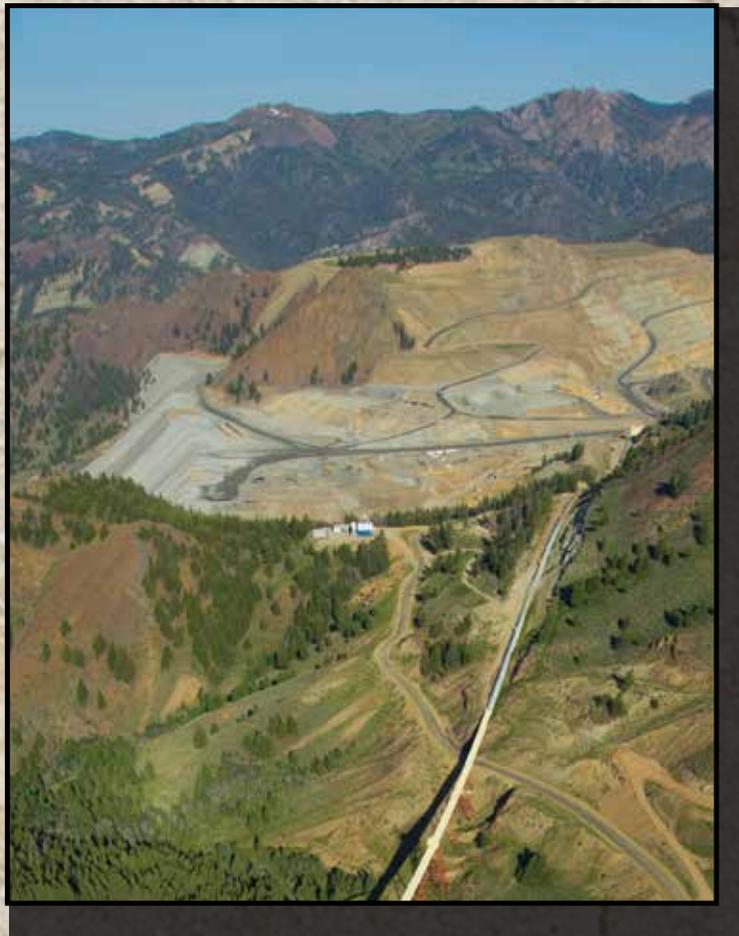


**Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed
Resource Management Plan Amendment for the Thompson
Creek Mine Expansion and Public Land Disposal, Custer
and Bannock Counties, Idaho**

VOLUME I



Case File Numbers:

- IDI-33145 (Plan of Operations)
- IDI-35728-FD (Federal/Selected Land)
- IDI-35728-PT (Private/Offered Lands)

NEPA Serial Number: DOI-BLM-ID-I030-2011-0001-EIS

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Abstract: This final environmental impact statement/proposed resource management plan amendment describes the environmental effects of two proposals by Thompson Creek Mining Company: 1) a modified mining plan of operations (MMPO) for the Thompson Creek Molybdenum Mine near the City of Clayton in Custer County, Idaho; and 2) an exchange of Federal land at the mine for private lands owned by the company in Custer and Bannock counties, Idaho. In response to these proposals and a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit application, 1) the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will decide whether to approve the portion of the MMPO involving BLM-administered land; 2) the Forest Service will decide whether to approve the portion of the MMPO involving National Forest System land; 3) the US Army Corps of Engineers will decide whether to issue a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to discharge fill materials into waters of the US as required by the MMPO; 4) the BLM will decide whether to amend the Challis Field Office 1999 resource management plan to identify the BLM-administered land in the land exchange proposal as available for disposal (exchange or sale); and 5) the BLM will decide whether to approve a land disposal action. The final environmental impact statement describes the environmental effects of the two proposals and alternatives to the proposals in a set of MMPO alternatives and an independent set of land disposal alternatives. Alternative M2 (MMPO as submitted) and Alternative L2 (land exchange proposal as submitted) are preferred by the responsible officials.

Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment for the Thompson Creek Mine Expansion and Public Land Disposal, Custer and Bannock Counties, Idaho.

Lead Agency: US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District,
Challis Field Office

Cooperating Agencies: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Environmental Protection Agency
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http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/nepa_register/TCM-exlx_EIS.html



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In Reply Refer To:
2200/3809/IDI-33145/IDI-35728 (IDI030)

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your review is the *Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment (FEIS/PRMPA) for the Thompson Creek Mine Expansion and Public Land Disposal, Custer and Bannock Counties, Idaho*. There was a 30 day public scoping period for the project pursuant to a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS published in the *Federal Register* on August 3, 2010 (75 FR 45652). A 90 day public comment period was held for the draft EIS/draft resource management plan amendment (DEIS/DRMPA) upon publication of the EPA Notice of Availability (NOA) for the DEIS/DRMPA in the *Federal Register* on March 21, 2014 (75 FR 06113). A 30 day FEIS/PRMPA review period was initiated by publication of the EPA NOA in the *Federal Register*. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has also published a NOA for the FEIS/PRMPA in the *Federal Register*.

Copies of the FEIS are available in the BLM Challis Field Office at 1151 Blue Mountain Road, Challis, Idaho from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Copies are also available at http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/nepa_register/TCM-exlx_EIS.html.

Subsequent to the 30 day review period for the FEIS/PRMPA, the responsible officials from the BLM, US Forest Service (Forest Service), and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will each prepare a record of decision (ROD) for the components of the project for which the officials have respective authority, and for which there are distinct objection processes (see the Executive Summary for more details).

The FEIS/PRMPA was prepared in response to a modified mining plan of operations (MMPO) and land exchange proposed by Thompson Creek Mining Company. The Thompson Creek Molybdenum Mine is 7 miles northwest of Clayton and 21 miles southwest of Challis in Custer County, Idaho. The mine has been in operation since 1981 and is authorized for approximately 3,300 acres of surface disturbance, of which approximately 2,300 acres are on private land, approximately 750 acres are on BLM-administered land, and approximately 250 acres are on National Forest System land. The current surface disturbance at the mine is approximately 2,800 acres. The MMPO would allow an approximate 10 year extension of the mine life with the necessary expansion of the waste rock and tailings storage facilities, re-alignment of a power line, and revised long-term water management. These activities would require additional authorized surface disturbance on approximately 200 acres of BLM-administered land, 185 acres of National Forest System land, and 110 acres of private land.

The land exchange proposal is an offer to exchange approximately 900 acres of private lands owned by Thompson Creek Mining Company in Custer and Bannock counties for approximately 5,100 acres of

selected, BLM-administered land involving the mine in Custer County. The offered lands are the Broken Wing Ranch (813 acres) in Custer County and the Garden Creek property (80 acres) in Bannock County. The current Challis RMP does not identify the selected land as available for disposal. Therefore, in addition to evaluating the land exchange proposal, the FEIS also evaluates amending the RMP to identify the selected land as suitable for disposal pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended.

The FEIS presents a set of three MMPO alternatives, and an independent set of five land disposal alternatives. That is, the MMPO alternatives would not be affected by any of the land disposal alternatives; the mine would not operate differently depending on Federal or private ownership of the selected land. The alternatives were developed and analyzed based on issues/concerns identified during the internal and public scoping process. The FEIS will be the basis for decisions by the BLM, Forest Service, and USACE. For the MMPO alternatives, each agency will issue a decision for the portion of the mining operations under the agencies' respective authorities. The major components of the operations subject to these authorities are the following:

- BLM – storage of waste rock south of the open pit and long-term water management;
- Forest Service – storage of waste rock north of the open pit, expansion of the tailings storage facility, re-alignment of a section of power line; and
- USACE – 404 permit for waters of the US that would be filled as part of mining operations.

The BLM will also issue a decision for the land disposal alternatives (exchange, sale, no action). If a land disposal action alternative is selected, the BLM will amend the Challis RMP to allow the land disposal to occur. We appreciate your interest in the project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Ken Gardner, project manager, at the BLM Challis Field Office, telephone: (208) 879-6210; email: ksgardner@blm.gov.

Sincerely,

/s/ Todd Kuck
Todd Kuck
Field Manager

ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

4WD	four-wheel drive
ACEC	area of critical environmental concern
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
Al	aluminum
AP	acid generation potential
AQCR	air quality control regions
ARD	acid rock drainage
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
As	arsenic
AUM	animal unit month
BA	biological assessment
Ba	barium
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
Br ⁻	bromium ion
BURP	Beneficial Use Reconnaissance (Project) Program
BWR	Broken Wing Ranch
Ca	calcium
Ca ²⁺	calcium ion
CAA	Clean Air Act
CaCO ₃	calcium carbonate
CCC	criterion continuous concentration
Cd	cadmium
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CESA	cumulative effects study area
CESQG	conditionally exempt small quantity generator
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CGP	construction general permit
CH ₄	methane
CHSU	critical habitat subunit
Cl ⁻	chloride ion
CMC	criteria maximum concentration
Co	cobalt
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO _{2e}	carbon dioxide-equivalent
COC	constituent of concern
Cr	chromium
Cr (III)	chromium ion, Cr ³⁺
Cr (IV)	chromium ion, Cr ⁴⁺
CTNF	Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Cu	copper

CWA	Clean Water Act
DAU	data analysis unit
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DEIS	draft environmental impact statement
DOI	Department of the Interior
DPS	distinct population segment
DRMPA	draft resource management plan amendment
ECA	equivalent clearcut area
EFH	essential fish habitat
EIS	environmental impact statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPT	Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera
ERMA	extensive recreation management area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionary significant unit
F	fluorine
F ⁻	fluoride ion
Fe	iron
FEIS	final environmental impact statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy Management Act
FMU	fire management unit
FPOM	fine particulate organic matter
FSEIS	final supplemental environmental impact statement
GAP	Gap Analysis Program
GHG	greenhouse gas emission
GLO	General Land Office
gpm	gallons per minute
GWP	global warming potential
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HBI	Hilsenhoff's Biotic Index
HCO ₃ ⁻	bicarbonate
HDPE	high density polyethylene
HFC	hydroflouorocarbons
Hg	mercury
HMA	herd management area
HUC	hydrologic unit code
Hz	hertz
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
IDPR	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IR	integrated report
IRA	inventoried roadless area

ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
K	potassium
K ⁺	potassium ion
KOP	key observation point
kV	kilovolt
kW-hr	kilowatt per hour
LAU	lynx analysis unit
L _{DN}	day-night average sound level
L _{EQ}	equivalent continuous noise level
L _p	sound pressure level
LREC	Lost River Electric Cooperative
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
LWD	large woody debris
MA	management area
mbf	1,000 board feet
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
Mg	magnesium
Mg ²⁺	magnesium ion
mg/L	milligrams per liter
µg/L	micrograms per liter
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
µPa	micropascal
MIS	management indicator species
MMPO	modified mining plan of operations
Mn	manganese
mph	miles per hour
Mo	molybdenum
MoO ₃	tech moly or molybdenum trioxide
MoS ₂	molybdenite
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	mile post
MPG	major population group
MPO	mining plan of operations
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MT	million metric tons
M _w	moment magnitude
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
Na	sodium
Na ⁺	sodium ion
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System
NH ₃	ammonia
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

Ni	nickel
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NO ₂ ⁻	nitrite ion
NO ₃ ⁻	nitrate ion
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOAA	National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration
NOEP	Notice of Exchange Proposal
NOI	Notice of Intent
NP	neutralization potential
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
O ₃	ozone
OHV	off-highway vehicle
Pb	lead
PCTR	personal current transfer receipts
PEM	palustrine emergent
PFC	properly functioning condition
PFC	perflouorocarbons
PFO	palustrine forested
PGH	preliminary general habitat
pH	a measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a logarithmic scale; pH 7 is neutral and values below pH 7 are acidic
PILT	payment in lieu of taxes
PM	particulate matter
ppb	parts per billion
PPH	preliminary priority habitat
PRMPA	proposed resource management plan amendment
PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
PSS	palustrine scrub-shrub
PWR	public water reserves
PWTP	process water treatment plant
RAC	Resource Advisory Committee
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMI	river macroinvertebrate index
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	recreation opportunity spectrum
ROW	right-of-way
RSM	recreation settings matrix
SAG	semi-autogenous grinding
Sb	antimony
SCNF	Salmon-Challis National Forest

Se	selenium
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SH	State highway
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIL	significant impact level
SMA	special management area
SMI	stream macroinvertebrate index
SO _x	sulfur oxides
SO ₄ ²⁻	sulfate ion
SPCC	spill prevention, control, and countermeasures
SPL	sound pressure level
SRD	seepage return dam
SREC	Salmon River Electric Cooperative
SRMA	special recreation management area
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
T	metric ton
TCM	Thompson Creek Mine
TCMC	Thompson Creek Mining Company
TDS	total dissolved solids
TES	Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive
TI	thallium
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TSF	tailings storage facility
TPI	total personal income
TSS	total suspended sediment
TWA	time-weighted average sound level
U	uranium
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
US	United States
USFS	US Forest Service
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	US Geological Survey
V	vanadium
VOC	volatile organic compound
VQO	visual quality objective
VRM	visual resource management
WRSF	waste rock storage facility
WQS	water quality standard
WSA	wilderness study area
WUS	waters of the US
YOY	young of the year
Zn	zinc

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- Appendix C – Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions
- Appendix D – FEIS Mailing List
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This final environmental impact statement (FEIS)/proposed resource management plan amendment (PRMPA) discloses the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects that could result from a set of mine plan alternatives (Alternative M1 through Alternative M3) and an independent set of land disposal alternatives (Alternative L1 through Alternative L5). Of the alternatives under consideration, the agency-preferred alternatives are Alternative M2 (modified mining plan of operations [MMPO] as submitted to the agencies) and Alternative L2 (land exchange proposal).

PROPOSED (FEDERAL) ACTIONS

Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC) has submitted an MMPO to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Challis Field Office; US Forest Service, Salmon-Challis National Forest (SCNF); and other cooperating agencies for an expansion (extension of mine life) of the Thompson Creek molybdenum mine. In relation to the MMPO, TCMC has submitted an application to the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, to discharge dredged or fill materials into waters of the US (WUS). In addition, TCMC has submitted a separate proposal to exchange Federal land administered by the BLM for private lands owned by TCMC. Such exchange would require amendment of the Challis resource management plan (RMP) (BLM 1999). Therefore, the PRMPA is to identify the selected land in the land exchange proposal as suitable for disposal under the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA).

For the MMPO alternatives, the BLM will issue a decision regarding the storage of waste rock south of the open pit and long-term water management; the Forest Service will issue a decision regarding the storage of waste rock north of the open pit, expansion of the tailings storage facility (TSF), and re-alignment of a section of power line; and the USACE will issue a decision regarding a 404 permit for WUS that would be filled under an MMPO alternative. The BLM will also issue a decision regarding the land disposal alternatives (exchange, sale, no action), and a decision regarding the PRMPA (that would be required if a land disposal action alternative is to be implemented).

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Subsequent to the 30 day review period for the FEIS/PRMPA, the responsible officials from the BLM, Forest Service, and USACE will each prepare a Record of Decision (ROD) for the components of the project for which the officials have respective authority, and for which there are distinct objection processes (Section 1.6). The BLM and Forest Service will jointly release the FEIS and will distribute their RODs to all parties on the project mailing list, and on request to any interested party. The USACE ROD is an internal decision document provided to the proponent, but otherwise not normally distributed outside of the USACE.

BLM

The BLM decision for the MMPO and land disposal alternatives will be subject to administrative review (appeal) pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.800. The BLM decision on the RMP amendment will

follow the 60 day Governor's Consistency Review period and will also be subject to administrative review (protest) pursuant to 43 CFR 1610.5-2. An adversely affected party that intends to file an appeal must do so in writing with the BLM office where the decision was made; in this case the Challis Field Office for the MMPO, the Idaho Falls District for the land disposal, and the Idaho State Office for the RMP amendment. This notice of appeal must contain the information specified in 43 CFR 3809.802 and must be made within 30 calendar days after the date the decision was received, unless State Director review is requested (43 CFR 3809.801).

Forest Service

The Forest Service will issue a draft ROD subject to administrative review (objection) pursuant to 36 CFR 218 subparts A and B (Pre-Decisional Administrative Review). Objections will only be accepted from those who have previously submitted specific written comments regarding the proposed project during designated opportunities for public comment in accordance with §218.5(a). The first designated opportunity was the public scoping period. The second opportunity was the 90 day public comment period for the draft environmental impact statement. No further opportunities to obtain standing to object are anticipated for the project. Issues raised in objections must be based on previously submitted, timely, specific written comments regarding the proposal unless based on new information arising after the designated comment opportunities. A written objection must be submitted to the objection reviewing officer within 45 calendar days following the publication date of the legal notice of this opportunity to object in the Challis Messenger, Challis, Idaho. The objection must contain the minimum requirements specified in §218.8(d) and incorporation of documents by reference is permitted only as provided in §218.8(b). The publication date in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an objection. If an objection is received on this project, a 45 day objection review period will begin.

Written objections must be submitted to Nora Rasure, Objection Reviewing Officer, Federal Building, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401 (postal) or (801) 625-5277 (facsimile). Electronic comments must be submitted in a format such as an email message, plain text (.txt), rich text format (.rtf), and Word (.doc or .docx) to appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us. Please type "Thompson Creek Mine FEIS" in the subject line for e-mail messages and facsimile and include your mailing address and phone number.

At the end of the objection reviewing period the reviewing officer may consolidate objections and issue one response or may decide to issue a written response to each objection. The written response will be the final decision by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the objections. Once the reviewing officer has issued the response to the objections and the responsible official has followed any instructions contained in the written response, or if no objections are received, the responsible official may sign the final revised ROD and implement the project without further legal notice of the decision. Interested and affected parties will be informed of the decision. The signing of the revised ROD in accordance with 40 CFR 1506.10, may occur on, but not before, the 5th business day following the end of the objection filing period.

USACE

The USACE decision on the 404 permit will be subject to the USACE appeal process dated March 28, 2000, "a District Engineer's decision on an approved jurisdictional determination, a

permit denial or a declined individual permit is subject to an administrative appeal by the affected party in accordance with the procedures and authorities contained in 33 CFR Part 331.” The USACE 404 permit decision could only be administratively appealed by the TCMC.

MMPO ALTERNATIVES

The mine is currently permitted to complete Phase 7 (Alternative M1 – No Action). The MMPO submitted by TCMC would allow the completion of Phase 8 (Alternative M2 – MMPO as Submitted by TCMC). Alternative M3 (No Name Waste Rock Storage Facility [WRSF]) is generally the same as Alternative M2, except the No Name WRSF would be included within the overall configuration of the WRSFs and the Buckskin and Pat Hughes WRSFs would have correspondingly smaller final footprints. The core mine operations (e.g., molybdenum production rate and reclamation measures) are essentially the same in all of the MMPO alternatives.

Alternative M1 - No Action

Alternative M1 is TCMC completing mining operations per the approved mine plan of operations; i.e., through Phase 7. The existing operations (Section 2.1.1.) disturb 2,822.6 acres, mostly owned by TCMC (Table 2.1-2., Figure 2.1-1). Phase 7 ore production (from the base of the pit and entirely within the existing surface disturbance) would be completed by the end of 2016, with much of the reclamation (Section 2.1.1.8.) and post-reclamation monitoring (Table 2.1-4.) being completed 10 to 15 years later; reclamation would start at year 1 after mining and take 5 years, and monitoring and maintenance would occur from year 6 until year 15 (Section 2.1.1.9. includes information regarding adaptive management that may extend this period). Final surface disturbance would include the addition of waste rock to the WRSFs and tailings to the TSF generated during Phase 7 ore production.

Under Alternative M1 the mine would produce an additional 76 million pounds of molybdenum during Phase 7. Under Alternative M1 the TSF would contain approximately 235 million tons of tailings with a pre-reclamation embankment elevation of 7,646 feet (7,656 feet post-reclamation).

Active water treatment is not described in the approved reclamation plan for Alternative M1, but would have to be incorporated into the long term water management plan even if TCMC were to withdraw the proposed MMPO. Discharged water must meet all applicable laws and regulations, and active water treatment would be required. Therefore, active water treatment (described in Section 2.1.3.6.) is implicitly required.

Alternative M2 - MMPO as Submitted by TCMC

In December 2008 and January 2009 TCMC submitted an MMPO to the BLM, Forest Service, and other cooperating agencies. A revision to the MMPO was submitted in October 2009 (TCMC 2009). The MMPO describes Phase 8 mining (Alternative M2, the proposed action). The differences between this alternative and Alternative M1 are the following:

- The mine life would be 9 years longer;
- A section of power line would be relocated;
- The open pit would be deepened and widened to mine Phase 8 ore;
- The Buckskin and Pat Hughes WRSFs would be expanded and used to store Phase 8 waste rock;
- The TSF embankment would be raised and the TSF impoundment expanded to store the tailings produced from milling Phase 8 ore;
- The long-term water management plan would be modified because of the size and configuration of the Phase 8 facilities and the need for water treatment to ensure WQs are met (Lorax 2012a); and
- Two additional groundwater cutoff walls would be installed in the Pat Hughes drainage.

Under Alternative M2 there would be additional surface disturbance on 110.0 acres of TCMC land and 385.6 acres of Federal lands as compared to Alternative M1 (Figure 2.1-4., Table 2.1-5., Table 2.1-6). Of this disturbance, 3.39 acres of wetlands and 10,641 linear feet of stream channel designated as WUS would be subject to a 404 permit from the USACE.

Transportation, Access, and Power

Under Alternative M2 4,900 feet of an existing 24.9 kV power line on National Forest System land (“Phase 8 power line,” Figure 2.1-4.) would be relocated on National Forest System land in the area northeast of the open pit. The relocation would be necessary because of expansion of the open pit. The relocated utility corridor would include 21.9 acres of surface disturbance.

Mining operations

Under Alternative M2 molybdenum production would continue to 2025 (instead of 2016 under Alternative M1), with most reclamation completed 10 to 15 years later (Section 2.1.1.9. includes information regarding adaptive management that may extend this period). The mine would produce an additional 131 million pounds of molybdenum as compared to Alternative M1.

Waste rock storage facilities

Under Alternative M2 263.5 million tons of waste rock would be removed and stored in the Buckskin (upper Buckskin) (107.7 million tons) and Pat Hughes (lower Pat Hughes) (155.8 million tons) WRSFs (Figure 2.1-4). The expansion of the WRSFs would occur on both private and Federal land (Table 2.1-4). The Pat Hughes sediment control pond (sedimentation pond) would be relocated to the base of the final toe of the Pat Hughes WRSF.

Mill and tailings operations

Milling the Phase 8 East and Phase 8 West ore would require additional tailings storage capacity, which would be accomplished by raising and partially re-aligning the TSF embankment crest compared to that at the end of Phase 7 (Figure 2.1-4). This would increase the capacity of the

TSF by 100 to 125 million tons, which would provide adequate space for the tailings produced during Phase 8. The TSF is permitted to store approximately 240 million tons of tailings through the end of Phase 7 (Alternative M1), and approximately 335 million tons at the end of Phase 8 (Alternative M2). The TSF embankment would be raised to 7,742 feet before reclamation (from 7,646 feet at the end of Phase 7) to provide sufficient storage in the upgradient impoundment.

Environmental controls and monitoring

TCMC would utilize the same environmental controls and monitoring under Alternative M2 as would be used under Alternative M1 (Section 2.2.1). Additionally, an adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) was developed that includes the water management strategies and mitigation necessary to minimize the MMPO effects to water resources. Adaptive management strategies (Section 2.1.1.9.) would allow for adjustment of operating procedures, mitigation measures, and/or monitoring in response to key resource concerns identified through monitoring.

In order to comply with the MBTA and other direction (Section 1.9.6) and the BGEPA (Section 1.9.7), the following measures would be implemented during all habitat-clearing activities, particularly timber harvest, power line relocation, and pipeline construction:

- 1) Timber harvest, power line relocation, and pipeline construction would be scheduled for outside of the general nesting season (April 15 – July 31), or as late in the nesting season as possible.
- 2) Migratory bird habitat within planned disturbance areas would be grubbed (habitat removal or rendering habitat unsuitable for nesting) to the maximum extent practicable during winter prior to construction, when migratory birds are least likely to be present, and to prevent migratory birds from using the habitat and being encountered during pre-construction surveys.
- 3) Activities would be avoided during the general nesting season (April 15 – July 31). Prior to activities that must take place during the general nesting season, TCMC would perform surveys for migratory bird nests to the maximum extent possible within the disturbance areas, including for sensitive species.
- 4) Prior to any habitat removal during which raptors may be nesting (February 1 – August 31), TCMC would also perform surveys for raptors, including for sensitive species.
- 5) If an active nest is found, the nest and a surrounding buffer area would be avoided until birds have fledged. An exception to this restriction may be granted by the BLM due to natural screening or other factors that may reduce noise impacts.
- 6) Note that bald eagles may be nesting as early as January. If an active bald eagle nest is found, the regional USFWS office and BLM should be contacted immediately as any disturbance of bald eagles is a violation of the BGEPA.

Under the action alternatives, construction in stream channels would occur during low flows, and the channels and banks would be stabilized against erosion as part of the initial construction.

Reclamation

Reclamation would generally be the same for Alternative M2 (Phase 8) as it would be for Alternative M1 (Phase 7) (Section 2.1.1.8.), except as summarized in this section. Note that the active water treatment described in this section is not described in the approved reclamation plan for Alternative M1, but would have to be incorporated into the long term water management plan even if TCMC were to withdraw the proposed MMPO. Discharged water must meet all applicable laws and regulations, and active water treatment would be required. Therefore, active water treatment is implicitly required.

At the end of Phase 8, the Buckskin WRSF would consist of an upper and middle bench between 8,200 to 7,600 feet and a lower bench at 7,600 to 6,650 feet elevation. The Pat Hughes WRSF would have four benches at 7,850 to 7,350 feet; 7,350 to 7,000 feet; 7,000 to 6,750 feet; and 6,750 to 6,250 feet elevation. The reclamation of the TSF under Alternative M2 would be the same as that under Alternative M1, except the footprint of the facility would be slightly larger, the final reclaimed height of the embankment would be 7,752 feet instead of 7,656 feet, and the spillway would be constructed through native rock at an elevation of 7,722 feet.

TCMC would either construct a long-term water treatment facility or modify the existing process water treatment plant. TCMC would also, on a long-term basis, collect water from the WRSFs and TSF and route this water to the open pit and eventually to the water treatment facility. These inputs would inundate the pit to an elevation of 7,030 feet to minimize oxidation of the pit walls. The water level in the pit would be maintained at this elevation to avoid the potential of water leaving the southeast end of the pit via an exploration adit (sealed), and to maintain a cone of depression, i.e., keep groundwater flowing into the pit to minimize the potential for mine-affected waters to affect off-site groundwater. The cutoff walls, which would be installed during operations, would remain in place throughout reclamation.

The sedimentation ponds below the WRSFs and the seepage return dam and pump-back sump/station below the TSF would be maintained as permanent features to collect drainage from these facilities, which would be pumped through pipelines to the open pit, and eventually to the water treatment plant. The treated water would then be discharged via pipelines to either Outfall 002 at the confluence of Pat Hughes Creek and Thompson Creek, or Outfall 005 near the confluence of Thompson Creek and the Salmon River (Figure 2.1-1). The difference under Alternative M2 in the post-reclamation monitoring as compared to that under Alternative M1 is that some monitoring could continue for longer durations (Table 2.1-7).

Alternative M3 - No Name Waste Rock Storage Facility

This alternative is similar to Alternative M2, except that the No Name WRSF would contain approximately 115 million tons of waste rock on 232.9 acres of currently undisturbed BLM land. The WRSF would include a downgradient sedimentation pond. The location is economically favorable for waste rock storage due to the proximity of the No Name drainage to the open pit and a level to downgradient loaded haul. Accordingly, under Alternative M3, less waste rock would be placed in the Buckskin and possibly the Pat Hughes WRSFs, and these WRSFs would have smaller overall footprints than under Alternative M2 (Figure 2.1-5., Table 2.1-8). Under Alternative M3, compared to Alternative M2, there would be an additional 0.05 acres of

disturbance in wetlands and an additional 5,563 linear feet of designated waters of the US subject to a 404 permit from the USACE.

LAND DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVES

Alternative L1 - No Action

The BLM would not approve the land exchange proposal or any of the other land disposal alternatives, and would not amend the Challis RMP to identify the selected land as suitable for disposal under the FLPMA (Section 1.4). There would therefore be no change to the current land status: the Broken Wing Ranch (813 acres) and Garden Creek property (80 acres) would remain privately owned, and the selected land (~ 5,100 acres) would remain as BLM land (Figure 1.2-1., Figure 1.3-1). Since none of the MMPO alternatives are affected by any of the land disposal alternatives, under Alternative L1 the mine would continue operations on a combination of private, BLM, and National Forest System land as described in MMPO Alternative M1, M2, or M3 depending upon the agency decisions for the MMPO alternatives (Section 2.1).

Alternative L2 - Land Exchange Proposal

The BLM would amend the Challis RMP to identify the selected land as suitable for disposal under the FLPMA, and would approve the land exchange proposal. TCMC would thus acquire a tract of BLM (selected) land, including both surface and mineral estates on up to approximately 5,100 acres, at the mine site. The US would acquire two tracts of privately owned (offered) land, including both surface and mineral estates on up to approximately 900 acres that would be administered by the BLM. The selected land comprises all Federal land in Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 12, T. 11 N., R. 16 E. and Sections 5 to 8, T. 11 N., R. 17 E., B.M. in Custer County, Idaho (Figure 1.2-1., Figure 2.2-1).

However, as an example of the minor adjustments that might occur, the BLM would exclude the Federal land east of the centerline of S.¹ Creek Road from the selected land. Therefore, the *selected land* hereafter refers to such reduced area (“modified east boundary,” ~ 5,100 acres) (Figure 2.2-1., dashed red line).

The offered lands consist of two tracts owned by TCMC: the Broken Wing Ranch, 6 miles northeast of Clayton in Custer County, Idaho; and the Garden Creek property, 16 miles southeast of Pocatello in Bannock County, Idaho (Figure 2.2-2). Descriptions of the selected and offered lands and the reasonably foreseeable uses of the lands are provided below. A description of provisions that would apply to all land disposal action alternatives is also provided below and in Section 2.2.7. Alternative L2-B is a sub-alternative to Alternative L2 specific to the Broken Wing Ranch (Section 2.2.2.2).

¹ *Squaw Creek* is an official place name in Custer County, and appears in numerous published documents including US Geological Survey topographic maps. The name was established by the US Board of Geographic Names to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. However, the word *Squaw* is offensive to some people including the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. Therefore, *Squaw Creek* is hereafter referred to in the main text as *S. Creek*.

Selected land

The selected land (~ 5,100 acres) is either undeveloped, forested land or is already used for mining. All of the land is covered by mining claims owned by TCMC. Mining currently disturbs 451 acres of the selected land including a widely distributed network of sedimentation ponds, access roads, and power line and pipeline corridors (Figure 2.2-1., Table 2.1-3). The additional disturbance of the selected land under the MMPO alternatives would be 200.1 acres under Alternative M2, and 417.9 acres under Alternative M3. There would not be any additional disturbance of the selected land under Alternative M1.

TCMC has stated that it has no current intention to use any of the selected land for mining, including mineral exploration, apart from the activities identified in the MMPO alternatives above. That is, TCMC would not mine differently under any of the MMPO alternatives if the selected land were owned by TCMC, or if the selected land continued to be Federal land. In addition, internal and public scoping and a mineral potential report (Gardner 2008) have not identified any mining activities that would reasonably be expected to occur on the selected land, apart from those identified in the MMPO alternatives. TCMC does not have post-reclamation development plans for the selected land should TCMC acquire it. In addition, water treatment activities on some of the land could occur many decades after mining ceases in 2025.

Broken Wing Ranch

The Broken Wing Ranch consists of 813 acres of irrigated agricultural fields, rangeland, ranch structures, and a historic homestead in Custer County. The ranch includes 4.4 miles of Salmon River frontage as well as various streams including Lyon Creek. In addition to the Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)-recommended management of the ranch (Alternative L2), a sub-alternative for ranch management has been developed (Alternative L2-B).

Alternative L2

The ranch would be managed according to the recommendations of the BLM Idaho Falls District RAC (BLM 2009b), which categorizes the ranch into nine management parcels with specific management recommendations for each parcel. However, because the nine management parcels do not all correspond to surveyed areas of land, the management parcels are assigned to seven surveyed subparcels (BWR-1 through BWR-7) (Figure 2.2-3., Table 2.2-1). In addition, the BLM has developed a conceptual restoration plan for the lower 1,850 feet of Lyon Creek to address removal of an on-channel impoundment (Lyon Creek pond), consolidation of four stream crossings, as well as improved fish passage, fish habitat, channel stability, and riparian vegetation. Final designs would be made, project funding would be sought, and the BLM would implement the plan if the US acquires that portion of the ranch.

The BLM policy is to avoid obtaining structures not necessary for the BLM mission. Therefore, prior to the land exchange, TCMC may donate to Custer County the Lyon Creek Bridge, as well as the Lyon Creek and Sink Creek ranch houses/outbuildings. Alternatively, prior to the land exchange, TCMC may sell the Lyon Creek ranch house/outbuildings to a private party and/or remove the Sink Creek ranch house, i.e., no Sink Creek parcel donated to the county. The donation or sale of the Lyon Creek and Sink Creek structures would include 2.5 acres (county

minimum parcel size) of land around each house, and appropriate easements for access. The historical structures on the ranch would be acquired by the BLM.

The BLM would make the ranch available for grazing (~ 800 acres of irrigated fields and rangeland), and would authorize grazing for 27 animal unit months in the Lyon Creek “Graham Field” meadow. For the rest of the irrigated fields on the ranch, the potential stocking rate would be 3,040 AUMs (Table 2.2-1., Table 2.2-2).

The non-motorized access in the Lyon Creek drainage would begin at or near the Lyon Creek ford by the Lyon Creek ranch house. Firearm discharge safety zones would be established around the two ranch houses, but hunting and shooting would otherwise (generally) be allowed in the same manner as is allowed on other Federal lands. However, the public would not be allowed in the cultivated fields during the growing season (e.g., mid-April through mid-October) to avoid damage to crops. The dilapidated trailer on the east side of the Salmon River would be demolished and removed, and the driveway and former trailer site would be used for parking and river access.

Alternative L2-B

Alternative L2-B would be the same management as under Alternative L2, except: 1) there would be no grazing at the ranch (on the fenced fields), 2) the cultivated fields would be actively converted to native vegetation, and 3) motorized access would be allowed in the Lyon Creek drainage to near the western edge of BWR-1 (where there are existing areas to park and turn around longer vehicles). The irrigated portions of the ranch (~ 400 acres) would actively be converted to native vegetation, except for the Lyon Creek meadow. The conversion would require approximately 3 years, and would consist of having a full-time ranch manager plow and/or use herbicide to kill the current vegetation in the cultivated fields and roads, seed the fields with a native seed mixture, operate the existing irrigation systems, and manage an aggressive invasive and non-native plant (“weed”) eradication program. After 3 years the manager would also remove all of the ranch equipment except the fences. There would be a high probability – but not certainty – of successful conversion, i.e., self-sustaining native vegetation, no excessive soil erosion/loss, and no major weed infestations.

Garden Creek property

The Garden Creek property consists of 80 acres of undeveloped, forested land southeast of Pocatello in Bannock County (Figure 2.2-2). Under Alternative L2 the Garden Creek property would be managed under the BLM Pocatello RMP with no site-specific management provisions for the property.

Alternative L3 - Land Sale

The BLM would amend the Challis RMP to identify the selected land as suitable for disposal by sale under Section 203 of the FLPMA. The US would not obtain any of the offered lands. The selected land would be sold by a direct (non-competitive) sale to TCMC, a modified competitive sale (TCMC would be identified as the bidder authorized to meet the high bid), or a competitive sale (the highest bidder would receive title to the property). In the first case the sale would be at

the appraised fair market value pursuant to Section 203 of the FLPMA and all other applicable laws, regulations (e.g. 43 CFR 2710).

Alternative L4 - Reduced Area Land Exchange, Fee Simple

The BLM would amend the Challis RMP to identify approximately 3,600 acres of the selected land (rather than ~ 5,100 acres) as suitable for disposal, and the BLM would approve a land exchange in which TCMC would acquire approximately 3,600 acres of the selected land (Figure 2.2-4). The US would correspondingly acquire an equivalent fair market value (~ 30 % less by area) of the offered lands. To balance the reduced value of the selected land, the US would not acquire the Garden Creek property and/or lower priority portions of the Broken Wing Ranch.

Alternative L5 - Reduced Area Land Exchange, Easement

The BLM would amend the Challis RMP to identify all of the selected land (~ 5,100 acres) as suitable for disposal under the FLPMA. The BLM would approve the land exchange proposal, but with approximately 1,500 acres of the selected land protected by a conservation easement held by the BLM (Figure 2.2-5). This alternative, a variation of Alternative L4, would result in a more compact land jurisdiction pattern in the vicinity of the mine, and would protect a block of the selected land on which mining activities are not foreseen and would not occur under the MMPO alternatives.

TCMC would therefore acquire the selected land, and the US would acquire most of the offered lands. However, unlike Alternative L2, approximately 1,500 acres of the selected land would be protected by a conservation easement requiring the land to remain essentially in its current condition, e.g., no residential development or mining. The lesser fair market value of the offered lands due to the easement would require eliminating either the Garden Creek parcel and/or certain subparcels of the Broken Wing Ranch from the land exchange, but to a lesser extent than under Alternative L4. That is, compared to Alternative L2, the US would acquire approximately 30 percent less (by fair market value) of the offered lands under Alternative L4 and approximately 10 percent less under Alternative L5. The offered lands that the US would acquire would be administered by the BLM as described in Alternative L2 or Alternative L2-B (Section 2.2.2).

Land Disposal Action Alternative Provisions

The seven following provisions would occur at or before title transfer under all of the land disposal action alternatives, unless under Alternative L3 the selected land was sold to a party other than TCMC. In such case, only the seventh provision would occur.

1. South Butte Road Access

TCMC would grant public access along two sections of the South Butte Road, which passes through private property owned by TCMC (Figure 2.2-6). This grant would formalize the public access that TCMC has allowed on the road since 1981.

2. *Twin Apex Property Access*

The BLM would grant the owners of the Twin Apex property access to their property via the Bruno Creek Road, and TCMC would modify its exclusive right-of-way (granted by the BLM) for Bruno Creek Road to allow such access (Figure 2.2-6).

3. *Thompson Creek Road Access*

The existing public access along the upper Thompson Creek Road would be retained by the US (Figure 2.2-7).

4. *Management for Big Game Including Provisions for Public Access*

TCMC would pursue a donated Access Yes agreement through the IDFG Access Yes Program to allow non-motorized access for private or commercial hunters and anglers, as well as general recreationalists to the selected land with the exception of the land that drains into Bruno Creek, Buckskin Creek, Pat Hughes Creek and Cherry Creek (Figure 2.2-8).

5. *S. Creek Grazing Allotment, Saturday Mountain Pasture*

TCMC would grant administrative access to the BLM and its permittees to use roads on property owned by TCMC to reach the Saturday Mountain Pasture (Figure 2.2-6).

6. *Challis East Subdivision Trail Access*

TCMC would grant public access (motorized or non-motorized) via a trail within a 20 foot wide easement along one side of the perimeter of property owned by TCMC in the Challis East Subdivision provided that trail access is also acceptable to the subdivision property owners and/or the local government. The trail would provide a connection to the Lombard Trail around Blue Mountain, and could ultimately be part of a new trail system envisioned to the Salmon River (Figure 2.2-9).

7. *Thompson Creek and S. Creek Conservation Easement*

TCMC would grant the BLM a conservation easement for the following areas: 1) the area of the selected land within $\frac{1}{8}$ mile of the centerline of Thompson Creek (~ 4 miles of stream length, ~ 280 acres), and 2) the area of the selected land within $\frac{1}{8}$ mile of the centerline of the portions of S. Creek within the selected land (~ $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of stream length, ~ 70 acres) (Figure 2.2-1). In the S. Creek portion of the easement area, the easement would prohibit subdivision/residential development and protect the Bruno Creek fossil locality. In the Thompson Creek portion of the easement area, the easement would prohibit subdivision/residential development as well as all other activities contrary to the purpose of the easement.

The easement would allow for the use, repair, and replacement of the existing infrastructure such as roads, power lines, pipelines, irrigation ditches, etc. within the easement area, and for unforeseen mine operations (e.g., extensions of power lines or pipelines for long-term water management) which would not materially degrade the riparian values for which the easement would be intended to protect. As livestock grazing is not currently permitted along Thompson Creek on BLM land, the easement would prohibit grazing within the Thompson Creek portion of the easement area.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The environmental effects of the MMPO and land disposal alternatives were evaluated and compared in detail in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. A listing of the primary environmental effects of the MMPO and land disposal action alternatives is provided in Tables ES-1 and ES-2, respectively. Effects related to the offered lands would not occur under Alternative L3 because the offered lands would not change jurisdictions.

Table ES-1. Effects comparison, MMPO alternatives.

Indicator	Alternative M1	Alternative M2	Alternative M3
GEOLOGIC RESOURCES AND GEOTECHNICAL ISSUES			
Molybdenum production	Increase in world molybdenum production of 73 million pounds (short-term, moderate effect)	Increase in world molybdenum production of 204 million pounds (short-term, moderate effect)	Same as Alternative M2
Molybdenum reserves	Decrease in world molybdenum reserves by 73 million pounds (short-term, minor effect)	Decrease in world molybdenum reserves by 204 million pounds (short-term, minor effect)	Same as Alternative M2
Paleontological sites	No change to existing conditions	No change to existing conditions	No change to existing conditions
SOIL RESOURCES			
Soil productivity	No change to existing conditions	384.9 acres of permanent effects (negligible to moderate) and 112.1 acres of temporary effects (negligible to moderate)	526.5 acres of permanent effects (negligible to moderate) and 112.1 acres of temporary effects (negligible to moderate)
VEGETATION, FOREST RESOURCES, AND INVASIVE AND NON-NATIVE PLANTS			
Area of special status ¹ plant habitat disturbed	No change to existing conditions	497.0 acres of suitable sensitive plant habitat disturbed (no records of occurrence); may affect individual plants but would not cause a trend towards listing	640.6 acres of suitable sensitive plant habitat disturbed (no records of occurrence); may affect individual plants but would not cause a trend towards listing
Area of forest habitat disturbed	No change to existing conditions	391.0 acres forest habitat (2,548 mbf) ² harvested (long-term, moderate effect)	487.2 acres forest habitat (3,169 mbf) harvested (long-term, moderate effect)
Change in carbon sequestration	No change to existing conditions	No effect on existing conditions	No change to existing conditions
RANGE RESOURCES			
Change in AUMs ³	No change to existing conditions	4 % decrease (long-term, minor effect)	6 % decrease (long-term, minor effect)

Indicator	Alternative M1	Alternative M2	Alternative M3
WATER RESOURCES			
<p>Water quality - turbidity, concentrations of suspended sediment, and COCs</p>	<p>During mining/after cutoff wall installation: decreased concentrations of most constituents in Thompson Creek; increased concentrations of some constituents over time would still meet WQSs⁴ for all parameters under conditions analyzed</p> <p>After mining: increased concentrations of some constituents in S. Creek, but would be within WQSs except for cadmium for the conservative upper estimates/7Q10 low flow condition; discharge from Outfall 005 to the Salmon River would need to meet all NPDES permit limits</p>	<p>During mining/after cutoff wall installation: decreased concentrations of most constituents in Thompson Creek; increased concentrations of some constituents over time would meet WQSs for all parameters with the exception of copper for the conservative upper estimate/7Q10 low flow condition (long-term, moderate effect); negligible effect to Thompson Creek, Bruno Creek, and S. Creek from sediment delivery</p> <p>After mining: increased concentrations of some constituents in S. Creek; would be within WQSs except for cadmium for the conservative upper estimates/7Q10 low flow condition; discharge from Outfall 005 to the Salmon River would need to meet all NPDES permit limits</p>	<p>Same as Alternative M2</p>
<p>Water quantity - discharge</p>	<p>During mining/after cutoff wall installation: negligible or minor reduction in flow in Thompson Creek</p> <p>After mining: negligible effects to flow in Bruno Creek and S. Creek; negligible to minor effects to flow in Salmon River (depending on flow) due to cessation of removal of water for mine processes</p>	<p>During mining: negligible to minor reduction in flow in Thompson Creek and S. Creek from cutoff walls</p> <p>After mining: negligible effects to flow in Bruno Creek and S. Creek; negligible to minor effects to flow in Salmon River (depending on flow) due to cessation of removal of water for mine processes</p>	<p>Same as Alternative M2</p>

Indicator	Alternative M1	Alternative M2	Alternative M3
WILDLIFE RESOURCES			
Area of disturbance to high value wildlife habitat	No change to existing conditions	<p>Decrease of 413 acres of habitat with long-term, negligible to minor effect on sensitive wildlife species; long-term, minor effect on wide-ranging species; short-term, minor effect to winter range; negligible effect on migration</p> <p>Unintentional take, occurring when active migratory bird or raptor nests are either not found during surveys (i.e., disturbed unintentionally), or cannot be avoided, would be a short-term, minor effect and would not have any measurable effects on migratory bird populations</p>	<p>Decrease of 647 acres of habitat with long-term, negligible to minor effect on sensitive wildlife species; long-term, minor effect on wide-ranging species; short-term, minor effect to winter range; negligible effect on migration</p> <p>Unintentional take, occurring when active migratory bird or raptor nests are either not found during surveys (i.e., disturbed unintentionally), or cannot be avoided, would be a short-term, minor effect and would not have any measurable effects on migratory bird populations</p>
Water quantity/quality effects on wildlife	Negligible effects from changes to water quantity; negligible effect to birds from ingestion of pit water	Negligible effects from changes to water quality; negligible effects to birds from ingestion of pit water	Same as Alternative M2
Noise disturbance	No change to existing conditions	Negligible (temporary) effect during construction of WRSFs	Same as Alternative M2
Wildlife mortality from traffic (road kill)	No change to existing conditions	No effect on existing road mortality, but 9 additional years of effect of mine traffic on road mortality	Same as Alternative M2
FISH AND AQUATIC RESOURCES			
Aquatic habitat	Negligible effect to existing conditions	Negligible effect to aquatic habitat in Salmon River; long-term, moderate effect to aquatic habitat in Thompson Creek and S. Creek	Same as Alternative M2

Indicator	Alternative M1	Alternative M2	Alternative M3
Fish populations	Negligible effect to existing conditions	Negligible effect to fish populations in Salmon River; long-term, moderate effect to aquatic habitat in Thompson Creek; long-term, minor to moderate effects to fish populations in S. Creek	Same as Alternative M2
Bioaccumulation	Negligible effect to existing conditions	Negligible chance of bioaccumulation of selenium in Thompson Creek	Same as Alternative M2
Macroinvertebrate organisms	Negligible (selenium bioaccumulation) to minor (reduced overall taxa richness) effects on macroinvertebrate organisms	Minor effects to Thompson Creek and S. Creek macroinvertebrate organisms for the best estimates; moderate effects for the upper estimates	Same as Alternative M2
WETLANDS, FLOODPLAINS, AND RIPARIAN AREAS			
Area of wetlands	No change to existing conditions	Fill or burial of 3.39 acres of jurisdictional wetlands (0.43 acre filled by Phase 8, 2.96 acres filled by reclamation); mitigation would result in no net effect	Fill or burial of 3.44 acres of jurisdictional wetlands (0.48 acre filled by Phase 8, 2.96 acres filled by reclamation); mitigation would result in no net effect
Length of stream channel	No change to existing conditions	10,641 feet (10 % of the stream channel) of WUS ⁵ filled (4,781 feet filled by Phase 8, 5,860 feet filled by reclamation); mitigation would result in no net effect	16,247 feet (50 % of the stream channel) of WUS filled (10,387 feet filled by Phase 8, 5,860 feet filled by reclamation); mitigation would result in no net effect
AIR QUALITY, NOISE, AND CLIMATE CHANGE			
Quantities of air pollutants	No change to existing conditions	No effect to existing quantity of air pollutants, but the existing quantity of air pollutants related to the mine would persist for an additional 9 years	Same as Alternative M2
Noise levels	No change to existing conditions	No effect to existing noise levels but the current noise levels related to the mine would persist for another 9 years	Same as Alternative M2

Indicator	Alternative M1	Alternative M2	Alternative M3
Climate change	No change to existing conditions	No effect to climate change and no effect of climate change to the project	No effect to climate change and no effect of climate change to the project
VISUAL (AESTHETIC) RESOURCES			
VQO and VRM classification	No change to existing conditions	The visual disturbance would meet the current visual classifications at all KOPs ⁶ except KOP 6; the Pat Hughes WRSF would not meet the VRM Class II objective (long-term, moderate to major effect)	The visual disturbance would meet the current visual classifications at all KOPs except KOP 6 and KOP 2; neither the Pat Hughes nor No Name WRSF would meet the VRM Class II objective (long-term, moderate to major effect)
LAND USE AND RECREATION			
Recreational access	No change to existing conditions	Negligible effect to recreational access	Negligible effect to recreational access
ROS ⁷ classification	No change to existing conditions	No change to ROS classification	No change to ROS classification
Special Designations	No change to existing conditions	Negligible effect to Challis ERMA	Negligible effect to Challis ERMA
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS			
Local economy	No change to existing conditions	No change to the current local economy, except the economic effects of the mine on the local economy would extend an additional 9 years	Same as Alternative M2
Molybdenum supply and prices	No change to existing conditions	No effect to current molybdenum supply or prices, except the effects of the mine on supply and prices would extend an additional 9 years	Same as Alternative M2
Financial risk to agencies and taxpayers	Financial risk would be mitigated by financial guarantees	Financial risk would be mitigated by financial guarantees	Financial risk would be mitigated by financial guarantees

Indicator	Alternative M1	Alternative M2	Alternative M3
TRIBAL TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS			
Area of unoccupied Federal land	No change to existing conditions	< 1 % decrease (minor, permanent, adverse)	Same as Alternative M2
Cultural resource sites	No change to existing conditions	Site 10CR758 (eligible for the NRHP) would be partially inundated by the expansion of the TSF (long-term, adverse effect)	Same as Alternative M2
Effects to natural resources utilized by tribes	Summarized in the sections for the other resources	Summarized in the sections for the other resources	Summarized in the sections for the other resources
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
Cultural resource sites	No change to existing conditions	Site 10CR758 (eligible for the NRHP) would be partially inundated by the expansion of the TSF (long-term, adverse effect)	Same as Alternative M2
TRANSPORTATION, ACCESS, AND PUBLIC SAFETY			
Molybdenum spills due to vehicle accidents	No change to existing conditions	No effect to current threat of spills, but the current potential for spills would extend additional 9 years	Same as Alternative M2
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND SOLID WASTE			
Threat of releases of hazardous materials and petroleum products	No change to existing conditions	No effect to threat of releases, but the current potential for releases would extend additional 9 years	Same as Alternative M2

¹ Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate, and Sensitive (special status)

² mbf = 1,000 board feet

³ animal unit months (AUMs)

⁴ water quality standards (WQSs)

⁵ waters of the US (WUS)

⁶ key observation point (KOP)

⁷ recreational opportunity spectrum (ROS)

Table ES-2. Effects comparison, land disposal alternatives.

Indicator	Alternative L1	Alternative L2	Alternative L3	Alternative L4	Alternative L5
GEOLOGIC RESOURCES AND GEOTECHNICAL ISSUES					
Saleable, locatable or leasable mineral availability	No change to existing conditions	Negligible effect to mineral availability	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
SOIL RESOURCES					
Acres or % of area of soil compaction, change to productivity, erosion potential	No change to existing conditions	No effects to the selected land. Small areas of soil at ranch could become compacted from parking areas, campgrounds. Under L2-B ~ 52 % of the soil at the ranch would be altered by the conversion to native vegetation.	No effects to the selected or offered lands	No effects to the selected land. Effects to the offered lands would be the same as Alternative L2, except land removed from the transaction would not be subject to potential limited soil compaction from development.	No effects to the selected land. Effects to the offered lands would be the same as Alternative L4.
VEGETATION, FOREST RESOURCES, AND INVASIVE AND NON-NATIVE PLANTS					
Area of special status plant habitat	No change to existing conditions	365 acres of occupied or potentially occupied special status plant habitat on ranch would come under BLM administration	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2, except the area would change to achieve equal value	Same as Alternative L2, except the area would change to achieve equal value
RANGE RESOURCES					
Area of suitable grazing lands	No change to existing conditions	Decrease of 80 % of suitable grazing lands (major, long term) on selected land	Same as Alternative L2	Decrease of 71 % of suitable grazing lands (major, long term) on selected land	Same as Alternative L2

Indicator	Alternative L1	Alternative L2	Alternative L3	Alternative L4	Alternative L5
Change in AUMs	No change to existing conditions	Decrease of 80 % of AUMs (major, long term) on selected land	Same as Alternative L2	Decrease of 69 % of AUMs (major, long term) on selected land	Same as Alternative L2
WATER RESOURCES					
Water quality (no indicators)	No change to existing conditions	No effect to selected land or Garden Creek property Negligible effect to Salmon River due to sediment delivery from BLM-recommended management such as campground or boat launch; riparian improvements would cause negligible reduction in sediment delivery to Salmon River Restoration of Lyon Creek would restore a more normal flow with less erosion and sediment input into the lower 1,850 ft. of Lyon Creek (long-term, moderate effect)	No change to existing conditions	Effects would be the same as Alternative L2, except the effects related to subparcels (~ 30 % less by fair market value compared to Alternative L2) that would not be acquired by the US would not occur	Effects would be the same as Alternative L2, except the effects related to subparcels (~ 10 % less by fair market value compared to Alternative L2) that would not be acquired by the US would not occur

Indicator	Alternative L1	Alternative L2	Alternative L3	Alternative L4	Alternative L5
Water quantity (change in flow)	No change to existing conditions	No effect to selected land or Garden Creek property No change to flow or volume associated with water rights on Broken Wing Ranch	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
WILDLIFE RESOURCES					
Area of special status wildlife habitat	No change to existing conditions	No change to existing conditions	No change to existing conditions	No change to existing conditions	No change to existing conditions
Hunting pressure	No change to existing conditions	Increased hunting pressure (long-term, minor effect)	No change to existing conditions	Increased hunting pressure (long-term, minor effect)	Increased hunting pressure (long-term, minor effect)
FISH AND AQUATIC RESOURCES					
Amount of suitable habitat	No change to existing conditions	No effect to Garden Creek property; net increase in both suitable habitat and designated critical habitat under BLM jurisdiction Restoration of Lyon Creek would decrease water temperatures and improve fish habitat and thermal refugia	Decrease of 5.3 miles of occupied designated critical habitat under BLM jurisdiction; however, no new disturbance would occur adjacent to streams	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2

Indicator	Alternative L1	Alternative L2	Alternative L3	Alternative L4	Alternative L5
Habitat quality	No change to existing conditions	No effect to selected land or Garden Creek property; long-term, moderate beneficial effect to aquatic habitat in Lyon Creek and Salmon River	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
WETLANDS, FLOODPLAINS, AND RIPARIAN AREAS					
Area of wetlands	No change to existing conditions	49.69 acres of wetlands would leave Federal jurisdiction; 37.68 acres of wetlands would enter Federal jurisdiction; improvements to riparian areas along Salmon River on the ranch	49.69 acres of wetlands would leave Federal jurisdiction	21.72 acres would leave Federal jurisdiction; unknown area would enter Federal jurisdiction, but would probably be less than 37.68 acres	Same as Alternative L4, except slightly more wetlands would probably enter Federal jurisdiction
AIR QUALITY, NOISE, AND CLIMATE CHANGE					
Change in noise at ranch and in Lyon Creek	No change to existing conditions	Minor increase in noise due to agricultural activities	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
VISUAL (AESTHETIC) RESOURCES					
Changes in scenery	No change to existing conditions	Subtle visual changes to ranch due to BLM administration	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2

Indicator	Alternative L1	Alternative L2	Alternative L3	Alternative L4	Alternative L5
LAND USE AND RECREATION					
Area of Federal land	No change to existing conditions	Net decrease of 4,300 acres of Federal land in the BLM Challis Field Office area (negligible effect); net increase of 82 acres in the BLM Pocatello Field Office area (negligible effect)	Net decrease of 5,100 acres of Federal land in the BLM Challis Field Office area (negligible effect)	Decrease of 3,600 acres of Federal land in the BLM Challis Field Office area (selected land); increase of 895 acres less ~ 30 % by fair market value in The BLM Challis and Pocatello Field Office areas	Decrease of 5,100 acres of Federal land in the BLM Challis Field Office area (selected land); increase of 895 acres less ~ 10 % by fair market value in the BLM Challis and Pocatello Field Office areas
Recreational use	No change to existing conditions	Negligible effects due to reduced access to some portions of selected land; public recreation opportunities increased on ranch and Garden Creek property	Same as Alternative L2	Negligible effects due to reduced access to some portions of selected land; public recreation opportunities increased on ranch but less than Alternative L2	Negligible effects due to reduced access to some portions of selected land; public recreation opportunities increased on ranch, less than Alternative L2 but more than Alternative L4
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS					
Tax revenue	No change to existing conditions	Negligible effects to tax revenue	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
BLM revenue	No change to existing conditions	Negligible effects to BLM revenue	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
TRIBAL TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS					
Area of unoccupied Federal land	No change to existing conditions	< 1 % decrease in unoccupied Federal land (minor, permanent, adverse)	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2

Indicator	Alternative L1	Alternative L2	Alternative L3	Alternative L4	Alternative L5
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Cultural resource sites	No change to existing conditions	5 NRHP-eligible and 2 potentially eligible sites would come under BLM management (on ranch)	No change to existing conditions	The effect to cultural resource sites would be similar to Alternative L2, but the number of sites would depend on which subparcels were acquired by the US	The effect to cultural resource sites would be similar, but the number of sites would depend on which subparcels were acquired by the US
TRANSPORTATION, ACCESS, AND PUBLIC SAFETY					
Access to grazing allotments	No effect on existing conditions	Access to grazing would increase	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE					
Chance for releases or dumping on ranch	No effect on existing conditions	Minor increase in potential for dumping (because public land)	No change to existing conditions	Same as Alternative L2	Same as Alternative L2



Bureau of Land Management · Forest Service
Army Corps of Engineers · Environmental Protection Agency
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality