

## **APPENDIX E – BLM AND USFS INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLISTS**

---

- BLM Rawlins Field Office
- BLM Rock Springs Field Office
- BLM Grand Junction Field Office
- BLM Little Snake Field Office
- BLM White River Field Office
- BLM Fillmore Field Office
- BLM Moab Field Office
- BLM Price Field Office
- BLM Richfield Field Office
- BLM Vernal Field Office
- Ashley National Forest
- Manti-La Sal National Forest
- Uinta- Wasatch-Cache National Forests

## BLM RAWLINS FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
PI	Air Quality	The draft Gateway West Transmission Line EIS addresses air quality in detail. At a minimum, the Gateway South project will result in fugitive dust/particulate emissions (PM 2.5/PM 10) from road and tower pad construction, as well as vehicle operations.	/s/ Bill Landing	10/28/11
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	The project does not affect any ACECs.  Special Recreational Management Areas (SRMAs): Line W110 of the project is adjacent to Muddy Creek Grizzly SRMA. Line W32 cuts through Red Rim Daley SRMA. The project cross the Platte River south of the utility corridor, which appears to be/have been located within an SRMA. would rather see this project pass through the utility corridor and am wondering why it does not.	/s/ David Hullum	11/14/11
	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Management Areas (Rawlins RMP Map 2-13). As stated by our recreation specialist, the proposed project passes through Wildlife Habitat Management Areas.  Special Recreation Management Areas (Rawlins RMP Map 2-17). The project will cross over the Continental Divide National Scenic Trial and the North Platte.	/s/ Ericka Pionke	10/28/11
NP	BLM Natural Areas		/s/ David Hullum	11/14/11
PI	Cultural Resources	The Rawlins to Baggs Road, the Overland Trail, the Cherokee Trail, the Lincoln Highway and the 1868 Union Pacific Railroad grade will all be impacted by one or more of the alternative routes. There is the potential for significant impacts to other cultural resources along any of the routes.	/s/ Martha Hemphill	10/28/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		A background search and Class III inventory will be necessary to determine what may be disturbed and its importance. The mitigation measures for potential impacts should be resolved through the Programmatic Agreement process.		
	Cultural Resources	Historic Trails (Rawlins RMP Map 2-47). The proposed project crosses over several historic trail sections.	/s/ Ericka Pionke	10/28/11
PI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	The draft Gateway West Transmission Line EIS addresses GHG in detail. The Gateway South project will result in emissions from vehicle and construction equipment operations	/s/ Bill Landing	10/28/11
Unknown	Environmental Justice		/s/ Ericka Pionke	10/28/11
NI	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)		/s/ Robert Epp	10/28/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>BLM FO staff commented that the north-south alternative located in the western portion of the Rawlins FO has more existing development and a lower density of sage grouse and other wildlife species.</p> <p>BLM FO staff said that there are special status plant species populations and habitat occurs in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek area, and on the river bluffs near Saratoga.</p> <p>BLM FO staff commented that the proposed route for the EGS project crosses the Stratford Hydrology Research Area, within which is sage grouse habitat.</p> <p>BLM FO staff said that potential and occupied habitat for several special status and BLM-sensitive species (wildlife) occurs in the study area, including the Wyoming pocket gopher, pygmy rabbit, and sage grouse. BLM FO staff said their greatest concern is the projects' impact on these species as a result of increased predation by raptors.</p> <p><b>General Wildlife species that occur along the transmission line</b>  Pronghorn crucial winter range, mule deer crucial winter range, elk crucial winter range, big game migration corridors, raptors nesting (nesting buffers and control surface use/no surface occupancy), greater sage-grouse (nesting/breeding/winter habitat), amphibian habitat</p> <p><b>Special Wildlife Management Areas</b>  Black footed ferret nonblack cleared areas (Dad Complex, Desolation Flats complex, continental Divide Complex), Shirley Basin/Medicine Bow black Footed Ferret Management Area (non-essential experimental population), Red Rim Daley special Wildlife Management Area, Upper Muddy Creek/Crizzly Special Wildlife Management Area</p>	/s/ Frank Blomquist	11/14/11
PI	Floodplains	If equipment, structures, or roads are placed in or near floodplains, there is a potential for significant impact from erosion,	/s/ Kelly Owens	11/03/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		sedimentation, habitat degradation, spills from equipment, herbicides or pesticides used to control weeds and pest on the ROW, etc.		
PI	Fuels/Fire Management	<p>Although wildfires are unpredictable in space and magnitude, transmission lines have the potential to have significant impacts on wildfire suppression procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmission lines can cause sparks leading to an increase in wildfires in the location of the project.</li> <li>• Transmission lines increase maintenance traffic, which increases the potential for fires due to traffic and human usage.</li> <li>• Depending on the type, size, location, and height, transmission lines can cause a hazard to low-flying aircraft, such as those used for fire management purposes."</li> <li>• Transmission lines and towers add to the "Wildland-Urban Interface" (WUI) which has the potential to change fire management priorities and planning, suppression costs, and may increase hazards to firefighters and the public.</li> <li>• Transmission lines also would add to the complexity of fire suppression and vegetation treatment planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Overhead transmission lines also add to safety hazards during fire suppression by interacting with smoke and arching, although the specifics of this is/are hard to pin down and define.</li> </ul>	/s/ Chris Otto	11/14/11
NP	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	The Rawlins Field Office is riddled with abandoned wells with associated buried drilling pits and pipelines dating back a century. Any well site, known or unknown, could be a potential hazardous material site that could affect the construction, maintenance, operation and termination of a transmission line. Particularly when digging and performing other surface disturbing activity.	/s/ Mark Newman	10/28/11
	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Coal Development Potential (Rawlins RMP A2-1). The proposed project may pass over potential coal resources.	/s/ Erica Pionke	10/28/11
PI	Hydrologic Conditions	Transmission lines have the potential to impact soils and vegetation (both are hydrologic conditions), particularly where equipment, structures, and roads are.	/s/ Kelly Owens	11/3/11
PI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	The project covers a lot of land and could have the potential to spread weeds long distances.	/s/ Andy Warren /s/ Susan Foley	11/15/11
NI	Lands/Access	<p>Designated ROW corridors (Rawlins RMP Map 2-2 and Appendix 34). This project does not always fall within a designated ROW corridor. The CIG natural gas pipeline designated corridor runs through the DRUA (Appendix 36 and Map 2-59).</p> <p>34; T 12 R 91 Section 13: SWSW; and T19 R94 Section 24: SW are up for disposal.</p> <p>Linear Utility/Transportation</p>	/s/ Erica Pionke	10/28/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		Systems/Communication Site Exclusion and Avoidance Areas (Rawlins RMP Map 2-33b). The proposed project crosses over linear utility exclusion and avoidance areas. Existing and Proposed Withdrawals (Rawlins RMP Map 2-41 and Appendix 7). The proposed project runs through several sections of existing withdrawals.		
NI	Livestock Grazing		/s/ Robert Epp	10/28/11
PI	Migratory Birds	Potential collisions with lines.	/s/ Frank Blomquist	11/14/11
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	There is the potential for properties or sites along any of the alternatives that may be of religious concern to the tribes. A background search and Class III inventory will be necessary to determine what may be impacted and tribal consultation may be necessary to determine its importance. The mitigation measures for potential impacts should be resolved through tribal consultation and the Programmatic Agreement process.	/s/ Martha Hemphill	10/28/11
NP	Paleontology		/s/ Mark Newman	10/28/11
NI	Rangeland Health Standards		/s/ Robert Epp	10/28/11
NI	Recreation	OHV Designations (Rawlins RMP Map 2-44). The proposed project runs through many miles of open OHV designations.  Recreation Sites and Areas (Rawlins RMP Map 3-7). The proposed project may run through Rim Lake Recreation Site and Little Robber Reservoir.	/s/ Erika Pionke	10/28/11
Unknown	Socioeconomics	I spoke with John Spehar, our Planning and Environmental Coordinator, about the Environmental Justice and Socioeconomic aspects of the checklist. He told me that our socioeconomic information (RMP Section 3.12.5) is outdated because it derives from 2000 (probably the 2000 census) and should be updated for the 2010 census. He told me that he spoke with Chris Carlton, the Planning and Environmental Coordinator, for the state office about some similar issues. Chris told John that this type of review will come from economists out of the NOC.	/s/ Erika Pionke	10/28/11
PI	Soils	The soil is very alkali in many places which could cause an impact to the grounding the structure as well as could eat away at the metal of the power line structures. The project also crosses some water features which could have soil issues.	/s/ Andy Warren /s/ Susan Foley	11/15/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	See attached table	/s/ Frank Blomquist	11/14/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	See attached table	/s/ Frank Blomquist	11/14/11
PI	Waste (hazardous or solid)	The Rawlins Field Office is aware of the potential for a significant amount of hazardous materials around old homesteads and railroad towns due to industrial operations in the past	/s/ Mike Newberry	11/15/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>century or so. There is also potential for significant hazardous materials associated with illegal dumping due to the vast expanse of open space.</p> <p>The Rawlins Field Office is riddled with abandoned wells with associated buried drilling pits and pipelines dating back a century. Any well site, known or unknown, could be a potential hazardous material site that could affect the construction, maintenance, operation and termination of a transmission line. Particularly when digging and performing other surface disturbing activity.</p> <p>If any hazardous materials are discovered during construction, operation, maintenance or termination of the transmission line, the operator shall cease operations and immediately contact the BLM.</p>		
PI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Water quality has the potential to be impacted from erosion, sedimentation, spills from equipment, herbicides and pesticides, etc.	/s/ Kelly Owens	11/03/11
	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Watersheds with Management Actions (Rawlins RMP Map 2-20 and Appendix 11). The proposed project would run through the Upper Muddy Creek watershed.	/s/ Erika Pionke	10/28/11
PI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Structures, equipment, and roads have the potential to negatively impact wetlands/riparian areas due to the removal of vegetation, habitat degradation, accelerated erosion, sedimentation, spills from equipment, herbicides and pesticides, etc.	/s/ Kelly Owens	11/3/11
PI	Wild and Scenic Rivers	There are no wild and scenic rivers that will be affected by the project in the Rawlins Field Office (RFO). The Muddy Creek along Highway 789 is identified in the RFO RMP as a segment eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System (see Map 2-19 of RMP).	/s/ David Hullum	11/14/11
	Wild and Scenic Rivers	Segments Eligible for Inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System (Rawlins RMP Map 2-19). The proposed project will run adjacent to the Muddy Creek, which the Rawlins Field Office has designated as eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System.	/s/ Erika Pionke	10/28/11
PI	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	<p>The project does not affect any WSAs. Nonetheless, the project does cross through the Dispersed Recreation Use Area (DRUA) in T. 14, R. 94 and T. 13, R. 94 (Appendix 36 and Map 2-58 of the RFO RMP).</p> <p>Furthermore, the project touches the project at Line W27 and/or W410 with the Citizens Proposed Wilderness in T. 14 R. 94, Section 6. The Citizens Proposed Wilderness area preceded litigation with regard to the same area.</p>	/s/ David Hullum	11/14/11
	Woodland/Forestry	Forest Management (Rawlins RMP Map 3-1). The proposed project runs through forest near Baggs.	/s/ Erika Pionke	10/28/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
NI	Woodland/Forestry	Forest and wild lands would not be significantly impacted.	/s/ William Mack	11/02/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Significantly impacted	/s/ Susan Foley	11/14/11
Unsure	Visual Resources	This had been completed by a prior Recreation Specialist, Brian Smith who now works for the Forest Service out of Billings, MT.	/s/ David Hullum	11/14/11
NI	Wildlife Horses and Burros	W410, !113, W14, W27 all affected by WHMA	/s/ Mike Calton	11/08/11
NP	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	The project does not cross through any areas with potential impacts for having wilderness characteristics. Please see above in Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) section.	/s/ David Hullum	11/14/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			





Special Status Wildlife Species Considered for the EGS Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	X BLM Field Office <sup>1</sup>												USFS National Forest <sup>2</sup>	State Protected <sup>3,4</sup>	USFWS	
		Wyoming															
		R	RS														
Yellow-billed cuckoo (western)	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	X	X														
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene curvicularia</i>	X	X														
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	X	X														
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	X														
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	X	X														
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	X	X														
<b>MAMMALS</b>																	
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	X	X														
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	X	X														
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>		X														
Townsend's (Western) big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	X	X														
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	X	X														
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	X	X														
Swift fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	X	X														
White-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	X	X														
Wyoming pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys talpae</i>	X	X														
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	X	X														

<sup>1</sup>R= Rawlins, RS=Rock Springs.

<sup>4</sup>Wyoming does not have state statutes protecting sensitive species. Note\* Due to the nature of the wildlife program T&E and Special Status species may change over time during the life of the analysis and the life of project.

T&E proposed, and candidate species includes Platte & Colorado River Depletion species  
 Note\* Plants listed have the potential to occur based on predictive models

## BLM ROCK SPRINGS FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
PI	Air Quality	The draft Gateway West Transmission Line EIS addresses air quality in detail. At a minimum, the Gateway South project will result in fugitive dust/particulate emissions (PM 2.5/PM 10) from road and tower pad construction, as well as vehicle operations.	/s/ Bill Lanning	10/28/11
PI	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	<p>Greater Red Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoidance areas—Areas on public lands where future rights-of-way may be granted only when no feasible alternative route or designated utility corridor are available.</li> <li>▪ Exclusion areas—Areas where future rights-of-way may be granted only when mandated by law.</li> </ul> <p>The Greater Red Creek Area ACEC is composed of the BLM-administered public lands in the Current Creek and Sage Creek watersheds, including their tributaries and the original Red Creek ACEC that totals 131,890 acres; of which 55,880 acres encompasses the Red Creek Watershed. The management objectives for the Greater Red Creek ACEC are to: (1) improve watershed condition and enhance watershed values, including, but not limited to, improving channel stability, vegetation diversity and abundance, and water quality; (2) improve riparian areas that are at less than proper functioning condition to proper functioning condition at a minimum; (3) repair, improve, or maintain Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat in Red, Currant, Trout, and Sage creeks and their tributaries; (4) provide opportunities for dispersed recreation uses in the area that are consistent</p>	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>with the primary watershed, riparian, and fisheries management objectives; (5) allow the recreation user the opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge, and to use outdoor skills; (6) maintain important wildlife habitat; (7) preserve scenic resources; and (8) reduce the amount of sediment being delivered to the Green River through Red Creek by reducing accelerated sheet, rill, gully, and channel erosion.</p>		
<p>PI</p>	<p>Areas of Critical Environmental Concern</p>	<p>The alternate route would fall within Sage Creek Watershed ACEC, Red Creek ACEC, and Greater Red Creek ACEC. The Green River RMP addresses these management areas with the following guidance that may affect a major power line route.</p> <p><u>THE GREATER RED CREEK ACEC</u>  The Greater Red Creek area includes the BLM-administered public lands in the Currant Creek and Sage Creek watershed ACECs and the original Red Creek ACEC. All resource and land uses in the area will be managed in support of watershed stability and Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat management objectives. Management will include emphasis on maintaining or improving important wildlife habitat. The Greater Red Creek ACEC will, in general, be managed as an avoidance area for rights-of-way and surface disturbing activities. Any activity that could preclude the achievement of proper functioning condition of uplands and riparian areas and achievement of other management objectives is prohibited.</p> <p><u>SAGE CREEK WATERSHED ACEC</u>  The watershed will be managed consistent with the VRM Class III objectives.</p> <p><u>RED CREEK ACEC</u>  The BLM-administered public lands within this watershed are closed to: (1) surface disturbing activities; (2) mineral leasing; (3) mineral material sales; and (4) mineral location. A withdrawal from entry under the land laws and mineral location will be pursued for the area. The one pipeline right-of-way concentration area in the watershed is an avoidance area for any additional rights-of-way. However, that part of the right-of-way concentration area, from the Red Creek escarpment south to Richards Gap, is closed to any new rights-of-way development for at least 10 years to allow soils to stabilize from previous disturbance. At the end of the 10-year period, new rights-of-way in the area could be reconsidered if satisfactory stabilization has occurred. The remainder of the BLM-administered lands that lie east of the right-of-way concentration area will also be managed as an exclusion area for rights-of-way.</p>	<p>/s/ Kimberlee Foster</p>	<p>10/31/11</p>

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		The area will be managed consistent with VRM Class II VRM objectives.		
NP	BLM Natural Areas	No designated BLM Natural Areas are present within the segments of the project within the Rock Springs Field Office.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Cultural Resources	National Register-eligible historic trails Stage stations National Register-eligible stage/wagon roads Native American sensitive sites such as stone circles, cairns, and petroglyphs Human graves Consultations may be necessary with American Indian tribes, the Oregon California Trails Association, and other interested parties.	/s/ Gene Smith	10/26/11
PI	Cultural Resources	There are still segments of the historic trails and stage roads that need to be identified and fully recorded. It is possible that these trails may be encountered during the required Class III Inventories. The area around Little Mountain is known to have a high density of Traditional Cultural Properties. However, these properties have not been fully documented and will require extensive survey to identify and record the properties.	/s/ Gene Smith	10/26/11
PI	Cultural Resources	BLM FO staff pointed out that one alternative route crosses the Overland and Cherokee National Historic Trails (NHTs) and added that associated traditional cultural places will require consultation. BLM FO staff also said that the alternative route crosses several contributing segments of the Lincoln Highway.	/s/ Gene Smith	10/26/11
PI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	The draft Gateway West Transmission Line EIS addresses GHG in detail. The Gateway South project will result in emissions from vehicle and construction equipment operations	/s/ Bill Lanning	10/28/11
NP	Environmental Justice	The action alternatives were reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12898 and no impacts to minority and low-income populations are expected.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	No prime or unique farmlands are present within the segments of the project within the Rock Springs Field Office.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	There are several wildlife stipulations through the entire route:  Big game winter range    November 15 to April 30 Sage grouse leks            May 1 to June 30 Sage grouse nesting        March 15 to July 15 Raptors                        February 1 to July 31 Sagebrush Obligate Sensitive Birds    May1 – July 30 Migratory Birds              May1 – July 30  Goes through greater sage-grouse core areas	/s/ L. Keith	11/04/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	BLM FO staff said that occupied and potential habitat for the Wyoming pocket gopher and the northern pocket gopher occurs in the checkerboard area south of U.S. Interstate 80	/s/ L. Keith	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	surveys	<p>(I-80) between Rawlins and Rock Springs. BLM FO staff prefers that this habitat is avoided.</p> <p>Wildlife Surveys for the TransWest/Gateway South Project:  Raptor Nest Surveys - identified occupied, unoccupied and abandoned.  Burrowing Owl - Presence/absence surveys.  Mountain Plover - Presence/absence surveys.  Sage Grouse surveys - Lek surveys, nesting and winter habitat surveys.  Pygmy Rabbit - Presence/absence surveys.  Prairie Dog Town - Surveys mapping of towns.  Wyoming Pocket Gopher- Presence/absence surveys.  Sagebrush Obligate Sensitive Bird surveys  Midget-faded rattlesnake surveys</p>		
PI	Floodplains	<p>The GRRMP states:  The 100-year floodplains, wetlands, and riparian areas are closed to any new permanent facilities (e.g., storage tanks, structure pits, etc.). Proposals for linear crossings in these areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Additionally:  A 500-foot buffer from standing or flowing water, floodplains, and/or riparian/wetland areas will be applied to surface disturbing activities (e.g., roads), unless impacts to soils, watershed, water quality, and fisheries can be mitigated. No surface disturbance is allowed within 100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages, without an approved plan to mitigate impacts to water quality. Linear crossings will be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p>	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Fuels/Fire Management	<p>Another issue in this area, especially if wooden structures are proposed, is fire management. The area south of Rock Springs between Highway 430 and Flaming Gorge Reservoir has the highest incidence of natural wildfire in the entire western zone. In 2000, the Sheep Mountain wildfire (34,000 acres) resulted in Pacific Power having to replace all or parts of 17 wooden poles damaged by the fire on their 230kV line between Flaming Gorge Dam and Rock Springs.</p> <p>Any transmission line in this area will be subject to occasional direct contact with fire and the line may arc due to smoke and heat generated by wildfires. An additional power line in this area will require more suppression cost to the BLM and increase risks to firefighters.</p>	/s/ Frank Keeler	10/27/11
NP	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Gateway South route is outside of the Known Sodium Leasing Area boundary. The KSLA is located west of the route.	/s/ Jeff Clawson	10/31/11
NI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy	Oil and Gas Development is existing and planned along the preferred route. Except to	/s/ T. Cartmell w/D. Linn input	10/31/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	Production	see little impact as it seems to be co-located along existing roadway. Might even be advantageous to some oil and gas projects.		
PI	Hydrologic Conditions	<p>Portions of the project are within the Red Creek watershed and the Sage Creek watershed.</p> <p>The management objectives for the area are to: 1) improve watershed condition and enhance watershed values, including, but not limited to, improving channel stability, vegetation diversity and abundance, and water quality; 2) improve riparian areas that are at less than proper functioning condition to proper functioning condition as a minimum; 3) repair, improve, or maintain Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat in Red, Currant, Trout, and Sage Creeks and their tributaries; 4) provide opportunities for dispersed recreation uses in the area that are consistent with the primary watershed, riparian, and fisheries management objectives; 5) allow the recreation user the opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge, and to use outdoor skills; 6) maintain important wildlife habitat; 7) preserve scenic resources; and 8) reduce the amount of sediment being delivered to the Green River through Red Creek by reducing accelerated sheet, rill, gully, and channel erosion.</p> <p>The BLM-administered public lands within the Red Creek watershed (about 55,880 acres) are closed to: 1) surface disturbing activities; 2) mineral leasing; 3) mineral material sales; and 4) mineral location.</p> <p>The one pipeline right-of-way concentration area in the watershed is an avoidance area for any additional rights-of-way.</p>	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	Numerous weed species throughout the Red Creek area including Cheatgrass, Tamarisk, Henbane, Perennial pepperweed and other mustards	/s/ J. Glennon	10/31/11
PI	Lands/Access	<p>Greater Red Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoidance areas–Areas on public lands where future rights-of-way may be granted only when no feasible alternative route or designated utility corridor are available.</li> <li>▪ Exclusion areas–Areas where future rights-of-way may be granted only when mandated by law.</li> </ul> <p><u>RED CREEK ACEC</u></p> <p>In general the Greater Red Creek ACEC will be managed as an avoidance area for rights-of-way and surface disturbing activities. Any activity that could preclude the achievement of proper functioning condition of uplands and riparian areas and achievement of other management objectives is prohibited.</p>	/s/ C. Montgomery	10/31/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>The BLM-administered public lands within this watershed are closed to: (1) surface disturbing activities; (2) mineral leasing; (3) mineral material sales; and (4) mineral location. A withdrawal from entry under the land laws and mineral location will be pursued for the area. The one pipeline right-of-way concentration area in the watershed is an avoidance area for any additional rights-of-way. However, that part of the right-of-way concentration area, from the Red Creek escarpment south to Richards Gap, is closed to any new rights-of-way development for at least 10 years to allow soils to stabilize from previous disturbance. At the end of the 10-year period, new rights-of-way in the area could be reconsidered if satisfactory stabilization has occurred. The remainder of the BLM-administered lands that lie east of the right-of-way concentration area will also be managed as an exclusion area for rights-of-way.</p>		
PI	Livestock Grazing	<p>Although direct impacts to grazing seem minimal, indirect impacts include disruption in cattle behavior and movements and increased disruptions to greater sage grouse areas and other already fragmented habitats. Because of those disruptions the allotment(s) have increased cumulative impacts to soil, wildlife, vegetation, etc thus resulting in greater demands in our S&amp;G assessments and environmental analysis which is already under heavy scrutiny and litigation from various environmental groups. This could be the catalyst to push some impacts over the limit indirectly.</p>	/s/ D. Brock	11/1/11
PI	Migratory Birds	Migratory Birds May1 – July 30	/s/ L. Keith	11/04/11
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	(Consultation with Native American Tribes will need to be done to determine the extent of these.)	/s/ Gene Smith	10/31/11
PI	Paleontology	<p>Significant paleontological resources will be managed for their scientific and educational values and in accordance with 43 CFR 3600, 43 CFR 3622 and 43 CFR 8365</p> <p>Surface disturbing activities that affect known vertebrate fossil localities will be considered in site specific analyses and potential adverse effects will be mitigated.</p>	/s/ C. Montgomery	10/31/11
	Rangeland Health Standards	<p>Reduced vegetation, soil erosion, and increased activity would affect rangeland health in cumulative ways as to disrupt the already fragile balance in many of these areas. The potential altercations in cattle and wildlife movements could further restrict our ability for standard 3 to be met in areas throughout the project.</p>	/s/ D. Brock	11/01/11
PI	Recreation	<p>The Little Mountain area is a high use hunt area during the hunting season (we typically insert hunt data gathered from Game and Fish here). Additionally there is a system of mountain bike trails (per direction in the GRRRMP). There is associated OHV , hiking and photography that occurs</p>	/s/ J. Foster	10/26/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		throughout the proposed alternative. The SH 191 Scenic Byway is also present and acts as a tourism destination corridor between I80 and Flaming Gorge Dam. Numerous Artists draw and paint the geographic features found along SH 191. Running a large power line will affect all these users and will have a profound effect on tourism dollars spent in the two entrance communities		
PI/	Socioeconomics	The National Environmental Policy Act and various other laws and regulations mandate the BLM to analyze the socioeconomic impacts of actions occurring on public rangelands.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Soils	The objectives for watershed/ soils management are to: 1) stabilize and conserve soils; 2) increase vegetative production; 3) maintain or improve surface and groundwater quality; and 4) protect, maintain, or improve wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas.  The Red Creek watershed will be managed to minimize accelerated erosion and increased sedimentation into the Green River/Colorado River system.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	We require surveys for special status plants if there will be any disturbance in any of the habitats for the species. The Federally listed species would be: Ute ladies-tresses ( <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> ) Blowout Penstemon ( <i>Penstemon haydenii</i> ) WY BLM sensitive species:  Ownbey's thistle ( <i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i> ) Stemless beardtongue ( <i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>acaulis</i> ) These need to be surveyed for and analyzed in the NEPA document	Glennon	10/31/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	Black-footed ferrets, greater sage-grouse lek surveys and winter surveys. Colorado river water depletions consultation	/s/ L. Keith	11/04/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate, and BLM Sensitive Animal Species	Wildlife Surveys for the TransWest/Gateway South Project: Black Footed Ferrets - Sections; T18R98, T18R99, T17RIOO of the pipeline will need to be surveyed. Lek and winter surveys for greater sage-grouse	/s/ L. Keith	11/04/11
PI	Socioeconomics	The National Environmental Policy Act and various other laws and regulations mandate the BLM to analyze the socioeconomic impacts of actions occurring on public rangelands.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Soils	The objectives for watershed/ soils management are to: 1) stabilize and conserve soils; 2) increase vegetative production; 3) maintain or improve surface and groundwater quality; and 4) protect, maintain, or improve wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		The Red Creek watershed will be managed to minimize accelerated erosion and increased sedimentation into the Green River/Colorado River system.		
PI	Socioeconomics	The National Environmental Policy Act and various other laws and regulations mandate the BLM to analyze the socioeconomic impacts of actions occurring on public rangelands.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Soils	<p>The objectives for watershed/ soils management are to: 1) stabilize and conserve soils; 2) increase vegetative production; 3) maintain or improve surface and groundwater quality; and 4) protect, maintain, or improve wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas.</p> <p>The Red Creek watershed will be managed to minimize accelerated erosion and increased sedimentation into the Green River/Colorado River system.</p>	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	<p>Devils Playground Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Twin Buttes WSA:</p> <p>These two WSAs could be avoided by routing around them as seen on the attached map (Gateway south proposed Powerlines through the Rock Springs FO). The resource management plan (RMP) makes the following statement regarding wilderness: "A controlled surface use stipulation would be applied for activities within 0.25 mile of the visual horizon of the WSA boundary. Actions within or adjacent to the WSAs would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if appropriate mitigation would be necessary. Introducing a strong visual contrast in the areas adjacent to the Wilderness Study Areas will have a negative effect on the wilderness experience. The corridor, as draw, crosses over the Red Creek WSA.</p>	/s/ J. Foster	10/26/11
NP	Woodland/Forestry	No forest areas are present within the segments of the project within the Rock Springs Field Office.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	The various vegetation types that will be disturbed will need to be determined and analyzed in the document to get the amount of each vegetation type disturbed compared to the total for that vegetation type found along the route. This is the basis for all vegetation and wildlife habitat issues.	/s/ J. Glennon	10/31/11
PI	Visual Resources	<p>The visual resource management class for Wilderness Study Areas is VRM Class I. The proposed power line, as drawn, will cross sections of the Red Creek WSA with a strong visual contrast where no visual contrast is permitted.</p> <p>The visual resource management (VRM) class for the areas around the WSAs is VRM Class II. Transmission lines almost always exceed the management objectives for VRM Class II. In fact, power lines often exceed VRM Class</p>	/s/ J. Foster	10/26/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		<p>IV management objectives as set forth in the Green River RMP (page 53). VRM IV is the least restrictive VRM classification.</p> <p>There are Class II and Class III VRM classifications throughout the area. Routing the power line on the west side of the Gorge will encounter VRM Class II near the WSAs. The Red Creek Basin has VRM Class II. The surrounding areas are Class III. This will introduce a strong visual contrast where either mild (in the case of VRM II) or moderate (in the case of VRM III) visual contrast is allowed.</p>		
PI	Visual Resources	The area is also a VRM 2 area which I don't believe power lines can meet (since the key observation points are along Hwy 191. This will introduce a strong visual contrast where only mild visual contrast is allowed.	/s/ J. Foster	10/26/11
PI	Wildlife Horses and Burros	Some areas of the project are within the Salt Wells Herd Management Area.	/s/ Kimberlee Foster	10/31/11
	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	The area has been reviewed for Lands with Wilderness Characteristics as determined under direction in the FLPMA. The proposed line (as presented for the public meeting may cross over an area identified in the review as having wilderness characteristics as defined under FLPMA	/s/ J. Foster	10/26/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			

## BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-CON-2012-0003-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:** Bridget Clayton

**MAP** [http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/documents/hdd/gateway\\_south.html](http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/documents/hdd/gateway_south.html)

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
PI	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Western route study corridor that parallels the Colorado-Utah border partially overlaps the Badger Wash ACEC. The GJFO would request that the ACEC be avoided if this route is chosen. Western route study corridor that parallels the Colorado-Utah border partially overlaps the Demaree WSA. The GJFO would request that the WSA be avoided if this route is chosen.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
NI	BLM Natural Areas		/s/ CE	11/22/11
PI	Cultural Resources	At least 20 eligible or potentially eligible sites could occur with the proposed study corridors in the field office that would need to be mitigated and/or tested along the route that goes through our office. Some of those are Ute, including a rock art site and a ceremonial sweat lodge. Additionally, some of our eligible historic railroads are along that route too. The estimates above are for those areas of the project that have been surveyed previously, and much of the route has not been surveyed thus far and it appears that we could expect more eligible sites and potentially eligible sites would be in the area.	/s/ ALR/AIL	10/31/2011
PI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions		/s/ CE	11/21/11
PI	Environmental Justice		/s/ CE	11/21/11
NI	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)		/s/ CE	11/21/11
	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Current alternatives considered do not impact any habitat for special status plant species but could impact habitat for several BLM-sensitive species (plants). BLM may require plant surveys. W. George asked that BLM FO staff provide shapefiles for the habitat and survey protocols.		

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Potential Impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Golden Eagles will be included in required raptor survey (see migratory bird section below). Potential impacts to Bald Eagles utilizing the Colorado River Corridor will need to be assessed.	/s/ Heidi Plank	10/31/11
PI	Floodplains		/s/ CE	11/21/11
PI	Fuels/Fire Management	Can product additional infrastructure to protect in wildland fire. Also increase # of human cause fires in activities associated with it.	/s/ LWJ	11/10/11
NI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production		/s/ Scott Gerwe	10/27/11
PI	Hydrologic Conditions	Surface disturbance associated with access and construction may alter natural drainage patterns causing accelerated erosion and sedimentation to area water ways.	/s/ Nate Dieterich	11/15/11
PI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	Surface disturbance associated with construction may increase the spread of noxious weeds, most notably hoary cress, which is abundant in the upper Book Cliffs	/s/ Sparky Taber	11/21/11
PI	Lands/Access	BLM FO staff expressed strong concern that the I-80 corridor or other Section 368 (Westwide Energy Corridors [WWEC]) corridors are not being considered as alternatives and said that a route along the Interstate-80 corridor through Salt Lake City would be shorter and have less resource conflicts, even considering crossing of private land and National Forests.  BLM FO staff strongly recommended moving the alternative to the east side of the natural gas pipeline to avoid the Badger Wash ACEC, a U.S. Geological Survey hydrologic study area.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
PI	Lands/Access	Alternative routes: A portion of the route follows Highway 139, which is a scenic byway. There is a pipeline corridor to the west that may be a better location.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
PI	Lands/Access	East/west route study corridor that traverses the Book Cliffs crosses some areas that have been identified as unsuitable for ROWs in the 1987 GJFO RMP. The GJFO would request that the project stay within the designated Westwide Energy Corridor, rather than the Coal Canyon Corridor, should this route be chosen.  Western route that parallels the Colorado-Utah border parallels Highway 139, which is a designated Scenic Byway.	/s/ RBL	11/14/11
PI	Lands/Access	Badger Wash ACEC - as discussed at the meeting on March 12, move the line to avoid the ACEC NCA - the alternative route (or at least the buffer) crosses a corner of the McInnis Canyons NCA south of M.8 road, along the pipeline corridor. The route should clearly be shown to be outside of the NCA	/s/ CP	11/09/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
PI	Lands/Access	Western route study corridor that parallels the Colorado-Utah border partially overlaps the McInnis Canyons NCA. The GJFO would request that the NCA be avoided if this route is chosen.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
PI	Livestock Grazing	Livestock will need to avoid heavy construction activity areas	/s/ SC	11/10/11
	Migratory Birds	Migratory bird timing limitation to avoid take of nests: No vegetation disturbance from May 15 to July 15.  Raptor surveys will be required prior to construction in accordance with GJFO raptor survey protocol. Results of the survey will be used to recommend timing limitations and possible avoidance areas to limit impacts to raptors.	/s/ Heidi Plank	10/31/11
	Native American Religious Concerns	The Ute have a generalized concept of spiritual significance that is not easily transferred to Western models or definitions. As such the BLM recognizes that they have identified sites that are of concern because of their association with Ute occupation of the area as part of their traditional lands. Sites of these types may exist in the APE of this EIS. They experience the landscape as a whole and previous consultation has discussed concerns with visual viewsheds from sacred sites or areas as well as direct effects from construction.	/s/ ALR	10/31/11
	Paleontology	Potential impacts to paleo resources. Pre-construction paleo surveys will be required for Class 4-5 geological units with exposed bedrock. Construction monitors may be required, if construction occurs close to known paleo sites.	/s/ SG	10/27/11
PI	Rangeland Health Standards	Need to make sure any disturbances will comply with land health standards.	/s/ JRD	11/14/11
PI	Recreation	Potential impacts to OHV routes and hunting opportunities along the corridor in western portion of Grand Junction Field Office.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
PI	Socioeconomics	Will need analysis	/s/ CE	10/27/11
PI	Soils	Soils prone to sliding in the Book Cliffs	/s/ N. Dieterich	11/15/11
PI	Soils	Western route study corridor that parallels the Colorado-Utah border crosses areas with slumping soils, which could be an issue for construction activities.	/s/ N. Dieterich	11/15/11
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	East/west route study corridor that traverses the Book Cliffs has potential issues with T&E Cactus	/s/ ARL	11/8/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	Sensitive plant species, such as Grand Valley Buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum contortum</i> ), Ferron's milkvetch ( <i>Astragalus musiniensis</i> ), Grand Junction suncup ( <i>Camissonia eastwoodiae</i> ) - surveys would be required in potential habitat prior to construction.	/s/ ARL	11/8/11
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	No Gunnison or Greater sage grouse habitat occurs within the Grand Junction FO.  Assessment of Mexican Spotted Owl habitat	/s/ Heidi Plank	10/31/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		will be required, if habitat is determined to be suitable surveys will be required		
PI	Waste (hazardous or solid)	Hazardous substances used and hazardous wastes generated (during construction and operational phases) must be identified and proper management of these materials should be discussed	/s/ CE	11/21/11
PI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Powerline poles, roads, or other surface disturbance should not be any closer than 100 ft of any perennial streams. Mitigation would be necessary to minimize erosion and limit sedimentation of area drainages.	/s/ N. Dieterich	11/10/11
PI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	The proposed route is located adjacent to riparian zones along West Salt Creek and along other drainages that may contain riparian habitat. Direct impact such as placement of poles within the riparian zone or crossing the riparian zone should be minimized or eliminated. Poles and access roads should maintain at least a 100 foot wide buffer away from the riparian zone along streams.	/s/ CARS	11/14/11
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	No WSR impacts to the GJFO portion of the corridor	/s/ CPP	11/14/11
PI	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	Western route study corridor that parallels the Colorado-Utah border partially overlaps the Demaree WSA. The GJFO would request that the WSA be avoided if this route is chosen.	/s/ CPP	11/14/11
PI	Woodland/Forestry		/s/ CE	11/21/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Current alternatives considered do not impact any habitat for special status plant species but could impact habitat for several BLM-sensitive species (plants). BLM may require plant surveys. W. George asked that BLM FO staff provide shapefiles for the habitat and survey protocols.	/s/ SC	11/10/11
PI	Visual Resources	BLM FO staff commented that although both alternatives in the Grand Junction FO run outside of the Demerec WSA, the alignment may have to be adjusted to reduce visual impacts.  BLM FO staff said that VRM designations have not been assigned in much of the FO, but added the Colorado Highway 139 Scenic Byway would likely be designated as VRM Class II when the FO RMP is revised. W. George commented that BLM must defer to the existing plan in preparation of the EIS, rather than potential future management decisions to be considered in a future RMP revision.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
PI	Visual Resources	East/west route that traverses the Book Cliffs has potential visual concerns. The area surrounding Mt. Garfield is highly visible from almost all viewpoints in the Grand Valley. The GJFO would ask for certain design features that would help reduce visual impacts from the line traversing the Book Cliffs and making its way down into the Grand Valley, should this route be chosen.	/s/ CP	11/09/11
PI	Visual Resources		/s/ CP	11/09/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Wildlife	Prairie dog/burrowing owl habitat in the desert. Proposed line crosses winter range for deer, elk and antelope as well as an elk production area. Seasonal restrictions to construction will be necessary to limit impact to these species during critical times.	/s/ Heidi Plank	10/31/11
NP	Horses and Burros		/s/ JRD	11/14/11
PI	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics		/s/ CE	11/21/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator	/s/ Collin Ewing	11/21/11	
Authorized Officer			

**BLM LITTLE SNAKE FIELD OFFICE  
INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST**

Project Title: PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

NEPA Log Number: DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

File/Serial Number: CO-672909

Project Leader: TAMARA GERTSCH

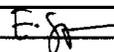
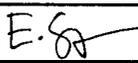
**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
PI	Air Quality			11/15/11
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern		Gina Robison	11/9/11
NP	BLM Natural Areas		Gina Robison	11/9/11
PI	Cultural Resources	BLM FO staff said that the several archaic rock shelters occur along C-13 south of Meeker. BLM FO staff also said that C-13 follows an historic route (not nationally designated). (WRFO)  BLM FO staff expressed concern about the timeframe of the project against the consultation process, and survey requirements and protocols. It was said that quickly identifying an agency cultural lead for the project would be critical to meeting the timeframe. BLM FO staff generally agreed to EPG's suggested approach that the programmatic agreement includes different study approaches for each state, consistent with each state's policies and protocols. (BLM STATE OFFICE?)	Ethan Morton	11/8/11
PI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions			11/15/11
PI	Environmental Justice		Louise McMinn	11/8/11
NI	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)			11/15/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	BLM FO staff stated that the pipeline corridor running southwest from Baggs has not been disturbed in many years and stated that the largest resource concern is the Great Divide area, which has been designated as high-priority sage grouse habitat by Colorado Division of Wildlife.	Desa Ausmus	11/9/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife	Greater sage-grouse: Central route(s) that pass through Great Divide pass through the largest sage-grouse core area in Colorado.	Desa Ausmus	11/9/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
PI	Designated Species	<p>The line transects 14 active sage-grouse leks. FO expects very significant impacts to greater sage-grouse from this alternative.</p> <p>Study corridor for the western-most route that goes down 7-Mile Ridge passes through 3 active sage-grouse leks and the route skirts the Sand Wash HMA. Wild horse interests have expressed concerns over this route.</p> <p>Study corridor for the eastern-most route that passes south down Highway 13 and east out Highway 40 passes through 3 active sage-grouse leks. This is the route designated in the Westwide Energy Corridor EIS.</p> <p>All routes pass through important big game winter habitat.</p> <p>Other species of interest include: raptors (ferruginous hawk, golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon and burrowing owl), mountain plover, Brewer's sparrow, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, midget faded rattlesnake, northern leopard frog, spadefoot toad, Colorado River cutthroat trout and white-tailed prairie dog.</p>	<i>Daum</i>	11/14/11
PI	Floodplains		<i>Em</i>	11/15/11
PI	Fuels/Fire Management		<i>D. Bacherman</i>	11/14/11
PI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production		<i>Ellis</i>	11/14/11
PI	Hydrologic Conditions		<i>E. J.</i>	11/15/11
PI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	The project has the potential to introduce invasive or noxious species and/or create the conditions for their establishment.	<i>CRhyme</i>	11/14/11
PI	Lands/Access	Of the alternative corridors depicted across Little Snake FO, the preferred alternative route would be along Highway 13 from the Wyoming border to Craig and thence west on the south side of U.S. Highway 40. This would coincide with other major and minor overhead electric-line rights-of-way and is consistent with the current RMP (1989), the revised draft RMP, and proposed multi-purpose utility corridors depicted in the draft programmatic WVEC EIS (designation of energy corridors on federal land in the 11 western states).	LMcMinn	11/8/11
PI	Lands/Access	The routes as proposed through the Little Snake FO will not work. The Applicant is trying to rely on two underground pipeline corridors as its preferred or alternative routes through Moffat County. One of the corridors is designated as suitable for underground pipelines in the current RMP. The RMP predates the other corridor, which holds the Wyoming Interstate Company and Entrega pipelines, with the Overland Pass pipeline under construction and the Pathfinder pipeline project up next. Impacts on sage grouse, severe winter range for big game, and cultural resource sites are already issues on portions of	LMcMinn	11/8/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>those projects.</p> <p>Our input from January 2008, funneled through Maryanne Kurtinaitis, was to use the Highways 13 and 40 corridors for any proposed overhead transmission line projects through Little Snake FO. We recognize that the Applicant is trying to find the shortest distance between two points, but Little Snake FO will not agree to use the pipeline corridors for overhead transmission line projects.</p>		
N/A	Lands/Access	Link C177 (Cactus Reservoir) is located outside of a designated corridor; no plan amendment would be required since the 1997 RMP designates everything open unless it is an avoidance or exclusion area (WRFO).	in WRFO	
PI	Lands/Access	<p>BLM FO staff expressed strong concern over the consideration of alternatives outside of BLM's designated corridors, and insisted that the Applicant consider alternatives within corridors designated for overhead (Wyoming State Highway 789, Colorado State Highway 13 [C-13], U.S. Highway 40 [US-40]). BLM FO staff pointed out that the corridor located to the west of the EnCana pipeline route is designated as underground only and explained that they are trying to reserve the corridor for pipelines only. BLM FO staff is trying to limit disturbance in this corridor to the current 100- to 200-foot-wide swath of disturbance.</p> <p>BLM FO staff prefers a route that follows the designated overhead utility corridors along Highways C-13 and US-40. It was said that significant impacts on private lands near Craig, Colorado, are associated with this route, but added that a request to Applicant for interconnection in the Craig/Hayden area (if granted) could support the reasonableness of this route for the EGS project. Despite their strong preference for the C-13/US-40 alternative and concern about alternatives considered outside a designated and/or underground only corridor, BLM FO staff stated that they understood that more than one alternative needed to be considered in the EIS. BLM FO staff also said that the C-13 and US-40 corridor is a Section 368 (WVEC) corridor. BLM FO staff said they would evaluate whether a plan amendment would be required for use of underground-only corridors. It was said that a benefit in using such corridors would be the existing network of access roads along Highways C-13 and US-40.</p>	LMcMinn	11/8/11
PI	Lands/Access	<p>The central route(s) that pass through Great Divide is not a designated corridor for aboveground ROWs in the Westwide Energy Corridor EIS.</p> <p>The study corridor for the western-most route (that goes down Seven-Mile Ridge) skirts the Cross Mountain WSA. Conservation interests have expressed concerns over this route for</p>	"	"

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>this reason.</p> <p>The study corridor for the eastern-most route that passes south down Highway 13 and east out Highway 40 is located in a designated corridor in the Westwide Energy Corridor EIS. Local partners (e.g., Moffat County, City of Baggs, State Land Board) have strong concerns about the private land issues along this route.</p> <p>The route that follows Highway 40 (Links C175, C186, C187) follows the Elk Springs-Dinosaur corridor established in the 1997 RMP and in the WWEC Amendment.</p>		
PI	Livestock Grazing	Nearly all of any of the alternatives cross grazing allotments. Depending upon the time of year, construction activities have the capability to disrupt livestock operations, esp. on sheep allotments. Construction activities may also impact range improvements such as fences and water developments.	<i>Heidi Sear</i>	11/14/11
PI	Migratory Birds	Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, loggerhead shrike, pinyon jay, juniper titmouse	Desa Ausmus	11/9/11
PI	Native American Religious Concerns			
PI	Paleontology		<i>Ellen</i>	11/14/11
PI	Rangeland Health Standards	Rangeland Health Standards describe the conditions need to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of public lands. Since the proposed project would have an impact on the Colorado Public Land Health Standards (native plant communities, wildlife, special status species, and soils) an assessment of the existing health of affected lands and whether the proposed project will or will not adversely affect these standards is necessary.	<i>Heidi Sear</i>	11/14/11
PI	Recreation	Sevenmile Ridge is a popular route for wild horse and wildlife viewing, scenic touring, and off-roading. Project has the potential to displace visitors and impact their recreational experience.	<i>B. Robinson</i>	11-14-11
PI	Socioeconomics		LMcMinn	11/8/11
PI	Soils		<i>E. G.</i>	11/15/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	The project has the potential to impact threatened, endangered, or candidate plant species.	<i>Heidi Sear</i>	11/14/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	Critical habitat for Colorado pikeminnow. Any water depletion during construction would impact critical habitat for Colorado pikeminnow, bonytail, razorback sucker and humpback chub. LSFO also provides potential habitat for black-footed ferrets, yellow-billed cuckoo and Ute Ladies'-tresses orchid.	Desa Ausmus	11/9/11
PI	Waste (hazardous or solid)		<i>Samuel</i>	11.14.11
PI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)		<i>E. G.</i>	11/15/11
PI	Wetlands/Riparian		<i>E. G.</i>	11/15/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	Zones			
PI	Wild and Scenic Rivers	The Sevenmile Ridge project would pass near the Cross Mountain River Access. The river access point provides access into the Cross Mountain canyon, which provides river enthusiasts with a white-water rafting experience in a section of the river eligible for wild and scenic river designation. The area is popular with outfitters.	G. Robinson	11-14-11
PI	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	The Sevenmile Ridge project would pass near the Cross Mountain WSA, which is eligible for Wilderness designation. The proposed powerline would pass the entrance of the canyon within the WSA, which is visually stunning.	G. Robinson	11-14-11
PI	Woodland/Forestry		<del>Ante Sa</del>	11/14/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	The project will, as a necessity, impact native plant communities through direct short and long-term disturbance, soil compaction, and introduction of weed vectors.	Ante Sa	11/14/11
PI	Visual Resources	BLM FO staff explained that they are finalizing VRM data and analysis with their current RMP revision effort.  BLM FO staff said that VRM Class I and II areas occur north of US-40 and at the summits of Baxter and Douglas Passes.  BLM FO staff commented that, in general, they do not support "new" corridors because northwestern Colorado is classified as a "frontier area" and has recently received a tourism heritage grant to promote tourism related to ranching and frontier experiences.	G. Robinson	11-14-11
PI	Visual Resources	Study corridor for western-most route that goes down 7-Mile Ridge has substantial visual concerns, as this route is located on a ridge top that will be seen from long distances away. However, LSFO thinks there may be an opportunity to move this route slightly to the east to mitigate the visual concerns.  Central route through Great Divide is very open, so the lines could be seen from long distances.	G. Robinson	11-14-11
PI	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	The new RMP/ROD identified 3 areas to be managed for LWC. However, the RMP effort did not inventory all of the Field Office for LWC. For the proposed Sevenmile Ridge and Great Divide alternatives, a new inventory must be done.	G. Robinson	11-14-11
PI	Wild Horses	The alternative corridor that passes through the Seven Mile Ridge area will impact the Sand Wash Herd Management Area (HMA). Wild horse interest groups have expressed concerns over this route. Wild horses would be displaced from a significant portion of the HMA during construction.	Kathy McKinstry	11-14-11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments

Environmental Coordinator	<i>Barbara Sterling</i>	<i>11/15/11</i>	
Authorized Officer	<i>Timothy J. Welch</i>	<i>11/15/11</i>	

# BLM WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
PI	Air Quality	Discuss overall impacts to air quality based on input from the Colorado and Washington BLM Offices	/s/ Bob Lange	11/13/11
PI	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Discuss impacts to the following ACECs: Lower Greasewood Crk, Oil Spring Mtn, Raven Ridge and WR riparian.	/s/ Zoe Miller	11/15/11
PI	Cultural Resources	Segment C102 has very limited inventory data. Segment 104 has very limited inventory data but, being on the terraces above the river may have a high site density some of which will likely be NRHP eligible. Segment C150 from Deep Channel Creek south has a high site density with many sites being buried and some being NRHP eligible. Segment C151 has very limited inventory data but there appears to be a high potential for cultural resource presence. Segment C175 runs parallel to US 40 where there is almost no inventory data but sites cannot be ruled out though site densities might be fairly low. Segment C177 north of Coal Ridge has very limited inventory data and site density is unknown. C177 south of Coal Ridge is in a area of stabilized sand dunes and inventory suggests a very high site density with NRHP eligible or potentially eligible sites highly likely. Segment C180 has very limited inventory data but being along the river terraces might have a high site potential. Segment C181 has very limited inventory data but is, again, along terraces overlooking the White River so there might be a high site potential. Segment C185 is along the river drainage and to the confluence with Douglas Creek with little inventory data but a high site potential. Segment C186 has very limited inventory data but inventory in the area suggests a potential for a high site density.	/s/ Michael Selle	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>Segment C187 almost no inventory data, unknown potential. Segment C188 very limited inventory data unknown but suspect high site potential. Segment C200 has a high density of historic oil and gas resources that meet the NRHP and potentially ARP definitions for resources., Segment C220 is mostly uninventoried but does intersect three known sites. Segment C195 is along the dragon trail road RBC 23 which has a very high site density and a high percentage which are NRHP eligible or potentially eligible. Segment C196 north of Baxter Pass has a high (cultural) site density along the Texas, Missouri and Evacuation Creeks.,</p>		
NI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Include analysis for this only at the advice of the Colorado State or Washington BLM Offices.	/s/ Bob Lange	11/13/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>From a wildlife resources perspective C170 – C175- C186- C188 would be the preferred route. This route parallels an existing road and existing transmission line corridor. This route would likely have the least amount of influence on local wildlife populations. Mule deer severe winter range occurs along portions of this route from the Utah border east to 3N 100W sec 5 and as such will be subject to WRRRA timing stipulations (Jan 1 – April 30). Raptor nesting habitat would occur along any of the routes therefore raptor surveys will be required in appropriate habitats (woodlands and cliff). See discussions on threatened, endangered and sensitive species below.</p> <p>The Hwy 40 route (see above) would have no potential fisheries involvement. Douglas Creek, Piceance Creek and Yellow Creek support fisheries populations (segments C185, 180 and 181) would cross these systems. Influences on aquatic resources (including riparian) should be addressed.</p> <p>Those routes involving cross-country travel are not preferred.</p> <p>BLM FO staff said that, in general, the proposed route does not present significant conflicts with wildlife resources if the line is constructed within the corridor boundaries, but said that the minimum required 1,500-foot offset could push the projects outside the boundaries. BLM FO staff added that the diagonal route considered is not preferable due to conflicts with the ferret reintroduction area and sage grouse habitat. EPG suggested that these conflicts might be able to be mitigated through tower siting, alternative tower designs, and careful location of access roads.</p> <p>EPG asked about the reasonableness of an alternative route to the south near Magnolia. BLM FO staff said this is an area with significant sage grouse habitat, occurrence of</p>	/s/ Lisa Belmonte	11/21/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		(and habitat) for several special status plant species, and the Dudley Bluffs ACEC. Regarding the possibility of a route to the west of Magnolia, BLM FO staff said such a route would have potential resource conflicts with ferret habitat.		
NI	Floodplains	Only include if alternates are considered that would include structures or facilities would inundate floodplains on the White River or Yampa River. Also, I am assuming there would be no crossing constructed for access roads, otherwise include this section.	/s/ Bob Lange	11/13/11
PI	Fuels/Fire Management	No wind rows and large piles should be created. Only woody material that will be used for reclamation should be kept onsite, for useable firewood it should be stacked along the road for public to pick up or removed unless used for reclamation.	/s/ Will Hutto	11/14/11
NI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Portions of the routes cross existing oil and gas leases and areas available for coal leasing. Location of the power line would not affect the recovery of oil and gas resources. The centerline of C186 is 2,000 feet north of the underground longwall Deserado Mine coal Lease application. As long as the power line remains to the north of the lease application there would be effects to longwall coal recovery.	/s/ Paul Daggett	11/15/11
PI	Hydrologic Conditions	Make sure to describe potential impacts from access routes and have a good road inventory for used and new roads including any proposals for upgrading roads.	Bob Lange	11/13/11
PI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	The proposed pipeline segments cross large segments of the WRFO and are near multiple known state listed weed species infestations. Known weed species located along the proposed corridors include leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, Russian knapweed, diffuse knapweed, bull thistle, Canada thistle, scotch thistle, musk thistle, houndstongue, hoary cress, perennial pepperweed, Russian-olive, salt cedar, common burdock, common mullein, downy brome (cheatgrass), and halogeton. Installation and maintenance of a powerline through the area does increase the potential for weeds to spread, and for new weeds to establish.	/s/ Matt Dupire	11/14/11
	Lands/Access	WRFO feel that the two corridors, east-west and north-south, that have planned for the WWEC programmatic EIS would be appropriate for this project.	/s/ Janet Doll	11/16/11
	Lands/Access	White River FO commented early in this process that these large transmissions lines should follow the WWEC routes as they pass through our region.  The routes labeled "considered" follow buried only routes or cut across country. Only a small portion of the EGS routes follow the WWEC within the White River FO. Although much of the proposed route falls along the 1997 RMP utility corridors, these are routes that were deemed to be unsuitable for large, interstate transmission lines. The Applicant has routes	/s/ Janet Doll	11/16/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>that cross ACECs, an historic district, wildlife areas, and steep or unstable terrain.</p> <p>It is possible that the companies are not aware that there are general, internal corridors from the old RMP that are different from the new WWECs recently designated for this type of transmission line.</p>		
	Lands/Access	<p>BLM FO staff expressed strong concern over the consideration of alternatives outside of BLM's designated corridors, and insisted that the applicant consider alternatives within corridors designated for overhead (Wyoming State Highway 789, Colorado State Highway 13 [C-13], U.S. Highway 40 [US-40]). BLM FO staff pointed out that the corridor located to the west of the EnCana pipeline route is designated as underground only and explained that BLM is trying to reserve the corridor for pipelines only. BLM FO staff are trying to limit disturbance in this corridor to the current 100- to 200-foot-wide swath of disturbance.</p> <p>BLM FO staff prefers a route that follows the designated overhead utility corridors along Highways C-13 and US-40. It was said there would be significant impacts on private lands near Craig, Colorado, associated with this route, but added that a request to Rocky Mountain Power for interconnection in the Craig/Hayden area (if granted) could support the reasonableness of this route for the EGS project. Despite their strong preference for the C-13/US-40 alternative and concern about alternatives considered outside a designated and/or underground-only corridor, BLM FO staff stated that they understood that more than one alternative needed to be considered in the EIS. BLM FO staff also said that the C-13 and US-40 corridor is a Section 368 (WWEC) corridor. BLM FO staff said they would evaluate whether a plan amendment would be required for use of underground-only corridors. It was said that a benefit in using such corridors would be the existing network of access roads.</p>	/s/ Janet Doll	11/16/11
	Lands/Access	<p>Link C102 follows corridor that WWEC amendment changed from buried only to electric only so no plan amendment would be required. Study corridor overlaps areas mapped as landslide areas, which are also classified as avoidance areas for land use authorizations (including ROWs) in the RMP</p> <p>Links C151, C150 follows the Colorow-Greasewood corridor that is designated as buried only in the WWEC Amendment; would require a plan amendment</p> <p>Links C220, C200, C185, C181, C180, C104 (Meeker to Rangely) largely follows the Meeker-Rangely corridor established in the 1997 RMP – this may need a plan amendment. The Meeker-Rangely corridor is</p>	/s/ Janet Doll	11/16/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>open for above-ground utilities but it overlaps with the Colorow-Greasewood corridor that was designated as buried only in the RMP and also in the WWEC Amendment. Link C220 is located outside of a designated corridor; no plan amendment needed since the 1997 RMP designates everything open unless it is an avoidance or exclusion area</p> <p>Links C195, C196 (Follows Dragon Trail), Link C196 is partially outside of a designated corridor; no plan amendment needed since the 1997 RMP designates everything open unless it is an avoidance or exclusion area, Link C195 and portions of Link C196 follow the Dragon Trail-Atchee Ridge corridor designated as buried only in the 1997 RMP; requires a plan amendment, Link C196 overlaps portions of the Texas-Missouri-Evacuation Creek area which is designated as an avoidance area for major new rights-of-way in the RMP, Link C196 overlaps areas mapped as landslide areas, which are also classified as avoidance areas for land use authorizations (including ROWs) in the RMP. Link C195 goes through a corner of the Canyon Pintado National Historic District which is classified as an avoidance area for land use authorizations in the RMP</p>		
	Lands/Access	Links C175, C186, C187 (along Highway 40) follows the Elk Springs-Dinosaur corridor established in the 1997 RMP and in the WWEC Amendment	/s/ Janet Doll	11/16/11
	Lands/Access	<p>BLM FO staff expressed concern over the potential impact of eliminating some of the routes as recommended during public scoping. The two Wyoming routes represented in gold lines on your map do have an impact on the point at which the lines may enter Colorado; and even if they are eliminated, BLM FO staff felt strongly that the corridor following the direct route across Utah along the Highway 40 should be analyzed rather than withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p>The green routes through Baggs, Wyoming and west of Baggs, Wyoming could pass through Dinosaur, Colorado and tie in near the beginning of the purple line. Pursuing any of the alternatives to the south of this would seem to involve more overall disturbance and potential for greater environmental impact. For this reason the FO was concerned about the recommendation of Rocky Mountain Power to eliminate the route along Highway 40 in Utah from consideration.</p>	/s/ Janet Doll	11/16/11
PI	Livestock Grazing	All of the proposed power-line corridors are crossing active grazing permits or trailing corridors within the WRFO. These permits are mainly sheep and cattle permits with varying dates of use and numbers.	/s/ Matt Dupire	11/14/11
PI	Migratory Birds	As stated above the route following the Hwy 40 corridor is preferred. All routes would involve some impacts to migratory birds. It is	/s/ Lisa Belmonte	11/21/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		recommended that vegetation clearing associated with the proposed action avoid the migratory bird breeding/nesting season (May 15 – July 15) to a reasonable extent.		
NP	Native American Religious Concerns	No Native American Religious Concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Northern Ute tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken.	/s/ Michael Selle	11/15/11
	Paleontology	Segment 102 predominantly crosses the Williams Fork formation with isolated outcrops of Iles and Wasatch formations. WRFO has classified the Williams Fork and Iles as PFYC 4 and the Wasatch as PFYC 5 formations. Segment C104 crosses the Wasatch, PFYC 5: Lower Green River/Douglas Creek Member PFYC 4: Lower Green River parachute Creek Member PFUYC 5: Uinta Formation PFYC 4: Lower Green River/Wasatch Formation PFYC 5. Segment c150 Crosses the Wasatch PFYC 5 and Undifferentiated Green River PFYC 4. Segment C151 crosses the Wasatch PFYC 5, the Lower Green River/Wasatch PFYC 5 and the Lower Green River/Douglas Creek member PFYC 4. Segment C175 in SRFO crosses the Williams Fork Formation PFYC 4, Iles Formation PFYC 4, Browns Park formation currently PFYC 3 in WRFO and the Mancos Shale PFYC 3. Segment C177 crosses Quaternary Alluviums in the river bottoms PFYC 1, Mancos Shale PFYC 3, Mesa Verde Group, upper PFYC 4, Wasatch PFYC 5, Williams Fork formation PFYC 4, Sego Sandstone/Buck Tongue of the Mancos Shale/Castlegate Sandstone currently PFYC 3 in WRFO. Segment C180 crosses the Lower Green River/Wasatch PFYC 5 and the Lower Green River/Douglas Creek member PFYC 4. Segment C181 from east to west crosses the Lower Green River/Douglas Creek Member PFYC 4, Lower Green River/Parachute Creek Member PFYC5, Wasatch PFYC5 and Williams Fork Formation PFYC 4. Segment C185 from north to south crosses Williams Fork Formation PFYC 4, Iles Formation PFYC 4, Sego Sandstone;/Buck Tongue of the Mancos Shale/Castlegate PFYC 3, and Quaternary Alluviums PFYC 1. Segment C186 crosses, from east to west respectively, Mancos Shale, PFYC3, Sego Sandstone/Buck Tongue of the Mancos Shale/Castlegate Sandstone PFYC 3, and the Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5., Segment C188 crosses the Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5 and the Sego Sandstone/Buck Tongue of the Mancos Shale/Castlegate sandstone PFYC 3. Segment C188 crosses the Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5 in two areas, Sego Sandstone/Buck Tongue of the Mancos Shale PFYC 3, the Lower Green River/Wasatch interface PFYC 4, and the	/s/ Michael Selle	11/15/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>Lower Green River/Parachute Creek member interface PFYC 5. Segment C195 crosses from north to south Quaternary Alluviums PFYC 1 and Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5. Segment C196 crosses, from north to south, Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5, Wasatch PFYC 5, Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5, and The Douglas Creek Member of the Lower Green River PFYC 4/5. Segment C200 crosses the Mancos Shale PFYC 3, Sego Sandstone/Buck Tongue of Mancos Shale, Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5. Segment C220 crosses Mancos Shale PFYC 3, Sego Sandstone/Buck Tongue of the Mancos Shale/Castlegate Sandstone PFYC 3, Upper Mesa Verde PFYC 5, Wasatch PFYC 5, Douglas Creek member of the Lower Green River PFYC 4/5, Parachute Creek Member of the Green River PFYC 5, and, near the Colorado/Utah state line the Uinta Formation PFYC 5.</p>		
PI	Rangeland Health Standards	<p>Segments of pipeline are crossing through areas of declining and/or degraded rangeland health. This is primarily due to a lack of appreciable density of native cool-season perennial grasses and forbs. Areas not meeting standards are generally dominated by early seral annuals and forbs, in particular cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>). Cheatgrass is a non-native invasive annual grass that readily invades disturbed soils and is currently classified as a List C noxious weed in the state of Colorado. Other invasive annuals include halogeton, Russian thistle, lambsquarters, and various mustards and pepperweeds.</p>	/s/ Matt Dupire	11/14/11
PI	Recreation	<p>The presence of transmission lines could negatively impact opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation along some, or all, of the corridors. These impacts would be particularly pronounced during construction, during big game hunting seasons.</p>	/s/ Chad Schneckenburger	11/14/11
PI	Soils	<p>BLM FO staff warned of landslide areas in Baxter Pass at the boundary of the BLM White River and Grand Junction FOs.</p> <p>The preferred route (C175, C186, and C187) have no landslide areas (NSO-1) along the route and generally the routes have small isolated areas of Fragile Soils and Saline Soils.</p> <p>If any of the alternate routes in the WRFO are considered in the analysis, impacts to sensitive soils should be clearly described. The following sensitive soil types are found within 30 meters of the preferred and the proposed routes within the WRFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fragile Soils (CSU-1) (9.62 acres)</li> <li>• Landslide Soils (NSO-1) (117.03 acres)</li> <li>• Saline Soils &gt;16mmhos (159.62 acres)</li> </ul>	/s/ Bob Lange	11/13/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>Disturbance in sensitive soils from access roads and the placement of support structures will result in more impacts than disturbances in other soil types. It has been the experience in the WRFO that placement of electrical support structures in landslide areas would be especially difficult and would likely require longer spans, helicopter placement, special design of structural supports and other design considerations. These could make the project more difficult to implement and in some cases lead to greater impacts.</p> <p>The majority of soils with landslide potential (NSO-1) encountered by the alternate routes are in T5S 104W and 103W on route C195, this route also encounters lots of Fragile Soils (CSU-1). Route C102 crosses soils with landslide potential (T1N 94W, T2N 94W, and T2N93W) north of Meeker.</p> <p>It may be a mapping error, but the C186 route is more than two miles from US 40 in some locations and goes through unnecessarily steep country. If possible, the route should more closely follow US 40 to avoid these complexities.</p> <p>The route drops from US 40 near Elk Springs (T5N 98W Sections 28, 29 and 32) getting into some poor soils and steep country for no apparent reason. Paralleling US 40 through this stretch would be better for soils</p> <p>BLM FO staff pointed out that unstable soils occur along C-139. BLM FO staff said that a large portion of the FO is designated as high-fossil bearing, and forewarned the applicant to expect surveys and recovery.</p>		
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	<p>There will need to be special status plant species surveys in T3S 103W, T3S 104W, T4S 104W, T5S 104W/103W, T2N 104W, T1N 104W, T1N 103W, T2N 100W, T2 99W, T3N 102W, T3N 100W, T5N 98W, T1N 96W, T1S 96W, T1 95W, T1N 94W. If BLM sensitive species are found within 100 m of the project area special mitigation measures will be required. If threatened plant species (<i>Physaria obcordata</i> or <i>Physaria congesta</i>) are found within 100 m of the project area, formal consultation must be initiated with US FWS; if they are found within 600 m of the project area, informal consultation must be initiated. If the project can be moved to avoid these areas, that is advised. ACEC issues must be addressed where the project intersects these areas.</p>	/s/ Zoe Miller	11/15/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	<p>The route which parallels Hwy 40 would involve marginal greater sage-grouse habitat that currently supports low numbers of grouse. There are several leks scattered along this corridor which, with the exception of one, are inactive. As stated above, this route parallels existing transmission lines and a well-traveled</p>	/s/ Lisa Belmonte	11/21/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>highway. Influences associated with transmission line construction could be mitigated (timing strips, etc.).</p> <p>Those segments which follow Hwy 64 (along White River) would have potential to impact bald eagle therefore this is not a preferred route.</p> <p>BLM FO staff said that, in general, the proposed route does not present significant conflicts with wildlife resources if the line is constructed within the corridor boundaries, but said that the minimum required 1,500-foot offset could push the projects outside the boundaries. BLM FO staff added that the diagonal route considered is not preferable due to conflicts with the ferret reintroduction area and sage grouse habitat. EPG suggested that these conflicts might be able to be mitigated through tower siting, alternative tower designs, and careful location of access roads.</p> <p>EPG asked about the reasonableness of an alternative route to the south near Magnolia. BLM FO staff said this is an area with significant sage grouse habitat, occurrence of (and habitat) for several special status plant species, and the Dudley Bluffs ACEC. Regarding the possibility of a route to the west of Magnolia, BLM FO staff said such a route would have potential resource conflicts with ferret habitat.</p>		
PI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	<p>Rio Blanco County does not want the power line to follow Highway 64 along the White River (Links C220, C200, C185, C181, C180, C104 [Meeker to Rangely]), see the wild and scenic section for the outstanding values associated with this segment of the White River</p> <p>Alternate routes C104, C150, C151, C181 and C185 cross tributaries to the White River listed as Surface Water Zone 1 and 2 for Rangely's Drinking Water supply. C102 has portions in Craig's Surface Water Zones.</p>	/s/ Bob Lange	11/13/11
PI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	<p>Several of the route alternatives cross channels that potentially support riparian communities; C185 crosses Douglas Creek, C180 crosses Piceance Creek, C181 crosses Yellow and Spring Creek, and C186 crosses Stinking Water Creek. The latter two (Spring and Stinking Water) do not support riparian communities.</p>	/s/ Lisa Belmonte	11/21/11
NI	Wild and Scenic Rivers	<p>The last Wild and Scenic River Study Report acknowledged outstanding values for the White River from Kenney Reservoir to the confluence with the North and South Forks (Segment A) for fish and wildlife values, but with 84% private ownership eligibility was deferred (WRFO-RMP, 1997). Segment B from Taylor Draw Dam to the State Line was considered unsuitable due to its primary value</p>	/s/ Bob Lange	11/13/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		<p>for recreation made the anthropogenic influence in the river corridor through Rangely, and private land ownership (66%) problematic.</p> <p>No other stream segments considered for Wild and Scenic Rivers in the WRFO are near the proposed transmission line routes.</p>		
PI	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	The C 195 segment corridor falls within Oil Spring Mountain WSA.	/s/ Chad Schneckenburger	11/14/11
PI	Woodland/Forestry	Be sure to discuss to potential old growth areas	/s/ Zoe Miller	11/15/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Vegetation is highly variable along the proposed powerline corridors. The proposed project crosses areas of higher elevation mixed mountain shrub, mid-elevation pinyon-juniper woodlands, and areas of salt-desert shrub. The corridors cross many different ecological sites and vegetation within these ecological sites is highly variable on whether it is meeting land health standard 3 for vegetative communities. The primary reason for not meeting land health standards is increased level of cheatgrass and other early seral annual species within the vegetative understory (See Rangeland Standards Section).	/s/ Matt Dupire	11/14/11
PI	Visual Resources	The proposed segments cross a mix of VRM Class II, III and IV areas. Additionally, the proposed segments cross a mix of VRI Class II, III, and IV areas.	/s/ Chad Schneckenburger	11/14/11
NI	Wildlife Horses and Burros	In general, for the proposed routes located in Segments C180, C181, C185, C195 and C196 do not present significant conflicts with wild horses. It is possible that potential conflicts within the above listed segments might be able to be mitigated by EPG. All of the segments listed except C195 are generally located on the edge of the Herd Management Area or Herd Area boundary which would make them less likely to have conflicts with wild horses, however, C195 cuts through the NW corner of the West Douglas Herd Area but could possibly present no significant conflicts with wild horses within that area either.	/s/ Melissa J. Kindall	11/16/11
PI	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	Several of the proposed segments traverse, or run adjacent to, potential lands with wilderness characteristics which provide opportunities for solitude, naturalness and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.	/s/ Chad Schneckenburger	11/14/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator	/s/ Heather Sauls	11/21/11	<u>Land Use Plan Conformance:</u> The following segments would trigger a plan amendment: 1) C151, C150 (follows buried Colorow-Greasewood corridor); 2) C195, C196 (follows buried Dragon Trail-Atchee Ridge corridor); 3) C180 may require a plan amendment (conflict in RMP between buried Colorow-Greasewood (north/south) corridor and Meeker-Rangely (east/west; open to all linear facilities) corridor.
Authorized Officer			

## BLM FILLMORE FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:**

**File/Serial Number:** UTU-87237

**Project Leader:** Tamara Gertsch, National Project Lead  
Clara Stevens, Fillmore Field Office Point of Contact

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
NI	Air Quality	Fugitive dust from the construction of the power line is the only anticipated impact and is not expected to be significant.	/s/ Paul Caso	11/04/11
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	The portion of the power line between U638 and U639 that crosses a small portion of FFO BLM managed land, U639 to U640, and the portion of the power line that goes from U640 to the Mona substation does not contain any areas classified as ACEC's.	/s/ Steve Bonar	10/17/11
NP	BLM Natural Areas	There are not identified BLM Natural Areas between U638 and the Mona Substation on BLM lands within the FFO.	/s/ Steve Bonar	10/17/11
PI	Cultural Resources	Cultural resources are located in the vicinity of the project. Construction of a powerline and associated features has the potential to impacts historic properties. Cultural inventories have not been completed and will need to be conducted in order to identify the impacts to cultural resources.	/s/ Joelle McCarthy	11/04/11
NI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Other than emissions from vehicles and other equipment during project construction, this project would not contribute a meaningful quantity of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. These emissions would be transitory and would not be expected to contribute to climate change.	/s/ Paul Caso	11/04/11
NI	Environmental Justice	No minority or low income populations would be disproportionately impacted.	/s/ Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	There are no prime or unique farmlands within the project area.	/s/ Kari McKnight	11/01/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Mule deer and elk winter range.  Bird habitat conservation area (BHCA)+, historic sage grouse habitat west of Nephi  BLM FO staff expressed concern over fragmentation of seasonal ranges for big game and habitat for species such as sage grouse,	/s/ Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		and raptors. These species, but not limited to, are to be included in the biological report prior to the development of the environmental assessment.		
PI	Floodplains	Appropriate mitigation needs to be developed to avoid possible problems in floodplains. However, to my knowledge there are no floodplains on public lands in the area, but there are some on private lands. A review of the Fairfield/Nephi Soil Survey indicates that there are soil mapping units that would be crossed by the proposed project that are floodplains. The Benjamin-Roshie Springs-Saltair soils (mapping Unit 1 of the general soils map are on floodplains and this mapping unit would be crossed by the project.	/s/ Bill Thompson	11/01/11
NI	Fuels/Fire Management	Because of frequent fires on all ownerships in Juab County, the BLM would want to reduce the risk and exposure to fire fighters and the general public in the event of a fire from electrical arching through the smoke by reducing the vegetation along the project corridor on BLM administered lands. This could be accomplished mechanically but would require periodic maintenance. This would also eliminate the potential for vegetation (trees) to come in contact with transmission lines. Tower components could be of fire resistant materials. ROW would be accessible by fire suppression vehicles.	/s/Gary Bishop	11/07/11
NI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Currently no mineral cases or activity on BLM administered land in the project area. Any future mineral activity would likely be able to mitigate any conflicts.	/s/Jerry Mansfield	11/02/11
NI	Hydrologic Conditions	Project construction activities are not expected to have an adverse impact to hydrologic resources.	/s/ Paul Caso	11/04/11
NI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	If noxious weeds are identified in the project area then a wash station will be used to clean equipment prior to them exiting the infestation. All equipment would be cleaned, being free of any dirt or vegetative debris prior to entering the project area to prevent new weed infestation establishment.	/s/ RB Probert	11/01/11
PI	Lands/Access	Use of rights-of-way (ROW) in common shall be required to the extent practical. The use of existing corridors, whether designated or not, will be standard procedure. Existing major ROWs are designated as corridors. New ROWs will be restricted.  As described, the proposed action would not affect access to public land. Existing roads and trails should be used for travel unless otherwise authorized. During wet road conditions, any ruts deeper than four inches remaining on the roads from the project would be repaired at the Authorized Officer's discretion.  Road plans and specifications should be reviewed and approved by the BLM engineer prior to construction. Generated trash/debris should be removed from public land and	/s/ Clara Stevens	10/31/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		discarded at an authorized facility.  The proposed project would be subject to valid prior existing ROWs. The Master Title Plat and LR2000 Geo Report (attached) identify the existing ROWs within the area of this project. These ROW holders and adjacent non-federal landowners should be contacted and coordinated with.		
NI	Livestock Grazing	Livestock grazing in the current alternative route occurs along the Long Ridge Mountain within the West Mona and Paint Mine Allotments. Season of use for the West Mona Allotment is 4/11 – 6/30 for cattle. Season of use for Paint Mine is 11/1-12/31 for cattle.  Livestock grazing east of Nephi within Juab County on BLM land is managed by the Richfield Field Office.	/s/ Kari McKnight	11/01/11
PI	Migratory Birds	Migratory birds are known to occur within and near the proposed action. Proposed project may directly or indirectly impact individuals, nests and habitat. Cumulatively, impacts from the proposed action may be additive to impacts that have occurred with other transmission line projects.  Recommend 2 years of migratory bird information be collected and a biological report developed to include in the environmental assessment. Coordination with the USFWS and DWR should occur to consider and approve appropriate level of survey data and mitigation measures required.	/s/Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	Consultation with Native American Tribes will be required in order to identify tribal concerns.	/s/ Joelle McCarthy	11/04/11
NI	Paleontology	No scientifically significant fossils are known to occur in the area of the project. Vertebrate fossils found in construction of the line should be reported to the BLM Utah State Paleontologist.	/s/ Jerry Mansfield	11/02/11
PI	Rangeland Health Standards	Seeding and rehabilitation of disturbed areas to see that soil permeability and infiltration are not affected, following the Utah Riparian Management Policy and ensuring that water quality is not adversely affected will allow this project to be in compliance with the standards for rangeland health.	/s/ Bill Thompson	11/02/11
NI	Recreation	The portion of the power line route between U639 and the Mona substation will have no impacts to casual recreation on lands within the BLM FFO.	/s/Steve Bonar	10/17/11
PI	Socioeconomics	Could provide for short term and some long term jobs to area. Could affect the small communities in the area.	Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11
PI	Soils	During periods of inclement weather, or periods of high soil moisture, operations should be postponed to prevent soil damage.  Erosion control measures will be required in areas where surface disturbance and/or slope leave the soil open to wind and water erosion.	/s/ Paul Caso	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		Disturbed areas will be rehabilitated and re-seeded following construction activities.		
NP	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	There are no known federally-listed plants on Fillmore Field Office BLM lands in the proposed powerline right of way. A TES Plant Clearance is attached.	/s/ David Whitaker	11/07/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	<p>The proposed action occurs within the historical range of the candidate greater sage grouse. Present habitat has been substantially altered by wildfires over the years and the occurrence of any sage grouse within or near the proposed action is not very optimistic. However, there are historic leks documented near the proposed action and sage brush habitat does occur within the project boundary. Direct and indirect impacts from the proposed project could alter any remaining habitat. Cumulatively, this may be additive to impacts currently resulting from prior projects in the area. Coordination with the USFWS and the DWR should occur to develop appropriate level of surveys and report consideration.</p> <p>Golden eagles are known to nest and/or forage within and near the proposed action. Bald eagles are also known to occur within or near the proposed action during the winter months. Direct and indirect impacts of proposed action to eagles could cause mortalities, changes in reproductive/foraging behavior and alter availability of prey species. Cumulatively, this may be additive to impacts currently resulting from prior projects in the area. Coordination with the USFWS will need to occur and the development of an Avian (also Bat) Protection Plan will be required.</p>	/s/ Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11
NI	Waste (hazardous or solid)	No solid or hazardous wastes should be produced by this project. Should a "reportable" spill of solid or hazardous waste occur the Utah Department of Environmental Quality should be notified as required by law; the authorized officer should also be contacted.	/s/ Jerry Mansfield	11/02/11
NI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	There should be no negative impact to water resources/quality if disturbed areas are rehabilitated and re-seeded following construction activities.	/s/ Paul Caso	11/04/11
PI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	<p>A riparian area along a stream is crossed in Sec. 9 of T.13S., R.2E. Riparian and Wetland disturbance is to be avoided. Utah Riparian Management Policy states that "No new surface disturbing activities will be allowed within 100 meters of riparian areas unless it can be shown that: a.) there are not practical alternatives or, b.) all long term impacts can be fully mitigated or, c.) the activity will benefit and enhance the riparian area.</p> <p>Other riparian areas besides those on public land exist. Following the riparian policy for these areas would also mitigate possible impacts.</p>	/s/ Bill Thompson	11/01/11
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	There are no Wild & Scenic rivers identified by PL 11.111 within the FFO.	/s/Steve Bonar	10/17/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
NP	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	There are no Wilderness/WSA's within or around the two portions of FFO BLM managed lands for this project.	/s/Steve Bonar	10/17/11
NI	Woodland/Forestry	There is a small occurrence of Utah juniper woodland in portions of the project area. Removal of small portions of this woodland would not affect the overall health and productivity of juniper woodland resources in the vicinity.	/s/ Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11
NI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	There are no known special status plant species in Juab County within the proposed right of way. Since disturbed areas will be reseeded and constitute a small acreage on BLM lands in Juab County, impacts to vegetation are anticipated to be minor.	/s/David Whitaker	11/07/11
NI	Visual Resources	Special management designation areas and VRM Class II areas are right-of-way avoidance areas.  The current VRM Classification for this portion of the power line on FFO BLM managed land is Class IV.	/s/ Steve Bonar	10/17/11
NP	Wildlife Horses and Burros	There are no Wild Horse HMAs within proposed project area	/s/ Eric Reid	11/2/11
NP	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	The two portions of BLM lands within the FFO are not of sufficient size (5,000 acres minimum) to determine wilderness characteristics.	/s/ Steve Bonar	10/17/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator	/s/ Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11	
Authorized Officer	/s/ Randy Beckstrand	11/08/11	Acting FOM

# BLM MOAB FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
	Air Quality	<p>The BLM Moab FO resources staff has reviewed the proposed action and map showing the alternative route through the Moab FO. One issue that needs consideration in the EIS is the impact that construction of the two power lines would have on the safety of people traveling on Interstate Highway 70 (I-70).</p> <p>In the past five drought years, surface-disturbing projects along the interstate highway have resulted in increased fugitive dust that has caused visibility problems for traffic that normally can travel through at 75 miles per hour. The Utah Department of Transportation has been extremely concerned, and BLM is working very hard to prevent these problems by either finding an alternative route for proposed projects or requiring immediate dust suppression and reseeding as soon as practicable.</p>		
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	See Moab 2008 RMP, Map 21	/s/ Katie Stevens	10/27/11
NP	BLM Natural Areas	See Moab 2008 RMP, Map 16	/s/ Bill Stevens	10/26/11
	Cultural Resources	The Old Spanish NHT follows Interstate 70 (I-70). The "Old Railroad Grade" also parallels I-70; All or parts of the grade are eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places.		
NI	Environmental Justice	No EJ populations are affected by proposed action.	/s/ Bill Stevens	10/26/11
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	None present	/s/ AM Aubry	10/27/11
	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	The I-70 utility corridor may offer habitat for the following species that might need to be discussed in the EIS:	/s/ Pam Riddle	10/31/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p><i>Big game</i> – antelope and fawning habitat, maybe elk; there's a group near the state line.</p> <p>BLM FO staff said that the FO has a specific management plan for pronghorn antelope.</p> <p><i>General wildlife</i> - coyotes, red and gray fox, rabbits, antelope, ground squirrels, badgers, other small mammals, rodents, snakes, lizards birds and raptors.</p> <p><i>Sensitive species</i> - burrowing owl, white-tailed prairie dog, kit fox, ferruginous hawk and raptors in general, there may be northern harriers, red tails, prairie falcons, kestrels, sharp shinned, coppers</p> <p>Surveys for raptors, prairie dogs, and kit fox will be needed. BLM FO staff said that surveys for burrowing owls, ferruginous hawks and other raptors must be conducted during breeding seasons prior to construction or surface disturbing activities of that same year.</p> <p>BLM FO staff would request that the contractor map it fox dens, any prairie dog colonies and raptor nests discovered during preconstruction surveys.</p> <p>High concentrations of kit fox, a state wildlife species of concern, occur near the Cisco area. BLM FO staff would consult with the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources on potential impacts and suggested management.</p>		
PI	Floodplains	Appendix O of the Moab RMP should be followed (Hydraulic Considerations for Pipelines Crossing Stream Channels). Pipeline should be buried to withstand high magnitude floods and long term downcutting of existing channels.	/s/ AM Aubry	10/27/11
PI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Installation of a transmission line could impact the drilling and development on oil & gas leases	/s/ Rebecca Doolittle	10/31/11
NI	Hydrologic Conditions	No perennial waters within project area, appendix O of RMP addresses floodplain concerns.	/s/ AM Aubry	10/27/11
	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds		/s/ Jordan Davis	10/31/11
PI	Lands/Access	Oil and gas stipulations apply to all surface-disturbing activities (i.e., including siting and construction of transmission lines). Thus, lands closed to leasing are exclusion areas for new rights-of-way; lands designated as no surface occupancy (NSO) are avoidance areas for new rights-of-way. A small area on the Green River within the Three Rivers withdrawal area is designated as NSO. Use existing roads as much as possible. New roads for access will not become part of the travel management plan.		
NI	Livestock Grazing	Repair all fences where project goes through	/s/ David Williams	10/31/11
PI	Migratory Birds	Impacts will be analyzed in the EIS	/s/ Pam Riddle	10/31/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	Surveys needed before determination	/s/ Aron King	10/31/11
NI	Paleontology	Add a standard paleo resources stip: if paleo resources are found during installation contact the BLM office.		
NI	Rangeland Health Standards		/s/ David Williams	10/31/11
NI	Recreation	Very little recreation occurs within the utility corridor along I-70	/s/ Katie Stevens	10/27/11
PI	Socioeconomics	Socioeconomic impacts from the project would be mostly fiscal, but would also include provision of goods and services during construction. There is no local employment anticipated from construction, as most workers would be hired from Grand Junction. Indirect and qualitative impacts on local tourism could result along I-70, as BLM received negative complaints related to oil and gas development in the I-70 viewshed.	/s/ Bill Stevens	10/26/11
PI	Soils	Soils along the Book Cliffs are Green River shale, which is very unstable. BLM FO staff added that a seasonal stipulation exists from December 1 to May 31 for wet soils and wind erosion (including in utility corridors).	/s/ AM Aubry	10/27/11
NP	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species		/s/ David Williams	10/31/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	Potential to impact TE fish habitats and SWFL habitats within and along the Green River. No MSO habitats in project area	/s/ Pam Riddle	10/31/11
NP	Waste (hazardous or solid)		/s/ Rebecca Doolittle	10/31/11
NP	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Mitigation to floodplains and soils will reduce impacts to water quality in the Colorado River Basin. No perennial water sources within the project area.	/s/ AM Aubry	10/27/11
NP	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	No riparian areas within project area.	/s/ AM Aubry	10/27/11
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	See Moab 2008 RMP, Map 22	/s/ Katie Stevens	10/27/11
NP	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	See Moab 2008 RMP Map 23	/s/ Bill Stevens	10/27/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	There will be loss and damage of vegetation	/s/ David Williams	10/31/11
NI	Visual Resources	The VRM class in the corridor is VRM Class III; however, many people traveling along I-70 are there with the purpose of enjoying the scenery from the highway. Best practices should be employed to minimize the impacts to those enjoying the scenery from the highway.	/s/ Katie Stevens	10/27/11
NP	Wildlife Horses and Burros	Not present in the Moab FO	/s/ Jan Denney	10/31/11
NP	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	See Moab 2008 RMP Map 15	/s/ Bill Stevens	10/27/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			

# BLM PRICE FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)</b>				
NI	Air Quality	Overall, air quality in the project area is considered to be in attainment of the NAAQS. There are no regulatory monitoring data for the project area. Dust emissions currently occur from vehicles utilizing the subject roads. It is anticipated that the incremental change from this project's alternatives would be so small as to be undetectable by both models and monitors.	/s/ Donna Dixon	11/14/11
PI	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	The designated utility route crosses through the Rock Art ACEC in T.19S., R.13E., sections 30 and 31. This ACEC is excluded for new ROW grants, however utility corridor is not new but already existing.	/s/ Josh Winkler	11/15/11
NP	BLM Natural Areas	There is one natural area "Mexican Mountain" that is just south of the existing corridor and just north of the Mexican Mountain WSA and is an avoidance area for ROWs. This would limit any expansion of the corridor to the south.	/s/ Floyd Johnson	11/15/11
PI	Cultural Resources	Alternative routes U730 and U731 conflicts with the Old Spanish Trail. The towers and access roads will detract from the feel of this trail segment and the management to preserve and protect this characteristic. Others cultural resources are expected along all routs and access road and tower placements are unlikely to be able to avoid all of these resources.	/s/ Blaine Miller	11/09/11
NI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	There are currently no regulatory standards for controlling GHG emissions or accepted analytical methods for evaluating project specific impacts related to GHG emissions. As a consequence, the impacts of site-specific proposals cannot be determined. Based on the nature of the action, GHG emissions are expected to be minimal.	/s/ Donna Dixon	11/14/11
NP	Environmental Justice	There are no minority or low income populations that would be adversely effected by implementation of the Proposed Action.	/s/ Donna Dixon	11/14/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	After review of NRCS maps and Soil Surveys, it is determined that there are no prime or unique farmlands in the project area.	/s/ Jeffrey Brower	11/14/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Species	BLM FO staff said that their greatest wildlife resource concern is increased perching in sage grouse habitat. BLM FO staff are also concerned about increased perching in Utah prairie dog habitat. The following discussion followed segments of the EGS routes outlined by Mike Robinson and the Price FO (map titled Maps for the Price FO teleconference September 17, 2009): Segment 1: there is wintering areas for sage grouse within this segment. Segment 2: there are sage grouse leks in the area of this segment (that information has been provided to the third-party EIS contractor, EPG, by the Price FO). Segment 9: There are also wetlands and prairie dogs within the vicinity of this segment. Segment 10: there are white tail prairie dogs located within the area of this segment.	/s/ David L. Waller	11/10/11
NP	Floodplains	After an inspection of USGS 7.5 minute maps of the area, it is determined no floodplains as defined by EO 11988, FEMA, or Corps of Engineers is found on or near the project area	/s/ Jeffrey Brower	11/14/11
PI	Fuels/Fire Management	Construction of a powerline will require removal and/or alteration of vegetation. Vegetation, if not disposed of properly can result in an increased fuel hazard which can contribute to fire ignition and/or fire intensity. All vegetation removed during the construction of the powerline should be removed from the site, mulched on site or piled for future burning. Construction of the powerline will add an ignition source to the landscape and steps must be taken to minimize the impact from a down powerline starting a wildfire. A corridor along the powerline must be maintained where vegetation is removed to reduce the fuel loading and fire hazard. The corridor must be maintained on a regular basis by the holder of the right of way. During the construction phase of the powerline the potential for the introduction of invasive species, specifically cheatgrass, can alter the fuel hazard and contribute to increased fire risk. All equipment must be free from invasive species and rehabilitation of the disturbed site should use native and other desirable grass/shrub species. During the construction of the powerline, all construction equipment should be equipped with spark arrestors and other necessary devices in order to minimize the potential for starting a fire. If needed, depending on time of year and current fire danger, on-site suppression equipment should also be utilized.	/s/ Brian Keating	11/15/11
NI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Uranium and other mineral resources are found along the proposed project route(s), and there are mining claims associated with this mineralization. Generally, this type of mining can accommodate surficial structures;	/s/ Chris Conrad	11/08/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		however, claimants will need to be alerted to the proposed action.		
PI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Some of the proposed project route(s) will pass directly through "known recoverable coal resource areas". These proposed routes could impact the recovery of the coal resources. Each alternative needs to be evaluated for this potential impact.	/s/ Mike Glasson	09/12/11
NI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	While oil and gas leases could generally be located in the same area, the lessees would need to be notified by GWS so they could bring up any concerns or issues.	/s/ Don Stephens	11/08/11
NI	Hydrologic Conditions	Due to the nature and placement of facilities of this project, no CWA section 402 issues would occur.	/s/ Jeffrey Brower	11/14/11
PI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	Implementation of the proposed project could introduce or spread invasive species/noxious weeds. Invasive species/noxious weeds are dispersed throughout the proposed project area. The ROW grant holder will be required to control and/or eradicate any invasive species/noxious weeds within their ROW. If more than 1 ROW grant overlaps another ROW grant, then the multiple ROW grant holders will co-operate to address any invasive species/noxious weed infestations that occur. A Pesticide Use Proposal and Pesticide Application Record will be required before any treatments occur on BLM administered lands.	/s/ Stephanie Bauer	11/08/11
PI	Lands/Access	<p>The utility corridors designated in the Price Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan are 1 mile wide and are the preferred locations for major linear ROWs. Any major new utility corridors will require a plan amendment. GWS is requesting a 2 mile wide corridor; expanding the 1 mile wide corridor would require a plan amendment.</p> <p>The Old Spanish Trail is partially within a designated utility corridor. This trail is part of the BLMs National Land Conservation System (NLCS) and the GWS project may not be within the Mission and Vision for the NLCS. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 codified the NLCS, law and policy has changed since the RMP was signed, a plan amendment may be needed. Also the plan may not be internally consistent if the development of a comprehensive management plan for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail does not agree with the corridor decision.</p> <p>The proposed route that heads west from Highway 6 would not be within a designated corridor and would require a plan amendment. Depending on its placement this route could negatively impact the visitor experience at Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry and would require paleontological resource protection. There are more areas of Potential Fossil Yield Classification categories 4 and 5 formations.</p>	/s/ Connie Leschin	11/08/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>T. 13S., R. 11E., sec. 19, 20 and 21  T. 13S., R. 10E., sec. 19,22, 23 and 24  T. 14S., R. 11E., sec. 15, 22, 27 and 34  T. 14S., R. 09E., sec. 4, 8, 17, 18, and 30  T. 15S., R. 11E., sec. 11, 12, 14, 15, 21,22, 26 and 33  T. 15S., R. 08E., sec. 12, 24 and 25  T. 16S., R. 11E.,  T. 16S., R. 10E.,  T. 18S., R. 09E., sec. 30</p> <p>Within the above legal descriptions are proposed routes that are not within a designated utility corridor. These would require a Plan Amendment.</p>		
PI	Lands/Access	BLM FO staff commented that both alternatives in the southern portion of the Price FO cross the San Rafael Swell and expressed concern that neither alternative considered using the Section 368 (WWEC) corridor on Utah Highway 6.	/s/ Mike Robinson /s/ Connie Leschin	09/17/09
PI	Lands/Access	The following discussion followed segments of the EGS routes outlined by Mike Robinson and the Price FO (map titled Maps for the Price FO teleconference September 17, 2009): Segment 6: this segment parallels an existing 345kV line and is considered because of the option to get to the pipeline corridor as one of only three options to get across the Manti-La Sal in this area. Segment 7: this segment is an option to head south if the line comes down from the north. It parallels a 46kV transmission line, that is not ideal for siting a 500kV transmission line but is a liner disturbance in the area. Segment 11: there is an airport close to this segment. M. Doyle, EPG, stated that we should revisit the line on the east side of the existing 345kV line, it may need to be on the west side to avoid the air strip.	/s/ Mike Robinson /s/ Connie Leschin	09/17/09
NI	Lands/Access	The following discussion followed segments of the EGS routes outlined by Mike Robinson and the Price FO (map titled Maps for the Price FO teleconference September 17, 2009): Segment 1: the Majority of this segment is on private land. Segment 4: there is a potential land trade between Utah DWR and State Institutional Trust Land Administration so an ownership change may take place in this segment.	/s/ Mike Robinson /s/ Connie Leschin	09/17/09
PI	Livestock Grazing	Surface disturbing activities (construction of towers and access road) have the potential to damage Range Improvement Projects important to the livestock industry. This checklist item could be changed to an NI with insertion of the following Stipulation: All Range Improvements (i.e. fenceline's, reservoirs, etc) would be left in the same or better condition as found by the proponent.	/s/ Mike Tweddell	11/09/11
PI	Migratory Birds	BLM FO staff said that there is a large concentration of nesting raptors, especially golden eagles, in the eastern portion of the Price FO (relevant to the north-south	/s/ David L. Waller	11/10/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		alternatives), mostly in escarpment. The following discussion followed segments of the EGS routes outlined by Mike Robinson and the Price FO (map titled Maps for the Price FO teleconference September 17, 2009): Segment 1: There is concern for raptor perching on transmission structures. Segment 9: concerns with ducks and geese flying into the line as this segment is near one of the only reservoirs in the area.		
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	Native American concerns are likely to be found along most of the routes. It is unlikely that all areas of concerns can be avoided by alternatives to tower and access road placements.	/s/ Blaine Miller	11/09/11
PI	Paleontology	Anywhere the route is proposed that has surface exposures of Morrison or Cedar Mountain Formations, a BLM-permitted paleontologist should do a pre-work survey and be present during surface disturbing activities.  If any surface disturbance in Morrison, Moenkopi, Cedar Mtn. and Chinle Formations, must have a pre-work and during work BLM permitted paleontologist on site. Green River F. needs paleontologist staff during surf. Dist. But not pre-work.	/s/ Michael Leschin	11/09/11
NI	Rangeland Health Standards	Rangeland health standards evaluate indicators for upland soils, riparian areas, vegetation, and water quality. All indicators are addressed in other sections of this checklist	/s/ Mike Tweddell	11/09/11
PI	Recreation	The Old Spanish Trail is partially within a designated utility corridor. This trail is part of the BLM's National Land Conservation System (NLCS) and must be addressed.  The Old Spanish Trail Alternative route crosses sections that are designated in the Special Recreation Management Areas (SMRA) as Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Primitive.	/s/ Josh Winkler	11/15/11
NI	Socioeconomics	Implementation of the Proposed Action would have no measurable social or economic impacts in comparison to the larger economy of the area.	/s/ Donna Dixon	11/14/11
PI	Soils	Placement of maintenance roads and other access would disturb the top of the soil horizons. Concentrated flow could create enhanced erosion in steep areas.	/s/ Jeffrey Brower	11/14/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	After review of the BLM records and the general maps, there is potential for several of the proposed routes to transverse occupied and suitable habitat for listed species and BLM sensitive species. Surveys will need to be completed at the appropriate survey time prior to surface disturbance.	/s/ Dana Truman	11/15/2011
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	BLM FO staff said that their greatest wildlife resource concern is increased perching in sage grouse habitat. The following discussion followed segments of the EGS routes outlined by Mike Robinson and the Price FO (map	/s/ David L. Waller	11/10/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		titled Maps for the Price FO teleconference September 17, 2009): Segment 1: there is wintering areas for sage grouse within this segment. Segment 2: there are sage grouse leks in the area of this segment (that information has been provided to the third-party EIS contractor, EPG, by the Price FO).		
NP	Waste (hazardous or solid)	No chemicals subject to reporting under SARA Title III will be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed of annually in association with the project. Furthermore, no extremely hazardous substances, as defined in 40 CFR 355, in threshold planning quantities, will be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed of in association with the project.  Trash would be confined in a covered container and disposed of in an approved landfill. No burning of any waste will occur due to this project. Human waste will be disposed of in an appropriate manner in an approved sewage treatment center.	/s/ Jeffrey Brower	11/14/11
NI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Actual location of disturbance would not create notable impacts to water quality on the surface or groundwater.	/s/ Jeffrey Brower	11/14/11
NI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Wetlands and riparian areas exist along the proposed route and alternative routes. The placement of the transmission towers would avoid these wetlands and riparian zones as outlined in the proposed action. (Use of these riparian areas by wildlife, recreationalists, etc. may be affected and should be addressed under the appropriate resource.)	/s/ Karl Ivory	11/14/11
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	There are no Wild and Scenic Rivers within the project area as per review of RMP/GIS maps. However there is a segment of the Green River north of the town of Green River that was found suitable as recreational	/s/ Floyd Johnson	11/15/11
NP	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	There are no Wilderness/WSAs within the project area as per review of RMP/GIS maps. However there are WSAs that are south of the approved corridor and this will limit any expansion of the corridor to the south	/s/ Floyd Johnson	11/15/11
NP	Woodland/Forestry	There are no merchantable woodland/forestry products within the project area.	/s/ Don Kranendonk	11/15/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Vegetation may be impacted through surface disturbance associated with the proposed action. Reclamation plans would need to be submitted.	/s/ Mike Tweddell	11/09/11
PI	Visual Resources	BLM FO staff strongly recommended that any alternatives avoid Nine Mile Canyon, which is designated as VRM Class II.  Nine Mile Canyon is also designated as an ACEC based on scenic quality. BLM FO staff expressed concern about an alternative transaction the Lower Green River Wild and Scenic River/ACEC.  The portion of the alternative route following the Old Spanish Trail traverses VRM Class II & III Areas.	/s/ Don Stephens	11/15/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		The following discussion followed segments of the EGS routes outlined by Mike Robinson and the Price FO (map titled Maps for the Price FO teleconference September 17, 2009): Segment 1: there are VRM concerns within this segment. Segment 3: this segment follows a national scenic byway (Dinosaur Diamond Prehistoric Highway). Segment 13: there is a recreation site on top of Cedar Mountain, this should be used as a key observation point (KOP) for visual assessment in this area.		
NP	Wild Horses and Burros	After review of the PFO RMP and EGIS data the Proposed Project is not within a Wild Horse or Burro Herd Management Area.	/s/ Mike Tweddell	11/08/11
PI	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	There are numerous areas that the RMP found to have wilderness characteristics but chose not to protect north of I-70 near the town of Green River and on both sides of US 6. The proposed alternative route goes through these areas as does the approved corridor.	/s/ Floyd Johnson	11/15/11

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator	/s/ Donna Dixon	11/15/11	
Authorized Officer			

## BLM RICHFIELD FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** UTU-87237

**Project Leader:** Tamara Gertsch, National Project Manager, Wyoming State Office

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
NI	Air Quality	Amounts of dust and exhaust emissions from equipment and vehicles created during construction would be considered transitory, and not be expected to adversely affect air quality provided the following is adhered to: Because fugitive dust may be generated during construction activities, the project would be subject to Utah Administrative Code, Air Quality Rule R307-205-5. This rule applies to construction activities that disturb an area greater than 1/4 acre in size. Therefore, the Holder shall take steps to minimize fugitive dust, such as watering, providing vegetative or synthetic cover or windbreaks, or other equivalent methods or techniques approved by the Authorized Office.	/s/ Phil Zieg	07/24/09 09/30/11
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	There are no lands designated as an ACEC or nominated for potential ACEC designation present.	/s/ Tim Finger	02/10/09
NP	BLM Natural Areas	There does not appear to be any areas designated as a "BLM Natural Area" present.	/s/ Tim Finger	02/10/09
NI	Cultural Resources	No recorded archaeological sites are present in the corridor through Sanpete County, but very little inventory has been done here. In the event that sites are found here, mitigation would be designed to avoid any impact to them.	/s/ Craig Harmon	11/04/11
NI	Environmental Justice	In connection with the Richfield Field Office (RFO) Resource Management Plan (RMP) revision that was approved on October 31, 2008, an evaluation was made to determine if there are any minority or low income populations within the boundaries of the RFO. The evaluation revealed that at the county level, no populations that meet the criteria for minority or low income are present.	/s/ Nancy DeMille	08/14/09

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	None present within project area.	/s/ Brant Hallows	02/19/09
NI	Fish and Wildlife	<p>Dominant wildlife species known to occur in the area include mule deer, elk, black-tailed jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, rock squirrel, pinyon jay and deer mouse. Wildlife habitat would be lost due to surface disturbance and loss of existing vegetation and thermal cover. Rehabilitation and restoration of wildlife habitat through seeding etc. would result in a short term loss. In the long term, the rehabilitation through seeding etc. would restore wildlife habitat to a condition that is equal to or even better than existing conditions. Wildlife species would be temporarily displaced during construction activities, but would return post construction with minimal impact.</p> <p>The proposed transmission line crosses through crucial winter/spring deer and elk range. The crucial time period is December 15 through May 15, during which it is recommended that construction activity not be allowed. However, this recommendation may not be realistic due to timely construction of the line. I don't know if the transmission line can be constructed during a 7 month time period (May 16 through December 14) in order to avoid this crucial season.</p> <p>If this crucial season cannot be avoided from a construction standpoint, then the NI would have to be changed to a PI, to account for displacement and harassment of deer and elk during their most vulnerable time period.</p>	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11
NI	Floodplains	Although the ephemeral drainages northeast of Sigurd are small, they are flooded frequently. As long as transmission poles are not placed near the draws or washes there will be no impact to floodplains.	/s/ Brant Hallows	02/19/09
NI	Fuels / Fire Management	The proposed project would have minimal impact to fuels/fire management.	/s/ Bob Bate	03/05/09
NI	Geology / Mineral Resources / Energy Production	The construction and maintenance of the transmission line would not affect geology, mineral resources or energy production. No mineral activity would be precluded by the construction of the line.	/s/ John Reay	09/29/11
NI	Invasive, Non-native Species	There is a problem with Knapweed and Musk thistle where the line passes through Sanpete County. The company proposing or operating the line would be responsible for weed control on all disturbed areas associated with the project. All equipment used in constructing the line needs to be power washed prior to entering public lands to remove any weed seed that may be attached	/s/ Burke Williams	9/29/11
NI	Lands/Access	There are no withdrawals/designations presently existing on the public land that would preclude the issuance of the subject transmission line right-of-way (ROW). The proposed action would be located partially within existing identified ROW corridors and would not impact any land use authorizations.	/s/ Nancy DeMille	08/14/09

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		No roads providing access to public land would be closed on a permanent basis and vehicle travel would be confined to within existing roads, trails and the described ROW area. This ROW would be issued subject to valid prior existing rights which include county-maintained roads and any associated activities would be coordinated with ROW Holders and adjacent non-federal landowners. It is anticipated that existing ROWs in the proposed areas would not be affected because site specific mitigation applied would ensure they would be avoided, restored or replaced. Surface disturbance would be confined entirely to within authorized ROW and temporary construction areas. Any generated trash/debris would be removed from the public land and discarded at an authorized facility.		
NI	Livestock Grazing	The area of disturbance would be small and if properly rehabilitated there would be no impact to livestock grazing. Existing power structures have not caused any impacts to livestock.	/s/ Burke Williams	09/29/11
NI	Migratory Birds	Two priority migratory bird species occur in the area - Brewer's Sparrow and Sage Thrasher. A portion of their habitat would be temporarily lost in the short term due to construction activities. This short term loss of habitat would also cause a temporary displacement of these birds. With successful rehabilitation of the disturbed areas, habitat would be restored and the migratory bird species would return with minimal impact to them.	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	We don't know at this time what issues may apply. It is known that this general area was heavily used by bands of the Northern Ute Tribe. Any involved tribes will need to be contacted and asked about this area.	/s/ Craig Harmon	11/04/11
NI	Paleontology	Prior to surface disturbance associated with the proposed project, paleontological survey would be conducted, precluding destruction of scientifically important paleontological resources.	/s/ John Reay	09/29/11
NI	Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines	Currently all rangeland health standards are being met. If the disturbed areas are properly rehabilitated then there would be no change to rangeland standards.	/s/ Burke Williams	9/29/11
PI	Recreation	Although the scale of the map is very large to the extent that its probable actual location cannot be determined, there are segments of the Paiute ATV trail present in this area, as well as a portion of the Old Spanish National Scenic and Historic Trail. There are commercial recreational operations occurring in the area under permit from the BLM as well	/s/ Tim Finger	02/10/09
PI	Socioeconomics	The subject project would result in beneficial economic development where the described transmission line would provide service. It is anticipated this new transmission line infrastructure would provide a safe, reliable power distribution source for anticipated	/s/ Nancy DeMille	08/14/09

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		growth levels of intended communities.		
PI	Soil/Watershed	Soil disturbance associated with transmission line construction could possibly increase erosion rates if a heavy runoff event or severe wind event occurred shortly after disturbance. However, natural soil aggregation, vegetation re-establishment, proper road construction and drainage, and road obliteration when required, would all mitigate the increase in erosion rates. Impacts will be only localized and short-term, and will be negligible in the long term.	/s/ Brant Hallows	02/19/09
NP	Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species	See Attached Clearance.	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11
NP	Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species	See Attached Clearance.	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11
NI	Wastes (hazardous or solid)	Although there are differing types of fuels and lubricants that will be required for the construction process, stipulation or provision stated in the proposal would minimize possible impact due to release of such products or wastes. All state and/or federal regulations will require proper dispensing, storage and disposal of both liquid and solid waste material. Should any incident occur, state and federal regulation will also require reporting and remediation actions to be taken.	/s/ Randy Peterson	10/04/11
NI	Water Quality (drinking/ground)	Activities involved with transmission line construction activities would not be expected to impact water quality though landscape position of roadwork should be considered that minimizes effects to drainage networks particularly where a high contributing area is involved.	/s/ Phil Zieg	7/24/09 9/30/11
NP	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	No Zones Present.	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	There are no rivers designated as a Wild and Scenic River, and no river segments which have been found to be either eligible of suitable for potential designation as a Wild and Scenic River	/s/ Tim Finger	02/10/09
NP	Wilderness/WSA	There are no lands present which have been designated as a Wilderness Area or lands which are under study by Congress for potential designation as a Wilderness Area (WSA status)	/s/ Tim Finger	02/10/09
NI	Woodland/Forestry	The proposed project would have minimal impact to the woodland/forestry products in the area. Removal of all products would be kept to a minimum.	/s/ Bob Bate	03/05/09
NP	Vegetation, Special Status Plant and Animal Species other than FWS candidate or listed species	See Attached Clearance.	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11
PI	Vegetation	The proposed transmission line crosses through 3 major vegetation types: Wyoming big sagebrush, black greasewood and Pinyon-Juniper. Other associated, dominant, plant	/s/ Larry Greenwood	09/29/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>species include: Cheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, needle and thread grass, squirreltail grass, Sandberg bluegrass, blue grama grass, sand dropseed, bluebunch wheatgrass, low rabbitbrush, rubber rabbitbrush, black sagebrush, snakeweed, and fourwing saltbush.</p> <p>The loss of vegetation during the proposed action would be a minor, short term impact. Rehabilitation of the disturbance would be a positive impact, because seeding with desirable perennial species could result in better, future vegetation. Long-term benefits, due to rehabilitation through seeding, far outweigh any short-term loss of the current vegetative resource on the proposed project area</p> <p>For the recommended seed mixture and seeding techniques, see the attached Special Status Plant and Animal Clearance.</p>		
PI	Visual Resources	From the large scale of the map, it appears that portions of the route cross VRM Class III, and IV lands within the Field Office and might also cross VRM Class II lands as well (?). The project would certainly exceed VRM Class II Objectives and might also exceed VRM Class III objectives, especially with the sitting along the topography slopes and vegetation types of the Sevier valley.	/s/ Tim Finger	02/10/09
NP	Wild Horses and Burros	This proposal will not impact WH&Bs, it is not included in part of any Herd Unit and no animals are present.	/s/ Chris Colton	02/16/2011

**FINAL REVIEW:**

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			

## BLM VERNAL FIELD OFFICE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED</b>				
NI	Air Quality	Air quality impacts in the VFO would be short term (during construction) only. Emissions would be generated by vehicles and from dust on the roads and in the ROW. Uinta Basin air quality is encompassed within the 2009 Uinta Basin Air Quality Study (UBAQS), as well as the air quality models run for the Gasco EIS and the Greater Natural Buttes EIS. There are no regulatory monitoring data for the project area to verify and calibrate the results of the models, although monitoring is ongoing beginning in July 2009. Preliminary monitoring results are showing exceedences of the ozone NAAQS in the Uinta Basin during the winter when snow cover is present. However, ozone formation from its component parts (NOx and VOCs) is a non-linear, photo-reactive process, and no models exist for predicting winter-time ozone formulation. The incremental change from this projects alternatives are not anticipated to contribute to a violation of the clean air act due to their short term nature. It is also anticipated that the increments would be so small as to be undetectable by both models and monitors.	/s/ Stephanie Howard	09/30/11
	Cultural Resources	Class III inventory is needed on all federal lands.	/s/ Cameron	
NI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	It is anticipated that greenhouse gas emissions associated with this action and its alternative(s) would be negligible. No standards have been set by EPA or other regulatory agencies for greenhouse gases. In addition, the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is still in its earliest stages of formulation. Global scientific models are inconsistent, and regional or local scientific models are lacking	/s/ Stephanie Howard	09/30/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		so that it is not technically feasible to determine the net impacts to climate due to greenhouse gas emissions.		
PI	Environmental Justice	The project area contains land held in trust for the Ute Indian Tribe (Uintah and Ouray Reservation). Several proposed alternatives seem to cross these lands. This could impact the Northern Ute Tribe, with the potential for disproportionate adverse impacts. At a minimum, a right-of-way from the Uintah and Ouray Reservation is necessary.	/s/ Stephanie Howard	09/30/11
PI	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	NRCS's Uintah County soil survey defines prime farmland as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion. In Uintah County, prime farmland typically requires irrigation. The proposed project has the potential to cross prime farmland on private land in Uintah County - no prime farmland exists on BLM administered land in Uintah County. NRCS has not completed a soils survey for Duchesne or Daggett Counties, so no prime or unique farmland has been designated.	/s/ Stephanie Howard	09/30/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Project area is within crucial big game winter range and possibly crucial fawning/calving periods. Bluehead sucker, Colorado River cutthroat trout, flannelmouth sucker, roundtail chub. Western (boreal) toad, corn snake, smooth green snake, and white-tailed prairie dog.	/s/ Daniel Emmett	10/03/11
	Floodplains	Crossing Green River and other 100-year floodplains.	/s/ Stan	
	Fuels/Fire Management	Project will cross completed fuels projects and future projects for 2008.	/s/ Blaine	
	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	No conflict with or impact on mineral resource rights are expected to occur. Geology would not be impacted by the project.	/s/ Robin L. Hansen	
	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	Noxious and invasive weeds may establish in the disturbed right-of-way. Pre-existing weed populations may spread due to disturbance.	/s/ Aaron	
	Lands/Access	The proponent will be encouraged to place the proposed power lines within the utility corridor located within the Vernal FO. Subject to existing rights-of-way.  Contact Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett County Planning and Zoning Departments for the necessary county permits. For road upgrades and maintenance, contact the County Public Lands Department. For crossing of county roads, contact the County Road Department.	/s/ Cindy McKee	09/30/11
	Livestock Grazing	Potential to impact livestock grazing activities through lost animal unit months. Also potential to damage or destroy range facilities (fences, reservoirs, etc).	/s/ Steve S	
PI	Migratory Birds	Migratory birds are present (land birds, passerines, etc.). Project area is within Utah's BHCA. Raptor species in general are present.	/s/ Daniel Emmett	10/03/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		big free-tailed bat, fringed myotis, spotted bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, western red bat, prairie falcon, black-chinned hummingbird, broad-tailed hummingbird, brewer's sparrow, Cassin's finch, Cassin's kingbird, Clark's nutcracker, gray flycatcher, gray vireo, green-tailed towhee, juniper titmouse, mountain bluebird, pinion jay, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, Swainson's hawk, Virginia's warbler, white-throated swift, Wilson's phalarope, northern goshawk, American white pelican, bald eagle, bobolink, burrowing owl, , short-eared owl, grasshopper sparrow, long-billed curlew, mountain plover, Lewis's woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, and ferruginous hawk.		
	Native American Religious Concerns	Potential to impact TCPs in the Vernal FO area.	/s/ Cameron	
PI	Paleontology	Paleontology surveys will be required for any surface disturbance.	/s/ Elizabeth Gamber	09/30/11
	Rangeland Health Standards	Potential to impact all four Utah rangeland health standards. Refer to the following resource sections in this checklist: threatened and endangered species, vegetation, soils, riparian, and water quality.	/s/ Steve S	
	Recreation	Recreation takes place throughout public lands managed by the Vernal FO. Specific routes will need individual analysis.		
PI	Socioeconomics	Positive and negative impacts on the Uinta Basin socioeconomics may occur as a result of this project. It may result in the creation of jobs and the influx of money to the area; however, the Basin is already heavily influenced by oil and gas so that housing and hotels availability may or may not be available. At times, hotels are so full that tourists cannot be accommodated.	/s/ Stephanie Howard	09/30/11
	Soils	Increased sedimentation and erosion	/s/ Steve S	
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	The power line corridor passes through potential habitat areas for the following candidate, proposed, and federally-listed plant species: Graham's penstemon ( <i>Penstemon grahamii</i> ), White River beardtongue ( <i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i> ), clay reed-mustard ( <i>Schoenocrambe argillacea</i> ), Uinta Basin hookless cactus ( <i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i> ), Pariette cactus ( <i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i> ), Ute ladies'-tresses ( <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> ).  The project also passes through potential habitat for UT BLM sensitive plants, see Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species  BLM FO staff committed to providing BLM maintained GIS data layers of locations. GIS locations maintained by Utah Conservation Data Center will need to be obtained from that program.	/s/ Aaron Roe	09/30/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal	Bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker, black-footed ferret, Southwestern willow flycatcher, Canada lynx,	/s/ Daniel Emmett	10/03/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	Species	Mexican spotted owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo , and greater sage grouse.		
NI	Waste (hazardous or solid)	<p><i>Hazardous waste:</i> It is anticipated that no chemicals subject to reporting under Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act SARA Title III in an amount equal to or greater than 10,000 pounds will be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed of annually in association this project</p> <p>Furthermore, it is anticipated that no extremely hazardous substances, as defined in 40 CFR 355, in threshold planning quantities, will be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed of in association with this project.</p> <p><i>Solid wastes:</i> It is anticipated that trash would be confined in a covered container and hauled to an approved landfill. It is also anticipated that human waste would be contained and be disposed of at an approved sewage treatment facility.</p>	/s/ Stephanie Howard	09/30/11
	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	<p>Potential to impact water quality through sedimentation and contamination in proximity to water bodies.</p> <p>Make sure that the Clean Water Act is referenced. Potential impacts on waters of the U.S. More detail is necessary.</p>	<p>/s/ Stan –Surface</p> <p>/s/ Robin - Ground</p>	
	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Potential to impact riparian zones through sedimentation and contamination. Also, the potential for surface disturbance to occur in those areas. Need more information on the alternatives.	/s/ Stan	
	Wild and Scenic Rivers	Currently, rivers within lands managed by the Vernal FO have been given tentative wild and scenic river classifications. Some have been determined to be suitable for designation. Some have been determined to be eligible for designation. Specific routes will need to be analyzed.		
	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	No designated wilderness within lands managed by the Vernal FO. WSAs do exist; specific routes need to be evaluated.		
	Woodland/Forestry	Ground disturbance during construction and right-of-way clearing to maintain clearance may have long-term impacts on forest and woodland vegetation due to conversion of forest vegetation cover to right-of-way.	/s/ Dave P.	
	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>Disturbances would likely be long term in some areas due to low moisture content and soil type, reducing the likelihood of successful revegetation efforts.</p> <p>In the absence of specific cadastral citations for the right-of-way, I have included a threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species list within the NEPA folder for interested parties. For clarification, contact me at (435) 781-3404.</p> <p>Native, vegetation in the project differs with ecological parameters like elevation, soil type, etc, from lower montane / aspen to salt desert scrub. Some individuals would be lost in</p>	/s/ Steve S	

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		construction, and the habitat in which they grow will be altered.		
	Visual Resources	VRM Class I through Class IV ratings exist within the lands managed by the Vernal FO. Specific routes will need analysis.		
	Wild Horses and Burros	Herd areas and HMAs are in the analysis area; however, none of the routes depicted on the map seem to cross these areas, though a final determination cannot be made until more detail is known about the routes.	/s/ Dusty	
	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	Lands within the Vernal FO have been identified with wilderness characteristics. Specific routes will need analysis.		

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			

# ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)</b>				
	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Forest representatives stated that no threatened or endangered species or unique plant communities occur in the study area on Forest Service lands. Wildlife species include elk, deer, golden eagle, goshawk, spotted bat, Townsend bat. Sowers Canyon has areas of beetle kills that will increase fire risks. Commercial interests in timber are limited in the vicinity of the alternatives. There are national safety standards for vegetation management near transmission lines.		
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>Fish surveys may be needed prior to construction, depending on the comprehensiveness of data from existing sources (e.g., state of Utah, USFS, and BLM).</p> <p>The project could impact one or more special status fish species (e.g., U.S. Forest Service Sensitive and Management Indicator Species). Though direct impacts to individuals may be possible at a few stream crossings, the majority of potential impacts are expected to be habitat-related, primarily increased sediment mobilization from road and structure construction and maintenance, and changes to water quality and/or quantity.</p> <p>Forest representatives stated that no threatened or endangered species or unique plant communities occur in the study area on Forest Service lands. Wildlife species include elk, deer, golden eagle, goshawk, spotted bat, Townsend bat. Sowers Canyon has areas of beetle kills that will increase fire risks. Commercial interests in timber are limited in the vicinity of the alternatives. There are national safety standards for vegetation management near transmission lines.</p>	/s/ Christopher Mease	11/03/2011

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	Floodplains	The proposed line will cross floodplains. The project must be reviewed for conformance with Executive Order 11988, particularly if structures / facilities are placed in drainage channels or 100 year floodplains. Most floodplains in the project area are narrow and could be spanned. If the line simply spans over the top of the active floodplain channel, this would mitigate any potential impacts to floodplains.	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	The area contains both existing and proposed oil and gas development. Although these differing uses are unlikely to have major conflicts, the project will need site-specific planning to avoid potential conflicts with existing or proposed oil and gas developments. Leakage of radiated power from the proposed powerline could affect oil and gas infrastructure, if positioned to closely together.		
	Hydrologic Conditions	<p>The most current State of Utah 303(d) List of Waters should be reviewed to see if any of the proposed lines cross impaired water bodies.</p> <p>Historic grazing activity and road location has impacted channel function, channel/floodplain interaction, and sedimentation throughout the project area. Location of proposed access roads and stream crossings as well as the removal of riparian vegetation are the biggest concerns from a Forest Service perspective. For these reasons, effects to hydrologic conditions must be analyzed fully.</p>	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	<p>The project would create disturbances and potential habitat for invasive, noxious weeds. The FS will review the comprehensive weed management plan which includes, but is not limited to the following recommendations: utilize designated existing access roads to the maximum extent possible to avoid unnecessary and undue degradation caused by multiple access roads; proponent would be responsible for controlling noxious weeds within the potential right-of-way according to local agency requirements for compliance with state and county ordinances for the term of the ROW grant; plan for off-site power washing of construction related equipment to minimize the establishment and spread of weeds between jurisdictional (or other logical) boundaries; include seasonal weed treatment and / or avoidance during construction along with other provisions such as proponent provided monitoring; include a weed inventory to be completed for access roads and potentially new construction routes and transmission tower locations to develop baseline data between the present situation and the situation as would be created directly or indirectly as a result of construction. Known Sites include: Hardheads (74.75 Acres, 110 sites), whitetop (60.86 Acres, 68 sites), nodding plumeless thistle (1153.24</p>	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		Acres, 272 sites), Canada thistle (5.01 Acres, 2 sites),		
	Lands/Access	Forest representatives commented that the alternative through Sowers Canyon crosses an inventoried roadless area (IRA) that is not wide enough to accommodate the required easement width. The Forest Service does not have official direction on utility projects crossing IRAs.		
	Lands/Access	<p>The Management prescriptions are mostly MA "n" with the potential of a little MA "d". Both MA would allow such uses.</p> <p>The Roadless Rule it's self does not prohibit powerline transmissions, however it does state that "Although other activities [other than roads and timber sales] may also compromise roadless area values, they resist analysis at the national level and are best reviewed through local land management planning."</p> <p>Any powerline construction outside of the road and existing powerline corridors would be in inventoried roadless and potential wilderness areas.</p> <p>A question I have is since this analysis is being done at such a large level will site specific analysis be required prior to implementation?</p>		
	Lands/Access	<p>Analysis Needed - for 3 power transmission line proposals (Energy Gateway South, Transwest Express, and Sigurd to Red Butte transmission lines).</p> <p>Affected Area on the ANF – based on proposal maps - Only one route of the Energy Gateway South line would cross the Ashley National Forest. The line would follow the Sower's Canyon Road and an existing utility distribution line across the Forest's South Unit. No proposals of the other projects cross the ANF.</p> <p>Ashley Data Layers Available -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1986 Forest Plan VQOs</li> <li>• 2008 Scenic Concern Routes, Sites, and Areas (CL 1 &amp; 2) layers</li> <li>• 2008 (planning scale only) Existing Scenic Integrity</li> <li>• 2008 ROS Inventory</li> <li>• 2001 Inventoried Roadless Areas</li> <li>• 2005 Potential Wilderness Inventory</li> <li>• Base layers – images from visitor maps, topographic relief, and satellite</li> </ul> <p>Sower's Canyon Landscape Characteristics and Uses - Sower's Canyon is a 2-4 mile wide canyon within a series of nearly parallel canyons. The sidewalls of the canyon are</p>		

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>rolling hills. Cover on the landscape is mostly shadscale, greasewood, and sagebrush, with pronounced shale and horizontal rock outcrops. Intermediate benches have inclusions of pinion pine/juniper. A constructed native surface road and an existing electrical transmission line follow the main drainage from the bottom of the canyon to Reservation Ridge, with a switchback on the southern (upper) end of the drainage. The most common uses of the area include big game hunting, livestock grazing, and oil and gas exploration and development.</p> <p>The 2008 inventory map shows Roaded Natural ROS along the proposed corridor. Either side of the road was inventoried as <i>roadless</i> in 2001 and as <i>potential wilderness</i> in 2005. Existing disturbances off of the road include the annual effects of cattle grazing, grazing water developments, and the visibility of some oil development sites. A 2008 inventory of existing scenic integrity shows the entire area with High Scenic Integrity, though a more detailed mapping project would likely map the valley bottom as Moderate Scenic Integrity due to the existing electrical distribution line and oil developments.</p> <p>The Sower's Canyon Road was not mapped as either Scenic Concern Level One or Two in a 2008 scenery management system (SMS) inventory for forest plan revision. The road and proposed transmission corridor within the valley are not visible from communities or other routes of concern; Reservation Ridge, if visible from the south, is sufficiently distant to be of little scenic concern. The SMS inventory assigned a scenic attractiveness rating of typical (B).</p> <p>Forest Plan - Much of the drainage is within Forest Plan Management Area N. The MA provides a range of uses; "commodity production is modified for amenity production". The guideline for VQOs to meet is "as inventoried". Modification (includes maximum modification) is the VQO inventoried. Management Area D, also in the drainage, has a minimum VQO of Maximum Modification, unless a case is made for a higher VQO based visitor concern.  <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/ashley/projects/lrmp/1986lrmp.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/ashley/projects/lrmp/1986lrmp.shtml</a></p>		
	Lands/Access	<p>Much of the project area, on the Ashley NF, is inventoried roadless. Approval for this project would require Secretary-level approval for the proposed road construction activities. However, some or all of the project-related construction could be done using helicopter support, rather than with road access. As such, the project might not actually require as much road construction as you might think. Just depends on how much they wish to spend</p>		

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		on flying helicopters, rather than building roads.		
	Lands/Access	The proposed route largely follows an existing powerline route. Will need to route new powerline so it doesn't conflict or interfere with the existing powerline.		
	Paleontology	A Forest representative commented that one alternative crosses on the Green River formation which has a high yield of significant plant fossils which are hard to spot in pre-construction surveys.		
	Paleontology	Much of the proposed or implied road and tower-pad construction will take place on bedrock likely to contain significant paleo resources (fossils). Field paleo surveys, paleo monitoring, or other paleo-specific mitigations would be needed.		
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	<p>Fish surveys may be needed prior to construction, depending on the comprehensiveness of data from existing sources (e.g., state of Utah, USFS, and BLM).</p> <p>The project could impact one or more U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate fish species. Though direct impacts to individuals may be possible at a few stream crossings, the majority of potential impacts are expected to be habitat-related, primarily increased sediment mobilization from road and structure construction and maintenance, and changes to water quality and/or quantity.</p> <p>Formal consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will likely be necessary for multiple fish species located well outside of the two-mile study corridor due to the potential for project water withdrawal (e.g., road construction/maintenance) from natural waters within the Colorado River watershed.</p>	/s/ Christopher Mease	11/03/2011
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	None within the two mile corridor	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	Sage grouse (candidate species) occur on the sage brush ridge tops on either side of Sowers Canyon. If the Power line stays in Sowers Canyon and follows the canyon to the head, then there would be little impact to sage grouse.	/s/ BC	11/03/11
	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources that include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. We must make sure to analyze that we are following this act with this project.	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
	Wetlands/Riparian	Much of the project area, on the Ashley NF, is		

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	Zones	adjacent to riparian areas.		
	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>A large variety of vegetation would be impacted by the project. Seed mixes will be identified and approved by FS personnel. Timing of seeding will need to be coordinated between FS and the proponent to ensure that the plant seed has the best chance of survival. Seed mixes and timing of seeding should be identified by jurisdictional land management agency. Acreage of disturbance by Agency should be disclosed in the EIS.</p> <p>Known sensitive plants: 10 locations for <i>Erigeron untermannii</i>, 9 locations for <i>Thelesperma caespitosa</i>, and 2 locations for <i>Mentzelia goodrichii</i>. Enact BMPs listed in chapter 2 of the EIS and avoid disturbance of individuals to the greatest degree possible when implementing project. Follow same protection measures for any FS sensitive species found prior or during implementation.</p>	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11
	Visual Resources	A BLM representative stated that a number of BLM field offices have no visual resource data and a new instructional memorandum states that visual resource data must be collected to 15 miles on either side of the reference centerline.		

**FINAL REVIEW:**

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			

# MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

- NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions
- NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required
- PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis
- NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)</b>				
NI	Air Quality	Slash burning – short term – air quality compliance – add design feature for slash disposal – like with any project involving heavy equipment, exhaust emissions will be present. Routes going through more forested land will have greater impact, especially route through Meetinghouse/Potters.IDT	/s/ Chris Schenck	12/01/11
NP	BLM Natural Areas	Mont Lewis Botanical area one mile north of Meetinghouse/Potters route. MM	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11
PI	Cultural Resources	The Forest representative from the Manti-La Sal National Forest said the density of archaeological sites is much higher along the proposed route through Meetinghouse Canyon and over the top of the Wasatch Plateau. Site densities are likely to be much lower along the proposed route near Thistle and Birdseye.	/s/ Charmaine Thompson	12/01/11
NI	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	See air quality	/s/ Chris Schenck	12/01/11
NP	Environmental Justice		/s/ Pete Kilbourne	12/01/11
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)		/s/ Pete Kilbourne	12/01/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Pending completion of BE/BA and wildlife report.  The higher country in the Forest provides calving and fawning areas for deer and elk, as well as winter range on the flatter areas. Also, large concentrations of goshawk occupy this area. The Forest has timing stipulations for disturbance of goshawk habitat from April/May through September. Nest surveys cannot be conducted until June.	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Pending completion of BE/BA and wildlife report.  Two TE plant populations (HEOC, ERCA) occur along the Meetinghouse/Potters route. Wildlife species include elk, deer, golden	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		eagle, goshawk, spotted bat, Townsend bat. MM		
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>Pending completion of BE/BA and wildlife report.</p> <p>The southern EGS and TWE routes cross the general winter range management unit for big game (Manti-La Sal Land and Resource Management Plan [LRMP]). Direction for General Winter calls for measures to reduce stress on big game habitat, for example “Prohibit activities during critical periods of big game use” and “Approved activities must be short term and prompt reclamation must be assured”. The northern EGS and TWE also skirt General Winter range and cross general and key winter range in few areas. MM</p>	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>Fish surveys may be needed prior to construction, depending on the comprehensiveness of data from existing sources (e.g., state of Utah, USFS, and BLM).</p> <p>The project could impact one or more special status fish species (e.g., U.S. Forest Service Sensitive and Management Indicator Species). Though direct impacts to individuals may be possible at a few stream crossings, the majority of potential impacts are expected to be habitat-related, primarily increased sediment mobilization from road and structure construction and maintenance, and changes to water quality and/or quantity.</p>	/s/ Christopher Mease	11/03/11
	Floodplains	The proposed line will cross floodplains. The project must be reviewed for conformance with Executive Order 11988, particularly if structures / facilities are placed in drainage channels or 100 year floodplains. Most floodplains in the project area are narrow and could be spanned. If the line simply spans over the top of the active floodplain channel, this would mitigate any potential impacts to floodplains.	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
NI	Floodplains	See hydrology and soils and review Executive Order 11988 Floodplain protection to ensure compliance. Route through Potters has potential to impact small sensitive floodplains by increased sedimentation. IDT	/s/ Jan Curtis-Tollestrup	12/01/11
PI	Fuels/Fire Management	Numerous fuels project are intersected by the Meetinghouse/Potters and Gooseberry/Fairview routes. This could impact our ability to use prescribed burning as a tool. IDT	/s/ Chris Schenck	12/01/11
PI	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production	<p>Both the Gooseberry/Fairview and Meetinghouse/Potters routes potentially cross coal mine areas which may present subsidence issues.</p> <p>Significance depends on specific alignment with respect to underground mining.</p> <p>Current landslide mapping shows that the Meeting House-Potters route crosses landslide terrain between Potters Pond and in the upper</p>	/s/ Thom Lloyd /s/ Pete Kilbourne	12/01/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>end of Straight Fork Canyon west of Skyline; The Gooseberry/Fairview route crosses landslide terrain from Skyline into Fairview Canyon.</p> <p>Under an agreement with the Utah Geological Survey, additional landslide mapping is being conducted in these areas and preliminary results should be available in early calendar year 2012.</p> <p>PK</p>		
	Hydrologic Conditions	<p>The most current State of Utah 303(d) List of Waters should be reviewed to see if any of the proposed lines cross impaired water bodies.</p> <p>Historic grazing activity and road location has impacted channel function, channel/floodplain interaction, and sedimentation throughout the project area. Location of proposed access roads and stream crossings as well as the removal of riparian vegetation are the biggest concerns from a Forest Service perspective. For these reasons, effects to hydrologic conditions must be analyzed fully.</p>	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
PI	Hydrologic Conditions	<p>Numerous wetlands (some large) and springs (i.e., groundwater dependent ecosystems) occur along the Meetinghouse/Potters route in the Potters Pond and Indian Creek areas and along the Gooseberry/Fairview Route in the Gooseberry and Upper Huntington areas. Construction should avoid these areas.</p> <p>PK/JCT</p> <p>There would be conflict between the Gooseberry/Fairview route and Gooseberry. PK Narrows Dam project if built.</p> <p>PK</p>	/s/ Jan Curtis-Tollestrup	12/01/11
NI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	Mitigate based on bond. Treat weeds as they appear. Use SWCP and BMP for washing equipment.MM	/s/ Karlton Moss	12/01/11
	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	<p>The project would create disturbances and potential habitat for invasive, noxious weeds. The FS will review the comprehensive weed management plan which includes, but is not limited to the following recommendations: utilize designated existing access roads to the maximum extent possible to avoid unnecessary and undue degradation caused by multiple access roads; proponent would be responsible for controlling noxious weeds within the potential right-of-way according to local agency requirements for compliance with state and county ordinances for the term of the ROW grant; plan for off-site power washing of construction related equipment to minimize the establishment and spread of weeds between jurisdictional (or other logical) boundaries; include seasonal weed treatment and / or avoidance during construction along with other provisions such as proponent provided monitoring; include a weed inventory to be completed for access roads and potentially new construction routes and</p>	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		transmission tower locations to develop baseline data between the present situation and the situation as would be created directly or indirectly as a result of construction. Known Sites include: whitetop (501.17 Acres, 62 sites), nodding plumeless thistle (667.78 Acres, 410 sites), Canada thistle (251.24 Acres, 18 sites), butter and eggs (413.63 Acres, 122 sites), and Scotch cottonthistle (0.85 Acres, 2sites).		
PI	Lands/Access	The Gooseberry/Fairview route crosses the Energy Loop ( <i>Huntington &amp; Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byways (SR-31 from Huntington to Fairview, and SR 31/264/96 from Fairview to Colton)</i> ) in four places including Fairview Cyn, Skyline Drive, and Eccles/upper Huntington. The Meetinghouse/Potters route crosses the Energy Loop off Forest in lower Huntington Canyon and crosses the Miller Flat Scenic backway. See also visual quality. pk	/s/ Ann King	12/01/11
	Lands/Access	The Gooseberry/Fairview route crosses the proposed Gooseberry Narrows Dam project area proposed Sanpete Water Conservancy District. The Narrows Project Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Bureau of Reclamation was issue in March 2010.PK	/s/ Nate Lewis	12/01/11
NI	Livestock Grazing		/s/ Karlton Moss	12/01/11
PI	Migratory Birds	Pending completion of BE/BA and wildlife report. MM	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11
PI	Native American Religious Concerns	No Sacred Sites or Traditional Cultural Properties have been identified within or near the two proposed routes. However, Tribes will have concerns about potential impacts to any ancient American Indian sites. More sites are likely to be potentially impacted along the Meetinghouse Canyon / Wasatch Plateau route. CT	/s/ Charmaine Thompson	12/01/11
PI	Paleontology	All routes cross formations with potential for paleontology resources including Cretaceous vertebrates. The northern/Highway 6 route probably crosses the Green River formation, which has a high yield of significant plant fossils that are hard to identify in pre-construction surveys.  Design feature for dealing with paleontological finds that may occur during construction. PK	/s/ Joe DiBenedetto	12/01/11
NI	Rangeland Health Standards	See soils. MM	/s/ Karlton Moss	12/01/11
PI	Recreation	See lands comments with regard to Scenic Byway and Backway. There is also potential for increasing unauthorized motorized use along transmission lines and access routes.pk	/s/ Bill Broadbear	12/01/11
NI	Socioeconomics	Potential beneficial impacts of increasing access to electrical power for consumers.pk	/s/ Ann King	12/01/11
PI	Soils	Sensitive soils with high erosion and sedimentation rates and marginal productivity are issues for the section between Potters Pond and Skyline (Meeting House to Potters route). Historic loss of top soil has	/s/ Bob Davidson	12/01/11

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		<p>contributed to this soil sensitivity. Along the route, rill and gully erosion are particularly pervasive in the heads of canyons and cirques in soil units 110b, 46, 45, 701b. See soil and erosion layers.PK</p> <p>See also erosion layer, soil, and slope layer to identify soil map units on slopes greater than 30 % and any soil rated high for erosion hazard regardless of slope. Map unit 413 is also particularly sensitive because of historic loss of topsoil and low productivity. This unit occurs just south of the Meeting House-Potters line. PK/BD</p>		
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	None within the two mile corridor	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	Pending completion of BE/BA and wildlife report. MM	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	Pending completion of BE/BA and wildlife report. "MM	/s/ Mat Meccariello	12/01/11
PI	Waste (hazardous or solid)	Depends on what they use. PCBs etc. Must be designed to avoid impacts. MM	/s/ Daniel Luke	12/01/11
	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources that include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. We must make sure to analyze that we are following this act with this project.	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
NI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Avoid impacts to Gooseberry/Scofield drinking water sources (Gooseberry/Potters route) and groundwater dependant ecosystems (springs).PK/MM/JCT	/s/ Jan Curtis-Tollestrup	12/01/11
PI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Review Executive Order 11990 for Protection of Wetlands to ensure compliance. Abundant wetlands/riparian areas occur along both the Meeting House/Potters and Gooseberry/Fairview Routes. Avoid construction and access in these areas. PK/JCT	/s/ Jan Curtis-Tollestrup	12/01/11
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers			
PI	Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas	Avoid inventoried roadless areas. The East Mountain IRA runs immediately north of the Meeting House-Potters route. However, the route crosses through the East Mountain unit in the Draft Unroaded - Undeveloped area associated with Forest Plan revision. The Oak Creek IRA is located about ½ mile north of the Gooseberry/Fairview Route. However, the route crosses through the Oak Creek unit	/s/ Ann King	12/01/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		in the Draft Unroaded - Undeveloped area associated with Forest Plan revision. PK		
PI	Woodland/Forestry	Commercial forest land is present on Gooseberry/Fairview and Meetinghouse/Potters routes. Commercial timber would need to be removed and paid for. Should be cruised through cost recovery, possibly enterprise teams. DC	/s/ Diane Cote	12/01/11
	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	A large variety of vegetation would be impacted by the project. Seed mixes will be identified and approved by FS personnel. Timing of seeding will need to be coordinated between FS and the proponent to ensure that the plant seed has the best chance of survival. Seed mixes and timing of seeding should be identified by jurisdictional land management agency. Acreage of disturbance by Agency should be disclosed in the EIS. Known sensitive plants: 3 locations for <i>Erigeron untermannii</i> ,. Enact BMPs listed in chapter 2 of the EIS and avoid disturbance of individuals to the greatest degree possible when implementing project. Follow same protection measures for any FS sensitive species found prior or during implementation.	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11
PI	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Lines go through Aspen and would be a continuing maintenance issue. R4 sensitive species address in BE/BA	/s/ Nate Lewis	12/01/11
PI	Visual Resources	Forest representatives (Ashley and Manti-La Sal National Forests) said their primary resource concerns with all alternatives considered will be related to recreation and visual resources.	/s/ Kevin Draper	10/31/11
PI	Visual Resources	Forest representatives (Ashley and Manti-La Sal National Forests) said their primary resource concerns with all alternatives considered will be related to recreation and visual resources.	/s/ Nate Lewis	12/01/11
PI	Visual Resources	A BLM representative stated that a number of BLM FOs have no visual resource data and a new instructional memorandum states that visual resource data must be collected to 15 miles on either side of the reference centerline.	/s/ Nate Lewis	12/01/11
PI	Visual Resources	Visual Quality objectives (VQO) along all three routes are dominantly partial retention and within Range and timber management units. General Forest Plan direction for VQOs applicable to management units that do not address visual quality directly such as range and timber is "Forest Resource uses or activities should meet the adopted VQO....." (FP, page III-17)  Both the Meetinghouse/Potters and Northern/Highway 6 routes cross areas with partial retention visual quality objectives (VQO) within the general winter range management unit which has specific forest plan direction: "Meet Forest Direction Visual Quality Objectives except where habitat improvement activities occur. Treated sites must be returned to the planned VQO within 10 years". (FP page III-62). This is a more	/s/ Nate Lewis	12/01/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>restrictive standard. It also says that “Permanent roads and special uses may be permitted” in General Winter Range.</p> <p>Activities under partial retention VQO <i>should remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.</i> (National Forest Landscape Management volume 2, Chapter 1, The Visual Management System, Agriculture Handbook # 462). This could be challenging for a transmission line unless the viewing distance is great enough from viewing areas to remain visually subordinate or visual screening is available.</p> <p>One segment of the Gooseberry/Fairview clips an area in retention VQO within the range management unit (UTM 479643, 4390087). Again General forest direction would apply.</p> <p>Activities under retention VQO <i>should not be visually evident.</i> This could be challenging for a transmission line unless placed well in the background from identified viewing areas or visually screened from view.</p> <p>pk</p>		
NP	Wildlife Horses and Burros			
NP	Areas with Wilderness Characteristics			

**FINAL REVIEW:**

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			

# UINTA AND WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FORESTS INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

**Project Title:** PacifiCorp Energy Gateway South Transmission Project

**NEPA Log Number:** DOI-BLM-\_\_-CO\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-EIS

**File/Serial Number:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

**Project Leader:**

**DETERMINATION OF STAFF: (Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)**

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential significant impacts analyzed in detail in the EA; or identified in a DNA as requiring further analysis

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section C of the DNA form.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
<b>RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)</b>				
NI	Air Quality	Some analysis is needed but would not likely develop into new alternatives. Air quality should be analyzed to the extent that would show that mitigation (standard operating procedures for construction projects) would minimize adverse effects. Construction would be expected to affect air quality a very small amount if mitigation such as watering of roads is implemented.	/s/ Charlie Condrat	11/17/11
PI	Cultural Resources	The size and scope of the project creates a potential for areas shown in the alternatives to encompass historic properties.	/s/ Thomas H. Flanigan	11/16/11
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Effects on Climate Change need to be considered and documented in the Project Record. No detailed analysis is required, but some documentation that the ID team considered it and put some record of their discussion in the file.		
NP	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	No Prime or unique farmlands occur on the Uinta National Forest.	/s/ Charlie Condrat	11/17/11
	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	Forest representatives stated they have a lot of data for management indicator species; beavers, goshawk, three-toed woodpecker and two cutthroat trout species.  There are several sensitive species along the proposed route that will need to be considered (goshawk, three-toed woodpecker, flammulated owl, etc).  The route runs through crucial mule	/s/ KH	11/14/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>deer winter habitat.</p> <p>There are sensitive plant species that will need to be considered. No known sensitive plant sites were noted in the NRIS database or the State of Utah database located in the corridor. However, if any sensitive species are found, enact BMPs listed in chapter 2 of the EIS and avoid disturbance of individuals to the greatest degree possible when implementing project. Follow same protection measures for any FS sensitive species found prior to or during implementation. The Forest Service stipulates that maintenance of rights-of-way for powerlines cannot use herbicides in areas that would impact sensitive species and noxious weeds mitigation and plans will need to be implemented by the Applicant. Fuels management protocol for cleared right-of-way will need to be established to help reduce the potential effects of bark beetle.</p> <p>Fuels management protocol for cleared right-of-way will need to be established to help reduce the potential effects of bark beetle.</p>		
PI	Fish and Wildlife, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	<p>Fish surveys may be needed prior to construction, depending on the comprehensiveness of data from existing sources (e.g., state of Utah, USFS, and BLM).</p> <p>The project could impact one or more special status fish species (e.g., U.S. Forest Service Sensitive and Management Indicator Species). Though direct impacts to individuals may be possible at a few stream crossings, the majority of potential impacts are expected to be habitat-related, primarily increased sediment mobilization from road and structure construction and maintenance, and changes to water quality and/or quantity.</p>	/s/ Christopher Mease	11/03/11
	Floodplains	The proposed line will cross floodplains. The project must be reviewed for conformance with Executive Order 11988, particularly if structures / facilities are placed in drainage channels or 100 year floodplains. Most floodplains in the project area are narrow and could be spanned. If the line simply spans over the top of the active floodplain channel, this would mitigate any potential impacts to	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
		floodplains.		
	Floodplains	Some analysis is needed but would not likely develop into new alternatives. Analysis should show that transmission line towers can be located within the corridor so that they can avoid active floodplains.	/s/ Charlie Condrat Hydrologist	11/17/11
	(Cont Floodplains)	Stream Crossings or structures installed to cross floodplains need to be designed to minimize impacts to floodplains and water quality. Temporary crossing need to be decommissioned and restored to pre-existing conditions.	/s/ George Garcia District Ranger	11/17/11
	Hydrologic Conditions	I assume this item deals with water quantity and not water quality since there is an item below that discusses water quality. It is likely that the project would have little affect on water quantity since water would be used primarily for dust control.	/s/ Charlie Condrat Hydrologist	11/17/11
	(Cont)	Stream crossings are mitigated with appropriate structures (culverts, hardened crossings) to minimize sediment and allow for fish passage. Permanent crossings need to be designed with structures (arch culverts, etc) that prevent vehicles from entering the stream or wetland.	/s/ George Garcia District Ranger	11/17/11
	Hydrologic Conditions	The most current State of Utah 303(d) List of Waters should be reviewed to see if any of the proposed lines cross impaired water bodies.  Historic grazing activity and road location has impacted channel function, channel/floodplain interaction, and sedimentation throughout the project area. Location of proposed access roads and stream crossings as well as the removal of riparian vegetation are the biggest concerns from a Forest Service perspective. For these reasons, effects to hydrologic conditions must be analyzed fully.	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	
	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	The project would create disturbances and potential habitat for invasive, noxious weeds. The FS will review the comprehensive weed management plan which includes, but is not limited to the following recommendations: utilize designated existing access roads to the maximum extent possible to avoid unnecessary and undue degradation caused by multiple access roads; proponent would be responsible for controlling noxious weeds within the potential right-of-way according to local agency requirements for compliance with	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p>state and county ordinances for the term of the ROW grant; plan for off-site power washing of construction related equipment to minimize the establishment and spread of weeds between jurisdictional (or other logical) boundaries; include seasonal weed treatment and / or avoidance during construction along with other provisions such as proponent provided monitoring; include a weed inventory to be completed for access roads and potentially new construction routes and transmission tower locations to develop baseline data between the present situation and the situation as would be created directly or indirectly as a result of construction. Known Sites include: lesser burdock (10.99 Acres, 10 sites), cheatgrass (7.66 Acres, 2sites), whitetop (101.91 Acres, 53sites), nodding plumeless thistle (1603.39 Acres, 101 sites), spotted knapweed (0.7 Acres, 1 site), squarrose knapweed (1.12 Acres, 3 sites), Canada thistle (453.37 Acres, 32 sites), bull thistle (1.45 Acres, 3 sites), field bindweed (37.14 Acres, 11 sites), poison hemlock (0.49 Acres, 1 site), gypsyflower (295.29 Acres, 61 sites), Dalmatian toadflax (20.79 Acres, 2 sites), yellow sweetclover (55.38 Acres, 8 sites), yellow sweetclover (55.38 Acres, 8 sites), Scotch cottonthistle (26.63 Acres, 13 sites), stinking willie (0.02 Acres, 1 site), saltcedar (1.22 Acres, 2 sites), common mullein (548.92 Acres, 29 sites),</p>		
	Lands/Access	<p>The Forest representative from the Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests said that transmission corridors through the National Forests will be difficult to site because of roadless designations. More specifically, he said that the minimum separation requirements related to the applicant's reliability planning would push the projects outside of the designated corridors and against the boundaries of and into the roadless areas.</p>		
	Lands/Access	<p>Forest representatives expressed concern over siting a transmission line in an IRA because of road construction needed for construction, maintenance, and operation and the ability for restoration and reclamation of these roads. The representatives are also concerned about tree removal within</p>		

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		the transmission right-of-way. Exceptions to tree removal will be handled on a case-by-case basis. The current RMPs protect only certain IRAs. Special interest groups will like protest transmission lines in IRAs. The 2000 Final EIS data for IRAs will be used for determining routing refinements.		
	Migratory Birds	Surveys indicate that there are several species of Fish and Wildlife Service 'birds of conservation concern', and Utah Partners in Flight 'priority species' along the proposed route.	/s/ KH	11/14/11
	Recreation	Corridor access routes, temporary roads, etc. will be mitigated (fences, gates, etc) to avoid creation of new unauthorized ATV routes by the public. Any new unauthorized ATV routes created as a result of the project will be the responsibility of the project proponent to close and rehabilitate.	/s/ George Garcia District Ranger	11/17/11
	Soils	Forest representatives stated that there will be some areas of concern for landslides and limited ability for revegetation in some of the sensitive soils found within the forests.	/s/ Stacey Weems	11/17/11
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Plant Species	<i>Phacelia argillacea</i> Atwood (clay phacelia) is a federally listed endangered species presently known only from two small natural populations in Spanish Fork Canyon, Utah County, Utah. It was proposed as part of the recovery plan for this species that the possibility of establishing new populations, particularly on public (Forest Service) land, should be explored. Forty two potential habitat site polygons are found within the corridor. There are thirteen specifically designated reintroduction sites located on National Forest Service System Lands within the potential habitat. Twelve of these relocation sites are located within the corridor and four of these twelve sites are currently active recovery sites. Particular attention will be needed to protect the twelve recovery plan reintroduction sites specifically and potential habitat in general. If any new threatened or endangered plant species are located prior to or during implementation of the project follow established protection measures for T&E plants. The Forest Service stipulates that maintenance of rights-of-way for powerlines cannot use herbicides in areas that may impact threatened or	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/04/11

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	<p>endangered plant species.</p> <p>The proposed route runs through Canada lynx (T) primary and secondary habitat. It also runs through greater sage-grouse (C) brood-rearing and winter habitat. The western yellow-billed cuckoo (C) could have habitat in any heavily wooded riparian areas.</p>	/s/ KH	11/14/11
PI	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Animal Species	<p>Fish surveys may be needed prior to construction, depending on the comprehensiveness of data from existing sources (e.g., state of Utah, USFS, and BLM).</p> <p>The project could impact one or more U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate fish species. Though direct impacts to individuals may be possible at a few stream crossings, the majority of potential impacts are expected to be habitat-related, primarily increased sediment mobilization from road and structure construction and maintenance, and changes to water quality and/or quantity.</p> <p>Formal consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will likely be necessary for multiple fish species located well outside of the two-mile study corridor due to the potential for project water withdrawal (e.g., road construction/maintenance) from natural waters within the Colorado River and Utah Lake watersheds.</p>	/s/ Christopher Mease	11/03/11
PI	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	Proposed route crosses Soldier Creek watershed and Upper Strawberry Reservoir watersheds both have a TMDL analysis and implementation plan and the project has the potential to adversely affect these resources through access routes and construction of the facilities.	/s/ Charlie Condrat	11/17/11
	Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground)	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources that include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. We must make sure to analyze that we are following this act with this project.	/s/ Chad M Hermandorfer	

<b>Determination</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Rationale for Determination</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
PI	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Proposed route crosses many wetland and riparian areas and construction and maintenance has potential to adversely affect these resources through access routes and construction of the facilities.	/s/ Charlie Condrat	11/17/11
	Woodland/Forestry	Depending on the final location, there may need to be some timely slash disposal to avoid buildup of IPS beetle in pine slash.  There may be a need for a timber sale appraisal and contract package to dispose of any commercial quality timber cut during clearing.	/s/ Jim Gibson	11/17/11
	Vegetation, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species	A large variety of vegetation would be impacted by the project. Seed mixes will be identified and approved by FS personnel. Timing of seeding will need to be coordinated between FS and the proponent to ensure that the plant seed has the best chance of survival. Seed mixes and timing of seeding should be identified by jurisdictional land management agency. Acreage of disturbance by Agency should be disclosed in the EIS.  No known sensitive plant sites were noted in the NRIS database or the State of Utah database. If any sensitive species are found, enact BMPs listed in chapter 2 of the EIS and avoid disturbance of individuals to the greatest degree possible when implementing project. Follow same protection measures for any FS sensitive species found prior or during implementation.	/s/ Terry R. Miller	11/21/11
	Visual Resources	G. Merrill stated that the Dixie National Forest visual resources plan would not use Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) for analysis. Impacts would need to be developed for project specific analysis.		

**FINAL REVIEW:**

<b>Reviewer Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Environmental Coordinator			
Authorized Officer			