greater sage-grouse leks	Y		
	Federal land and all land in WY	Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	Sage-Grouse – If Winter Concentration Areas for the greater sage-grouse are designated, there will be no surface disturbances within the designated areas from November 1 through March 15.	EPM TESWL-10	Nov 1 to March 15	Within designated sage-grouse winter concentration areas			
	Kemmerer RMP lands	Greater Sage-grouse obligate habitats	Sage-Grouse – No structures that require guy wires will be used in occupied sagebrush obligate habitats within the area managed under the Kemmerer RMP.	EPM TESWL-11	Year-round	Within occupied greater sage-grouse obligate habitat	Y (leks)		
Y	Federal land only	Fish, Wetland, and Riparian Species	For the protection of aquatic and riparian/wetland dependent species, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: 1) identified 100-year floodplains; 2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands; and 3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels on federally managed lands. Where it is not possible to avoid wetland and riparian habitat, crossing-specific plans will be developed. These plans will: 1) demonstrate that vegetation removal is minimized; 2) show how sediment would be controlled during construction and operation within wetland and riparian areas; 3) attempt to intersect the wetland or riparian habitat at its edge; and 4) provide measures to restore habitat and ensure conservation of riparian microclimates. This plan will be submitted to the appropriate land management agency and approved prior to construction of any portion of the Project within sensitive riparian habitat. <i>Note that this is an agency imposed measure.</i>	EPM TESWL-14	Year-round	Within 100-year floodplains			
Y	Federal land only	Fish, Wetland, and Riparian Species	For the protection of aquatic and riparian/wetland dependent species, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: 1) identified 100-year floodplains; 2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands; and 3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels on federally managed lands. Where it is not possible to avoid wetland and riparian habitat, crossing-specific plans will be developed. These plans will: 1) demonstrate that vegetation removal is minimized; 2) show how sediment would be controlled during construction and operation within wetland and riparian areas; 3) attempt to intersect the wetland or riparian habitat at its edge; and 4) provide measures to restore habitat and ensure conservation of riparian microclimates. This plan will be submitted to the appropriate land management agency and approved prior to construction of any portion of the Project within sensitive riparian habitat. <i>Note that this is an agency imposed measure.</i>	EPM TESWL-14	Year-round	500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands			
Y	Federal land only	Fish, Wetland, and Riparian Species	For the protection of aquatic and riparian/wetland dependent species, surface disturbing and disruptive activities will be avoided in the following areas: 1) identified 100-year floodplains; 2) areas within 500 feet of perennial waters, springs, wells, and wetlands; and 3) areas within 100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels on federally managed lands. Where it is not possible to avoid wetland and riparian habitat, crossing-specific plans will be developed. These plans will: 1) demonstrate that vegetation removal is minimized; 2) show how sediment would be controlled during construction and operation within wetland and riparian areas; 3) attempt to intersect the wetland or riparian habitat at its edge; and 4) provide measures to restore habitat and ensure conservation of riparian microclimates. This plan will be submitted to the appropriate land management agency and approved prior to construction of any portion of the Project within sensitive riparian habitat. <i>Note that this is an agency imposed measure.</i>	EPM TESWL-14	Year-round	100 feet of the inner gorge of ephemeral channels			
Y	Federal land only within lands managed by the BLM Rawlin's Field Office	Black- and White-tailed Prairie Dog	Anti-perch devices will be required on power poles located within one-quarter mile of prairie dog towns within the BLM's Rawlins Field Office. <i>Note that this is an agency imposed measure.</i>	EPM TESWL-15	Year-round	1 mile of prairie dog towns within the Rawlin's Field Office	Y		
Y	Project-wide	Fish, Wetland, and Riparian Species	Storage of materials such as fuels, other petroleum products, chemicals, and hazardous materials including wastes will be located in upland areas at least 500 feet away from streams, 400 feet for public wells, and 200 feet from private wells	EPM WQA-21	Year-round	500 feet of streams			
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Bald Eagle	The distance given is the closest distance that activities should be conducted to the nest. Landscape buffers are recommended. (Category A - Construction of roads, trails, canals, power lines, and other linear utilities.) Avoid timber harvesting operations, including road construction and chain saw and yarding operations, during the breeding season within 660 feet of the nest. The distance may be decreased to 330 feet around alternate nests within a particular territory, including nests that were attended during the current breeding season but not used to raise young, after eggs laid in another nest within the territory have hatched. (Category C - Timber Operations and Forestry Practices)	USFWS National Bald Eagle Guidelines	Jan 1 to August 31	660 feet of bald eagle nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Bald Eagle	Avoid blasting and other activities that produce extremely loud noises within 1/2 mile of active nests, unless greater tolerance to the activity (or similar activity) has been demonstrated by the eagles in the nesting area. The distance given is the closest distance that activities should be conducted to the nest. (Category H - Blasting and other loud, intermittent noises)	USFWS National Bald Eagle Guidelines	Jan 1 to August 31	0.5 miles of bald eagle nests	Y		

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	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Bald Eagle	Avoid clear cutting or removal of overstory trees within 330 feet of the nest at any time. (Category C - Timber Operations and Forestry Practices)	USFWS National Bald Eagle Guidelines	Year-round	330 feet of bald eagle nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Bald Eagle	Except for authorized biologists trained in survey techniques, avoid operating aircraft within 1,000 feet of the nest during the breeding season, except where eagles have demonstrated tolerance for such activity. (Category G - Helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft)	USFWS National Bald Eagle Guidelines	Jan 1 to August 31	1,000 feet of bald eagle nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Bald Eagle	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	Jan 1 to August 31	1 mile of bald eagle nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Bald Eagle	Winter Roosting Spatial buffer zones would be applied for activities occurring proximal to active bald eagle winter roost areas from November through March, or when identified as active by surveys conducted during this period. We would maintain a 0.5-mile spatial buffer, which is equal to one-half of the recommended buffers for bald eagle nests (1-mile) unless site-specific topography or vegetation allow for smaller buffers. Appropriate Service, state agency, and/or land management agency biologists should be consulted prior to adjusting buffers for bald eagle winter roost areas. Daily activities which must occur within recommended spatial buffers at bald eagle winter roost sites should be scheduled after 0900 hours, after which most eagles have vacated their roost. Likewise, daily activities should terminate at least one hour prior to official sunset to allow birds an opportunity to return to the roost site undisturbed.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 22)	Nov 1 to March 31	0.5 mile of bald eagle winter roosts			
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Golden Eagle	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	Jan 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of golden eagle nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Northern Goshawk	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of northern goshawk nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Northern Harrier	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	April 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of northern harrier nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Cooper's Hawk	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 15 to August 31	0.5 mile of Cooper's hawk nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Ferruginous Hawk	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 1	0.5 mile of ferruginous hawk nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Red-tailed Hawk	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 15 to August 15	0.5 mile of red-tailed hawk nests	Y		

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	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Sharp-shinned hawk	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 15 to August 31	0.5 mile of sharp-shinned hawk nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Swainson's Hawk	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of Swainson's hawk nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Turkey vulture	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	May 1 to August 15	0.5 mile of turkey vulture nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Peregrine Falcon	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	Feb 1 to August 31	1.0 mile of peregrine falcon nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Prairie Falcon	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	April 1 to August 31	0.25 mile of prairie falcon nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Merlin	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	April 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of merlin nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Osprey	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	April 1 to August 31	0.5 mile of osprey nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Boreal Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	Feb 1 to July 31	0.25 mile of boreal owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Burrowing Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 31	0.25 mile of burrowing owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Flammulated Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	April 1 to Sept 30	0.25 mile of flammulated owl nests	Y		

Existing Mapped Data Within or Near Disturbance Area?	Jurisdiction	Resource	Restriction Language	Reference	Temporal Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Spatial Construction Restriction (Presence/Absence Surveys Required to Support Exception Requests)	Rocky Mountain Power-Planned Preconstruction Surveys (per NEPA Process)?	Map Sheet Reference (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)	Data source (Pending completion of Volume II-2 maps)
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Great Horned Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	Dec 1 to Sept 30	0.25 mile of great horned owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Long-eared Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	Feb 1 to August 31	0.25 mile of long-eared owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Northern Saw-whet Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 31	0.25 mile of northern saw-whet owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Short-eared Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 1	0.25 mile of short-eared owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Northern Pygmy Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	April 1 to August 15	0.25 mile of northern pygmy owl nests	Y		
	Private land in Idaho Segment 4	Western Screech Owl	No temporary or permanent surface occupancy occur within species-specific spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Aircraft flight paths should also respect recommended spatial and seasonal buffer zones. Buffer zones are defined as seasonal or spatial areas of inactivity in association with individual nests or nesting territories. Spatial buffers are defined as radii from known occupied and unoccupied nest sites. Seasonal buffers are restrictions on the times when human activities should be allowed to occur within the spatial buffers.	USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (pg 20)	March 1 to August 15	0.25 mile of western screech owl nests	Y		

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ATTACHMENT F
PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES
APPLICABLE TO FOREST/WOODLAND DEPENDENT MIGRATORY
BIRDS

Note: In the event discrepancies exist between the EPMs presented bellow and the EPMs presented in the Project’s Final Plan of Development, the EPMs presented in the latter will supersede.

1 **Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds**

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE							
G-1	Resource Management Plan (as amended) design criteria, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and mitigation requirements will apply on BLM-managed lands.	•	•	•	•		
G-2	Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (as amended) will apply on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Ground-disturbing and vegetation management activities will comply with all Agency-wide, regional, and state BMPs.	•	•	•	•		
G-3	Third-party Environmental Construction Inspection Contractor (CIC) Monitors approved by the Agencies will monitor construction activities. Monitoring activities will be structured in accordance with the Environmental Compliance Management Plan included as Appendix C of the Plan of Development.		•		•		
G-4	All wildlife and plant surveys/pre-construction surveys will be considered as “casual use” activities and will not be restricted or prevented to occur due to overlapping season and temporal restrictions.		•		•		
OM-1	The Proponents will comply with the road maintenance standards of the federal or state agency controlling the land.		•	•	•	•	•
OM-4	Although routine and corrective O&M is of limited duration and impact, the Proponents will attempt to adhere to specific closure periods and areas and are proposing not to conduct any routine and corrective O&M activities during the timeframes and at the locations identified in Table R-1 in Appendix R of the Plan of Development to the greatest extent practical. The appropriate federal or state agency will notify the Proponents of any spatial or temporal restrictions that are in effect for the Project area (e.g., fire restrictions).		•	•	•	•	

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Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
OM-6	The Agencies may restrict general public access to closed federal or state roads and access roads that the Proponents maintain (Proponents will maintain access roads constructed for Proponent use only). In cases of restricted access, the Proponents will physically close the road with a gate. Gates will be locked with both a lock supplied by the Proponents and with a federal agency lock. This access management plan will be updated as necessary to reflect current road closures and gate locations.		•	•	•	•	
OM-7	Any integrated vegetation management (IVM) control method, including those listed on pages 9 and 10 in Appendix R of the Plan of Development, may be used to control the growth of trees and tall shrubs to maintain clearances, the IVM recommended wire and border zones as indicated in Table R-2 [page 10 in Appendix R of the Plan of Development] and improve access to facilities.			•	•	•	•
OM-8	Any IVM control method including those listed on pages 9 and 10 in Appendix R of the Plan of Development may be used to control the growth of additional vegetation to maintain clearances, the IVM recommended wire and border zones as indicated in Table R-2 [page 10 in Appendix R-1], and improve access to facilities.			•	•	•	•
OM-9	Where possible, low-growing vegetation and small tree species within the ROW that will not grow into the minimum required clearance distance will be left in place; trees may be removed on a subsequent maintenance cycle as they increase in size. Hazard trees are typically those trees or snags within or adjacent to the ROW that are likely to interfere with or fall into transmission lines or associated facilities. Hazard trees and other “hot spots” (high priority areas requiring vegetation management actions) are identified during routine line inspections and removed annually. In addition to hazard trees, other critical conditions that may require immediate attention include trees that interfere with transmission conductors and trees whose growth will not allow safe clearance until the next scheduled maintenance cycle.			•	•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
OM-10	Any control method may be used for vegetation maintenance on access roads; this is typically scheduled at the same time as vegetation maintenance within the ROW. However, in cases where vegetation grows quickly, removal may occur annually. Vegetation that will not interfere with the safe operation of vehicles and equipment will be left in place.			•	•	•	•
OM-11	Slash will be lopped and scattered throughout the surrounding land. Stumps resulting from vegetation treatments will not be over 1 foot tall (unless the tree is not able to be safely cut at or below one foot from the ground surface), and lopped slash will be left as close to the ground as possible. Lopped slash will be a maximum of 18 inches in length for small trees and limb wood. If the federal land managing agency determines that fuel levels are unacceptable, they shall notify the Proponents and develop a mutually agreed upon method to reduce fuels. This may include, but is not limited to, chipping.			•	•	•	•
OM-12	Hazard trees will be felled in a direction away from the ROW. Slash and limbs that fall within the ROW will be treated as described above; boles of trees greater than 8 inches will be left in place.			•	•	•	•
OM-13	Any chemical control will be done in accordance with any applicable local, state, and federal rules and regulations. Herbicides or other chemical control will be selected from the BLM and Forest Service’s list of previously approved herbicides and in accordance with any herbicide plans. If the federal land managing agency determines that a previously approved herbicide and/or plan is unacceptable, they shall notify the Proponents.			•	•	•	•
OM-14	Before beginning an O&M project on federal or state land, the Proponents or their subcontractors will clean all equipment that will operate off-road or disturb the ground. Tracks, skid plates, and other parts that can trap soil and debris will be removed for cleaning when feasible, and the entire vehicle and equipment will be cleaned at an off-site location.			•	•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
OM-15	To help limit the spread and establishment of noxious weed species in disturbed areas, desired vegetation needs to be established promptly after disturbance. The Proponents will rehabilitate significantly disturbed areas as soon as possible after ground-disturbing activities and during the optimal period. Seed and mulch will be certified “noxious weed free” and seed mix will be agreed to in advance by the landowner or land managing agency.			•	•	•	•
OM-21	Prior to the start of O&M activities, all supervisory personnel will be instructed on the protection of natural resources, including sensitive plant and wildlife species and habitats. If a contractor is used, the construction contract will address (a) the sensitive plant species that may be present in a particular area based on previous surveys and literature review; (b) the federal and state laws regarding protection of plants and wildlife; (c) the importance of these resources; (d) the purpose and necessity of protecting them; and (e) methods for protecting sensitive resources (e.g., Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and BLM wildlife policy).			•	•	•	•
OM-23	If sensitive wildlife species are discovered during O&M activities, and the animals are not directly within ground disturbance areas, they will be protected by marking the edges of the ROW and new access roads in the general vicinity to ensure that workers do not leave those areas. If the animals are within work areas that have, or will have, ground disturbance, the Proponents will establish an appropriate buffer zone and will contact the federal or state land manager immediately. The federal or state agency may evaluate the adequacy of the buffer on a case by case basis. Unless the Proponents are informed otherwise, work outside of the buffer area will continue. If the Proponents need to work within the buffer area, the Agencies and Proponents will work together to develop a solution that is acceptable to both parties and will allow for the Proponents to complete the work in a timely manner or within the scheduled outage window, if applicable. After the O&M activities are completed, or no longer will pose a threat to the species, the marking (stakes) promptly be removed to protect the site’s significance and location from unwanted attention. As needed, marking will be reinstated during the land rehabilitation period.			•	•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
OM-24	The Proponents will provide crews and contractors with maps showing avoidance areas; these maps will include work zones as well as ROW areas where overland travel will be avoided.			•	•	•	•
OM-26	If sensitive wildlife species are killed or injured due to O&M activities, the appropriate federal agency will be notified.			•	•		
OM-27	All on-site personnel will be made aware that all birds of prey are protected by federal and state laws.			•	•	•	•
RECLAMATION							
REC-1	Proponent personnel and their contractors will be trained on noxious and invasive weed identification to facilitate avoidance of infestations where possible or identification of new infestations.			•	•	•	•
REC-2	Pre-construction weed treatment would be conducted prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities and at the time most appropriate for the target species.		•		•	•	•
REC-3	Pre-construction weed treatment would be limited to the areas that are expected to have surface-disturbing activities. The final Reclamation Plan will include a schedule showing the phased in-service dates for different segments. Pre-construction weed treatment will be scheduled accordingly.		•		•	•	•
REC-4	Pre-construction treatment may use mechanical control, hand spraying, grazing, or herbicides. The final Reclamation Plan will discuss those options, as applicable.		•		•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
REC-5	All herbicide applications would comply with label restrictions, federal, state and/or county regulation, the Proponents' specifications and landowner agreements. No spraying would occur prior to notification of the applicable land management agency. On federal or state controlled lands, a herbicide use plan will be submitted prior to any herbicide application as recommended in the BLM herbicide EIS (http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/veg_eis.html). The herbicide use plan will include the dates and locations of application, target species, herbicide, adjuvants, and application rates and methods (e.g., spot spray vs. boom spray). No herbicide would be applied to any private property without written approval of the landowner. The final Reclamation Plan will contain a list of herbicides that may be used, target species, best time for application, application rates, and if they are approved for use on BLM-managed and NFS lands.		•		•	•	•
REC-6	Herbicides may be applied using a broadcast applicator mounted on a truck or all-terrain vehicle (ATV), backpack sprayers, or with hand sprayers as conditions dictate. Herbicide applications would be conducted only by licensed operators or under the supervision of a licensed operator. Where allowed, a broadcast applicator would likely be used. In areas where noxious weeds are more isolated and interspersed with desirable vegetation, noxious and invasive weeds would be targeted, thereby avoiding other plants. Pre-construction herbicide applications would not occur adjacent to known special status species or near water bodies.		•		•	•	•
REC-7	All areas treated would be documented using GPS technologies and included in the annual report.			•	•	•	•
REC-8	Areas of existing noxious weeds and invasive species will be avoided where possible.		•	•	•	•	•
REC-9	Project vehicles will arrive at the job site clean of all soil and herbaceous material.		•	•	•	•	•
REC-10	When the contractors demobilize from the job site where identified infestations of noxious weeds are present, they will use appropriate decontamination measures as defined in the final Reclamation Plan.		•	•	•	•	•
REC-11	Soil stockpiles from areas that did not have noxious weeds or invasive species present, will not be placed adjacent to populations of noxious weeds or invasive species, where practicable.		•		•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
REC-12	Areas disturbed by Project activities are susceptible to the establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Erosion control measures identified in the SWPPP(s) would also assist in preventing the establishment of weeds on exposed soils.		•		•	•	•
REC-13	Project-related storage and staging yards, fly yards, and other areas that are subject to regular long-term disturbance will be kept weed-free through regular site inspections and herbicide applications, subject to the consent of the land owner.		•		•	•	•
REC-14	Where pre-construction surveys have identified noxious or invasive weed species infestations, topsoil and other soils will be placed next to the infested area and clearly identified as coming from an infested area. Topsoil would be returned to the area it was taken from and will not be spread in adjacent areas. If the topsoil is not suitable for backfill, then it will be spread in another previously disturbed area and clearly identified for future weed treatments as applicable.		•		•	•	•
REC-15	Straw or hay that may be used as a BMP to control erosion and sedimentation must be certified weed free. If certified weed-free materials are not available, then alternative BMPs will be used. The use of alternative BMPs will be coordinated with the construction storm water inspector.		•		•	•	•
REC-16	The topsoil layer will be removed, taking care not to mix it with the underlying sub-soil. Where topsoil separation is employed, topsoil will be stored in a separate stockpile.		•		•	•	•
REC-17	Certified weed-free straw, mulch, gravel, and other BMPs as appropriate, will be used as described in the SWPPP to stabilize the stockpile and limit erosion and standing water, control dust, and control the establishment of noxious or invasive weeds in stockpiled soils.		•		•	•	•
REC-18	Topsoil and sub-surface soils will be replaced in the proper order during reclamation.						
REC-19	Where it is necessary to spread soils (subsurface soils or waste rock resulting from excavations or foundation drilling), it will be done where practicable and in proximity to where the disturbance occurred (within the ROW). Material will be spread uniformly to match existing contours and covered with topsoil when available and reseeded.		•		•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
REC-20	Temporarily disturbed lands within the ROW will be re-contoured to blend with the surrounding landscape. Re-contouring will emphasize restoration of the existing drainage patterns and landform to pre-construction conditions, to the extent practicable. (Tower pads would not be recontoured.)		•		•	•	•
REC-21	De-compaction: Areas within the ROW, laydown or staging yards, and other areas of extensive vehicle travel will typically contain compacted soils. These soils will be de-compacted on a case-by-case basis through negotiation with the landowner or land management agency.		•		•	•	•
REC-22	Final Cleanup: Final cleanup will ensure that all construction areas are free of any construction debris including but not limited to: assembly scrap metals, oil or other petroleum-based liquids, construction wood debris, and worker-generated litter. Permanent erosion control devices will be left in place.		•		•	•	•
REC-23	The Proponents will utilize soil amendments (e.g., fertilizer, wood or straw mulches, tackifying agents, or soil stabilizing emulsions) on a case-by-case basis and with landowner or land management agency approval. Specific soil amendments will be identified in the final Reclamation Plan and be consistent with the SWPPP.		•		•	•	•
REC-24	Broadcast seeding will apply the seed directly on the ground surface. The type of broadcast spreader will depend on the size of the area to be seeded, and the terrain. Seed will be placed in direct contact with the soil, ideally at a depth of approximately 0.5 to 1-inch deep. It will then be covered by raking or dragging a chain or harrow over the seed bed; to remove air pockets.		•		•	•	•
REC-25	Drill seeding would be used on areas of sufficient size with moderate or favorable terrain to accommodate mechanical equipment. Drill seeding provides the advantage of planting the seed at a uniform depth.		•		•	•	•
REC-26	Hydroseeding, which is the spraying of seeds and water onto the ground surface, or hydroseeding/hydromulching, which is the spraying of seeds, mulch and water, may be implemented on steeper slopes. Tackifier may be added to facilitate adherence of hydromulch to slopes greater than 25 percent.		•		•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
VEGETATION							
REC-2-17, 23-26	(Described under Reclamation)						
VEG-2	Where feasible, locate new access roads to minimize the number of trees removed during construction. However, new access roads will not be relocated if the change would result in an increase in the overall disturbance (acres); require additional cut and fill activities, or impact other sensitive resources (e.g., sagebrush plant community, sensitive species habitat, and/or cultural resources or viewshed).	•			•		
VEG-4	Prior to the start of construction and maintenance activities, all contractor vehicles and equipment (including personal protective equipment) will be cleaned of soil and debris capable of transporting invasive plant seeds or other propagules. All vehicles and equipment will be inspected by Agency-approved inspectors and certified as weed free by agency approved personnel, in order to ensure they have been cleaned properly. The final Reclamation and Noxious Weed Plans will include the location of all cleaning stations, how materials cleaned from vehicles at these stations will be either captured or treated so that cleaning station locations would not also become infected, and who would confirm/certify that vehicles leaving cleaning stations and/or entering construction sites are free of invasive plant materials.		•		•	•	•
VEG-5	The Agency-approved Environmental CIC will approve weed-free straw or other erosion control materials on federally managed lands prior to application.		•		•		
VEG-6	The Proponents will consult with the appropriate land management agency to determine tree seedlings to be planted in decommissioned roadbeds and other temporarily disturbed areas on federally managed lands (where trees were removed) to assure seedlings are matched to site conditions.			•	•		

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
VEG-8	Annual post-construction monitoring and treatment of invasive plants on closed roads (access roads dedicated for use by Proponents only), temporary roads, fly yards, and other disturbed areas in the ROW shall continue for 3 years in areas where infestations or populations of noxious weeds have been identified. If after 3 years post-construction conditions are not equivalent to or better than pre-construction conditions (in accordance with applicable permit), monitoring and treatment will continue until these conditions are met. If adjacent land uses are contributing to the introduction and/or persistence of invasive plant species within areas disturbed by the project, then Proponents will not be required to treat noxious weeds for more than three years.			•	•		
VEG-9	The Proponents will meet the terms and stipulations within the timber sale contracts for timber removal operations on the Medicine Bow-Routt, Caribou-Targhee, and Sawtooth NFs.		•		•		
WEEDS							
REC-2-15	(Described under Reclamation)						
OM-13, 14-15, 20	(Described under Operations and Maintenance)						
WEED-1	The Proponents shall consult with each appropriate local land management agency (Forest Service and BLM) office to determine appropriate seed mix and commercial seed source for revegetation. The Reclamation, Revegetation, and Weed Management Plan shall specify the approved seed mixes for federal lands. Disturbed soil will not be allowed to support the growth of noxious weeds or invasive weedy species. Prevention of noxious weeds will apply to all phases of the Project.	•	•		•	•	
WEED-2	Weed control and prevention measures shall adhere to all agency standards and guidelines. These measures shall be developed in consultation with local, state, and federal weed agencies; all implemented measures would follow the principle of integrated weed management.		•		•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
WEED-3	Soil stockpiles in areas containing noxious weeds and invasive plant species shall be kept separate from soil removed from areas that are free of noxious weed and invasive plant species, and the soil will be replaced in or near the original excavation. If requested by the applicable land-management agency, soil stockpiles shall be covered with plastic if the soil stockpile will be in place for two weeks or more and is not being actively used. On lands managed by the Forest Service or per private landowner request, stockpiles will not be covered with plastic.		•		•		
WEED-4	Gravel and other materials used for road construction on federally managed lands shall come from certified weed-free sources.		•		Federal land only		
WILDLIFE							
WILD-1	Requests for exceptions from closure periods and areas will be submitted by the Proponents to the appropriate BLM Field Office in which the exception is requested through the Environmental CIC. Established exception processes on BLM-managed lands will be followed. The agency, the CIC, or a contractor chosen by the Proponents and approved by the agency will conduct any surveys and coordinate with any other agencies as necessary. Factors considered in granting the exception include animal conditions, climate and weather conditions, habitat conditions and availability, spatial considerations (e.g., travel routes and landscape connectivity), breeding activity levels, incubation or nestling stage, and timing, intensity, and duration of the Proposed action. Requests will be submitted in writing no more than 2 weeks prior to the proposed commencement of the construction period, to ensure that conditions during construction are consistent with those evaluated. The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations, and has the authority to cancel this exception at any time. A good faith effort will be made to act on exceptions within 5 business days of receiving a request to allow for orderly construction mobilization. The CIC will conduct any required site visit and report the status to BLM for consideration of the decision to accept or deny the request. There is no exception process for NFS lands; all closure periods will be adhered to. Any proposed modifications to closure periods will be discussed on a case-by-case basis with the Forest Service.		•	•	•		

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
WILD-3	The Project will be designed and constructed in compliance with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) standards (APLIC 2006, 2012) in order to reduce impacts to avian species. Any changes to the Project’s design, as requested by federal, state, or local jurisdictions, as well as any changes considered by the Proponents, will also be in compliance with APLIC guidance.	•	•	•	•	•	•
WILD-4	Pre-construction pedestrian or aerial nest surveys will be conducted in suitable habitat during the appropriate nesting time periods needed to identify new raptor nest locations, and to establish the status of previously identified raptor nests. Appropriate buffers will be applied to active nests during construction. All encounters of nesting raptors in the Analysis Area will be reported to the biological monitor and to appropriate agencies.		•		•	•	•
WILD-6	Guy wires will be marked with bird deterrent devices on federal lands to avoid avian collisions with structures, as directed by local land manager.	•		•	•		
WILD-7	Flight diverters will be installed and maintained where the transmission line crosses rivers at the locations identified in Table 3.10-4 of the EIS. Additional locations may be identified by the Agencies or the Project Proponents. The flight diverters will be installed as directed in the Proponents’ approved Avian Protection Plans and in conformance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) as recommended in the current collision manual of APLIC.	•		•	•	•	•
WILD-8	Pre-construction pedestrian or aerial surveys will be completed during appropriate nesting time periods, needed to identify each raptor species. The Proponents will provide survey results to the authorized officer for approval. (See WILD-1)		•		•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
WILD-9	To the extent feasible, all vegetation clearing will be conducted to avoid the avian breeding season (generally April 15 through July 31, depending on local conditions and federal land management plan requirements) in order to minimize impacts to migratory birds. Where this is not feasible, pre-construction surveys within the disturbance footprint shall be conducted within seven days prior to clearing. If an active nest (containing eggs or young) of a bird species protected under the MBTA is found during either pre-construction surveys or construction activities, the nest will be identified to species, inconspicuously marked, and left in place until any young have fledged before the vegetation is removed.		•		•	•	•
WILD-10	Snags will be maintained to the extent practical and where it does not conflict with the Proponents vegetation management specifications along the outer portions of the Project's ROW in order to reduce the impacts to habitat for cavity nesters.		•		•		
WILD-11	Any areas that may require blasting will be identified and a blasting plan will be submitted to the appropriate agency for approval. Blasting within 0.25 mile of a known sensitive wildlife resource will require review and approval by the appropriate agency.		•		•		
WILD-12	The Proponents will annually document the presence and location of large stick nests on any towers constructed as a result of this Project. Nests will be categorized to species or species group (raptors or ravens), to the extent possible. This would begin following the first year of construction through year 10 of operations. Results would be provided annually to the applicable land-management agency and to the USFWS.			•	Federal land only		
TES-WILDLIFE							
TESWL-1	H-frame structures will be equipped with anti-perch devices to reduce raven and raptor use, and limit predation opportunities on special status prey species on federally managed lands.	•	•	•	•		
TESWL-2	In the event that an ESA-listed species not covered by the Biological Opinion (BO) is discovered during surveys, construction will cease, the USFWS will be notified, and Section 7 consultation will be initiated. In addition, the transmission line or structures will be relocated to minimize direct impacts to newly discovered ESA species, to the extent practical.		•	•	•	•	•

Proposed Environmental Protection Measures Applicable to Forest/Woodland Dependent Migratory Birds (continued)

EPM Number	Environmental Protection Measures (EPM)	Application Phase			Applicable to Land Ownership		
		Design and Engineering	Construction	Operations and Maintenance	Federal Land and all land in Wyoming and Idaho Segments 6, 8 and 9	State Land in Idaho	Private Land in Idaho Segments 4, 5, 7, and 10
TESWL-4	The Environmental CIC, an agency biologist, or agency designee will accompany the Construction Contractor site engineers during the final engineering design or prior to ground-disturbing activities to verify and flag the location of any known occupied structures (e.g., nests, burrows, colonies) utilized by sensitive species. This will include, but not be limited to, artificial burrows that have been constructed as part of research/restoration efforts, prairie dog colonies, and raptor nests, which could be impacted by the Project based on the indicative engineering design. The final engineering design will be “microsited” (routed) to avoid direct impact to these occupied structures to the extent practical within engineering standards and constraints.	•			•		
TESWL-7	Yellow-billed cuckoo - A pre-construction survey for the yellow-billed cuckoo will be conducted at any proposed crossing of suitable habitat. If these birds are detected within 1 mile of the centerline (within existing habitat), construction will not occur until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned. The crossing-specific plan will contain proposed monitoring measures to assure compliance with this measure.	•	•	•	•		

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