

APPENDIX H

APPLICABILITY OF DRECP CMAS TO WMRNP

**WEST MOJAVE (WEMO) ROUTE NETWORK PROJECT
DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Biological Resources	LUPA-BIO-1	<p>Conduct a habitat assessment (see Glossary of Terms) of Focus and BLM Special Status Species' suitable habitat for all activities and identify and/or delineate the DRECP 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 (see Glossary of Terms) 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA, since existing routes are not considered suitable habitat</p> <p>New Disturbance: Implementation activities (re-routes) that may disturb habitats would require habitat assessments</p>	<p>Existing route disturbance (existing 2006 WEMO baseline) is not suitable habitat.</p>
Biological Resources	LUPA-BIO-2	<p>Designated biologist(s) (see Glossary of Terms), 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA, since existing routes are not considered suitable habitat</p> <p>New Disturbance: Implementation activities (re-routes) that would disturb habitat require a designated biologist to do monitoring</p>	

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Resource Setback Standards	LUPA-BIO-3	<p>Resource setbacks (see 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 (see 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 desert 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA, since existing routes are not considered suitable habitat</p> <p>New Disturbance: Implementation activities (re-routes) that would disturb habitat require a designated biologist to do monitoring. Implementation of re-routes could impact the Mojave River and would be assessed before the time of occurrence.</p>	
Seasonal Restrictions	LUPA-BIO-4	<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 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>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Three seasonal route restriction occur for raptor nesting</p> <p>New Disturbance: Implementation activities (re-routes) that would disturb habitat require a designated biologist to do monitoring</p>	<p>Seasonal closures do not apply, because species affected by route network have adapted to existing system.</p>

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Worker Education	LUPA-BIO-5	<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. As appropriate based on the activity, 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>Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Existing disturbed routes will not require worker education unless restoration activity increase disturbance. New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation activities must to conform to this CMA and provide worker education. Will also require dust abatement for restoration and implementation activities.</p>	
Subsidized Predators Standards	LUPA-BIO-6	<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. 	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Existing disturbed routes will require raven management strategies and waste education. New Disturbance: Implementation activities (re-routes) that would disturb habitat require a designated biologist to do monitoring</p>	

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Subsidized Predators Standards	LUPA-BIO-6 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application of water and/or other palliatives for dust abatement in construction areas and during project operations and maintenance will be done with 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. 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 will provide compensatory mitigation that contributes to LUPA-wide raven management. 			
Restoration of Areas Disturbed by Construction Activities But Not Converted by Long-Term Disturbance	LUPA-BIO-7	<p>Where DRECP vegetation types or Focus or BLM Special Status Species 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, see Glossary of Terms) 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/impacts 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"> The appropriate seed (e.g., certified weed- free, native, and locally and genetically appropriate seed) 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) 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Only applies to new development</p> <p>New Disturbance: New development activities must conform to this CMA</p>	

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Restoration of Areas Disturbed by Construction Activities But Not Converted by Long-Term Disturbance	LUPA-BIO-7 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Equipment ○ Timing (e.g., appropriate season, sufficient rainfall) ○ Location ○ Success criteria Monitoring measures ○ 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 (see Glossary of Terms), the cactus and yucca will be re-planted back to the original site. ● Restore and reclaim short-term (i.e. 2 years or less, see Glossary of Terms) 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. 			
General Closure and Decommissioning Standards	LUPA-BIO-8	<p>All activities that are required to close and decommission the site (e.g., renewable energy activities) will specify and implement project-specific closure and decommissioning actions that meet the approval of BLM, and that at a minimum address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specifying and implementing the methods, timing (e.g., criteria for triggering closure and decommissioning actions), and criteria for success (including quantifiable and measureable criteria). ● Recontouring of areas that were substantially altered from their original contour or gradient and installing erosion control measures in disturbed areas where potential for erosion exists. ● Restoring vegetation as well as soil profiles and functions that will support and maintain native plant communities, associated carbon sequestration and nutrient cycling processes, and native wildlife species. ● Vegetation restoration actions will identify and use native vegetation composition, native seed composition, and the diversity to values commensurate with the natural ecological setting and climate projections. 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Water and Wetland Dependent Species Resources	LUPA-BIO-9	<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"> ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify site-specific surface water runoff patterns and implement measures to prevent excessive and unnatural soil deposition and erosion. ○ Implement measures to maintain natural drainages and to maintain hydrologic function in the event drainages are disturbed. ○ 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. 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Water and Wetland Dependent Species Resources	LUPA-BIO-9 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stabilize disturbed areas following grading in the manner appropriate to the soil type so that wind or water erosion is minimized. ○ Minimize irrigation runoff by using low or no irrigation native vegetation landscaping for landscaped retention basins. ○ Conduct regular inspections and maintenance of long-term erosion control measures to ensure long-term effectiveness. ○ 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. ○ 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. 			

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Standard Practices for Weed Management	LUPA-BIO-10	<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. • 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Nuisance Animals and Invasive Species	LUPA-BIO-11	<p>Implement the following CMAs for controlling nuisance animals and invasive species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fumigant, 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 <i>Arundo donax</i> (giant reed). Manage herbicides consistent with the most current national and California BLM policies. • Minimize herbicide, pesticide, and insecticide treatment in areas that have a high risk for groundwater contamination. 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: No</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Pesticide use does not occur on project site for existing routes.</p> <p>New Disturbance: Pesticide use does not occur on project site for re-routes or staging areas</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Nuisance Animals and Invasive Species	LUPA-BIO-11 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
Noise	LUPA-BIO-12	<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 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: No</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Existing noise does not have significant impacts from WMRNP.</p> <p>New Disturbance: New disturbance is not proposed by the WMRNP and thus this impact does not occur</p>	
General Siting and Design	LUPA-BIO-13	<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 (see “avoid to the maximum extent practicable” in Glossary of Terms). 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: No</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network.</p> <p>New Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for future WMRNP actions</p>	<p>The listed areas in the CMA are outside of the WEMO Planning Area</p>

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General Siting and Design	LUPA-BIO-13 (cont'd)	<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 F Special Status Species connectivity and their associated habitats in the following linkage and connectivity areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) . ○ Within a 3-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 to connect the Chuckwalla and Palen mountains. ○ Within a 1.5-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 to connect the Chuckwalla Mountains to the Chuckwalla Valley east of Desert Center. ○ 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. 			

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General Siting and Design	LUPA-BIO-13 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. • 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. 			

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Biology: General Standard Practices	LUPA-BIO-14	<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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing WMRNP</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Biology: General Standard Practices	LUPA-BIO-15	<p>Use state-of-the-art, as approved by BLM, 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing WMRNP</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	LUPA-BIO-16	<p>For activities that may impact Focus and BLM sensitive birds, protected by the ESA 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). 	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Fencing design standards will meet bird and bat guidelines</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	LUPA-BIO-16 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	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 monitoring. • 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"> ○ Use techniques that minimize attraction of birds to hazardous situations that are mistaken to be or simulate natural habitats (e.g., bodies of water). ○ 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). ○ 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) 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: No direct impact to Focus and BLM Special-Status bird and bat species from existing routes and does not require BBCS.</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	LUPA-BIO-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in Appendix D) • 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 DRECP 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><u>Riparian Vegetation Types</u></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 <p><u>Wetland Vegetation Types</u></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 <p><u>Riparian and Wetland Bird Focus Species</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willow Flycatcher • Southwestern Willow Flycatcher • Least Bell's Vireo • Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo • Yuma Clapper Rail • California Black Rail 			

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	LUPA-BIO-17 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tricolored Blackbird • <u>Fish Focus Species</u> • Desert pupfish • Mohave Tui Chub • Owens Tui Chub • Owens Pupfish 			
Other Riparian & Wetland Focus Species: Tehachapi Slender Salamander	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-1	<p>The riparian and wetland DRECP 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> <p>For minor incursion (see “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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Demonstrated through analysis and/or implementation activities in the EIS that significant impacts will not occur.</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Other Riparian & Wetland Focus Species: Tehachapi Slender Salamander	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-2	<p>Hydrologic function of the following DRECP vegetation types will be maintained: North American Warm Desert Alkaline Scrub and Herb Playa and Wet Flat, Southwestern North American Salt Basin and High Marsh, and other undifferentiated wetland-related land covers (i.e., “Playa,” “Wetland,” and “Open Water”).</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
BLM Special Status Riparian Bird Species	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-3	<p>For activities that occur within 0.25 mile of a riparian or wetland DRECP 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 from active nests Special Status during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31 or otherwise determined by BLM, USFWS and CDFW). For activities in areas covered by this provision that occur during the breeding season and that last 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: During the breeding season BLM will not adversely affect BLM Special Status riparian and wetland bird species. New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes).</p>	
Federally Listed Fish Species	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-4	<p>Setback pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning activities and other activities that may impact federally listed fish species, 0.25 mile from the edge of existing or newly discovered occurrences of federally listed fish species, except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate neutral or beneficial long-term hydrologic effects on federally listed fish species and the adjoining riparian and wetland habitat prior to seeking authorization for and commencing a minor incursion. 	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Demonstrate in the EIS how it will/will not affect the focus species. If adverse effects are found in analysis then comply with CMA. Waiting on genetic testing for Tui Chub, which is the only possible affected federally listed fish species.</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Federally Listed Fish Species	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-5	Site and design activities to fully avoid operational impacts to existing and newly discovered occurrences of federally listed fish species.	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Tehachapi Slender Salamander	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-6	Avoid pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning activities or other activities that may impact the Tehachapi slender salamander within 0.25 mile of existing or newly discovered occurrences of or suitable habitat for Tehachapi slender salamander, except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms).	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Tehachapi Slender Salamander	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-7	Construct culverts or other suitable below-grade crossings for new or improved roadways that bisect suitable habitat for the Tehachapi Slender Salamander. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construct barriers to reduce at-grade crossings along new or improved roadways that bisect suitable habitat.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

LUPA Wide							
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments		
Dune DRECP Vegetation Types, Aeolian Processes and Associated Species (DUNE): Aeolian Processes	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-1	<p>Because DRECP sand dune vegetation types and Aeolian sand transport corridors are, by definition, shifting resources, activities that potentially occur within or bordering the sand dune DRECP vegetation types and/or Aeolian sand transport corridors must conduct studies to verify the location [refer to Appendix D, Figure D-7] and extent of the sand resource(s) for the activity-specific environmental analysis to determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the proposed activity(s) occur within a sand dune or an Aeolian sand transport corridor • If the activity(s) is subject to dune/Aeolian sand transport corridor CMAs • If the activity(s) needs to be reconfigured to satisfy applicable avoidance requirements 	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>			
		Dune DRECP Vegetation Types, Aeolian Processes and Associated Species (DUNE): Aeolian Processes	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-2	<p>Activities that potentially affect the amount of sand entering or transported within Aeolian sand transport corridors will be designed and operated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the quality and function of Aeolian transport corridors and sand deposition zones, unless related to maintenance of existing [at the time of the DRECP LUPA ROD] facilities/operations/activities • Avoid a reduction in sand-bearing sediments within the Aeolian system • Minimize mortality to DUNE associated Focus and BLM Special Status Species 	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
				Dune DRECP Vegetation Types, Aeolian Processes and Associated Species (DUNE): Aeolian Processes	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-3	<p>Any facilities or activities that alter site hydrology (e.g., sediment barrier) will be designed to maintain continued sediment transport and deposition in the Aeolian corridor in a way that maintains the Aeolian sorting and transport to downwind deposition zones. Site designs for maintaining this transport function must be approved by BLM in coordination with USFWS and CDFW as appropriate.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>

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Mohave Fringe-Toed Lizard	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-4	<p>Dune formations and other sand accumulations (i.e., sand ramps, sand sheets) with suitable habitat characteristics for the Mojave fringe-toed lizard (i.e., unconsolidated blow-sand) will be mapped according to mapping standards established by the BLM National Operations Center.</p> <p>For minor incursions (see “minor incursion” in the Glossary of Terms) into sand dunes and sand transport areas the activity will be sited in the mapped zone with the least impacts to sand dunes and sand transport and Mojave fringe-toed lizards.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Mohave Fringe-Toed Lizard	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-5	<p>If suitable habitat characteristics are identified during the habitat assessment, clearance surveys (see Glossary of Terms) for Mojave fringe-toed lizard will be performed in suitable habitat areas.</p> <p>The following CMAs will be implemented for bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species, including, but not limited, to those listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Leaf-nosed Bat • Pallid Bat • Townsend’s Big-eared Bat 	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Bat Species (BAT)	LUPA-BIO-BAT-1	<p>Activities, except wind projects, will not be sited within 500 feet of any occupied maternity roost or presumed occupied maternity roost as described below. Refer to CMA DFA-VPL-BIO-BAT-1 for distances within DFAs and VPLs.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Yes</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: WMRNP has already taken this action</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Bat Species (BAT)	LUPA-BIO-BAT-2	<p>Mines will be assumed to be occupied bat roosts, unless appropriate surveys for bat use have been conducted during all seasons (including maternity, lekking or swarming, and winter use). Mines not considered potential bat roosts are only those that have no structure/workings (adits or shafts or crevices out of view).</p> <p>The following CMAs will 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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Plant Species (PLANT): Plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species CMAs	LUPA-BIO-PLANT-1	<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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of these species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	<p>Surveys will be completed for new ground disturbance</p>

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Plant Species (PLANT): Plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species CMAs	LUPA-BIO-PLANT-2	Implement an avoidance setback of 0.25 mile for all Focus and BLM Special Status Species occurrences. Setbacks will be placed strategically adjacent to occurrences to protect ecological processes necessary to support the plant Species (see Appendix Q, Baseline Biology Report, in the Proposed LUPA and Final EIS [2015], or the most recent data and modeling).	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Compacting existing routes are not suitable habitats, and do not adversely affect special status species plants within 0.25 mile buffer of existing routes New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	Setbacks will be adhered to for new disturbance (re-routes)
Plant Species (PLANT): Plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species CMAs	LUPA-BIO-PLANT-3	Impacts to suitable habitat for Focus and BLM Special Status plant species should be avoided to the extent feasible, and are limited [capped] to a maximum of 1% of their suitable habitat throughout the entire 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For those plants with Species Specific DFA Suitable Habitat Impact Caps listed in Table 23, those caps apply in the DFAs only. Refer to CMA DFA-PLANT-1. 	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-1	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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-2	Yucca clones larger than 3 meters in diameter (longest diameter if the clone forms an ellipse rather than a circular ring) shall be avoided.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-3	Creosote bush rings (see Glossary of Terms) larger than 5 meters in diameter (longest diameter if the "ring" forms an ellipse rather than a circle) shall be avoided.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-4	Saguaro cactus should be managed in such a way as to provide long-term habitat for the California populations not just individual plants, except in DFAs.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-5	Joshua tree woodland (<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> Woodland Alliance): impacts to Joshua tree woodlands (see Glossary of Terms) will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms).	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-6	Microphyll woodland: impacts to microphyll woodland (see Glossary of Terms) will be avoided, except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms).	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Special Vegetation Features (SVF)	LUPA-BIO-SVF-7	Crucifixion thorn stands: (<i>Castela emoryi</i> Shrubland Special Stands) Crucifixion thorn stands with greater than 100 individuals will be avoided.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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General Vegetation Management (VEG)	LUPA-BIO-VEG-1	Management of cactus, yucca, and other succulents will adhere to current up-to-date BLM policy.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
General Vegetation Management (VEG)	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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
General Vegetation Management (VEG)	LUPA-BIO-VEG-3	Allow for the collection of plant material consistent with the maintenance of natural ecosystem processes.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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General Vegetation Management (VEG)	LUPA-BIO-VEG-4	Within the Bishop Field Office area, provide yearlong protection of endangered, threatened, candidate, and sensitive plant and animal habitats. Yearlong protection means that no discretionary actions which would adversely affect target resources will be allowed.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
General Vegetation Management (VEG)	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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
General Vegetation Management (VEG)	LUPA-BIO-VEG-6	BLM may consider disposal of succulents through public sale, as per current up-to-date state and national policy.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Project not within the range or habitat of this species, because existing route network is not suitable habitat New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-1	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 will require reconfiguration or re-siting.	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Demonstrated in the EIS that route designations will not have significant impacts on desert tortoise linkages New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-2	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. Any new road considered within a TCA or identified linkage will not be paved and will be designed and sited 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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: New roads/routes are not being designated New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-2 (cont'd)	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.			
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-3	All culverts for access roads or other barriers will be designed to allow unrestricted access by desert tortoises and will be large enough that desert tortoises are unlikely to use them as shelter sites (e.g., 36 inches in diameter or larger). Desert tortoise exclusion fencing may be utilized to direct tortoise use of culverts and other passages.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	This is a BLM standard management practice.

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	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. 	<p>Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-4 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-4 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 			
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-6	When working in areas where protocol or clearance surveys are required (see Appendix D), biological monitoring will occur with any geotechnical boring or geotechnical boring vehicle movement to ensure no desert tortoises are killed or burrows are crushed.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-7	A designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will accompany any geotechnical testing equipment to ensure no tortoises are killed and no burrows are crushed.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	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.	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Already being implemented through current BLM management New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	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.	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Already being implemented through current BLM management New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard	LUPA-BIO-IFS-10	Comply with the conservation goals and objectives, criteria, and management planning actions identified in the most recent revision of the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy (RMS). Activities will include appropriate design features using the most current information from the RMS and RMS Interagency Coordinating Committee to minimize adverse impacts during siting, design, pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning; ensure that current or potential linkages and habitat quality are maintained; reduce mortality; minimize other adverse impacts during operation; and ensure that activities have a neutral or positive effect on the species.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: Flat-tailed horned lizard not found in WEMO Planning Area New Disturbance: Flat-tailed horned lizard not found in WEMO Planning Area	
Bendire's Thrasher	LUPA-BIO-IFS-11	If Bendire's thrasher is present, conduct appropriate activity-specific biological monitoring (see Glossary of Terms) to ensure that Bendire's thrasher individuals are not directly affected by operations (i.e., mortality or injury, direct impacts on nest, eggs, or fledglings).	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: Bendire's thrasher not found in WEMO Planning Area New Disturbance: Bendire's thrasher not found in WEMO Planning Area	
Burrowing Owl	LUPA-BIO-IFS-12	If burrowing owls are present, a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will conduct appropriate activity-specific biological monitoring (see Glossary of Terms) 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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Burrowing owl not found within 656 feet of existing WMRNP New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation activities with affects to burrowing owls must conform to this CMA	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Burrowing Owl	LUPA-BIO-IFS-13	If burrows cannot be avoided on-site, passive burrow exclusion by a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) 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 D 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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Burrowing owl burrows are not found on routes for existing WMRNP New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation activities with affects to burrowing owls must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Burrowing Owl	LUPA-BIO-IFS-14	Activity-specific active translocation of burrowing owls may be considered, in coordination with CDFW.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Burrowing owl not currently disturbed by WMRNP New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation activities with affects to burrowing owls must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-15	All activities will be designed and sited in a manner to avoid or minimize the likelihood of contact, injury, and mortality of California condors. If a condor is identified at a site, the BLM biological staff and USFWS will be immediately notified for guidance.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	

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LUPA Wide					
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California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-16	Flight activity (e.g., surveys, construction, as well as operation and maintenance activities) related to any activities will not be allowed in the airspace extending to 3,000 feet above condor nest sites.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-17	In the range of the California condor, structures supported by guy wires will be marked with recommended bird deterrent devices at the appropriate spacing intervals.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-18	In the range of the California condor, all equipment and work-related materials that are potentially hazardous to condors, including, but not limited to, items that can be ingested, picked up, or carried away (e.g., loose-wires, open containers with fluids, some construction materials, etc.) will be kept in closed containers either in the work area or placed inside vehicles when they are not being used and at the end of every work day.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-19	In the range of the California condor, when feasible, ethylene glycol-based anti-freeze or other ethylene glycol-based liquid substances will be avoided, and propylene glycol-based antifreeze will be used. Vehicles and equipment using ethylene glycol based substances will be inspected before and after field use as well as during storage on sites for leaks and puddles. Standing fluid will be remediated without unnecessary delay.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-20	Activities that are determined to have a potential risk of taking condors will implement the best detect, deter, and curtailment strategy available at the time of the activity to minimize adverse effects, and avoid or minimize the likelihood of condor injury and mortality. (An example of a 2015 curtailment strategy is shutting down wind generation operations when condor(s) are present, or wind generation facilities switching to night operations only). The strategy must be approved by the BLM and USFWS, in coordination with CDFW as appropriate.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-21	If condors begin to regularly visit a site, BLM may require, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, the implementation of additional measures to minimize potential impacts to condors. These measures will be based on best available data, activity and areas specifics, and may include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers, including welded wire fabric or hardware cloth, will be installed to prevent access around any facility element that poses a danger to condors. • Stainless steel lines, rather than poly chemical lines will be used to preclude condors from obtaining and ingesting pieces of poly chemical lines. • Landing deterrents attached to the walking perching substrates, such as porcupine wire or Daddi Long Legs[®]. 	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-22	Operations and/or activities that reach an activity-specified trigger for condor injury and/or mortality as determined by BLM and USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, will curtail operations and/or activities using best available techniques, as determined by BLM and USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate. (An example of a 2015 curtailment strategy is shutting down wind generation operations when condor(s) are present, or wind generation facilities switching to night operations only.) If curtailment techniques are not viable or available, then operations and/or activities will be suspended until the injury and/or condor mortality issue is resolved to the satisfaction of BLM and USFWS, and CDFW, as appropriate.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-23	In the range of the California condor, if an activity may have an impact on California condors, a Condor Operations Strategy (COS) will be developed and implemented on a activity-specific basis in order to avoid and/or reduce the likelihood of injury and mortality from activities. The COS shall be approved by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate for third party activities, and may include, but is not limited, to detailing specifics on: the activity-specific detect, deter and curtailment strategy; monitoring approach to detect condor use of the site; adaptive management approach if condors are found to visit the site; and, activity-specific measures that assist in the recovery of condor.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	California Condors do not nest in the WEMO planning area, but are known to fly through the planning area. FWS stated that new ground disturbing and activities that could affect this linkage would require consultation and possible CMA conformance.	
Golden Eagle	LUPA-BIO-IFS-24	Provide protection from loss and harassment of active golden eagle nests through the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that may impact nesting golden eagles, will not be sited or constructed within 1-mile of any active or alternative golden eagle nest within an active golden eagle territory, as determined by BLM in coordination with USFWS as appropriate. 	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: WEMO does not propose new activities within 1-mile of any active or alternative golden eagle nest within an active golden eagle territory New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-25	Cumulative loss of golden eagle foraging habitat within a 1 to 4 mile radius around active or alternative golden 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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: All existing disturbance within 0 to 4 mile radius is less than 20% New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation activities that increase disturbance to over 20% must conform to this CMA	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-26	For activities that impact golden eagles, applicants will conduct a risk assessment per the applicable USFWS guidance (e.g. the Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance) using best available information as well as the data collected in the pre-project golden eagle surveys.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Existing disturbance does not impact nests New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-27	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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Permits for take of golden eagle will not occur for the WMRNP New Disturbance: If a permit for a golden eagle take is necessary for future disturbance, BLM must conform to this CMA	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-28	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind projects and solar projects involving a power tower • Other activities for which the BLM, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, determines take of golden eagle is reasonably foreseeable or there is a potential for take of golden eagle 	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Permits for take of golden eagle will not occur for the WMRNP New Disturbance: If a permit for a golden eagle take is necessary, BLM must conform to this CMA	
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-29	For active nests with recreational conflicts that risk the occurrence of take, provide public notification (e.g., signs) of the sensitive area and implement seasonal closures as appropriate.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: No existing routes are expected to have recreational conflicts that would result in a take New Disturbance: If a recreational conflict arises for the WMRNP that could result in a take, BLM must conform to this CMA	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-30	For activities where ongoing take of golden eagles is anticipated, develop advanced conservation practices per USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: WMRNP will not result in ongoing take New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation-level activities (re-routes) that will result in ongoing take must conform to this CMA	
California Condor	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.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Existing route network is not likely to result in an increase in golden eagle mortality New Disturbance: New ground disturbing and implementation-level activities (re-routes) that are likely to impact golden eagle mortality must conform to this CMA	
Swainson's Hawk	LUPA-BIO-IFS-32	Avoid use of rodenticides and insecticides within five miles of active Swainson's hawk nest.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: If occurs in Antelope Valley, determine in EIS that effects will not occur	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Desert Bighorn Sheep	LUPA-BIO-IFS-33	Access to, and use of, designated water sources for desert bighorn sheep will not be impeded by activities in designated and new utility corridors.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network	
Desert Bighorn Sheep	LUPA-BIO-IFS-34	Transmission projects and new utility corridors will minimize effects on access to, and use of, designated water sources for desert bighorn sheep.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-35	Protocol surveys (see Glossary of Terms) are required for activities in Mohave ground squirrel key population centers and linkages as indicated in Appendix D. Results of protocol surveys will be provided to BLM and CDFW to consult on, as appropriate, for third party activities.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network that impact key population centers and linkages New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	Confirm with Carrie's analysis
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-36	Activities in Mohave ground squirrel key population centers, as identified in Appendix D, requiring an Environmental Impact Statement are required to assess the effect of the activity on the long term function of the affected key population center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities within a key population center, as identified in Appendix D, must be designed to avoid adversely impacting the long-term function of the affected key population center. 	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Demonstrate in EIS that significant impacts are not likely to occur New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-37	Activities in key population centers will be sited in previously disturbed areas, areas of low habitat quality and in areas with low habitat intactness, to the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms).	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Existing route network is sited in previously disturbed areas New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-38	Disturbance of suitable habitat from activities, requiring an EA or EIS, within the Mohave ground squirrel key population centers and linkages (as identified in Appendix D) will not occur during the typical dormant season (August 1 through February 28) unless absence is inferred and supported by protocol surveys or other available data during the previous active season.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-39	During the typical active Mohave ground squirrel season (February 1 through August 31), conduct clearance surveys throughout the site, immediately prior to initial ground disturbance in the areas depicted in Appendix D. In the cleared areas, perform monitoring to determine if squirrels have entered cleared areas. Contain ground disturbance to within areas cleared of squirrels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detected occurrences of Mohave ground squirrel will be flagged and avoided, with a minimum avoidance area of 50 feet, until the squirrels have moved out of harm's way. A designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) may also actively move squirrels out of harm's way. 	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-40	<p>Activities sited in a Mohave ground squirrel linkage (see Appendix D) that may impact the linkage are required to analyze the potential effects on connectivity through the linkage. The activity must be designed to maintain the function of the linkage after construction/implementation and during project/activity operations. Linkage function will be assessed by considering pre- and post-activity ability of the area to support resident Mohave ground squirrels and provide for dispersal of their offspring to key population centers outside the linkage, and dispersal through the linkage between key population centers.</p> <p>Activities that occur in Mohave ground squirrel linkages shown in Appendix D must be configured and located in a manner that does not diminish Mohave ground squirrel populations in the linkage.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-41	<p>For any ground-disturbing (e.g., vegetation removal, earthwork, trenching) activities, occurrences of Mohave ground squirrel will be flagged and avoided, with a minimum avoidance area of 50 feet, until the squirrels have moved out of harm's way. A designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) may also actively move squirrels out of harm's way.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-42	<p>Rodenticides will not be used to manage rodents on activity within the range of the Mohave ground squirrel. Use of rodenticide inside of buildings is allowed.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Type of land use does not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Compensation	LUPA-BIO-COMP-1	<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 designated desert tortoise critical habitat will be in the same critical habitat unit as the impact (see Table 18).</p> <p>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>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: Yes</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Compensation not required for existing disturbance</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	
Compensation	LUPA-BIO-COMP-2	<p>Birds and Bats – The compensation for the mortality impacts to bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species from activities will be determined based on monitoring of bird and bat mortality and a fee re-assessed every 5 years to fund compensatory mitigation. The initial compensation fee for bird and bat mortality impacts will 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 Appendix D) is used to estimate the necessary compensation fee.</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: No</p> <p>New Disturbance: No</p>	<p>Existing Disturbance: Bird and bats impacts do not occur for existing West Mojave Route Network</p> <p>New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes)</p>	

**WEST MOJAVE (WEMO) ROUTE NETWORK PROJECT
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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Compensation	LUPA-BIO-COMP-2 (cont'd)	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 will be satisfied by restoring, protecting, or otherwise improving habitat such that the carrying capacity or productivity is increased to offset the impacts resulting from the activity. 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.			
Compensation	LUPA-BIO-COMP-3	Golden eagle – BLM and third-party initiated activities, will provide specific golden eagle compensation in accordance with the most up to date BLM or USFWS policies, including applicable USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance.	Existing Disturbance: Yes New Disturbance: Yes	Existing Disturbance: Analyzed in the EIS; No effect. All nests located in areas underneath 10% and 20% disturbance. New Disturbance: New implementation and ground disturbing activities must conform to this CMA (re-routes) to compensation requirements	
Compensation	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/project(s) has been determined, through the environmental analysis, to likely impact golden eagles.	Existing Disturbance: No New Disturbance: No	Existing Disturbance: BLM is not third-party New Disturbance: BLM is not third-party	
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-1	All activities must meet the following requirements: <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 	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-1 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 			
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-2	Because project authorizations are a federal undertaking, air quality standards for fugitive dust may not exceed local standards and requirements.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	There are no NAAQS or CAAQS standards for fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is a pre-cursor to PM-10 and not a criteria pollutant alone.
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-3	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 PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} 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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	A Conformity determination would have required the development of a Construction Emission Mitigation Plan.

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-4	<p>Because fugitive dust is the number one source of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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. 	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	Fugitive dust is a pre-cursor material for PM-10 and not a pre-cursor material for PM-2.5! Fugitive dust is much larger than 2.5 microns. Predictive modelling is always required as part of a NEPA analysis to determine if emissions would exceed NAAQS de minimis standards.
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-5	<p>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> <p><i>II.4.2.1.3 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management</i> Components of a Designated Travel Network In 2006, the BLM issued Instruction Memorandum No. 2006-173, which established policy for the use of terms and definitions associated with the management of transportation-related linear features. It also set a data standard and a method for storing electronic transportation asset data. According to the memorandum, all transportation assets are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road: A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use. These may include ROW roads granted by the BLM to other entities. 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	BMPs for AQ are designed to minimize the production of fugitive dust and other pre-cursors materials. Use more restrictive, project specific BMPs for AQ if the potential for fugitive dust is greater based on soils and geomorphology.

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-5 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primitive Road: A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. These routes do not normally meet any BLM road design standards. • Trail: A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or OHV forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. • Designated Roads, Primitive Roads, and Trails are categorized as follows: • Tier 1: Roads and Primitive Roads with high values for commercial, recreational, casual uses, and/or to provide access to other recreation activities. • Tier 2: Roads and Primitive Roads with high values for recreation and other motorized access (i.e., important through routes). • Tier 3: Primitive Roads and Trails with high value for motorized and non-motorized recreational pursuits (i.e., spur routes). <p>Off-Highway Vehicle Management OHVs are synonymous with off-road vehicles. As defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a): Off-road vehicle means any motorized/battery-powered vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain.</p> <p>In accordance with 43 CFR 8342.1, the BLM’s regulations for OHV management, “the authorized officer shall designate all public lands as open, limited, or closed to [OHVs].” As such, all public lands within the Planning Area have been designated in one of three OHV designation categories, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area Designations are used for intensive OHV or other transportation use areas where there are no special restrictions or where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel. • Limited Area Designations are used where travel must be restricted to meet specific resource/resource use objectives. For areas classified as limited, the BLM must consider a range of possibilities, including travel that will be limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Types or modes of travel, such as foot, equestrian, bicycle, and motorized 			

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-5 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing roads and trails ○ Time or season of use; limited to certain types of vehicles (OHVs, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, high clearance, etc.); limited to licensed or permitted vehicles or use ○ BLM administrative use only ○ Other types of limitations ● Closed Area Designations prohibit vehicular travel, both motorized and mechanized, transportation cross-country and on routes, except for where valid rights continue to allow access, such as within a designated Wilderness Area. Areas are designated closed if closure to all vehicular use is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts. <p>Back Country Byways Program</p> <p>The BLM developed the Back Country Byway Program to complement the National Scenic Byway Program established by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation. Back Country Byways highlight the spectacular nature of the western landscapes. These routes vary from narrow graded roads that are passable only during a few months of the year to two-lane paved highways with year-round access.</p> <p>BLM will comply with the policy and guidelines of the BLM Back Country Byway Program and intent to showcase routes with high scenic and outstanding natural, cultural, historic or other values consistent with the designation. Where appropriate and feasible, BLM will highlight the spectacular nature of the western landscapes through education and interpretation along linear travel routes which provide recreational driving opportunities that allow for the experiences of solitude and isolation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintaining or improving access to BLM recreational destinations and activities ● Helping meet the increasing demand for pleasure driving in back country environments. ● Facilitating effective partnerships at the local, state, and national levels ● Contributing to local and regional economies through increased tourism ● Increasing public awareness of the availability of outstanding recreation attractions on public lands 			

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Air Resources	LUPA-AIR-5 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the visitors' recreation experience and communicate the multiple-use management message through an effective wayside interpretive program • Increasing the visibility of BLM as a major supplier of outdoor recreation opportunities • Managing the increased use created through the program to minimize impacts to the environment • Contributing to the National Scenic Byways Program in a way that is uniquely suited to national public lands managed by BLM <p>Back country byways are designated by the type of road and the vehicle needed to safely travel the byway. Some back country byways vary from a single track bike trail to a low speed paved road that traverses back country areas. Segments of Back Country Byways are subdivided into four types based on the characteristic of the road.</p> <p>Due to their remoteness, byway travelers should always inquire locally as to byway access and road conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type I – Roads are paved or have an all-weather surface and have grades that are negotiable by 2-wheel drive vehicles and passenger cars. Most of these roads are narrow, slow speed, secondary routes though public lands. • Type II – Roads that require high-clearance type vehicles such as trucks or 4-wheel drive vehicles. These roads are usually not paved, but may have some type of surfacing. Grades, curves, and road surface are such that they can be negotiated with a 2-wheel drive high clearance vehicle without undue difficulty. • Type III – Roads require 4-wheel drive vehicles or other specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), etc. These roads are usually not surfaced, but are managed to provide for safety and resource protection needs. These roads can often have steep grades, uneven tread surfaces, and other characteristics that will require specialized vehicles to negotiate usually at slow speeds. • Type IV – Trails are managed specifically to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle use. Most of these routes are single track trails. 			

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
LUPA-Wide Conservation and Management Actions for Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management	LUPA-CTTM-1	Maintain and manage adequate Road, Primitive Road, and Trail Access to and within SRMAs, ERMAs, OHV Open Areas, and Level 1, 2, and 3 Recreation Facilities.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CTTM-2	Avoid activities that would have a significant adverse impact on use and enjoyment within 0.5 mile from centerline of tier 2 Roads/Primitive Roads, and 300 feet from centerline of tier 3 primitive roads/trails. If avoidance of Tier 2 and 3 roads, primitive roads and trails is not practicable, relocate access to the same or higher standard and maintain the setting characteristics and access to recreation activities, facilities, and destinations.	No	BLM does not do activities to reduce enjoyment	
	LUPA-CTTM-3	Manage other significant linear features such as Mojave Road, Bradshaw Trail, or other recognized linear features to protect their important recreation activities, experiences and benefits. Prohibit activities that have a significant adverse impact on use and enjoyment within 0.5 mile (from centerline) of such linear features.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CTTM-4	If residual impacts to Tier 1 and Tier 2 roads/primitive roads, Back Country Byways, or significant linear features occur from adjacent DFAs or other activities, commensurate compensation in the form of enhanced recreation operations, access, recreation facilities or opportunities will be required.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS and no adverse impacts occur	
	LUPA-CTTM-5	Manage OHV use per the appropriate Transportation and Travel Management Plan/RMP and/or the SRMA Objectives as outlined in Appendix C as Open, Limited or Closed.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CTTM-6	Manage Back Country Byways as a component of BLM Recreation and Travel and Transportation Management program.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CTTM-7	Manage Recreation Facilities consistent with the objectives for the recreation management areas and facilities (see also Section II.4.2.1.10).	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Cultural Resources and Tribal Interests	LUPA-CUL-1	Continue working with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to develop and implement a program for record keeping and tracking agency actions that meets the needs of BLM and OHP organizations pursuant to existing State and National agreements and regulation (BLM State Protocol Agreement; BLM National Programmatic Agreement).	Yes	Action is taken in the WMRNP through PA and HPMP	See Appendix X
	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.	Yes	Action is taken in the WMRNP through PA and/or HPMP	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Cultural Resources and Tribal Interests	LUPA-CUL-3	Identify places of traditional cultural and religious importance to federally recognized Tribes and maintain access to these locations for traditional use.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CUL-4	Design activities to minimize impacts on cultural resources including places of traditional cultural and religious importance to federally recognized Tribes.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CUL-6	Develop partnerships to assist in the training of groups and individuals to participate in site stewardship programs.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CUL-7	Coordinate with visual resources staff to ensure VRM Classes consider cultural resources and tribal consultation to include landmarks of cultural significance to Native Americans (TCPs, trails, etc.).	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CUL-8	Conduct regular contact and consultation with federally recognized Tribes and individuals, consistent with statute, regulation and policy.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CUL-9	Promote DRECP desert vegetation types/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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-CUL-10	Promote and protect desert fan palm oasis vegetation type/communities by avoiding where possible, then use required compensatory mitigation, off-site mitigation, and other means to ensure Native American cultural values are maintained.	Yes	Action is taken in the WMRNP where resources are found	
	LUPA-CUL-11	Promote and protect desert microphyll woodland vegetation type/communities to ensure Native American cultural values are maintained.	Yes	Action is taken in the WMRNP where resources are found	
	Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-1	Identify acquired lands as right-of-way exclusion areas when development is incompatible with the purpose of the acquisition.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP

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Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-2	Prioritize acquisition of land within and adjacent to conservation designation allocations. Acquired land in any land use allocation in this Plan will be managed according to the applicable allocation requirements and/or for the purposes of the acquisition. Management boundaries for the allocation may be adjusted to include the acquired land if the acquisition lies outside the allocation area through a future land use plan amendment process.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	Not an acquisition action
Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-3	Within land use allocations where renewable energy and ancillary facilities are not allowed, an exception exists for geothermal development. Geothermal development will be an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the allocation and the lease includes a no surface occupancy stipulation with exception of three specific parcels in the Ocotillo Wells SRMA (refer to the Ocotillo Wells SRMA Special Unit Management Plan in Appendix C).	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	Not associated with a renewable or geothermal project
Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-4	Nonfederal lands within the boundaries of BLM LUPA land use allocations are not affected by the LUPA.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	Not associated with a renewable or geothermal project
Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-5	The MUCs used to determine land tenure in the CDCA Plan will be replaced by areas listed in the CMAs below.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	Not a Land Tenure Action
Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-6	Any activities on Catellus Agreement lands will be consistent with deed restrictions	Yes	When type of land use occurs, utilize deed restrictions	Need to identify if route is on Catellus land and identify if restriction exist. Utilize land acquisition layer and check attribute table for case number for new route designation in implementation-level decisions. 43419

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Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-7	Any activities on Catellus Agreement lands will be subject to the approval of the California State Director.	Yes	Need statement in EIS regarding Catellus Lands, and that new route designation and implementation activities that affect Catellus Lands will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis	
Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-8	The CDCA Plan requirement that new transmission lines of 161kV or above, pipelines with diameters greater than 12 inches, coaxial cables for interstate communications, and major aqueducts or canals for interbasin transfers of water will be located in designated utility corridors, or considered through the plan amendment process outside of designated utility corridors, remains unchanged. The only exception is that transmission facilities may be located outside of designated corridors within DFAs without a plan amendment. This CMA does not apply the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	Not a transmission line project
Exchanges with the State of California	LUPA-LANDS-8	Continue land exchanges with the State of California, as per the LUPA goals and objectives in Section II.4.1.4. Refer to Appendix F.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Exchanges with the State of California	LUPA-LANDS-9	Enter into land exchanges with the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) which convey BLM lands suitable for, or developed as, large-scale renewable energy related projects in exchange for CSLC school lands located in and adjacent to designated conservation areas. These exchanges will follow the procedures outlined in Memorandum of Agreement Relating to Land Exchanges to Consolidate Land Parcels signed by the BLM and CSLC on May 21, 2012.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Exchanges with the State of California	LUPA-LANDS-10	Prioritize land exchange proposals from the CSLC on available lands if there are competing land tenure proposals (e.g., land sale or exchange), CSLC proposals that enhance revenues for schools will generally be given priority.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1	Adopt the Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management, as detailed below, for the CDCA. This CMA does not apply in the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<p>Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management</p> <p>Regional Public Land Health Standards and Guidelines are required for all BLM administered lands in accordance with Part 43 of the CFR subsection 4180. These regulations require that State Directors, in consultation with Resource Advisory Councils, develop Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for grazing management.</p> <p>The BLM in coordination and consultation with the California Desert District Advisory Committee (see Section 601 of the FLPMA as amended) developed standards and guidelines for the CDCA and used the following land use plan amendments to analyze the specific standard and guideline and to provide the public and opportunity to comment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Management Plan—NECO—ROD signed Dec. 2002 (BLM 2002a) • Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert Management Plan—NEMO—ROD signed Dec. 2002 (BLM 2002b) • West Mojave Plan—WEMO—ROD signed March 2006 (BLM 2006) <p>The regulations require approval by the Secretary of the Interior prior to full implementation of standards and guidelines. Until approval is received, the fallback standards and guidelines will be used.</p> <p>The regulations require approval by the Secretary of the Interior prior to full implementation of the California Desert District standards and guidelines. Until approval is received, the fallback standards and guidelines will be used in the 5 Desert District Offices.</p> <p>Bakersfield and Bishop Field Offices are covered under the Central California Standards and Guidelines and require no additional approval to continue to use that document.</p>			The Regional Public Land Health Standards and Guidelines adopted by the State Director and DAC for public rangelands in the CDD must be approved by the Secretary of Interior before they can be fully implemented and enforced. This has yet to occur.

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<p>Standards and Guidelines for the CDCA</p> <p>Standards of land health are expressions of levels of physical and biological condition or degree of function required for healthy lands and sustainable uses, and define minimum resource conditions that must be achieved and sustained (BLM 2001).</p> <p>Guideline. A practice, method or technique determined to be appropriate to ensure that standards can be met or that significant progress can be made toward meeting the standard. Guidelines are tools such as grazing systems, vegetative treatments, or improvement projects that help managers and permittees achieve standards. Guidelines may be adapted or modified when monitoring or other information indicates the guideline is not effective, or a better means of achieving the applicable standard becomes appropriate (H-4180-1 Rangeland Health Standards).</p> <p>The following Standards for the CDCA are from the NECO, NEMO, WEMO, and Palm Springs South Coast Resource Management Plan (PSSCRMP) land use plan amendments.</p> <p>Soils</p> <p>Soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, land form, and past uses. Adequate infiltration and permeability of soils allow accumulation of soil moisture necessary for optimal plant growth and vigor, and provide a stable watershed, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canopy and ground cover are appropriate for the site. • There is a diversity of plant species with a variety of root depths. • Litter and soil organic matter are present at suitable sites. • Microbiotic soil crusts are maintained and in place at appropriate locations. • Evidence of wind or water erosion does not exceed natural rates for the site. • Soil permeability, nutrient cycling, and water infiltration are appropriate for the soil type. 			The use of the fallback Standards and Guidelines define the minimum resource conditions that must be achieved and sustained. See 43 CFR 4180.2(f)(1)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv).

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<p>Native Species Healthy, productive, and diverse habitats for native species, including Special Status Species (federal threatened and endangered, federally proposed, federal candidates, BLM sensitive, or California State threatened and endangered, and Unique Plant Assemblages), are maintained in places of natural occurrence, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photosynthetic and ecological processes are continuing at levels suitable for the site, season, and precipitation regimes. • Plant vigor, nutrient cycle, and energy flow are maintaining desirable plants and ensuring reproduction and recruitment. • Plant communities are producing litter within acceptable limits. • Age class distribution of plants and animals are sufficient to overcome mortality fluctuations. • Distribution and cover of plant species and their habitats allow for reproduction and recovery from localized catastrophic events. • Alien and noxious plants and wildlife do not dominate a site or do not require action to prevent the spread and introduction of noxious/invasive weeds. • Appropriate natural disturbances are evident. • Populations and their habitats are sufficiently distributed and healthy to prevent the need for new listing as Special Status Species. <p>Riparian/Wetland and Stream Function Wetland systems associated with subsurface, running, and standing water function properly and have the ability to recover from major disturbances. Hydrologic conditions are maintained, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetative cover adequately protects banks and dissipates energy during peak water flows. • Dominant vegetation is an appropriate mixture of vigorous riparian species. • Recruitment of preferred species is adequate to sustain the plant community. • Stable soils store and release water slowly. • Plant species present indicate soil moisture characteristics are being maintained. 			

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is minimal cover of shallow-rooted invader species, and they are not displacing deep-rooted native species. • Shading of stream courses and water courses is sufficient to support riparian vertebrates and invertebrates. • Stream is in balance with water and sediment being supplied by the watershed. • Stream channel size (depth and width) and meander is appropriate for soils, geology, and landscape. • Adequate organic matter (litter and standing dead plant material) is present to protect the site from excessive erosion and to replenish soil nutrients through decomposition. <p>Water Quality Surface and groundwater complies with objectives of the Clean Water Act and other applicable water quality requirements, including meeting the California State standards, as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following do not exceed the applicable requirements: chemical constituents, water temperature, nutrient loads, fecal coliform, turbidity, suspended sediment, and dissolved oxygen. • Standards are achieved for riparian, wetlands, and water bodies. • Aquatic organisms and plants (e.g., macro-invertebrates, fish, algae, and plants) indicate support for beneficial uses. • Monitoring results or other data show water quality is meeting the Standard. <p>The following Guidelines for grazing in the CDCA are from the NECO, NEMO, WEMO, and PSSCRMP land use plan amendments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities will be located away from riparian-wetland areas whenever they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland functions. • The development of springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources will be designed to protect the ecological functions and processes of those sites. 			

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Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing activities at an existing range improvement that conflict with achieving proper functioning conditions (PFC) and resource objectives for wetland systems (lentic, lotic, springs, adits, and seeps) would be modified so PFC and resource objectives can be met, and incompatible projects would be modified to bring them into compliance. The BLM would consult, cooperate, and coordinate with affected interests and livestock producers prior to authorizing modification of existing projects and initiation of new projects. New range improvement facilities would be located away from wetland systems if they conflict with achieving or maintaining PFC and resource objectives. Supplements (e.g., salt licks) will be located one-quarter mile or more away from wetland systems so they do not conflict with maintaining riparian-wetland functions. Management practices will maintain or promote perennial stream channel morphology (e.g., gradient, width/depth ratio, channel roughness, and sinuosity) and functions that are appropriate to climate and landform. Grazing management practices will meet state and federal water quality Standards. Impoundments (stock ponds) having a sustained discharge yield of less than 200 gallons per day to surface or groundwater, are excepted from meeting state drinking water standards per California State Water Resources Control Board Resolution Number 88-63. Refer to the most-up-to-date BLM Fire Policy for information related to suppression and use of wildland fire within the planning area. In years when weather results in extraordinary conditions, seed germination, seedling establishment, and native plant species growth should be allowed by modifying grazing use. Grazing on designated ephemeral rangeland could be allowed only if reliable estimates of production have been made, an identified level of annual growth or residue to remain on site at the end of the grazing season has been established, and adverse effects on perennial species are avoided. 			

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Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During prolonged drought, range stocking will be reduced to achieve resource objectives and/or prescribed perennial forage utilization. Livestock utilization of key perennial species on year-long allotments should be checked about March 1 when the Palmer Severity Drought Index/Standardized Precipitation Index indicates dry conditions are expected to continue. • Through the assessment process or monitoring efforts, the extent of invasive and/or exotic plants and animals should be recorded and evaluated for future control measures. Methods and prescriptions should be implemented, and an evaluation would be completed to ascertain future control measures for undesirable species. • Restore, maintain or enhance habitats to assist in the recovery of federally listed threatened and endangered species. Restore, maintain or enhance habitats of Special Status Species including federally proposed, federal candidates, BLM sensitive, or California State threatened and endangered to promote their conservation. • Grazing activities should support biological diversity across the landscape, and native species and microbiotic crusts are to be maintained. • Experimental research efforts should be encouraged to provide answers to grazing management and related resource concerns through cooperative and collaborative efforts with outside agencies, groups, and entities. • Livestock utilization limits of key perennial species will be as shown in (see Table 19) for the various range types. 			29-Palms expansion and the translocation of desert tortoises in portions of the Ord Mountain Allotment.

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Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1 (cont'd)	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring of grazing allotment resource conditions would be routinely assessed to determine if Public Land Health Standards are being met. In those areas not meeting one or more Standards, monitoring processes would be established where none exist to monitor indicators of health until the Standard or resource objective has been attained. Livestock trail networks, grazed plants, livestock facilities, and animal waste are expected impacts in all grazing allotments and these ongoing impacts would be considered during analysis of the assessment and monitoring process. Activity plans for other uses or resources that overlap an allotment could have prescribed resource objectives that may further constrain grazing activities (e.g., ACEC). In an area where a Standard has not been met, the results from monitoring changes to grazing management required to meet Standards would be reviewed annually. During the final phase of the assessment process, the Range Determination includes the schedule for the next assessment of resource conditions. To attain Standards and resource objectives, the best science would be used to determine appropriate grazing management actions. Cooperative funding and assistance from other agencies, individuals, and groups would be sought to collect prescribed monitoring data for indicators of each Standard.</p>			
LUPA-Wide Conservation and Management Actions for Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1	Adopt the Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management, as detailed below, for the CDCA. This CMA does not apply in the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-LIVE-2	In the CDCA only, accept grazing permit/lease donations in accordance with legislation in the Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriations Act (Public Law 112-74).	Yes		This has only occurred in NFO and RFO to date.
	LUPA-LIVE-3	In the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs, determine whether continued livestock grazing would be compatible with achieving land use plan management goals and objectives in the event that the permit/lease is relinquished.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
	LUPA-LIVE-4	If the BLM determines that the grazing allotment is to be put to a different public purpose than grazing, follow the notification requirements outline in the Grazing Regulations at 43 CFR 4110.4-2(b) and BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2011-181 (BLM 2011), or future policy replacing IM 2011-181.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	

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LUPA-Wide Conservation and Management Actions for Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-5	For grazing allotments within the CDCA that BLM has received a voluntary request for relinquishment prior to fiscal year 2012, continue the planning process for making these allotments unavailable for grazing.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	Two requests in 2005 approved due to the Ft. Irwin expansion.
	LUPA-LIVE-6	Complete the process for approving rangeland health standards and guidelines for the CDCA Plan (NEMO, WEMO, NECO and PSSCRMP).	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-LIVE-7	Make Pilot Knob, Valley View, Cady Mountain, Cronese Lake, and Harper Lake allotments, allocations unavailable for livestock grazing and change to management for wildlife conservation and ecosystem function. Reallocate the forage previously allocated to grazing use in these allotments to wildlife and ecosystem functions. Pilot Knob was closed in the WEMO plan amendment. The Cronese Lake, Harper Lake, and Cady Mountain allotments were closed as mitigation for the impacts to the Agassiz's desert tortoise resulting from the Fort Irwin expansion. All forage allocated to livestock grazing in these allotments will be reallocated to wildlife use and ecosystem function.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-LIVE-8	The following vacant grazing allotments within the CDCA will have all vegetation previously allocated to grazing use reallocated to wildlife use and ecosystem functions and will be closed and unavailable to future livestock grazing: Buckhorn Canyon, Crescent Peak, Double Mountain, Jean Lake, Johnson Valley, Kessler Springs, Oak Creek, Chemehuevi Valley, and Piute Valley.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
	LUPA-LIVE-9	Allocate the forage that was allocated to livestock use in the Lava Mountain and Walker Pass Desert allotments (which have already been relinquished under the 2012 Appropriations Act) to wildlife use and ecosystem function and permanently eliminate livestock grazing on the allotments.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Minerals	LUPA-MIN-1	<p>High Potential Mineral Areas (identified in CA GEM data)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These areas have been identified as mineral lands having existing and/or historic mining activity and a reasonable probability of future mineral resource development. These identified areas will be designated as mineral land polygons on DRECP maps, recognized as probable future development areas for planning purposes and allowable use areas 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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Minerals	LUPA-MIN-1 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If an activity is proposed in a High Potential Mineral Area, analyze and consider the mineral resource value in the NEPA analysis. 			
Minerals	LUPA-MIN-2	Existing Mineral/Energy Operations Existing authorized mineral/energy operations, including existing authorizations, modifications, extensions and amendments and their required terms and conditions, are designated as an allowable use within all BLM lands in the LUPA Decision Area, and unpatented mining claims subject to valid existing rights. Amendments and expansions authorized after the signing of the DRECP LUPA ROD are subject to applicable CMAs, including ground disturbance caps within Ecological and Cultural Conservation Areas, subject to valid existing rights, subject to governing laws and regulations.	Yes	Existing authorizations will be maintained and unchanged for the current WMRNP	
Minerals	LUPA-MIN-3	Existing High Priority Mineral/Energy Operations Exclusion Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing high-priority operation footprints and their identified expansion areas are excluded from DFA and conservation CMAs, but must comply with LUPA-wide CMAs subject to the governing laws and regulations. High priority operation exclusions are referenced by name with their respective footprint (acreage) below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MolyCorp REE (General Legal Description: 35° 26'N; 115° 29'W)—10,490.9 surface acres Briggs Au, Etna (General Legal Description: 35° 56'N; 117° 11'W)—3,216.9 surface acres Cadiz Evaporites (General Legal Description: 34° 17'N; 115° 23'W)—2,591.5 surface acres Searles Dry Lake (Evaporate) Operation (General Legal Description: 35° 43'N; 117° 19'W)—72,000 surface acres Bristol Dry Lake (Evaporate) Operation (General Legal Description: 34° 29'N; 115° 43'W)—3,500 surface acres Mesquite Gold Mine (General Legal Description: 33° 04'N; 114° 59'W)—4,500 surface acres Hector Mine (Hectorite Clay) (General Legal Description: 34° 45'N; 116° 25'W)—1,500 surface acres o Castle Mountain/Viceroy Mine (Gold) (General Legal Description: 35° 17'N; 115° 3'W)—5,000 surface acres 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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Minerals	LUPA-MIN-4	<p>Access to Existing Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established designated, approved, or authorized access routes to the aforementioned existing authorized operations and areas will be designated as allowable uses. Access routes to Plans of Operations and Notices approved under 43 CFR 3809 will be granted subject to valid existing rights listed in 43 CFR 3809.100. 	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Minerals	LUPA-MIN-5	<p>Areas Located Outside Identified Mineral Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas which could not be characterized due to insufficient data and mineral potential may fluctuate dependent on market economy, extraction technology, and other geologic information- requiring periodic updating. Authorizations are subject to the governing laws and regulations and LUPA requirements. 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Minerals	LUPA-MIN-6	New or expanded mineral operations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and authorizations are subject to LUPA requirements, and the governing laws and regulations.	Yes	BLM standard practices and regulations will be utilized for authorization	
National Recreation Trails	LUPA-NRT-1	The Nadeau Road NRT was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in June 2013. The California Desert District nominates the Sperry Wash Road, El Mirage Interpretive Trail East, and El Mirage Interpretive Trail West for NRT designation.	No	The WMRNP is not designating any NRT routes	
National Recreation Trails	LUPA-NRT-2	The Nadeau NRT Management Corridor will be protected and activities impacting use and enjoyment of the trail will be avoided within 0.5 mile from centerline of the route.	No	The WMRNP is not designating any NRT routes	
Paleontology	LUPA-PALEO-1	If not previously available, prepare paleontological sensitivity maps consistent with the Potential Fossil Yield Classification for activities prior to NEPA analysis.	Yes	BLM Standard Practice	
Paleontology	LUPA-PALEO-2	Incorporate all guidance provided by the Paleontological Resources Protection Act.	Yes	BLM Standard Practice	
Paleontology	LUPA-PALEO-3	Ensure proper data recovery of significant paleontological resources where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or otherwise mitigated.	Yes	BLM Standard Practice	

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Paleontology	LUPA-PALEO-4	Paleontological surveys and construction monitors are required for ground disturbing activities that require an EIS.	No	The WMRNP is not proposing new ground disturbance, however if future new ground disturbing and implementation activities that require an EIS occur for the WMRNP then the BLM must conform to this CMA	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-1	Maintain, and where possible enhance, the recreation setting characteristics – physical components of remoteness, naturalness and facilities; social components of contact, group size and evidence of use; and operational components of access, visitor services and management controls.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-2	Cooperate with the network of communities and recreation service providers active within the planning area to protect the principal recreation activities and opportunities, and the associated conditions for quality recreation, by enhancing appropriate visitor services, and by identifying and mitigating impacts from development, inconsistent land uses and unsustainable recreation practices such as minimizing impacts to known rockhounding gathering areas.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-3	Manage lands not designated as SRMAs or ERMAs to meet recreation and visitor services and resource stewardship needs as described in Resource Management Plans (RMPs).	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-4	Prohibit activities that have a significant adverse impact and that do not enhance conservation or recreation values within one mile of Level 1 and Level 2 Recreation facility footprint.	No	Level 1 and 2 recreation facilities are not impacted by the WMRNP	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-5	Avoid activities that have a significant adverse impact and that do not enhance conservation or recreation values within one-half mile of Level 3 Recreation facility footprint including route access and staging areas. If avoidance is not practicable, the facility must be relocated to the same or higher recreation standard and maintain recreation objectives and setting characteristics.	No	Level 3 recreation facilities are not impacted by the WMRNP	

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Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-6	Limit signage to that necessary for recreation facility/area identification, interpretation, education and safety/regulatory enforcement.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-7	Refer to local RMPs, RMP amendments, and activity level planning for specially designated areas for Vehicular Stopping, Parking, and Camping limitations.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-8	Provide on-going maintenance of recreation and conservation facilities, interpretive and regulatory signs, roads, and trails.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Soil and Water General	LUPA-SW-1	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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Soil and Water General	LUPA-SW-2	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 resource 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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Soil and Water General	LUPA-SW-3	Where a seeming conflict between CMAs within or between resources arises, the CMA(s) resulting in the most resource protection apply.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	

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Soil and Water General	LUPA-SW-4	Nothing in the “Exceptions” below applies to or takes precedence over any of the CMAs for biological resources.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	Minimal impacts and adequate mitigation may apply on a project specific basis. LUP-SW-4 is to broad based and does not take into consideration site specific projects and the status of biological resources for a specific project that may have minimal impacts to limited biological resources and/or can be adequately mitigated for limited biological resources. This would also tie the hand of the AO's discretionary authority under the CFRs.
Groundwater Resources	LUPA-SW-5	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:	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	

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Groundwater Resources	LUPA-SW-5 (cont'd)	<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. 			
Soil Resources	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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Soil Resources	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.	Yes	BLM Standard practice	
Soil Resources	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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Soil Resources	LUPA-SW-9	The extent of desert pavement within the proposed boundary of an activity shall be mapped if it is anticipated that the activity may create erosional or ecologic impacts. Mapping will use the best available data and standards, as determined by BLM. Disturbance of desert pavement within the boundary of an activity shall be limited to the extent possible. If disturbance from an activity is likely to exceed 10% of the desert pavement mapped within the activity boundary, the BLM will determine whether the erosional and ecologic impacts of exceeding the 10% cap by the proposed amount would be insignificant and/or whether the activity should be redesigned to minimize desert pavement disturbance.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Soil Resources	LUPA-SW-10	The extent of additional sensitive soil areas (cryptobiotic soil crusts, hydric soils, highly corrosive soils, expansive soils, and soils at severe risk of erosion) shall be mapped if it is anticipated that an activity will impact these resources. To the extent possible, avoid disturbance of desert biologically intact soil crusts, and soils highly susceptible to wind and water erosion.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Soil Resources	LUPA-SW-11	Where possible, side casting shall be avoided where road construction requires cut- and-fill procedures.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	

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Surface Water	LUPA-SW-12	Except in DFAs, exclude long-term structures in, playas (dry lake beds), and Wild and Scenic River corridors, except as allowed with minor incursions (see definition in the Glossary of Terms).	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	WMRNP does not propose long-term structures
Surface Water	LUPA-SW-13	BLM will manage all riparian areas to be maintained at, or brought to, proper functioning condition.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Surface Water	LUPA-SW-14	All relevant requirements of Executive Orders 11988 (Floodplain Management) and 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) will be complied with.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Surface Water	LUPA-SW-15	Surface water diversion for beneficial use will not occur absent a state water right.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	BLM often uses a Statement of Diversion and Use for water diversions or the protection of key water sources. A Statement is technically not considered a State Water Right.
Surface Water	LUPA-SW-16	The 100-year floodplain boundaries for any surface water feature in the vicinity of the project will be identified. If maps are not available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), these boundaries will be determined via hydrologic modeling and analysis as part of the environmental review process. Construction within, or alteration of, 100-year floodplains will be avoided where possible, and permitted only when all required permits from other agencies are obtained.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-17	An activity's groundwater extraction shall not contribute to exceeding the estimated perennial yield for the basin in which the extraction is taking place. Perennial yield is that quantity of groundwater that can be withdrawn from the groundwater basin without exceeding the long-term recharge of the basin or unreasonably affecting the basin's physical, chemical, or biological integrity. It is further clarified arithmetically below.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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Groundwater	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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-19	Water flow meters shall be installed on all extraction wells permitted by BLM.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	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.	Yes	Conformance is demonstrated through the EIS	
Groundwater	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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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Groundwater	LUPA-SW-23	<p>A Water (Groundwater) Supply Assessment shall be prepared in conjunction with the activity’s NEPA analysis and prior to an approval or authorization. This assessment must be approved by the 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 purpose of the Water Supply Assessment is to determine whether over-use or over-draft conditions exist within the project basin(s), and whether the project creates or exacerbates these conditions. The Assessment shall include an evaluation of existing extractions, water rights, and management plans for the water supply in the basin(s) (i.e., cumulative impacts), and whether these cumulative impacts (including the proposed project) can maintain existing land uses as well as existing aquatic, riparian, and other water-dependent resources within the basin(s). This assessment shall identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant groundwater basins or sub-basins and their relationships. • All known aquifers in the basin(s), including their dimensions, whether confined or unconfined, estimated hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity, groundwater surface elevations, and direction and movement of groundwater. • All surface water basin(s) related to water runoff, delivery, and supply, if different from the groundwater basin(s). • All sites of surface outflow (springs or seeps) contained within the basin(s), including historic sites. • All other surface water bodies in the basins(s), including rivers, streams, ephemeral washes/drainages, lakes, wetlands, playas, and floodplains. • The water requirements of the proposed project and the source(s) of that water. • An analysis demonstrating that water of sufficient quantity and quality is available from identified source(s) for the life of the project. • An analysis of potential project-related impacts on water quality and quantity needed for beneficial uses, reserved water rights, existing groundwater users, or habitat management within or down gradient of the groundwater basin within which the project would be constructed. 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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Groundwater	LUPA-SW-23 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The above analyses shall be in the form of a numerical groundwater model. The model extent shall encompass the groundwater basin within which the project would be constructed, and any groundwater-dependent resources within or down gradient of that basin. <p>The primary product of the Water Supply Assessment shall be a baseline water budget, which shall be established based on the best-available data and hydrologic methods for the identified basin(s). This water budget shall classify and describe all water inflow and outflow to the identified basin(s) or system using best-available science and the following basic hydrologic formula or a derivation: $P - R - E - T - G = \Delta S$ where P is precipitation and all other water inflow or return flow, R is surface runoff or outflow, E is evaporation, T is transpiration, G is groundwater outflow (including consumptive component of existing pumping), and ΔS is the change in storage. The volumes in this calculation shall be in units of either acre-feet per year or gallons per year. The water budget shall quantify the existing perennial yield of the basin(s). Perennial yield is defined arithmetically as that amount such that $P - R - E - T - G$ is greater than or equal to 0</p> <p>Water use by groundwater-dependent resources is implicitly included in the definition of perennial yield. For example, in many basins the transpiration component (T) includes water use by groundwater-dependent vegetation. Similarly, groundwater outflow (G) includes discharge to streams, springs, seeps, and wetlands. If one or more budget components is altered, then one or more of the remaining components must change for the hydrologic balance to be maintained. For example, an increase in the consumptive component of groundwater pumping can lower the water table and reduce transpiration by groundwater-dependent vegetation. The groundwater that had been utilized by the groundwater-dependent vegetation would then be considered "captured" by groundwater pumping. Similarly, increased groundwater consumption can capture groundwater that discharges to streams, springs, seeps, wetlands and playas. These changes can occur slowly over time, and may require years or decades before the budget components are fully adjusted. Accordingly, the water/groundwater supply assessment requires that the best-available data and hydrologic methods be employed to quantify these budgets, and that groundwater consumption effects on groundwater-dependent ecosystems be identified and addressed.</p>			

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Groundwater	LUPA-SW-23 (cont'd)	<p>The Water Supply Assessment shall also address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates of the total cone of depression considering cumulative drawdown from all potential pumping in the basin(s), including the project, for the life of the project through the decommissioning phase • Potential to cause subsidence and loss of aquifer storage capacity due to groundwater pumping • Potential to cause injury to other water rights, water uses, and land owners • Changes in water quality and quantity that affect other beneficial uses • Effects on groundwater dependent vegetation and groundwater discharge to surface water resources such as streams, springs, seeps, wetlands, and playas that could impact biological resources, habitat, or are culturally important to Native Americans • Additional field work that may be required, such as an aquifer test, to evaluate site specific project pumping impacts and if necessary, establish trigger points that can be used for a Groundwater Water Monitoring and Mitigation Plan • The mitigation measures required, if there are significant or potentially significant impacts on water resources include but are not limited to, the use of specific technologies, management practices, retirement of active water rights, development of a recycled water supply, or water imports 			

LUPA Wide					
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Groundwater	LUPA-SW-24	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 a project's 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 for changes in the flows, water volumes, channel characteristics, and water quality as a result of a project's surface water use. Monitoring frequency and geographic scope and reporting frequency shall be decided on a project and site-specific basis and in coordination with the appropriate agencies that manage the water and land resources of the region. The geographic scope may 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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-25	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, will be imposed.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-26	Groundwater pumping mitigation shall be imposed if groundwater monitoring data indicate impacts on water-dependent resources that exceed those anticipated and otherwise mitigated for in the NEPA analysis and ROD, even if the basin’s perennial yield is not exceeded. Water-dependent resources include riparian or phreatophytic vegetation, springs, seeps, streams, and other approved domestic or industrial uses of groundwater. Mitigation measures may include changes to pumping rates, volume, or timing of water withdrawals; coordinating and scheduling groundwater pumping activities in conjunction with other users in the basin; acquisition of project water from outside the basin; and/or replenishing the groundwater resource over a reasonably short timeframe. For permitted activities, permittees may also be required to contribute funds to basin-wide groundwater monitoring networks in basins such as those encompassed by the East Riverside DFA or in the Calvada Springs/South Pahrump Valley area, and to cooperate in the compilation and analysis of groundwater data.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-27	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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-28	Groundwater extractions from adjudicated basins, such as the Mojave River Basin, may be subject to additional restrictions imposed by the designated authority; examples include the Mojave Water Agency and San Bernardino County (see County Ordinance 3872). Where provisions of the adjudication allow for acquisition of water rights, project developers could be required to retire water rights at least equal in volume to those necessary for project operation or propose an alternative offset based on the conditions unique to the adjudicated basin.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-29	Groundwater pumping mitigation may be imposed if monitoring data indicate impacts on groundwater or groundwater-dependent habitats outside the DRECP area, including those across the border in Nevada. See LUPA-SW-26 for potential mitigation measures.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-30	Activities shall comply with local requirements for any long term or short term domestic water use and wastewater treatment.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-31	The siting, construction, operation, maintenance, remediation, and abandonment of all wells shall conform to specifications contained in the California Department of Water Resources Bulletins #74-81 and #74-90 and their updates.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-32	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.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Soil, Water, and Water-Dependent Resources Restricted to Specific Areas on BLM Lands	LUPA-SW-33	<p>Stipulations for groundwater development in the proximity of Devils Hole: Any development scenario for an activity within 25 miles of Devils Hole shall include a plan to achieve <i>zero-net</i> or <i>net-reduced</i> groundwater pumping to reduce the risk of adversely affecting senior federal reserved water rights, the designated critical habitat of the endangered Devils Hole pupfish, and the free-flowing requirements of the Wild and Scenic Amargosa River. This plan will require operators to acquire one or more minimization water rights (MWRs) in the over-appropriated, over-pumped, and hydraulically connected Amargosa Desert Hydrographic Basin in Nevada. The MWR(s) shall be: (1) an amount equal (at minimum) to that which is needed for construction and operations; (2) historically fully utilized, preferably for agricultural use; and (3) senior and closer to Devils Hole than the proposed point of diversion.</p>	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
	LUPA-SW-34	<p>Stipulations for groundwater development in the Calvada Springs/South Pahrump Valley area: Activities in this area shall be required to acquire one or more MWRs in the Pahrump Valley Hydrographic Basin in Nevada. The acquired MWR(s) must: (1) be at least equal to the amount proposed to be required and actually used for project construction and operations; and (2) be fully utilized for at least the prior ten years.</p>	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
	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 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Soil, Water, and Water-Dependent Resources Restricted to Specific Areas on BLM Lands	LUPA-SW-35 (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any project-related modifications to surface water resources, both temporary and permanent • 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 			
Visual Resources Management	LUPA-VRM-1	Manage Visual Resources in accordance with the VRM classes shown on Figure 9.	No	TTM does not require VRM	
Visual Resources Management	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.	No		

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Visual Resources Management	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 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 "Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands", available at http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS__REALTY__AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/energy/renewable_references.Par.1568.File.dat/RenewableEnergyVisuallImpacts_BMPs.pdf , or the most recent version of the document or BMPs for VRM, as determined by BLM.	No		
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-WC-1	Complete an inventory of areas for proposed activities that may impact wilderness characteristics if an updated wilderness characteristics inventory is not available.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-WC-2	Employ avoidance measures as described under DFAs and approved transmission corridors.	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-WC-3	For inventoried lands found to have wilderness characteristics but not managed for those characteristics compensatory mitigation is required if wilderness characteristics are directly impacted. The compensation will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2:1 ratio for impacts from any activities that impact those wilderness characteristics, except in DFAs and transmission corridors • 1:1 ratio for impact from any activities that impact the wilderness characteristics in DFAs and transmission corridors 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-WC-3 (cont'd)	Wilderness compensatory mitigation may be accomplished through acquisition and donation, by willing landowners, to the federal government of (a) wilderness inholdings, (b) wilderness edge holdings that have inventoried wilderness characteristics, or (c) other areas within the LUPA Decision Area that are managed to protect wilderness characteristics. Restoration of impaired wilderness characteristics in Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, and lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics could be substituted for acquisition.			
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-WC-4	<p>For areas identified to be managed to protect wilderness characteristics, identified in Figure 7, the following CMAs are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a no surface occupancy stipulation for any leasable minerals with no exceptions, waivers, or modifications. • Exclude these areas from land use authorizations, including transmission. • Close areas to construction of new roads and routes. Vehicles will continue to be permitted on existing designated routes. • Close areas to mineral material sales. • Prohibit commercial or personal-use permits for extraction of materials (e. g. no wood-cutting permits). • Manage the area as VRM II. • Require that new structures and facilities are related to the protection or enhancement of wilderness characteristics or are necessary for the management of uses allowed under the land use plan. • Make lands unavailable for disposal from federal ownership. 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	

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Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is or is not applicable	Comments
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-WC-5	Manage the following Wilderness Inventory Units to protect wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 132A-2 / 132A-3 / 132B / 136 / 136-1 / 145-1-1 / 145-2-1 / 145-3-1 / 149-2 / 150-2-2 / 158-1 / 158-2 / 159 / 159-1 / 159A-1 / 160 / 160-1 / 160B-2A / 160B-2B / 160B-2F / 160B-3A / 160B-4A / 160B-3B / 160B-4B / 170-1 / 170-3 / 193-1 / 206-1-1 / 206-1-2 / 206-1-3 / 206-1-4 / 222-2-1 / 251-1 / 251-1-1 / 251-1-2 / 251-2-2 / 251-3 / 251A / 252 / 259-1 / 259-2 / 266-1 / 276-1 / 276-3 / 277 / 277A-1 / 278 / 280 / 294-1 / 294-2 / 295 / 295A / 304-2 / 305-1 / 305-2 / 307-1 / 307-2 / 307-1-1 / 307-1-2 / 307-1-3 / 312-1 / 312-2 / 312-3 / 322-1 / 325-1 / 325-2 / 325-3 / 325-4 / 325-5 / 325-7 / 325-8 / 315-14 / 325-17 / 329 / 352-2 / 352A / 352A-1 / 354 / 355-1 / 355-2 / 355-3 	No	Type of land use does not occur within WMRNP	