Appendix add appropriate reference

Biological Resource Protection Measures and
Best Management Practices

The contents of this appendix should reflect species specific to the State/FO you are working in and have consulted on.

Utility Name Best Management Practices

Best management practices (BMPs) represent a standard set of requirements that Utility work crews undertake when performing Utility O&M activities (O&M activities) as a practical means of preventing environmental impacts. BMPs will be implemented to the extent practicable where physically possible and not conflicting with other regulatory obligations, resource protection measures, or safety considerations.

Examples of BMP development

***Utility Name Best Management Practices***

|  |
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| **Work Site Maintenance (WSM)** |
| **WSM-1****Worker Education** | * The Environmental Release to Construction must be kept on site and be read to the crew prior to starting work.
* Click or tap here to enter text.will provide environmental awareness training regarding federally listed species to their staff and contractors as needed. This will include, at a minimum, information about how to identify federally listed species (including photographs), their habitat requirements, the avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented to protect these species, and any other pertinent information necessary to ensure that crews avoid adverse impacts on listed species that have potential to occur within the project area.
 |
| **WSM-2****Access** | * Vehicles and equipment must use pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas to the extent practicable.
* Keep off-road travel, blading, and vegetation clearing to the minimum extent necessary for safe vehicle/equipment access.
* Helicopter flight paths and altitudes for accessing the project area will avoid low-level flights over sensitive wildlife areas (e.g., spotted owl nest stands, bighorn sheep habitat, etc.).
 |
| **WSM-3****Parking** | * Park on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas to the extent practicable.
* Avoid parking on dry vegetation.
 |
| **WSM-4****Dust Control** | * Apply water as needed.
* Limit vehicle speed to 15 miles per hour.
* Cover loads.
* Clean track-out daily.
 |
| **WSM-5****Trash** | * Place all activity and food-related trash in a covered receptacle and remove from the activity area daily.
 |
| **WSM-6****Restoration** | * Remove all temporary, non-biodegradable materials, and clear debris and construction materials.
* Stabilize all activity-related disturbed soils and return the area to pre-activity conditions or equivalent which may include pavement, concrete, gravel/rock, landscaping, soil cover, seeding, or agricultural conditions.
* Return activity area to pre-existing conditions to the maximum extent possible.
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| **Hazardous Materials (HM)** |
| **HM-1****Hazardous Materials** | * Immediately contact the local Environmental Field Specialist and stop work if any of the following conditions occur:
	+ Discharge or spill of hazardous substance.
	+ Visually cloudy/muddy water is observed leaving the work area.
	+ Need for dewatering.
	+ An underground storage tank is discovered.
	+ Potential naturally occurring asbestos (fibrous or flaky rock that can be green, brown, reddish brown, grey and/ or black, may appear waxy or shiny and feel soapy) is identified during excavation.
	+ A subsurface component related to site remediation activities (e.g., monitoring well, recovery well, injection well) is discovered.
	+ Unanticipated evidence of contamination is identified (e.g., staining, unusual odors).
 |
| **Fire Prevention (FP)** |
| **FP-1****Tools** | * Jobsites must have enough tools to outfit all crew members, and should include at a minimum:
	+ One shovel, one axe (or Pulaski/McLeod fire tool)
	+ One fire extinguisher, minimum U.L. rated 1A10BC
	+ One 5-gallon backpack pump, or Compressed Air Foam System pump/delivery system
 |
| **FP-2****Travel and Vehicles** | * Overland travel will be avoided, except when performing required work or during an emergency.
* When possible, ensure vehicles are parked in areas cleared of vegetation.
* Unoccupied vehicles must be turned off when parking off road unless an idling vehicle is required for work.
 |
| **FP-3****Smoking** | * Smoking is only permitted in a barren area or area cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter with an extinguishing agent and a sand- or water-filled receptable (e.g., metal bucket).
 |
| **FP-4****Spark Potential** | * When performing stationary work that may produce a spark, fire, or flame (e.g., welding, cutting, grinding) or when using machinery with an internal combustible engine (e.g., compressors, generators), personnel must either:
	+ Clear a 10-foot radius down to mineral soil, OR
	+ Ensure a 120-gallon water-delivery method with a manned hose is onsite during work.
* All diesel and gasoline-operated engines, both stationary and mobile, and all flues used in O&M activities shall be equipped with spark arresters that meet current standards.
 |
| **FP-5****High Hazard Days** | * Additional precautions will be implemented on days with higher fire risk. These may include:
	+ Appropriate water delivery method available at the jobsite.
	+ Assigning staff to fire watch duties.
	+ Modification of fuel sources surrounding the jobsite, if possible.
	+ Suspension of work activities.
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| **Water Quality (WS)** |
| **WS-1****Stormwater Runoff** | * Properly handle, store, and use materials to prevent soil contamination or discharge from site.
* Store liquid materials in watertight container with appropriate secondary containment or in a fully enclosed storage shed.
* Barricade or cover storm drains with impervious material during demolition activities that involve liquid pollutants or chemicals.
* Minimize dry pollutants exposure to precipitation.
* Install stabilized entrances and/or implement street sweeping to prevent track out to paved surfaces.
* Cover or barricade drains within reasonable proximity to the work area during concrete work. Provide appropriate washout containment and train personnel to wash equipment and tools into the containment BMP. Re-schedule concrete work if rain is forecast. Use vacuum to collect concrete cuttings or slurry and dispose of properly.
* Portable toilets must be placed at least 50 feet away from water features, have trays to contain spills and minor leaks, stabilizing features to prevent tipping, and serviced regularly.
* Provide waste receptacle (dumpster) adequate in size. Cover all waste containers at end of each day and prior to rain events. Do not allow rinse or wash water (concrete rinse, paint wash, etc.) to contact the ground and/or paved surfaces nor allow rinse or wash water to be directed or dumped into any drain inlet or surface water and properly dispose of all rinse and/or washwater.
* Maintain vehicles and equipment in good working condition. Perform fueling and maintenance activities only in areas fitted with appropriate BMPs. Maintain spill kits on-site in case of spill.
 |
| **WS-2****Erosion and Sediment Control** | * Schedule activities to minimize soil disturbance during rain.
* Preserve existing vegetation by limiting the work area and limiting disturbed soil areas to the extent practicable.
* Provide sediment control (e.g., biodegradable fiber rolls, gravel bags, etc.) downslope of any soil disturbances.
* Protect drainage inlets within 50 feet of any soil disturbances.
* Cover all excavations at the end of each workday.
* Ensure that exposed soils are protected from erosion if rain occurs or is forecast.
* Inspect BMPs daily and maintain, replace, or repair as necessary.
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| **WS-3****Stockpile Management** | * Protect stockpiles from wind, rain, and non-storm water runoff.
* Prevent stockpile pollution (from weather, wind, access/tracking, etc.) by ensuring management materials (e.g., cover, tie down supplies, run-on barriers, and runoff barriers) are always available.
* Protect stockpiles with an upslope and downslope barrier (e.g., biodegradable fiber rolls, gravel bags, etc.).
* Keep a minimum separation of 50 feet between stockpiles and concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets. If space is limited, additional diversion or protection will be implemented.
* Contain runoff from high-risk stockpiles (e.g., cold mix asphalt, concrete, contaminated soil, etc.).
* Locate high risk stockpiles on impervious surfaces and in areas without run-on and monitor for potential pollutant discharges. If not possible, provide a diversion or berm. If a pollutant discharge is probable, contact the Environmental Field Specialist.
* Bag and place high risk materials on pallets and store under cover if possible.
 |
| **Aquatic Ecosystems (AE)** |
| **AE-1****Refueling** | * No vehicles or heavy equipment will be refueled within 100 feet of a wetland, stream, or other waterway, or within 250 feet of vernal pools, unless secondary containment is used.
* Vehicles will carry adequately stocked spill kits and staff must be trained in their use.
* The fueling operator must always stay with the fueling operation.
* Do not top off tanks.
 |
| **AE-2****Waterway crossings** | * Vehicles and equipment may cross streams and wetlands only via existing roads and crossings.
* Activities near streams, wetlands, or on saturated soils should be conducted during the dry season, to the extent practicable.
* If an activity must occur during the rainy season, it should be conducted during dry spells between rain events.
* Vehicles and equipment must be checked and maintained daily to prevent leaks.
 |
| **AE-3****Waterways/vernal pools** | * Cleared or pruned vegetation, woody debris (including chips), and loose or exposed soil, must be disposed of in a manner to ensure that these materials do not enter surface water or a water feature.
* If overland access or ground disturbing work is planned within 250 feet of any water feature, contact a Utility Biologist.
 |
| **Biological Resources (BR)** |
| **BR-1****Bird Nests** | * Bird nests with eggs and/or chicks will not be disturbed; contact a Utility biologist or the Avian Protection Program Manager for further guidance.
 |
| **BR-2****Wildlife Entrapment** | * Inspect pipes, culverts and other construction material and equipment for wildlife prior to starting work each day, and prior to moving them.
* If an injured or entrapped animal is discovered, contact the Utility Biologist immediately.
 |
| **BR-3****Wildlife Sighting** | * No wildlife or plant species will be handled or removed from activity areas without appropriate authorization.
* Utility crews will immediately report to the Utility Biologist any wildlife mortalities or injured wildlife, whatever the cause, as soon as possible after the observation.
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| **BR-4****Directional Felling** | * Directional felling of trees will avoid impacts on all delineated sensitive resource areas, including waterways, occupied habitat or suitable habitat that has not been surveyed, and cultural resource sites, to the maximum extent practicable.
 |
| **BR-5****Invasive Species** | * Provide prevention training to staff and contractors prior to starting work.
* Evaluate work area for invasive species and evaluate risks before activities begin.
* Designate specific areas for cleaning tools, vehicles, equipment, clothing, and gear.
* Plan travel routes to avoid areas infested with invasive species (where feasible).
* Clean tools, equipment, animals (e.g., goats used for weed control), and vehicles before transporting materials and before entering and leaving worksites.
* Prepare worksites to limit the introduction and spread of invasive species.
* Minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.
 |
| **Cultural Resources (CR)** |
| **CR-1****Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery** | * If cultural resources are identified, stop all work in the vicinity of the discovery and immediately notify the Utility Cultural Resources Specialist.
* Archaeological and historic-period resources in the region may include:
	+ Archaeological materials: flaked stone tools (projectile point, biface, scraper, etc.) and debitage (flakes) made of chert, obsidian, etc., groundstone milling tools and fragments (mortar, pestle, handstone, millingstone, etc.), faunal bones, fire- affected rock, dark middens, housepit depressions and human interments.
	+ Historic-era resources: small cemeteries or burial plots, cut (square) nails, containers or miscellaneous hardware, glass fragments, cans with soldered seams or tops, ceramic or stoneware objects or fragments, milled or split lumber, earthworks, feature or structure remains and trash dumps.
 |
| **CR-2****Discovery of Human Remains** | * If potential human remains are discovered during any O&M activity on lands administered by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the procedures identified in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) will be closely adhered to and the following steps will be taken:
	+ All activities that may further disturb the potential human remains will cease immediately in the vicinity of the discovery. The Utility will take appropriate steps to secure and protect human remains and any funerary objects from further disturbance.
	+ The Cultural Resources Specialist will notify the BLM Archaeologist by telephone within 24 hours of discovery, followed within three days by written confirmation.
	+ Human remains or associated funerary objects will not be excavated or otherwise removed unless a permit is issued under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and after consultation between the appropriate Native American representative(s), BLM, and the Utility.
* The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery may not resume until clearance is provided by BLM.
 |

Resource Protection Measures for Federally Listed

Species in the Utility Name Action Area

Resource protection measures (RPMs) are used in conjunction with BMPs when necessary; these include species-specific measures that have been developed over time in previous consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). They are considered effective in avoiding impacts on federally threatened and endangered species, proposed and candidate species for listing, and their habitats. RPMs also are used to avoid impacts on proposed or designated critical habitat. If RPMs for not likely to adversely affect species are unable to avoid take of listed species, Click or tap here to enter text.will submit the work to BLM as Conditional Class III.

Example of resource protection measure development

# Herpetofauna (HERP)

**HERP #1:** If suitable aquatic habitat for covered amphibians or reptiles other than vernal pools is present a qualified biologist will stake and flag an exclusion zone of 100 feet around the habitat prior to O&M activities. If maintaining the buffer is not practicable because the work sites are within any part of the buffered area, the field crew will implement other measures as prescribed and approved by the BLM biologist to minimize habitat impacts. These prescribed measures will include one or more of the following: flagging access, requiring foot access, restricting work until the dry season, or requiring a biological monitor during the activity. Activities must maintain the hydrology necessary to support the wetland, pond, or riparian area (inclusive of downstream).

**HERP #2:** If suitable upland habitat for covered amphibians or reptiles is present a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys within 30 days prior to O&M activities involving ground disturbance and excavation. If necessary, barrier fencing will be constructed around the worksite to prevent reentry by the covered amphibians and reptiles. A qualified biologist will stake and flag an exclusion zone of 50 feet around the potentially occupied habitat. No monofilament plastic will be used for erosion control in the vicinity of listed amphibians and reptiles. Barrier fencing will be removed upon completion of work. If covered species are discovered within the work area, BLM will be contacted.

Crews will also inspect holes and trenches left open for more than 24 hours for trapped amphibians and reptiles. If covered species are discovered within the hole or trench, they will be allowed to exit unharmed. If the amphibian or reptile does not exit of its own volition, the BLM and USFWS will be contacted for further guidance.

# Resource Protection Measures for Federally Listed

**Anadromous Fish Species**

Utility Name will provide environmental awareness training regarding federally listed species to staff and contractors as needed. This will include, at a minimum, information about how to identify federally listed species (including photographs), habitat requirements, and avoidance and minimization measures required to protect these species.

* Vehicles and equipment must use pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas to the extent possible, and overland travel and equipment staging will not be conducted on water saturated soils.
* Road surfaces will be maintained to dissipate intercepted water in a uniform manner along the road and prior to the wet season. Natural surface and aggregate roads will be graded to repair erosion or vehicle rutting and restore crowning with drains, out sloping with rolling dips, or in sloping with drains appropriate for the road type or effective runoff. Loose material will not be side cast where it could enter waterways.
* Culverts will be kept clear of debris and maintained to ensure adequate drainage, minimize diversion potential, and maintain passage for fish and wildlife.
* No work activities will be conducted within any stream channel with flowing water that has direct connectivity to anadromous fish habitat or any waterway that is identified as anadromous fish habitat.
* No water drafting will take place in anadromous waters. When using water as dust suppression, all water will originate from clean off-site sources.
* All access routes will avoid water crossings within stream channels identified as anadromous fish habitat. If water crossings cannot be avoided, they will be limited to existing improved low-water crossings (e.g. rocked fords) during low-flow conditions and in accordance with timing restrictions specified in Table 3 of the BA.
* No ground-disturbing activities will be conducted within 100-feet of anadromous fish habitat without pre-approval from BLM. If BLM approves ground disturbing work within 100 feet of anadromous streams, the following resource protection measures (RPMs) will apply in addition to RPMs specified by BLM:
	+ Work will be conducted during the dry season (generally May 15– October 15) or during periods of minimum flow. If it is not possible to perform the work in the dry season, work will be performed during dry conditions between rain events.
	+ Activities conducted in steep, highly erodible areas, and riparian zones between October 15 and May 15, or when the National Weather Service forecast is a “chance” (30% or more) of rain within the next 24 hours, must be stabilized by applying certified weed-free mulch, erosion control matting, or other appropriate erosion control measures, as specified by BLM.
	+ Additional precautions will include directing crews on access

restrictions and use of erosion control measures, including sediment fencing and access mats.

* The following measures will be implemented for vegetation management work occurring within 100 feet of anadromous waters:
	+ Treatment of riparian vegetation will not extend more than 100 contiguous linear feet along individual stream or river channels.
	+ The disturbance or removal of vegetation within the work area shall not exceed the minimum necessary to comply with state and federal laws. Vegetation that at mature height does not pose a threat to conductors will not be removed except as required by law.
	+ Vegetation will be trimmed or removed without the use of mechanical equipment (e.g., masticator or mower).
	+ Heavy equipment is excluded unless equipment is operating from an existing road (e.g. stream crossings or road parallel to the stream).
	+ No machine piling, chipping, or mastication will occur unless the machine is on existing roads and landings.
	+ Hazard trees felled will be left on site to enhance wildlife habitat if it is safe to do so.
	+ Trees will be directionally felled to minimize damage to stream banks.
	+ Trees felled across, into, or near anadromous waters will be left in place to provide fish habitat if it is safe to do so.
	+ Cleared or pruned vegetation and woody debris (including chips) will be disposed of in a manner to ensure that it does not enter waterways.
* Vegetation management work within 50 feet of anadromous waters must be approved by BLM. If BLM approves work within 50 feet of anadromous waters, the following RPMs will apply in addition to the above:
	+ No machine piling, chipping, or mastication.
	+ No debris piles will be built or ignited.
	+ Riparian vegetation providing shade and/or stream bank stability will be retained to the maximum extent possible.
	+ Additional site-specific RPMs will be recommended by BLM as needed.
* The following measures will be implemented when handling petroleum products and other hazardous materials:
	+ Equipment washing sites will be located in areas with no potential for runoff into waterways. No solvents or detergents will be used to clean equipment on site.
	+ Vehicles, heavy equipment, and handheld tools must be refueled at least 200 feet away from riparian areas. The fueling operator must always stay with the fueling operation. Tanks will not be “topped off.”
	+ All hazardous materials and petroleum products (including fuels) will be stored in durable containers located at least 500 feet from waterways. Spill kits will be present. Secondary containment will be required to prevent fuel or other materials from moving down slopes into streams.
	+ A minimum of 50 feet will be maintained between stockpiles and

concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets. Runoff from high- risk stockpiles will be contained and located on impervious surfaces in areas without run-on. High risk materials will be bagged and stored on pallets under cover if possible.

* + Portable toilets will be placed at least 200 feet away from anadromous waters, have trays to contain spills and minor leaks, stabilizing features to prevent tipping, and must be serviced regularly.

**Table 1. Available information indicates the following listed species (Evolutionarily Significant Units [ESU] or Distinct Population Segments [DPS]) under NMFS jurisdiction are known to occur within the Action Area.**

| **Species** | **Scientific Name** | **Current Final Listing****Status** | **Critical Habitat Designated in Proposed****Project Area** | **Potential Life Stages in Proposed Project Area** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinook salmon | *Oncorhynchus* | 6/28/2005 | 6/16/1993 | Adult immigration and staging, |
| - Sacramento | *tshawytscha* | 70 FR 37160 | 8 FR 33212 | spawning, embryo incubation, |
| River winter- run |  | Endangered |  | juvenile rearing, and |
| ESU |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Chinook salmon | *O. tshawytscha* | 6/28/2005 | 2/16/2000 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| – California |  | 70 FR 37160 | 65 FR7764 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| Coastal ESU |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
|  |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Chinook salmon | *O. tshawytscha* | 6/28/2005 | 9/2/2005 | Adult immigration and staging, |
| - Central Valley |  | 70 FR 37160 | 70 FR 52488 | spawning, embryo incubation, |
| spring-run ESU |  | Threatened |  | juvenile rearing, and |
|  |  |  |  | outmigration, smolt outmigration |
| Coho salmon – | *Oncorhynchus* | Endangered | 4/14/2014 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| Central | *kisutch* |  | 79 FR 20802 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| California Coast |  |  |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
| ESU |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Coho salmon - | *O. kisutch* | 6/28/2005 | 5/5/1999 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| Southern OR & |  | 70 FR 37160 | 64 FR 24049 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| Northern CA |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
| Coasts ESU |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Eulachon – | *Thaleichthys* | 3/18/2010 | 10/20/2011 | Adult immigration and spawning, |
| Southern DPS | *pacificus* | 75 FR 13012 | 76 FR 65324 | embryo incubation and |
|  |  | Threatened |  | outmigration |
| North American | *Acipenser* | 4/7/2006 | 10/9/2009 | Adult spawning, adult summer |
| green sturgeon - | *medirostris* | 71 FR 17757 | 74 FR 52300 | holding, adult post-spawning |
| Southern DPS |  | Threatened |  | outmigration, egg/embryo |
|  |  |  |  | incubation, larva, juvenile rearing |
|  |  |  |  | and outmigration |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Steelhead – | *Oncorhynchus* | 1/5/2006 | 9/2/2005 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| California | *mykiss* | 71 FR 834 | 70 FR 52488 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| Central Valley |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
| DPS |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Steelhead – | *O. mykiss* | 4/14/2014 | 9/2/2005 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| Central |  | 79 FR 20802 | 70 FR 52588 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| California Coast |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
| DPS |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Steelhead – | *O. mykiss* | 4/14/2014 | 9/2/2005 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| Northern |  | 79 FR 20802 | 70 FR 52588 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| California DPS |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
|  |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Steelhead – | *O. mykiss* | 4/14/2014 | 9/2/2005 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| South-Central |  | 79 FR 20802 | 70 FR 52588 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| California Coast |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
| DPS |  |  |  | outmigration |
| Steelhead – | *O. mykiss* | 4/14/2014 | 9/2/2005 | Adult immigration and holding, |
| Southern |  | 79 FR 20802 | 70 FR 52588 | embryo incubation, juvenile |
| California DPS |  | Threatened |  | rearing, and outmigration, smolt |
|  |  |  |  | outmigration |

Resource Protection Measures for BLM Sensitive Species

* 1. **General Measures for BLM Sensitive Species**
1. Habitat disturbance will be minimized and conducted in a manner that reduces, as much as possible, the potential for death or injury to a BLM sensitive species. The disturbance will be reduced to the smallest possible area, considering the existing travel network, topography, placement of facilities, location of burrows, nesting sites, dens, and other limiting factors.
2. Prior to vegetation removal, trees and shrubs will be inspected for wildlife. If any BLM sensitive species are present, let them leave on their own or contact the Click or tap here to enter text.biologist.
3. Limit vehicle speed to 10 mph during overland travel in BLM sensitive species’ habitat.
4. All vehicle operators will check for wildlife under the vehicles and equipment prior to operation. If wildlife is observed, vehicles and equipment will not be moved until the animal has left on its own.
5. When working in suitable habitat, all employees will receive training on BLM sensitive wildlife and plant species that may occur. Employees will be instructed to let BLM sensitive animals leave the site on their own accord or contact the Click or tap here to enter text.biologist.
6. Any BLM sensitive species observations will be reported to the BLM.
7. To prevent the accidental entrapment of animals, all excavated holes or trenches deeper than 6 inches will be covered at the end of each workday with plywood or similar materials. Larger excavations that cannot easily be covered will be ramped at the end of the workday to allow trapped animals an escape method. Trenches and holes will be thoroughly inspected for animals prior to filling. If an animal is unable to exit the excavated area, contact the Click or tap here to enter text.biologist.
8. The Utility shall identify any data/information changes made to the biological consultant’s original biological data or reports as part of the information contained in the complete work notification package, including why changes were necessary. Upon receipt of the complete work package, the BLM may request from the Utility the original deliverable from the consultant, if needed. The Utility will make the author of the original deliverable available if there are additional clarifying questions about the report or survey. The BLM holds the right to speak directly to the biologist consultants doing the work on the ground or asking clarifying questions after the report is received via the notification process outlined in the O&M Plan.

## Species Specific Measures for BLM Sensitive Species

Species Specific Measure should be considered for development.