

Appendix A.

The FERC License requirements meet the DRECP goals and objectives for the CMAs listed in this Appendix. To avoid unnecessary duplication, the FERC license requirements will be implemented in lieu of the CMAs described in this Appendix.

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
LUPA Wide LUPA-BIO-1:	<p>Conduct a habitat assessment (<i>see Glossary of Terms</i>) of Focus and BLM Special-Status Species' suitable habitat for all activities and identify and/or delineate the vegetation types, rare alliances, and special features (e.g., Aeolian sand transport resources, Joshua tree, microphyll woodlands, carbon sequestration characteristics, seeps, climate refugia) present using the most current information, data sources, and tools (e.g., DRECP land cover mapping, aerial photos, DRECP species models, and reconnaissance site visits) to identify suitable habitat (<i>see Glossary of Terms</i>) for Focus and BLM Special Status Species. If required by the relevant species specific CMAs, conduct any subsequent protocol or adequate presence/absence surveys to identify species occupancy status and a more detailed mapping of suitable habitat to inform siting and design considerations. If required by relevant species specific CMAs, conduct analysis of percentage of impacts to suitable habitat and modeled suitable habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM will not require protocol surveys in sites determined by the designated biologist to be unviable for occupancy of the species, or if baseline studies inferred absence during the current or previous active season. <p>Utilize the most recent and applicable assessment protocols and guidance documents for vegetation types and jurisdictional waters and wetlands that have been approved by BLM, and the appropriate responsible regulatory agencies, as applicable.</p>	<p>The FERC license requires ECE to prepare plans to avoid or minimize adverse effects to biological resources. Articles 411 (Couch's spadefoot toad), 412 (Special-Status Plants), 413 (Avian Protection), and 414 (Wildlife Protection) require development of protection plans. Protection measures described in the plans include pre-construction surveys, seasonal restrictions, detailed mapping, and construction setbacks.</p> <p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p>	<p>Biological protection plans for special-status plants, avian and wildlife protection have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>A habitat assessment and protocol surveys were conducted and the gen-tie route adjusted to minimize potential impacts on biological resources.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-2:	<p>Designated biologist(s) (<i>see Glossary of Terms</i>), will conduct, and oversee where appropriate, activity-specific required biological monitoring during pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning to ensure that avoidance and minimization measures are appropriately implemented and are effective. The appropriate required monitoring will be determined during the environmental analysis and BLM approval process. The designated biologist(s) will submit monitoring reports directly to BLM.</p>	<p>The Biological Resource Management Plans specify that biologists conducting the surveys, monitoring, and reporting include the following: 1. Lead Biologist: Biologist who is the primary point of contact for biological compliance. This person will serve as a liaison between the Licensee and the agencies, and will supervise the overall biological program. 2. Qualified Biologist: Biologists qualified to conduct specific biological tasks not related to desert tortoise. For example, a qualified bat biologist will conduct pre-construction surveys for bats. 3. Authorized Biologist (AB): A biologist with this title will be approved by the USFWS to capture, handle, relocate, or monitor desert tortoises.</p>	<p>Provisions of the biological protection plans for appropriate required monitoring do meet BLM's standards. The biological protection plans have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation</p>

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			<p>programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>LUPA-BIO-3: Resource Setback Standards</p>	<p>Resource setbacks (<i>see</i> Glossary of Terms) have been identified to avoid and minimize the adverse effects to specific biological resources. Setbacks are not considered additive and are measured as specified in the applicable CMA. Allowable minor incursions (<i>see</i> Glossary of Terms), as per specific CMAs do not affect the following setback measurement descriptions. Generally, setbacks (which range in distances for different biological resources) for the appropriate resources are measured from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The edge of each of the DRECP vegetation types, including but not limited to those in the riparian or wetland vegetation groups (as defined by alliances within the vegetation type descriptions and mapped based on the vegetation type habitat assessments described in LUPA-BIO-1). • The edge of the mapped riparian vegetation or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year floodplain, whichever is greater, for the Mojave River. • The edge of the vegetation extent for specified focus and BLM sensitive plant species. • The edge of suitable habitat or active nest substrates for the appropriate focus and BLM Special-Status Species. 	<p>The FERC license requires ECE to prepare plans to avoid or minimize adverse effects to biological resources. Articles 411 (Couch’s spadefoot toad), 412 (Special-Status Plants), 413 (Avian Protection), and 414 (Wildlife Protection) require development of protection plans. Protection measures described in the plans include pre-construction surveys, seasonal restrictions, detailed mapping, and construction setbacks. Setback requirements and/or construction buffers for sensitive species were developed in the plans to meet the license and BO requirements.</p> <p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p> <p>The protection plans for special-status plants, avian and wildlife protection have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on 2/18/15.</p>	<p>The BLM ROW will specify that setbacks will be measured as specified in LUPA-BIO-3.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>LUPA-BIO-4: Seasonal Restrictions</p>	<p>For activities that may impact focus and BLM Special-Status Species, implement all required species-specific seasonal restrictions on pre- construction, construction, operations, and decommissioning activities.</p> <p>Species-specific seasonal restriction dates are described in the applicable CMAs.</p> <p>Alternatively, to avoid a seasonal restriction associated with visual disturbance, installation of a visual barrier may be evaluated on a case-by-case basis that will result in the breeding, nesting, lambing, fawning, or roosting species not being affected by visual disturbance from construction activities subject to seasonal</p>	<p>The FERC license requires ECE to prepare plans to avoid or minimize adverse effects to biological resources. Articles 411 (Couch’s spadefoot toad), 412 (Special-Status Plants), 413 (Avian Protection), and 414 (Wildlife Protection) require development of protection plans. Protection measures described in the plans include pre-construction surveys, seasonal restrictions, detailed mapping, and construction setbacks.</p>	<p>Seasonal restrictions are specified in biological protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the</p>

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	restriction. The proposed installation and use of a visual barrier to avoid a species seasonal restriction will be analyzed in the activity/project specific environmental analysis.	<p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p>	<p>Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-5: Worker Education	<p>All activities, as determined appropriate on an activity-by-activity basis, will implement a worker education program that meets the approval of the BLM. The program will be carried out during all phases of the project (site mobilization, ground disturbance, grading, construction, operation, closure/decommissioning or project abandonment, and restoration/reclamation activities). The worker education program will provide interpretation for non-English speaking workers, and provide the same instruction for new workers prior to their working on site. At a minimum as appropriate, the program will contain information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-specific biological and nonbiological resources. • Information on the legal protection for protected resources and penalties for violation of federal and state laws and administrative sanctions for failure to comply with LUPA CMA requirements intended to protect site-specific biological and nonbiological resources. • The required LUPA and project-specific measures for avoiding and minimizing effects during all project phases, including but not limited to resource setbacks, trash, speed limits, etc. • Reporting requirements and measures to follow if protected resources are encountered, including potential work stoppage and requirements for notification of the designated biologist. • Measures that personnel can take to promote the conservation of biological and nonbiological resources. 	<p>Article 418 of the FERC license requires a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). Filed and approved by FERC on October 9, 2009, it outlines procedures to ensure that construction and operation of the Project occur within a framework of safeguarding environmentally sensitive resources. The WEAP was designed to address those environmental issues that pertain to Project operations, as well as construction.</p> <p>The WEAP includes information on biological resources that may occur on the site, with emphasis on listed and special-status species.</p>	<p>The WEAP was approved by FERC on June 19, 2014.</p> <p>Article 418 of the FERC license requirement satisfies the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-6: Subsidized Predators Standards	<p>Subsidized predator standards, approved by BLM, in coordination with the USFWS and CDFW, will be implemented during all appropriate phases of activities, including but not limited to renewable energy activities, to manage predator food subsidies, water subsidies, and breeding sites including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Raven management actions will be implemented for all activities to address food and water subsidies and roosting and nesting sites specific to the Common Raven. These include identification of monitoring reporting procedures and requirements; strategies for refuse management; as well as design strategies and passive repellent methods to avoid providing perches, nesting sites, and roosting sites for Common Ravens. • The application of water and/or other palliatives for dust abatement in construction areas and during project operations and maintenance will be done with 	<p>Article 417 requires ECE to revise and file a Predator Monitoring and Control Plan. The Predator Monitoring and Control Plan, filed on March 11, 2011, outlines measures to monitor and control the effects of increased predator activity on desert tortoise caused by the presence of the project. The plan included the following additional items: (1) a provision for surveys for canine activity in the project area; (2) a provision for surveys for canine predation on desert tortoise; (3) a survey schedule that includes two annual pre-construction baseline surveys, two annual surveys</p>	<p>The Predator Monitoring and Control Plan was updated and submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 19.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive</p>

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	<p>the minimum amount of water necessary to meet safety and air quality standards and in a manner that prevents the formation of puddles, which could attract wildlife and wildlife predators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the most recent national policy and guidance, BLM will take actions to not introduce, dispose of, or release any non- native species into areas of native habitat, suitable habitat, and natural or artificial waterways/water bodies containing native species. <p>All activity work areas will be kept free of trash and debris. Particular attention will be paid to “micro-trash” (including such small items as screws, nuts, washers, nails, coins, rags, small electrical components, small pieces of plastic, glass or wire, and any debris or trash that is colorful or shiny) and organic waste that may subsidize predators. All trash will be covered, kept in closed containers, or otherwise removed from the project site at the end of each day or at regular intervals prior to periods when workers are not present at the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to implementing the measures above on activity sites, each activity would provide compensatory mitigation that contributes to LUPA-wide raven management. 	<p>during construction; and surveys in years 1–5, 7, and 10 following the initiation of reservoir filling; (4) agency consultation following the completion of the surveys; (5) development of mitigation measures to be implemented if surveys indicate increases in desert tortoise predator activity and increases in desert tortoise predation as a result of project-related effects such as introducing a water source and increased human activity; (6) development of a survey schedule for the remainder of the license term if surveys indicate a need for mitigation measures; (7) an implementation plan; and (8) a schedule for filing reports on the results of surveys.</p> <p>ECE will pay an in-lieu fee to USFWS for the Regional Raven Management and Monitoring Program. The vehicle for this program is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Licensee and the USFWS. The in-lieu fee is a one-time payment, the amount will be determined based on the acres of desert tortoise habitat which will be permanently disturbed by the Project.</p> <p>Physical bird deterrents such as bird spikes and auditory and visual deterrents will be used to reduce raven perching, roosting, and nesting. Nest removal may occur if ravens are confirmed nesting in Project components.</p> <p>Article 410 of the FERC license requires a revised Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan. The plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on February 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the plan on November 19, 2015. The revised plan included the following additional items: (1) measures to mitigate for disturbance to soils that occur during project construction, operation, and maintenance; (2) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species around any project-related seepage areas; (3) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species on any project-affected lands; (4) criteria to measure successful</p>	<p>management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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		<p>implementation of the plan and development of environmental measures to be implemented if initial efforts do not prove successful; (5) a provision to extend monitoring and control activities to 5 years for areas where disturbance or water additions are temporary, and annually in areas where disturbance or water additions occur during normal project operations; (6) a provision to remove woody species from around reservoirs prior to construction and annually for the term of the license; (7) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) a schedule for filing reports of monitoring and control activities for invasive species.</p> <p>Article 418 of the FERC license requires a WEAP includes measures for proper disposal of trash on-site. Filed and approved by FERC on October 9, 2009, it outlines procedures to ensure that construction and operation of the Project occur within a framework of safeguarding environmentally sensitive resources. The WEAP was designed to address those environmental issues that pertain to Project operations, as well as construction.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-7: Restoration of Areas Disturbed by Construction Activities But Not Converted by Long-Term Disturbance	<p>Where vegetation types or focus or BLM Special-Status habitats may be affected by ground- disturbance and/or vegetation removal during pre-construction, construction, operations, and decommissioning related activities but are not converted by long-term (i.e., more than two years of disturbance) ground disturbance, restore these areas following the standards, approved by BLM authorized officer, following the most recent BLM policies and procedures for the vegetation community or species habitat disturbance as appropriate, summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement site-specific habitat restoration actions for the areas affected including specifying and using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The appropriate seed (e.g., certified weed- free, native, and locally and genetically appropriate seed) o Appropriate soils (e.g., topsoil of the same original type on site or that was previously stored by soil type after being salvaged during excavation and construction activities) o Equipment o Timing (e.g., appropriate season, sufficient rainfall) o Location o Success criteria o Monitoring measures 	<p>Article 409 of the FERC license requires ECE to revise its Revegetation Plan at least 90 days prior to construction. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation.</p> <p>Article 410 of the FERC license requires a revised Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan. The plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on November 19, 2015. The revised plan included the following</p>	<p>Restoration is specified in biological protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Contingency measures, relevant for restoration, which includes seeding that follows BLM policy when on BLM administered lands. • Salvage and relocate cactus, nolina, and yucca from the site prior to disturbance using BLM protocols. To the maximum extent practicable for short-term disturbed areas, the cactus and yucca will be re-planted back to the original site. • Restore and reclaim short-term disturbed areas, including pipelines, transmission projects, staging areas, and short-term construction-related roads immediately, or during the most biologically appropriate season as determined in the activity/project specific environmental analysis and decision following completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and promote recovery to natural habitats and vegetation as well as climate refugia and ecosystem services such carbon storage. 	<p>additional items: (1) measures to mitigate for disturbance to soils that occur during project construction, operation, and maintenance; (2) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species around any project-related seepage areas; (3) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species on any project-affected lands; (4) criteria to measure successful implementation of the plan and development of environmental measures to be implemented if initial efforts do not prove successful; (5) a provision to extend monitoring and control activities to 5 years for areas where disturbance or water additions are temporary, and annually in areas where disturbance or water additions occur during normal project operations; (6) a provision to remove woody species from around reservoirs prior to construction and annually for the term of the license; (7) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) a schedule for filing reports of monitoring and control activities for invasive species.</p>	
<p>LUPA-BIO-9: Water and Wetland Dependent Species Resources</p>	<p>Implement the following general LUPA CMA for water and wetland dependent resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement construction site standard practices to prevent toxic chemicals, hazardous materials, and other fluids from entering vegetation type streams, washes, and tributary networks through water runoff, erosion, and sediment transport by, at a minimum, implementing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o On project sites, vehicles and other equipment will be maintained in proper working condition and only stored in designated containment areas where runoff is collected or controlled and that are located outside of streams, washes, and distributary networks to minimize accidental fluids and hazardous materials spills. o Hazardous material leaks, spills, or releases will be immediately cleaned and equipment will be repaired upon identification. Removal and disposal of spill and related clean-up materials will occur at an approved off-site landfill. o Maintenance and operations vehicles will carry the appropriate equipment and materials to isolate, clean up, and repair any hazardous material leaks, spills, or releases. • Activity-specific drainage, erosion, and sedimentation control actions, which meet the approval of BLM and the applicable regulatory agencies, will be carried out during all appropriate phases of the approved project. These actions, as needed, will address measures to ensure the proper protection of water quality, site-specific stormwater and sediment retention, and design of the project to minimize site disturbance, including the following: 	<p>Article 302, Contract Plans and Specifications requires a Quality Control and Inspection Program, Temporary Construction Emergency Action Plan, and a Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. Article 401 requires ECE to investigate both aquifer confinement and project effects on storativity. Depending on the results of this investigation, the final design of the long-term groundwater monitoring network and the maximum allowable drawdown in the monitoring wells (required by Article 403) may be modified to ensure that the project does not lower the groundwater surface to an elevation below the top of a confined aquifer. Article 402 requires, an evaluation and testing of the acid producing potential of remnant ore bodies. Article 403 requires a plan, in consultation with the State Water Board, to establish a network of water level monitoring wells and sets the maximum allowable change for each well. If the project's water withdrawals cause the water level to decline by more than the maximum allowable change, the article requires ECE to reduce</p>	<p>Protection measures for water and wetland dependent species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the FERC license-required managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and after addressing the comments</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identify site-specific surface water runoff patterns and implement measures to prevent excessive and unnatural soil deposition and erosion. o Implement measures to maintain natural drainages and to maintain hydrologic function in the event drainages are disturbed. o Reduce the amount of area covered by impervious surfaces through use of permeable pavement or other pervious surfaces. Direct runoff from impervious surfaces into retention basins. o Stabilize disturbed areas following grading in the manner appropriate to the soil type so that wind or water erosion is minimized. o Minimize irrigation runoff by using low or no irrigation native vegetation landscaping for landscaped retention basins. o Conduct regular inspections and maintenance of long-term erosion control measures to ensure long-term effectiveness. o Project applicants for sites that may affect intermittent and perennial streams, springs, swales, ephemeral washes, wetland vegetation, other DRECP water land covers, or sites occupied by aquatic or riparian focus and BLM Special-Status Species due to groundwater or surface water extraction will conduct hydrologic studies during project planning to determine the potential effect of groundwater and surface water extraction on the hydrologic unit. These studies will include both watershed effects as well as effects on perched, alluvial, and regional aquifers. Projects that are likely to affect ground-water resources in a manner that would result in substantial loss of riparian or wetland communities or habitat for riparian or aquatic Focus and BLM Special-Status Species are prohibited. o The use of evaporation ponds for water management will be avoided when the water could harm birds or other terrestrial wildlife due to constituents of concern present in the wastewater (e.g., selenium, hypersalinity, etc.). Evaporation ponds will be configured to minimize attractiveness to shorebirds (e.g., maintain water depths over two feet; maintain steep slopes along edge; enclose evaporation ponds in long-term structures; or obscure evaporation ponds from view using materials that blend in with the natural surroundings). • Ramps that allow the egress of wildlife from ponds or other water management infrastructure will be installed. 	<p>pumping. The article also requires the licensee to establish the maximum allowable change to the ground water table at well MW-111, or an appropriate alternative at a nearby site. Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project's reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license. Article 406 requires ECE to operate the reverse osmosis desalination facility to maintain the reservoir at the same water quality as the source groundwater. In addition, Articles 404, 405, and 406 reserves the Commission authority to direct ECE to modify project structures or operations, or conduct other appropriate actions if groundwater quality and groundwater level monitoring indicates that such actions are necessary to protect groundwater quality and land uses within the project area. Article 409 of the FERC license requires ECE to revise its Revegetation Plan at least 90 days prior to construction. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation. Article 422 requires ECE to develop a water and soil pollution prevention plan to address each of the provisions recommended by the State Water Board.</p>	<p>filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was approved by FERC August 3, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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		<p>Avian Protection (Article 413) outlines measures to minimize and manage effects of the desalination ponds on migratory birds. Within 5 years of license issuance, ECE shall file with the Commission for approval, a desalination pond avian deterrence plan. The plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, measures to: (1) minimize the attractiveness of the desalination ponds to migratory birds; (2) minimize migratory bird access to the desalination ponds; (3) establish a monitoring program to identify bird usage of the desalination ponds and effectiveness of bird deterrents; (4) develop hazing and habitat modification techniques; (5) measure success and set thresholds for implementing exclusionary pond covering, if needed; (6) develop emergency measures to protect migratory birds in the event of a potential breach of the desalination pond berms; (7) establish a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) establish a schedule for filing reports on the monitoring program.</p> <p>Project fencing will prevent wildlife access to ponds, so no ramps for wildlife egress are planned.</p> <p>Article 422 requires a Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure the safe delivery, storage, and use of various construction materials, oils, fuels, and chemicals consistent with all relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was completed after consultation with Riverside County, the Colorado River Regional Board Executive Officer, and the SWRCB.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-10: Standard Practices for Weed Management	<p>Consistent with BLM state and national policies and guidance, integrated weed management actions, will be carried out during all phases of activities, as appropriate, and at a minimum will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoroughly clean the tires and undercarriage of vehicles entering or reentering the project site to remove potential weeds. • Store project vehicles on site in designated areas to minimize the need for multiple washings whenever vehicles re-enter the project site. • Properly maintain vehicle wash and inspection stations to minimize the introduction of invasive weeds or subsidy of invasive weeds. • Closely monitor the types of materials brought onto the site to avoid the introduction of invasive weeds and non-native species. 	<p>Article 302, Contract Plans and Specifications requires a Quality Control and Inspection Program, Temporary Construction Emergency Action Plan, and a Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. Article 409 of the FERC license requires ECE to revise its Revegetation Plan at least 90 days prior to construction. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or</p>	<p>Weed management measures are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reestablish native vegetation quickly on disturbed sites. • Monitor and quickly implement control measures to ensure early detection and eradication of weed invasions to avoid the spread of invasive weeds and non-native species on site and to adjacent off-site areas. • Use certified weed-free mulch, straw, hay bales, or equivalent fabricated materials for installing sediment barriers. 	<p>topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation. Article 410 of the FERC license requires a revised Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan. The plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on November 19, 2015. The revised plan included the following additional items: (1) measures to mitigate for disturbance to soils that occur during project construction, operation, and maintenance; (2) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species around any project-related seepage areas; (3) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species on any project-affected lands; (4) criteria to measure successful implementation of the plan and development of environmental measures to be implemented if initial efforts do not prove successful; (5) a provision to extend monitoring and control activities to 5 years for areas where disturbance or water additions are temporary, and annually in areas where disturbance or water additions occur during normal project operations; (6) a provision to remove woody species from around reservoirs prior to construction and annually for the term of the license; (7) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) a schedule for filing reports of monitoring and control activities for invasive species.</p>	<p>managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-11: Nuisance Animals and Invasive Species	<p>Implement the following CMAs for controlling nuisance animals and invasive species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fumigate, treated bait, or other means of poisoning nuisance animals including rodenticides will be used in areas where Focus and BLM Special-Status Species are known or suspected to occur. • Manage the use of widely spread herbicides and do not apply herbicides effective against dicotyledonous plants within 1,000 feet from the edge of a 100-year floodplain, stream and wash channels, and riparian vegetation or to soils less than 25 feet from the edge of drains. Exceptions will be made when targeting the base and roots of invasive riparian species such as tamarisk and Arundo donax (giant reed). Manage herbicides consistent with the most current national and California BLM policies. 	<p>Article 410 of the FERC license requires a revised Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan. The plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, and FERC approved and modified the plan on November 19, 2015. The revised plan included the following additional items: (1) measures to mitigate for disturbance to soils that occur during project construction, operation, and maintenance; (2) provisions for monitoring and control for invasive species around any project-related seepage areas; (3) provisions for monitoring and</p>	<p>The Invasive Species Control Plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, and FERC approved and modified the plan on November 19, 2015.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize herbicide, pesticide, and insecticide treatment in areas that have a high risk for groundwater contamination. Clean and dispose of pesticide containers and equipment following professional standards. Avoid use of pesticides and cleaning containers and equipment in or near surface or subsurface water. When near surface or subsurface water, restrict pesticide use to those products labeled safe for use in/near water and safe for aquatic species of animals and plants. 	<p>control for invasive species on any project-affected lands; (4) criteria to measure successful implementation of the plan and development of environmental measures to be implemented if initial efforts do not prove successful; (5) a provision to extend monitoring and control activities to 5 years for areas where disturbance or water additions are temporary, and annually in areas where disturbance or water additions occur during normal project operations; (6) a provision to remove woody species from around reservoirs prior to construction and annually for the term of the license; (7) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) a schedule for filing reports of monitoring and control activities for invasive species.</p>	<p>management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-12: Noise	<p>For activities that may impact focus or BLM Special-Status Species, implement the following LUPA CMA for noise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent feasible, and determined necessary by BLM to protect Focus and BLM sensitive wildlife species, locate stationary noise sources that exceed background ambient noise levels away from known or likely locations of focus and BLM sensitive wildlife species and their suitable habitat. Implement engineering controls on stationary equipment, buildings, and work areas including sound-insulation and noise enclosures to reduce the average noise level, if the activity will contribute to noise levels above existing background ambient levels. Use noise controls on standard construction equipment including mufflers to reduce noise. 	<p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan to ensure protection of birds from project transmission lines, and nesting migratory birds, raptors, and burrowing owls from project construction activities. The Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to ensure accurate buffers and setbacks for nesting birds, nesting raptors and burrowing owls are established prior to construction. When establishing the size of the buffer, the Qualified Biologist will also take into account the type of construction activity taking place near the nest (e.g., louder construction noise levels may require a more conservative buffer), line-of-sight from the nest to construction activities (nests with a direct line-of-sight to construction may have a larger initial buffer), and vegetation cover and density surrounding the nest site (more vegetation would provide more cover for birds and may not need a large buffer).</p> <p>As described in the Wildlife Protection Plan (Article 414), a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be marked with flags and maintained around all active natal or rearing dens.</p>	<p>Resource protection plans which include protections for sensitive and focus species have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-13: General Siting and Design	<p>Implement the following CMA for project siting and design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the maximum extent practicable site and design projects to avoid impacts to vegetation types, unique plant assemblages, climate refugia as well as occupied habitat and suitable habitat for Focus and BLM Special-Status Species (<i>see</i> 	<p>The Project has been sited on previously disturbed mined lands to minimize impacts. The FERC EIS evaluated and selected the environmentally preferred alternative.</p>	<p>Resource protection plans which include protections for natural resources and sensitive species have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>“avoid to the maximum extent practicable” in Glossary of Terms).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siting of projects along the edges (i.e. general linkage border) of the biological linkages identified in Appendix D (Figures D-1 and D-2) will be configured (1) to maximize the retention of microphyll woodlands and their constituent vegetation type and inclusion of other physical and biological features conducive to Focus and BLM Special-Status Species’ dispersal, and (2) informed by existing available information on modeled focus and BLM Special-Status Species habitat and element occurrence data, mapped delineations of vegetation types, and based on available empirical data, including radio telemetry, wildlife tracking sign, and road-kill information. Additionally, projects will be sited and designed to maintain the function of focus and BLM Special-Status Species connectivity and their associated habitats in the following linkage and connectivity areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Within a 5-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 centered on Wiley’s Well Road to connect the Mule and McCoy mountains (the majority of this linkage is within the Chuckwalla ACEC and Mule-McCoy Linkage ACEC). o Within a 3-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 to connect the Chuckwalla and Palen mountains. o Within a 1.5-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 to connect the Chuckwalla Mountains to the Chuckwalla Valley east of Desert Center. o The confluence of Milpitas Wash and Colorado River floodplain within 2 miles of California State Route 78 (this linkage is entirely within the Chuckwalla ACEC). • Delineate the boundaries of areas to be disturbed using temporary construction fencing and flagging prior to construction and confine disturbances, project vehicles, and equipment to the delineated project areas to protect vegetation types and focus and BLM Special-Status Species. • Long-term nighttime lighting on project features will be limited to the minimum necessary for project security, safety, and compliance with Federal Aviation Administration requirements and will avoid the use of constant-burn lighting. • All long-term nighttime lighting will be directed away from riparian and wetland vegetation, occupied habitat, and suitable habitat areas for focus and BLM Special-Status Species. Long-term nighttime lighting will be directed and shielded downward to avoid interference with the navigation of night-migrating birds and to minimize the attraction of insects as well as insectivorous birds and bats to project infrastructure. • To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), restrict construction activity to the use existing roads, routes, and utility corridors to minimize the number and length/size of new roads, routes, disturbance, laydown, and borrow areas. • To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), confine vehicular traffic to designated open routes of travel to and from the project site, and prohibit, within project boundaries, cross-country vehicle and equipment use outside of approved designated work areas to prevent unnecessary ground and vegetation disturbance. 	<p>Article 420 of the FERC license required ECE to develop a Facility Lighting Design and Night Sky Monitoring Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing the baseline night sky condition prior to project construction; (2) a provision for limiting light pollution by focusing light on project facilities; (3t) provisions for reducing the casting of light into adjacent native habitats; (4) a provision for evaluating facility lighting effects on the night sky; (5) modifying facility lighting based on monitoring results; and (6) an implementation schedule. The Plan was approved on August 3, 2015.</p> <p>Article 421 of the FERC license required ECE to develop Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan included, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The Plan was submitted to BLM and managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan to ensure protection of birds from project transmission lines, and nesting migratory birds, raptors, and burrowing owls from project construction activities. The Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to ensure accurate buffers and setbacks</p>	<p>NPS) for review and comment, modified, with modifications made to the plans in response to comments, and filed with FERC on the schedule specified by the FERC license.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), construction of new roads and/or routes will be avoided within focus and BLM Special-Status Species suitable habitat within identified linkages for those focus and BLM Special-Status Species, unless the new road and/or route is beneficial to minimize net impacts to natural or ecological resources of concern. These areas will have a goal of “no net gain” of project roads and/or routes To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), any new road and/or route considered within focus and BLM Special-Status Species suitable habitat within identified linkages for those focus and BLM Special-Status Species will not be paved so as not to negatively affect the function of identified linkages. Use nontoxic road sealants and soil stabilizing agents. 	<p>for nesting birds, nesting raptors and burrowing owls are established prior to construction. When establishing the size of the buffer, the Qualified Biologist will also take into account the type of construction activity taking place near the nest (e.g., louder construction noise levels may require a more conservative buffer), line-of-sight from the nest to construction activities (nests with a direct line-of-sight to construction may have a larger initial buffer), and vegetation cover and density surrounding the nest site (more vegetation would provide more cover for birds and may not need a large buffer).</p> <p>As described in the Wildlife Protection Plan (Article 414), a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be marked with flags and maintained around all active natal or rearing dens.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-14: General Standard Practices	<p>Implement the following general standard practices to protect Focus and BLM Special-Status Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeding of wildlife, leaving of food or trash as an attractive nuisance to wildlife, collection of native plants, or harassing of wildlife on a site is prohibited. Any wildlife encountered during the course of an activity, including construction, operation, and decommissioning will be allowed to leave the area unharmed. Domestic pets are prohibited on sites. This prohibition does not apply to the use of domestic animals (e.g., dogs) that may be used to aid in official and approved monitoring procedures/protocols, or service animals (dogs) under Title II and Title III of the American with Disabilities Act. All construction materials will be visually checked for the presence of wildlife prior to their movement or use. Any wildlife encountered during the course of these inspections will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed. All steep-walled trenches or excavations used during the project will be covered, except when being actively used, to prevent entrapment of wildlife. If trenches cannot be covered, they will be constructed with escape ramps, following up-to-date design standards to facilitate and allow wildlife to exit, or wildlife exclusion fencing will be installed around the trench(s) or excavation(s). Open trenches or other excavations will be inspected by a designated biologist immediately before backfilling, excavation, or other earthwork. Minimize natural vegetation removal through implementation of crush and drive or cut or mow vegetation rather than removing entirely. 	<p>The FERC license requires ECE to conduct surveys for special-status plants (Article 412), and other sensitive wildlife species such as burrowing owls (Article 414), Couch’s spadefoot toad (Article 411), nesting migratory birds and raptors (Article 413), and badger and kit fox (Article 414) to identify locations of these species. The FERC license requires a WEAP. See also response to LUPA-BIO-5 and -6, above.</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-15:	<p>Use state-of-the-art construction and installation techniques, appropriate for the specific activity/project and site that minimize new site disturbance, soil erosion and deposition, soil compaction, disturbance to topography, and removal of vegetation.</p>	<p>Eagle Crest would use state of the art construction and installation equipment.</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-16:	<p>For activities that may impact focus and BLM sensitive birds, protected by the ESA</p>	<p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to</p>	<p>Protection measures for bats and avian species</p>

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Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	<p>and/or Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and bat species, implement appropriate measures as per the most up-to-date BLM state and national policy and guidance, and data on birds and bats, including but not limited to activity specific plans and actions. The goal of the activity -specific bird and bat actions is to avoid and minimize direct mortality of birds and bats from the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the specific activities.</p> <p>Activity-specific measures to avoid and minimize impacts may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and designing activities will avoid high bird and bat movement areas that separate birds and bats from their common nesting and roosting sites, feeding areas, or lakes and rivers. • For activities that impact bird and bat Focus and BLM Special-Status Species, during project siting and design, conducting monitoring of bird and bat presence as well as bird and bat use of the project site using the most current survey methods and best procedures available at the time. • Reusing or co-locating new transmission facilities and other ancillary facilities with existing facilities and disturbed areas to reduce habitat destruction and avoid additional collision risks. • Reducing bird and bat collision hazards by utilizing techniques such as unguyed monopole towers or tubular towers. Where the use of guywires is unavoidable, demarcate guywires using the best available methods to minimize avian species strikes. • When fencing is necessary, use bird and bat compatible design standards. • Using lighting that does not attract birds and bats or their prey to project sites including using non-steady burning lights (red, dual red and white strobe, strobe- like flashing lights) to meet Federal Aviation Administration requirements, using motion or heat sensors and switches to reduce the time when lights are illuminated, using appropriate shielding to reduce horizontal or skyward illumination, and avoiding the use of high-intensity lights (e.g., sodium vapor, quartz, and halogen). • Implementing a robust monitoring program to regularly check for wildlife carcasses, document the cause of mortality, and promptly remove the carcasses. • Incorporating a bird and bat use and mortality monitoring program during operations using current protocols and best procedures available at time of monitoring. 	<p>develop an Avian Protection Plan to ensure protection of birds from project transmission lines, and nesting migratory birds, raptors, and burrowing owls from project construction activities.</p> <p>Transmission Line- To reduce hazardous interactions between birds and the project’s overhead transmission lines, the plan included, at a minimum: (1) a transmission line design that considers: (a) adequate separation of energized conductors, ground wires, and other metal hardware; (b) adequate insulation of conductors; and (c) compliance with industry standard guidelines set forth in Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006, by Avian Power Line Interaction Committee, Edison Electric Institute, and Raptor Research Foundation; (2) methods for surveying and reporting project-related avian mortality; (3) provisions for a worker education plan pertaining to avian–power line interactions; (4) procedures for managing nesting on power line structures; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a provision for filing reports of any accidental avian collisions with power lines.</p> <p>The transmission line is collocated within existing transmission line corridor.</p> <p>Article 414 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Wildlife Protection Plan that includes fencing and bat protection</p> <p>Fencing The plan included provisions to: (1) close, temporarily fence, or cover pipeline trenches and other open excavation pit areas; (2) construct and monitor security or exclusion fencing around the project reservoirs, collection substation, and desalination ponds; (3) a provision to conduct inspections of any open trenches and pits at first light, midday, and at the end of each day during project construction to ensure animal safety; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p>	<p>are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
		<p>Bats The plan included provisions for conducting summer and winter baseline surveys to determine the existence, location, and condition of bat roosts, and to identify foraging habitat in the project area.</p> <p>The plan also included, at a minimum: (1) methodologies for the summer and winter baseline surveys prior to the start of project construction; (2) measures to protect onsite bat roosting habitat; (3) measures for onsite replacement of roosting habitat removed by project development; (4) success criteria for the replacement roosting habitat; (5) provisions for conducting annual summer and winter bat surveys in the project area in years 1–5, 7, and 10, following initiation of reservoir filling; and (6) a schedule for implementing the plan and filing reports with the Commission on the results of the surveys.</p> <p>Article 420 of the FERC license required ECE to develop a Facility Lighting Design and Night Sky Monitoring Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing the baseline night sky condition prior to project construction; (2) a provision for limiting light pollution by focusing light on project facilities; (3) provisions for reducing the casting of light into adjacent native habitats; (4) a provision for evaluating facility lighting effects on the night sky; (5) modifying facility lighting based on monitoring results; and (6) an implementation schedule. The Plan was approved on August 3, 2015.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-17:	<p>For activities that may result in mortality to Focus and BLM Special–Status bird and bat species, a Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy (BBCS) will be prepared with the goal of assessing operational impacts to bird and bat species and incorporating methods to reduce documented mortality. The BBCS actions for impacts to birds and bats during these activities will be determined by the activity-specific bird and bat operational actions. The strategy shall be approved by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, and may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating a bird and bat use and mortality monitoring program during operations using current protocols and best procedures available at time of 	Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan to ensure protection of birds from project transmission lines, and nesting migratory birds, raptors, and burrowing owls from project construction activities. Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to minimize and manage effects of the desalination ponds on migratory birds. Within 5 years of license issuance, ECE shall file with the	Protection measures for bats and avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity-specific operational avoidance and minimization actions that reduce the level of mortality on the populations of bird and bat species, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use techniques that would minimize attraction of birds to hazardous situations that are mistaken to be or simulate natural habitats (e.g., bodies of water). o Implement operational management techniques that minimize impacts to migratory birds during diurnal and seasonal cycles (e.g., positioning of heliostats to decrease surface area exposed to avian species). o Evaluation and installation of the best available bird and bat detection and deterrent technologies available at the time of construction. <p>Known important focus and BLM Special-Status bird areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry lakes and playas of the north Mojave region, which include China Lake, Koehn Lake, Harper Lake, and Searles Lake (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D) • Antelope Valley (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D) • Lower Colorado River Valley (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D) • The Salton Sea and bordering areas including agricultural land of the Imperial Valley (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas on Figure III.7-15) • Documented avian movement corridors along the north slope of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges • Other regionally important seasonal use areas and migratory corridors identified in future studies or otherwise documented in the scientific literature over the term of the LUPA. <p>The following provides the vegetation type, and Focus and BLM Special-Status Species biological CMAs to be implemented throughout the LUPA Decision Area.</p> <p>Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Types and Associated Species (RIPWET)</p> <p>Riparian Vegetation Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madrean Warm Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub • Mojavean Semi-Desert Wash Scrub • Sonoran-Coloradan Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub • Southwestern North American Riparian Evergreen and Deciduous Woodland • Southwestern North American Riparian/Wash Scrub Wetland Vegetation <p>Wetland Vegetation Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arid west freshwater emergent marsh • Californian Warm Temperate Marsh/Seep • North American Warm Desert Alkaline Scrub and Herb Playa and Wet Flat • Southwestern North American Salt Basin and High Marsh Riparian and <p>Riparian and Wetland Bird Focus Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willow Flycatcher 	<p>Commission for approval, a desalination pond avian deterrence plan. The plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, measures to: (1) minimize the attractiveness of the desalination ponds to migratory birds; (2) minimize migratory bird access to the desalination ponds; (3) establish a monitoring program to identify bird usage of the desalination ponds and effectiveness of bird deterrents; (4) develop hazing and habitat modification techniques; (5) measure success and set thresholds for implementing exclusionary pond covering, if needed; (6) develop emergency measures to protect migratory birds in the event of a potential breach of the desalination pond berms; (7) establish a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) establish a schedule for filing reports on the monitoring program.</p> <p>The Avian Protection Plan included provisions for conducting summer and winter baseline surveys to determine the existence, location, and condition of bat roosts, and to identify foraging habitat in the project area.</p> <p>The plan also included, at a minimum: (1) methodologies for the summer and winter baseline surveys prior to the start of project construction; (2) measures to protect onsite bat roosting habitat; (3) measures for onsite replacement of roosting habitat removed by project development; (4) success criteria for the replacement roosting habitat; (5) provisions for conducting annual summer and winter bat surveys in the project area in years 1–5, 7, and 10, following initiation of reservoir filling; and (6) a schedule for implementing the plan and filing reports with the Commission on the results of the surveys.</p> <p>The project is not located in any of the known important focus and BLM Special-Status bird areas.</p> <p>There are no fish in the project area.</p>	<p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion																												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Least Bell's Vireo Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo Yuma Clapper Rail California Black Rail Tricolored Blackbird Fish Focus Species Fish Focus Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desert pupfish Mohave Tui Chub Owens Tui Chub Owens Pupfish Other Riparian and Wetland Focus Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tehachapi Slender Riparian and Wetland DRECP Vegetation Type CMAs																														
LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-1: Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Type CMAs	<p>The riparian and wetland vegetation types and other features listed in Table 17 will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable except for allowable minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms for "avoidance to the maximum extent practicable" and "minor incursion") with the specified setbacks.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 889 1721 1447"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 889 1588 953">Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Types or Features</th> <th data-bbox="1588 889 1721 953">Setback¹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="786 953 1721 989"><i>Riparian Vegetation Types¹</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 989 1588 1026">Madrean Warm Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub</td> <td data-bbox="1588 989 1721 1026">200 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1026 1588 1062">Mojavean Semi-Desert Wash Scrub</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1026 1721 1062">200 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1062 1588 1098">Sonoran-Coloradan Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1062 1721 1098">200 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1098 1588 1135">Southwestern North American Riparian Evergreen and Deciduous</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1098 1721 1135">0.25 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1135 1588 1171">Southwestern North American Riparian/Wash Scrub</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1135 1721 1171">0.25 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="786 1171 1721 1209"><i>Wetland Vegetation Types¹</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1209 1588 1245">Arid west freshwater emergent marsh</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1209 1721 1245">0.25 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1245 1588 1282">Californian Warm Temperate Marsh/Seep</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1245 1721 1282">0.25 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="786 1282 1721 1320"><i>Other Riparian and Wetland Related Features</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1320 1588 1356">Managed Wetlands²</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1320 1721 1356">0.25 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1356 1588 1393">Mojave River³</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1356 1721 1393">0.25 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1393 1588 1447">Undifferentiated Riparian land cover⁴</td> <td data-bbox="1588 1393 1721 1447">200 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1 Setbacks are measured from the edge of the mapped riparian or wetland vegetation or water feature per LUPA-BIO-3.</p> <p>2 Setback is from managed wetlands including USFWS Refuges, state managed wetlands, and duck clubs in Imperial Valley. See specifications for the Salton Sea below.</p> <p>3 Setback is measured from the edge of mapped riparian or edge of FEMA 100-year floodplain of the Mojave River, whichever is further from the center line of the Mojave River channel.</p> <p>4 Undifferentiated "Riparian" land cover includes portions of major river courses (Mojave River and Colorado River) within the main channels where riparian vegetation groups were not mapped.</p>	Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Types or Features	Setback ¹	<i>Riparian Vegetation Types¹</i>		Madrean Warm Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub	200 feet	Mojavean Semi-Desert Wash Scrub	200 feet	Sonoran-Coloradan Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub	200 feet	Southwestern North American Riparian Evergreen and Deciduous	0.25 mile	Southwestern North American Riparian/Wash Scrub	0.25 mile	<i>Wetland Vegetation Types¹</i>		Arid west freshwater emergent marsh	0.25 mile	Californian Warm Temperate Marsh/Seep	0.25 mile	<i>Other Riparian and Wetland Related Features</i>		Managed Wetlands ²	0.25 mile	Mojave River ³	0.25 mile	Undifferentiated Riparian land cover ⁴	200 feet	<p>Article 409 requires a Revised Revegetation Plan. At least 90 days prior to the start of construction, the licensee shall revise its Revegetation Plan filed on October 27, 2009, and file the revised plan with the Commission for approval. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation.</p> <p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan to ensure protection of birds from project transmission lines, and nesting migratory birds, raptors, and burrowing owls from project construction activities. Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to minimize and manage effects of the desalination ponds on migratory birds. Within 5 years of license issuance, ECE shall file with the Commission for approval, a desalination pond avian deterrence plan. The plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, measures to: (1) minimize the attractiveness of the desalination ponds to migratory birds; (2) minimize migratory</p>	<p>The transmission line tower footings and water pipeline will be minor incursions, or encroachments on the setbacks listed in Table II.3-22. The hydrologic function of the avoided riparian or wetland communities will be maintained.</p> <p>The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan, Avian Protection Plan, and Revegetation Plan specify measures to protect riparian vegetation. Final engineering for flood control and safety features required by the FERC license will minimize impacts to riparian habitat to the extent feasible and allowed by FERC. The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was approved by FERC August 3, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Types or Features	Setback ¹																														
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	<p>For minor incursion (<i>see</i> “minor incursion” in the Glossary of Terms) to the DRECP riparian vegetation types, wetland vegetation types, or encroachments on the setbacks listed in Table 17, the hydrologic function of the avoided riparian or wetland communities will be maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor incursions in the riparian and wetland vegetation types or other features including the setbacks listed in Table 17 will occur outside of the avian nesting season, February 1 through August 31, or otherwise determined by BLM, USFWS, and CDFW if the minor incursion(s) is likely to result in impacts to nesting birds. 	<p>bird access to the desalinization ponds; (3) establish a monitoring program to identify bird usage of the desalinization ponds and effectiveness of bird deterrents; (4) develop hazing and habitat modification techniques; (5) measure success and set thresholds for implementing exclusionary pond covering, if needed; (6) develop emergency measures to protect migratory birds in the event of a potential breach of the desalinization pond berms; (7) establish a schedule for implementing the plan; and (8) establish a schedule for filing reports on the monitoring program.</p> <p>Article 422 requires ECE to develop a water and soil pollution prevention plan. The plan includes measures to ensure the safe delivery, storage, and use of various construction materials, oils, fuels, and chemicals consistent with all relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) a provision for implementing spill prevention control measures to contain and clean up spills and prevent material discharges outside of the construction area; (2) a provision for implementing solid waste management and hazardous waste management measures to minimize stormwater contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges; (3) measures describing the handling and storage of non-hazardous wastes; (4) measures describing the handling, marking, storage and disposal of hazardous waste; (5) Sanitary and septic waste management measures consistent with state and local regulations and ordinances; and (6) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan has have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on August 2, 2016.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-3: BLM Special-Status Riparian Bird Species	<p>For activities that occur within 0.25 mile a riparian or wetland vegetation type and may impact BLM Special-Status riparian and wetland birds species conduct a pre-construction/activity nesting bird survey for BLM Special-Status riparian and wetland birds according to agency-approved protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the results of the nesting bird survey above, setback activities that are likely to impact BLM Special Status riparian and wetland bird species), including but not limited to pre-construction, construction and decommissioning, 0.25 mile 	<p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan to ensure protection of birds from project transmission lines, and nesting migratory birds, raptors, and burrowing owls from project construction activities. The Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to ensure accurate buffers and setbacks</p>	<p>The Avian Protection Plan is substantially consistent with the CMA and will meet the goals of DRECP.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>from active nests of BLM Special-Status riparian and wetland bird species during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31 or otherwise determined by BLM, USFWS, and CDFW). For activities in these areas covered by this provision that occur during the breeding season and that last no longer than one week, nesting bird surveys may need to be repeated, as determined by BLM, in coordination with USFWS and CDFW, as appropriate . No pre- activity nesting bird surveys are necessary for activities occurring outside of the breeding season.</p>	<p>for nesting birds, nesting raptors and burrowing owls are established prior to construction. When establishing the size of the buffer, the Qualified Biologist will also take into account the type of construction activity taking place near the nest (e.g., louder construction noise levels may require a more conservative buffer), line-of-sight from the nest to construction activities (nests with a direct line-of-sight to construction may have a larger initial buffer), and vegetation cover and density surrounding the nest site (more vegetation would provide more cover for birds and may not need a large buffer).</p>	
<p>LUPA-BIO-PLANT-1: Plant Species (PLANT)</p> <p>The following CMAs would be implemented for all plant Focus and BLM Special-Status Species, including but not limited to those listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Alkali mariposa-lily •Bakersfield cactus •Barstow woolly sunflower •Desert cymopterus •Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus •Mojave monkeyflower •Mojave tarplant •Owens Valley checkerbloom •Parish’s daisy •Triple-ribbed milk-vetch 	<p>Conduct properly timed protocol surveys in accordance with the BLM’s most current (at time of activity) survey protocols for plant Focus and BLM Special- Status Species.</p>	<p>The license requires ECE to conduct pre-construction surveys for special-status plants (Article 412), and other sensitive wildlife species such as burrowing owls (Article 413), Couch’s spadefoot toad (Article 411), nesting migratory birds and raptors (Article 413), and badger and kit fox (Article 414) to identify locations of these species.</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants) and June 6, 2016 (wildlife). Pre-construction surveys will be conducted in accordance with approved survey protocols.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>LUPA-BIO-SVF-1: Special Vegetation Features (SVF)</p>	<p>For activity-specific NEPA analysis, a map delineating potential sites and habitat assessment of the following special vegetation features is required: Yucca clones, creosote rings, Saguaro cactus, Joshua tree woodland, microphyll woodland, Crucifixion thorn stands. BLM guidelines for mapping/surveying cactus, yuccas, and succulents shall be followed.</p>	<p>Special-Status Plants Protection Plan (Article 412) includes provisions for pre-construction baseline surveys on project lands not previously surveyed for special-status and federally listed plant species (Abrams’s spurge; Arizona spurge; ayenia; California ditaxis; Coachella Valley milkvetch; Coue’s cassia; crucifixion thorn; Darlington’s blazing star; desert sand- parsley; desert unicorn plant; dwarf germander; flat-seeded spurge; foxtail cactus; glandular ditaxis; Harwood’s</p>	<p>Protection measures for plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
		<p>eriastrum; harwood’s milkvetch; jackass clover; las animas colubrine; mesquite neststraw; orocopia sage; Parish’s club cholla; sand evening primrose; slender woolly-heads; spearleaf; and spiny abrojo; wiggins’ cholla).</p> <p>The plan shall also include, at a minimum: (1) provisions to designate avoidance areas in construction zones, based on the pre-construction baseline survey results; (2) methodologies for salvaging and transplanting plants occurring in construction areas where avoidance is infeasible; (3) maps showing survey areas, avoidance areas, and transplant locations; and (4) a schedule for implementing the plan.</p>	<p>the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-VEG-1: General Vegetation Management (VEG)	Management of cactus, yucca, and other succulents will adhere to current up-to-date BLM policy.	<p>Special-Status Plants Protection Plan (Article 412) includes provisions for pre-construction baseline surveys on project lands not previously surveyed for special-status and federally listed plant species (Abrams’s spurge; Arizona spurge; ayenia; California ditaxis; Coachella Valley milkvetch; Coue’s cassia; crucifixion thorn; Darlington’s blazing star; desert sand- parsley; desert unicorn plant; dwarf germander; flat-seeded spurge; foxtail cactus; glandular ditaxis; Harwood’s eriastrum; harwood’s milkvetch; jackass clover; las animas colubrine; mesquite neststraw; orocopia sage; Parish’s club cholla; sand evening primrose; slender woolly-heads; spearleaf; and spiny abrojo; wiggins’ cholla).</p> <p>The plan shall also include, at a minimum: (1) provisions to designate avoidance areas in construction zones, based on the pre-construction baseline survey results; (2) methodologies for salvaging and transplanting plants occurring in construction areas where avoidance is infeasible; (3) maps showing survey areas, avoidance areas, and transplant locations; and (4) a schedule for implementing the plan</p>	<p>Protection measures for plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-VEG-2:	Promote appropriate levels of dead and downed wood on the ground, outside of campground areas, to provide wildlife habitat, seed beds for vegetation establishment, and reduce soil erosion, as determined appropriate on an activity-specific basis.	Article 409 requires a Revised Revegetation Plan. At least 90 days prior to the start of construction, the licensee shall revise its Revegetation Plan filed on October 27, 2009, and file the revised plan with the Commission for approval. The revised plan	It cannot be determined with certainty whether the Project can comply with this CMA because “the appropriate levels of dead and downed wood on the ground” is not defined. However, the FERC license includes requirements for a

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		<p>shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation. The license requires ECE to conduct pre-construction surveys for special-status plants (Article 412), and other sensitive wildlife species such as burrowing owls (Article 414) to identify locations of these species.</p>	<p>Revegetation Plan, upon which BLM can comment, that includes measures to promote plant life and appears to meet the overall goal of LUPA-BIO-VEG-2.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements appear to satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-VEG-3:	Allow for the collection of plant material consistent with the maintenance of natural ecosystem processes.	<p>Article 409 requires a Revised Revegetation Plan. At least 90 days prior to the start of construction, the licensee shall revise its Revegetation Plan filed on October 27, 2009, and file the revised plan with the Commission for approval. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation.</p>	<p>The FERC license includes requirements for a Revegetation Plan and is consistent with the overall goal of LUPA-BIO-VEG-3.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements appear to satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-VEG-5:	All activities will follow applicable BLM state and national regulations and policies for salvage and transplant of cactus, yucca, other succulents, and BLM Sensitive plants.	<p>The FERC license-required (Article 412) special-Status Plants Protection Plan includes provisions for pre-construction baseline surveys on project lands not previously surveyed for special-status and federally listed plant species.</p> <p>Article 409 requires a Revised Revegetation Plan. At least 90 days prior to the start of construction, the licensee shall revise its Revegetation Plan filed on October 27, 2009, and file the revised plan with the Commission for approval. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction</p>	<p>The FERC license includes requirements for a Revegetation Plan and a Special Status Plants Plan; pursuant to the FERC license BLM has commented on both plans. The Project is consistent with the overall goal of LUPA-BIO-VEG-3.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements appear to satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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		plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation.	
LUPA-BIO-IFS-1: Individual Focus Species (IFS) desert tortoise	Activities within desert tortoise linkages identified in Appendix D, that may have a negative impact on the linkage will require an evaluation, in the environmental document(s), of the effects on the maintenance of long-term viable desert tortoise populations within the affected linkage. The analysis will consider the amount of suitable habitat, including climate refugia, required to ensure long-term viability within each linkage given the linkage's population density, long-term demographic and genetic needs, degree of existing habitat disturbance/impacts, mortality sources, and most up-to-date population viability modeling. Activities that would compromise the long-term viability of a linkage population or the function of the linkage, as determined by the BLM in coordination with USFWS and CDFW, are prohibited and would require reconfiguration or re-siting.	<p>FERC license Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include measures for the protection of desert tortoise. The USFWS Biological Opinion (B.O.) imposed a number of conservation measures for the desert tortoise. The USFWS BO found the project would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of the desert tortoise or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat.</p> <p>The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants) and June 6, 2016 (wildlife). The Project will not compromise the long-term viability of a linkage population or the function of a linkage area.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-2:	<p>Construction of new roads and/or routes will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms) within desert tortoise habitat in tortoise conservation areas (TCAs) or tortoise linkages identified in Appendix D, unless the new road and/or route is beneficial to minimize net impacts to natural or ecological resources of concern for desert tortoise. TCAs and identified linkages should have the goal of "no net gain" of road density.</p> <p>Any new road considered within a TCA or identified linkage will not be paved and will be designed and sited in order to minimize the effect to the function of identified linkages or local desert tortoise populations and shall have a maximum speed limit of 25 miles per hour.</p> <p>Roads requiring the installation of long-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing for construction or operation will incorporate wildlife underpasses (e.g., culverts) to reduce population fragmentation</p>	<p>FERC license Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise.</p> <p>Article 414 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Wildlife Protection Plan that includes fencing.</p> <p>No new roads are planned in TCA's</p> <p>Fencing The plan included provisions to: (1) close, temporarily fence, or cover pipeline trenches and</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants) and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive</p>

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		<p>other open excavation pit areas; (2) construct and monitor security or exclusion fencing around the project reservoirs, collection substation, and desalination ponds; (3) a provision to conduct inspections of any open trenches and pits at first light, midday, and at the end of each day during project construction to ensure animal safety; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p>	<p>management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-4:	<p>In areas where protocol and clearance surveys are required (see Appendix D), prior to construction or commencement of any long-term activity that is likely to adversely affect desert tortoises, desert tortoise exclusion fencing shall be installed around the perimeter of the activity footprint (see Glossary of Terms) in accordance with the Desert Tortoise Field Manual (USFWS 2009) or most up-to-date USFWS protocol. Additionally, short-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing will be installed around short-term construction and/or activity areas (e.g., staging areas, storage yards, excavations, and linear facilities), as appropriate, per the Desert Tortoise Field Manual (USFWS 2009) or most up-to-date USFWS protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption from desert tortoise protocol survey requirements can be obtained from BLM, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as applicable, on a case-by-case basis if a designated biologist determines the activity site does not contain the elements of desert tortoise habitat, is unviable for occupancy, or if baseline studies inferred absence during the current or previous active season. Construction of desert tortoise exclusion fences will occur during the time of year when tortoise are less active in order to minimize impacts and to accommodate subsequent desert tortoise surveys. Any exemption or modification of desert tortoise exclusion fencing requirements will be based on the specifics of the activity and the site-specific population and habitat parameters. Sites with low population density and disturbed, fragmented, or poor habitat are likely to be candidates for fencing requirement exemptions or modifications. Substitute measures, such as on-site biological monitors in the place of the fencing requirement, may be required, as appropriate. After an area is fenced, and until desert tortoises are removed, the designated biologist is responsible for ensuring that desert tortoises are not being exposed to extreme temperatures or predators as a result of their pacing the fence. Remedies may include the use of shelter sites placed along the fence, immediate translocation, removal to a secure holding area, or other means determined by the BLM, USFWS, and CDFW, as applicable. Modification or elimination of the above requirement may also be approved if the activity design will allow retention of desert tortoise habitat within the footprint. If such a modification is approved, modified protective measures may be required to minimize impacts to desert tortoises that may reside within the activity area. Immediately prior to desert tortoise exclusion fence construction, a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will conduct a clearance survey of the fence alignment to clear desert tortoises from the proposed fence line's path. 	<p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include the provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The approved Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation and Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project-related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat.</p> <p>Article 414 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Wildlife Protection Plan that includes fencing. The protection plan for wildlife protection has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>Fencing The plan included provisions to: (1) close, temporarily fence, or cover pipeline trenches and other open excavation pit areas; (2) construct and monitor security or exclusion fencing around the project reservoirs, collection substation, and desalination ponds; (3) a provision to conduct inspections of any open trenches and pits at first light, midday, and at the end of each day during project construction to ensure animal safety; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>Tortoise fencing will be installed in accordance with Conservation Measure 9 of the BO, and will meet the requirements of the USFWS guidelines</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All desert tortoise exclusion fencing will incorporate desert tortoise proof gates or other approved barriers to prevent access of desert tortoises to work sites through access road entry points. Following installation, long-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing will be inspected for damage quarterly and within 48 hours of a surface flow of water due to a rain event that may damage the fencing. All damage to long-term or short-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing will be immediately blocked to prevent desert tortoise access and repaired within 72 hours. 	<p>for fencing:</p> <p>Details of the desert tortoise exclusion fence and its installation are provided in the approved translocation plan. As described in that plan, fencing will be built in accordance with USFWS guidelines. All fence construction will be monitored by the designated staff to ensure that no tortoises are harmed. Following installation, the fencing will be inspected monthly and after all major rainfall events for the life of the project license. ECE will repair any damage to the fencing immediately. If immediate repair is not possible, ECE will monitor the damaged area continuously until repairs are made. Parking and storage will occur within disturbed or fenced areas.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-IFS-5:	<p>Following the clearance surveys (see Glossary of Terms) within sites that are fenced with long-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will monitor initial clearing and grading activities to ensure that desert tortoises missed during the initial clearance survey are moved from harm's way.</p> <p>A designated biologist will inspect construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures: (a) with a diameter greater than 3 inches, (b) stored for one or more nights, (c) less than 8 inches aboveground and (d) within desert tortoise habitat (such as, outside the long-term fenced area), before the materials are moved, buried, or capped.</p> <p>As an alternative, such materials shall be capped before storing outside the fenced area or placing on pipe racks. Pipes stored within the long-term fenced area after completing desert tortoise clearance surveys will not require inspection.</p>	<p>FERC license Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Clearance and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include the provisions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's BO for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The approved Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation and Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project-related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat.</p> <p>Article 414 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Wildlife Protection Plan that includes fencing. The protection plan for wildlife has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>Fencing The plan included provisions to: (1) close, temporarily fence, or cover pipeline trenches and other open excavation pit areas; (2) construct and monitor security or exclusion fencing around the</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
		<p>project reservoirs, collection substation, and desalination ponds; (3) a provision to conduct inspections of any open trenches and pits at first light, midday, and at the end of each day during project construction to ensure animal safety; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>Tortoise fencing will be installed in accordance with Conservation Measure 9 of the BO, and will meet the requirements of the USFWS guidelines for fencing:</p> <p>Details of the desert tortoise exclusion fence and its installation are provided in the approved translocation plan. As described in that plan, fencing will be built in accordance with USFWS guidelines. All fence construction will be monitored by the designated staff to ensure that no tortoises are harmed. Following installation, the fencing will be inspected monthly and after all major rainfall events for the life of the project license. ECE will repair any damage to the fencing immediately. If immediate repair is not possible, ECE will monitor the damaged area continuously until repairs are made. Parking and storage will occur within disturbed or fenced areas.</p> <p>Article 418 requires ECE to develop a Worker Environmental Awareness Program that will require all construction workers, and especially night-time workers, to cap all pipes > 4 inches in diameter that have not been installed every evening or when not in use to prevent animals from accessing the pipes, or be inspected by a BM prior to their being moved. The Plan was filed and approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p>	
LUPA-BIO-IFS-8:	Inspect the ground under the vehicle for the presence of desert tortoise any time a vehicle or construction equipment is parked in desert tortoise habitat outside of areas fenced with desert tortoise exclusion fencing. If a desert tortoise is seen, it may move on its own. If it does not move within 15 minutes, a designated biologist may remove and relocate the animal to a safe location.	The Worker Environmental Awareness Program will include information for all construction workers, and especially night-time workers that will educate them sufficiently on desert tortoise protection measures. See LUPA-BIO-5.	<p>Protection measures for wildlife are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
			<p>Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-9:	Vehicular traffic will not exceed 15 miles per hour within the areas not cleared by protocol level surveys where desert tortoise may be impacted.	Article 418 requires ECE to develop a Worker Environmental Awareness Program that will require all construction workers, and especially night-time workers to observe speed limits on and off the Project as a maximum of 25 mph on to protect tortoises (BO USFWS 2012). The Plan was filed and approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.	BLM's ROW, if issued, will include a requirement for ECE to incorporate this CMA.
LUPA-BIO-IFS-12: Burrowing Owl	If burrowing owls are present, a designated biologist (<i>see Glossary of Terms</i>) will conduct appropriate activity-specific biological monitoring (<i>see Glossary of Terms</i>) to ensure avoidance of occupied burrows and establishment of the 656 feet (200 meter) setback to sufficiently minimize disturbance during the nesting period on all activity sites, when practical.	Article 413 requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan that provides measures to protect burrowing owls. If an active burrowing owl nest is detected within the Project disturbance area or 500 foot survey buffer area during pre-construction surveys, a minimum 250-foot buffer will be established around the active nest until the Lead Biologist or a Qualified Biologist can verify that the young have fledged and are capable of independent survival. If construction would occur within 500 feet of the active nest, the Lead Biologist or a Qualified Biologist will ensure that the nest is monitored during construction to observe if the construction activities disturb the birds, and make recommendations to avoid or minimize such disturbance.	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-13:	If burrows cannot be avoided on-site, passive burrow exclusion by a designated biologist (<i>see Glossary of Terms</i>) through the use of one-way doors will occur according to the specifications in Appendix D, or the most up-to-date agency BLM or CDFW specifications. Before exclusion, there must be verification that burrows are empty as specified in Appendix H, or the most up-to-date BLM or CDFW protocols. Confirmation that the burrow is not currently supporting nesting or fledgling activities is required prior to any burrow exclusions or excavations.	Article 413 requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan that provides measures to protect burrowing owls.	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
			<p>Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-14:	Activity -specific active translocation of burrowing owls may be considered, in coordination with CDFW.	Article 413 requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan that provides measures to relocate burrowing owls in the event that burrowing owls are found within the Project disturbance area during preconstruction surveys.	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-25:	Cumulative loss of foraging habitat within a 1- to 4-mile radius around active or alternative eagle nests (as identified or defined in the most recent USFWS guidance and/or policy) will be limited to less than 20%. See CONS-BIO-IFS-5 for the requirement in Conservation Lands.	Project does not entail the loss of foraging habitat for eagles.	Project complies with this CMA
LUPA-BIO-IFS-26:	For activities that impact golden eagles, applicants will conduct a risk assessment per the applicable USFWS guidance (e.g. the USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance) using best available information as well as the data collected in the pre-project golden eagle surveys.	The Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to ensure accurate buffers and setbacks for nesting birds, nesting raptors and burrowing owls are established prior to construction. Based on pre-construction survey results, potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM,</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
			<p>and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-27:	<p>If a permit for golden eagle take is determined to be necessary, an application will be submitted to the USFWS in order to pursue a take permit.</p>	<p>The Avian Protection Plan outlines measures to ensure accurate buffers and setbacks for nesting birds, nesting raptors and burrowing owls are established prior to construction. Based on pre-construction survey results, potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.</p>	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-28:	<p>In order to evaluate the potential risk to golden eagles, the following activities are required to conduct 2 years of pre-project golden eagle surveys in accordance with USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind projects and solar projects involving a power tower • Other activities which the BLM, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, determine take of golden eagle is reasonably foreseeable or there is a potential for take of golden eagle 	<p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan. The APP outlines methods for pre-construction nest surveys for raptors prior to any activities. Based on pre-construction survey results, the APP will potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.</p>	<p>Protection measures for avian species, including a requirement for one season of surveys, are specified in the FERC license-required resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
			The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-BIO-IFS-30:	For activities where ongoing take of golden eagles is anticipated, develop advanced conservation practices per USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance.	Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan. The Plan outlines methods for pre-construction nest surveys for raptors prior to any activities. Based on pre-construction survey results, potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-31:	As determined necessary by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, for activities/projects that are likely to impact golden eagles implement site-specific golden eagle mortality monitoring in support of the pre-construction, pre-activity risk assessment surveys.	Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan. The Plan outlines methods for pre-construction surveys for raptors prior to any activities. Based on pre-construction survey results, potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.	<p>Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-BIO-IFS-32: Swainson's Hawk	Avoid use of rodenticides and insecticides within 5 miles of active Swainson's hawk nest.	Article 410 of the FERC license requires a revised Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan. The plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on February 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the plan on	Protection measures for avian species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion									
		<p>November 19, 2015. The revised plan listed herbicides for use on the project site in accordance with Ecological Risk Assessments (ERAs) from both BLM and U.S. Forest Service, risks to wildlife (terrestrial). According to the Vegetation Treatment PEIS, field studies suggest that appropriate herbicide use is not likely to have significant direct toxicological effects on wildlife. Based on the analysis in the Vegetation Treatment PEIS (pgs. 4-118 through 4-123) and the Vegetation Treatment Biological Assessment (pgs. 2-7 through 2-22), ECE would use the following: Triclopyr – Low to “Moderate” risk from direct spray for most wildlife. “No” to “Moderate” risk from consumption of contaminated vegetation or prey. Glyphosate – “No” to “Moderate” risk from direct spray; “No” to “Moderate” risk from consumption of contaminated vegetation or prey.</p>	<p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>									
LUPA-BIO-IFS-33: Desert Bighorn Sheep	Access to, and use of, designated water sources will not be impeded by activities in designated and new utility corridors.	No impact to existing water sources	The project complies with this CMA									
LUPA-BIO-COMP-1: Compensation	<p>Impacts to biological resources, identified and analyzed in the activity specific environmental document, from activities in the LUPA Decision Area will be compensated using the standard biological resources compensation ratio, except for the biological resources and specific geographic locations listed as compensation ratio exceptions, specifics in CMAs LUPA-BIO-COMP-2 through -4, and previously listed CMAs. Compensation acreage requirements may be fulfilled through non-acquisition (i.e., restoration and enhancement), land acquisition (i.e., preserve), or a combination of these options, depending on the activity specifics and BLM approval/authorization.</p> <p>Compensation for the impacts to desert tortoise critical habitat will be in the same critical habitat unit as the impact (see Table 18). Compensation for impacts to desert tortoise will be in the same recovery unit as the impact.</p> <p>Refer to CMA LUPA-COMP-1 and 2 for the timing requirements for initiation or completion of compensation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 18 Compensation Ratios for the Impacts of Activities in the DRECP LUPA Decision Area</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="770 1582 1622 1808"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="770 1582 935 1695">Standard</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="935 1582 1622 1695">Biological Resource Standard Compensation Ratio Exceptions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="770 1695 935 1735">1:1</td> <td data-bbox="935 1695 1370 1735">Desert tortoise designated critical</td> <td data-bbox="1370 1695 1622 1735">5:1 in same CH unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="770 1735 935 1808"></td> <td data-bbox="935 1735 1370 1808">Mohave ground squirrel: Key population centers</td> <td data-bbox="1370 1735 1622 1808">2:1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Standard	Biological Resource Standard Compensation Ratio Exceptions		1:1	Desert tortoise designated critical	5:1 in same CH unit		Mohave ground squirrel: Key population centers	2:1	<p>Articles 416 requires ECE to develop a Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan. The Plan will include the provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project- related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat. Compensation acreage calculated at 5:1 for critical habitat and 1:1 for standard.</p> <p>Article 409 of the FERC license requires ECE to revise its Revegetation Plan at least 90 days prior to construction. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants) and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
Standard	Biological Resource Standard Compensation Ratio Exceptions											
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	Mohave ground squirrel: Key population centers	2:1										

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion						
	<table border="1" data-bbox="780 278 1625 439"> <tr> <td data-bbox="780 278 1370 350">Flat-tailed horned lizard: FTHL</td> <td data-bbox="1370 278 1625 350">RMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="780 350 1370 395">Wetlands</td> <td data-bbox="1370 350 1625 395">2:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="780 395 1370 439">Desert riparian woodland vegetation</td> <td data-bbox="1370 395 1625 439">5:1</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="764 439 1526 471">RMS = Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Rangeland Management Strategy</p>	Flat-tailed horned lizard: FTHL	RMS	Wetlands	2:1	Desert riparian woodland vegetation	5:1	reports on the progress of revegetation. Any impacts to riparian habitat will be temporary	
Flat-tailed horned lizard: FTHL	RMS								
Wetlands	2:1								
Desert riparian woodland vegetation	5:1								
LUPA-BIO-COMP-2: Birds and Bats	<p data-bbox="764 479 1721 883">The compensation for the mortality impacts to bird and bat Focus and BLM Special-Status Species from activities would be determined based on monitoring of bird and bat mortality and a fee re-assessed every 5 years to fund compensatory mitigation. Initial compensation fee for bird and bat mortality impacts would be based on pre-project monitoring of bird use and estimated bird and bat species mortality from the activity. The approach to calculating the operational bird and bat compensation is based on the total replacement cost for a given resource, a Resource Equivalency Analysis. This involves measuring the relative loss to a population (debt) resulting from an activity and the productivity gain (credit) to a population from the implementation of compensatory mitigation actions. The measurement of these debts and gains (using the same “bird years” metric as described in Draft DRECP and EIR/EIS AppendixD) is used to estimate the necessary compensation fee.</p> <p data-bbox="764 923 1721 1191">Each activity, as determined appropriate by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as applicable, will include a monitoring strategy to provide activity-specific information on mortality effects on birds and bats in order to determine the amount and type of compensation required to offset the effects of the activity, as described above and in detail in Appendix D. Compensation may also be satisfied by non-restoration actions that reduce mortality risks to birds and bats (e.g., increased predator control and protection of roosting sites from human disturbance). Compensation will be consistent with the most up to date DOI mitigation policy.</p>	<p data-bbox="1752 479 2334 814">The Avian Protection Plan required by FERC license Article 413 outlines methods for monitoring bird mortality within the project area. ECE will survey the corridor for avian mortalities during the construction period and then annually for the first 5 years of Project operation and then every 5 years thereafter. ECE will report all avian mortalities caused by the 500 kV transmission line to USFWS through the online USFWS Bird Fatality/Injury Reporting Program.</p> <p data-bbox="1752 854 2334 1016">The Wildlife Protection Plan (Article 414) included provisions for conducting summer and winter baseline bat surveys to determine the existence, location, and condition of bat roosts, and to identify foraging habitat in the project area.</p> <p data-bbox="1752 1056 2334 1522">The plan also included, at a minimum: (1) methodologies for the summer and winter baseline surveys prior to the start of project construction; (2) measures to protect onsite bat roosting habitat; (3) measures for onsite replacement of roosting habitat removed by project development; (4) success criteria for the replacement roosting habitat; (5) provisions for conducting annual summer and winter bat surveys in the project area in years 1–5, 7, and 10, following initiation of reservoir filling; and (6) a schedule for implementing the plan and filing reports with the Commission on the results of the surveys.</p>	<p data-bbox="2365 479 2924 713">Protection measures for avian and bat species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p data-bbox="2365 753 2924 1056">A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p data-bbox="2365 1096 2924 1217">The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP, but do not require compensation in the form of a fee for bird and bat mortality.</p>						
LUPA-BIO-COMP-3: Golden eagle	Activities, BLM and third-party initiated, will provide specific golden eagle compensation in accordance with the most up to date BLM’s policies, and USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance.	Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan. The Plan outlines methods for pre-construction surveys for raptors prior to any activities. Based on pre-construction survey results, potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the	Protection measures for avian are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016. ECE will contribute to golden eagle conservation through sharing of data collected during monitoring activities.						

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
		<p>presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.</p>	<p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP, but does not include compensation in the form of fees for golden eagles.</p>
LUPA-BIO-COMP-4: Golden eagle	Third-party applicant/activity proponents are required to contribute to a DRECP-wide golden eagle monitoring program if the activity/projects(s) has been determined, through the environmental analysis, to likely impact golden eagles.	<p>Article 413 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan. The Plan outlines methods for pre-construction surveys for raptors prior to any activities. Based on pre-construction survey results, potentially implement up to a 0.5-mile construction buffer around all active golden eagle or prairie falcon nests, depending on the Category of Activity and the presence of topographic buffers. This protected area surrounding the nest may be adjusted by the Lead Biologist in consultation with BLM, CDFW, and USFWS.</p>	<p>Protection measures for avian are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 17, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>This measure was written for wind and solar projects. This Project does not have a similar impact on golden eagles. However, the Project includes golden eagle monitoring in the Project are, which will be a contribution to the overall DRECP-wide golden eagle monitoring program.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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LUPA-BIO-PLANT-3:	Impacts to suitable habitat for plant Focus and BLM Special-Status Species Species plant species should be avoided to the extent feasible and is are limited [capped] to a maximum of 1% of their suitable habitat throughout the entire in the LUPA Decision Area. The baseline condition for measuring suitable habitat is the DRECP modeled suitable habitat for these species utilized in the EIS analysis (2014 and 2015), or the most recent suitable habitat modeling.	<p>The Special-Status Plants Plan (Article 412) describes measures to ensure protection of special-status plants to include establishing Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) prior to the start of any ground- or vegetation-disturbing activities. A qualified Project biologist shall establish ESAs to protect special-status plants that occur outside of the Project disturbance areas and within 100 feet of Project disturbance areas.</p> <p>Where avoidance is infeasible, woody or succulent plants of CNPS Ranks 1 and 2, and any listed woody or succulent species, will be salvaged if salvage and transplanting has been historically successful for the species.</p> <p>For all special-status species, where Project construction would affect greater than 25% of the local (Chuckwalla Valley) population, two methods of salvage would be employed. Survival of transplanted and seeded special-status species will be monitored.</p>	<p>The project has been sited to be located in already disturbed lands to the extent possible. Avoiding all special status plants may not be feasible. However, the FERC license includes requirements for a Special-Status Plants Plan includes measures to monitor and protect plants and will meet the overall goal of LUPA-BIO-PLANT-3.</p> <p>The Special-Status Plants Protection Plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, filed with FERC on February 18, 2015, and approved by FERC May 16, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of Eagle Crest staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-AIR-1:	<p>All activities must meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards (Section 109) • State Implementation Plans (Section 110) • Control of Pollution from Federal Facilities (Section 118) including non-point source • Prevention of Significant Deterioration, including visibility impacts to mandatory Federal Class I Areas (Section 160 et seq.) • Conformity Analyses and Determinations (Section 176[c]) • Apply best management practices on a case by case basis • Applicable local Air Quality Management Jurisdictions (e.g., 403 SCAQMD) 	Article 423 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing a record of baseline (pre-construction) air quality in the project area and monitoring of air quality during project construction; (2) a provision to identify acceptable thresholds or air quality standards to be met during project construction; (3) a provision to adjust construction activities in the event monitoring results indicate the project exceeds established air quality standards are occurring; and (4) an implementation schedule	<p>Protection measures for air quality are included in the FERC license-required Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-AIR-2:	Because project authorizations are a federal undertaking, air quality standards for fugitive dust may not exceed local standards and requirements.	Certain measures in the erosion and sediment control plan required by Article 302 will help to minimize dust levels during project construction. In addition, Article 423 requires an air quality monitoring and protection plan, which will include the establishment of air quality standards to be	Protection measures for air quality are included in the FERC license-required Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on

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		<p>met during construction, and an adaptive management approach to comply with the established standards.</p> <p>State and local air quality standards are required by law to be at least as stringent as the Federal regulations. We will meet all required standards.</p>	<p>December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan April 18, 2016,</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-AIR-3:	<p>Where impacts to air quality may be significant under NEPA, requiring analysis through an Environmental Impact Statement, require documentation for activities to include a detailed discussion and analysis of Ambient Air Quality conditions (baseline or existing), National Ambient Air Quality Standards, criteria pollutant nonattainment areas, and potential air quality impacts of the proposed project (including cumulative and indirect impacts and greenhouse gas emissions). This content is necessary to disclose the potential impacts from temporary or cumulative degradation of air quality. The discussion will include a description and estimate of air emissions from potential construction and maintenance activities, and proposed mitigation measures to minimize net PM10 and PM2.5 emissions. The documentation will specify the emission sources by pollutant from mobile sources, stationary sources, and ground disturbance. A Construction Emissions Mitigation Plan will be developed.</p>	<p>Article 423 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing a record of baseline (pre-construction) air quality in the project area and monitoring of air quality during project construction; (2) a provision to identify acceptable thresholds or air quality standards to be met during project construction; (3) a provision to adjust construction activities in the event monitoring results indicate the project exceeds established air quality standards are occurring; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The FERC EIS addressed air quality impacts.</p>	<p>Protection measures for air quality are included in the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan April 18, 2016</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-AIR-4:	<p>Because fugitive dust is the number one source of PM10 and PM2.5 pollution in the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts, fugitive dust impacts to air quality must be analyzed for all activities/projects requiring an Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NEPA air quality analysis may include modelling of the sources of PM10 and PM2.5 that occur prior to construction and/or ground disturbance from the activity/project, and show the timing, duration and transport of emissions off site. When utilized, the modeling will also identify how the generation and movement of PM10 and PM2.5 will change during and after construction and/or ground disturbance of the activity/project under all activity/project specific NEPA alternatives. The BLM air resource specialist and Authorizing Officer will determine if modelling is required as part of the NEPA analysis based on estimated types and amounts of emissions. 	<p>Article 423 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing a record of baseline (pre-construction) air quality in the project area and monitoring of air quality during project construction; (2) a provision to identify acceptable thresholds or air quality standards to be met during project construction; (3) a provision to adjust construction activities in the event monitoring results indicate the project exceeds established air quality standards are occurring; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>A Fugitive Dust Control Plan will be developed following final design of the Project and prior to commencing construction. The Plan will implement the air quality mitigation measures for fugitive dust (Mitigation AQ-1 through AQ-5) included in the FERC License Application. The Fugitive Dust Control Plan will follow the SCAQMD Rule 403 and 403.1 Implementation Handbooks, as applicable for Large Operations. The Fugitive Dust</p>	<p>Protection measures for air quality are included in the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan April 18, 2016,</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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		Control Plan will be submitted to the SCAQMD with Form 403 N (Large Operation Notification) for review and comment. Achieving a 75 percent overall control efficiency for fugitive dust from soil disturbance, wind erosion of stockpiles, traffic on unpaved surfaces, blasting, and demolition emissions based on implementation of the proposed mitigation techniques will be a key mitigation element of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan.	
LUPA-AIR-5:	A fugitive Dust Control Plan will be developed for all projects where the NEPA analysis shows an impact on air quality from fugitive dust.	<p>Article 423 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop an Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing a record of baseline (pre-construction) air quality in the project area and monitoring of air quality during project construction; (2) a provision to identify acceptable thresholds or air quality standards to be met during project construction; (3) a provision to adjust construction activities in the event monitoring results indicate the project exceeds established air quality standards are occurring; and (4) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>A Fugitive Dust Control Plan will be developed following final design of the Project and prior to commencing construction. The Plan will implement the air quality mitigation measures for fugitive dust (Mitigation AQ-1 through AQ-5) included in the FERC License Application. The Fugitive Dust Control Plan will follow the SCAQMD Rule 403 and 403.1 Implementation Handbooks, as applicable for Large Operations. The Fugitive Dust Control Plan will be submitted to the SCAQMD with Form 403 N (Large Operation Notification) for review and comment. Achieving a 75 percent overall control efficiency for fugitive dust from soil disturbance, wind erosion of stockpiles, traffic on unpaved surfaces, blasting, and demolition emissions based on implementation of the proposed mitigation techniques will be a key mitigation element of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan.</p> <p>Certain measures in the erosion and sediment</p>	<p>Protection measures for air quality are included in the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Air Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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		control plan required by Article 302 will help to minimize dust levels during project construction. In addition, Article 423 requires an air quality monitoring and protection plan, which will include the establishment of air quality standards to be met during construction, and an adaptive management approach to comply with the established standards.	
LUPA-COMP-1	For third party actions, compensation activities must be initiated or completed within 12 months from the time the resource impact occurs (e.g. ground disturbance, habitat removal, route obliteration, etc. for construction activities; wildlife mortality, visual impacts, etc. due to operations).	The BO for the Project, Conservation Measure 21, specifies the timing for the implementation of compensation activities	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-CUL-2:	Using relevant archaeological and environmental data, identify priority geographic areas for new field inventory, based upon a probability for unrecorded significant resources and other considerations.	The HPMP as required of Article 425 of the FERC license, outlines procedures for managing existing, new and unanticipated discoveries.	Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and HPMP was approved by FERC on March 4, 2011. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-CUL-3:	Identify places of traditional cultural and religious importance to federally recognized tribes and maintain access to these locations for traditional use.	FERC license Article 425 requires ECE to implement the PA and HPMP. FERC and BLM completed required Tribal consultation. No places of cultural or religious importance have been identified.	Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and HPMP was filed with FERC on March 4, 2011. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-CUL-4:	Design activities to minimize impacts on cultural resources including places of traditional cultural and religious importance to federally recognized tribes.	FERC license Article 425 requires ECE to implement the PA and HPMP. FERC and BLM completed required Tribal consultation. No TCP's have been identified.	Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and HPMP was approved by FERC on March 4, 2011. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-CUL-5:	Develop interpretive material to correspond with recreational uses to educate the public about protecting cultural resources and avoiding disturbance of archaeological sites.	The project has little or no potential for recreation, because access to the project reservoirs will be restricted and the linear transmission line and pipeline corridors are not conducive to recreation. Article 425 requires ECE to implement the PA and HPMP.	Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and HPMP was filed with FERC on March 4, 2011. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-CUL-9:	Promote DRECP desert vegetation communities by avoiding them where possible, then use required compensatory mitigation, off-site mitigation, and other means to ensure Native American vegetation collection areas and practices are maintained.	Article 409 of the FERC license requires ECE to revise its Revegetation Plan at least 90 days prior to construction. The revised plan shall include the following additional items: (1) identification of the total acres of proposed disturbance as identified in	Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and HPMP was approved by FERC on March 4, 2011.

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		<p>the final construction plans filed pursuant to Article 302; (2) stipulation that any hay, straw, or topsoil brought to the site be certified weed-free; (3) criteria for measuring success of revegetation efforts; (4) provisions for monthly irrigation of transplants for a 2-year period; (5) a schedule for implementing the plan; and (6) a schedule for filing reports on the progress of revegetation.</p> <p>The BO requires compensatory habitat mitigation.</p> <p>No native plant use by Native Americans were identified during the Tribal consultation process.</p>	<p>Compensatory mitigation lands will be acquired as specified in the BO for the desert tortoise. Disturbed areas will be revegetated as described in the Revegetation Plan.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements appear to satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-1:	<p>Stipulations or conditions of approval for any activity will be imposed that provide appropriate protective measures to protect the quantity and quality of all water resources (including ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial water bodies) and any associated riparian habitat (see biological CMAs for specific riparian habitat CMAs). The water resources to which this CMA applies will be identified through the activity-specific NEPA analysis.</p>	<p>FERC license Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next 7 years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project's reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license. See also response to LUPA Bio-9.</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the FERC license-required managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and after addressing the comments filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>Participating agencies (likely to be SWB, BLM, NPS and MWD) will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-2:	<p>Buffer zones, setbacks, and activity limitations specifically for soil and water (ground and surface) resources, will be determined on an activity/ site-specific basis through the environmental review process, and will be consistent with the soil and water resources goals and objectives to protect these resources. Specific requirements, such as buffer zones and setbacks, may be based, in part, on the results of the Water Supply Assessment defined below. In general, placement of long-term facilities within buffers or protected zones for soil and water resources is discouraged, but may be permitted if soil and water resource management objectives can be maintained.</p>	<p>Article 422 requires ECE to develop a water and soil pollution prevention plan. The plan includes measures to ensure the safe delivery, storage, and use of various construction materials, oils, fuels, and chemicals consistent with all relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) a provision for implementing spill prevention control measures to contain and clean up spills and prevent material discharges outside of the construction area; (2) a provision for implementing solid waste management and hazardous waste management measures to minimize stormwater</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was reviewed by Riverside County, The SWB, and the Regional Water Board, and approved by FERC on August 3, 2016.</p>

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		<p>contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges; (3) measures describing the handling and storage of non-hazardous wastes; (4) measures describing the handling, marking, storage and disposal of hazardous waste; (5) Sanitary and septic waste management measures consistent with state and local regulations and ordinances; and (6) an implementation schedule.</p>	<p>Participating agencies (assumed to be SWB, BLM, NPS and MWD) will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-5:	<p>Exceptions to any of the specific soil and water stipulations contained in this section, as well as those listed below under the subheadings “Soil Resources,” “Surface Water,” and “Groundwater Resources,” may be granted by the authorized officer if the applicant submits a plan, or, for BLM-initiated actions, the BLM provides documentation, that demonstrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impacts are minimal (e.g., no predicted aquifer drawdown beyond existing annual variability in basins where cumulative groundwater use is not above perennial yield and water tables are not currently trending downward) or can be adequately mitigated. 	<p>Article 401 requires ECE to investigate both aquifer confinement and project effects on storativity. Depending on the results of this investigation, the final design of the long-term groundwater monitoring network and the maximum allowable drawdown in the monitoring wells (required by Article 403) may be modified to ensure that the project does not lower the groundwater surface to an elevation below the top of a confined aquifer. Article 402 requires, an evaluation and testing of the acid producing potential of remnant ore bodies.</p> <p>Article 403 requires a plan, in consultation with the State Water Board, to establish a network of water level monitoring wells and sets the maximum allowable change for each well. If the project’s water withdrawals cause the water level to decline by more than the maximum allowable change, the article requires ECE to reduce pumping. The article also requires the licensee to establish the maximum allowable change to the ground water table at well MW-111, or an appropriate alternative at a nearby site. Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project’s reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license.</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP</p>

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		Article 406 requires ECE to operate the reverse osmosis desalination facility to maintain the reservoir at the same water quality as the source groundwater. In addition, Articles 404, 405, and 406 reserve the Commission authority to direct ECE to modify project structures or operations, or conduct other appropriate actions if groundwater quality and groundwater level monitoring indicates that such actions are necessary to protect groundwater quality and land uses within the project area.	
LUPA-SW-6:	In addition to the applicable required governmental safeguards, third party activities will implement up-to-date standard industry construction practices to prevent toxic substances from leaching into the soil.	Article 422 requires ECE to develop a water and soil pollution prevention plan. The plan includes measures to ensure the safe delivery, storage, and use of various construction materials, oils, fuels, and chemicals consistent with all relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) a provision for implementing spill prevention control measures to contain and clean up spills and prevent material discharges outside of the construction area; (2) a provision for implementing solid waste management and hazardous waste management measures to minimize stormwater contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges; (3) measures describing the handling and storage of non-hazardous wastes; (4) measures describing the handling, marking, storage and disposal of hazardous waste; (5) Sanitary and septic waste management measures consistent with state and local regulations and ordinances; and (6) an implementation schedule.	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was reviewed by Riverside County, The SWB, and the Regional Water Board, and filed with FERC on 6/15/15.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-7:	Prepare an emergency response plan, approved by the BLM contaminant remediation specialist that ensures rapid response in the event of spills of toxic substances over soils.	FERC license Article 422 requires ECE to develop a water and soil pollution prevention plan. The plan includes measures to ensure the safe delivery, storage, and use of various construction materials, oils, fuels, and chemicals consistent with all relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances.	<p>The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was reviewed by Riverside County, The SWB, and the Regional Water Board, and approved by FERC on August 3, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-8:	As determined necessary on an activity specific basis, prepare a site plan specific to major soil types present (≥5% of footprint or laydown surfaces) in Wind Erodibility Groups 1 and 2 and in Hydrology Soil Class D as defined by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service to minimize water and air erosion from disturbed soils on activity sites.	FERC license Article 302 requires ECE to prepare a soil erosion and sedimentation control plan. The plan includes 1) preserve vegetation where feasible and to protect nearby existing vegetation that is not required to be disturbed or removed, by use of temporary fencing or other measures; (2)	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.

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		<p>minimize the exposure of disturbed soil to wind and water erosion; (3) slope roadways and excavations away from washes, and clear loose soils and pre-existing sediments in areas where haul roads will cross surface washes; (4) install riprap at the washes; water; (5) build small earthen embankments within washes to slow or divert surface (6) install silt fences in work areas near a wash to prevent sediment from entering the wash during rain storms; (7) limit earth moving activity on windy days; (8) apply water to disturbed soil areas of the project site to ensure excessive runoff does not occur and to control wind erosion and dust; (9) implement complementary sediment controls to intercept and filter out soil particles mobilized by surface runoff; out); (10) limit the tracking of soils to paved surfaces by construction vehicles (track-out); (11) stabilize graded surfaces; and (12) limit surface area disturbance to 15 acres per day.</p>	
LUPA-SW-11:	Where possible, side casting shall be avoided where road construction requires cut-and-fill procedures.	<p>Article 421 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.</p>	<p>Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-18:	Water extracted or consumptively used for the construction, operation, maintenance, or remediation of the project shall be solely for the beneficial use of the project or its associated mitigation and remediation measures, as specified in approved plans and permits.	<p>Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the</p>

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		changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project's reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license.	Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016. Water will be used solely for the beneficial use of the Project. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-SW-20:	After application of applicable avoidance and minimization measures, all remaining unavoidable residual impacts to surface waters from the proposed activity shall be mitigated to ensure no net loss of function and value, as determined by the BLM.	Article 406 requires ECE to operate the reverse osmosis desalination facility to maintain the reservoir at the same water quality as the source groundwater. See also response to LUPA-Bio-9. Article 422 requires a Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure the safe delivery, storage, and use of various construction materials, oils, fuels, and chemicals consistent with all relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. The Water and Soil Pollution Prevention Plan was completed after consultation with Riverside County, the Colorado River Regional Board Executive Officer, and the SWRCB.	Protection measures for surface water have been incorporated into the FERC license requirements. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-SW-21:	Consideration shall be given to design alternatives that maintain the existing hydrology of the site or redirect excess flows created by hardscapes and reduced permeability from surface waters to areas where they will dissipate by percolation into the landscape.	Article 309 of the FERC license requires an Inflow Design Flood and Hazard Classification Study. The study was performed according to Chapter 2 of the Commission's Engineering Guidelines. The study included: (1) an incremental hazard evaluation to determine the effects on downstream structures in the event of a dam failure; (2) a recommendation for the project's hazard potential classification; and (3) an assessment of the adequacy of the project's spillway capacity.	Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-SW-22:	All hydrologic alterations shall be avoided that could reduce water quality or quantity for all applicable beneficial uses associated with the hydrologic unit in the project area, or specific mitigation measures shall be implemented that will minimize unavoidable water quality or quantity impacts, as determined by BLM in coordination with USFWS, CDFW, and other agencies, as appropriate. These beneficial uses may include municipal, domestic, or agricultural water supply; groundwater recharge; surface water replenishment; recreation; water quality enhancement; flood peak attenuation or flood water storage; and wildlife habitat.	Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project's reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license.	Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.

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LUPA-SW-24:	<p>A Groundwater Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and Mitigation Action Plan shall be prepared to verify the Water Supply Assessment and adaptively manage water use as part of project operations. This plan shall be approved by BLM, in coordination with USFWS, CDFW, and other agencies as appropriate, prior to the development, extraction, injection, or consumptive use of any water resource. The quality and quantity of all surface water and groundwater used for the project shall be monitored and reported using this plan. Groundwater monitoring includes measuring the effects of groundwater extraction on groundwater surface elevations, groundwater flow paths, changes to groundwater-dependent vegetation, and of aquifer recovery after project decommissioning. Surface water monitoring, if applicable, shall monitor changes in the flows, water volumes, channel characteristics, and water quality. Monitoring frequency and geographic scope and reporting frequency shall be decided on a site- specific basis and in coordination with the appropriate agencies that manage the water and land resources of the region. The geographic scope will include at the very least, all basins/sub-basins that potentially receive inflow from the basin where the proposed project may be sited, and all basins/sub-basins that may potentially contribute inflow to the basin where the proposed project is located. The plan shall also detail any mitigation measures that may be required as a result of the project. This plan and all monitoring results shall be made available to BLM. BLM will make the plan and results available to USFWS, CDFW, and other applicable agencies.</p>	<p>Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project’s reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license. See also response to LUPA-BIO-9.</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP</p>
LUPA-SW-25:	<p>Where groundwater extraction, in conjunction with other cumulative impacts in the basin, has potential to exceed the basin’s perennial yield or to impact water resources, one or more “trigger points,” or specified groundwater elevations in specific wells or surface water bodies, shall be established by BLM. If the groundwater elevation at the designated monitoring wells falls below the trigger point(s)(or exceeds the trigger pumping rate), additional mitigation measures, potentially including cessation of pumping, would be imposed.</p>	<p>Article 401 requires ECE to investigate both aquifer confinement and project effects on storativity. Depending on the results of this investigation, the final design of the long-term groundwater monitoring network and the maximum allowable drawdown in the monitoring wells (required by Article 403) may be modified to ensure that the project does not lower the groundwater surface to an elevation below the top of a confined aquifer. Article 403 requires a plan, in consultation with the State Water Board, to establish a network of water level monitoring wells and sets the maximum allowable change for each well. If the project’s water withdrawals cause the water level to decline by more than the maximum allowable change, the article requires ECE to reduce pumping. The article also requires the licensee to establish the maximum allowable change to the ground water table at well MW-111, or an appropriate alternative at a nearby site. Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven</p>	<p>The ECE project’s water will be obtained from three wells located on private lands, and no groundwater pumping will be done from BLM ROW lands. That groundwater use is therefore subject to State law rather than BLM jurisdiction. BLM has confirmed in writing that the State Water Board is the expert water agency for the State, and the governmental entity with authority to ultimately regulate the amount of water consumed in the Chuckwalla basin (letter from T. Raml, BLM CDD Manager to O. Biondi, State Water Board, April 19, 2013). The State Water Board concluded that the Eagle Mountain Project’s contribution to cumulative overdraft was a temporary condition and that the Project: “...offers specific environmental, economic and social benefits that outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects [of the temporary overdraft]”. The State Water Board adopted a Statement of Overriding Considerations for cumulative impacts to groundwater resources (among other resource areas).</p> <p>Protection measures for both Groundwater</p>

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		<p>years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small.</p>	<p>Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements establish trigger points (described as maximum allowable change) at specific monitoring wells.</p> <p>The FERC license satisfies the resource management goals of this CMA.</p>
LUPA-SW-27:	<p>Water-conservation measures shall be required in basins where current groundwater demand is high and has the future potential to rise above the estimated perennial yield (e.g., Pahrump Valley). These measures may include the use of specific technology, management practices, or both. A detailed discussion and analysis of the effectiveness of mitigation measures must be included. Application of these measures shall be detailed in the Groundwater Water Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.</p>	<p>Article 401 requires ECE to investigate both aquifer confinement and project effects on storativity. Depending on the results of this investigation, the final design of the long-term groundwater monitoring network and the maximum allowable drawdown in the monitoring wells (required by Article 403) may be modified to ensure that the project does not lower the groundwater surface to an elevation below the top of a confined aquifer. Article 402 requires, an evaluation and testing of the acid producing potential of remnant ore bodies.</p> <p>Article 403 requires a plan, in consultation with the State Water Board, to establish a network of water level monitoring wells and sets the maximum allowable change for each well. If the project's water withdrawals cause the water level to decline by more than the maximum allowable change, the article requires ECE to reduce pumping. The article also requires the licensee to establish the maximum allowable change to the ground water table at well MW-111, or an appropriate alternative at a nearby site. Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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		<p>changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project's reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license. Article 406 requires ECE to operate the reverse osmosis desalination facility to maintain the reservoir at the same water quality as the source groundwater. In addition, Articles 404, 405, and 406 reserve the Commission authority to direct ECE to modify project structures or operations, or conduct other appropriate actions if groundwater quality and groundwater level monitoring indicates that such actions are necessary to protect groundwater quality and land uses within the project area.</p>	
LUPA-SW-32:	<p>Colorado River hydrologic basin - The concepts, principles and general methodology used in the Colorado River Accounting Surface Method, as defined in U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2008-5113 (USGS 2009), and existing and future updates or a similar methodology, are considered the best available data for assessing activity/project related ground water impacts in the Colorado River hydrologic basin. The best available data and methodology shall be used to determine whether activity/project-related pumping would result in the extracted water being replaced by water drawn from the Colorado River. If activity/project-related groundwater pumping results in the static groundwater level at the well being near (within 1 foot), equal to, or below the Accounting Surface in a basin hydrologically connected to the Colorado River, that consumption shall be considered subject to the Law of the River (Colorado River Compact of 1922 and amendments). In such circumstances, BLM shall require the applicant to offset or otherwise mitigate the volume of water causing drawdown below the Accounting Surface. Details of such mitigation measures and the right to the use of water shall be described in the Groundwater Water Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.</p>	<p>The project's supply wells are not near, equal to, or below the Accounting Surface (FERC EIS pp. 104-105). FERC license Article 403 requires ECE to develop a groundwater monitoring plan, with monthly monitoring during the first four years of pumping (i.e., the initial fill period), quarterly monitoring for the next seven years which should capture the maximum water table decline, and semi-annual monitoring thereafter, for the term of the license when changes to groundwater levels are expected to be small. Article 404 requires groundwater quality monitoring in the vicinity of the project's reservoirs, desalination ponds, seepage recovery wells, and water supply wells over the term of the license.</p>	<p>Protection measures for both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016. The project's supply wells are not near, equal to, or below the Accounting Surface (FERC EIS pp. 104-105).</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA-SW-35:	<p>Stipulations for activities in the vicinity of Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, or Mojave National Preserve: The NEPA for activities involving groundwater extraction that are in the vicinity of Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, or the Mojave National Preserve shall analyze and address any potential impacts of groundwater extraction on Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, or Mojave National Preserve. BLM will consult with the National Park Service on this process. The analysis or analyses shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts on the water balances of groundwater basins within these parks and preserves • A map identifying all potentially impacted surface water resources in the vicinity of the project, including a narrative discussion of the delineation methods used to discern those surface waters in the field • Any project-related modifications to surface water resources, both 	<p>As described in the Water Level Monitoring Report, the NPS has expressed concerns that the Project pumping in the Upper Chuckwalla Valley will affect groundwater in Pinto Valley Groundwater Basin, located in Joshua Tree National Park. Well 3S/15E 4J1 is located at the mouth of the Pinto Basin and will provide key information about Project effects on the park. To allow thorough monitoring of the Project effects on the Pinto Basin, ECE proposes to establish a cooperative agreement with the NPS to fund the installation of a transducer, data logger, and telemetry system at this well. This would allow the</p>	<p>The analysis required by the CMA was conducted as documented in the FERC EIS and the EIR prepared by the State Water Resources Control Board. The project has no impact on surface or groundwater within Joshua Tree National Park. Continuous groundwater monitoring will confirm any project impact to the Park.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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	temporary and permanent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of any potential impacts on perennial streams, intermittent streams, and ephemeral drainages that could negatively impact natural riparian buffers • Impacts of any project proposed truncation, realignment, channelization, lining, or filling of surface water resources that could change drainage patterns, reduce available riparian habitat, decrease water storage capacity, or increase water flow velocity or sediment deposition, in particular where stormwater diverted around or through the project site is returned to natural drainage systems downslope of the project • Any potential indirect project-related causes of hydrologic changes that could exacerbate flooding, erosion, scouring, or sedimentation in stream channels • Alternatives and mitigation measures proposed to reduce or eliminate such impacts 	Licensee and NPS to continuously monitor this well and remotely access the measurements. Both Groundwater Quality and Level Monitoring Plans have been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and the comments addressed and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved and modified the Groundwater Level Monitoring Plan on April 11, 2016 and approved and modified the Groundwater Quality Plan on January 20, 2016.	
LUPA-VRM-1:	Manage Visual Resources in accordance with the VRM classes shown on Figure 9.	Article 421 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-VRM-2:	Ensure that activities within each of the VRM Class polygons meets the VRM objectives described above, as measured through a visual contrast rating process.	Article 421 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Visual Effects Protection Plan. The Plan has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015.	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016. The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
LUPA-VRM-3:	Ensure that transmission facilities are designed and located to meet the VRM Class objectives for the area in which they are located. New transmission lines routed through designated corridors where they do not meet VRM Class Objectives will require RMP amendments to establish a conforming VRM Objective. All reasonable	Article 421 of the FERC license requires ECE to develop a Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment,

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	<p>effort must be made to reduce visual contrast of these facilities in order to meet the VRM Class before pursuing RMP amendments. This includes changes in routing, using lattice towers (vs. monopole), color treating facilities using an approved color from the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC-001 (dated June 2008, as updated on April 2014, or the most recent version) (vs. galvanized) on towers and support facilities, and employing other BMPs to reduce contrast. Such efforts will be retained even if an RMP amendment is determined to be needed. Visual Resource BMPs that reduce adverse visual contrast will be applied in VRM Class conforming situations. For a reference of BMPs for reducing visual impacts see the “”, available at http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/energy/renewable_references.Par.1568.File.dat/RenewableEnergyVisualImpacts_BMPs.pdf or the most recent version of the document or BMPs for VRM, as determined by BLM.</p>	<p>staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The Plan has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015.</p>	<p>modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>CONS-BIO-PLANT-1: Plant Species (PLANT)</p> <p>Plant Focused and BLM Special-Status Species CMAs</p>	<p>Occurrences of plant Focus and BLM Special-Status Species, including in designated transmission corridors, will be avoided, to the maximum extent practicable (see “unavoidable impacts to resources” in the Glossary of Terms).</p>	<p>Special-Status Plants Protection Plan (Article 412) includes provisions for pre-construction baseline surveys on project lands not previously surveyed for special-status and federally listed plant species (Abrams’s spurge; Arizona spurge; ayenia; California ditaxis; Coachella Valley milkvetch; Coue’s cassia; crucifixion thorn; Darlington’s blazing star; desert sand- parsley; desert unicorn plant; dwarf germander; flat-seeded spurge; foxtail cactus; glandular ditaxis; Harwood’s eriastrum; harwood’s milkvetch; jackass clover; las animas colubrine; mesquite neststraw; orocopia sage; Parish’s club cholla; sand evening primrose; slender woolly-heads; spearleaf; and spiny abrojo; wiggins’ cholla).</p> <p>The plan also includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions to designate avoidance areas in construction zones, based on the pre-construction baseline survey results; (2) methodologies for salvaging and transplanting plants occurring in construction areas where avoidance is infeasible; (3) maps showing survey areas, avoidance areas, and transplant locations; and (4) a schedule for implementing the plan.</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species have been specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants) and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>CONS-BIO-IFS-1:</p>	<p>All activities, except transmission, that will result in the long-term removal of habitat</p>	<p>Articles 416 requires ECE to develop a Desert</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife species have</p>

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Individual Focus Species (ICS) Desert Tortoise	supporting an adult desert tortoise density (i.e., individuals 160mm or more) of more than 5 per square mile or more than 35 individuals total are prohibited. The number of desert tortoises on an activity site will be based on estimates derived from the protocol surveys described previously using the USFWS's pre-activity survey protocol.	Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan. The Plan will include the provisions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's BO for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project-related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat.	<p>been specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
CONS-BIO-IFS-2:	All activities, except transmission, in desert tortoise TCAs or linkages, as identified in Appendix D, that will result in long-term removal of habitat supporting more than 5 adult individuals are prohibited. The number of desert tortoises on- site is based on estimates derived from the protocol surveys described previously using the USFWS's pre-activity survey protocol.	Articles 416 requires ECE to develop a Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan. The Plan will include the provisions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's BO for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project-related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat.	<p>Protection measures for wildlife species have been specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
CONS-BIO-IFS-5: Golden Eagle	The cumulative loss of foraging habitat within a 4 mile radius around active or alternative golden eagle nests will be limited to less than 10% in BLM LUPA conservation designations.	The Project will have no impact on golden eagle foraging.	The project is in compliance with the CMA.
ACEC ACEC-CUL-1:	Survey, identify and record new cultural resources within ACEC boundaries prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Pursuant to FERC license, PA and HPMP field surveys have been conducted or are planned on project lands within the Chuckwalla ACEC.	<p>Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and the HPMP was approved on March 4, 2011.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the</p>

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ACEC-CUL-2:	Update records for existing cultural resources within ACECs, prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Pursuant to the FERC license, the PA and HPMP, field surveys of cultural resources have been conducted on project lands within the ACEC.	<p>resource management goals of the DRECP.</p> <p>Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and the HPMP was approved on March 4, 2011.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
ACEC-CUL-3:	Develop baseline assessment of specific natural and man-made threats to cultural resources in ACECs (i.e., erosion, looting and vandalism, grazing, OHV), prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	FERC license Article 425 requires ECE to implement the PA and HPMP between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP.	<p>Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and the HPMP was approved on March 4, 2011.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
ACEC-CUL-4:	Provide on-going monitoring for cultural resources based on the threat assessment, prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Article 425 requires ECE to implement the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP.	<p>Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and the HPMP was approved on March 4, 2011.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
ACEC-CUL-5:	Identify, develop or incorporate standard protection measures and best management practices to address threats.	Article 425 requires ECE to implement the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP.	<p>Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and the HPMP was approved on March 4, 2011.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
ACEC-CUL-6:	Where specific threats are identified, implement protection measures consistent with agency NHPA Section 106 responsibilities.	Article 425 requires ECE to implement the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP.	<p>Protection measures for historic resources are included in the PA and HPMP. The PA was executed September 27, 2011 and the HPMP was approved on March 4, 2011.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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ACEC-LANDS-1:	Renewable energy activities are not allowed. ACECs are right-of-way avoidance areas for all other land use authorizations, except when identified as right-of-way exclusion areas in the individual unit's Special Management Plan (Appendix B). Transmission is allowed. Re-powering of an existing wind facility is allowed if the re-power project remains within the existing approved wind energy ROW and reduces environmental impacts.	<p>The project's gen-tie line crosses the Chuckwalla ACEC primarily in an area that is also within a CDCA-designated utility corridor and was located by FERC in consultation with the state and federal wildlife agencies to avoid sensitive resources.</p> <p>The gen-tie line was sited on the environmentally-preferred route. The route was selected to minimize impacts to biological and cultural resources. Therefore, the project complies with the requirements of this Management Action.</p>	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
General Public Lands LUPA-GPL-1:	DRECP LUPA Biological and Cultural Conservation Design – Activities that may have an adverse effect on the biological and cultural conservation design, including individual NCL, ACEC and/or Wildlife Allocation units of the DRECP LUPA are not allowed.	The project will not have an adverse effect on biological and cultural conservation design due to the many biological and cultural protection measures incorporated by the FERC license requirements.	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
GPL-CUL-5:	For renewable energy activities and transmission, provide a statistically significant sample survey as part of the pre-application process, unless the BLM determines the DRECP geodatabase and other sources are adequate to assess cultural resources sensitivity of specific footprints	The Project is not a renewable energy activity or a renewable energy transmission line. FERC license Article 425 requires ECE to implement the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP. Field surveys for linear features were conducted. Surveys of Central Project Area are planned.	<p>The environmentally preferred alternative, with the least impact to cultural resources, was selected for the gen-tie line route based on the results of field surveys of cultural resources.</p> <p>Therefore, this project is in compliance with the requirements of this CMA.</p>
GPL-CUL-6:	For renewable energy activities and transmission, provide justification in the application why the project considerations merit moving forward if the specific footprint lies within an area identified or forecast as sensitive for cultural resources by the BLM.	The Project is not a renewable energy activity or a renewable energy transmission line. FERC license Article 425 requires ECE to implement the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP. Field surveys for linear features were conducted. Surveys of Central Project Area are planned.	<p>The environmentally preferred alternative, with the least impact to cultural resources, was selected for the gen-tie line route based on the results of field surveys of cultural resources.</p> <p>Therefore, this project is in compliance with the requirements of this CMA.</p>
GPL-CUL-7:	For renewable energy activities and transmission, complete the NHPA Section 106	Article 425 requires ECE to implement the	Section 106 compliance has been completed for

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	Process as specified in 36 CFR Part 800, or via an alternate procedure, allowed for under 36 CFR Part 800.14 prior to issuing a ROD or ROW grant on any utility-scale renewable energy or transmission project. For utility-scale solar energy developments, the BLM may follow the Solar Programmatic Agreement.	Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) between FERC and the State of California Historic Preservation Officer for Managing Historic Properties that May be Affected by Issuing of a License to ECE Energy. In the event that the Programmatic Agreement is terminated, the licensee shall continue to implement the provisions of its approved HPMP. BLM conducted Section 106 consultation for the project.	the project. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the requirements of this CMA.
GPL-LANDS-2:	Cost recovery funding used to process a ROW application may be used to adjudicate and remedy any conflicting land withdrawals, if necessary.		The Project has an existing cost recovery account. The project is in compliance with this CMA.
GPL-REC-6:	If designated vehicle routes are directly impacted by activities (includes modification of existing route to accommodate industrial equipment, restricted access or full closure of designated route, pull outs, and staging area's to the public, etc.), mitigation will include the development of alternative routes to allow for continued vehicular access with proper signage, with a similar recreation experience. In addition, mitigation will also include the construction of an "OHV touring route" which circumvents the activity area and allows for interpretive signing materials to be placed at strategic locations along the new touring route, if determined to be appropriate by the Authorized Officer.	Recreation is not planned within the project area. No recreation currently takes place in the Central Project Area. There are no designated OHV travel routes planned or currently designated for the Project area.	This CMA will be a condition of approval in the BLM ROW grant, if issued.
GPL-VRM-1:	Development in GPLs is required to incorporate visual design standards and include the best available, most recent BMPs, as determined by BLM (e.g. Solar, Wind, West Wide Energy Corridor, and Geothermal PEISs, the Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM- Administered Lands, and other programmatic BMP documents).	<p>The Project is not a renewable energy project. Article 421 of the FERC license required ECE to develop Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan included, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The Plan was submitted to BLM and managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015.</p>	<p>Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
GPL-VRM-2:	<p>Required Visual Resource BMPs. All development will abide by the BMPs addressed in the Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM- Administered Lands, including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Color-treat monopoles Shadow Gray per the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color choice is selected by the local Field Office VRM specialist. ○ Lattice towers and conductors will have non-specular qualities. ○ Lattice Towers will be located a minimum of ¼ miles away from Key Observation Points such as roads, scenic overlooks, trails, campgrounds, navigable rivers and other areas people tend to congregate and located against a landscape backdrop when topography allows. • Solar – Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray from the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color is selected by the Field Office VRM specialist, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concentrated solar thermal parabolic trough panel backs ○ Solar power tower heliostats ○ Solar power towers ○ Cooling towers ○ Power blocks • Wind – Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray with the exception of the wind turbine and towers 200 vertical feet or more. • Night Sky – BMPs to minimize impacts to night sky including light shielding will be employed. 	<p>The Project is not a renewable energy project. Article 421 of the FERC license required ECE to develop Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan included, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The Plan was submitted to BLM and managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015.</p> <p>Article 420 of the FERC license required ECE to develop a Facility Lighting Design and Night Sky Monitoring Plan. The plan includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions for establishing the baseline night sky condition prior to project construction; (2) a provision for limiting light pollution by focusing light on project facilities; (3) provisions for reducing the casting of light into adjacent native habitats; (4) a provision for evaluating facility lighting effects on the night sky; (5) modifying facility lighting based on monitoring results; and (6) an implementation schedule. The Plan was approved on August 3, 2015.</p>	<p>Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
GPL-VRM-3	<p>Regional mitigation is required for visual impacts in GPLs. Mitigation will be based on the VRI class and the underlying visual values (scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zone) for the development area as it stands at the time the ROD is signed for the DRECP. Compensation may involve reclamation of visual impacts that are present within other areas designated as BLM VRM Class I or II lands (so that they are no longer visible in the long term), mitigation on BLM lands inventoried as having equal to or greater visual resource values, or amending RMP for lands located within VRM Class III or IV to a higher level of protection (VRM Class I or II)</p>	<p>Article 421 of the FERC license required Eagle Crest to develop Visual Effects Protection Plan. The plan included, at a minimum: (1) a provision to utilize existing roads and construction laydown and staging areas for project construction where possible; (2) a provision to combine and organize staging areas and areas needed for equipment operation, material storage, and assembly for</p>	<p>Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The Central Project Area is proposed for Class III</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>for areas that are visually intact with no cultural modifications and have visual resource inventoried values that are equal to or greater in value and place a protective Visual ACEC delineated around the compensatory mitigated area. The following mitigation ratios will be applied:</p>	<p>construction to minimize the total footprint needed; (3) a provision to reduce the amount of side-cast soils for construction of the water supply pipeline to decrease the color contrast with the surrounding landscape; (4) a provision to employ visual mitigation in the design of the transmission line to minimize visual effects, such as specifying materials with a dull finish and landscape appropriate colors; and (5) an implementation schedule.</p> <p>The Plan was submitted to BLM and managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.</p>	<p>designation, but is a visually degraded open pit mine site that has experienced very substantial visual modification. The Project, which uses two pits as reservoirs and includes largely underground works to link the two mine pits, will not create an adverse visual impact to BLM lands in the Central Project Area.</p> <p>The gen-tie line route has been selected as the environmentally preferred alternative route in part because it has the least impact to visual resources and sensitive species. It is collocated with other gen-tie lines in order to minimize visual impacts.</p> <p>The water supply pipeline will be buried and will have no visual impacts.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP except that no compensation acreage is required.</p>
LUPA TRANS-BIO-2:	<p>Flight diverters will be installed on all transmission activities spanning or within 1,000 feet of stream and wash channels, canals, ponds, and any other natural or artificial body of water. The type of flight diverter selected will be subject to approval by BLM, in coordination with USFWS and CDFW as appropriate, and will be based on the best available scientific and commercial data regarding the prevention of bird collisions with transmission and guy wires.</p>	<p>Article 413 requires ECE to develop an Avian Protection Plan. As described in the Plan, the transmission line design would incorporate bird diverters.</p>	<p>Protection measures for wildlife species have been specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on Jun 6, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
LUPA TRANS-BIO-4:	<p>Siting of transmission activities will be prioritized within designated utility corridors, where possible, and designed to avoid, where possible, and otherwise minimize and offset impacts to sand transport processes in Aeolian corridors, rare vegetation alliances and Focus and BLM Special-Status Species. Transmission substations will be sited to avoid Aeolian corridors, rare vegetation alliances, and sand-dependent Focus and BLM Special-Status Species habitats.</p>	<p>The license requires ECE to prepare plans to avoid or minimize adverse effects to biological resources. Articles 411 (Couch's spadefoot toad), 412 (Special-Status Plants), 413 (Avian Protection), and 414 (Wildlife Protection) require development of protection plans. Protection measures</p>	<p>The gen-tie line was sited on the environmentally-preferred route. The route was selected to minimize impacts to biological and cultural resources. Therefore, the project complies with the requirements of this CMA.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
		<p>described in the plans include pre-construction surveys, seasonal restrictions, detailed mapping, and construction setbacks.</p> <p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p> <p>The protection plans for special-status plants, avian and wildlife protection have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
Vegetation-ACEC	<p>Management Action: Develop a more accurate map of the distribution and abundance of special status plants (particularly those three endemics listed as BLM SS: Mecca aster, Orocopia sage, and Munz's cholla) and are rare vegetation alliances to aid in monitoring, assessing impacts, developing appropriate mitigation and prioritizing any future land acquisitions.</p> <p>Management Action: Place signs, kiosks and interpretive information at key sites to better inform the public of the protections and natural resource values within the proposed NLCS unit.</p> <p>Management Action: Sign all primary open routes (Le. Bradshaw Trail, Red Cloud Road, gasline etc.), limited and closed routes with the appropriate standard carsonite sign. Closed routes would also be signed and barricaded or obliterated where appropriate.</p> <p>Management Action: Increase compliance with resource protections.</p> <p>Management Action: Develop a cooperative agreement with the Navy and Marine Corps to allow for the joint management of the public land within that portion of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range north of Bradshaw Trail.</p> <p>Management Action: Limit camping to within 100 feet of designated vehicles routes.</p>	<p>Special-Status Plants Protection Plan (Article 412) includes provisions for pre-construction baseline surveys on project lands not previously surveyed for special-status and federally listed plant species. The plan also includes, at a minimum: (1) provisions to designate avoidance areas in construction zones, based on the pre-construction baseline survey results; (2) methodologies for salvaging and transplanting plants occurring in construction areas where avoidance is infeasible; (3) maps showing survey areas, avoidance areas, and transplant locations; and (4) a schedule for implementing the plan.</p> <p>The Special-Status Plants Protection Plan has been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the</p>	<p>The project's gen-tie line crosses the Chuckwalla ACEC primarily in an area that is also within a CDCA-designated utility corridor and was located by FERC in consultation with the state and federal wildlife agencies to avoid sensitive resources.</p> <p>The project is in compliance with this Management Action.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>Campers would be encouraged to limit use to the five areas on the Bench already receiving such use.</p> <p>Management Action: Place boundary signs on all major entry roads to identify the proposed NLCS unit, and resource values, illustrate the major routes of travel.</p> <p>Management Action: Develop a monitoring program to determine the trend of wildlife and vegetation resources within the proposed NLCS unit, determine the effectiveness of the planned actions, and help identify future management needs.</p> <p>Management Action: Coordinate with Riverside County on the maintenance of the Bradshaw Trail. Ensure that Munz's chollas are avoided during maintenance activities.</p> <p>Special status species include: Triple-ripped Milkvetch (<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i>) (Federally listed endangered species) Los Animas colubrina (<i>Colubrina californica</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 2) Crucifixion thorn (<i>Castela emoryi</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 2) Foxtail cactus (<i>Coryphantha alversonii</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 4) Glandular ditaxis (<i>Ditaxis clariana</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 2) California ditaxis (<i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 3) Orocopia Mountains Spurge (<i>Euphorbia jaegeri</i>) (BLM Sensitive, CNPS 1B) Crown-of-thorns (<i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> ssp. <i>tenuispina</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 2) Spearleaf (<i>Matelea parvifolia</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 2) Munz's cholla (<i>Opuntia munzii</i>) (BLM SS, CRPR 1B) Desert unicorn plant (<i>Proboscidea althaeifolia</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 4) Orocopia sage (<i>Salvia greatae</i>) (BLM SS, CRPR 1B) Latimer's Woodland Gilia (<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i>) (BLM SS, CNPS 1B) Coves' cassia (<i>Senna covesii</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 2) Mesquite neststraw (<i>Stylocline sonorensis</i>) (NECO covered, CRPR 1A) Mecca-aster (<i>Xylorhiza cognata</i>) (BLM SS, CRPR 1B)</p> <p>Rare Vegetation Alliances: Big Galleta Herbaceous (<i>Pleuraphis rigida</i> Herbaceous Alliance) Desert-Willow Woodland (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> Woodland Alliance) Blue Paloverde-Desert Ironwood Woodland (<i>Parkinsonia florida</i> - <i>Olneya tesota</i> Woodland Alliance) Smoketree Woodland (<i>Psorothamnus spinosus</i> Woodland Alliance) Teddy-bear Cholla Shrubland (<i>Cylindropuntia bigelovii</i> Shrubland Alliance) Jojoba Shrubland (<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> Shrubland Alliance) Spinescale Shrubland (<i>Atriplex spinifera</i> Shrubland Alliance)</p>	<p>Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>Public access is not planned for project area.</p> <p>Project area is not within the vicinity of current military training operations.</p>	
Climate Change & Adaptation-ACEC	Management Action: Prioritize habitat enhancement in areas expected to provide for the greatest level of resiliency (good response or rehabilitation results after significant disturbance such as fire) and or resistance to change (e.g., climate refugia).	Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for	The project has been sited to minimize potential impacts to sensitive resources. The water pipeline and gen-tie line were sited to be collocated with existing utility corridors and the

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>Management Action: Consider actions that enhance the primary productivity of climate refugia with native species restoration, reduced soil surface disturbance, and habitat infrastructure to increase carrying capacity of refugia (e.g., wetland, oasis).</p> <p>Management Action: Maintain migration corridor integrity by minimizing obstructions (fences, roads), disturbances (limiting access to water and shade during peak temperatures) and habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>Management Action: Develop proactive and responsive management actions for potentially dangerous and damaging disturbances to the environment, which are exacerbated by climate change (e.g. wildfire, flash floods, etc.).</p> <p>Management Action: Minimize carbon sequestration losses from management activities by reducing impacts to vegetation, soil structure and soil biota.</p> <p>Management Action: Leverage disturbance events and other landscape changes, when possible, as opportunities to assess climate adaptation actions. For example, revegetation objectives for projected climate scenarios benefiting multiple ecosystem services (habitat and carbon sequestration objectives).</p>	<p>review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on June 6, 2016 (wildlife) and May 16, 2016 (plants).</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p>	<p>Central Project Area is located in highly disturbed mine lands. No additional re-design will be possible, other than micro-siting if necessary.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
Land Tenure-ACEC	<p>Management Action: Acquire inholdings, edgeholdings and other interests from willing sellers.</p> <p>Note: The Chuckwalla ACEC is a priority acquisition area for desert tortoise compensatory mitigation.</p>	<p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include the provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The approved Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation and Translocation Plan was filed with FERC on October 27, 2009. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project-related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat.</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

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DFA- -BIO-IFS-1 Individual Focus Species (IFS)	<p>Conduct the following surveys as applicable in the DFAs as shown in Table 21</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 21 Individual Species DFA Survey Requirements</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="780 479 1721 1487"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>DFA survey Requirements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Reptile</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Desert tortoise</td> <td>Protocol surveys in the desert tortoise habitat areas indicated in Appendix H.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flat-tailed horned lizard</td> <td>Protocol surveys as specified in the Rangewide Management Strategy (RMS).</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Bird</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bendire's thrasher</td> <td>Pre-construction nesting birds survey during breeding season (March 1 through September 30) in suitable habitat on and within 500 feet of construction zone.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burrowing Owl</td> <td>Breeding season surveys (February 1 through August 31) per Burrowing Owl Guidelines (CDFG 2012). Clearance surveys (for direct take avoidance) no less than 14 days prior to ground disturbance per Burrowing Owl Guidelines.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>California condor</td> <td>None.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gila</td> <td>None.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Golden eagle</td> <td>Pre-project golden eagle surveys and pre-construction risk assessment surveys in LUPA-BIO-IFS-28, if applicable as described in golden eagle CMAs below.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swainson's Hawk</td> <td>Protocol surveys in the Antelope and Owens Valleys.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Mammal</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Desert bighorn</td> <td>None.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mohave ground squirrel</td> <td>Clearance surveys in the Mohave ground squirrel habitat areas indicated in Appendix H. Protocol surveys in key population centers and linkages.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	DFA survey Requirements	<i>Reptile</i>		Desert tortoise	Protocol surveys in the desert tortoise habitat areas indicated in Appendix H.	Flat-tailed horned lizard	Protocol surveys as specified in the Rangewide Management Strategy (RMS).	<i>Bird</i>		Bendire's thrasher	Pre-construction nesting birds survey during breeding season (March 1 through September 30) in suitable habitat on and within 500 feet of construction zone.	Burrowing Owl	Breeding season surveys (February 1 through August 31) per Burrowing Owl Guidelines (CDFG 2012). Clearance surveys (for direct take avoidance) no less than 14 days prior to ground disturbance per Burrowing Owl Guidelines.	California condor	None.	Gila	None.	Golden eagle	Pre-project golden eagle surveys and pre-construction risk assessment surveys in LUPA-BIO-IFS-28, if applicable as described in golden eagle CMAs below.	Swainson's Hawk	Protocol surveys in the Antelope and Owens Valleys.	<i>Mammal</i>		Desert bighorn	None.	Mohave ground squirrel	Clearance surveys in the Mohave ground squirrel habitat areas indicated in Appendix H. Protocol surveys in key population centers and linkages.	<p>Protection measures for wildlife and plant species are specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants) and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p> <p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
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Desert Tortoise DFA- -BIO-IFS-3	<p>Protocol surveys, as described in DFA- BIO-IFS-1 and shown in Table 21, are required for development in the desert tortoise survey areas (see Appendix D). Based on the results of the protocol surveys the identified desert tortoises will be translocated, or the activity will be redesigned/relocated as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If protocol surveys identify 35 or fewer desert tortoises in potential impact areas on an activity site, the USFWS and CDFW (for third party activities) will be contacted and provided with the protocol survey results and information necessary for the translocation of identified desert tortoises. Pre-construction and 	<p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>																												

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	<p>construction, and other activities will not begin until the clearance surveys for the site have been completed and the desert tortoises have been translocated. Translocation will be conducted in coordination with the USFWS and CDFW, as appropriate, per the protocols in the Desert Tortoise Field Manual (USFWS 2009) and the most up-to-date USFWS protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If protocol surveys identify an adult desert tortoise density (i.e., individuals 160 millimeters or more) of more than 5 per square mile or more than 35 individuals total on a project site, the project will be required to be redesigned, re-sited, or relocated to avoid and minimize the impacts of the activity on desert tortoise 	<p>terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p>	
<p>Compensation DFA-VPL-BIO-COMP-1</p>	<p>Impacts to biological resources from all activities in DFAs and VPLs will be compensated using the same ratios and strategies as LUPA-BIO-COMP-1 through 4, with the exception identified below in DFA-VPL-BIO-COMP-2.</p>	<p>Articles 416 requires ECE to develop a Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan. The Plan will include the provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan is due at least 60 days prior to start of construction, but not later than submittal of the final contract plans and specifications and supporting design report required by Article 302. The Plan will include mitigation plans for project-related effects on Category I and Category III desert tortoise habitat. Compensation acreage calculated at 5:1 for critical habitat and 1:1 for standard</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>DFA-VPL-BIO-IFS-1</p>	<p>To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), activities will be sited in previously disturbed areas, areas of low quality habitat, and areas with low habitat intactness in desert tortoise linkages and the Ord-Rodman TCA, identified in Appendix D.</p>	<p>The project has been sited in previously disturbed areas to the maximum extent practicable.</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
<p>DFA-VPL-LANDS-5:</p>	<p>Cost recovery funding used to process a ROW application may be used to adjudicate and remedy any conflicting land withdrawals, if necessary.</p>		<p>The Project has an existing cost recovery account. The Project is in compliance with this CMA.</p>
<p>DFA-VRM-1</p>	<p>Manage all DFAs as VRM Class IV to allow for industrial scale development. Employ best management practices to reduce visual contrast of facilities.</p>	<p>Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.</p>	<p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
DFA-VRM-2	<p>Regional mitigation for visual impacts is required in DFAs. Mitigation is based on the VRI class and the underlying visual values (scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zone) for the activity area as it stands at the time the ROD is signed for the DRECP LUPA. Compensatory mitigation may take the form of reclamation of other BLM lands to maintain (neutral) or enhance (beneficial) visual values on VRI Class II and III lands. Other considerations may include acquisition of conservation easements to protect and sustain visual quality within the viewshed of BLM lands. The following mitigation ratios will be applied in DFAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRI Class II 1:1 ratio • VRI Class III ½ (0.5) : 1 ratio • VRI Class IV, no mitigation required <p>Additional mitigation will be required where activities affect viewsheds of specially designated areas (e.g., National Scenic and Historic Trails).</p>	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.	<p>The Project's gen-tie line crosses the DFA in an area designated as VRI Class IV. Therefore, no compensation mitigation for visual impacts is required.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>
DFA-VPL-VRM-2	Development in DFAs and VPLs are required to incorporate visual design standards and include the best available, most recent BMPs, as determined by BLM (e.g. Solar, Wind, West Wide Energy Corridor, and Geothermal PEISs, the "Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands", and other programmatic BMP documents).	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
DFA-VPL-VRM-1	Encourage development in a planned fashion within DFAs (e.g., similar to the planned unit development concept used for urban design-Le., in-fill vs. scattered development, use of common road networks, Generator Tie Lines etc., use of similar support facility designs materials and colors etc.) to avoid industrial sprawl.	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
DFA-VPL-VRM-3	<p>Required Visual Resource BMPs. All development within the DFAs and VPLs will abide by the BMPs addressed in the document "" including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Color-treat monopoles Shadow Gray per the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color choice is selected by the local Field Office VRM specialist. o Lattice towers and conductors will have non-specular qualities. o Lattice Towers will be located a minimum of 3/4 miles away from Key Observation Points such as roads, scenic overlooks, trails, campgrounds, navigable rivers and other areas people tend to congregate and located against a landscape backdrop when topography allows. o Solar - Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray from the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color is selected by the Field Office VRM specialist, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Concentrated solar thermal parabolic trough panel backs o Solar power tower heliostats o Solar power towers 	Protection measures for visual resources were developed in the Visual Effects Protection Plan which has been submitted to BLM and the managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and filed with FERC on December 18, 2015. FERC approved the Plan on April 18, 2016.	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cooling towers o Power blocks • Wind - Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray with the exception of the wind turbine and towers 200 vertical feet or more. • Night Sky - BMPs to minimize impacts to night sky including light shielding will be employed 		
LUPA TRANS-BIO-1:	Where feasible and appropriate for resource protection, site transmission activities along roads or other previously disturbed areas to minimize new surface disturbance, reduce perching opportunities for the Common Raven, and minimize collision risks for birds and bats.	Multiple alternative gen-tie line routes were analyzed in the environmental process. The preferred alternative gen-tie line has been collocated with existing transmission lines and roads to the extent feasible.	The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.
Fish and Wildlife (incl. special status species)	<p>Objective: Protect special status species and ensure habitat for the species is in a stable or improving condition as well as ensuring maintenance of connectivity corridors.</p> <p>Management Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the recommended management actions from the most current version of the Recovery Action Plan for the Mojave Desert Tortoise (California Mojave Recovery Implementation Team). The management actions would be those that apply to the Chuckwalla Critical Habitat Unit. • Develop a desert tortoise habitat linkage management and monitoring plan. The plan would include an inventory of potential obstructions to connectivity and sources of mortality within the ACEC, and a list of specific actions under the jurisdiction of BLM that may be needed to remove or mitigate impediments to desert tortoise occupancy and movement, and minimize the risk of fatalities (e.g., construction of fences and culverts along Kaiser Road, repair of culverts under Kaiser Mountain Railroad, etc.). • Areas are designated as “washes closed zones” wherein vehicle use would be restricted to specific routes, including navigable washes that are individually designated “open” or “limited”. • Place signs, kiosks and interpretive information at key recreational sites to better inform the public • Stopping, parking, and vehicle camping are allowed no more than 100 feet from the centerline of an approved route of travel. Where wilderness areas would be closer to an approved route than the indicated standard, stopping, parking, and vehicle camping are allowed only to the boundary. • Establish cooperative regional weed management area. <p>Special status species include:</p> <p>Desert bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis subspecies nelsoni</i>) (BLMSS) Burro deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus eremicus</i>) Mountain Lion (<i>Felis concolor</i>)</p>	<p>The license requires ECE to prepare plans to avoid or minimize adverse effects to biological resources. Articles 411 (Couch’s spadefoot toad), 412 (Special-Status Plants), 413 (Avian Protection), and 414 (Wildlife Protection) require development of protection plans. Protection measures described in the plans include pre-construction surveys, seasonal restrictions, detailed mapping, and construction setbacks.</p> <p>Articles 415 and 416 (Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan and Desert Tortoise Habitat Mitigation Plan) include provisions for protection and conservation of the desert tortoise. The Desert Tortoise Clearance and Relocation/Translocation Plan was approved by FERC on October 27, 2009.</p> <p>The FERC license also includes the mandatory terms and conditions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (BO) on the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.</p> <p>The protection plans for special-status plants, avian and wildlife protection have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC on May 16, 2016 (plants), May 17, 2016 (avian), and June 6, 2016 (wildlife).</p>	<p>Protection measures for special status species have been specified in resource protection plans which have been submitted to BLM and the wildlife managing agencies (CDFW, USFWS, and NPS) for review and comment, modified, and approved by FERC.</p> <p>A Biological Technical Advisory Team will be established, composed of ECE staff, including the Lead Biologist, and consultants and staff from the resource managing agencies. The resource managing agencies include CDFW, USFWS, BLM, and NPS. This team will advise on adaptive management approaches to guide the implementation of monitoring and mitigation programs.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>

DRECP CMA No.	CMA Description	Eagle Mountain FERC License Requirement	Conclusion
	<p>Palm Springs Pocket Mouse California leaf-nosed bat (<i>Macrotus californicus</i>) (BLMSS) Occult little brown bat (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i> subspecies <i>occultus</i>) Cave myotis (<i>Myotis velifer</i>) (BLMSS) Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>) (BLMSS) Pallid Bat Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>) (BLMSS) Pocketed free-tailed bat (<i>Tadarida femorosaccus</i>) Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis</i>) (BLMSS) Colorado Valley Woodrat (<i>Neotoma albigula venustra</i>) Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) (BLMSS) Ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>) Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>) Elf owl (<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>) (State endangered) Burrowing owl (<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>) (BLMSS) Gila woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>) (State endangered) Vermilion flycatcher (<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>) Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimis</i>) (Federally endangered) Bendire's Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>) Crissal Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>) LeConte's Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>) Yellow warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>) Chuckwalla (<i>Sauromalus obesus</i>) Mojave fringe-toed lizard (<i>Uma scoparia</i>) (BLMSS) Desert rosy boa (<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i>) Agassiz's desert tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>) (Federally threatened) Couch's spadefoot toad (<i>Scaphiopus couchi</i>) (BLMSS)</p>		
Rights of Way (ROW)-ACEC	<p>Objective: Protect resource values of the ACEC</p> <p>Management Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use authorization proposals (new, renewal, and amendment) will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to assess whether they are compatible with the ACEC and its management goals. <p>Within the designated Utility Corridor, land use authorizations which preclude the use of the corridor for its intended purposes should be avoided (i.e. priority will be placed on land use authorizations that are consistent with the purposes of the Utility Corridor).</p>	The project is a FPA licensed project that includes a water pipeline, monitoring wells, and access routes within the Chuckwalla ACEC.	<p>The facilities located in the Chuckwalla ACEC were collocated to reduce impacts, the gen-tie is in large part in a CDCA-designated utility corridor which was located by FERC, in consultation with state and federal wildlife agencies to avoid sensitive species. The Project is compatible with the resource management goals of the ACEC.</p> <p>The FERC license requirements satisfy the resource management goals of the DRECP.</p>