

## **APPENDIX B**

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# **Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan Conservation Management Actions Checklist**

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LUPA Wide					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Biological Resources	LUPA-BIO-1	Conduct a habitat assessment (see Glossary of Terms) of Focus and BLM Special Status Species' suitable habitat for all activities and identify and/or delineate the DRECP vegetation types, rare alliances, and special features (e.g., Aeolian sand transport resources, Joshua tree, microphyll woodlands, carbon sequestration characteristics, seeps, climate refugia) present using the most current information, data sources, and tools (e.g., DRECP land cover mapping, aerial photos, DRECP species models, and reconnaissance site visits) to identify suitable habitat (see Glossary of Terms) for Focus and BLM Special Status Species. If required by the relevant species specific CMAs, conduct any subsequent protocol or adequate presence/absence surveys to identify species occupancy status and a more detailed mapping of suitable habitat to inform siting and design considerations. If required by relevant species specific CMAs, conduct analysis of percentage of impacts to suitable habitat and modeled suitable habitat.	Yes		Refer to Appendix E, Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Project habitat assessment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM will not require protocol surveys in sites determined by the designated biologist to be unviable for occupancy of the species, or if baseline studies inferred absence during the current or previous active season.</li> </ul>	Yes		Protocol surveys have been conducted where required. Refer to Appendix E, Biological Resources Assessment
		Utilize the most recent and applicable assessment protocols and guidance documents for vegetation types and jurisdictional waters and wetlands that have been approved by BLM, and the appropriate responsible regulatory agencies, as applicable.	Yes		Refer to Appendix E, Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Project assessment methodology.
	LUPA-BIO-2	Designated biologist(s) (see Glossary of Terms), will conduct, and oversee where appropriate, activity-specific required biological monitoring during pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning to ensure that avoidance and minimization measures are appropriately implemented and are effective. The appropriate required monitoring will be determined during the environmental analysis and BLM approval process. The designated biologist(s) will submit monitoring reports directly to BLM.	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor and BIO-B Worker Education Training in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
Resource Setback Standards	LUPA-BIO-3	Resource setbacks (see Glossary of Terms) have been identified to avoid and minimize the adverse effects to specific biological resources. Setbacks are not considered additive and are measured as specified in the applicable CMA. Allowable minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms), as per specific CMAs do not affect the following setback measurement descriptions. Generally, setbacks (which range in distances for different biological resources) for the appropriate resources are measured from:	Yes		Resource setbacks are identified in mitigation measures, including Mitigation Measures BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, and BIO-G Special-Status Plant Species Surveys in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The edge of each of the DRECP desert vegetation types, including but not limited to those in the riparian or wetland vegetation groups (as defined by alliances within the vegetation type descriptions and mapped based on the vegetation type habitat assessments described in LUPA-BIO-1).</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The edge of the mapped riparian vegetation or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year floodplain, whichever is greater, for the Mojave River.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	The Mojave River does not occur near the Project site.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The edge of the vegetation extent for specified Focus and BLM sensitive plant species.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-G Special-Status Plant Species Surveys in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The edge of suitable habitat or active nest substrates for the appropriate Focus and BLM Special Status Species.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
Seasonal Restrictions	LUPA-BIO-4	For activities that may impact Focus and BLM Special Status Species, implement all required species-specific seasonal restrictions on pre-construction, construction, operations, and decommissioning activities.	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-Clearing Activities, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		Species-specific seasonal restriction dates are described in the applicable CMAs.	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-Clearing Activities, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		Alternatively, to avoid a seasonal restriction associated with visual disturbance, installation of a visual barrier may be evaluated on a case-by-case basis that will result in the breeding, nesting, lambing, fawning, or roosting species not being affected by visual disturbance from construction activities subject to seasonal restriction. The proposed installation and use of a visual barrier to avoid a species seasonal restriction will be analyzed in the activity/project specific environmental analysis.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
Worker Education	LUPA-BIO-5	All activities, as determined appropriate on an activity-by-activity basis, will implement a worker education program that meets the approval of the BLM. The program will be carried out during all phases of the project (site mobilization, ground disturbance, grading, construction, operation, closure/decommissioning or project abandonment, and restoration/reclamation activities). The worker education program will provide interpretation for non-English speaking workers, and provide the same instruction for new workers prior to their working on site. As appropriate based on the activity, the program will contain information about:	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site-specific biological and nonbiological resources.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on the legal protection for protected resources and penalties for violation of federal and state laws and administrative sanctions for failure to comply with LUPA CMA requirements intended to protect site-specific biological and nonbiological resources.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The required LUPA and project-specific measures for avoiding and minimizing effects during all project phases, including but not limited to resource setbacks, trash, speed limits, etc.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reporting requirements and measures to follow if protected resources are encountered, including potential work stoppage and requirements for notification of the designated biologist.</li> </ul>	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Measures that personnel can take to promote the conservation of biological and nonbiological resources.</li> </ul>	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
Subsidized Predators Standards	LUPA-BIO-6	Subsidized predator standards, approved by BLM, in coordination with the USFWS and CDFW, will be implemented during all appropriate phases of activities, including but not limited to renewable energy activities, to manage predator food subsidies, water subsidies, and breeding sites including the following:	Yes	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Common Raven management actions will be implemented for all activities to address food and water subsidies and roosting and nesting sites specific to the Common Raven. These include identification of monitoring reporting procedures and requirements; strategies for refuse management; as well as design strategies and passive repellent methods to avoid providing perches, nesting sites, and roosting sites for Common Ravens.</li> </ul>	Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The application of water and/or other palliatives for dust abatement in construction areas and during project operations and maintenance will be done with the minimum amount of water necessary to meet safety and air quality standards and in a manner that prevents the formation of puddles, which could attract wildlife and wildlife predators.</li> </ul>	Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices in Section 3.4 Biological Resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Following the most recent national policy and guidance, BLM will take actions to not introduce, dispose of, or release any non- native species into areas of native habitat, suitable habitat, and natural or artificial waterways/water bodies containing native species.</li> </ul>	Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts, and BIO-M Integrated Weed Management Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		All activity work areas will be kept free of trash and debris. Particular attention will be paid to "micro-trash" (including such small items as screws, nuts, washers, nails, coins, rags, small electrical components, small pieces of plastic, glass or wire, and any debris or trash that is colorful or shiny) and organic waste that may subsidize predators. All trash will be covered, kept in closed containers, or otherwise removed from the project site at the end of each day or at regular intervals prior to periods when workers are not present at the site.	Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In addition to implementing the measures above on activity sites, each activity will provide compensatory mitigation that contributes to LUPA-wide raven management.</li> </ul>	Yes	LADWP will pay the standard Inyo County compensatory mitigation fee for LUPA-wide raven management.
Restoration of Areas Disturbed by Construction Activities But Not Converted by Long-Term Disturbance	LUPA-BIO-7	Where DRECP vegetation types or Focus or BLM Special Status Species habitats may be affected by ground- disturbance and/or vegetation removal during pre-construction, construction, operations, and decommissioning related activities but are not converted by long-term (i.e., more than two years of disturbance, see Glossary of Terms) ground disturbance, restore these areas following the standards, approved by BLM authorized officer, following the most recent BLM policies and procedures for the vegetation community or species habitat disturbance/impacts as appropriate, summarized below:	Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implement site-specific habitat restoration actions for the areas affected including specifying and using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The appropriate seed (e.g., certified weed- free, native, and locally and genetically appropriate seed)</li> <li>○ Appropriate soils (e.g., topsoil of the same original type on site or that was previously stored by soil type after being salvaged during excavation and construction activities)</li> <li>○ Equipment</li> <li>○ Timing (e.g., appropriate season, sufficient rainfall)</li> <li>○ Location</li> <li>○ Success criteria</li> <li>○ Monitoring measures</li> <li>○ Contingency measures, relevant for restoration, which includes seeding that follows BLM policy when on BLM administered lands.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Salvage and relocate cactus, nolina, and yucca from the site prior to disturbance using BLM protocols. To the maximum extent practicable for short-term disturbed areas (see Glossary of Terms), the cactus and yucca will be re-planted back to the original site.</li> </ul>	Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
			Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
			Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
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			Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
			Yes	Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore and reclaim short-term (i.e. 2 years or less, see Glossary of Terms) disturbed areas, including pipelines, transmission projects, staging areas, and short-term construction-related roads immediately or during the most biologically appropriate season as determined in the activity/project specific environmental analysis and decision, following completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and promote recovery to natural habitats and vegetation as well as climate refugia and ecosystem services such carbon storage.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
General Closure and Decommissioning Standards	LUPA-BIO-8	All activities that are required to close and decommission the site (e.g., renewable energy activities) will specify and implement project-specific closure and decommissioning actions that meet the approval of BLM, and that at a minimum address the following:	Yes		Refer Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan and BIO-M Integrated Weed Management Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Although closure and decommissioning of the Project Site is not anticipated, BIO Mitigation Measures specify site restoration actions.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifying and implementing the methods, timing (e.g., criteria for triggering closure and decommissioning actions), and criteria for success (including quantifiable and measureable criteria).</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	Closure and decommissioning activities are not anticipated as part of the Proposed Project.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recontouring of areas that were substantially altered from their original contour or gradient and installing erosion control measures in disturbed areas where potential for erosion exists.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan and BIO-M Integrated Weed Management Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoring vegetation as well as soil profiles and functions that will support and maintain native plant communities, associated carbon sequestration and nutrient cycling processes, and native wildlife species.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan and BIO-M Integrated Weed Management Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetation restoration actions will identify and use native vegetation composition, native seed composition, and the diversity to values commensurate with the natural ecological setting and climate projections.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer Mitigation Measures BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan and BIO-M Integrated Weed Management Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
Water and Wetland Dependent Species Resources	LUPA-BIO-9	Implement the following general LUPA CMA for water and wetland dependent resources	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10, Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement construction site standard practices to prevent toxic chemicals, hazardous materials, and other fluids from entering vegetation type streams, washes, and tributary networks through water runoff, erosion, and sediment transport by, at a minimum, implementing the following:</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On project sites, vehicles and other equipment will be maintained in proper working condition and only stored in designated containment areas where runoff is collected or controlled and that are located outside of streams, washes, and distributary networks to minimize accidental fluids and hazardous materials spills.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10, Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous material leaks, spills, or releases will be immediately cleaned and equipment will be repaired upon identification. Removal and disposal of spill and related clean-up materials will occur at an approved off-site landfill.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10, Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance and operations vehicles will carry the appropriate equipment and materials to isolate, clean up, and repair any hazardous material leaks, spills, or releases.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity-specific drainage, erosion, and sedimentation control actions, which meet the approval of BLM and the applicable regulatory agencies, will be carried out during all appropriate phases of the approved project. These actions, as needed, will address measures to ensure the proper protection of water quality, site-specific stormwater and sediment retention, and design of the project to minimize site disturbance, including the following:</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify site-specific surface water runoff patterns and implement measures to prevent excessive and unnatural soil deposition and erosion.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Implement measures to maintain natural drainages and to maintain hydrologic function in the event drainages are disturbed. Yes</li> </ul>		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Reduce the amount of area covered by impervious surfaces through use of permeable pavement or other pervious surfaces. Direct runoff from impervious surfaces into retention basins. Yes</li> </ul>		Refer to impervious surfaces discussion under Section 3.10, Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater. The Cactus Flats Road Realignment utilizes pervious materials. The impervious surfaces are limited to the LAA Realignment. All runoff from impervious surfaces are directed towards North Haiwee Reservoir.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Stabilize disturbed areas following grading in the manner appropriate to the soil type so that wind or water erosion is minimized. Yes</li> </ul>		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Minimize irrigation runoff by using low or no irrigation native vegetation landscaping for landscaped retention basins. No</li> </ul>	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Conduct regular inspections and maintenance of long-term erosion control measures to ensure long-term effectiveness. Yes</li> </ul>		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project applicants for sites that may affect intermittent and perennial streams, springs, swales, ephemeral washes, wetland vegetation, other DRECP water land covers, or sites occupied by aquatic or riparian Focus and BLM Special Status Species due to groundwater or surface water extraction will conduct hydrologic studies during project planning to determine the potential effect of groundwater and surface water extraction on the hydrologic unit. These studies will include both watershed effects as well as effects on perched, alluvial, and regional aquifers. Projects that are likely to affect ground-water resources in a manner that would result in substantial loss of riparian or wetland communities or habitat for riparian or aquatic Focus and BLM Special Status Species are prohibited. Yes</li> </ul>		Refer to the Hydrology and Water Quality, Technical Report, North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project, included as Appendix K of the Draft EIR/EA.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The use of evaporation ponds for water management will be avoided when the water could harm birds or other terrestrial wildlife due to constituents of concern present in the wastewater (e.g., selenium, hypersalinity, etc.). Evaporation ponds will be configured to minimize attractiveness to shorebirds (e.g., maintain water depths over two feet; maintain steep slopes along edge; enclose evaporation ponds in long-term structures; or obscure evaporation ponds from view using materials that blend in with the natural surroundings). No</li> </ul>	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ramps that allow the egress of wildlife from ponds or other water management infrastructure will be installed. No</li> </ul>	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<b>Standard Practices for Weed Management</b>	<b>LUPA-BIO-10</b>	<p>Consistent with BLM state and national policies and guidance, integrated weed management actions, will be carried out during all phases of activities, as appropriate, and at a minimum will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Thoroughly clean the tires and undercarriage of vehicles entering or reentering the project site to remove potential weeds. Yes</li> <li>● Store project vehicles on site in designated areas to minimize the need for multiple washings whenever vehicles re-enter the project site. Yes</li> <li>● Properly maintain vehicle wash and inspection stations to minimize the introduction of invasive weeds or subsidy of invasive weeds. Yes</li> <li>● Closely monitor the types of materials brought onto the site to avoid the introduction of invasive weeds and non-native species. Yes</li> <li>● Reestablish native vegetation quickly on disturbed sites. Yes</li> <li>● Monitor and quickly implement control measures to ensure early detection and eradication of weed invasions to avoid the spread of invasive weeds and non-native species on site and to adjacent off-site areas. Yes</li> <li>● Use certified weed-free mulch, straw, hay bales, or equivalent fabricated materials for installing sediment barriers. Yes</li> </ul>		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-M Integrated Weed Management Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
<b>Nuisance Animals and Invasive Species</b>	<b>LUPA-BIO-11</b>	<p>Implement the following CMAs for controlling nuisance animals and invasive species:</p>	Yes	Refer to BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No fumigant, treated bait, or other means of poisoning nuisance animals including rodenticides will be used in areas where Focus and BLM Special Status Species are known or suspected to occur.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources, which states: "9) Rodenticides, herbicides, insecticides, or other chemicals that could potentially harm wildlife will not be used, except during normal maintenance activities where protection of the dam from burrowing rodents and growth of trees and other vegetation could compromise the dam." Refer to BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage the use of widely spread herbicides and do not apply herbicides effective against dicotyledonous plants within 1,000 feet from the edge of a 100-year floodplain, stream and wash channels, and riparian vegetation or to soils less than 25 feet from the edge of drains. Exceptions will be made when targeting the base and roots of invasive riparian species such as tamarisk and Arundo donax (giant reed). Manage herbicides consistent with the most current national and California BLM policies.</li> </ul>	Yes		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimize herbicide, pesticide, and insecticide treatment in areas that have a high risk for groundwater contamination.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean and dispose of pesticide containers and equipment following professional standards. Avoid use of pesticides and cleaning containers and equipment in or near surface or subsurface water.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When near surface or subsurface water, restrict pesticide use to those products labeled safe for use in/near water and safe for aquatic species of animals and plants.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
Noise	LUPA-BIO-12	For activities that may impact Focus or BLM Special Status Species, implement the following LUPA CMA for noise:	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources, which provides an analysis of potential noise effects on Focus or BLM Special Status Species, and to Section 3.13 Noise and Vibration which includes an analysis of and mitigation measures for noise impacts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent feasible, and determined necessary by BLM to protect Focus and BLM sensitive wildlife species, locate stationary noise sources that exceed background ambient noise levels away from known or likely locations of and BLM sensitive wildlife species and their suitable habitat.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources, which provides an analysis of potential noise effects on Focus or BLM Special Status Species, and to Section 3.13 Noise and Vibration which includes an analysis of and mitigation measures for noise impacts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement engineering controls on stationary equipment, buildings, and work areas including sound -insulation and noise enclosures to reduce the average noise level, if the activity will contribute to noise levels above existing background ambient levels.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources, which provides an analysis of potential noise effects on Focus or BLM Special Status Species, and to Section 3.13 Noise and Vibration which includes an analysis of and mitigation measures for noise impacts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use noise controls on standard construction equipment including mufflers to reduce noise</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources, which provides an analysis of potential noise effects on Focus or BLM Special Status Species. Mitigation Measure NV-F in Section 3.13 Noise and Vibration, states that construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with mufflers.
General Siting and Design	LUPA-BIO-13	Implement the following CMA for project siting and design	Yes		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the maximum extent practicable site and design projects to avoid impacts to vegetation types, unique plant assemblages, climate refugia as well as occupied habitat and suitable habitat for Focus and BLM Special Status Species (see "avoid to the maximum extent practicable" in Glossary of Terms).</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Chapter 2.0 Project Description and Alternatives for a discussion on the siting and design of the Proposed Project, including other alternatives considered and withdrawn from consideration.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The siting of projects along the edges (i.e. general linkage border) of the biological linkages identified in Appendix D (Figures D-1 and D-2) will be configured (1) to maximize the retention of microphyll woodlands and their constituent vegetation type and inclusion of other physical and biological features conducive to Focus and BLM Special Status Species' dispersal, and (2) informed by existing available information on modeled focus and BLM Special Status Species habitat and element occurrence data, mapped delineations of vegetation types, and based on available empirical data, including radio telemetry, wildlife tracking sign, and road-kill information. Additionally, projects will be sited and designed to maintain the function of F Special Status Species connectivity and their associated habitats in the following linkage and connectivity areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within a 5-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 centered on Wiley's Well Road to connect the Mule and McCoy mountains (the majority of this linkage is within the Chuckwalla ACEC and Mule-McCoy Linkage ACEC) .</li> <li>Within a 3-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 to connect the Chuckwalla and Palen mountains.</li> <li>Within a 1.5-mile-wide linkage across Interstate 10 to connect the Chuckwalla Mountains to the Chuckwalla Valley east of Desert Center.</li> <li>The confluence of Milpitas Wash and Colorado River floodplain within 2 miles of California State Route 78 (this linkage is entirely within the Chuckwalla ACEC) .</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
			No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
			No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
			No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delineate the boundaries of areas to be disturbed using temporary construction fencing and flagging prior to construction and confine disturbances, project vehicles, and equipment to the delineated project areas to protect vegetation types and focus and BLM Special Status Species.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-G Special-Status Plant Species Surveys, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4, Biological Resources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Long-term nighttime lighting on project features will be limited to the minimum necessary for project security, safety, and compliance with Federal Aviation Administration requirements and will avoid the use of constant-burn lighting.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	Nighttime lighting would not be implemented on project features during operation of the Proposed Project. Temporary nighttime lighting would occur during construction and would be subject to Mitigation Measure BIO-N Night Lighting Control, as discussed in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All long-term nighttime lighting will be directed away from riparian and wetland vegetation, occupied habitat, and suitable habitat areas for Focus and BLM Special Status Species. Long-term nighttime lighting will be directed and shielded downward to avoid interference with the navigation of night-migrating birds and to minimize the attraction of insects as well as insectivorous birds and bats to project infrastructure.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	Nighttime lighting would not be implemented on project features during operation of the Proposed Project. Temporary nighttime lighting would occur during construction and would be subject to Mitigation Measure BIO-N Night Lighting Control, as discussed in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), restrict construction activity to existing roads, routes, and utility corridors to minimize the number and length/size of new roads, routes, disturbance, laydown, and borrow areas.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Chapter 2.0 Project Description and Alternatives for a discussion on the siting and design of the Proposed Project, including other alternatives considered and withdrawn from consideration.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), confine vehicular traffic to designated open routes of travel to and from the project site, and prohibit, within project boundaries, cross-country vehicle and equipment use outside of approved designated work areas to prevent unnecessary ground and vegetation disturbance.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Figures 2-10 and 2-11 in Chapter 2.0 Project Description and Alternatives, which depict the roadways to be utilized and which identify the areas required for construction. In addition, refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources which prohibits cross country vehicle and equipment use outside designated work areas and approved routes of travel for vehicles.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To the maximum extent practicable(see Glossary of Terms) , construction of new roads and/or routes will be avoided within Focus and BLM Special Status Species suitable habitat within identified linkages for those Focus and BLM Special Status Species, unless the new road and/or route is beneficial to minimize net impacts to natural or ecological resources of concern. These areas will have a goal of "no net gain" of project roads and/or routes</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Figures 2-10 and 2-11 in Chapter 2.0 Project Description and Alternatives, which depict new haul roadways to be constructed and existing roads to be improved for haul road use within the Project Site. The use of existing haul roads has been maximized and construction of new sections of roadway and improvements to existing roadways have been minimized to avoid impacts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), any new road and/or route considered within Focus and BLM Special Status Species suitable habitat within identified linkages for those Focus and BLM Special Status Species will not be paved so as not to negatively affect the function of identified linkages.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Figures 2-10 and 2-11 in Chapter 2.0, Project Description and Alternatives, which depict the new haul roadways to be constructed and existing roads to be improved for haul route use within the Project Site. These new roads will not be paved.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use nontoxic road sealants and soil stabilizing agents.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to BMP 1 regarding dust control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
<b>Biology: General Standard Practices</b>	<b>LUPA-BIO-14</b>	Implement the following general standard practices to protect Focus and BLM Special Status Species:	Yes		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Feeding of wildlife, leaving of food or trash as an attractive nuisance to wildlife, collection of native plants, or harassing of wildlife on a site is prohibited.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Any wildlife encountered during the course of an activity, including construction, operation, and decommissioning will be allowed to leave the area unharmed.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Domestic pets are prohibited on sites. This prohibition does not apply to the use of domestic animals (e.g., dogs) that may be used to aid in official and approved monitoring procedures/protocols, or service animals (dogs) under Title II and Title III of the American with Disabilities Act.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All construction materials will be visually checked for the presence of wildlife prior to their movement or use. Any wildlife encountered during the course of these inspections will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All steep-walled trenches or excavations used during the project will be covered, except when being actively used, to prevent entrapment of wildlife. If trenches cannot be covered, they will be constructed with escape ramps, following up-to-date design standards to facilitate and allow wildlife to exit, or wildlife exclusion fencing will be installed around the trench(s) or excavation(s). Open trenches or other excavations will be inspected by a designated biologist immediately before backfilling excavation or other earthwork</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minimize natural vegetation removal through implementation of crush and drive or cut or mow vegetation rather than removing entirely.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	<b>LUPA-BIO-15</b>	Use state-of-the-art, as approved by BLM, construction and installation techniques, appropriate for the specific activity/project and site, that minimize new site disturbance, soil erosion and deposition, soil compaction, disturbance to topography, and removal of vegetation.	Yes		Refer to description/requirements of the Construction General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater and to Applicable Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.



Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	LUPA-BIO-16	For activities that may impact Focus and BLM sensitive birds, protected by the ESA and/or Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and bat species, implement appropriate measures as per the most up-to-date BLM state and national policy and guidance, and data on birds and bats, including but not limited to activity specific plans and actions. The goal of the activity-specific bird and bat actions is to avoid and minimize direct mortality of birds and bats from the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the specific activities.	Yes		
		Activity-specific measures to avoid and minimize impacts may include, but are not limited to:	Yes		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siting and designing activities will avoid high bird and bat movement areas that separate birds and bats from their common nesting and roosting sites, feeding areas, or lakes and rivers.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts, and BIO-N Night Lighting Control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For activities that impact bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species, during project siting and design, conducting monitoring of bird and bat presence as well as bird and bat use of the project site using the most current survey methods and best procedures available at the time.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts, and BIO-N Night Lighting Control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reusing or co-locating new transmission facilities and other ancillary facilities with existing facilities and disturbed areas to reduce habitat destruction and avoid additional collision risks.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing bird and bat collision hazards by utilizing techniques such as ungued monopole towers or tubular towers. Where the use of guywires is unavoidable, demarcate guywires using the best available methods to minimize avian species strikes.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When fencing is necessary, use bird and bat compatible design standards.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using lighting that does not attract birds and bats or their prey to project sites including using non-steady burning lights (red, dual red and white strobe, strobe-like flashing lights) to meet Federal Aviation Administration requirements, using motion or heat sensors and switches to reduce the time when lights are illuminated, using appropriate shielding to reduce horizontal or skyward illumination, and avoiding the use of high-intensity lights (e.g., sodium vapor, quartz, and halogen).</li> </ul>	Yes		The Proposed Project would not include any transmission facilities, and would not require lighting during operation. For lighting during construction, refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-N Night Lighting Control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing a robust monitoring program to regularly check for wildlife carcasses, document the cause of mortality, and promptly remove the carcasses.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporating a bird and bat use and mortality monitoring program during operations using current protocols and best procedures available at time of monitoring.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
Activity-Specific Bird and Bat CMAs	LUPA-BIO-17	For activities that may result in mortality to Focus and BLM Special-Status bird and bat species, a Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy (BBCS) will be prepared with the goal of assessing operational impacts to bird and bat species and incorporating methods to reduce documented mortality. The BBCS actions for impacts to birds and bats during these activities will be determined by the activity-specific bird and bat operational actions. The strategy shall be approved by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, and may include, but is not limited to:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporating a bird and bat use and mortality monitoring program during operations using current protocols and best procedures available at time of monitoring.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity-specific operational avoidance and minimization actions that reduce the level of mortality on the populations of bird and bat species, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use techniques that minimize attraction of birds to hazardous situations that are mistaken to be or simulate natural habitats (e.g., bodies of water).</li> <li>Implement operational management techniques that minimize impacts to migratory birds during diurnal and seasonal cycles (e.g., positioning of heliostats to decrease surface area exposed to avian species).</li> <li>Evaluation and installation of the best available bird and bat detection and deterrent technologies available at the time of construction.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		Known important Focus and BLM Special Status bird areas are:	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dry lakes and playas of the north Mojave region, which include China Lake, Koehn Lake, Harper Lake, and Searles Lake (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D)</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antelope Valley (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D)</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower Colorado River Valley (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D)</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Salton Sea and bordering areas including agricultural land of the Imperial Valley (as shown in the Audubon Important Bird Areas in Appendix D)</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documented avian movement corridors along the north slope of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other regionally important seasonal use areas and migratory corridors identified in future studies or otherwise documented in the scientific literature over the term of the LUPA</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Section BIO-5 of Section 3.4 Biological Resources for an analysis of effects to migratory wildlife corridors.
		The following provides the DRECP vegetation type, and Focus and BLM Special Status Species biological CMAs to be implemented throughout the LUPA Decision Area.	Yes		
<b>Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Types and Associated Species (RIPWET)</b>	Yes				



Federally Listed Fish Species	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-4	Setback pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning activities and other activities that may impact federally listed fish species, 0.25 mile from the edge of existing or newly discovered occurrences of federally listed fish species, except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms).	No	Resource not found on the project site	Refer to Table 3.4-5 Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed During Field Surveys or with Potential to Occur within the Project Area in Section 3.4 Biological Resources for the potential for federally listed fish to occur within the Project Site.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate neutral or beneficial long-term hydrologic effects on federally listed fish species and the adjoining riparian and wetland habitat prior to seeking authorization for and commencing a minor incursion.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	Refer to Table 3.4-5 Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed During Field Surveys or with Potential to Occur within the Project Area in Section 3.4 Biological Resources for the potential for federally listed fish to occur within the Project Site.
	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-5	Site and design activities to fully avoid operational impacts to existing and newly discovered occurrences of federally listed fish species.	No	Resource not found on the project site	Refer to Table 3.4-5 Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed During Field Surveys or with Potential to Occur within the Project Area in Section 3.4 Biological Resources for the potential for federally listed fish to occur within the Project Site.
Tehachapi Slender Salamander	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-6	Avoid pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning activities or other activities that may impact the Tehachapi slender salamander within 0.25 mile of existing or newly discovered occurrences of or suitable habitat for Tehachapi slender salamander, except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms).	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-RIPWET-7	Construct culverts or other suitable below-grade crossings for new or improved roadways that bisect suitable habitat for the Tehachapi Slender Salamander. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct barriers to reduce at-grade crossings along new or improved roadways that bisect suitable habitat.</li> </ul>	No No	Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site	
Dune DRECP Vegetation Types, Aeolian Processes and Associated Species (DUNE): Aeolian Processes	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-1	Because DRECP sand dune vegetation types and Aeolian sand transport corridors are, by definition, shifting resources, activities that potentially occur within or bordering the sand dune DRECP vegetation types and/or Aeolian sand transport corridors must conduct studies to verify the location [refer to Appendix D, Figure D-7] and extent of the sand resource(s) for the activity-specific environmental analysis to determine:	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the proposed activity(s) occur within a sand dune or an Aeolian sand transport corridor</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the activity(s) is subject to dune/Aeolian sand transport corridor CMAs</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the activity(s) needs to be reconfigured to satisfy applicable avoidance requirements</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-2	Activities that potentially affect the amount of sand entering or transported within Aeolian sand transport corridors will be designed and operated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the quality and function of Aeolian transport corridors and sand deposition zones, unless related to maintenance of existing [at the time of the DRECP LUPA ROD] facilities/operations/activities</li> <li>Avoid a reduction in sand-bearing sediments within the Aeolian system</li> <li>Minimize mortality to DUNE associated Focus and BLM Special Status Species</li> </ul>	No No No No	Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-3	Any facilities or activities that alter site hydrology (e.g., sediment barrier) will be designed to maintain continued sediment transport and deposition in the Aeolian corridor in a way that maintains the Aeolian sorting and transport to downwind deposition zones. Site designs for maintaining this transport function must be approved by BLM in coordination with USEWS and CDEW as appropriate.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
Mohave Fringe-Toed Lizard	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-4	Dune formations and other sand accumulations (i.e., sand ramps, sand sheets) with suitable habitat characteristics for the Mojave fringe-toed lizard (i.e., unconsolidated blow-sand) will be mapped according to mapping standards established by the BLM National Operations Center.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		For minor incursions (see "minor incursion" in the Glossary of Terms) into sand dunes and sand transport areas the activity will be sited in the mapped zone with the least impacts to sand dunes and sand transport and Mojave fringe-toed lizards.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-DUNE-5	If suitable habitat characteristics are identified during the habitat assessment, clearance surveys (see Glossary of Terms) for Mojave fringe-toed lizard will be performed in suitable habitat areas.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
Bat Species (BAT)		The following CMAs will be implemented for bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species, including but not limited to those listed below:	Yes		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>California Leaf-nosed Bat</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pallid Bat</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Species was detected during surveys for the Proposed Project.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Townsend's Big-eared Bat</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Species was detected during surveys for the Proposed Project.
	LUPA-BIO-BAT-1	Activities, except wind projects, will not be sited within 500 feet of any occupied maternity roost or presumed occupied maternity roost as described below. Refer to CMA DFA-VPL-BIO-BAT-1 for distances within DFAs and VPLs.	Yes		As described in Section 3.4 Biological Resources, the Pumice Mine approximately 3.5 miles south of the Project Site contains a maternity colony of Townsend's big-eared bats. Refer to impact analysis under BIO-2 and Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, and BIO-N Night Lighting Control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.

	<b>LUPA-BIO-BAT-2</b>	Mines will be assumed to be occupied bat roosts, unless appropriate surveys for bat use have been conducted during all seasons (including maternity, lekking or swarming, and winter use). Mines not considered potential bat roosts are only those that have no structure/workings (adits or shafts or crevices out of view).	Yes		As described in Section 3.4 Biological Resources, the Pumice Mine approximately 3.5 miles south of the Project Site contains a maternity colony of Townsend's big-eared bats. Refer to impact analysis under BIO-2 and Mitigation Measures BIO-B Worker Education Training, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, and BIO-N Night Lighting Control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
<b>Plant Species (PLANT): Plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species CMAs</b>		The following CMAs will be implemented for all plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species, including but not limited to those listed below	Yes		
		● Alkali mariposa-lily	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	As described in Table 3.4-4 Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Area of Section 3.4 Biological Resources, it is Unlikely that this species would occur within the Project Site.
		● Bakersfield cactus	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	As described in Table 3.4-4 Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Area of Section 3.4 Biological Resources, it is Unlikely that this species would occur within the Project Site.
		● Barstow woolly sunflower	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	As described in Table 3.4-4 Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Area of Section 3.4 Biological Resources, there is a Low probability that this species would occur within the Project Site.
		● Desert cymopterus	Yes		As described in Table 3.4-4 Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Area of Section 3.4 Biological Resources, there is a Medium probability that this species would occur within the Project Site.
		● Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		● Mojave monkeyflower	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		● Mojave tarplant	No	Resource not found on the project site	As described in Table 3.4-4 Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Area of Section 3.4 Biological Resources, it is Unlikely that this species would occur within the Project Site.
		● Owens Valley checkerbloom	No	Resource not found on the project site	As described in Table 3.4-4 Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Area of Section 3.4 Biological Resources, it is Unlikely that this species would occur within the Project Site.
		● Parish's daisy	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	● Triple-ribbed milk-vetch	No	Resource not found on the project site		
	<b>LUPA-BIO-PLANT-1</b>	Conduct properly timed protocol surveys in accordance with the BLM's most current (at time of activity) survey protocols for plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species.	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-G Special-Status Plant Species Surveys, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	<b>LUPA-BIO-PLANT-2</b>	Implement an avoidance setback of 0.25 mile for all Focus and BLM Special Status Species occurrences. Setbacks will be placed strategically adjacent to occurrences to protect ecological processes necessary to support the plant Species (see Appendix Q, Baseline Biology Report, in the Proposed LUPA and Final EIS [2015], or the most recent data and modeling).	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	<b>LUPA-BIO-PLANT-3</b>	Impacts to suitable habitat for Focus and BLM Special Status plant species should be avoided to the extent feasible, and are limited [capped] to a maximum of 1% of their suitable habitat throughout the entire LUPA Decision Area. The baseline condition for measuring suitable habitat is the DRECP modeled suitable habitat for these species utilized in the EIS analysis (2014 and 2015), or the most recent suitable habitat modeling.	Yes		Refer to Tables 3.4-9 for impacts to potentially suitable habitats for Focus and BLM Special-Status species occurring in the Project Site. Impacts on BLM-Managed Land (13.7 acres) would occur to three native habitats, including Allscale Scrub (2.0 acres), Creosotebush-Burrobush Scrubland (9.0 acres), and Fourwing Saltbush Scrub (0.5 acres).
		● For those plants with Species Specific DFA Suitable Habitat Impact Caps listed in <b>Table 23</b> , those caps apply in the DFAs only. Refer to <b>CMA DFA-PLANT-1</b> .	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	The Project Site is not located within a DFA.
<b>Special Vegetation Features (SVF)</b>	<b>LUPA-BIO-SVF-1</b>	For activity-specific NEPA analysis, a map delineating potential sites and habitat assessment of the following special vegetation features is required: Yucca clones, creosote rings, Saguaro cactus, Joshua tree woodland, microphyll woodland, Crucifixion thorn stands. BLM guidelines for mapping/surveying cactus, yuccas, and succulents shall be followed.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	<b>LUPA-BIO-SVF-2</b>	Yucca clones larger than 3 meters in diameter (longest diameter if the clone forms an ellipse rather than a circular ring) shall be avoided.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	<b>LUPA-BIO-SVF-3</b>	Creosote bush rings (see Glossary of Terms) larger than 5 meters in diameter (longest diameter if the "ring" forms an ellipse rather than a circle) shall be avoided.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	<b>LUPA-BIO-SVF-4</b>	Saguaro cactus should be managed in such a way as to provide long-term habitat for the California populations not just individual plants, except in DFAs.	No	Resource not found on the project site	

	LUPA-BIO-SVF-5	Joshua tree woodland ( <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> Woodland Alliance): impacts to Joshua tree woodlands (see Glossary of Terms) will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms)	No	Resource not found on the project site
	LUPA-BIO-SVF-6	Microphyll woodland: impacts to microphyll woodland (see Glossary of Terms) will be avoided, except for minor incursions (see Glossary of Terms)	No	Resource not found on the project site
	LUPA-BIO-SVF-7	Crucifixion thorn stands: ( <i>Castela emoryi</i> Shrubland Special Stands) Crucifixion thorn stands with greater than 100 individuals will be avoided.	No	Resource not found on the project site
General Vegetation Management (VEG)	LUPA-BIO-VEG-1	Management of cactus, yucca, and other succulents will adhere to current up-to-date BLM policy.	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-O Joshua Tree, Cactus, and Nolina Salvage Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-VEG-2	Promote appropriate levels of dead and downed wood on the ground, outside of campground areas, to provide wildlife habitat, seed beds for vegetation establishment, and reduce soil erosion, as determined appropriate on an activity-specific basis.	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-VEG-3	Allow for the collection of plant material consistent with the maintenance of natural ecosystem processes.	Yes	Collection of plant material would be permitted where it is in compliance with the EIR/EA analysis and mitigation measures, including Mitigation Measures BIO-G Special-Status Plant Species Surveys, BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, and BIO-O Joshua Tree, Cactus, and Nolina Salvage Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-VEG-4	Within the Bishop Field Office area, provide yearlong protection of endangered, threatened, candidate, and sensitive plant and animal habitats. Yearlong protection means that no discretionary actions which would adversely affect target resources will be allowed.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	LUPA-BIO-VEG-5	All activities will follow applicable BLM state and national regulations and policies for salvage and transplant of cactus, yucca, other succulents, and BLM Sensitive plants.	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-G Special-Status Plant Species Surveys, BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts, and BIO-O Joshua Tree, Cactus, and Nolina Salvage Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-VEG-6	BLM may consider disposal of succulents through public sale, as per current up-to-date state and national policy.	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-O Joshua Tree, Cactus, and Nolina Salvage Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources. The Relocation Plan, including the disposition of succulents, will be approved by BLM prior to any sales.
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	LUPA-BIO-IFS-1	Activities within desert tortoise linkages, identified in Appendix D, that may have a negative impact on the linkage will require an evaluation, in the environmental document(s), of the effects on the maintenance of long-term viable desert tortoise populations within the affected linkage. The analysis will consider the amount of suitable habitat, including climate refugia, required to ensure long-term viability within each linkage given the linkage's population density, long-term demographic and genetic needs, degree of existing habitat disturbance/impacts, mortality sources, and most up-to-date population viability modeling. Activities that would compromise the long-term viability of a linkage population or the function of the linkage, as determined by the BLM in coordination with USFWS and CDFW, are prohibited and will require	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-2	Construction of new roads and/or routes will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms) within desert tortoise habitat in tortoise conservation areas (TCAs) or tortoise linkages identified in Appendix D, unless the new road and/or route is beneficial to minimize net impacts to natural or ecological resources of concern for desert tortoise. TCAs and identified linkages should have the goal of "no net gain" of road density.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
		Any new road considered within a TCA or identified linkage will not be paved and will be designed and sited to minimize the effect to the function of identified linkages or local desert tortoise populations and shall have a maximum speed limit of 25 miles per hour.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
		Roads requiring the installation of long-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing for construction or operation will incorporate wildlife underpasses (e.g., culverts) to reduce population fragmentation.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-3	All culverts for access roads or other barriers will be designed to allow unrestricted access by desert tortoises and will be large enough that desert tortoises are unlikely to use them as shelter sites (e.g., 36 inches in diameter or larger). Desert tortoise exclusion fencing may be utilized to direct tortoise use of culverts and other passages.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-4	In areas where protocol and clearance surveys are required (see Appendix D), prior to construction or commencement of any long-term activity that is likely to adversely affect desert tortoises, desert tortoise exclusion fencing shall be installed around the perimeter of the activity footprint (see Glossary of Terms) in accordance with the Desert Tortoise Field Manual (USFWS 2009) or most up-to-date USFWS protocol. Additionally, short-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing will be installed around short-term construction and/or activity areas (e.g., staging areas, storage yards, excavations, and linear facilities), as appropriate, per the Desert Tortoise Field Manual (USFWS 2009) or most up-to-date USFWS protocol.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Protocol surveys have been conducted where required. Refer to Appendix E, Biological Resources Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exemption from desert tortoise protocol survey requirements can be obtained from BLM, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as applicable, on a case-by-case basis if a designated biologist determines the activity site does not contain the elements of desert tortoise habitat, is unviable for occupancy, or if baseline studies inferred absence during the current or previous active season</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of desert tortoise exclusion fences will occur during the time of year when tortoise are less active in order to minimize impacts and to accommodate subsequent desert tortoise surveys. Any exemption or modification of desert tortoise exclusion fencing requirements will be based on the specifics of the activity and the site-specific population and habitat parameters. Sites with low population density and disturbed, fragmented, or poor habitat are likely to be candidates for fencing requirement exemptions or modifications. Substitute measures, such as on-site biological monitors in the place of the fencing requirement, may be required, as appropriate.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After an area is fenced, and until desert tortoises are removed, the designated biologist is responsible for ensuring that desert tortoises are not being exposed to extreme temperatures or predators as a result of their pacing the fence. Remedies may include the use of shelter sites placed along the fence, immediate translocation, removal to a secure holding area, or other means determined by the BLM, USFWS, and CDFW, as applicable.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modification or elimination of the above requirement may also be approved if the activity design will allow retention of desert tortoise habitat within the footprint. If such a modification is approved, modified protective measures may be required to minimize impacts to desert tortoises that may reside within the activity area.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately prior to desert tortoise exclusion fence construction, a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will conduct a clearance survey of the fence alignment to clear desert tortoises from the proposed fence line's path.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All desert tortoise exclusion fencing will incorporate desert tortoise proof gates or other approved barriers to prevent access of desert tortoises to work sites through access road entry points.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following installation, long-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing will be inspected for damage quarterly and within 48 hours of a surface flow of water due to a rain event that may damage the fencing.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All damage to long-term or short-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing will be immediately blocked to prevent desert tortoise access and repaired within 72 hours.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-5	<p>Following the clearance surveys (see Glossary of Terms) within sites that are fenced with long-term desert tortoise exclusion fencing a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will monitor initial clearing and grading activities to ensure that desert tortoises missed during the initial clearance survey are moved from harm's way.</p> <p>A designated biologist will inspect construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures: (a) with a diameter greater than 3 inches, (b) stored for one or more nights, (c) less than 8 inches aboveground and (d) within desert tortoise habitat (such as, outside the long-term fenced area), before the materials are moved, buried, or capped.</p> <p>As an alternative, such materials shall be capped before storing outside the fenced area or placing on pipe racks. Pipes stored within the long-term fenced area after completing desert tortoise clearance surveys will not require inspection.</p>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-6	When working in areas where protocol or clearance surveys are required (see Appendix D), biological monitoring will occur with any geotechnical boring or geotechnical boring vehicle movement to ensure no desert tortoises are killed or burrows are crushed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-7	A designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will accompany any geotechnical testing equipment to ensure no tortoises are killed and no burrows are crushed.	Yes	Should geotechnical testing at the Project Site be required, biological monitoring would occur to ensure no tortoises are killed or burrows are crushed. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor in Section 3.4 Biological Resources
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-8	Inspect the ground under the vehicle for the presence of desert tortoise any time a vehicle or construction equipment is parked in desert tortoise habitat outside of areas fenced with desert tortoise exclusion fencing. If a desert tortoise is seen, it may move on its own. If it does not move within 15 minutes, a designated biologist may remove and relocate the animal to a safe location.	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-9	Vehicular traffic will not exceed 15 miles per hour within the areas not cleared by protocol level surveys where desert tortoise may be impacted.	No	Resource not found on the project site Protocol level surveys for desert tortoise have been conducted (refer to Section 3.4.3 Methodology in Section 3.4, Biological Resources). Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts would also be implemented and further protect desert tortoise.
Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard	LUPA-BIO-IFS-10	Comply with the conservation goals and objectives, criteria, and management planning actions identified in the most recent revision of the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy (RMS). Activities will include appropriate design features using the most current information from the RMS and RMS Interagency Coordinating Committee to minimize adverse impacts during siting, design, pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning; ensure that current or potential linkages and habitat quality are maintained; reduce mortality; minimize other adverse impacts during operation; and ensure that activities have a neutral or positive effect on the species.	No	Resource not found on the project site
Bendire's Thrasher	LUPA-BIO-IFS-11	If Bendire's thrasher is present, conduct appropriate activity-specific biological monitoring (see Glossary of Terms) to ensure that Bendire's thrasher individuals are not directly affected by operations (i.e., mortality or injury, direct impacts on nest, eggs, or fledglings).	No	Resource not found on the project site

Burrowing Owl	LUPA-BIO-IFS-12	If burrowing owls are present, a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) will conduct appropriate activity-specific biological monitoring (see Glossary of Terms) to ensure avoidance of occupied burrows and establishment of the 656 feet (200 meter) setback to sufficiently minimize disturbance during the nesting period on all activity sites, when practical.	Yes		No burrowing owls were detected during surveys of the Project area. However, per Mitigation Measure BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys in Section 3.4 Biological Resources, occupancy surveys would take place again prior to Proposed Project construction. If any burrowing owls are detected during future surveys, avoidance will be implemented per the CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Additionally, Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor, Mitigation Measure BIO-B Worker Education Training, and Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment would be implemented.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-13	If burrows cannot be avoided on-site, passive burrow exclusion by a designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) through the use of one-way doors will occur according to the specifications in Appendix D or the most up-to-date agency BLM or CDFW specifications. Before exclusion, there must be verification that burrows are empty as specified in Appendix D or the most up-to-date BLM or CDFW protocols. Confirmation that the burrow is not currently supporting nesting or fledgling activities is required prior to any burrow exclusions or excavations.	Yes		No burrowing owls were detected during surveys of the Project area. However, per Mitigation Measure BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, occupancy surveys would take place again prior to Proposed Project construction. If any burrowing owls are detected during future surveys, avoidance will be implemented per the CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Additionally, Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor, Mitigation Measure BIO-B Worker Education Training, and Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment would be implemented.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-14	Activity-specific active translocation of burrowing owls may be considered, in coordination with CDFW.	Yes		No burrowing owls were detected during surveys of the Project area. However, per Mitigation Measure BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, occupancy surveys would take place again prior to Proposed Project construction. If any burrowing owls are detected during future surveys, avoidance will be implemented per the CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Additionally, Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor, Mitigation Measure BIO-B Worker Education Training, and Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment would be implemented.
California Condor	LUPA-BIO-IFS-15	All activities will be designed and sited in a manner to avoid or minimize the likelihood of contact, injury, and mortality of California condors. If a condor is identified at a site, the BLM biological staff and USFWS will be immediately notified for guidance.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-16	Flight activity (e.g., surveys, construction, as well as operation and maintenance activities) related to any activities will not be allowed in the airspace extending to 3,000 feet above condor nest sites.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-17	In the range of the California condor, structures supported by guy wires will be marked with recommended bird deterrent devices at the appropriate spacing intervals.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-18	In the range of the California condor, all equipment and work-related materials that are potentially hazardous to condors, including but not limited to items that can be ingested, picked up, or carried away (e.g., loose-wires, open containers with fluids, some construction materials, etc.) will be kept in closed containers either in the work area or placed inside vehicles when they are not being used and at the end of every work day.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-19	In the range of the California condor, when feasible, ethylene glycol-based anti-freeze or other ethylene glycol-based liquid substances will be avoided, and propylene glycol-based antifreeze will be used. Vehicles and equipment using ethylene glycol based substances will be inspected before and after field use as well as during storage on sites for leaks and puddles. Standing fluid will be remediated without unnecessary delay.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-20	Activities that are determined to have a potential risk of taking condors will implement the best detect, deter, and curtailment strategy available at the time of the activity to minimize adverse effects, and avoid or minimize the likelihood of condor injury and mortality. (An example of a 2015 curtailment strategy is shutting down wind generation operations when condor(s) are present, or wind generation facilities switching to night operations only). The strategy must be approved by the BLM and USFWS, in coordination with CDFW as appropriate.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-21	If condors begin to regularly visit a site, BLM may require, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, the implementation of additional measures to minimize potential impacts to condors. These measures will be based on best available data, activity and areas specifics, and may include, but are not limited to:	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barriers, including welded wire fabric or hardware cloth, will be installed to prevent access around any facility element that poses a danger to condors.</li> <li>Stainless steel lines, rather than poly chemical lines will be used to preclude condors from obtaining and ingesting pieces of poly chemical lines.</li> <li>Landing deterrents attached to the walking perching substrates, such as porcupine wire or Daddi Long Legs ®.</li> </ul>	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-22	Operations and/or activities that reach an activity-specified trigger for condor injury and/or mortality as determined by BLM and USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, will curtail operations and/or activities using best available techniques, as determined by BLM and USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate. (An example of a 2015 curtailment strategy is shutting down wind generation operations when condor(s) are present, or wind generation facilities switching to night operations only.) If curtailment techniques are not viable or available, then operations and/or activities will be suspended until the injury and/or condor mortality issue is resolved to the satisfaction of BLM and USFWS, and CDFW, as appropriate.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	

	LUPA-BIO-IFS-23	In the range of the California condor, if an activity may have an impact on California condors, a Condor Operations Strategy (COS) will be developed and implemented on a activity-specific basis in order to avoid and/or reduce the likelihood of injury and mortality from activities. The COS shall be approved by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate for third party activities, and may include, but is not limited, to detailing specifics on: the activity-specific detect, deter and curtailment strategy; monitoring approach to detect condor use of the site; adaptive management approach if condors are found to visit the site; and, activity-specific measures that assist in the recovery of	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
Golden Eagle	LUPA-BIO-IFS-24	Provide protection from loss and harassment of active golden eagle nests through the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities that may impact nesting golden eagles, will not be sited or constructed within 1-mile of any active or alternative golden eagle nest within an active golden eagle territory, as determined by BLM in coordination with USFWS as appropriate.</li> </ul>	No No	Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-25	Cumulative loss of golden eagle foraging habitat within a 1 to 4 mile radius around active or alternative golden eagle nests (as identified or defined in the most recent USFWS guidance and/or policy) will be limited to less than 20%. See <b>CONS-BIO-IFS-5 for the requirement in Conservation Lands.</b>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-26	For activities that impact golden eagles, applicants will conduct a risk assessment per the applicable USFWS guidance (e.g. the Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance) using best available information as well as the data collected in the pre-project golden eagle surveys.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-27	If a permit for golden eagle take is determined to be necessary, an application will be submitted to the USFWS in order to pursue a take permit.	No	Resource not found on the project site	Although impacts to golden eagle are not anticipated at this time, should a permit for golden eagle take be required, an application will be submitted to the USFWS in order to pursue a take permit.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-28	In order to evaluate the potential risk to golden eagles, the following activities are required to conduct 2 years of pre-project golden eagle surveys in accordance with USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wind projects and solar projects involving a power tower</li> <li>Other activities for which the BLM, in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, determines take of golden eagle is reasonably foreseeable or there is a potential for take of golden eagle</li> </ul>	No No No	Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-29	For active nests with recreational conflicts that risk the occurrence of take, provide public notification (e.g., signs) of the sensitive area and implement seasonal closures as appropriate.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	No recreational conflicts associated with the Project and golden eagle nest occurs 7.5 miles south of the Project Site.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-30	For activities where ongoing take of golden eagles is anticipated, develop advanced conservation practices per USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance.	No	Resource not found on the project site	Take of golden eagles is not anticipated; however, the CMA would be implemented via Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-B Worker Education Training, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment, BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic, and BIO-N Night Lighting Control in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-31	As determined necessary by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate, for activities/projects that are likely to impact golden eagles implement site-specific golden eagle mortality monitoring in support of the pre-construction, pre-activity risk assessment surveys.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
Swainson's Hawk	LUPA-BIO-IFS-32	Avoid use of rodenticides and insecticides within five miles of active Swainson's hawk nest.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4.3 Best Management Practices BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Rodenticides will not be used except for protection of the integrity of the dam from rodent damage.
Desert Bighorn Sheep	LUPA-BIO-IFS-33	Access to, and use of, designated water sources for desert bighorn sheep will not be impeded by activities in designated and new utility corridors.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-34	Transmission projects and new utility corridors will minimize effects on access to, and use of, designated water sources for desert bighorn sheep.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	LUPA-BIO-IFS-35	Protocol surveys (see Glossary of Terms) are required for activities in Mohave ground squirrel key population centers and linkages as indicated in Appendix D. Results of protocol surveys will be provided to BLM and CDFW to consult on, as appropriate, for third party activities.	Yes		Protocol level surveys for Mohave ground squirrel have been conducted (refer to Section 3.4.3 Methodology in Section 3.4 Biological Resources). Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts would also be implemented and further protect Mohave ground squirrel.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-36	Activities in Mohave ground squirrel key population centers, as identified in Appendix D, requiring an Environmental Impact Statement are required to assess the effect of the activity on the long term function of the affected key population center.	Yes		Protocol level surveys for Mohave ground squirrel have been conducted (refer to Section 3.4.3 Methodology in Section 3.4 Biological Resources). Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts would also be implemented and further protect Mohave ground squirrel.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities within a key population center, as identified in Appendix D, must be designed to avoid adversely impacting the long-term function of the affected key population center.</li> </ul>	Yes		Refer to the discussion/assessment of potential impacts to this species in Section 3.4.4 of Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor, Mitigation Measure BIO-B Worker Education Training, Mitigation Measure BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment, and Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic would be implemented to reduce potential impacts to Mohave ground squirrel. Additionally an Incidental Take Permit may be issued by CDFW should the species subsequently be detected on-site.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-37	Activities in key population centers will be sited in previously disturbed areas, areas of low habitat quality and in areas with low habitat intactness, to the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms).	Yes		This Project involves the construction of a new dam (NHD2), which has particular siting requirements, and as a result may not be designed to limit construction to previously disturbed or low-quality habitats. Chapter 2.0 Project Description and Alternatives provides a discussion on the siting and design of the Proposed Project, including other alternatives considered and withdrawn from consideration.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-38	Disturbance of suitable habitat from activities, requiring an EA or EIS, within the Mohave ground squirrel key population centers and linkages (as identified in Appendix D) will not occur during the typical dormant season (August 1 through February 28) unless absence is inferred and supported by protocol surveys or other available data during the previous active season.	Yes		Protocol level surveys for Mohave ground squirrel have been conducted in support of the Project and no individuals of this species were detected( refer to the impact assessment for Mohave ground squirrel in BIO-1, Section 3.4.4 of Section 3.4 Biological Resources). Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts would be implemented to further protect Mohave ground squirrel.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-39	During the typical active Mohave ground squirrel season (February 1 through August 31), conduct clearance surveys throughout the site, immediately prior to initial ground disturbance in the areas depicted in Appendix D. In the cleared areas, perform monitoring to determine if squirrels have entered cleared areas. Contain ground disturbance to within areas cleared of squirrels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detected occurrences of Mohave ground squirrel will be flagged and avoided, with a minimum avoidance area of 50 feet, until the squirrels have moved out of harm's way. A designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) may also actively move squirrels out of harm's way.</li> </ul>	Yes  Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Chapter 3.4, Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-40	Activities sited in a Mohave ground squirrel linkage (see Appendix D) that may impact the linkage are required to analyze the potential effects on connectivity through the linkage. The activity must be designed to maintain the function of the linkage after construction/implementation and during project/activity operations. Linkage function will be assessed by considering pre- and post-activity ability of the area to support resident Mohave ground squirrels and provide for dispersal of their offspring to key population centers outside the linkage, and dispersal through the linkage between key population centers. Activities that occur in Mohave ground squirrel linkages shown in Appendix D must be configured and located in a manner that does not diminish Mohave ground squirrel populations in the linkage.	No  No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.  Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-41	For any ground-disturbing (e.g., vegetation removal, earthwork, trenching) activities, occurrences of Mohave ground squirrel will be flagged and avoided, with a minimum avoidance area of 50 feet, until the squirrels have moved out of harm's way. A designated biologist (see Glossary of Terms) may also actively move squirrels out of harm's way.	Yes		Refer to Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, and BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	LUPA-BIO-IFS-42	Rodenticides will not be used to manage rodents on activity within the range of the Mohave ground squirrel. Use of rodenticide inside of buildings is allowed.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4.3 Best Management Practices BMP #9 in Section 3.4 Biological Resources. Rodenticides will not be used except for protection of the integrity of the dam from rodent damage.
Compensation	LUPA-BIO-COMP-1	Impacts to biological resources, identified and analyzed in the activity specific environmental document, from activities in the LUPA Decision Area will be compensated using the standard biological resources compensation ratio, except for the biological resources and specific geographic locations listed as compensation ratio exceptions, specifics in CMAs LUPA-BIO-COMP-2 through -4, and previously listed CMAs. Compensation acreage requirements may be fulfilled through non-acquisition (i.e., restoration and enhancement), land acquisition (i.e., preserve), or a combination of these options, depending on the activity specifics and BLM approval/authorization.	Yes		Compensation will be achieved through restoration of temporarily impacted areas per BIO-H Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
		Compensation for the impacts to designated desert tortoise critical habitat will be in the same critical habitat unit as the impact (see Table 18). Compensation for impacts to desert tortoise will be in the same recovery unit as the impact.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		Refer to CMA LUPA-COMP-1 and 2 for the timing requirements for initiation or completion of compensation.	Yes		

	<b>LUPA-BIO-COMP-2</b>	Birds and Bats – The compensation for the mortality impacts to bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species from activities will be determined based on monitoring of bird and bat mortality and a fee re-assessed every 5 years to fund compensatory mitigation. The initial compensation fee for bird and bat mortality impacts will be based on pre-project monitoring of bird use and estimated bird and bat species mortality from the activity. The approach to calculating the operational bird and bat compensation is based on the total replacement cost for a given resource, a Resource Equivalency Analysis. This involves measuring the relative loss to a population (debt) resulting from an activity and the productivity gain (credit) to a population from the implementation of compensatory mitigation actions. The measurement of these debts and gains (using the same "bird years" metric as described in Appendix D) is used to estimate the necessary compensation fee.  Each activity, as determined appropriate by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as applicable, will include a monitoring strategy to provide activity-specific information on mortality effects on birds and bats in order to determine the amount and type of compensation required to offset the effects of the activity, as described above and in detail in Appendix D. Compensation will be satisfied by restoring, protecting, or otherwise improving habitat such that the carrying capacity or productivity is increased to offset the impacts resulting from the activity. Compensation may also be satisfied by non-restoration actions that reduce mortality risks to birds and bats (e.g., increased predator control and protection of roosting sites from human disturbance). Compensation will be consistent with the most up to date DOI mitigation policy.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	Mortality of bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species are not anticipated with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-B Worker Education Training, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment, BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts, and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	<b>LUPA-BIO-COMP-3</b>	Golden eagle – BLM and third-party initiated activities, will provide specific golden eagle compensation in accordance with the most up to date BLM or USFWS policies, including applicable USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance.	No	Resource not found on the project site	Mortality of bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species are not anticipated with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A Biological Monitor, BIO-B Worker Education Training, BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, BIO-D Preconstruction Nesting Surveys, BIO-E Roosting Bat Surveys, BIO-I Timing of Ground-clearing Activities, BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment, BIO-K Minimize Construction-Related Impacts, and BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic in Section 3.4 Biological Resources.
	<b>LUPA-BIO-COMP-4</b>	Golden eagle – Third-party applicant/activity proponents are required to contribute to a DRECP-wide golden eagle monitoring program, if the activity/project(s) has been determined, through the environmental analysis, to likely impact golden eagles.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<b>Air Resources</b>	<b>LUPA-AIR-1</b>	All activities must meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards (Section 109)</li><li>● State Implementation Plans (Section 110)</li><li>● Control of Pollution from Federal Facilities (Section 118) including non-point source</li><li>● Prevention of Significant Deterioration, including visibility impacts to mandatory Federal Class I Areas (Section 160 et seq.)</li><li>● Conformity Analyses and Determinations (Section 176(c))</li><li>● Apply best management practices on a case by case basis</li><li>● Applicable local Air Quality Management Jurisdictions (e.g., 403 SCAQMD)</li></ul>	Yes Yes Yes No No Yes Yes Yes	Resource not found on the project site Land use does not occur on project site.	Refer to Section 3.3 Air Quality, which evaluates the effects of the Proposed Project in relation to NAAQS. Refer to Section 3.3 Air Quality, which evaluates the effects of the Proposed Project in relation to the State Implementation Plan.  Refer to Section 3.3 Air Quality, which includes a conformity analysis for the Proposed Project. Refer to Chapter 2.0 Project Description and Alternatives for a list of Applicable Best Management Practices. Refer to discussion of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District in Section 3.3 Air Quality.
	<b>LUPA-AIR-2</b>	Because project authorizations are a federal undertaking, air quality standards for fugitive dust may not exceed local standards and requirements.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.3 Air Quality for an analysis of fugitive dust compared to local standards and requirements. While the Proposed Project would generate criteria pollutant emissions related to fugitive dust emissions and exceed local thresholds, it would include fugitive dust control measures consistent with Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District Rule 401 and the State Implementation Plan, as described in AQ-1 under Section 3.3.4 Environmental Consequences. The approach to exhaust and fugitive dust emission control measures would be consistent with the local air quality plan.
	<b>LUPA-AIR-3</b>	Where impacts to air quality may be significant under NEPA, requiring analysis through an Environmental Impact Statement, require documentation for activities to include a detailed discussion and analysis of Ambient Air Quality conditions (baseline or existing), National Ambient Air Quality Standards, criteria pollutant nonattainment areas, and potential air quality impacts of the proposed project (including cumulative and indirect impacts and greenhouse gas emissions). This content is necessary to disclose the potential impacts from temporary or cumulative degradation of air quality. The discussion will include a description and estimate of air emissions from potential construction and maintenance activities, and proposed mitigation measures to minimize net PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions. The documentation will specify the emission sources by pollutant from mobile sources, stationary sources, and ground disturbance. A Construction Emissions Mitigation Plan will be developed.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	The Proposed Project's annual emissions would not exceed any General Conformity de minimis levels, as shown in Tables 3.2-23 and 3.3-24 in Section 3.3 Air Quality. In addition, Section 3.3 Air Quality provides an in-depth analysis of the Proposed Project's temporary effects on air quality.
	<b>LUPA-AIR-4</b>	Because fugitive dust is the number one source of PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions in the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts, fugitive dust impacts to air quality must be analyzed for all activities/projects requiring an Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The NEPA air quality analysis may include modelling of the sources of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> that occur prior to construction and/or ground disturbance from the activity/project, and show the timing, duration and transport of emissions off site. When utilized, the modeling will also identify how the generation and movement of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> will change during and after construction and/or ground disturbance of the activity/project under all activity/project specific NEPA alternatives. The BLM air resource specialist and Authorizing Officer will determine if modelling is required as part of the NEPA analysis based on estimated types and amounts of emissions.</li></ul>	Yes Yes		Refer to Section 3.3 Air Quality for the analysis of the Proposed Projects potential fugitive dust impacts.  Refer to Section 3.3.3 Methodology for Analysis in Section 3.3 Air Quality for a description of the modelling performed for the Proposed Project.

LUPA-AIR-5	A fugitive Dust Control Plan will be developed for all projects where the NEPA analysis shows an impact on air quality from fugitive dust.	Yes	Refer to Mitigation Measure AQ-E in Section 3.3, Air Quality.
	<p><b>II.4.2.1.3 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management</b></p> <p><b>Components of a Designated Travel Network</b></p> <p>In 2006, the BLM issued Instruction Memorandum No. 2006-173, which established policy for the use of terms and definitions associated with the management of transportation-related linear features. It also set a data standard and a method for storing electronic transportation asset data. According to the memorandum, all transportation assets are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Road: A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use. These may include ROW roads granted by the BLM to other entities. No</li> <li>● Primitive Road: A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. These routes do not normally meet any BLM road design standards. No</li> <li>● Trail: A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or OHV forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. No</li> </ul> <p>Designated Roads, Primitive Roads, and Trails are categorized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tier 1: Roads and Primitive Roads with high values for commercial, recreational, casual uses, and/or to provide access to other recreation activities. No</li> <li>● Tier 2: Roads and Primitive Roads with high values for recreation and other motorized access (i.e., important through routes). No</li> <li>● Tier 3: Primitive Roads and Trails with high value for motorized and non-motorized recreational pursuits (i.e., spur routes). No</li> </ul> <p><b>Off-Highway Vehicle Management</b></p> <p>OHVs are synonymous with off-road vehicles. As defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a): Off-road vehicle means any motorized/battery-powered vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain. No</p> <p>In accordance with 43 CFR 8342.1, the BLM's regulations for OHV management, "the authorized officer shall designate all public lands as open, limited, or closed to [OHVs]." As such, all public lands within the Planning Area have been designated in one of three OHV designation categories, as follows: No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Open Area Designations are used for intensive OHV or other transportation use areas where there are no special restrictions or where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel. No</li> <li>● Limited Area Designations are used where travel must be restricted to meet specific resource/resource use objectives. For areas classified as limited, the BLM must consider a range of possibilities, including travel that will be limited to the following: No <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Types or modes of travel, such as foot, equestrian, bicycle, and motorized No</li> <li>○ Existing roads and trails No</li> <li>○ Time or season of use; limited to certain types of vehicles (OHVs, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, high clearance, etc.); limited to licensed or permitted vehicles or use No</li> <li>○ BLM administrative use only No</li> <li>○ Other types of limitations No</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Closed Area Designations prohibit vehicular travel, both motorized and mechanized, transportation cross-country and on routes, except for where valid rights continue to allow access, such as within a designated Wilderness Area. Areas are designated closed if closure to all vehicular use is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts No</li> </ul> <p><b>Back Country Byways Program</b></p> <p>The BLM developed the Back Country Byway Program to complement the National Scenic Byway Program established by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation. Back Country Byways highlight the spectacular nature of the western landscapes. These routes vary from narrow graded roads that are passable only during a few months of the year to two-lane paved highways with year-round access. No</p> <p>BLM will comply with the policy and guidelines of the BLM Back Country Byway Program and intent to showcase routes with high scenic and outstanding natural, cultural, historic or other values consistent with the designation. Where appropriate and feasible, BLM will highlight the spectacular nature of the western landscapes through education and interpretation along linear travel routes which provide recreational driving opportunities that allow for the experiences of solitude and isolation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maintaining or improving access to BLM recreational destinations and activities No</li> <li>● Helping meet the increasing demand for pleasure driving in back country environments. No</li> <li>● Facilitating effective partnerships at the local, state, and national levels No</li> <li>● Contributing to local and regional economies through increased tourism No</li> <li>● Increasing public awareness of the availability of outstanding recreation attractions on public lands No</li> <li>● Enhancing the visitors' recreation experience and communicate the multiple-use management message through an effective wayside interpretive program No</li> <li>● Increasing the visibility of BLM as a major supplier of outdoor recreation opportunities No</li> <li>● Managing the increased use created through the program to minimize impacts to the environment No</li> <li>● Contributing to the National Scenic Byways Program in a way that is uniquely suited to national public lands managed by BLM No</li> </ul>		

		Back country byways are designated by the type of road and the vehicle needed to safely travel the byway. Some back country byways vary from a single track bike trail to a low speed paved road that traverses back country areas. Segments of Back Country Byways are subdivided into four types based on the characteristic of the road.	No		
		Due to their remoteness, byway travelers should always inquire locally as to byway access and road conditions.	No		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type I – Roads are paved or have an all-weather surface and have grades that are negotiable by 2-wheel drive vehicles and passenger cars. Most of these roads are narrow, slow speed, secondary routes though public lands.</li> </ul>	No		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type II – Roads that require high-clearance type vehicles such as trucks or 4-wheel drive vehicles. These roads are usually not paved, but may have some type of surfacing. Grades, curves, and road surface are such that they can be negotiated with a 2-wheel drive high clearance vehicle without undue difficulty.</li> </ul>	No		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type III – Roads require 4-wheel drive vehicles or other specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), etc. These roads are usually not surfaced, but are managed to provide for safety and resource protection needs. These roads can often have steep grades, uneven tread surfaces, and other characteristics that will require specialized vehicles to negotiate usually at slow speeds.</li> </ul>	No		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type IV – Trails are managed specifically to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle use. Most of these routes are single track trails.</li> </ul>	No		
LUPA-Wide Conservation and Management Actions for Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management	LUPA-CTTM-1	Maintain and manage adequate Road, Primitive Road, and Trail Access to and within SRMAs, ERMAs, OHV Open Areas, and Level 1, 2, and 3 Recreation Facilities.	Yes		A small portion of the Project Site (roughly the northern third of the LAA Excavation Area) is within an SRMA, and North Haiwee Road, traveling east-west on the Project Site, is a Full Size OHV route. The Project Site is not within an ERMA, OHV Open Area, or Level 1, 2, or 3 Recreation Facilities. The portion of the LAA Excavation Area within the SRMA is within the southern portion of the Olancha Dunes SRMA. While the Proposed Project would change the LAA Excavation Area through grading and excavation activities, as well as construction of the LAA Realignment, the Project Site is not part of the Open Area for the SRMA, where cross-country travel is permitted. The Proposed Project would maintain and improve existing dirt roads, which are and would remain closed to public use.
	LUPA-CTTM-2	Avoid activities that would have a significant adverse impact on use and enjoyment within 0.5 mile from centerline of tier 2 Roads/Primitive Roads, and 300 feet from centerline of tier 3 primitive roads/trails. If avoidance of Tier 2 and 3 roads, primitive roads and trails is not practicable, relocate access to the same or higher standard and maintain the setting characteristics and access to recreation activities, facilities, and destinations.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-CTTM-3	Manage other significant linear features such as Mojave Road, Bradshaw Trail, or other recognized linear features to protect their important recreation activities, experiences and benefits. Prohibit activities that have a significant adverse impact on use and enjoyment within 0.5 mile (from centerline) of such linear features.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-CTTM-4	If residual impacts to Tier 1 and Tier 2 roads/primitive roads, Back Country Byways, or significant linear features occur from adjacent DFAs or other activities, commensurate compensation in the form of enhanced recreation operations, access, recreation facilities or opportunities will be required.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-CTTM-5	Manage OHV use per the appropriate Transportation and Travel Management Plan/RMP and/or the SRMA Objectives as outlined in Appendix C as Open, Limited or Closed.	Yes		OHV use is permitted because a small portion of Project Site is within the Olancha Dunes SRMA, within the limited use area. The Proposed Project would not change the ability to use roads from existing conditions.
	LUPA-CTTM-6	Manage Back Country Byways as a component of BLM Recreation and Travel and Transportation Management program .	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-CTTM-7	Manage Recreation Facilities consistent with the objectives for the recreation management areas and facilities (see also Section II.4.2.10).	No	Resource not found on the project site	
Cultural Resources and Tribal Interests	LUPA-CUL-1	Continue working with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to develop and implement a program for record keeping and tracking agency actions that meets the needs of BLM and OHP organizations pursuant to existing State and National agreements and regulation (BLM State Protocol Agreement; BLM National Programmatic Agreement).	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	CMA addresses inter-agency coordination and is outside the scope of the Proposed Project.
	LUPA-CUL-2	Using relevant archaeological and environmental data, identify priority geographic areas for new field inventory, based upon a probability for unrecorded significant resources and other considerations.	Yes		The Proposed Project reviewed pertinent archaeological and environmental data, and surveyed the Project APE described in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources and Appendix F1, Cultural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Report for the North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project.
	LUPA-CUL-3	Identify places of traditional cultural and religious importance to federally recognized Tribes and maintain access to these locations for traditional use.	Yes		The Project Site was surveyed for these resources, as described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources and Appendix F1, Cultural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Report for the North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project.
	LUPA-CUL-4	Design activities to minimize impacts on cultural resources including places of traditional cultural and religious importance to federally recognized Tribes.	Yes		The Proposed Project was designed to minimize effects to these resources where possible, and to mitigate impacts where necessary, as described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources and Appendix F1, Cultural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Report for the North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project.

	LUPA-CUL-5	Develop interpretive material to correspond with recreational uses to educate the public about protecting cultural resources and avoiding disturbance of archaeological sites.	Yes		Mitigation Measures AR-F and HR-A in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources include recordation of affected cultural resources. Mitigation Measure AR-F specifies that mitigation may include some form of public awareness or interpretation.
	LUPA-CUL-6	Develop partnerships to assist in the training of groups and individuals to participate in site stewardship programs.	Yes		The Project Site would not be publicly accessible. Construction workers for the Proposed Project would be trained by a qualified professional archaeologist, per Mitigation Measure AR-A in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources
	LUPA-CUL-7	Coordinate with visual resources staff to ensure VRM Classes consider cultural resources and tribal consultation to include landmarks of cultural significance to Native Americans (TCPs, trails, etc.)	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-CUL-8	Conduct regular contact and consultation with federally recognized Tribes and individuals, consistent with statute, regulation and policy.	Yes		The BLM has conducted consultation with federally recognized Tribes and individuals, consistent with statute, regulation, and policy, as part of the NEPA process, as described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources.
	LUPA-CUL-9	Promote DRECP desert vegetation types/communities by avoiding them where possible, then use required compensatory mitigation, off-site mitigation, and other means to ensure Native American vegetation collection areas and practices are maintained.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources for an analysis of presence of, avoidance of, mitigation for, and maintenance of DRECP desert vegetation types and communities.
	LUPA-CUL-10	Promote and protect desert fan palm oasis vegetation type/communities by avoiding where possible, then use required compensatory mitigation, off-site mitigation, and other means to ensure Native American cultural values are maintained.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-CUL-11	Promote and protect desert microphyll woodland vegetation type/communities to ensure Native American cultural values are maintained.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
Lands and Realty	LUPA-LANDS-1	Identify acquired lands as right-of-way exclusion areas when development is incompatible with the purpose of the acquisition.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
	LUPA-LANDS-2	Prioritize acquisition of land within and adjacent to conservation designation allocations. Acquired land in any land use allocation in this Plan will be managed according to the applicable allocation requirements and/or for the purposes of the acquisition. Management boundaries for the allocation may be adjusted to include the acquired land if the acquisition lies outside the allocation area through a future land use plan amendment process.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
	LUPA-LANDS-3	Within land use allocations where renewable energy and ancillary facilities are not allowed, an exception exists for geothermal development. Geothermal development will be an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the allocation and the lease includes a no surface occupancy stipulation with exception of three specific parcels in the Ocotillo Wells SRMA (refer to the Ocotillo Wells SRMA Special Unit Management Plan in Appendix C).	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-LANDS-4	Nonfederal lands within the boundaries of BLM LUPA land use allocations are not affected by the LUPA.	Yes		Non-federal lands have been excluded from the LUPA analysis.
	LUPA-LANDS-5	The MUCs used to determine land tenure in the CDCA Plan will be replaced by areas listed in the CMAs below.	Yes		MUCs have been replaced by CMAs for the Project Site.
	LUPA-LANDS-6	Any activities on Catellus Agreement lands will be consistent with deed restrictions	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-LANDS-7	Any activities on Catellus Agreement lands will be subject to the approval of the California State Director.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-LANDS-8	The CDCA Plan requirement that new transmission lines of 161kV or above, pipelines with diameters greater than 12 inches, coaxial cables for interstate communications, and major aqueducts or canals for interbasin transfers of water will be located in designated utility corridors, or considered through the plan amendment process outside of designated utility corridors, remains unchanged. The only exception is that transmission facilities may be located outside of designated corridors within DFAs without a plan amendment. This CMA does not apply the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs.	Yes		The Proposed Project would realign the Los Angeles Aqueduct, a major aqueduct providing interbasin transfers of water. However, the LAA is an existing aqueduct, not a new aqueduct, and would be realigned for only a small portion of its length. The new alignment of the LAA would be reviewed and approved by BLM through the Right-of-Way grant process.
Exchanges with the State of California	LUPA-LANDS-8	Continue land exchanges with the State of California, as per the LUPA goals and objectives in Section II.4.1.4. Refer to Appendix F.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
	LUPA-LANDS-9	Enter into land exchanges with the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) which convey BLM lands suitable for, or developed as, large-scale renewable energy related projects in exchange for CSLC school lands located in and adjacent to designated conservation areas. These exchanges will follow the procedures outlined in Memorandum of Agreement Relating to Land Exchanges to Consolidate Land Parcels signed by the BLM and CSLC on May 21, 2012.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
	LUPA-LANDS-10	Prioritize land exchange proposals from the CSLC on available lands if there are competing land tenure proposals (e.g., land sale or exchange), CSLC proposals that enhance revenues for schools will generally be given priority.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-1	Adopt the Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management, as detailed below, for the CDCA. This CMA does not apply in the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs. <b>Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management</b> Regional Public Land Health Standards and Guidelines are required for all BLM administered lands in accordance with Part 43 of the CFR subsection 4180. These regulations require that State Directors, in consultation with Resource Advisory Councils, develop Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for grazing management.	No No No	Land use does not occur on project site. Land use does not occur on project site. Land use does not occur on project site.	
		The BLM in coordination and consultation with the California Desert District Advisory Committee (see Section 601 of the FLPMA as amended) developed standards and guidelines for the CDCA and used the following land use plan amendments to analyze the specific standard and guideline and to provide the public and opportunity to comment.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	

**DRECP: LUPA WIDE**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Management Plan—NECO—ROD signed Dec. 2002 (BLM 2002a)</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert Management Plan—NEMO—ROD signed Dec. 2002 (BLM 2002b)</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● West Mojave Plan—WEMO—ROD signed March 2006 (BLM 2006)</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
The regulations require approval by the Secretary of the Interior prior to full implementation of standards and guidelines. Until approval is received, the fallback standards and guidelines will be used.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
The regulations require approval by the Secretary of the Interior prior to full implementation of the California Desert District standards and guidelines. Until approval is received, the fallback standards and guidelines will be used in the 5 Desert District Offices.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
Bakersfield and Bishop Field Offices are covered under the Central California Standards and Guidelines and require no additional approval to continue to use that document.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Standards and Guidelines for the CDCA</b>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Standards</b> of land health are expressions of levels of physical and biological condition or degree of function required for healthy lands and sustainable uses, and define minimum resource conditions that must be achieved and sustained (BLM 2001).	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Guideline.</b> A practice, method or technique determined to be appropriate to ensure that standards can be met or that significant progress can be made toward meeting the standard. Guidelines are tools such as grazing systems, vegetative treatments, or improvement projects that help managers and permittees achieve standards. Guidelines may be adapted or modified when monitoring or other information indicates the guideline is not effective, or a better means of achieving the applicable standard becomes appropriate (H-4180-1 Rangeland Health Standards).	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
The following <b>Standards</b> for the CDCA are from the NECO, NEMO, WEMO, and Palm Springs South Coast Resource Management Plan (PSSCRMP) land use plan amendments.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Soils</b>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
Soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, land form, and past uses. Adequate infiltration and permeability of soils allow accumulation of soil moisture necessary for optimal plant growth and vigor, and provide a stable watershed, as indicated by:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Canopy and ground cover are appropriate for the site.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a diversity of plant species with a variety of root depths.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Litter and soil organic matter are present at suitable sites.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Microbiotic soil crusts are maintained and in place at appropriate locations.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evidence of wind or water erosion does not exceed natural rates for the site.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Soil permeability, nutrient cycling, and water infiltration are appropriate for the soil type.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Native Species</b>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
Healthy, productive, and diverse habitats for native species, including Special Status Species (federal threatened and endangered, federally proposed, federal candidates, BLM sensitive, or California State threatened and endangered, and Unique Plant Assemblages), are maintained in places of natural occurrence, as indicated by:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Photosynthetic and ecological processes are continuing at levels suitable for the site, season, and precipitation regimes.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plant vigor, nutrient cycle, and energy flow are maintaining desirable plants and ensuring reproduction and recruitment.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plant communities are producing litter within acceptable limits.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Age class distribution of plants and animals are sufficient to overcome mortality fluctuations.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Distribution and cover of plant species and their habitats allow for reproduction and recovery from localized catastrophic events.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Alien and noxious plants and wildlife do not dominate a site or do not require action to prevent the spread and introduction of noxious/invasive weeds.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appropriate natural disturbances are evident.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Populations and their habitats are sufficiently distributed and healthy to prevent the need for new listing as Special Status Species.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Riparian/Wetland and Stream Function</b>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
Wetland systems associated with subsurface, running, and standing water function properly and have the ability to recover from major disturbances. Hydrologic conditions are maintained, as indicated by:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vegetative cover adequately protects banks and dissipates energy during peak water flows.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dominant vegetation is an appropriate mixture of vigorous riparian species.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recruitment of preferred species is adequate to sustain the plant community.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stable soils store and release water slowly.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plant species present indicate soil moisture characteristics are being maintained.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is minimal cover of shallow-rooted invader species, and they are not displacing deep-rooted native species.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Shading of stream courses and water courses is sufficient to support riparian vertebrates and invertebrates.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stream is in balance with water and sediment being supplied by the watershed.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stream channel size (depth and width) and meander is appropriate for soils, geology, and landscape.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adequate organic matter (litter and standing dead plant material) is present to protect the site from excessive erosion and to replenish soil nutrients through decomposition.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Water Quality</b>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.

Surface and groundwater complies with objectives of the Clean Water Act and other applicable water quality requirements, including meeting the California State standards, as indicated by:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The following do not exceed the applicable requirements: chemical constituents, water temperature, nutrient loads, fecal coliform, turbidity, suspended sediment, and dissolved oxygen.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Standards are achieved for riparian, wetlands, and water bodies.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Aquatic organisms and plants (e.g., macro-invertebrates, fish, algae, and plants) indicate support for beneficial uses.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring results or other data show water quality is meeting the Standard.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
The following <b>Guidelines</b> for grazing in the CDCA are from the NECO, NEMO, WEMO, and PSSCRMP land use plan amendments.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facilities will be located away from riparian-wetland areas whenever they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland functions.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The development of springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources will be designed to protect the ecological functions and processes of those sites.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grazing activities at an existing range improvement that conflict with achieving proper functioning conditions (PFC) and resource objectives for wetland systems (lentic, lotic, springs, adits, and seeps) would be modified so PFC and resource objectives can be met, and incompatible projects would be modified to bring them into compliance. The BLM would consult, cooperate, and coordinate with affected interests and livestock producers prior to authorizing modification of existing projects and initiation of new projects. New range improvement facilities would be located away from wetland systems if they conflict with achieving or maintaining PFC and resource objectives.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supplements (e.g., salt licks) will be located one-quarter mile or more away from wetland systems so they do not conflict with maintaining riparian-wetland functions.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Management practices will maintain or promote perennial stream channel morphology (e.g., gradient, width/depth ratio, channel roughness, and sinuosity) and functions that are appropriate to climate and landform.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grazing management practices will meet state and federal water quality Standards. Impoundments (stock ponds) having a sustained discharge yield of less than 200 gallons per day to surface or groundwater, are excepted from meeting state drinking water standards per California State Water Resources Control Board Resolution Number 88-63.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Refer to the most-up-to-date BLM Fire Policy for information related to suppression and use of wildland fire within the planning area.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In years when weather results in extraordinary conditions, seed germination, seedling establishment, and native plant species growth should be allowed by modifying grazing use.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grazing on designated ephemeral rangeland could be allowed only if reliable estimates of production have been made, an identified level of annual growth or residue to remain on site at the end of the grazing season has been established, and adverse effects on perennial species are avoided.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● During prolonged drought, range stocking will be reduced to achieve resource objectives and/or prescribed perennial forage utilization. Livestock utilization of key perennial species on year-long allotments should be checked about March 1 when the Palmer Severity Drought Index/Standardized Precipitation Index indicates dry conditions are expected to continue</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Through the assessment process or monitoring efforts, the extent of invasive and/or exotic plants and animals should be recorded and evaluated for future control measures. Methods and prescriptions should be implemented, and an evaluation would be completed to ascertain future control measures for undesirable species.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restore, maintain or enhance habitats to assist in the recovery of federally listed threatened and endangered species. Restore, maintain or enhance habitats of Special Status Species including federally proposed, federal candidates, BLM sensitive, or California State threatened and endangered to promote their conservation.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grazing activities should support biological diversity across the landscape, and native species and microbial crusts are to be maintained.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Experimental research efforts should be encouraged to provide answers to grazing management and related resource concerns through cooperative and collaborative efforts with outside agencies, groups, and entities.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Livestock utilization limits of key perennial species will be as shown in (see <b>Table 19</b>) for the various range types.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Monitoring</b>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
Monitoring of grazing allotment resource conditions would be routinely assessed to determine if Public Land Health Standards are being met. In those areas not meeting one or more Standards, monitoring processes would be established where none exist to monitor indicators of health until the Standard or resource objective has been attained. Livestock trail networks, grazed plants, livestock facilities, and animal waste are expected impacts in all grazing allotments and these ongoing impacts would be considered during analysis of the assessment and monitoring process. Activity plans for other uses or resources that overlap an allotment could have prescribed resource objectives that may further constrain grazing activities (e.g., ACEC). In an area where a Standard has not been met, the results from monitoring changes to grazing management required to meet Standards would be reviewed annually. During the final phase of the assessment process, the Range Determination includes the schedule for the next assessment of resource conditions. To attain Standards and resource objectives, the best science would be used to determine appropriate grazing management actions. Cooperative funding and assistance from other agencies, individuals, and groups would be sought to collect prescribed monitoring data for indicators of each Standard.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.

LUPA-Wide Conservation and Management Actions for Livestock Grazing	LUPA-LIVE-2	In the CDCA only, accept grazing permit/lease donations in accordance with legislation in the Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriations Act (Public Law 112-74).	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.
	LUPA-LIVE-3	In the Bishop and Bakersfield RMPs, determine whether continued livestock grazing would be compatible with achieving land use plan management goals and objectives in the event that the permit/lease is relinquished.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	LUPA-LIVE-4	If the BLM determines that the grazing allotment is to be put to a different public purpose than grazing, follow the notification requirements outline in the Grazing Regulations at 43 CFR 4110.4-2(b) and BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2011-181 (BLM 2011), or future policy replacing IM 2011-181.	No	Resource not found on the project site
	LUPA-LIVE-5	For grazing allotments within the CDCA that BLM has received a voluntary request for relinquishment prior to fiscal year 2012, continue the planning process for making these allotments unavailable for grazing.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
	LUPA-LIVE-6	Complete the process for approving rangeland health standards and guidelines for the CDCA Plan (NEMO, WEMO, NECO and PSSCRMP).	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
	LUPA-LIVE-7	Make Pilot Knob, Valley View, Cady Mountain, Cronese Lake, and Harper Lake allotments, allocations unavailable for livestock grazing and change to management for wildlife conservation and ecosystem function. Reallocate the forage previously allocated to grazing use in these allotments to wildlife and ecosystem functions. Pilot Knob was closed in the WEMO plan amendment. The Cronese Lake, Harper Lake, and Cady Mountain allotments were closed as mitigation for the impacts to the Agassiz's desert tortoise resulting from the Fort Irwin expansion. All forage allocated to livestock grazing in these allotments will be reallocated to wildlife use and ecosystem function.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	LUPA-LIVE-8	The following vacant grazing allotments within the CDCA will have all vegetation previously allocated to grazing use reallocated to wildlife use and ecosystem functions and will be closed and unavailable to future livestock grazing: Buckhorn Canyon, Crescent Peak, Double Mountain, Jean Lake, Johnson Valley, Kessler Springs, Oak Creek, Chemehuevi Valley, and Piute Valley.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	LUPA-LIVE-9	Allocate the forage that was allocated to livestock use in the Lava Mountain and Walker Pass Desert allotments (which have already been relinquished under the 2012 Appropriations Act) to wildlife use and ecosystem function and permanently eliminate livestock grazing on the allotments.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
Minerals	LUPA-MIN-1	High Potential Mineral Areas (identified in CA GEM data)	No	Resource not found on the project site
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These areas have been identified as mineral lands having existing and/or historic mining activity and a reasonable probability of future mineral resource development. These identified areas will be designated as mineral land polygons on DRECP maps, recognized as probable future development areas for planning purposes and allowable use areas.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If an activity is proposed in a High Potential Mineral Area, analyze and consider the mineral resource value in the NEPA analysis.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site
LUPA-MIN-2	Existing Mineral/Energy Operations	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	Existing authorized mineral/energy operations, including existing authorizations, modifications, extensions and amendments and their required terms and conditions, are designated as an allowable use within all BLM lands in the LUPA Decision Area, and unpatented mining claims subject to valid existing rights. Amendments and expansions authorized after the signing of the DRECP LUPA ROD are subject to applicable CMAs, including ground disturbance caps within Ecological and Cultural Conservation Areas, subject to valid existing rights, subject to governing laws and regulations.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
LUPA-MIN-3	Existing High Priority Mineral/Energy Operations Exclusion Areas	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing high-priority operation footprints and their identified expansion areas are excluded from DFA and conservation CMAs, but must comply with LUPA-wide CMAs subject to the governing laws and regulations.</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High priority operation exclusions are referenced by name with their respective footprint (acreage) below.</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MolyCorp REE (General Legal Description: 35° 26'N; 115° 29'W)—10,490.9 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briggs Au, Etna (General Legal Description: 35° 56'N; 117° 11'W)—3,216.9 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cadiz Evaporites (General Legal Description: 34° 17'N; 115° 23'W)—2,591.5 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Searles Dry Lake (Evaporate) Operation (General Legal Description: 35° 43'N; 117° 19'W)—72,000 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bristol Dry Lake (Evaporate) Operation (General Legal Description: 34° 29'N; 115° 43'W)—3,500 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mesquite Gold Mine (General Legal Description: 33° 04'N; 114° 59'W)—4,500 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hector Mine (Hectorite Clay) (General Legal Description: 34° 45'N; 116° 25'W)—1,500 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castle Mountain/Viceroy Mine (Gold) (General Legal Description: 35° 17'N; 115° 3'W)—5,000 surface acres</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.		
LUPA-MIN-4	Access to Existing Operations	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established designated, approved, or authorized access routes to the aforementioned existing authorized operations and areas will be designated as allowable uses.</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access routes to Plans of Operations and Notices approved under 43 CFR 3809 will be granted subject to valid existing rights listed in 43 CFR 3809.100.</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	LUPA-MIN-5	Areas Located Outside Identified Mineral Areas	No	Resource not found on the project site	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas which could not be characterized due to insufficient data and mineral potential may fluctuate dependent on market economy, extraction technology, and other geologic information- requiring periodic updating. Authorizations are subject to the governing laws and regulations and LUPA requirements.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	The Proposed Project would excavate known earth materials from the LAA Excavation Area. The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. It is not anticipated that market conditions or mineral information would vary from approval of the DRECPA LUPA to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
	LUPA-MIN-6	New or expanded mineral operations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and authorizations are subject to LUPA requirements, and the governing laws and regulations.	Yes		The Proposed Project would use materials from the LAA Excavation Area. A full analysis of mineral resources is provided in Section 3.12 Mineral Resources, and Chapter 3.0 of the Draft EIR/EA analyzes the effects on all resource areas of the Proposed Project
National Recreation Trails	LUPA-NRT-1	The Nadeau Road NRT was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in June 2013. The California Desert District nominates the Sperry Wash Road, El Mirage Interpretive Trail East, and El Mirage Interpretive Trail West for NRT designation.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	LUPA-NRT-2	The Nadeau NRT Management Corridor will be protected and activities impacting use and enjoyment of the trail will be avoided within 0.5 mile from centerline of the route.	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	
Paleontology	LUPA-PALEO-1	If not previously available, prepare paleontological sensitivity maps consistent with the Potential Fossil Yield Classification for activities prior to NEPA analysis.	Yes		Refer to Appendix F2 Potential Fossil Yield Classification, which contains paleontological sensitivity maps.
	LUPA-PALEO-2	Incorporate all guidance provided by the Paleontological Resources Protection Act.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.5.2 Regulatory Setting of Section 3.5 Cultural Resources.
	LUPA-PALEO-3	Ensure proper data recovery of significant paleontological resources where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or otherwise mitigated.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.5 Cultural Resources, Mitigation Measure PR-E
	LUPA-PALEO-4	Paleontological surveys and construction monitors are required for ground disturbing activities that require an EIS.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.5 Cultural Resources, Mitigation Measures PR-A through PR-E.
Recreation and Visitor Services	LUPA-REC-1	Maintain, and where possible enhance, the recreation setting characteristics – physical components of remoteness, naturalness and facilities; social components of contact, group size and evidence of use; and operational components of access, visitor services and management controls.	Yes		A portion of the Project Site (roughly the northern third of the LAA Excavation Area) is located within the southern portion of the Olancho Dunes SRMA. North Haiwee Road, traveling east-west to the Project Site from US-395, is a Full Size OHV route. While the Proposed Project would change the LAA Excavation Area through grading and excavation activities, as well as construction of the LAA Realignment, the Project Site is not part of the Open Area for the Olancho Dunes SRMA, where cross-country travel is permitted. The Proposed Project would not change the characteristics of the recreational setting as the Project would revegetate the LAA Excavation after construction, the LAA Realignment would be similar to the existing LAA, and the roads which are constructed or improved would be closed to public use.
	LUPA-REC-2	Cooperate with the network of communities and recreation service providers active within the planning area to protect the principal recreation activities and opportunities, and the associated conditions for quality recreation, by enhancing appropriate visitor services, and by identifying and mitigating impacts from development, inconsistent land uses and unsustainable recreation practices such as minimizing impacts to known rockhounding gathering areas.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-REC-3	Manage lands not designated as SRMAs or ERMAs to meet recreation and visitor services and resource stewardship needs as described in Resource Management Plans (RMPs).	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	LUPA-REC-4	Prohibit activities that have a significant adverse impact and that do not enhance conservation or recreation values within one mile of Level 1 and Level 2 Recreation facility footprint.	Yes		A small portion of the Project Site (roughly the northern third of the LAA Excavation Area) is within an SRMA, and North Haiwee Road, traveling east-west to the Project Site from US-395, is a Full Size OHV route. The Project Site is not within an ERMA, OHV Open Area, or Level 1, 2, or 3 Recreation Facilities. The portion of the LAA Excavation Area within the SRMA is within the southern portion of the Olancho Dunes SRMA. While the Proposed Project would change the LAA Excavation Area through grading and excavation activities, as well as construction of the LAA Realignment, the Project Site is not part of the Open Area for the SRMA, where cross-country travel is permitted. The Proposed Project would maintain and improve existing dirt roads, which are and would remain closed to public use.

	LUPA-REC-5	Avoid activities that have a significant adverse impact and that do not enhance conservation or recreation values within one-half mile of Level 3 Recreation facility footprint including route access and staging areas. If avoidance is not practicable, the facility must be relocated to the same or higher recreation standard and maintain recreation objectives and setting characteristics.	Yes		A small portion of the Project Site (roughly the northern third of the LAA Excavation Area) is within an SRMA, and North Haiwee Road, traveling east-west to the Project Site from US-395, is a Full Size OHV route. The Project Site is not within an ERMA, OHV Open Area, or Level 1, 2, or 3 Recreation Facilities. The portion of the LAA Excavation Area within the SRMA is within the southern portion of the Olancha Dunes SRMA. While the Proposed Project would change the LAA Excavation Area through grading and excavation activities, as well as construction of the LAA Realignment, the Project Site is not part of the Open Area for the SRMA, where cross-country travel is permitted. The Proposed Project would maintain and improve existing dirt roads, which are and would remain closed to public use.
	LUPA-REC-6	Limit signage to that necessary for recreation facility/area identification, interpretation, education and safety/regulatory enforcement.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-REC-7	Refer to local RMPs, RMP amendments, and activity level planning for specially designated areas for Vehicular Stopping, Parking, and Camping limitations.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	LUPA-REC-8	Provide on-going maintenance of recreation and conservation facilities, interpretive and regulatory signs, roads, and trails.	No		
Soil and Water General	LUPA-SW-1	Stipulations or conditions of approval for any activity will be imposed that provide appropriate protective measures to protect the quantity and quality of all water resources (including ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial water bodies) and any associated riparian habitat (see biological CMAs for specific riparian habitat CMAs). The water resources to which this CMA applies will be identified through the activity-specific NEPA analysis.	Yes		As discussed in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality and Groundwater, a SWPPP and erosion control plan would be implemented for construction activities to protect the quality of all water resources. The Proposed Project would also comply with the RWQCB's NPDES permit requirements, and all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations regarding water resources. As discussed in HWQ-2 in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater, dewatering effects to the basin which the Proposed Project would temporarily impact the groundwater table in the vicinity of the pumping; however, once dewatering activities cease, groundwater levels are expected to recover in a short period of time.
	LUPA-SW-2	Buffer zones, setbacks, and activity limitations specifically for soil and water (ground and surface) resources will be determined on an activity/site-specific basis through the environmental review process, and will be consistent with the soil and water resource goals and objectives to protect these resources. Specific requirements, such as buffer zones and setbacks, may be based, in part, on the results of the Water Supply Assessment defined below. In general, placement of long-term facilities within buffers or protected zones for soil and water resources is discouraged, but may be permitted if soil and water resource management objectives can be maintained.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-SW-3	Where a seeming conflict between CMAs within or between resources arises, the CMA(s) resulting in the most resource protection apply.	Yes		Should a conflict between CMAs occur within or between resources, the Proposed Project would comply with LUPA-SW-2.
	LUPA-SW-4	Nothing in the "Exceptions" below applies to or takes precedence over any of the CMAs for biological resources.	Yes		CMAs for biological resources based on LUPA-SW-5 would take precedence, per LUPA-SW-4.
Groundwater Resources	LUPA-SW-5	Exceptions to any of the specific soil and water stipulations contained in this section, as well as those listed below under the subheadings "Soil Resources," "Surface Water," and "Groundwater Resources," may be granted by the authorized officer if the applicant submits a plan, or, for BLM-initiated actions, the BLM provides documentation, that demonstrates:  ● The impacts are minimal (e.g., no predicted aquifer drawdown beyond existing annual variability in basins where cumulative groundwater use is not above perennial yield and water tables are not currently trending downward) or can be adequately mitigated.	Yes  Yes		Refer to Section 3.7 Geology and Soils, and Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater, for a discussion of impacts, mitigation measures, and best management practices.  Refer to Section 3.7 Geology and Soils, and Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater, for a discussion of impacts, mitigation measures, and best management practices.
Soil Resources	LUPA-SW-6	In addition to the applicable required governmental safeguards, third party activities will implement up-to-date standard industry construction practices to prevent toxic substances from leaching into the soil.	Yes		The Proposed Project would implement an erosion control plan and SWPPP for construction activities, and comply with the RWQCB's NPDES permit requirements, as discussed in Section 3.7 Geology and Soils.
	LUPA-SW-7	Prepare an emergency response plan, approved by the BLM contaminant remediation specialist, that ensures rapid response in the event of spills of toxic substances over soils.	Yes		The Health and Safety Plan, detailed in Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, includes the preparation of an emergency response plan.

	LUPA-SW-8	As determined necessary on an activity specific basis, prepare a site plan specific to major soil types present (≥5% of footprint or laydown surfaces) in Wind Erodibility Groups 1 and 2 and in Hydrology Soil Class D as defined by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service to minimize water and air erosion from disturbed soils on activity sites.	Yes		Hydrology Soil Class D Soils do not occur at the Project Site. Wind Erodibility Groups 1 and 2 are common at the Project Site. However, it is not anticipated that Project excavations would substantially change the distribution of the wind erodibility groups that would be exposed at the surface. Furthermore, the LAA Realignment cannot be relocated based on soil types, and have been analyzed to meet the Project objectives, as discussed in Chapter 2.0, Project Description and Alternatives. Consequently, preparation of a site plan that maps the wind erodibility groups would not be useful for minimizing water and air erosion at the Project Site.
	LUPA-SW-9	The extent of desert pavement within the proposed boundary of an activity shall be mapped if it is anticipated that the activity may create erosional or ecologic impacts. Mapping will use the best available data and standards, as determined by BLM. Disturbance of desert pavement within the boundary of an activity shall be limited to the extent possible. If disturbance from an activity is likely to exceed 10% of the desert pavement mapped within the activity boundary, the BLM will determine whether the erosional and ecologic impacts of exceeding the 10% cap by the proposed amount would be insignificant and/or whether the activity should be redesigned to minimize desert pavement disturbance.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-SW-10	The extent of additional sensitive soil areas (cryptobiotic soil crusts, hydric soils, highly corrosive soils, expansive soils, and soils at severe risk of erosion) shall be mapped if it is anticipated that an activity will impact these resources. To the extent possible, avoid disturbance of desert biologically intact soil crusts, and soils highly susceptible to wind and water erosion.	Yes		Hydric soils do not occur at the Project Site. There is potential for cryptobiotic soils to exist at the Project Site. However, the LAA Realignment cannot be relocated based on soil types, and have been analyzed to meet the Project objectives, as discussed in Chapter 2.0, Project Description and Alternatives. Consequently, preparation of a site plan that maps the location of cryptobiotic soils would not be applicable to the Proposed Project.
	LUPA-SW-11	Where possible, side casting shall be avoided where road construction requires cut- and-fill procedures.	Yes		As discussed in Section 2.2 Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis, side casting shall be avoided for construction of the Cactus Flats Road Realignment and LAA Realignment access roads.
Surface Water	LUPA-SW-12	Except in DFAs, exclude long-term structures in, playas (dry lake beds), and Wild and Scenic River corridors, except as allowed with minor incursions (see definition in the Glossary of Terms).	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-SW-13	BLM will manage all riparian areas to be maintained at, or brought to, proper functioning condition.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-SW-14	All relevant requirements of Executive Orders 11988 (Floodplain Management) and 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) will be complied with.	Yes		The Proposed Project would comply with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. Refer to Regulatory Setting in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater.
	LUPA-SW-15	Surface water diversion for beneficial use will not occur absent a state water right.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-SW-16	The 100-year floodplain boundaries for any surface water feature in the vicinity of the project will be identified. If maps are not available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), these boundaries will be determined via hydrologic modeling and analysis as part of the environmental review process. Construction within, or alteration of, 100-year floodplains will be avoided where possible, and permitted only when all required permits from other agencies are obtained.	Yes		Refer to Figure 3.10-2 in the Draft EIR/EA for the 100-year floodplain boundaries and Table 1-2 for a summary of required permits for the Proposed Project.
Groundwater	LUPA-SW-17	An activity's groundwater extraction shall not contribute to exceeding the estimated perennial yield for the basin in which the extraction is taking place. Perennial yield is that quantity of groundwater that can be withdrawn from the groundwater basin without exceeding the long-term recharge of the basin or unreasonably affecting the basin's physical, chemical, or biological integrity. It is further clarified arithmetically below.	No	Resource not found on the project site	Groundwater extraction would not occur on BLM-managed land. Groundwater extraction associated with dewatering for the Proposed Project would occur adjacent to BLM-managed land. As discussed in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater, dewatering effects to the basin which the Proposed Project would temporarily impact the groundwater table in the vicinity of the pumping; however, once dewatering activities cease, groundwater levels are expected to recover in a short period of time.
	LUPA-SW-18	Water extracted or consumptively used for the construction, operation, maintenance, or remediation of the project shall be solely for the beneficial use of the project or its associated mitigation and remediation measures, as specified in approved plans and permits.	No		Groundwater extraction would not occur on BLM-manshrf land. Groundwater extraction associated with dewatering for the Proposed Project would occur adjacent to BLM-managed land.
	LUPA-SW-19	Water flow meters shall be installed on all extraction wells permitted by BLM.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	LUPA-SW-20	After application of applicable avoidance and minimization measures, all remaining unavoidable residual impacts to surface waters from the proposed activity shall be mitigated to ensure no net loss of function and value, as determined by the BLM.	Yes		Construction impacts are temporary, and would not result in unavoidable residual impacts to surface waters.



	<p>Water use by groundwater-dependent resources is implicitly included in the definition of perennial yield. For example, in many basins the transpiration component (T) includes water use by groundwater-dependent vegetation. Similarly, groundwater outflow (G) includes discharge to streams, springs, seeps, and wetlands. If one or more budget components is altered, then one or more of the remaining components must change for the hydrologic balance to be maintained. For example, an increase in the consumptive component of groundwater pumping can lower the water table and reduce transpiration by groundwater-dependent vegetation. The groundwater that had been utilized by the groundwater-dependent vegetation would then be considered "captured" by groundwater pumping. Similarly, increased groundwater consumption can capture groundwater that discharges to streams, springs, seeps, wetlands and playas. These changes can occur slowly over time, and may require years or decades before the budget components are fully adjusted. Accordingly, the water/groundwater supply assessment requires that the best-available data and hydrologic methods be employed to quantify these budgets, and that groundwater consumption effects on groundwater-dependent ecosystems be identified and addressed.</p> <p>The Water Supply Assessment shall also address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Estimates of the total cone of depression considering cumulative drawdown from all potential pumping in the basin(s), including the project, for the life of the project through the decommissioning phase</li> <li>● Potential to cause subsidence and loss of aquifer storage capacity due to groundwater pumping</li> <li>● Potential to cause injury to other water rights, water uses, and land owners</li> <li>● Changes in water quality and quantity that affect other beneficial uses</li> <li>● Effects on groundwater dependent vegetation and groundwater discharge to surface water resources such as streams, springs, seeps, wetlands, and playas that could impact biological resources, habitat, or are culturally important to Native Americans</li> <li>● Additional field work that may be required, such as an aquifer test, to evaluate site specific project pumping impacts and if necessary, establish trigger points that can be used for a Groundwater Water Monitoring and Mitigation Plan</li> <li>● The mitigation measures required, if there are significant or potentially significant impacts on water resources include but are not limited to, the use of specific technologies, management practices, retirement of active water rights, development of a recycled water supply, or water imports</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		No	Resource not found on the project site	
		No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
LUPA-SW-24	<p>A Groundwater Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and Mitigation Action Plan shall be prepared to verify the Water Supply Assessment and adaptively manage water use as part of project operations. This plan shall be approved by BLM, in coordination with USFWS, CDFW, and other agencies as appropriate, prior to the development, extraction, injection, or consumptive use of any water resource. The quality and quantity of all surface water and groundwater used for the project shall be monitored and reported using this plan. Groundwater monitoring includes measuring the effects of a project's groundwater extraction on groundwater surface elevations, groundwater flow paths, changes to groundwater-dependent vegetation, and of aquifer recovery after project decommissioning. Surface water monitoring, if applicable, shall monitor for changes in the flows, water volumes, channel characteristics, and water quality as a result of a project's surface water use. Monitoring frequency and geographic scope and reporting frequency shall be decided on a project and site-specific basis and in coordination with the appropriate agencies that manage the water and land resources of the region. The geographic scope may include at the very least, all basins/sub-basins that potentially receive inflow from the basin where the proposed project may be sited, and all basins/sub-basins that may potentially contribute inflow to the basin where the proposed project is located. The plan shall also detail any mitigation measures that may be required as a result of the project. This plan and all monitoring results shall be made available to BLM. BLM will make the plan and results available to USFWS, CDFW, and other applicable agencies.</p>	Yes	The proposed project is consistent with this CMA because it would comply with any Waste Discharge Requirement and/or National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit requirements.	
LUPA-SW-25	<p>Where groundwater extraction, in conjunction with other cumulative impacts in the basin, has potential to exceed the basin's perennial yield or to impact water resources, one or more "trigger points," or specified groundwater elevations in specific wells or surface water bodies, shall be established by BLM. If the groundwater elevation at the designated monitoring wells falls below the trigger point(s) or exceeds the trigger pumping rate, additional mitigation measures, potentially including cessation of pumping, will be imposed.</p>	Yes	Groundwater extraction would not occur on BLM-managed land. Groundwater extraction associated with dewatering for the Proposed Project would occur adjacent to BLM-managed land, and would impact the basin the Proposed Project is located in. The pumping associated with dewatering would not significantly deplete the local aquifer or significantly impact the groundwater table depth since the local aquifer will be recharged from NHR. Refer to HWQ-2 in Section 3.10 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater for a detailed discussion of potential groundwater impacts, and Section 4.2.10 for a detailed discussion on cumulative impacts.	
LUPA-SW-26	<p>Groundwater pumping mitigation shall be imposed if groundwater monitoring data indicate impacts on water-dependent resources that exceed those anticipated and otherwise mitigated for in the NEPA analysis and ROD, even if the basin's perennial yield is not exceeded. Water-dependent resources include riparian or phreatophytic vegetation, springs, seeps, streams, and other approved domestic or industrial uses of groundwater. Mitigation measures may include changes to pumping rates, volume, or timing of water withdrawals; coordinating and scheduling groundwater pumping activities in conjunction with other users in the basin; acquisition of project water from outside the basin; and/or replenishing the groundwater resource over a reasonably short timeframe. For permitted activities, permittees may also be required to contribute funds to basin-wide groundwater monitoring networks in basins such as those encompassed by the East Riverside DFA or in the Calvada Springs/South Pahrump Valley area, and to cooperate in the compilation and analysis of groundwater data.</p>	No	Resource not found on the project site	Groundwater pumping would not occur on BLM-managed land. Groundwater pumping associated with dewatering for the Proposed Project would occur adjacent to BLM-managed land within the Project Site.
LUPA-SW-27	<p>Water-conservation measures shall be required in basins where current groundwater demand is high and has the future potential to rise above the estimated perennial yield (e.g., Pahrump Valley). These measures may include the use of specific technology, management practices, or both. A detailed discussion and analysis of the effectiveness of mitigation measures must be included. Application of these measures shall be detailed in the Groundwater Water Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.</p>	No	Resource not found on the project site	

	LUPA-SW-28	Groundwater extractions from adjudicated basins, such as the Mojave River Basin, may be subject to additional restrictions imposed by the designated authority; examples include the Mojave Water Agency and San Bernardino County (see County Ordinance 3872). Where provisions of the adjudication allow for acquisition of water rights, project developers could be required to retire water rights at least equal in volume to those necessary for project operation or propose an alternative offset based on the conditions unique to the adjudicated basin.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-SW-29	Groundwater pumping mitigation may be imposed if monitoring data indicate impacts on groundwater or groundwater-dependent habitats outside the DRECP area, including those across the border in Nevada. See LUPA-SW-26 for potential mitigation measures.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	LUPA-SW-30	Activities shall comply with local requirements for any long term or short term domestic water use and wastewater treatment.	Yes		Project-related activities would comply with local requirements related to wastewater treatment. The Proposed Project would not require long term or short term domestic water use. Refer to Section 3.19.3 Regulatory Setting and Section 3.19.4 Environmental Consequences of Section 3.19, Utilities and Service Systems.
	LUPA-SW-31	The siting, construction, operation, maintenance, remediation, and abandonment of all wells shall conform to specifications contained in the California Department of Water Resources Bulletins #74-81 and #74-90 and their updates.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-SW-32	Colorado River hydrologic basin - The concepts, principles and general methodology used in the Colorado River Accounting Surface Method, as defined in U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2008-5113 (USGS 2009), and existing and future updates or a similar methodology, are considered the best available data for assessing activity/project related ground water impacts in the Colorado River hydrologic basin. The best available data and methodology shall be used to determine whether activity/project-related pumping would result in the extracted water being replaced by water drawn from the Colorado River. If activity/project-related groundwater pumping results in the static groundwater level at the well being near (within 1 foot), equal to, or below the Accounting Surface in a basin hydrologically connected to the Colorado River, that consumption shall be considered subject to the Law of the River (Colorado River Compact of 1922 and amendments). In such circumstances, BLM shall require the applicant to offset or otherwise mitigate the volume of water causing drawdown below the Accounting Surface. Details of such mitigation measures and the right to the use of water shall be described in the Groundwater Water Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
Soil, Water, and Water-Dependent Resources Restricted to Specific Areas on BLM Lands	LUPA-SW-33	<b>Stipulations for groundwater development in the proximity of Devils Hole:</b> Any development scenario for an activity within 25 miles of Devils Hole shall include a plan to achieve <i>zero-net</i> or <i>net-reduced</i> groundwater pumping to reduce the risk of adversely affecting senior federal reserved water rights, the designated critical habitat of the endangered Devils Hole pupfish, and the free-flowing requirements of the Wild and Scenic Amargosa River. This plan will require operators to acquire one or more minimization water rights (MWRs) in the over-appropriated, over-pumped, and hydraulically connected Amargosa Desert Hydrographic Basin in Nevada. The MWR(s) shall be: (1) an amount equal (at minimum) to that which is needed for construction and operations; (2) historically fully utilized, preferably for agricultural use; and (3) senior and closer to Devils Hole than the proposed point of diversion.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	LUPA-SW-34	<b>Stipulations for groundwater development in the Calvada Springs/South Pahrump Valley area:</b> Activities in this area shall be required to acquire one or more MWRs in the Pahrump Valley Hydrographic Basin in Nevada. The acquired MWR(s) must: (1) be at least equal to the amount proposed to be required and actually used for project construction and operations; and (2) be fully utilized for at least the prior ten years.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	LUPA-SW-35	Stipulations for activities in the vicinity of Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, or Mojave National Preserve: The NEPA for activities involving groundwater extraction that are in the vicinity of Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, or the Mojave National Preserve shall analyze and address any potential impacts of groundwater extraction on Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, or Mojave National Preserve. BLM will consult with the National Park Service on this process. The analysis or analyses shall include:	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Potential impacts on the water balances of groundwater basins within these parks and preserves</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A map identifying all potentially impacted surface water resources in the vicinity of the project, including a narrative discussion of the delineation methods used to discern those surface waters in the field</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Any project-related modifications to surface water resources, both temporary and permanent</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Analysis of any potential impacts on perennial streams, intermittent streams, and ephemeral drainages that could negatively impact natural riparian buffers</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Impacts of any project proposed truncation, realignment, channelization, lining, or filling of surface water resources that could change drainage patterns, reduce available riparian habitat, decrease water storage capacity, or increase water flow velocity or sediment deposition, in particular where stormwater diverted around or through the project site is returned to natural drainage systems downslope of the project</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Any potential indirect project-related causes of hydrologic changes that could exacerbate flooding, erosion, scouring, or sedimentation in stream channels</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Alternatives and mitigation measures proposed to reduce or eliminate such impacts</li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
Visual Resources Management	LUPA-VRM-1	Manage Visual Resources in accordance with the VRM classes shown on Figure 9.	Yes		As shown in Section 3.1 Aesthetics, the Class Objectives are met. The levels of change caused by the Proposed Project would be compliant with the thresholds set by BLM's VRM System.

	<b>LUPA-VRM-2</b>	Ensure that activities within each of the VRM Class polygons meets the VRM objectives described above, as measured through a visual contrast rating process.	Yes	The impacts assessed in the Section 3.1 Aesthetics would be compliant in accordance with the visual contrast rating process.
	<b>LUPA-VRM-3</b>	Ensure that transmission facilities are designed and located to meet the VRM Class objectives for the area in which they are located. New transmission lines routed through designated corridors where they do not meet VRM Class Objectives will require RMP amendments to establish a conforming VRM Objective. All reasonable effort must be made to reduce visual contrast of these facilities in order to meet the VRM Class before pursuing RMP amendments. This includes changes in routing, using lattice towers (vs. monopole), color treating facilities using an approved color from the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC-001 (dated June 2008, as updated on April 2014, or the most recent version) (vs. galvanized) on towers and support facilities, and employing other BMPs to reduce contrast. Such efforts will be retained even if an RMP amendment is determined to be needed. Visual Resource BMPs that reduce adverse visual contrast will be applied in VRM Class conforming situations. For a reference of BMPs for reducing visual impacts see the "Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands", available at <a href="http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_energy/renewable_references.Par.1568.File.dat/RenewableEnergyVisualImpacts_BMPs.pdf">http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_energy/renewable_references.Par.1568.File.dat/RenewableEnergyVisualImpacts_BMPs.pdf</a> , or the most recent version of the document or BMPs for VRM, as determined by BLM.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
<b>Wilderness Characteristics</b>	<b>LUPA-WC-1</b>	Complete an inventory of areas for proposed activities that may impact wilderness characteristics if an updated wilderness characteristics inventory is not available.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	<b>LUPA-WC-2</b>	Employ avoidance measures as described under DFAs and approved transmission corridors.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	<b>LUPA-WC-3</b>	For inventoried lands found to have wilderness characteristics but not managed for those characteristics compensatory mitigation is required if wilderness characteristics are directly impacted. The compensation will be:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2:1 ratio for impacts from any activities that impact those wilderness characteristics, except in DFAs and transmission corridors</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1:1 ratio for impact from any activities that impact the wilderness characteristics in DFAs and transmission corridors</li> </ul> <p>Wilderness compensatory mitigation may be accomplished through acquisition and donation, by willing landowners, to the federal government of (a) wilderness inholdings, (b) wilderness edge holdings that have inventoried wilderness characteristics, or (c) other areas within the LUPA Decision Area that are managed to protect wilderness characteristics. Restoration of impaired wilderness characteristics in Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, and lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics could be substituted for acquisition.</p>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
<b>LUPA-WC-4</b>	For areas identified to be managed to protect wilderness characteristics, identified in Figure 7, the following CMAs are required:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include a no surface occupancy stipulation for any leasable minerals with no exceptions, waivers, or modifications.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclude these areas from land use authorizations, including transmission.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close areas to construction of new roads and routes. Vehicles will continue to be permitted on existing designated routes.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close areas to mineral material sales.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit commercial or personal-use permits for extraction of materials (e. g. no wood-cutting permits).</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the area as VRM II.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
<b>LUPA-WC-5</b>	Manage the following Wilderness Inventory Units to protect wilderness characteristics:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 132A-2 / 132A-3 / 132B / 136 / 136-1 / 145-1-1 / 145-2-1 / 145-3-1 / 149-2 / 150-2-2 / 158-1 / 158-2 / 159 / 159-1 / 159A-1 / 160 / 160-1 / 160B-2A / 160B-2B / 160B-2F / 160B-3A / 160B-4A / 160B-3B / 160B-4B / 170-1 / 170-3 / 193-1 / 206-1-1 / 206-1-2 / 206-1-3 / 206-1-4 / 222-2-1 / 251-1 / 251-1-1 / 251-1-2 / 251-2-2 / 251-3 / 251A / 252 / 259-1 / 259-2 / 266-1 / 276-1 / 276-3 / 277 / 277A-1 / 278 / 280 / 294-1 / 294-2 / 295 / 295A / 304-2 / 305-1 / 305-2 / 307-1 / 307-2 / 307-1-1 / 307-1-2 / 307-1-3 / 312-1 / 312-2 / 312-3 / 322-1 / 325-1 / 325-2 / 325-3 / 325-4 / 325-5 / 325-7 / 325-8 / 315-14 / 325-17 / 329 / 352-2 / 352A / 352A-1 / 354 / 355-1 / 355-2 / 355-3</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

Transmission					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Biological Resources	LUPA-TRANS-BIO-1	Where feasible and appropriate for resource protection, site transmission activities along roads or other previously disturbed areas to minimize new surface disturbance, reduce perching opportunities for the Common Raven, and minimize collision risks for birds and bats.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-TRANS-BIO-2	Flight diverters will be installed on all transmission activities spanning or within 1,000 feet of stream and wash channels, canals, ponds, and any other natural or artificial body of water. The type of flight diverter selected will be subject to approval by BLM, in coordination with USFWS and CDFW as appropriate, and will be based on the best available scientific and commercial data regarding the prevention of bird collisions with transmission and guy wires.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-TRANS-BIO-3	When siting transmission activities, the alignment should avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, being located across canyons or on ridgelines. Site and design sufficient distance between transmission lines to prevent electrocution of condors.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-TRANS-BIO-4	Siting of transmission activities will be prioritized within designated utility corridors, where possible, and designed to avoid, where possible, and otherwise minimize and offset impacts to sand transport processes in Aeolian corridors, rare vegetation alliances and Focus and BLM Special Status Species. Transmission substations will be sited to avoid Aeolian corridors, rare vegetation alliances, and sand-dependent Focus and BLM Special Status Species habitats.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
Cultural Resources & Tribal Interests	LUPA-TRANS-CUL-1	For transmission (and renewable energy) activities, require the applicant to pay all appropriate costs associated with the following processes, through the appropriate BLM funding mechanism:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with the BLM's analysis of the DRECP geodatabase and other sources for cultural resources sensitivity.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with preliminary sensitivity analysis.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with the Section 106 process including the identification and defining of cultural resources. These costs may also include logistical, travel, and other support costs incurred by tribes in the consultation process.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with updating the DRECP cultural resources geodatabase with project specific results.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
	LUPA-TRANS-CUL-2	Consistent and in compliance with the NHPA Programmatic Agreement, signed February 5, 2016, or the most up to date signed version – for transmission (and renewable energy) activities, a compensatory mitigation fee will be required within the LUPA Decision Area to address cumulative and some indirect adverse effects to historic properties. The mitigation fee will be calculated in a manner that is commensurate to the size and regional impacts of the project. Refer to the NHPA Programmatic Agreement for details regarding the mitigation fee.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	LUPA-TRANS-CUL-3	For transmission (and renewable energy) activities, the management fee rate will be determined through the NHPA programmatic	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
Section 106 consultation process that will be completed as part of the DRECP land use plan amendment.		No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
LUPA-TRANS-CUL-4	For transmission (and renewable energy) activities, demonstrate that results of cultural resources sensitivity, based on the DRECP geodatabase, and other sources, are used as part of the initial planning pre-application process and to select of specific footprints for further consideration.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
LUPA-TRANS-CUL-5	For transmission (and renewable energy) activities, provide a statistically significant sample survey as part of the pre-application process, unless the BLM determines the DRECP geodatabase and other sources are adequate to assess cultural resources sensitivity of specific footprints.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
LUPA-TRANS-CUL-6	For transmission (and renewable energy) activities, provide justification in the application why the project considerations merit moving forward if the specific footprint lies within an area identified or forecast as sensitive for cultural resources by the BLM.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
LUPA-TRANS-CUL-7	For transmission (and renewable energy) activities, complete the NHPA Section 106 Process as specified in 36 CFR Part 800, or via an alternate procedure, allowed for under 36 CFR Part 800.14 prior to issuing a ROD or ROW grant on any utility-scale renewable energy or transmission project. For utility-scale solar energy developments, the BLM may follow the Solar Programmatic Agreement.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
Wilderness Characteristics	LUPA-TRANS-WC-1	Allow transmission activities in areas inventoried and identified as lands with wilderness characteristics.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	

DRECP: TRANSMISSION



	<b>LUPA-TRANS-WC-2</b>	For inventoried lands found to have wilderness characteristics impacted by transmission activities, compensatory mitigation is required at a 1:1 ratio if wilderness characteristics are directly impacted. This may be accomplished through acquisition and donation, from willing landowners, to the federal government of (a) wilderness inholdings, (b) wilderness edge holdings that have inventoried wilderness characteristics, or (c) other areas within the LUPA Decision Area that are managed to protect wilderness characteristics. Restoration of impaired wilderness characteristics in Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, and lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics could be substituted for acquisition.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
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Compensation					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
	LUPA-COMP-1	For third party actions, compensation activities must be initiated or completed within 12 months from the time the resource impact occurs (e.g. ground disturbance, habitat removal, route obliteration, etc. for construction activities; wildlife mortality, visual impacts, etc. due to operations).	Yes		If required, LADWP would be in coordination with BLM regarding compensation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM will determine, in the environmental analysis, the activity/project-level timing of the compensation (i.e. initiated, completed or a combination) based on the specific resources being impacted, and scope and content of the activity.</li> </ul>	Yes		If required, LADWP would be in coordination with BLM regarding compensation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 6 month extension may be authorized, subject to approval by the authorizing officer, dependent on the resources impacted and compensation due diligence of the project developer.</li> </ul>	Yes		Should a extension be required, LADWP would comply with LUPA-COMP-1.
	LUPA-COMP-2	For BLM initiated activities, compensation activities will be initiated or completed within 12 months from the time the resource impact occurs (e.g. ground disturbance, habitat removal, route obliteration, etc. for construction activities; wildlife mortality, visual impacts, etc. due to operations), subject to federal budget appropriations.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM will determine, in the environmental analysis, the activity/project-level timing of its compensation (i.e. initiated, completed or a combination) based on the specific resources being impacted, and scope and content of its activity.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The estimated costs and 12 month timing of required compensation will be built into the activity/project design and environmental analysis.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

Ecological and Cultural Conservation					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Dune Vegetation Types, Aeolian Processes and Associated Species: North American Warm Desert Dune & Sand Flats	CONS-BIO-DUNE-1	All long-term structures will be setback 0.25 mile from Aeolian corridors and Mojave fringe-toed lizard suitable habitat.	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	
	CONS-BIO-DUNE-2	All activities will be sited and/or configured to maintain the spatial extent, habitat quality, and ecological function of Aeolian transport corridors unless related to maintenance of existing (at the time of the DRECP LUPA ROD) facilities/activities.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads will not be paved, unless paving is needed to meet another resource objective and Aeolian processes can be preserved.</li> <li>Newly constructed roads and/or routes may be considered if they benefit minimization measures for natural, cultural and ecological resources of concern.</li> </ul>	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources for a discussion of the nearest sand dunes, which are approximately 2.5 miles north of the Project Site.
			No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources for a discussion of the nearest sand dunes, which are approximately 2.5 miles north of the Project Site.
			No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources for a discussion of the nearest sand dunes, which are approximately 2.5 miles north of the Project Site.
Plant Focus & BLM Special Status Species	CONS-BIO-PLANT-1	Occurrences of plant Focus and BLM Special Status Species, including in designated transmission corridors, will be avoided, to the maximum extent practicable (see "unavoidable impacts to resources" in the Glossary of Terms).	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources, for an analysis of the presence of, avoidance of, and potential effects to Focus and BLM Special Status Species.
Individual Focus Species: Desert Tortoise	CONS-BIO-IFS-1	All activities, except transmission, that will result in the long-term removal of habitat supporting an adult desert tortoise density (i.e., individuals 160mm or more) of more than 5 per square mile or more than 35 individuals total are prohibited. The number of desert tortoises on an activity site will be based on estimates derived from the protocol surveys described previously using the USFWS's pre-activity survey protocol.	No	Resource not found on the project site	Protocol surveys were conducted for the Proposed Project and found no desert tortoise sign or live tortoises. While desert tortoises may occur in the Project area, and the Proposed Project would temporarily and permanently affect potential desert tortoise habitat, no habitat on the Project Site is known to an adult desert tortoise density of more than 5 per square mile or more than 35 individuals total. Mitigation Measures Mitigation Measure BIO-A Biological Monitor, Mitigation Measure BIO B Worker Education Training, Mitigation Measure BIO-C Special-Status Wildlife Surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-J Avoid Wildlife Entrapment, and Mitigation Measure BIO-L Personnel Guidelines and Traffic would further reduce the potential for effects to desert tortoises. Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources, for more details.
	CONS-BIO-IFS-2	All activities, except transmission, in desert tortoise TCAs or linkages, as identified in Appendix D, that will result in long-term removal of habitat supporting more than 5 adult individuals are prohibited. The number of desert tortoises on-site is based on estimates derived from the protocol surveys described previously using the USFWS's pre-activity survey protocol.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
	CONS-BIO-IFS-3	Ground disturbance caps as per <b>Table 20</b> are reflected in the individual ACEC Special Unit Management Plans and maps in Appendix B. Refer to the California Desert National Conservation Lands, Section II.2.1, and ACECs, Section II.2.2, for a description of how the BLM Conservation Lands Ground Disturbance Cap will be applied, including measured, activity approval and the disturbance mitigation strategy. The same implementation methodology is repeated in CMAs NLCS-DIST-2 and ACEC-DIST-2. <b>Table 20</b> provides the specific desert tortoise conservation area and linkage ground disturbance caps in the BLM LUPA conservation designations.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
Individual Focus Species: Gila Woodpecker	CONS-BIO-IFS-4	All activities will be avoided in the vicinity of Corn Springs and Milpitas Wash, except as administratively necessary or necessary to support existing facilities, as determined by BLM, in order to protect previously occupied and future restored suitable nesting habitat for the Gila woodpecker.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	
Individual Focus Species: Golden Eagle	CONS-BIO-IFS-5	The cumulative loss of foraging habitat within a 4 mile radius around active or alternative golden eagle nests will be limited to less than 10% in BLM LUPA conservation designations.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
Individual Focus Species: Desert Bighorn Sheep	CONS-BIO-IFS-6	BLM designated routes and trails will be appropriately seasonally signed to limit use to the routes and trails, if necessary to reduce impacts from recreational use to lambing and rearing.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	CONS-BIO-IFS-7	For non-BLM Lessee's, domestic livestock will not be allowed to be trailed (transported on foot [herded]) through known or likely to be occupied bighorn sheep habitat, to minimize exposure and disease transmission to bighorn sheep. Vehicular movement of livestock will be allowable. Livestock will not be allowed to exit the vehicle transport, except in emergencies, while on BLM-administered land. For BLM Lessee's, consistent with existing (at time of DRECP LUPA ROD) leases and allotment plans, domestic livestock will be controlled and moved to minimize exposure and disease transmission to bighorn sheep, using techniques including but not limited to fencing with adequate buffers, vehicle transport, and timing. Vehicular movement of livestock will be allowable. Livestock will remain in the vehicle transport, except in emergencies, while on BLM-administered land, unless at the destination. For BLM grazing Lessee's, trailing of domestic sheep between discontinuous allotments, may be permissible if done in a manner, including timing, which prevents interaction with bighorn sheep and avoids disease transmission from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep. At the time of grazing allotment lease and/or allotment plan renewal, a measure to eliminate trailing within allotments (movement of domestic livestock on foot or herding) through known or likely to be occupied bighorn sheep habitat will be considered and analyzed using the best available science on domestic livestock disease transmission to bighorn sheep.	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
	CONS-BIO-IFS-8	To reduce the impact on bighorn sheep from domestic livestock in grazing allotments, BLM will:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accept voluntarily retirement of allotments</li> </ul>	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	

**DRECP: ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL CONSERVATION**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accept donation of allotments as one component of mitigation</li> <li>• Require specific terms and conditions in renewed grazing permits, as needed</li> <li>• Consider converting domestic sheep allotments to cattle allotments</li> <li>• Consistent with existing or renewed grazing allotment plans, remove or alter livestock fencing to enhance bighorn sheep movements.</li> </ul>	No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
			No	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
Individual Focus Species: Mohave Ground Squirrel	CONS-BIO-IFS-9	Long-term vegetation removal within key population centers and linkages from activities, requiring an EA or EIS, that may impact the Mohave ground squirrel is prohibited, unless the activity is compatible with Mohave ground squirrel conservation and management. Compatible land uses are those described in the BLM LUPA for ACECs where Mohave ground squirrel occur.	Yes		Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources for a discussion of the potential for effects to the Mohave Ground Squirrel and mitigation measures which would be implemented.
	CONS-BIO-IFS-10	To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms) and/or as allowed under existing permits, establish and maintain fencing to exclude cattle, horses, sheep, and other potential grazers from areas that are protected and managed for Mohave ground squirrel and from vegetation stands that are important foraging habitat, including winterfat and spiny hopsage.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	The Lacey-Cactus-McCloud allotment is within the Project Site but is not on BLM managed land within the Project Site.
Comprehensive Trails & Travel Management	CONS-CTTM-1	Refer to the individual California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACEC Special Unit Management Plans in Appendix A and B, respectively, for specific objectives, management actions and allowable uses. Manage roads/trails consistent with California Desert National Conservation Lands/ACEC goals and objectives and as designated in Trails and Travel Management Plans (TTMPs) or Resource Management Plans (RMPs).	Yes		The portion of the Project Site on BLM managed lands is within the WMRNP and is designated CDNCL, and part of this area is located within both the Olancha Greasewood ACEC. The Project Site is not used for recreational purposes nor would it be under the Proposed Project. Roads would only be used for construction of the Proposed Project, and would serve the same function during operations as under existing conditions.
Recreation & Visitor Services	CONS-REC-1	In California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs that overlap with SRMAs and ERMAs, manage in accordance with the Special Unit Management Plans for the SRMA/ERMA and the applicable ecological and cultural conservation unit. If there is a conflict between the California Desert National Conservation Lands or ACEC management and the SRMA/ERMA management, the BLM will apply the most protective management (i.e., management that best supports natural and cultural resource conservation and limits impacts to the values for which the conservation unit was designated).	Yes		Refer to the NCLS, ACECs, and SRMAs worksheets within this Appendix. The Proposed Project is within the Basin and Range CDNCL subarea, the Olancha Greasewood ACEC, and the Olancha Dunes SRMA. No conflicts between the CMAs for these lands have been identified, but should it be determined that there are conflicts between CMAs, the most protective management will be applied.
	CONS-REC-2	Maintain targeted recreation activities, experiences and benefits as consistent with the protection of the values for which the ecological and cultural conservation unit was designated. Maintain, and where possible enhance, the recreation setting characteristics: physical components of remoteness, naturalness and facilities; social components of contact, group size and evidence of use; and operational components of access, visitor services and management controls.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	The portion of the Project Site on BLM managed lands within both the Olancha Greasewood ACEC and the Olancha Dunes SRMA is not used for recreational purposes nor would it be under the Proposed Project.
	CONS-REC-3	Design public access features (access roads, roadside stops, trailheads, interpretive sites, etc.) to support or enhance conservation values for California Desert National Conservation Land units and ACECs.	No	Resource not found on the project site	

**DRECP: ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL CONSERVATION**

California Desert NCL						
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments	
Comprehensive Trails & Travel Management	NLCS-CTTM-1	<b>Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management</b> – Trails and Travel Management in California Desert National Conservation Lands will be in accordance with the applicable Transportation and Travel Management Plan. Future Transportation and Travel Management Plans for National Conservation Lands would be developed in accordance to the appropriate BLM guidance and policy. The California Desert National Conservation Land designation will be addressed in those subsequent plans with an emphasis on routes that provide for the conservation, protection, and restoration, as well as recreational use and enjoyment of the California Desert National Conservation Lands that is compatible with the values for which the areas were designated.	Yes		The Project Site is located within the Sierra subregion of the Draft WMRNP SEIS. Motorized roads on the Project Site would retain their existing function after completion of the Proposed Project. Routes would be focused on construction and operation of the Proposed Project, but would not reduce conservation, protection, restoration, or recreational goals.	
			Yes		Mitigation Measures AR-A through AR-F, HR-A, and PR-A through PR-E in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources would minimize the effects of Project-related impacts on cultural resources, and are consistent with best practices within the professional archaeological and historical resources communities. Such practices have proven to be effective in achieving the stewardship goals of Section 106.	
Cultural Resources & Tribal Interests	NLCS-CUL-1	Any adverse effects to historic properties resulting from allowable uses will be addressed through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act and the implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Resolution of adverse effects will in part be addressed via alternative mitigation that includes regional synthesis and interpretation of existing archaeological data in addition to mitigation measures determined through the Section 106 consultation process.	Yes			
Ground Disturbance Caps	NLCS-DIST-1	<b>Ground Disturbance Caps</b> – Development in California Desert National Conservation Lands are limited by the 1% ground disturbance cap which is the total ground disturbance (existing (past and present) plus future), or to the level allowed by collocated ACEC(s) with its smaller ground disturbance cap units, whichever is more restrictive. Refer to Appendix B for the ACEC Special Unit Management Plans. The ground disturbance caps will be used, managed and implemented following the methodology in the California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACEC land allocation sections, and reported in <b>NLCS-DIST-2</b> and <b>ACEC-DIST-2</b> .	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap. The ground disturbance cap management and implementation would be applied to portions of the Project Site located on BLM-managed land.	
			Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.	
	NLCS-DIST-2	<b>Ground Disturbance Cap Management and Implementation.</b> Specifically, the ground disturbance caps would be implemented as a limitation and objective using the following process:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Limitation: If the ground disturbance condition of the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC unit is below the designated ground disturbance cap (see calculation method), the ground disturbance cap is a limitation on ground-disturbing activities within the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC, and precludes approval of future discretionary ground disturbing activities (see exceptions below) above the cap.</li> <li>● Objective, triggering disturbance mitigation: If the ground disturbance condition of the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC is at or above its designated cap, the cap functions as an objective, triggering the specific ground disturbance mitigation requirement. Ground disturbance mitigation is unique to ground disturbance cap implementation and a discrete form of compensatory mitigation, separate from other required mitigation in the DRECP LUPA (see Glossary of Terms). The ground disturbance mitigation requirement remains in effect for all (see exceptions below) activities until which time the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC drops below the cap, at which time the cap becomes a limitation and the ground disturbance mitigation is no longer a requirement. If ground disturbance mitigation opportunities do not exist in a unit (see below for "unit" of measurement), ground disturbing activities (see exceptions below) will not be allowed in that unit until which time opportunities for ground disturbance mitigation in the unit become available (see types and forms of ground disturbance mitigation below) or the unit recovers and drops below the cap.</li> <li>● Actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of an emergency that are urgently needed to reduce the risk to life, property, or important natural, cultural, or historic resources, in accordance with 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 46.150, are an exception to the ground disturbance cap limitation, objective and ground disturbance mitigation requirements. Ground disturbance from emergency actions will count in the ground disturbance calculation for other activities, and also be available for ground disturbance mitigation opportunities and restoration, as appropriate.</li> </ul> <b>Calculating ground disturbance:</b> Ground disturbance will be calculated on BLM managed land at the time of an individual proposal, by BLM for a BLM initiated action or by a third party for an activity needing BLM approval or authorization, for analysis in the activity-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document. Once BLM approves/accepts or conducts a calculation for a ACEC, that calculation is considered the baseline of past and present disturbance and is valid for 12 months, and can be used by other proposed activities in the same unit. Ground disturbances, that meet the criteria below, would be added into the calculation for the 12 month period without having to revisit the entire calculation. After a 12 month period has passed and a proposed action triggers the disturbance calculation, BLM will examine the existing ground disturbance calculation to determine: 1) if the calculation is still reliable, in which case add in any additional disturbance that has occurred since that calculation; or 2) if the disturbance must be recalculated in its entirety. Once completed for a specific activity, the ground disturbance calculation may be used throughout the activity's environmental analysis. However, the BLM may recalculate the affected unit(s) or portions of the unit(s) if it determines such recalculation is necessary for the BLM's environmental analysis. <b>Unit of measurement:</b> When calculating the ground disturbance, it is necessary to identify the appropriate unit level at which the disturbance will be calculated. For ground disturbing activities that occur within California Desert National Conservation Lands, the disturbance calculation will be based on the California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC unit boundary, or the boundary of the disturbance cap area(s), whichever area is smaller. If there is overlap between California Desert National Conservation Lands and an ACEC, the calculation will take place based on the smallest unit. If an activity/project overlaps two or more smaller units, the cap will be calculated, individually, for all affected units.  <b>Ground disturbance includes:</b> The calculation shall include existing ground disturbance in addition to the estimated ground disturbance from the proposed activity (future) determined at the time of the individual proposal:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Authorized/approved ground disturbing activities – built and not yet built</li> </ul>	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.	
			Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.	
			No	Land use does not occur on project site.		
			Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.	
			No		The Proposed Project does not control the immediate impacts of an emergency and the exception does not apply.	
			Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.	



<p><b>Unit for implementing disturbance mitigation:</b> The appropriate unit level for implementing disturbance mitigation is the same as that used for calculating ground disturbance. For ground disturbing activities that occur within California Desert National Conservation Lands, the disturbance mitigation will be required within the California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC boundary, or the boundary of the disturbance cap area(s), whichever area is smaller. If there is overlap between California Desert National Conservation Lands and an ACEC, the disturbance mitigation will take place in the smallest unit. If an activity/project overlaps two or more smaller units, disturbance mitigation will be required for all units that are at or over their specified disturbance cap.</p>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<p><b>No disturbance mitigation required:</b> If the calculated ground disturbance for the unit(s) is under the cap:</p>	No		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No disturbance mitigation required; use activity design features to minimize new ground disturbance and help stay below cap.</li> </ul>	No		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<p><b>Disturbance mitigation required:</b> If the calculated ground disturbance is at or above the unit(s) cap, disturbance mitigation is required:</p>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use activity design features to minimize new ground disturbance to the</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<p>extent practicable.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the portion of the proposed activity that is located on land within an area previously disturbed by an authorized/approved action that has been terminated the required disturbance mitigation ratio is 1.5 (1½):1.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the portion of the proposed activity that is located on undisturbed land or land disturbed by unauthorized activities, the required disturbance mitigation ratio is 3:1.</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the BLM is not required to calculate the ground disturbance cap before approving/authorizing an activity under a Categorical Exclusion, if the BLM knows an area is at or exceeding the cap, the disturbance mitigation requirements would apply to that activity.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the rare circumstance where the BLM authorizes activities on areas restored (e.g., as disturbance or other forms of mitigation), the required disturbance mitigation ratio requirement is doubled, that is, 3:1 or 6:1, respectively.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If disturbance mitigation opportunities do not exist in a unit, ground-disturbing activities (see exceptions below) will not be allowed in that unit until which time opportunities for disturbance mitigation in the unit become available (see types and forms of disturbance mitigation below) or the unit recovers and drops below the cap.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
<p><b>Exceptions to the disturbance mitigation requirement:</b></p>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any portion of the proposed activity that is located on land previously disturbed by an existing, valid authorized/approved action.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock grazing permit renewals (however, water developments or other range improvements requiring an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement would be subject to the disturbance calculation and any mitigation requirements).</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use authorization assignments and renewals with no change in use.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM authorized/approved activities that are designed and implemented to reduce existing ground disturbance, such as ecological, cultural, or habitat restoration or enhancement activities.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-discretionary actions, where BLM has no authority to require compensatory mitigation.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<p><b>Types and forms of disturbance mitigation:</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of previously disturbed BLM lands within the boundary of the specific California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC unit(s) being impacted.</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquisition of undisturbed lands within the boundary of the specific California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC unit being impacted.</li> </ul>	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground disturbance mitigation can be "nested" (i.e., combined) with other resource mitigation requirements, when appropriate. For example, a parcel restored for desert tortoise habitat mitigation may also satisfy the disturbance mitigation requirement if the parcel is within the appropriate unit of California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC boundary, or smaller disturbance cap unit.</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<p><b>Ground Disturbance Recovery</b></p>			

		<p>In general, California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC ground disturbance recovery would be determined during the decadal ground disturbance threshold ecoregion trend monitoring assessments (see below, and Monitoring and Adaptive Management). California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC recovery may be assessed at intermediate intervals, in between the decadal assessments, at BLM's discretion based on adequate funding and staffing. Between the decadal assessments, BLM will assume disturbed areas and units (same as used for calculations and mitigation) are not yet recovered until data is presented and BLM determines the area meets one of the two criteria below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field verification that disturbed area(s) are dominated by the establishment of native shrubs, as appropriate for the site, and demonstrated function of ecological processes (e.g., water flow, soil stability).</li> <li>Ground disturbance can no longer be seen at the 1:10,000 scale using the best available aerial imagery.</li> </ul> <p>Areas within California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC(s) may be determined recovered by BLM at any time, once one of the two criteria above are met, prior to the entire unit (of calculation and mitigation) being determined recovered. Areas determined recovered by BLM would be removed from the subsequent ground disturbance calculation for that unit.</p>	No		Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess CDNCL ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
			No		Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess CDNCL ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
			No		Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess CDNCL ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
			No		Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess CDNCL ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
<b>Lands &amp; Realty</b>	<b>NLCS-LANDS-1</b>	Renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities are not allowed. New transmission and interconnect (i.e. generation tie lines) lines are allowed in designated corridors only. California Desert National Conservation Lands are a right-of-way avoidance areas for all other land use authorizations. Right-of-way avoidance areas are defined as areas to be avoided but may be available for location of right-of-ways with special stipulations.	Yes			The Proposed Project requires an amendment to the existing right-of-way authorization for the realignment of the LAA and a new right-of-way authorization for use of and improvement to existing roads. These right-of-ways are required in these particular locations due to the engineering constraints of the LAA and the necessity for LADWP to be able to access the Project Site for construction of NHD2. Refer to Chapter 2.0, Project Description and Alternatives for a discussion of the siting of Proposed Project components.
	<b>NLCS-LANDS-2</b>	Avoid use authorizations that negatively affect the values for which the California Desert National Conservation Lands are designated, unless mitigation, including compensatory mitigation, result in a net benefit to the California Desert National Conservation Lands.	Yes			The Proposed Project requires some effects to values for which the CDNCLs are designated. However, failure to implement the Proposed Project would result in a lack of improvement in the seismic reliability of NHR. Should NHD fail during an MCE event, CDNCLs would be adversely affected by flooding.
	<b>NLCS-LANDS-3</b>	Public access will be designed to facilitate or enhance the use, enjoyment, conservation, protection, and restoration of California Desert National Conservation Land values identified for the ecoregion.	No		Land use does not occur on project site.	The Proposed Project does not include provision or alteration of public access.
	<b>NLCS-LANDS-4</b>	All lands within California Desert National Conservation Lands are identified for retention. If the BLM determines that disposal through exchange would result in a net benefit to the values of the California Desert National Conservation Lands, it may consider that exchange through a land use plan amendment.	No		Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
	<b>NLCS-LANDS-5</b>	Site authorizations that protect or enhance conservation values, such as those granted as compensatory mitigation or for habitat restoration, are allowed. Compensatory mitigation measures sited on California Desert National Conservation Lands are not be limited to mitigation for activities on BLM-managed public land.	No		Land use does not occur on project site.	The Proposed Project is not a compensatory mitigation or habitat restoration project.
<b>Minerals</b>	<b>NLCS-MIN-1</b>	<p><b>High Potential Mineral Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs, determine if reasonable alternatives exist outside of the California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs prior to proposing mineral resource development within one of these areas.</li> <li>In California Desert National Conservation Lands, subject to valid existing rights, if mineral resource development is proposed on a parcel of public land administered by the BLM for conservation purposes and designated as part of the NLCS within the CDCA, pursuant to Omnibus Public Land Management Act Section 2002(b)(2)(D): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify, analyze, and consider the resources and values for which that parcel of public land is administered for conservation purposes.</li> <li>Determine whether development of mineral resources is compatible with the BLM's administration of that parcel of public land for conservation purposes. If development is incompatible, the mineral resource would not be developed, subject to valid existing rights.</li> <li>Approve any operation for which valid existing rights have been determined, subject to the applicable CMAs in the DRECP LUPA, including LUPA-MIN-1 through 6.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No		Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
			No		Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
			No		Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
			No		Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
			No		Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: CALIFORNIA DESERT NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS**



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In California Desert National Conservation Lands, to protect the values for which a California Desert National Conservation Land unit was designated, and avoid, minimize, and compensate impacts to those values that results in net benefit for California Desert National Conservation Lands values, all Plans of Operation will meet the performance standards found at 43 CFR 3809.420, specifically 43 CFR 3809.420(a)(3)—Land-use plans, and 43 CFR 3809.420(b)(7)—Fisheries, wildlife and plant habitat, and will be subject to the regulations found at 43 CFR 3809.100 and 43 CFR 3809.101, if applicable.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site
	NLCS-MIN-2	For the purposes of locatable minerals, California Desert National Conservation Lands are treated as “controlled” or “limited” use areas in the CDCA, requiring a Plan of Operations for greater than casual use under 43 CFR 3809.11.	Yes	Refer to Section 3.12 Mineral Resources for a discussion of the Proposed Project's mining and restoration plans.
	NLCS-MIN-3	California Desert National Conservation Lands are available for mineral material sales and solid mineral leases, and would require mitigation, including compensatory mitigation, that results in net benefit for California Desert National Conservation Lands values consistent with applicable statutes and regulations.	Yes	The Basin and Range subarea CDNCLs have ecological values, cultural values, and scientific values as identified in Appendix A California Desert National Conservation Lands Description and Maps. Refer to Section 3.4 Biological Resources and Section 3.5 Cultural Resources for an in-depth analysis of the Proposed Project's effects on these values, including BMPs and mitigation measures included to reduce or avoid impacts. The Proposed Project would also obtain approval of a Conditional Use Permit from the Inyo County Planning Commission prior to the start of construction, and would restore the LAA Excavation Area in accordance with a site-specific restoration plan. Implementation of the Proposed Project also protects CDNCL lands by improving the seismic reliability of NHR, thereby reducing the potential for NHD to fail and cause inundation of a large swath of CDNCL lands to the north of NHR.
	NLCS-MIN-4	California Desert National Conservation Lands are available for geothermal leasing only in the specified areas where a DRECP LUPA DFA overlaps with the California Desert National Conservation Lands and the geothermal lease contains a <u>specific no surface occupancy stipulation</u> .	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
	NLCS-MIN-5	Geothermal and other leasing must protect groundwater quality and quantity.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.
National Scenic & Historic Trails	NLCS-NSHT-1	<b>Management of National Scenic and Historic Trails</b> – Manage National Scenic and Historic Trails as units of the BLM's NLCS per PL 111-11, and components of the National Trails System under the National Trails System Act. Where National Scenic and Historic Trails overlap California Desert National Conservation Lands or other NLCS units (e.g., Wilderness Areas), the more protective CMAAs or land use allocations apply.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-2	<b>Management Corridor</b> – The National Trail Management Corridor, on BLM land, has a width generally 1 mile from the centerline of the trail, 2-mile total width. Where the National Trail Management Corridors overlap California Desert National Conservation Lands or other NLCS units, the more protective CMAAs or land use allocations will apply.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-3	<b>Site Authorization</b> – NSHT Management Corridors are right-of-way avoidance areas for land use authorizations. Sites authorizations will require mitigation, including compensatory mitigation resulting in net benefit to the NSHT. Authorizations that interfere with the Nature and Purpose for which the NSHT was established are not be allowed, as required by the National Trail Systems Act.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-4	<b>Linear Rights-of-Way</b> – Generally, the NSHT Management Corridors are avoidance areas for linear rights-of-way, except in existing designated transmission/utility corridors, which are available for linear rights-of-way. Cultural landscapes, high potential historic sites, and high potential route segments within or along National Historic Trail Management Corridors are excluded from transmission activities, except in existing designated transmission/utility corridors. For all linear rights-of-way adversely impacting NSHT Management Corridors, the BLM will follow the protocol in BLM Manual 6280 to coordinate, as required, and complete an analysis showing that the development does not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the NSHT, and that mitigation results in a net benefit to the NSHT.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-5	<b>Renewable Energy Rights-of-Way</b> – Renewable energy activities are not be allowed within NSHT Management Corridors, except in LUPA approved DFAs. Where development may adversely impact NSHT Management Corridors, the BLM will follow the protocol in BLM Manual 6280 as required and complete an analysis to ensure that it does not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the NSHT, avoids activities incompatible with NSHT nature and purposes, and that mitigation, including compensatory mitigation, results in a net benefit to the NSHT.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-6	<b>Land Tenure</b> – All lands within NSHT Management Corridors are identified for retention. If the BLM determines that disposal through exchange would result in a net benefit to the values of the NSHT, it may consider that exchange through a land use plan amendment.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-7	<b>Locatable Minerals</b> – For the purposes of locatable minerals, NSHT Management Corridors are treated as “controlled” or “limited” use areas in the CDCA, requiring a Plan of Operations for greater than casual use under 43 CFR 3809.11.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-8	<b>Mineral Material Sales</b> – NSHT Management Corridors are available for mineral material sales if the sale does not conflict or cause adverse impact on resources, qualities, values, settings, or primary uses or substantially interfere with nature and purpose of NSHT, and avoids activities inconsistent with NHST purposes. The sale must require <u>mitigation/compensation and must result in net benefit to NSHT values</u> .	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-9	<b>Solid Mineral Leases</b> – NSHT Management Corridors will be available for solid mineral leases if the lease does not conflict or cause adverse impact on resources, qualities, values, settings, or primary uses or substantially interfere with nature and purpose of NSHT, and avoids activities inconsistent with NHST purposes. The lease must require <u>mitigation/compensation and result in net benefit to NSHT values</u> .	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.

**DRECP: CALIFORNIA DESERT NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS**

	NLCS-NSHT-10	<b>Geothermal Leasable Minerals</b> – NSHT Management Corridors are available for geothermal leasing in LUPA approved DFAs only and with a no surface occupancy stipulation, as long as the action would not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the NSHT, and will follow the most recent national policy and guidance.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-11	<b>Recreation and Visitor Services</b> – Commercial and competitive Special Recreation is a discretionary action and will be considered on a case-by-case basis for activities consistent with the NSHT nature and purposes.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-12	<b>Cultural Resources</b> – Any adverse effects to historic properties resulting from allowable uses will be addressed through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act and the implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-13	<b>Cultural Resources</b> – All high potential NHT segments will be assumed to contain remnants, artifacts and other properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, pending evaluation.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-14	<b>Visual Resources Management</b> – All NSHT Management Corridors are designated as VRM Class I or II dependent on the CMA's or land use allocation, except within existing approved transmission/utility corridors (VRM Class III) and DFAs (VRM Class IV). However, state of the art VRM BMPs for renewable energy will be employed commensurate with the protection of nationally significant scenic resources and cultural landscapes to minimize the level of intrusion and protect trail settings.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
	NLCS-NSHT-15	<b>Mitigation Requirements</b> – If there is overlap between a National Scenic or Historic Trail, National Trail Management Corridor on BLM land, or trail under study for possible designation and a DFA, BLM Manual 6280 must be followed. Efforts will be made to avoid conflicting activities and approved activities will be subject to mitigation for adverse impacts to the resources, qualities, values, settings, and primary use or uses (RQVs), including, but not limited to, the following: avoidance, the cost of trail relocation, on-site mitigation and off-site mitigation. Compensation can include acquisition or restoration of corridor RQVs, features and landscapes will be at a minimum of 2:1, and must result in a net benefit to the overall trail corridor. Proposed development of high potential route segments must not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the National Scenic or Historic Trail.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
Recreation & Visitor Services	NLCS-REC-1	Commercial and competitive Special Recreation Permits are a discretionary action and will be issued on a case by case basis, for activities that do not diminish the values of the California Desert National Conservation Lands unit and will be prohibited if the proposed activities would adversely impact the nationally significant ecological, cultural or scientific values for which the area was designated.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.
	NLCS-SW-1	Apply for water rights on a case by case basis to protect water dependent California Desert National Conservation Land values.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.

ACECs					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Cultural Resources & Tribal Interests	ACEC-CUL-1	Survey, identify and record new cultural resources within ACEC boundaries prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Yes		The Proposed Project reviewed pertinent archaeological and environmental data, and surveyed the Project APE described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources and Appendix F1, Cultural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Report for the North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project.
	ACEC-CUL-2	Update records for existing cultural resources within ACECs, prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Yes		The Proposed Project reviewed pertinent archaeological and environmental data, and surveyed the Project APE described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources and Appendix F1, Cultural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Report for the North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project.
	ACEC-CUL-3	Develop baseline assessment of specific natural and man-made threats to cultural resources in ACECs (i.e., erosion, looting and vandalism, grazing, OHV), prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Yes		The Proposed Project reviewed pertinent archaeological and environmental data, and surveyed the Project APE described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources and Appendix F1, Cultural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Report for the North Haiwee Dam No. 2 Project. Man-made threats, such as erosion, vandalism, and OHV are discussed in Sections 3.7, Geology and Soils; 3.15 Public Services and Recreation; and 3.16, Safety and Security.
	ACEC-CUL-4	Provide on-going monitoring for cultural resources based on the threat assessment, prioritizing ACECs where the relevant and important criteria include cultural resources.	Yes		Mitigation Measure AR-C in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources includes ongoing archaeological monitoring during construction in locations identified near cultural resources or other area of identified sensitivity.
			Yes		Mitigation Measure AR-C in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources includes ongoing archaeological monitoring during construction in locations identified near cultural resources or other area of identified sensitivity.
	ACEC-CUL-5	Identify, develop or incorporate standard protection measures and best management practices to address threats.	Yes		Mitigation Measures AR-A through AR-F, HR-A, and PR-A through PR-E in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources would minimize the effects of Project-related impacts on cultural resources, and are consistent with best practices within the professional archaeological and historical resources communities.
ACEC-CUL-6	Where specific threats are identified, implement protection measures consistent with agency NHPA Section 106 responsibilities.	Yes		Mitigation Measures AR-A through AR-F, HR-A, and PR-A through PR-E in Chapter 3.5, Cultural Resources would minimize the effects of Project-related impacts on cultural resources, and are consistent with best practices within the professional archaeological and historical resources communities. Such practices have proven to be effective in achieving the stewardship goals of Section 106.	
Ground Disturbance Cap	ACEC-DIST-1	Development in ACECs is limited by specified ground disturbance caps which are the total ground disturbance (existing [past and present] plus future). The specific ACEC ground disturbance caps are delineated in each of the individual ACEC Special Unit Management Plans (Appendix B). The ground disturbance caps will be used, managed and implemented following the methodology for California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs identified in Section II.2 and repeated in CMAs NLCS-DIST-2, and ACEC-DIST-2.	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap. The ground disturbance cap management and implementation would be applied to portions of the Project Site located on BLM-managed land.
	ACEC-DIST-2	Specifically, the ground disturbance caps would be implemented as a limitation and objective using the following process:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Limitation: If the ground disturbance condition of the ACEC is below the designated ground disturbance cap (see calculation method), the ground disturbance cap is a limitation on ground-disturbing activities within the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC, and precludes approval of future discretionary ground disturbing activities (see exceptions below) above the cap.</li> <li>● Objective, triggering disturbance mitigation: If the ground disturbance condition of the ACEC is at or above its designated cap, the cap functions as an objective, triggering the specific ground disturbance mitigation requirement. Ground disturbance mitigation is unique to ground disturbance cap implementation and a discrete form of compensatory mitigation, separate from other required mitigation in the DRECP LLUPA (see Glossary of Terms). The ground disturbance mitigation requirement remains in effect for all (see exceptions below) activities until which time the ACEC drops below the cap, at which time the cap becomes a limitation and the ground disturbance mitigation is no longer a requirement. If ground disturbance mitigation opportunities do not exist in a unit (see below for "unit" of measurement), ground disturbing activities (see exceptions below) will not be allowed in that unit until which time opportunities for ground disturbance mitigation in the unit become available (see types and forms of ground disturbance mitigation below) or the unit recovers and drops below the cap.</li> <li>● Actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of an emergency that are urgently needed to reduce the risk to life, property, or important natural, cultural, or historic resources, in accordance with 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 46.150, are an exception to the ground disturbance cap limitation, objective and ground disturbance mitigation requirements. Ground disturbance from emergency actions will count in the ground disturbance calculation for other activities, and also be available for ground disturbance mitigation opportunities and restoration, as appropriate.</li> </ul>	Yes  No  Yes  No	Land use does not occur on project site.	Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.  Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.  Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap. The ground disturbance cap management and implementation would be applied to portions of the Project Site located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.  The Proposed Project does not control the immediate impacts of an emergency and the exception does not apply.

**DRECP: AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN**

<p><b>Calculating ground disturbance:</b> Ground disturbance will be calculated on BLM managed land at the time of an individual proposal, by BLM for a BLM initiated action or by a third party for an activity needing BLM approval or authorization, for analysis in the activity-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document. Once BLM approves/accepts or conducts a calculation for a ACEC, that calculation is considered the baseline of past and present disturbance and is valid for 12 months, and can be used by other proposed activities in the same unit. Ground disturbances, that meet the criteria below, would be added into the calculation for the 12 month period without having to revisit the entire calculation. After a 12 month period has passed and a proposed action triggers the disturbance calculation, BLM will examine the existing ground disturbance calculation to determine: 1) if the calculation is still reliable, in which case add in any additional disturbance that has occurred since that calculation; or 2) if the disturbance must be recalculated in its entirety. Once completed for a specific activity, the ground disturbance calculation may be used throughout the activity's environmental analysis. However, the BLM may recalculate the affected unit(s) or portions of the unit(s) if it determines such recalculation is necessary for the BLM's environmental analysis.</p>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<p><b>Unit of measurement:</b> When calculating the ground disturbance, it is necessary to identify the appropriate unit level at which the disturbance will be calculated. For ground disturbing activities that occur within an ACEC, the disturbance calculation will be based on the ACEC unit boundary, or the boundary of the disturbance cap area(s), whichever area is smaller. If there is overlap between California Desert National Conservation Lands and an ACEC, the calculation will take place based on the smallest unit. If an activity/project overlaps two or more smaller units, the cap will be calculated, individually for all affected units</p>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<p><b>Ground disturbance includes:</b> The calculation shall include existing ground disturbance in addition to the estimated ground disturbance from the proposed activity (future) determined at the time of the individual proposal:</p>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized/approved ground disturbing activities – built and not yet built</li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM identified routes – all routes, trails, etc., authorized and unauthorized, identified in the Ground Transportation Linear Feature (GTLF) and/or other BLM route network database (i.e., BLM local databases that contain the best available data on routes and trails, replacement for GTLF, etc.), following applicable BLM standards and policy for identification of routes (authorized and unauthorized)</li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assumptions may be used to identify the percentage/degree/area/etc. of ground disturbance for a specific authorized/approved activity or activity-type based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Activity-specific environmental analysis, such as NEPA or ESA Section 7 Biological Assessment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Known and documented patterns of ground disturbance</li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Other documented site-specific factors that limit or play a role in ground disturbance, such as topography, geography, hydrology (e.g. desert washes obliterating authorized routes on a regular basis), historical and predicted patterns of use</li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any unauthorized disturbance that can be seen at a 1:10,000 scale using the best available aerial imagery</li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground disturbance from wildfire, animals, or other disturbances that can be seen at a 1:10,000 scale using the best available aerial imagery</li> </ul>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Route 66 maintenance - potential ground disturbance estimates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— As part of the ground disturbance calculation, the potential disturbance associated with estimated operations related to the maintenance of Historic Route 66 will automatically be included in the ground disturbance calculation as existing ground disturbance for the units specified below, until which time these estimated acres are no longer necessary due to approved operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ South Amboy-Mojave California Desert National Conservation Lands 221 acres</li> <li>▪ Bristol Mountains ACEC 92 acres</li> <li>▪ Chemehuevi ACEC 43 acres</li> <li>▪ Pisgah ACEC 86 acres</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ The estimated ground disturbance acreage includes disturbance associated with potential access to the locations if no current access exists.</li> <li>○ The estimated ground disturbance acres for maintenance of Historic Route 66 in the before mentioned conservation units is not approval of these activities by BLM. Activities associated with the management and maintenance of Historic Route 66 on BLM administered land will follow all applicable laws, regulations and policies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.
<p><b>Exceptions to the disturbance calculation:</b></p>	No		Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of an emergency that are urgently needed to reduce the risk to life, property, or important natural, cultural, or historic resources, in accordance with 43 CFR 46.150, will not be required to conduct a disturbance calculation. If the actions are ground disturbing, that disturbance will count towards the disturbance cap when next calculated for non-emergency activities.</li> </ul>	No		Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions that are authorized under a Department of Interior (DOI) or BLM NEPA Categorical Exclusion will not be required to conduct a disturbance calculation; however, these actions are not exempt from the disturbance mitigation requirement if a unit is at or above its cap. Although the BLM is not required to calculate the disturbance cap before approving an activity under a Categorical Exclusion, if the BLM knows an area is at or exceeding the cap, the disturbance mitigation requirements would apply to that activity</li> </ul>	No		Land use does not occur on project site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM authorized/approved research or restoration activities that are designed or intended to promote and enhance the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was designated.</li> </ul>	No		Land use does not occur on project site.

**DRECP: AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions that are entirely within the footprint of an existing authorized/approved site of ground disturbance that is within the calculation above.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock grazing permit renewals (however, water developments or other range improvements requiring an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement would be subject to the disturbance calculation and any mitigation requirements).</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<p><b>Ground disturbance mitigation:</b> The purpose of ground disturbance mitigation (disturbance mitigation) is to allow actions to occur in California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC that is at or above its designated disturbance cap(s), while at the same time providing a restoration mechanism that will, over time, improve the condition of the unit(s) and take them below their cap. Disturbance mitigation is compensatory. Disturbance mitigation is unique to ground disturbance cap implementation and a discrete form of compensatory mitigation, separate from other required mitigation in the DRECP (see Glossary of Terms).</p>	Yes		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap. LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
Disturbance mitigation may only be used for ground disturbance that is otherwise allowed by the LUPA and consistent with the purposes for which the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC was designated. Areas used for disturbance mitigation are still considered disturbed until which time they meet the "Ground Disturbance Recovery" criteria in the description below.	Yes		The Proposed Project components would be consistent with the existing land uses located in the ACEC designated area. LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<p><b>Unit for implementing disturbance mitigation:</b> The appropriate unit level for implementing disturbance mitigation is the same as that used for calculating ground disturbance. For ground disturbing activities that occur within an ACEC, the disturbance mitigation will be required within the ACEC unit boundary, or the boundary of the disturbance cap area(s), whichever area is smaller. If there is overlap between California Desert National Conservation Lands and an ACEC, the disturbance mitigation will take place in the smallest unit. If an activity/project overlaps two or more smaller units, disturbance mitigation will be required for all units that are at or over their specified disturbance cap.</p>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<p><b>No disturbance mitigation required:</b> If the calculated ground disturbance for the unit(s) is under the cap:</p>	No		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No disturbance mitigation required; use activity design features to minimize new ground disturbance and help stay below cap.</li> </ul>	No		Based on calculations provided by BLM, the Proposed Project would exceed the 1% ground disturbance cap.
<p><b>Disturbance mitigation required:</b> If the calculated ground disturbance is at or above the unit(s) cap, disturbance mitigation is required:</p>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use activity design features to minimize new ground disturbance to the</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
extent practicable.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the portion of the proposed activity that is located on land within an area previously disturbed by an authorized/approved action that has been terminated the required disturbance mitigation ratio is 1.5 (1½):1.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the portion of the proposed activity that is located on undisturbed land or land disturbed by unauthorized activities, the required disturbance mitigation ratio is 3:1.</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the BLM is not required to calculate the ground disturbance cap before approving/authorizing an activity under a Categorical Exclusion, if the BLM knows an area is at or exceeding the cap, the disturbance mitigation requirements would apply to that activity.</li> </ul>	No		The Proposed Project is not an activity under a Categorical Exclusion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the rare circumstance where the BLM authorizes activities on areas restored (e.g., as disturbance or other forms of mitigation), the required disturbance mitigation ratio requirement is doubled, that is, 3:1 or 6:1, respectively.</li> </ul>	No		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If disturbance mitigation opportunities do not exist in a unit, ground-disturbing activities (see exceptions below) will not be allowed in that unit until which time opportunities for disturbance mitigation in the unit become available (see types and forms of disturbance mitigation below) or the unit recovers and drops below the cap.</li> </ul>	No		
<p><b>Exceptions to the disturbance mitigation requirement:</b></p>	No		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any portion of the proposed activity that is located on land previously disturbed by an existing, valid authorized/approved action.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock grazing permit renewals (however, water developments or other range improvements requiring an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement would be subject to the disturbance calculation and any mitigation requirements).</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use authorization assignments and renewals with no change in use.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM authorized/approved activities that are designed and implemented to reduce existing ground disturbance, such as ecological, cultural, or habitat restoration or enhancement activities.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-discretionary actions, where BLM has no authority to require compensatory mitigation.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	

**DRECP: AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN**

		<b>Types and forms of disturbance mitigation:</b>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of previously disturbed BLM lands within the boundary of the specific ACEC unit(s) being impacted.</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation Plan, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquisition of undisturbed lands within the boundary of the specific ACEC unit being impacted.</li> </ul>	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground disturbance mitigation can be "nested" (i.e., combined) with other resource mitigation requirements, when appropriate. For example, a parcel restored for desert tortoise habitat mitigation may also satisfy the disturbance mitigation requirement if the parcel is within the appropriate unit of California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC boundary, or smaller disturbance cap unit.</li> </ul>	Yes		LADWP would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-H, Topsoil Salvage and Revegetation, to mitigate for ground disturbance located on BLM-managed land. Refer to Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, for more details.
		<b>Ground Disturbance Recovery</b>			
		In general, California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC ground disturbance recovery would be determined during the decadal ground disturbance threshold ecoregion trend monitoring assessments (see below, and Monitoring and Adaptive Management). California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC recovery may be assessed at intermediate intervals, in between the decadal assessments, at BLM's discretion based on adequate funding and staffing. Between the decadal assessments, BLM will assume disturbed areas and units (same as used for calculations and mitigation) are not yet recovered until data is presented and BLM determines the area meets one of the two criteria below:	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess ACEC ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field verification that disturbed area(s) are dominated by the establishment of native shrubs, as appropriate for the site, and demonstrated function of ecological processes (e.g., water flow, soil stability).</li> </ul>	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess ACEC ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground disturbance can no longer be seen at the 1:10,000 scale using the best available aerial imagery.</li> </ul>	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess ACEC ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
		Areas within California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC(s) may be determined recovered by BLM at any time, once one of the two criteria above are met, prior to the entire unit (of calculation and mitigation) being determined recovered. Areas determined recovered by BLM would be removed from the subsequent ground disturbance calculation for that unit.	No	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	The DRECP LUPA was approved in September 2016, prior to the public release of the Draft EIR/EA for the Proposed Project. BLM conducted calculations for the ground disturbance cap for the Proposed Project in 2017 and it is not anticipated that BLM would assess ACEC ground disturbance recovery prior to publication of the Draft EIR/EA.
Lands & Realty	ACEC-LANDS-1	Renewable energy activities are not allowed. ACECs are right-of-way avoidance areas for all other land use authorizations, except when identified as right-of-way exclusion areas in the individual unit's Special Management Plan (Appendix B). Transmission is allowed. Re-powering of an existing wind facility is allowed if the re-power project remains within the existing approved wind energy ROW and reduces environmental impacts.	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	ACEC-LANDS-2	All lands within Areas of Critical Environmental Concern are identified for retention. If the BLM determines that disposal through exchange would result in a net benefit to the values of the ACEC, it may consider that exchange through a land use plan amendment.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
Minerals	ACEC-MIN-1	<b>High Potential Mineral Areas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs, determine if reasonable alternatives exist outside of the California Desert National Conservation Lands/ACEC areas prior to proposing mineral resource development within one of these areas.</li> </ul>	No	Resource not found on the project site	
	ACEC-VRM-1	Manage Manzanar ACEC to conform to VRM Class II standards.	No	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	

Wildlife Allocation					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Lands & Realty	WILD-LANDS-1	Renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities are	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		not allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	WILD-LANDS-2	Applications for use authorizations that provide a benefit to the management area or serve public interests may be allowed, unless prohibited by statute.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	WILD-LANDS-3	Use authorization applications, excluding renewable energy projects and related ancillary facilities, will be evaluated in accordance with whether they are compatible with and not contrary to the wildlife values or the protection and enhancement of wildlife and plant habitat for that Allocation.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	WILD-LANDS-4	All lands within Wildlife Allocations are identified for retention. If the BLM determines that disposal through exchange would result in a net benefit to the values of the Wildlife Allocation, it may consider that exchange through a land use plan amendment.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

SRMAs					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Biological Resources-Vegetation	SRMA-VEG-1	Vegetative Use Authorizations: Commercial collection of seed is an allowable use in designated OHV Open Areas. CMA within SRMAs apply to this kind of activity	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management	SRMA-CTTM-1	Refer to the individual SRMA Special Unit Management Plans (Appendix C) for SRMA/Recreation Management Zone specific objectives, management actions, and allowable uses. Protect SRMAs for their unique/special recreation values. Manage roads/primitive roads/trails consistent with SRMA objectives and as designated in Transportation and Travel Management Plan/RMPs.	Yes		A portion of the Project Site (roughly the northern third of the LAA Excavation Area) is located within the southern portion of the Olancho Dunes SRMA. North Haiwee Road, traveling east-west to the Project Site from US-395, is a Full Size OHV route. While the Proposed Project would alter the LAA Excavation Area through grading and excavation activities, as well as construction of the LAA Realignment, the Project Site is not part of the Open Area for the Olancho Dunes SRMA, where cross-country travel is permitted. The Proposed Project would not alter the characteristics of the recreational setting as the Project would revegetate the LAA Excavation Area after construction, the LAA Realignment would be similar to the existing LAA, and the roads which are constructed or improved would be similar to existing conditions.
Lands and Realty	SRMA-LANDS-1	Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a "no surface occupancy" restriction; with exception of the Ocotillo Wells SRMA (refer to the technology specifics for the DFA and the Special Unit Management Plan in Appendix C)</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with recreation values and the Special Unit Management Plan (Appendix C) specific to the SRMA.</li> </ul>	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
		Re-powering of an existing wind facility is allowed if the re-power project remains within the existing approved ROW and reduces environmental and recreation impacts.	No	Land use does not occur on project site.	
	SRMA-LANDS-2	Acquired land within the SRMAs will be managed according to the goals and objectives of the SRMA, and activities on these lands will be consistent with the CMAs for SRMAs.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
	SRMA-LANDS-3	Lands within SRMAs are available for disposal. However, disposal actions are only available to parties that will manage the land in accordance with the recreational values identified in the Special Unit Management Plan (Appendix C) for the SRMA.	No	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	
Recreation & Visitor Services	SRMA-REC-1	Manage SRMAs for their targeted recreation activities, experiences and benefits. Maintain (and where possible enhance) the recreation setting characteristics—physical components of remoteness, naturalness and facilities; social components of contact, group size and evidence of use; and operational components of access, visitor services and management controls.	Yes		A portion of the Project Site (roughly the northern third of the LAA Excavation Area) is located within the southern portion of the Olancho Dunes SRMA. North Haiwee Road, traveling east-west to the Project Site from US-395, is a Full Size OHV route. While the Proposed Project would alter the LAA Excavation Area through grading and excavation activities, as well as construction of the LAA Realignment, the Project Site is not part of the Open Area for the Olancho Dunes SRMA, where cross-country travel is permitted. The Proposed Project would not alter the characteristics of the recreational setting as the Project would revegetate the LAA Excavation Area after construction, the LAA Realignment would be similar to the existing LAA, and the roads which are constructed or improved would be similar to existing conditions.
	SRMA-REC-2	In SRMAs that overlap with California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs, manage in accordance with the Special Unit Management Plans for the SRMA/ERMA and the applicable ecological and cultural conservation unit (Appendices A, B, and C). If there is a conflict between the California Desert National Conservation Lands or ACEC management and the SRMA/ERMA management, the BLM will apply the most protective management (i.e., management that best supports natural and cultural resource conservation and limits impacts to the values for which the conservation unit was designated).	Yes		Should a conflict between the California Desert National Conservation Lands management, ACEC management, or SRMA management arise, the most protective management would apply.
	SRMA-REC-3	SRMA objectives and desired recreation setting characteristics described in the Special Unit Management Plans (Appendix C) may be refined and/or zoned in activity-level planning, based on visitor-use surveys and other monitoring.	Yes		Should SRMA objectives and desired recreation characteristics be refined or zoned in activity-level planning, the Proposed Project would be subject to SRMA-REC-3.
Visual Resources Management	SRMA-VRM-1	Manage the Alabama Hills SRMA to conform to VRM Class II standards.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS**



ERMAs					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
General	ERMA-LUPA-1	Renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities are not allowed where an ERMA overlaps with California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC, or Wildlife Allocation, or is not allowed in a specific ERMA as described in the Special Unit Management Plan (see Appendix C).	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	ERMA-LUPA-2	<p>In areas where renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities are an allowable use, the CMAs related to renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities for General Public Lands apply (refer to Section II.4.2.10), including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities that may have a measurable (i.e., the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect or cumulative) on the biological or cultural conservation strategies, including individual California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC and/or Wildlife Allocation units of the DRECP LUPA are not allowed.</li> <li>• Renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities that may have a measurable (i.e., the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect or cumulative) on the recreation design, including individual SRMAs and ERMAs, of the DRECP LUPA are not allowed.</li> <li>• Renewable energy activities and related ancillary facilities that may have a measurable (i.e., the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on the renewable energy and transmission design, including individual DFAs and VPLs, are not allowed.</li> </ul>	No No No No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Recreation and Visitor Services	ERMA-REC-1	When considering land use authorizations within ERMAs, retain to the extent practicable recreation activities and associated qualities and conditions within these areas.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS**

DFAs and VPLs					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Biological Resources: North American Warm Desert Dune and Sand Flats	DFA-VPL-BIO-DUNE-1	Activities in DFAs and VPLs, including transmission substations, will be sited to avoid dune vegetation (i.e., North American Warm Desert Dune and Sand Flats). Unavoidable impacts (see “unavoidable impacts to resources” in the Glossary of Terms) to dune vegetation will be limited to transmission projects, except transmission substations, and access roads that will be sited to minimize unavoidable impacts.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For unavoidable impacts (see “unavoidable impacts to resources” in the Glossary of Terms) to dune vegetation, the following will be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access roads will be unpaved.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access roads will be designed and constructed to be at grade with the ground surface to avoid inhibiting sand transportation.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	DFA-VPL-BIO-DUNE-2	Within Aeolian corridors that transport sand to dune formations and vegetation types downwind inside and outside of the DFAs, all activities will be designed and operated to facilitate the flow of sand across activity sites, and avoid the trapping or diverting of sand from the Aeolian corridor. Buildings and structures within the site will take into account the direction of sand flow and, to the extent feasible, build and align structures to allow sand to flow through the site unimpeded. Fences will be designed to allow sand to flow through and not be trapped.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Individual Focus Species (IFS): Desert Tortoise	DFA-VPL-BIO-IFS-1	To the maximum extent practicable (see Glossary of Terms), activities will be sited in previously disturbed areas, areas of low quality habitat, and areas with low habitat intactness in desert tortoise linkages and the Ord-Rodman TCA, identified in Appendix D.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	DFA-VPL-BIO-IFS-2	Within the Mohave ground squirrel range configure solar panel and wind turbine arrays to allow areas of native vegetation that will facilitate Mohave ground squirrel movement through the project site. This may include raised and/or rotating solar panels or open space between rows of panels or turbines. Fences surrounding sites should be permeable for Mohave ground squirrels.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Bats	DFA-VPL-BIO-BAT-1	Wind projects will not be sited within 0.5 mile of any occupied or presumed occupied maternity roost.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Fire Prevention/Protection	DFA-VPL-BIO-FIRE-1	Implement the following standard practice for fire prevention/protection:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement site-specific fire prevention/protection actions particular to the construction and operation of renewable energy and transmission project that include procedures for reducing fires while minimizing the necessary amount of vegetation clearing, fuel modification, and other construction-related activities. At a minimum these actions will include designating site fire coordinators, providing adequate fire suppression equipment (including in vehicles), and establishing emergency response information relevant to the construction site.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Biological Compensation	DFA-VPL-BIO-COMP-1	Impacts to biological resources from all activities in DFAs and VPLs will be compensated using the same ratios and strategies as LUPA-BIO-COMP-1 through 4, with the exception identified below in DFA-VPL-BIO-COMP-2.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	DFA-VPL-BIO-COMP-2	Exception to the biological resources standard compensation ratio of 1:1 - desert tortoise intact linkage habitat compensation ratio of 2:1 applies to the identified modeled intact linkage habitat (Appendix D) in two linkages—Ord-Rodman critical habitat unit to Joshua Tree National Park, and Fremont-Kramer critical habitat unit to the Ord-Rodman critical habitat unit, as identified in Appendix D. Maintenance and enhancement of the function of these two linkages is essential to the function of the Ord-Rodman critical habitat unit.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management	DFA-VPL-CTTM-1	Avoid Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 roads/primitive roads/trails, Backcountry Byways, and other significant linear features (as defined in the LUPA-wide CMAs). If avoidance is not practicable, relocate access to the same or higher standard and maintain the recreation setting characteristics and access to recreation activities, facilities, and destination.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	DFA-VPL-CTTM-2	If residual impacts to Tier 1 and Tier 2 roads/primitive roads/trails, Backcountry Byways, or other significant linear features cannot be protected and maintained, commensurate compensation in the form of an enhanced recreation operations, recreation facilities or opportunities will be required.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

Cultural Resources and Tribal Interests		BLM developed and maintains a geodatabase for Cultural Resources and Cultural Resources investigations in a GIS. The geodatabase is regularly updated with newly recorded and re-recorded resource and investigation data. However, while the geodatabase includes location information (feature classes or shapefiles), the associated information about each resource or investigation (attribute data) is limited or inconsistent. As it exists now, the geodatabase cannot be used for predictive analyses like those recommended in <i>A Strategy for Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior</i> (DOI 2014). However, with some updates, the geodatabase will be a powerful tool for identifying potential conservation priorities as well as development opportunities. Many of the CMAs below are intended to facilitate the update of BLM's geodatabase, and require its use when the updates are complete.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		The following CMAs are for renewable energy and transmission land use authorizations only, in DFAs and VPLs. All other activities in DFAs and VPs are subject to the NHPA Section 106 process.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-1		For renewable energy activities and transmission, require the applicant to pay all appropriate costs associated with the following processes, through the appropriate BLM funding mechanism:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with the BLM's analysis of the DRECP geodatabase and other sources for cultural resources sensitivity.</li> <li>All appropriate costs associated with preliminary sensitivity analysis.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with the Section 106 process including the identification and defining of cultural resources. These costs may also include logistical, travel, and other support costs incurred by tribes in the consultation process.</li> <li>All appropriate costs associated with updating the DRECP cultural resources geodatabase with project specific results.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
			No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-2		Consistent and in compliance with the NHPA Programmatic Agreement, signed February 5, 2016, or the most up to date signed version -for renewable energy activities and transmission, a compensatory mitigation fee will be required within the LUPA Decision Area to address cumulative and some indirect adverse effects to historic properties. The mitigation fee will be calculated in a manner that is commensurate to the size and regional impacts of the project. Refer to the Programmatic Agreement for details regarding the mitigation fee.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-3		For renewable energy activities and transmission, the management fee rate will be determined through the NHPA programmatic Section 106 consultation process that will be completed as part of the DRECP land use plan amendment.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-4		For renewable energy activities and transmission, demonstrate that results of cultural resources sensitivity, based on the DRECP geodatabase, and other sources, are used as part of the initial planning pre-application process and to select of specific footprints for further consideration.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-5		For renewable energy activities and transmission, provide a statistically significant sample survey as part of the pre-application process, unless the BLM determines the DRECP geodatabase and other sources are adequate to assess cultural resources sensitivity of specific footprints.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-6		For renewable energy activities and transmission, provide justification in the application why the project considerations merit moving forward if the specific footprint lies within an area identified or forecast as sensitive for cultural resources by the BLM.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-VPL-CUL-7		For renewable energy activities and transmission, complete the NHPA Section 106 Process as specified in 36 CFR Part 800, or via an alternate procedure, allowed for under 36 CFR Part 800.14 prior to issuing a ROD or ROW grant on any utility-scale renewable energy or transmission project. For utility-scale solar energy developments, the BLM may follow the Solar Programmatic Agreement.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Livestock Grazing	DFA-VPL-LIVE-1	Avoid siting solar developments in active livestock grazing allotments. If a ROW is granted for solar development in an active livestock grazing allotment, prior to solar projects being constructed in active livestock allotments, an agreement must be reached with the grazing permittee/lessee on the 2-year notification requirements. If any rangeland improvements such as, but not limited to, fences, corrals, or water storage projects, are to be impacted by energy projects, reach agreement with the BLM and the grazing permittee/lessee on moving or replacing the range improvement. This may include the costs for NEPA, clearances, and materials.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-VPL-LIVE-2	In California Condor use areas, wind energy ROWs will include a term and condition requiring the permittee and wind operator to eliminate grazing of livestock.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-VPL-LIVE-3	Include no surface occupancy stipulation on geothermal leases in active grazing allotments.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Vegetation	DFA-VPL-VEG-1	Vegetative Use Authorizations: Commercial collection of seed in DFAs and VPLs is an allowable use. CMA's within these areas apply to this kind of activity.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.

**DRECP: DEVELOPMENT FOCUS AREAS + VARIANCE PROCESS LANDS**

Visual Resources Management	DFA-VPL-VRM-1	Encourage development in a planned fashion within DFAs (e.g., similar to the planned unit development concept used for urban design—i.e., in-fill vs. scattered development, use of common road networks, Generator Tie Lines etc., use of similar support facility designs materials and colors etc.) to avoid industrial sprawl.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-VPL-VRM-2	Development in DFAs and VPLs are required to incorporate visual design standards and include the best available, most recent BMPs, as determined by BLM (e.g. Solar, Wind, West Wide Energy Corridor, and Geothermal PEISs, the “Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands”, and other programmatic BMP documents).	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-VPL-VRM-3	<p><b>Required Visual Resource BMPs.</b> All development within the DFAs and VPLs will abide by the BMPs addressed in the most recent version of the document “<i>Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands</i>”, or its replacement, including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Color-treat monopoles Shadow Gray per the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color choice is selected by the local Field Office VRM specialist.</li> <li>○ Lattice towers and conductors will have non-specular qualities.</li> <li>○ Lattice Towers will be located a minimum of 3/4 miles away from Key Observation Points such as roads, scenic overlooks, trails, campgrounds, navigable rivers and other areas people tend to congregate and located against a landscape backdrop when topography allows.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Solar – Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray from the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color is selected by the Field Office VRM specialist, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Concentrated solar thermal parabolic trough panel backs</li> <li>○ Solar power tower heliostats</li> <li>○ Solar power towers</li> <li>○ Cooling towers</li> <li>○ Power blocks</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Wind – Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray with the exception of the wind turbine and towers 200 vertical feet or more.</li> <li>• Night Sky – BMPs to minimize impacts to night sky including light shielding will be employed</li> </ul>	No No No No No No No No No No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation.

Development Focus Areas					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Renewable Energy	DFA-RE-1	In order to use the DRECP's BLM LUPA streamlined process for renewable energy in DFAs and transmission, project proponents must first consult with appropriate representatives of the Department of Defense to ensure the proposed renewable energy and/or transmission activity will not cause an unacceptable risk to national security. Refer to additional detail in LUPA Section IV.4 and Appendix E. Specifically, the following process will be implemented:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For renewable energy and transmission activities proposed in red areas (see Appendix E), the DRECP BLM LUPA streamlined process will not be available unless a letter is obtained from the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse stating that military impacts have been mitigated.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For renewable energy and transmission activities proposed in orange or yellow areas (see Appendix E), the DRECP BLM LUPA streamlined process will be not be available until Department of Defense representatives at the regional level have been consulted and have been provided a minimum of 30 days to assess potential mission impacts. If the regional representatives conclude within the 30 day period that there is a significant possibility that a proposed activity presents an unacceptable risk to national security, the BLM will not streamline the proposed activity process and will require additional environmental analysis regarding Department of Defense impacts, unless a letter is obtained from the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse stating that military impacts have been mitigated.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Biological Resources	DFA-BIO-IFS-1	Conduct the following surveys as applicable in the DFAs as shown in <b>Table 21</b> .	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	DFA-BIO-IFS-2	Implement the following setbacks shown below in <b>Table 22</b> as applicable in the DFAs.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Desert Tortoise	DFA-BIO-IFS-3	Protocol surveys, as described in <b>DFA-BIO-IFS-1</b> and shown in <b>Table 21</b> , are required for development in the desert tortoise survey areas (see Appendix D). Based on the results of the protocol surveys the identified desert tortoises will be translocated, or the activity will be redesigned/relocated as described below:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If protocol surveys identify 35 or fewer desert tortoises in potential impact areas on an activity site, the USFWS and CDFW (for third party activities) will be contacted and provided with the protocol survey results and information necessary for the translocation of identified desert tortoises. Pre-construction and construction, and other activities will not begin until the clearance surveys for the site have been completed and the desert tortoises have been translocated. Translocation will be conducted in coordination with the USFWS and CDFW, as appropriate, per the protocols in the Desert Tortoise Field Manual (USFWS 2009) and the most up-to-date USFWS protocol.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If protocol surveys identify an adult desert tortoise density (i.e., individuals 160 millimeters or more) of more than 5 per square mile or more than 35 individuals total on a project site, the project will be required to be redesigned, re-sited, or relocated to avoid and minimize the impacts of the activity on desert tortoise.</li> </ul>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Mohave Ground Squirrel	DFA-BIO-IFS-4	The DFA in the "North of Edwards" Mohave ground squirrel key population center is closed to renewable energy applications and any activity that is likely to result in the mortality (killing) of a Mohave ground squirrel until Kern and San Bernardino counties complete county General Plan amendments/updates that include renewable energy development and Mohave ground squirrel conservation on nonfederal land in the West Mojave ecoregion and the CDFW releases a final Mohave Ground Squirrel Conservation Strategy, or for a period of 5 years after the signing of the DRECP LUPA ROD, whichever comes first. If Kern and San Bernardino counties and CDFW do not complete their respective plans within the 5-year period, prior to opening the DFA to renewable energy applications and other impacting activities, BLM will assess new Mohave ground squirrel information, in coordination with the CDFW, to determine if modifications to the DFA or CMAs are warranted based on new Mohave ground squirrel information.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	DFA-BIO-IFS-5	Once the planning criteria in CMA <b>DFA-BIO-IFS-4</b> , are met, the DFA in the "North of Edwards" Mohave ground squirrel key population center will be reevaluated. If Kern and San Bernardino counties receive Mohave ground squirrel take authorizations from the CDFW through completed Natural Community Conservation Plans or county-wide conservation strategies that address Mohave ground squirrel conservation at a landscape level and include renewable energy development areas on nonfederal land in the West Mojave ecoregion, the "North of Edwards" key population center DFA will be eliminated and the management changed to General Public Lands, as part of adaptive management.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Plants	DFA-BIO-PLANT-1	Impact to suitable habitat (see Glossary of Terms) for the following plant Focus Species within the DRECP Plan Area will be capped (see "DFA Suitable Habitat Impacts Cap" in the Glossary of Terms) in the DFAs as described below and in <b>Table 23</b> . The suitable habitat impact cap for these plant species is to be measured in DFAs as a group, not individually.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: DEVELOPMENT FOCUS LANDS**

		Triple-ribbed milk-vetch is an avoidance species in DFAs, therefore none of its suitable habitat is to be impacted.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Recreation	DFA-REC-1	Retain, to the extent possible, the identified recreation setting characteristics: physical components of remoteness, naturalness and facilities; social components of contact, group size and evidence of use; and operational components of access, visitor services and management controls (see recreation setting characteristics matrix).	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-REC-2	Avoid large-scale ground disturbance within one-half mile of Level 3	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		Recreation facility footprint including route access and staging areas. If avoidance isn't practicable, the facility must be relocated to the same or higher standard and maintain recreation objectives and setting characteristics.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-REC-3	SRMAs are exclusion areas for renewable energy development due to the incompatibility with the values of SRMAs. Two exceptions to this management action are:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		1. geothermal development is an allowable use in the few instances in Imperial County where a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and the lease includes a "no surface occupancy" stipulation, with exception of three specific parcels in the Ocotillo Wells SRMA (the Special Unit Management Plan in Appendix C)	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		2. the VPL at Antimony Flat in Kern County overlaying the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-REC-4	When considering large-scale development in DFAs, retain to the extent possible existing, approved recreation activities.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-REC-5	For displacement of dispersed recreation opportunities, commensurate compensation in the form of enhanced recreation operations, recreation facilities or opportunities will be required. If recreation displacement results in resource damage due to increased use in other areas, mitigate that damage through whatever measures are most appropriate as determined by the Authorized Officer.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-REC-6	Where activities in DFAs displace authorized facilities, similar new recreation facilities/campgrounds (including but not limited to the installation of new structures including pit toilets, shade structures, picnic tables, installing interpretive panels, etc.), will be provided.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-REC-7	If designated vehicle routes are directly impacted by activities (includes modification of existing route to accommodate industrial equipment, restricted access or full closure of designated route, pull outs, and staging areas to the public, etc.), mitigation will include the development of alternative routes to allow for continued vehicular access with proper signage, with a similar recreation experience. In addition, mitigation will also include the construction of an "OHV touring route" which circumvents the activity area and allows for interpretive signing materials to be placed at strategic locations along the new touring route, if determined to be appropriate by BLM.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
DFA-REC-8	Impacts from activities in a DFA to Special Recreation Permit activities will be mitigated by providing necessary planning and NEPA compliance documentation for Special Recreation Permit replacement activities, as determined appropriate on a case-by case basis.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
DFA-REC-9	If residual impacts to SRMAs occur from activity impacts in a DFA, commensurate mitigation through relocation or replacement of facilities or compensation (in the form of a recreation operations and enhancement fund) will be required.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
DFA-REC-10	Within ERMAs, impacts from development projects that do not enhance conservation or recreation goals will require commensurate mitigation through relocation or replacement of facilities.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Lands and Realty	DFA-LANDS-1	Lands within DFAs are available for disposal.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-LANDS-2	Development of acquired lands within DFAs is allowed, at the discretion of the BLM California State Director, unless development is incompatible with the purposes of the acquisition and any applicable deed restrictions.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-LANDS-3	Lands proposed for exchange in DFAs will be segregated from the public land laws for 5 years, but wind, solar, geothermal and transmission applications and their associated facilities are allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-LANDS-4	Review withdrawn lands in DFAs upon receipt of a ROW application and if appropriate modify to allow for issuance of ROW grants.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-LANDS-5	Cost recovery funding used to process a ROW application may be used to adjudicate and remedy any conflicting land withdrawals, if necessary.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-LANDS-6	Make public lands in DFAs available for selection by the CSLC in lieu of base lands within DFAs. Base lands are School Lands the State of California was entitled to but did not receive title to due to prior existing encumbrances.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.

**DRECP: DEVELOPMENT FOCUS LANDS**

	DFA-LANDS-7	Transmission facilities are an allowable use and will not require a plan amendment within DFAs.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Visual Resources Management	DFA-VRM-1	Manage all DFAs as VRM Class IV to allow for industrial scale development. Employ best management practices to reduce visual contrast of facilities.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-VRM-2	Regional mitigation for visual impacts is required in DFAs. Mitigation is based on the VRI class and the underlying visual values (scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zone) for the activity area as it stands at the time the ROD is signed for the DRECP LUPA. Compensatory mitigation may take the form of reclamation of other BLM lands to maintain (neutral) or enhance (beneficial) visual values on VRI Class II and III lands. Other considerations may include acquisition of conservation easements to protect and sustain visual quality within the viewshed of BLM lands. The following mitigation ratios will be applied in DFAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VRI Class II 1:1 ratio</li> <li>• VRI Class III ½ (0.5) : 1 ratio</li> <li>• VRI Class IV, no mitigation required</li> </ul> Additional mitigation will be required where activities affect viewsheds of specially designated areas (e.g., National Scenic and Historic Trails).	No No No No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Wild Horses and Burros	DFA-WHB-1	Incorporate all guidance provided by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, its amendments, associated regulations, and any pertinent court rulings into the project/activity proposal, as appropriate.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-WHB-2	Development that would reduce burros' access to forage, water, shelter, or space or impede their wild, free-roaming behavior in Herd Management Area is not allowed	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-WHB-3	Mitigation can only occur on lands that the animals were found at the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Expansion of the boundaries of a Herd Management Area back into the Herd Areas would require a land use plan amendment, the cost of which would be incurred by the applicant proposing to develop in the Herd Management Area, if part of the proposed mitigation package.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Wilderness Characteristics	DFA-WC-1	Renewable energy activities are allowed in DFAs that have been inventoried and identified as lands with wilderness characteristics.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	DFA-WC-2	For inventoried lands found to have wilderness characteristics in DFAs, compensatory mitigation is required at a 1:1 ratio if wilderness characteristics are directly impacted. This may be accomplished through acquisition and donation, from willing landowners, to the federal government of (a) wilderness inholdings, (b) wilderness edge holdings that have inventoried wilderness characteristics, or (c) other areas within the LUPA Decision Area that are managed to protect wilderness characteristics. Restoration of impaired wilderness characteristics in Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, and lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics could be substituted for acquisition.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.

Variance Process Lands					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
Renewable Energy	LUVPL-BIO-RE-1	All renewable energy activities, during the planning phase, must establish baseline conditions for Focus and BLM Special Status bird and bat species using protocols and methodologies approved by BLM in coordination with USFWS, and CDFW as appropriate.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	VPL-BIO-RE-2	As part of a renewable energy activity proposal that may affect bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species, a proven (e.g., peer reviewed) technology solution to bird and bat Focus and BLM Special Status Species injury and mortality must be incorporated into the activity design and operation as a mandatory element.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	VPL-BIO-RE-3	As part of a renewable energy activity proposal that may conflict with Department of Defense operations, a proven (e.g., peer reviewed) technology solution to Department of Defense conflicts must be incorporated as a mandatory element.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	VPL-BIO-RE-4	Each utility-scale renewable energy activity must result in a no net increase in ground disturbance within the specific ROW grant area.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	VPL-BIO-RE-5	The VPL at Antimony Flat in Kern County will remain as a VPL or be removed based on consistency with the Kern County General Plan Update. If removed, renewable energy activities would no longer be an allowable use in the SRMA.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Lands & Realty	VPL-LANDS-1	Lands within VPLs are available for disposal.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Recreation & Visitor Services	VPL-REC-1	The VPL at Antimony Flat in Kern County will remain as a VPL or be removed based on consistency with the Kern County General Plan Update. If removed, renewable energy activities would no longer be an allowable use in the SRMA.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Visual Resources Management	VPL-VRM-1	Manage all Variance Process Lands as VRM Class III.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	VPL-VRM-2	<p>Regional mitigation is required for visual impacts in VPLs. Mitigation will be based on the VRI class and the underlying visual values (scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zone) for the development area as it stands at the time the ROD is signed for the DRECP. Compensatory mitigation may take the form of reclamation of other BLM lands to maintain (neutral) or enhance (beneficial) visual values on VRI Class II and III lands. Other considerations may include acquisition of conservation easements to protect and sustain visual quality within the viewshed of BLM lands. The following mitigation ratios will be applied in VPLs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VRI Class II 2:1 ratio</li> <li>• VRI Class III 1:1 ratio</li> <li>• VRI Class IV no mitigation required</li> </ul> <p>Additional mitigation will be required where activities affect viewsheds of specially designated areas (e.g., National Scenic and Historic Trails).</p>	No No No No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: VARIANCE PROCESS LANDS**



General Public Lands					
Category	CMA #	CMA Text	Applicability	Explanation: Why CMA is not applicable	Comments
	GPL-1	DRECP LUPA Biological and Cultural Conservation Design – Activities that may have a measurable (i.e. the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect or cumulative) on the biological or cultural conservation strategies, including individual California Desert National Conservation Lands, ACEC and/or Wildlife Allocation units of the DRECP LUPA are not allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-2	DRECP LUPA Recreation Design - Activities that may have a measurable (i.e. the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect or cumulative) on the recreation design, including individual SRMAs and ERMAS, of the DRECP LUPA are not allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-3	DRECP LUPA Renewable Energy and Transmission Design - Activities that may have a measurable (i.e. the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on the renewable energy and transmission design, including individual DFAs and VPLs, are not allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-4	Renewable Energy Activities – A renewable energy activity that is not transmission aligned (see Glossary of Terms), as per the DRECP energy development design, is not allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-5	DRECP LUPA – Activities that may have a measurable (i.e. the effect can be evaluated) adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on the LUPA-wide structure, and implementation of the DRECP LUPA are not allowed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management	GPL-CTTM-1	Avoid Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 roads/primitive roads/trails, Backcountry Byways, and other significant linear features (as defined in the LUPA-wide CMAs). If avoidance is not practicable, relocate access to the same or higher standard and maintain the recreation setting characteristics and access to recreation activities, facilities, and destination.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CTTM-2	If residual impacts to Tier 1 and Tier 2 roads/primitive roads/trails, Backcountry Byways, or other significant linear features cannot be protected and maintained, commensurate compensation in the form of an enhanced recreation operations, recreation facilities or opportunities will be required.  The following CMAs are for renewable energy and transmission land use authorizations. All other activities will be subject to the NHPA Section 106 process.	No No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
Cultural Resources and Tribal Interests	GPL-CUL-1	For renewable energy activities and transmission, the applicant is required to pay all appropriate costs associated with the following processes, through the appropriate BLM funding mechanism:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All appropriate costs associated with the BLM's analysis of the DRECP geodatabase and other sources for cultural resources sensitivity.</li> <li>All appropriate costs associated with preliminary sensitivity analysis.</li> <li>All appropriate costs associated with the Section 106 process including the identification and defining of cultural resources. These costs may also include logistical, travel, and other support costs incurred by tribes in the consultation process.</li> </ul> All appropriate costs associated with updating the DRECP cultural resources geodatabase with project specific results.	No No No No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation. Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CUL-2	For renewable energy activities and transmission, management fee, defined at a per acre rate and annual escalation provision for the life of the grant, will be paid to the BLM as partial mitigation for the cumulative effects on cultural resources across the DRECP Plan Area and may be used to develop regional research designs and other forms of off-site and compensatory mitigation.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CUL-3	For renewable energy activities and transmission, the management fee rate will be determined through the NHPA programmatic Section 106 consultation process that will be completed as part of the DRECP LUPA.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CUL-4	For renewable energy activities and transmission, applicant must demonstrate that results of cultural resources sensitivity, based on the DRECP geodatabase, and other sources, are used as part of the initial planning pre-application process and to select of specific footprints for further consideration.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CUL-5	For renewable energy activities and transmission, applicants will provide a statistically significant sample survey as part of the pre-application process, unless the BLM determines the DRECP geodatabase and other sources are adequate to assess cultural resources sensitivity of specific footprints.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CUL-6	For renewable energy activities and transmission, applicants will provide justification in the application why the project considerations merit moving forward if the specific footprint lies within an area identified or forecast as sensitive for cultural resources by the BLM.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	GPL-CUL-7	For renewable energy activities and transmission, applicants will complete the NHPA Section 106 Process as specified in 36 CFR Part 800, or via an alternate procedure, allowed for under 36 CFR Part 800.14 prior to issuing a ROD or ROW grant on any utility-scale renewable energy or transmission project. For utility-scale solar energy developments, the BLM may follow the Solar Programmatic Agreement, if applicable.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: GENERAL PUBLIC LANDS**

Lands and Realty	GPL-LANDS-1	Lands within GPL are unavailable for disposal.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-LANDS-2	Cost recovery funding used to process a ROW application may be used to adjudicate and remedy any conflicting land withdrawals, if necessary.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Livestock Grazing	GPL-LIVE-1	Avoid siting solar developments in active livestock grazing allotments. If a ROW is granted for solar development in an active livestock grazing allotment, prior to solar projects being constructed in active livestock allotments, an agreement must be reached with the grazing permittee/lessee on the 2-year notification requirements. If any rangeland improvements such as, but not limited to, fences, corrals, or water storage projects, are to be impacted by energy projects, reach agreement with the BLM and the grazing permittee/lessee on moving or replacing the range improvement. This includes the costs for NEPA, clearances, and materials.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-LIVE-2	In California condor use areas, wind energy ROWs will include a term and condition requiring the permittee and wind operator to eliminate grazing of livestock.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-LIVE-3	A no surface occupancy stipulation will be included on geothermal leases in active grazing allotments.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<b>Recreation and Visitor Services</b>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Recreation and Visitor Services	GPL-REC-1	Retain, to the extent possible, the identified recreation setting characteristics: physical components of remoteness, naturalness and facilities; social components of contact, group size and evidence of use; and operational components of access, visitor services and management controls (see recreation setting characteristics matrix).	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-2	Avoid large-scale ground disturbance within one-half mile of Level 3	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		Recreation facility footprint including route access and staging areas. If avoidance isn't practicable, the facility must be relocated to the same or higher standard and maintain recreation objectives and setting characteristics.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-3	When considering large-scale development in the GPL areas, retain to the extent possible existing, approved recreation activities.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		<b>GPL Recreation Mitigation Measures</b>	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		If impacts to recreation opportunities or setting characteristics identified in RMPs, or activity plans for designated recreation areas (SRMA, ERMA, OHV Areas, etc.), from proposed activities are identified, one or more of the following mitigation measures will be applied.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
GPL Recreation Mitigation Measures	GPL-REC-4	For displacement of dispersed recreation opportunities, commensurate compensation in the form of enhanced recreation operations, recreation facilities or opportunities will be required. If recreation displacement results in resource damage due to increased use in other areas, mitigate that damage through whatever measures are most appropriate as determined by the Authorized Officer.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-5	Where activities displace authorized facilities, similar new recreation facilities/campgrounds (including but not limited to the installation of new structures including pit toilets, shade structures, picnic tables, installing interpretive panels, etc.), will be provided.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-6	If designated vehicle routes are directly impacted by activities (includes modification of existing route to accommodate industrial equipment, restricted access or full closure of designated route, pull outs, and staging area's to the public, etc.), mitigation will include the development of alternative routes to allow for continued vehicular access with proper signage, with a similar recreation experience. In addition, mitigation will also include the construction of an "OHV touring route" which circumvents the activity area and allows for interpretive signing materials to be placed at strategic locations along the new touring route, if determined to be appropriate by the Authorized Officer.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-7	Impacts from third-party activities to authorized Special Recreation Permit activities will be mitigated by providing necessary planning and NEPA compliance documentation for Special Recreation Permit replacement activities, as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-8	If residual impacts to SRMAs occur from third party activity impacts in GPLs areas, commensurate mitigation through relocation or replacement of facilities or compensation (in the form of a recreation operations and enhancement fund) will be required.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	GPL-REC-9	Within ERMAs, impacts from third-party development projects that do not enhance conservation or recreation goals will require commensurate mitigation through relocation or replacement of facilities.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
Visual Resources Management	GPL-VRM-1	Development in GPLs is required to incorporate visual design standards and include the best available, most recent BMPs, as determined by BLM (e.g. Solar, Wind, West Wide Energy Corridor, and Geothermal PEISs, the Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands, and other programmatic BMP documents).	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.

**DRECP: GENERAL PUBLIC LANDS**

	<b>GPL-VRM-2</b>	<b>Required Visual Resource BMPs.</b> All development will abide by the BMPs addressed in the most recent version of the document “ <i>Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands</i> ” or its replacement, including, but not limited to the following:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		• Transmission:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Color-treat monopoles Shadow Gray per the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color choice is selected by the local Field Office VRM specialist.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Lattice towers and conductors will have non-specular qualities.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Lattice Towers will be located a minimum of 3/4 miles away from Key Observation Points such as roads, scenic overlooks, trails, campgrounds, navigable rivers and other areas people tend to congregate and located against a landscape backdrop when topography allows.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		• Solar – Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray from the BLM Environmental Color Chart CC001 unless a more effective color is selected by the Field Office VRM specialist, including but not limited to:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Concentrated solar thermal parabolic trough panel backs	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Solar power tower heliostats	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Solar power towers	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		○ Cooling towers	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	○ Power blocks	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	• Wind – Color treat all facilities Shadow Gray with the exception of the wind turbine and towers 200 vertical feet or more.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	Night Sky – BMPs to minimize impacts to night sky including light shielding	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	will be employed.	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	
	<b>GPL-VRM-3</b>	Regional mitigation is required for visual impacts in GPLs. Mitigation will be based on the VRI class and the underlying visual values (scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zone) for the development area as it stands at the time the ROD is signed for the DRECP. Compensation may involve reclamation of visual impacts that are present within other areas designated as BLM VRM Class I or II lands (so that they are no longer visible in the long term), mitigation on BLM lands inventoried as having equal to or greater visual resource values, or amending RMP for lands located within VRM Class III or IV to a higher level of protection (VRM Class I or II) for areas that are visually intact with no cultural modifications and have visual resource inventoried values that are equal to or greater in value and place a protective Visual ACEC delineated around the compensatory mitigated area. The following mitigation ratios will be applied:	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		• VRI Class II 2:1 ratio	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		• VRI Class III 1:1 ratio	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
		• VRI Class IV no mitigation required	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.
	Additional mitigation will be required where projects affect viewsheds of specially designated areas (e.g., National Scenic and Historic Trails).	No	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	

**DRECP: GENERAL PUBLIC LANDS**

Dropdown Info		
Col	Col	Notes
Yes	Project not within the range or habitat of this species.	
No	Resource not found on the project site	e.g., recreation CMAs that reference Tier 1 or 2 roads, and other specific rec resources
	Land use does not occur on project site.	e.g., grazing, mining, wild horses or burros etc.
	Project not located on federal lands with this designation.	e.g., ACEC, NLCS, etc.
	Resource is not within the buffer identified in the CMA.	For things like the rec and cultural buffers
	Project is not located in or near the area specified in the CMA.	Some CMAs are specific to regions or Fos
	Project is not associated with a land exchange.	