Appendix D – Regulatory and Engineering Criteria Materials

July 17, 2009

«Letter_Address» «First_» «Last_»
«OrganizationAffiliation»
«Address»
«City», «State» «Zip»

Dear «Greeting» «Last_»

Enclosed are the environmental and regulatory criteria that will be used, along with the community criteria you are developing (not enclosed), to site a route for the Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project. These criteria will be the main focus of our next Project Advisory Team meeting. The materials enclosed include:

- Cover Memo
- Routing consideration definitions and Preliminary list of Exclusion, Avoidance and Placement Opportunities
- Routing Criteria table
- Regulatory Framework table
- List of Acronyms

One important note, the date of our next meeting on the invitation you received in the mail last week was incorrect. **The next Central PAT meeting will be Wednesday July 29th from 4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.** I apologize for any inconvenience this causes you in your schedule.

Our next meeting will include a panel discussion with representatives from the BLM, ODOE, U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Idaho Power. The representatives will discuss agency roles and regulations, discuss criteria for selecting routes and answer questions from team members.

Please take the time to review the enclosed information and also please bring this packet with you to the meeting. You can e-mail your questions for the resource representatives to kmccarthy@idahopower.com before the meeting. You will, of course, also have the opportunity to ask questions at the meeting, but emailing them will ensure they get asked even if you cannot attend. If you choose to email your questions, please send them by noon on July 27th.

All concerns and suggestions from our first meeting have been developed into community criteria and will be used in your transmission line siting activities. A portion of the second meeting will be dedicated to reviewing these community criteria and getting your approval for carrying them forward. You can expect to receive this criteria and a meeting agenda via e-mail within the next few days.

I look forward to meeting with you again. Please do not hesitate to call or email me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
Community Advisory Process

Routing Criteria Development Support Materials

Idaho Power Company has developed several tools that can be used in understanding environmental and regulatory framework, that are used when siting an electric transmission line and in further developing specific routing considerations for the Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project. The following tools are included in this package and are described below.

Routing Consideration Terms, Definitions, and Preliminary List of Exclusion, Avoidance and Placement Opportunities

This document identifies and defines the routing criteria terms used in the routing criteria table and provides an initial list of areas meeting each of the criteria.

Routing Criteria Table

This table is intended to be used as a reference tool for understanding the routing considerations, based on environmental and regulatory framework, that are used when routing an electric transmission line. It is important to consider and address the locations and potential impacts of access roads and other ancillary facilities that will be required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the line. It is organized into resource categories which are commonly the analysis framework for a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and part of the substantive criteria to be evaluated by EFSC in making a decision whether or not to issue a Site Certification. Within each resource category are specific resources that are most often considered for transmission line siting. Links to additional sources of information are provided.

Regulatory Framework Table

This table lists all applicable regulations, policies, guidelines, Executive Orders, standards, acts, manuals, and plans that need to be adhered to as well as permits and approvals that need to be obtained in developing, constructing, and operating an electric transmission line.

List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms used in the transmission line routing process.

Boardman to Hemingway
Community Advisory Process

Routing Consideration Definitions and Preliminary List of Exclusion, Avoidance and Placement Opportunities

Routing Consideration Definitions

"Placement Opportunity" Criteria

- Areas that should be considered for transmission line routes because land uses are compatible with the construction and operation of overhead transmission lines.

"Avoidance" Criteria

Areas that should be avoided because of various restrictions. These areas should be avoided unless there is no reasonable alternative that avoids the area. Mitigation or resource plan amendment would be required for placement within these areas, and in some cases an amendment of an applicable land use plan would be required.

"Exclusion" Criteria

- Areas where a transmission line is precluded by statute or regulation (federal, state, local).

In developing the exclusion, avoidance, and placement opportunity areas, the following premises were used.

(a) Categorization of areas as "avoidance" does not represent a binding preclusion from development of a transmission line in this area.
(b) The categorization will represent the current understanding of these lands as of this point in time, while recognizing that future changes in policy, law, and/or knowledge could change the categorization.

The preliminary list of each of the areas identified as exclusion, avoidance, or placement opportunities are provided below. These definitions and following list of areas are intended to be used in conjunction with the detailed Routing Criteria Table.

List of Placement Opportunities

- Designated Utility Corridors including WWE Corridors and other USFS and BLM corridors
- Existing transmission line ROWs
- Large capacity pipelines
- Rail lines
- Roads and highways
- Areas with zoning designation which have few development constraints, such as Rural Industrial

List of Avoidance Areas

Federal:

- BLM Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- BLM National Landscape Conservation System Units
- BLM Visual Resource Management Class II
- BLM Lands with Mineral Claims and Leases
- BLM RMP designated lands which have development constraints, such as:
    - Seasonal restriction areas
    - ROW avoidance areas
    - Recreation Areas
    - Special Management Areas
    - Special Recreation Management Areas
    - OHV open Areas and areas closed to OHV's
    - No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Restriction areas
    - Research Natural Areas
    - Wildlife Management Areas (and Sikes Act tracts)
    - Lands inventoried by BLM and found to have wilderness characteristics
    - BLM lands managed for wilderness characteristics
    - USFS Inventoried Roadless Areas
- USFS Old Growth Forest
- USFS Forest Plan designated lands which have development constraints, such as:
    - Partial Retention Areas
    - Recreation Areas
- Oregon Trail Visitor's Center (managed by the BLM)
- Floodplains
- TES Wildlife Habitat
- Wetlands
- Historic Properties Listed on or Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- Historic Trails
- NRCS Prime Farmland

State:

- ODFW Habitat Category 2 Areas
- State Parks (ID)
- Existing Conservation and Mitigation Banks
- Big Game Winter Range
- General Wildife Habitat
- Areas with zoning designation which have development constraints, such as:
    - Exclusive Farm Use (However, treated as exclusion if reasonable alternatives exist)
    - Urban Growth Boundary
    - Rural Residential
    - Rural Service Center
    - Rural Commercial
    - Natural Resource
    - Indian Reservation
- Surface Water
- Highly Erodible Soils, Sensitive Soil Types In Farm Zones
- Landslide Deposit Areas And Areas With Seismic Activity

List of Avoidance Areas (continued)

Other/Private:

- Residences (300 foot buffer)
- Irrigated Agriculture
- Contained animal feeding operations (CAFOs), Dairies and Feedlots
- Aerial Spraying Activity Areas
- Slopes Greater Than 15%

List of Exclusion Areas

Federal:

- BLM ACECs, RNAs or ONAs
- BLM National Landscape Conservation System Units
- BLM Wilderness Study Areas
- BLM, NPS, USFS and USFWS Designated Wilderness Areas
- BLM VRM Class I Areas
- BLM or USFS Wild or Scenic Rivers and those waterways and rivers listed as potentials for designation
- National Parks
- National Monuments
- National Coordination Areas
- USFS Designated Primitive Areas
- USFS Inventoried Roadless Areas
- USFS Preservation Areas
- USFS Retention Areas
- USFS primitive and semi-primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum areas
- USFS Management Areas with Road Prohibitions
- National Recreation Areas
- National and State Wildlife Refuges
- National and State (OR) Fish Hatcheries
- FAA Controlled Airspace
- Military Operations Areas

State:

- ODFW Habitat Category I
- ODFW Major Wildlife Areas
- State Wildlife Areas and Management Areas
-
- State Parks
- State-held conservation easements where policy precludes development
- ID State Wildlife Management Areas and lands
- Lands acquired through federal funds for conservation purposes (Land and Water Conservation Fund Section 6 grants)
- Greater Sage-grouse and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks (2-mile buffer)
- State Natural Heritage Areas Listed on the Oregon Register of Natural Heritage Areas
- Scenic Waterways (OR)
- Experimental Areas Established by the Rangeland Resource Program (OR)
- Agriculture Experimental Stations (OR)
- Research Forests (OR)

Other/Private:

- Boardman Conservation Area

Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
Community Advisory Process

List of Acronyms

AC	alternating current
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
BA	biological assessment
BHM	Bureau of Hazardous Materials
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CDC	(Idaho) Conservation Data Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOGAMI	Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
EFSC	Energy Facility Siting Council
EFU	Exclusive Farm Use
EIS	environmental impact statement
EMF	electric and magnetic fields
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FO	Field Office
FSM	Forest Service Manual
GAP	Gap Analysis Program

GIS	Geographic Information System
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Act
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDNPS	Idaho Native Plant Society
IPUC	Idaho Public Utilities Commission
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
kV	kilovolt
LCDC	(Oregon) Land Conservation and Development Commission
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MOA	Military Operations Area
MW	megawatt
NAGPRA	Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act
NAIP	National Agriculture Imagery Program
NEC	National Electrical Code
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation
NESC	National Electric Safety Code
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	No surface occupancy
NTTG	Northern Tier Transmission Group
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

ODLCD	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
ODSL	Oregon Division of State Lands
OHV	Off-highway vehicle
ONA	Outstanding Natural Areas
OSC	Office of Species Conservation
POD	Plan of Development
Project	Boardman to Hemingway 500kV Transmission Line Project
PSC	Public Service Commission
PUC	public utilities commission
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	right-of-way
RNA	Research Natural Area
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SHWD	Solid & Hazardous Waste Division
SMA	Special Management Area
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control
SUP	Special Use Permit
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TES Species	threatened and endangered species listed or candidates for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and those species listed by the BLM and the Forest Service as sensitive
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VQO	Visual Quality Objective

VRM	Visual Resource Management
WCM	Wildlife Conservation Measure
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WWE	West-wide energy

Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
Community Advisory Process

Regulatory Framework Table

Accepting Authority/ Approving Agency	Permit/Approval	Action Requiring Permit, Approval, or Review	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidance, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Instructional Memos, Strategy, Manuals, And Plans	Where to Get More Information
FEDERAL				
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Rigt-of-Way grant	Proposed action on BLM lands	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.]	http://nepa.gov/nepa/regs/nepa/nepaeqia.htm
			BLM NEPA Handbook - 2008 [43 CFR 2800] BLM Energy and Mineral Policy of 8/26/2008 Executive Order 13212 of 5/18/2001 BLM Draft Right-of-Way Manual	http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information_Resources_Management/policy/blm_handbook.Par.24487.File.dat/h1790-1-2008-1.pdf http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information_Resources_Management/policy/ib_attachments/2008.Par.15798.File.dat/IB2008-107_att1.pdf http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/eo13212.html http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS__REALTY__AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/lands_and_realty/row_manuals_2800-2889.Par.6895.File.dat/2801.pdf
			Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) [PL94-579]	http://www.blm.gov/flpma/

Accepting Authority/ Approving Agency	Permit/Approval	Action Requiring Permit, Approval, or Review	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidance, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Instructional Memos, Strategy, Manuals, And Plans	Where to Get More Information
	Antiquities and Cultural Resource Use Permit	Research and studies conducted on cultural resources located on federal lands	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) [16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm; Public Law 96-95 and amendments to it] Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431-433)	http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/
	Plan Amendment	Any actions that do not comply with existing Resource Management Plans	See plans listed below	
Vale District Office (lead BLM office)	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within district office boundaries	Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD) – 2002. Baker Resource Area RMP Revision – In Progress Historical Baker RMP - 1989	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php
Burns District Office	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within district office boundaries	Andrews Management Unit Resource Management Plan – 2005 Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area RMP – 2005 Three Rivers Resource Area RMP - 1992	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/burns/plans/burnsrmp.php
Prineville District Office	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within district office boundaries	Draft John Day Basin RMP Revision John Day RMP - 1995	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville/plans/prinevillermp.php
Boise District Office	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within district office boundaries	Bruneau Management Framework Plan – 1983 Cascade Resource Management Plan – 1987	http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/bruneau/planning/bruneau_management.html http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resou

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			Four Rivers Resource Management Plan – Draft Kuna Management Framework Plan - 1983 Jarbidge Resource Management Plan Revision – 1987 and amendments Owyhee Resource Management Plan – 1999	rce_management.html http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/four_rivers_resource.html http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/Kuna_Management_Framework_Plan.html http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/jarbidge/planning/0.html http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/owyhee/planning0/planning.html
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service	Special Use Permit Easement Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment	Encroachment upon Forest Service lands	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.]	http://nepa.gov/nepa/regs/nepa/nepaeqia.htm
			Forest Service Handbook 1909.15 (2008)	http://www.fs.fed.us/cgi-bin/Directives/get_dirs/fsh?1909.15!
			Forest Service Manual 2701 and 2710.1	http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/fsm/2700/2710.doc
Malheur National Forest	Compliance with Forest Plan or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within district office boundaries	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents.shtml
Umatilla National Forest	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within forest boundaries	Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within forest boundaries	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents.shtml
Ochoco National Forest	Compliance with RMP or Plan Amendment	Construction and/or operation within forest boundaries	Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents.shtml

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Has the opportunity to comment if the Project may affect cultural resources that are either listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.	Activities that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register.	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended [Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.] 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties	http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	No Hazard Declaration	Any construction or alteration exceeding 200 ft above ground level or encroachment upon public air fields	14 CFR Part 77 – Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace	http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_08/14cfr77_08.html
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service) [collectively known as the Services]	Consultation with the Services Biological Assessment Biological Opinion	Any federal actions (including issuance of ROW grant) authorized that have the potential to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat	Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) [16 U.S.C. 1531et seq.] 50 CFR 402 – Interagency Cooperation, ESA	http://www.fws.gov/Endangered/consultations/index.html
U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers	Permit to Discharge Dredged or Fill Material	Dredge or fill activities in waters of the United States	Section 404 of Clean Water Act (CWA) 1972 [33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.] CFR 40 Part 230 Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program Regulations (33 CFR 320-332)	http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/Pages/reg_materials.aspx
	Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act Permit	Construction across navigable waters	Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C.	http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/Pages/reg_materials.aspx

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			403) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program Regulations (33 CFR 320-332)	
Department of Defense (Boardman Bombing Range)	Lease	Location of facilities across DOD managed lands	Title 10, Subtitle A, Part IV, Chapter 159, Section 2667	http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/10/usc_sec_10_00002667----000-.html
U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	Accommodation of utilities in Federal highways	Consider issuance of permit for transmission lines in federally funded highways (typically delegated to the state DOT).	Utility Relocation and Accommodation on Federal-Aid Highway Projects	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/realestate/guidutil_a.htm
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Drainages Associated with Construction Activity in Idaho .	Potential for stormwater discharges associated with construction of the proposed project.	The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (known as the Clean Water Act or CWA) provide the statutory basis for the NPDES permit program and the basic structure for regulating the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Section 402 of the CWA specifically required EPA to develop and implement the NPDES program.	http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.cfm
TRIBAL				
Burns-Paiute Tribe Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Confederate Tribes of	Consultation	Activities that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register.	NHPA, 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)(P.L. 96-95, as amended), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)(P.L. 95-341, as amended), and Native	http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_indianrelfreact.pdf http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/

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Warm Springs Nez Perce Tribe Confederate Tribes of the Colville Reservation Shoshone-Paiute			American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)(P.L. 101-601), applicable regulations (e.g., 36 CFR 60, 63, 296, and 800; 43 CFR 10), and Executive Order 13175,	http://www.burnspaiute-nsn.gov/ http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/ http://www.warmsprings.com/ http://www.nezperce.org/content/index.html http://www.colvilletribes.com/ http://www.shopaitribes.org/spt-15/index.php
STATE OF OREGON				
Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC)	Issuance of Site Certificate	Construction of Energy Facilities	Oregon Energy Facility Siting Standards – OAR 345-022	http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#Protected_Areas
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (in consultation with ODOE)	Compliance with EFSC Fish and Wildlife Habitat Standard	Construction of Energy Facilities	EFSC Fish and Wildlife Habitat Standard – OAR 345-022-0060; ORS Chapters 496, 498, 506, and 509; OAR Chapter 635, Divisions 100, 415, and 425	http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#Protected_Areas
Oregon Public Utilities Commission (OPUC)	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN)	Construction of overhead transmission lines	OAR 860-011	http://egov.oregon.gov/PUC/index.shtml
Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT	Access Management permit and Utility Facility permit	Utilities may cross an interstate highway but may not be sited longitudinally within the operating interstate highway right of way. Installations within the right of way of a state highway in Oregon will require a utility permit	ORS 184 OAR 734-051 and 055	http://licenseinfo.oregon.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=license_seng&link_item_id=14273

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Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Drainages Associated with Construction Activity in Idaho	Potential for stormwater discharges associated with construction of the proposed project	The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (known as the Clean Water Act or CWA) provide the statutory basis for the NPDES permit program and the basic structure for regulating the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Section 402 of the CWA specifically required EPA to develop and implement the NPDES program which it then delegated to Oregon.	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/stormwater.htm
Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation - Historic Preservation Office	Section 106 Consultation	Activities that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended [Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.] 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties	http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/SHPO/index.shtml
Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL)	Wetland Removal-Fill Permit	Projects requiring the removal or fill of 50 cubic yards or more of material in waters of the state.	Oregon´s Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.795-990) OAR 141-085-0540 to 141-085-0675	http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/PERMITS/r-fintro.shtml
Oregon Department of Agriculture – Plant Conservation Biology Program	Consultation	Technical review and recommendations regarding compliance with the Council's threatened and endangered species standard	OAR 345-022-0070 as it relates to plant species, ORS Chapter 564, OAR Chapter 603, Division 73	http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/CONSERVATION/index.shtml
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Consultation	The proposed facility must comply with the Council's General Standard regarding Land Use to ensure the facility complies with statewide planning goals	ORS Chapter 469, Division 504, OAR 345-022-0030	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml

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OREGON COUNTIES				
Counties	Consultation with counties as part of their participation through the NEPA process and Energy Facilities Siting Council (EFSC) process which substitutes for substantive review leading to decision on issuance of county-specific conditional use permits and zoning permits.	Construction and Operation of Transmission Line	Applicable substantive criteria from comprehensive land use plans	http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div22.pdf
Baker County			Baker County Comprehensive Land Use Plan	http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html
Morrow County			Morrow County Comprehensive Plan	http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/planning/index.html
Umatilla			Umatilla County Comprehensive Plan	http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm
Malheur County			Malheur County Comprehensive Plan	http://www.malheurco.org/planning
Union County			Union County Comprehensive Plan	http://www.union-county.org/
Grant County			Grant County Comprehensive Plan	http://www.gcoregonlive2.com/svc_display.php/652
Harney County			Grant County Comprehensive Plan	http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html
STATE OF IDAHO				
Idaho Department of Transportation (ITD)	Right-of-Way Encroachment Permit	Cross or bore under state highways or be within a state highway ROW.	The ITD's "Utility Accommodation Policy, as established by IDAPA 39.03.43, ITD's Guide to Utility Management	http://itd.idaho.gov/manuals/ManualsOnline.htm
The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Idaho State Historical Society	Section 106 Consultation, NHPA	Activities that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended [Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.] 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties	http://www.idahohistory.net/shpo.html
Idaho Department of Lands	Easement Across State Lands or Rivers	Issuance of ROWs across state lands.	IC Title 58 Chapter 6	http://www3.state.id.us/cgi-bin/newidst?sctid=580060001.K http://www.idl.idaho.gov/

Accepting Authority/ Approving Agency	Permit/Approval	Action Requiring Permit, Approval, or Review	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidance, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Instructional Memos, Strategy, Manuals, And Plans	Where to Get More Information
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	Consultation	Determine potential project impacts to fish and wildlife species and their habitat	IC Title 01 Chapter 6	http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/wildlife/
Idaho Department of Water Resources	Stream Channel Alteration Permit and Wetland Removal Fill Permit	Alteration of any stream channel or wetland.	IC Title 42 Chapter 38	http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/StreamsDams/Streams/main.htm
IDAHO COUNTIES				
Canyon County	Conditional use permits and zoning permits. Consultation with counties as part of their participation in NEPA process.	Construction and Operation of Transmission Line	Applicable criteria from comprehensive land use plans	http://www.canyonco.org/dsd.aspx?id=1116
Payette County	Conditional use permits and zoning permits. . Consultation with counties as part of their participation in NEPA process.	Construction and Operation of Transmission Line	Applicable criteria from comprehensive land use plans	http://www.payettecounty.org/pnz/pnz.htm
Washington County	Conditional use permits in some cases and zoning permits. Consultation with counties as part of their participation in NEPA process.	Construction and Operation of Transmission Line	Applicable criteria from comprehensive land use plans	http://www.co.washington.id.us/plan_zone/index.htm
Owyhee County	Conditional use permits in some cases and zoning permits. Consultation with counties as part of their participation in NEPA process.	Construction and Operation of Transmission Line	Applicable criteria from comprehensive land use plans	http://owyheecounty.net/index1.php?pz

Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
Community Advisory Process
Routing Criteria Table

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
HOW TO USE THIS TABLE:					
This table is intended to be used as a reference tool for understanding the routing considerations, based on environmental and regulatory framework, that are used when siting an electric transmission line. It is important to consider and address the locations and potential impacts of access roads and other ancillary facilities that will be required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the line. It is organized into resource categories which are commonly the analysis framework for a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Within each resource category are specific resources that are most often considered for transmission line siting. Applicable regulations, policies, guidelines, Executive Orders, standards, acts, manuals, and plans for each resource category are identified along with a brief description. Please refer to the Regulatory Framework table for additional information on all of the regulations, permits, and/or approvals that will be necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boardman to Hemingway project. To get a full understanding of siting consideration for each resource category links to additional sources of information are provided. Specific electric transmission line routing considerations are identified for each resource with a level of importance for siting. Where there is a clear prohibition against siting a transmission line it is identified as “Exclusion”. Where there is a preference expressed in applicable regulations, guidelines, plans, etc. that the resource category be avoided if possible “Avoidance” is used. Avoidance may be overcome by incorporating mitigation measures. The success of mitigation to overcome avoidance is on a case by case basis depending on the resource and site characteristics. In some cases, designated areas and physical features offer a “Placement Opportunity”.				
VISUAL RESOURCES					
National Forest Visual Quality Objectives	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS)	USFS Manual 2300 - Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management Chapter 2380 - Landscape Management	The Forest Service is responsible for ensuring that the scenic values of national forest lands are considered before allowing uses that may have negative visual impacts. The Forest Service accomplishes this through its Scenery Management System. The physical components of the landscape as Variety Classes are combined with the user related Sensitivity Levels to produce Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) of management. There are five differing levels of Visual Quality Objectives; • Preservation - Allows ecological change only. Management activities are prohibited except for very low visually impacting recreation facilities. • Retention - Management activities may not be visually evident. Contrasts in form, line, color and texture must be reduced during or immediately after the management activity. • Partial Retention - Management activities must remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Associated visual impacts in form, line, color and texture must be reduced as soon after project completion as possible but within the first year. • Modification - Management activities may visually dominate the characteristic landscape. However, landform and vegetative alterations must borrow from naturally established form, line, color or texture so as to blend in with the surrounding landscape character. The objective should be met within one year of project completion. • Maximum Modification - Management activities including vegetative and landform alterations may dominate the characteristic landscape. However, when viewed as background they must visually appear as natural occurrences within the surrounding landscapes or character type.	Preservation, Retention and Partial Retention are the most important considerations for transmission line siting as they indicate little to no disturbance to the original forested habitat. Exclusion – Preservation areas Exclusion – Retention areas Avoidance if possible – Partial Retention areas	http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/fsm/2300/2380.doc

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
			Reduction of contrast should be accomplished within five years. Analysis to be based on views from made from Key Observation Points established through literature review and field reconnaissance		
U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM)Visual Resource Management Classes	BLM	BLM Manual 8400 - Visual Resource Management	BLM is responsible for ensuring that the scenic values of public lands are considered before allowing uses that may have negative visual impacts. BLM accomplishes this through its Visual Resource Management (VRM) system, a system which involves inventorying scenic values and establishing management objectives for those values through the resource management planning process, and then evaluating proposed activities to determine whether they conform to the management objectives. • BLM VRM Class 1 – The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention. • BLM VRM Class 2 – The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. • BLM VRM Class 3 – The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Management activities may attract the attention of the casual observer, but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. • BLM VRM Class 4 – The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. Analysis to be based on views from made from Key Observation Points established through literature review and field reconnaissance	VRM Classes 1 and 2 are the most important considerations for transmission line siting as they indicate no to little disturbance to the original landscape conditions habitat. Exclusion – VRM Class 1 Avoidance if possible – VRM Class 2	http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/ http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/8400.html
Scenic and Aesthetic Values	Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC)	EFSC Standard for Scenic and Aesthetic Values: OAR 345-022-0080	The Council must find that the design, construction and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in significant adverse impact to scenic resources and values identified as significant or important in local land use plans, tribal land management plans and federal land management plans for any lands located within the analysis area.	Avoidance of significant adverse impact to scenic resources and values	http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_022.html
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Historic Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	The National Park Service (NPS), BLM, and State Historic Preservation Offices in OR and ID (SHPOs)	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800); NRHP eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60); specific sections of Oregon state regulations, including OAR 345-22-090, ORS 358.905(1)(a,); and ORS 358.905(1)(c).	The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the history of their community state, or the nation. Nominations for listing historic properties come from State Historic Preservation Officers, from Federal Preservation Officers for properties owned or controlled by the United States Government, and from Tribal Historic Avoidance – where possible to minimize mitigation requirements. Preservation Officers for properties on tribal lands. Private individuals and organizations, local governments, and American Indian tribes often initiate this process and prepare the necessary documentation. National Historic Landmarks are a separate designation, but upon designation, NHLs are listed in the National Register of Historic Places if not already listed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize impact and mitigation requirements. The nature and integrity of the resource and the characteristics contributing to NRHP significance would dictate the BLM mitigation requirements	http://www.nps.gov/nr/faq.htm http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf
Historic Trails (ID), Oregon Trail (OR)	NPS, BLM, and SHPOs	Section 106 of the NHPA, procedures of the Advisory	Historic trails located within Idaho. The Oregon Historic Trail is the only Historic Trail in the project vicinity currently recognized within Oregon.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize impact and mitigation requirements. The integrity of the	http://www.blm.gov/or/oregontrail/history-basics.php

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		Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800); NRHP eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60) specific sections of Oregon state regulations, including OAR 345-22-090, ORS 358.905(1)(a,); ORS 358.905(1)(c); and OAR 345-022-0090).		resource would dictate the BLM mitigation requirements	
Oregon Trail Visitor Center (OR)	Operated by the BLM in partnership with Trail Tenders, and The Oregon Trail Preservation Trust.	Section 106 of theNHPA, procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800); NRHP eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60), specific sections of Oregon state regulations, including OAR 345-22-090, ORS 358.905(1)(a,); ORS 358.905(1)(c); and OAR 345-022-0090).	The Oregon Trail Interpretive Center is an exhibit hall filled with artifacts, graphics, videos, and quotes from pioneer diaries to acquaint the visitor with the Trail. The Center has been open since 1992.	Avoidance – where possible to address concerns regarding impacts to visual quality and potential mitigation requirements.	http://www.efn.org/~venus/antique/oregontrail.html
GENERAL WILDLIFE AND FISH					
General	EFSC and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	EFSC must take into account analyses and recommendations of ODFW as to habitat categories Oregon Conservation Strategy	(1) "Habitat Category 1" is irreplaceable, essential habitat for a fish or wildlife species, population, or a unique assemblage of species and is limited on either a physiographic province or site-specific basis, depending on the individual species, population or unique assemblage. No authorization of the proposed development action if impacts cannot be avoided. (2) "Habitat Category 2" is essential habitat for a fish or wildlife species, population, or unique assemblage of species and is limited either on a physiographic province or site-specific basis depending on the individual species, population or unique assemblage. The mitigation goal if impacts are unavoidable, is no net loss of either habitat quantity or quality and to provide a net benefit of habitat quantity or quality. (b) The Department shall act to achieve the mitigation goal for Category 2 habitat by recommending or requiring: (A) Avoidance of impacts through alternatives to the proposed development action; or (B) Mitigation of impacts, if unavoidable, through reliable in-kind, in-proximity habitat mitigation to achieve no net loss of either pre-development habitat quantity or quality. In addition, a net benefit of habitat quantity or quality must be provided. If neither (b)(A) or (B) can be achieved, the Department shall recommend against or shall not authorize the proposed development action. (3) "Habitat Category 3" is essential habitat for fish and wildlife, or important habitat for fish and wildlife that is limited either on a physiographic province or site-specific basis, depending on the individual species or population. (4) "Habitat Category 4" is important habitat for fish and wildlife species. (5) "Habitat Category 5" is habitat for fish and wildlife having high potential to become either essential or important habitat.	Habitat Categories 1 and 2 are the most important considerations for transmission line siting as they indicate little to no effect on the habitat category or difficult to achieve mitigation requirements. Habitat Category 1 – Exclusion Habitat Category 2 – Avoidance if possible Not all of the habitat categories throughout the project area have been determined or mapped; they will be determined based on vegetation and wildlife surveys and will be reviewed by ODFW. Routes may need to be revised based on finalization of habitat categories.	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_635/635_415.html http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div21.pdf

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
			(6) "Habitat Category 6" is habitat that has low potential to become essential or important habitat for fish and wildlife.		
Major Wildlife Areas	ODFW	OAR chapter 635, Division 8 EFSC Protected Area Standard 345-022-0040	These wildlife management areas have been set aside by the state to preserve important and sensitive wildlife habitats and provide opportunities for public viewing and education.	Exclusion	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/resources/visitors/
Big Game Winter Range (elk, deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep)	ODFW Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Big game winter range is low elevation areas where big game species have access to food, water, and safety cover during the winter months. ODFW has categorized big game winter range as Category 2 habitat with timing constraints for construction during winter months.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Where avoidance is not possible, avoid higher quality habitat (e.g., intact native species) and site through lower quality habitat (e.g., previously disturbed areas).	Elk: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/Elk%20Planfinal.PDF Deer: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/MuleDeerPlanFinal.PDF http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/
American Pronghorn Habitat	ODFW and IDFG	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	American pronghorn are generally found in grasslands, shrub steppe, and along foothills.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Big horn Sheep Habitat	ODFW and IDFG	AR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Bighorn sheep require rugged terrain with steep canyon walls adjoining open grassy meadows.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/sgplan_1203.pdf
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	ODOE in consultation with ODFW	EFSC Standard for Fish and Wildlife Habitat: OAR 345-022-0060	This standard requires that the proposed facility comply with the habitat mitigation goals and standards of the ODFW. The ODFW rule defines six categories of habitat in order of their value to wildlife. The rule then establishes mitigation goals and corresponding implementation standards for each habitat category. If impacts cannot be avoided, the applicant must provide a habitat mitigation plan. The plan must provide for appropriate mitigation measures, depending on the habitat category affected by the proposed facility. The plan may require setting aside and improving other land for fish and wildlife habitat to make up for the habitat removed by the facility.	See routing considerations above for General Wildlife and Fish	Oregon Energy Facility Siting Standards: http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#Protected_Areas ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp
THREATENED, ENDANGERED AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES WILDLIFE					
Threatened and Endangered Species (TES)	ODOE in consultation with ODFW and/or Oregon Department of Agriculture, IDFG	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070	Through this standard, the Council seeks to avoid harmful impacts to plant and animal species identified as threatened or endangered under state or federal law. The applicant must provide appropriate studies of the site to identify threatened or endangered species that the proposed facility could affect. If the facility might adversely affect either a state or federally-listed threatened or endangered wildlife species, the applicant should consult with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. For plant species, the applicant should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture. If a potential risk to the survival or recovery of a threatened or endangered species exists, the applicant must redesign or relocate the facility to avoid that risk or propose appropriate mitigation measures.	Avoidance – TES habitats should be avoided unless impacts can be mitigated.	http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#Protected_Areas

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
			For many TES, occupied habitat locations will not be known until after the CAP route designation process and subsequent wildlife surveys are completed. Results of the wildlife and plant surveys could result in routing adjustments.		
Crucial Wildlife Habitats	ODFW	OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Specialized or rare habitats; i.e., rock outcroppings, talus slopes, cliffs, caves, riparian zones, mature timber stands and permanent and seasonal ponds, lakes, wetlands, and springs. Crucial habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – Rock outcroppings, talus slopes, cliffs, caves, permanent/seasonal ponds/lakes, permanent/seasonal wetlands, springs, riparian zones and man-made water impoundments: If an associated sensitive species is not detected, a 50 foot vegetative buffer needs to be retained around that habitat. If an associated sensitive species is detected, a 300 foot vegetative buffer needs to be maintained around that habitat. Avoidance – Mature Timber Stands: 300 foot buffer around the roost/nest tree. Maintenance roads need to be established more than 50 feet from the center of the buffer.	
Raptor Nests	ODFW and IDFG	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations Migratory Bird Treaty Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, July 3, 1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989.	Any identified raptor nest site that could provide a nesting opportunity for a raptor. Verified by aerial helicopter surveys. Nest locations will not be known until after route designation and helicopter surveys are completed.	Avoidance – Sensitive Species (Swainson's hawk, ferruginous hawk, etc.): 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the year. Avoidance – Other Raptor Species (red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, etc.): 1/4 mile construction buffer during nesting.	
Greater Sage-grouse (and Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse): Breeding Locations (Leks)	ODFW and BLM	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Sage-grouse breed on sites called leks. Leks are found in open areas surrounded by sagebrush and can be natural openings or man-made. ODFW considers the area within 2 miles of a lek to be Category 1 habitat. For Category 1 habitats, OAR 635-415-0025 states avoidance or no authorization of the project. ODFW also considers brood rearing habitat a Category 2 habitat.	Exclusion – area within L 2 miles of leks Avoidance – Brood rearing habitat, where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf
Greater Sage-grouse Regional Habitat Connectivity	ODFW and BLM	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Land is placed into four categories that describe the viability for sage-grouse use. These are High, Moderate, Low, and Negligible. High Viability: Intact sagebrush communities. Moderate Viability: Potential habitats. Includes sites that are potentially useful but the extent of which is unknown, or sites that have been disturbed and there is potential for a transition to sagebrush. Potentially useful habitats but the extent of which is unknown include sagebrush/wetland mix, sagebrush/hay mix, and other shrubs. Disturbed sites with potential for	Avoidance – In High Viability and Moderate Viability areas to minimize mitigation requirements. Habitat quality will determine ODFW habitat mitigation category. Placement Opportunity – Low Viability and Negligible to No Viability habitats are preferred areas for route placement. Habitat quality will determine ODFW habitat mitigation category.	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
			transition to sagebrush include grasslands, sage/juniper mix, fire, and seeding. Low Viability: Potential and non-habitats. Includes non-sagebrush shrublands and grasslands and all other native vegetation. Negligible to No Viability: Non-habitats and agriculture. Includes bare rock, alkaline flats, and agriculture.		
Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	ODFW BLM	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Represents greater sage-grouse winter habitats in Oregon. ODFW considers this a Category 2 habitat. Route can cross these areas with mitigation.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction constraints and mitigation requirements.	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf
Washington Ground Squirrel	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	The Washington ground squirrel is most common in native grassland and shrub-steppe habitats over silty loam soils. Washington ground squirrels can also be found in some areas replanted to grassland under the CRP, if these sites are planted to native grassland species and adjacent or very near to undisturbed native grasslands. Habitat for Washington ground squirrels is considered to be Category 1 habitat. Burrow locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – 785-foot ring buffer around the outside of the cluster of burrows where Washington ground squirrels are residing	
Flammulated owl	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	The flammulated owl is generally associated with montane forests with brush understory. They typically nest in cavities made by northern flickers and similar sized woodpeckers. Occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 300 foot buffer around the roost/nest tree. Maintenance roads need to be established more than 50 feet from the center of the buffer.	
Great gray owl	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	The great gray owl utilizes mature forest and second growth, especially near water, and nests in broken-top snags or uses abandoned stick nests of other species, notably goshawks. Occurrence or nest locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the year.	
Northern goshawk	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Northern goshawks occupy coniferous and deciduous forests, and prefer to nest in mature forests consisting of a combination of old, tall trees with intermediate canopy coverage and open areas within the forest for foraging. Nest or occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the year.	
Three-toed woodpecker	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	American three-toed woodpeckers are largely restricted to high elevation conifer forests and are dependent on mature and old-growth conifer forests. Areas of disturbed forests (e.g., recent burns, beetle infestations) have also been widely cited as important habitat. Occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 300 foot buffer around the roost/nest tree. Maintenance roads need to be established more than 50 feet from the center of the buffer.	

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
Burrowing owl	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrows made by other species such as ground squirrels and badgers. They can be found nesting in this region in the small areas of grassland between center-pivot irrigation circles. Nest or occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the year.	
Grasshopper sparrow	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	In the breeding season, this sparrow generally occupies native grassland and shrub-steppe habitat, and can also be found in CRP grasslands. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Loggerhead shrike	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	A bird of open countryside, the loggerhead shrike inhabits short-grass pastures, weedy fields, grasslands, agricultural areas, swampy thickets, orchards, and right-of-way corridors. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and helicopter surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Long-billed Curlew	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	The long-billed curlew is North America's largest shorebird and breeds in the grasslands of the Great Plains and Great Basin. Has been known to breed in disturbed annual grassland areas. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and helicopter surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Pygmy Rabbit	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Pygmy rabbits dig their own burrows in tall, dense, sagebrush habitats and are highly dependent on sagebrush for food and shelter throughout their lives. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and helicopter surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Sage Sparrow	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	The sage sparrow is found in sagebrush shrub-steppe habitats. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and helicopter surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Sagebrush Lizard	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Sagebrush lizards are predominately found in sagebrush shrub-steppe, but they can also be found in greasewood and other desert shrubs and sometimes on small rocky outcrops. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
White-tailed Jackrabbit	ODFW	OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P	White-tailed jackrabbits inhabit open grasslands and shrub-steppe but also occupy pastures and fields. This species can also be found in forested areas.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
		OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.		
Columbia Spotted Frog	BLM ODFW		Columbia spotted frogs are found in areas where permanent, quiet water is present, such as marshy edges of ponds or lakes, algae-grown overflow pools of streams, emergent wetlands, and near springs. Following the spring breeding season they may move considerable distances from water, often frequenting mixed-conifer and subalpine forests, grasslands, and brushlands of sage and rabbitbrush if puddles, seeps or other water is available. Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – Occupied wetland habitats. All wetland habitats should be avoided where feasible.	
Chinook Salmon Spring, Summer, and Fall Habitat	ODFW, IDFG, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973) OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations Oregon's Guidelines for Timing In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources Oregon's Fish Passage Law	Spring Chinook in the Grande Ronde River and its tributaries are listed as Threatened as part of the Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU).	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	http://www.hatcheryreform.us/mfs/reports/appendixe/welcome_show.action
Steelhead Summer Habitat	ODFW and USFWS	Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973) OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation ofODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations Oregon's Guidelines for Timing In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources Oregon's Fish Passage Law	The John Day River, Umatilla River, Walla Walla River, and the Grande Ronde River and their tributaries support summer steelhead populations. Summer steelhead are listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act for these river systems.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	http://www.hatcheryreform.us/mfs/reports/appendixe/welcome_show.action
Bull Trout Habitat	ODFW, IDFG, and USFWS	Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973) OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit P	Bull trout are listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened throughout the Columbia River Basin in Idaho and Oregon.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/

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		OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations Oregon's Guidelines for Timing In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources Oregon's Fish Passage Law			
MINERALS					
Mineral Stipulations	BLM	General Mining Act of 1872 governs mining claims Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 covers leasable minerals	Public land containing mineral claims and leases would be used for mining that may be incompatible with use as a transmission line. Negotiations with claimants or leasees would be required prior to siting of a transmission line. The BLM classifies mineral interests into categories. *Locatable Minerals Restrictions* apply to uncommon varieties of sand, gravel, stone, cinders, clay, as well as the metallic minerals. *Saleable Minerals Restrictions* apply to common varieties of sand, gravel, cinders, etc.; *Leasable Minerals Restrictions* include mainly energy-related minerals, such as coal, phosphate, oil, gas etc. The BLM maintains a database (LR-2000) of active mining claims. The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) also maintain a list of active mining properties, consisting of mainly saleable minerals.	Avoidance – Public land containing mineral claims and leases. However, claimed or leased land would be an exclusion area unless terms could be reached with the claimant or leasee.	
Active Mining	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)		Mineral resource occurrence data including mine site and mineral deposit areas.	Avoidance – active mine sites	http://tin.er.usgs.gov/mrds/
PALEONTOGICAL RESOURCES					
Paleontogical Resources	Various depending on the land surface management entity	None	Paleontological resources are not protected under any state laws in Idaho or Oregon. However, some facilities (John Day Fossil Beds, state or national parks or monuments, etc.) may prohibit disturbance or collection of fossils.	Avoidance – where feasible	
GEOLOGIC HAZARDS					
Landslides	DOGAMI	None	The data distinguishes between three different types of landslide deposits: (1) landslide or landslide topography, (2) debris flow or other fan, and (3) talus or colluvium.	Avoidance – landslide deposits areas	http://www.oregon.gov/DOGAMI/Landslide/Landslidehome.shtml
Public Health and Safety/Seismic Hazards	ODOE and DOGAMI	EFSC Structural Standard: OAR 345-022-0020	The structural standard protects public health and safety, including the safety of facility workers, from seismic hazards. Consultation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries is useful in determining compliance with the standard. It requires the proponent to design, engineer, and construct the facility to avoid dangers to human safety presented by seismic hazards affecting the site that are expected to result from maximum probable ground motion events. As used in this rule "seismic hazard" includes ground shaking, ground failure, landslide, liquefaction, lateral spreading, tsunami inundation, fault displacement, and subsidence.	Avoidance – areas with seismic activity to minimize dangers to human safety	http://www.oregon.gov/DOGAMI/earthquakes/EQs.shtml http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.html
SOILS					
Soils	ODOE	EFSC Standard for Soil Protection – OAR 345-022-0022	This standard requires the applicant to consider problems of erosion and drainage that could affect land in the surrounding area. The applicant must also consider potential impacts on soils from chemical deposition. The applicant should plan to prevent or mitigate the impacts on soils or show evidence that the impacts are insignificant. Some counties have erosion and drainage control ordinances as part of	Avoidance – soils with high erosion potential and sensitive soil types in farm zones	http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.html

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			their land use requirements. In these counties, the information required under this standard applies to the land use standard as well. The proposed facility would have minimal impact on soil productivity in farm zones.		
Slope Greater than 15%		None	Construction on slopes greater than 15% may require additional access roads, require special construction techniques or increase construction costs.	Avoidance – where feasible	
WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES					
Wetlands	Oregon Division of State Lands (ODSL), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Clean Water Act, Section 404 OR Wetlands Conservation Act OAR 345-021-0010 EFSC Division 21 Exhibit J	Jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. . Initial siting would use existing information and final routes would be revised using field surveys, where practicable and feasible, to avoid and then minimize impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize impact and mitigation requirements.	http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/WETLAND/ http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div21.pdf
303(d)-listed streams	EPA, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), and OR Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)		Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to establish Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) programs for streams and lakes that do not meet certain water quality standards. In compliance with the federal CWA, The IDEQ and the ODEQ have identified Section 303(d) water quality limited streams, and lakes for development of TMDL criteria. A TMDL is a quantitative assessment of water quality problems, contributing sources, and load reductions or control actions needed to restore and protect bodies of water.	Avoidance – 303(d)-listed streams where feasible. Where avoidance is not feasible, mitigation and/or best management practices may be required to address project-generated pollutants that are above TMDL levels.	http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/TMDLs/CWA+303d+List
Surface Water	EPA, IDEQ, ODEQ, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Oregon Water Resources Department	CWA (33 USC Section 1251 et seq.) IDAPA 37 TITLE 03 CHAPTER 07 37.03.07 - STREAM CHANNEL ALTERATION RULES	The CWA requires states to set standards to protect, maintain, and restore water quality through the regulation of point source and certain non-point source discharges to surface water. • Point and non-point discharges are regulated by the NPDES permit process (CWA Section 402). NPDES permitting authority is administered by USEPA for Idaho. EPA has delegated authority to Oregon, administered by ODEQ. Projects that disturb one or more acres are required to obtain NPDES coverage. The CGPs require the development and implementation of a SWPPP. The SWPPP describes BMPs the discharger will use to protect surface water from storm water runoff. • Under authority of the Federal CWA, IDEQ and ODEQ have issued Water Quality Standards. The standards include a description of hydrologic units, a list of priority pollutants, a list of water quality impaired streams within each subbasin, and the parameters for which the stream is impaired. • Section 401 of the CWA requires that any activity, including river or stream crossings during road, pipeline, or transmission line construction, which may result in a discharge into a state waterbody must be certified by IDEQ or ODEQ. This certification ensures that the proposed activity does not violate state and/or federal water quality standards. The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requires that the stream channels of the state and their environment be protected against alteration for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty and water quality. The Act requires that you first get a stream	Avoidance – where feasible. If avoidance is not possible, look at routes (including necessary roads) that minimize impacts and then consider mitigation requirements for unavoidable impacts.	http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/ http://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/index.shtml http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/permits.htm http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/StreamsDams/Streams/main.htm http://egov.oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/permitguide.pdf

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			channel alteration permit from IDWR before you begin any work that will alter the stream channel. A stream channel alteration is defined as any activity that will obstruct, diminish, destroy, alter, modify, relocate or change the natural existing shape or direction of water flow of any stream channel. This includes taking material out of the channel or placing material or structures in or across the channel where the potential exists to affect flow in the channel. The Oregon Water Resources Department is responsible for managing the surface and ground water resources of the State. Managing the State's water resources includes protecting existing rights for both instream and out-of-stream uses of water, responsibly allocating and managing water supplies, addressing new and changing supply needs, and continuing to improve our understanding of surface and ground water resources.		
Floodplains	EPA	Executive Order 11988	Executive Order 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of flood plains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. In accomplishing this objective, "each agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plains in carrying out its responsibilities.	Avoidance to the extent possible	http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/regs/eo11988.html
LAND USE AND RECREATION					
West wide Energy (WWE) Corridors	Federal land management agencies	Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005	Amended federal land use plans by designating one or more energy corridors (November 2008) to be used whenever feasible.	Placement Opportunity	http://corridoreis.anl.gov/
BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs)					
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), Research Natural Areas (RNAs), and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONA)	BLM	Southeast Oregon Resource Management Plan (SEORMP)	ACECs, RNAs, and ONAs are designated areas in BLM RMPs where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.	Exclusion – SEORMP: 1 ACEC/Research Natural Area (RNA) Exclusion – SEORMP: 2 ACECs	http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/files/SEORMP-ROD.pdf
		Owyhee RMP		Exclusion – Owyhee RMP: 8 ACEC/RNA/ONAs	http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/owyhee/planning0/planning.html
		Baker RMP		Avoidance – Baker RMP: 7 ACEC/RNAs	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/bakerrmp/index.php
		SEORMP		Avoidance – SEORMP: 24 ACEC/RNA/ONAs Avoidance with Mitigation – SEORMP: 2 ACEC/RNA, only with mitigation to eliminate impacts on resources	http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/files/SEORMP-ROD.pdf
		Cascade RMP		Avoidance – Cascade RMP: 9 ACEC/RNAs for surface ROW	http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html
		Owyhee RMP		Avoidance – Owyhee RMP: 6 RNA/ACECs	http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/plans/owyhee_rmp.Par.56409.File.dat/owyhee_tables.pdf
Recreation Areas	BLM	Cascade RMP	Recreation features such as trailheads, dispersed campsites, and interpretive signs	Avoidance – Cascade RMP: 16 recreational areas	http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html
Special Management Areas (SMAs)	BLM	Cascade RMP	Areas designated in BLM RMPs with special management	Avoidance – Cascade RMP: 18 areas where overhead or surface ROW to be avoided	http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_

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					management.html
Special Status Plants and Animals	BLM	SEORMP	Areas specific for SS plants and animals	Avoidance – SEORMP: management can require avoidance or mitigation to minimize effects	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/seormp.php
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	BLM	Baker RMP	Wilderness study areas are designated by RMP to include lands with wilderness characteristics that should be managed as wilderness until Congress acts on a Wilderness bill designating these as wilderness or eliminating them as wilderness	Exclusion – Baker RMP WSA Exclusion – Baker RMP: Homestead WSA Avoidance – Baker RMP: Sheep Mountain ACEC	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php
Utility Corridors	BLM	Baker RMP	Corridors designated by RMP for utility corridors	Placement Opportunity – Baker RMP existing corridors	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php
		SEORMP		Placement Opportunity – SEORMP: consider potential sites for wind or solar energy facilities	http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/seormp.php
Wilderness Areas	BLM	Baker RMP	Congressionally designated as Wilderness Areas, no roads, motorized equipment, some mechanical equipment, closed airspace.	Exclusion – Baker RMP McGraw Creek Wilderness Area	http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_wilderness_area/main.htm
Wild and Scenic Rivers	BLM	Baker RMP	Eligible segments recommended by RMP until Congress designates them as such. Includes already designated WSR on BLM	Note – ODOE will not issue a permit in these areas unless reasonable alternatives would cause more impacts. Exclusion area – Baker RMP Wild river segments Avoidance – Rivers designated as Wild Rivers, Baker RMP Scenic and Recreation river segments, Baker RMP Grand Ronde Wild and Scenic River Corridor.	http://www.rivers.gov/ http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/files/Baker_RMP.pdf
		Owyhee RMP		Avoidance – Owyhee RMP – Potential WSR – New transmission lines are “discouraged” unless no reasonable alternative, then they are restricted to existing ROW. No road construction within ¼ mile of river bank on eligible wild segments: • South Fork Owyhee River • East Fork Owyhee River • Deep Creek • Nickel Creek • Current Creek • Lower North Fork Owyhee River • Upper North Fork Owyhee River	http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/plans/owyhee_rmp.Par.50281.File.dat/Owyhee_apndx.pdf
Forest Service Forest Plans					

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National Forest Utility Corridor	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990 Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)	Corridors designated by Forest Plan for utility corridors. The Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests are combining efforts to revise their Land Management Plans (also referred to as Forest Plans). The current Plans are near the end of their intended 15-year life, and are currently under revision.	Placement Opportunity – Malheur NF: use existing corridors to the maximum extent feasible. Placement Opportunity – Wallowa-Whitman NF: first priority to use existing ROW Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF: Management Area 17 (Power Transportation Facility Retention) – protection of the cultural resource values of the Oregon Trail will take priority over use as a utility corridor.	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/
USFS Designated Old Growth Forest	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)	Management of old growth forest specified in Forest Plans	Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 13 (old-growth) Avoidance – Ochoco NF Management Area F6 Avoidance – All designated old growth or old growth used to meet Forest Plan Standards	
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area	USFS	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990	The National Recreation Area is managed by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.	Exclusion – Hells Canyon National Recreation Area	
Recreation Areas	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Various management areas related to recreational activities are delineated in Forest Plans	Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 12: manage this area as a Category 1 avoidance area for the location of utility corridors (Developed recreation sites 20 campgrounds and 7 picnic sites)	
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A5 – Roaded Natural Areas Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A5 – Roaded Natural Areas Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A6 – Recreation sites Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A1, A2 – Unroaded Areas	
		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Avoidance – Ochoco NF: Management Area F11 – Category 1 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives Avoidance – Ochoco NF: Management Areas F23, F27 – Category 2 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives	

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Road Prohibitions	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Forest Plan designated areas that prohibit or restrict road construction that would be needed to construct or maintain a transmission line. Prohibitions are due to roadless area, wildlife habitat, and visual quality.	Exclusion – Malheur FP – Management Areas 10, 11, semi-primitive non-motorized recreation areas – exclude new road construction Exclusion – Malheur FP Management Area 10, exclude new road construction except for minerals access. Exclusion – Malheur FP Management Area 11, exclude new road construction except for minerals access. Exclusion – Malheur FP Management Area 17 – Prohibit road construction Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 20A – No through roads. Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 20B – No through roads. Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 21 – No through roads. Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 22 – No roads permitted within ¼ mile of the river bank. Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 13 – Locate and design roads to avoid old growth stands. Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 9 – Build new roads only when they contribute to RNA objective or to the protection of the RNA. Avoidance Malheur NF – Management Area 5 avoid bald eagle roost sites when locating and designing roads Avoidance _ Malheur FP Management Area 16 – Locate and design roads to avoid these areas	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents.shtml
		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990		Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF –semi-primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum areas - No new roads may be built. Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF – no motorized access into primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum areas. “Roads may not be built”.	
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Umatilla NF – Management Area A1 No roads will be developed. Avoidance –Umatilla NF – Management Area C8 – Where no feasible and economical option exists, roads may be constructed as long as they are consistent with the stated visual, watershed, and wildlife objectives	

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		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F23, F24, F27 – No road ROW allowed excepted as prescribed by law. Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F12, F18, F20, F21 – avoid unless no other reasonable alternatives exist to maintain the integrity of the management area. Include Stipulations to prohibit Activities from Dec 1 to May 1. Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F6, F8, F9, F10, F11, F13, F15 – avoid unless no other reasonable alternatives exist to maintain the integrity of the management area.	
Special Interest Areas	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Management areas with restrictions	Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 5 (Bald Eagles) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 7 (Vinegar Hill-Indian Rock Scenic Area) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 8 (Cedar Grove Botanical Area, Magone Lake Geological Area, Tex Bridge Geological Area, Fergy Spruce Grove, Historic Sumpter Valley Railroad) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 9 (Canyon Creek RNA, Dixie Butte RNA, Baldy Mountain RNA, Dugout Creek RNA and Shaketable RNA). Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 10 (Aldrich Mountain, McClellan Mountain, Bear Creek, Malheur River, Myrtle Silvies and Shaketable areas – Semi-primitive non-motorized recreation – former IRA) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 11 (Semi-primitive motorized recreation – former Glacier Mountain IRA) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 14 (visual corridors along major travel routes and WSR) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 17 (Byrum Gulch municipal supply watershed) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 18 (Long Creek municipal supply watershed) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 20A (Dry Cabin Wildlife Emphasis Area) Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 22 (WSR)	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/malheur.pdf

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		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A8 – Scenic Areas Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area D2 – RNAs Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A3 – Viewsheds Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area AS – Special Interest Areas	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf
		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F8, F10 – Category 1 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives Avoidance with Mitigation – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F12, F18, F20, F21 – must be compatible with management emphasis, additional stipulations from Dec 1 to May 1. Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F7, F9, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F19, F22, F25, F26, F28 – must be compatible with management emphasis Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Area F5 – Research Natural Areas	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf
Wilderness Areas	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Congressionally designated as Wilderness Areas, no roads, motorized equipment, some mechanical equipment, closed airspace.	Exclusion – Malheur NF – Management Area 6A – Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Exclusion – Malheur NF: Management Area 6B – Monument Rock Wilderness	http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_wilderness_area/main.htm
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Umatilla NF – Management Area B1	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf
		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Wallowa Whitman NF – Management Area 4 (Wilderness) – Eagle Cap Wilderness, Hells Canyon Wilderness, Monument Rock Wilderness, North Fork John Day Wilderness	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/w-w1.pdf
		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F1, F2, F3 – Black Canyon, Bridge Creek and Mill Creek Wilderness Areas Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Area F4 – North Fork Crooked River Wilderness Study Area	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf
Wild and Scenic Rivers	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Eligible segments recommended by Forest Plan until Congress designates them as such. Includes already designated WSR on National Forest	Note – ODOE will not issue a permit in these areas unless reasonable alternatives would cause more impacts. Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 22 – new transmission lines discouraged unless no reasonable alternative, then restricted to existing ROW. (WSR)	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/malheur.pdf

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		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A7 – Scenic or Recreation segments of WSR Exclusion – Umatilla NF – Management Area B2 – Wild segments of WSR	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf
		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF – Management Areas 7 (Wild and Scenic Rivers) - Locate utility corridors as to not be visible from river segments. These include portions of: Eagle Creek, Grand Ronde River, Imnaha River, South Fork Imnaha River, Joseph Creek, Lostine River, Minam River, North Fork John Day River, North Powder River, Snake River, Wallowa River	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/w-w1.pdf
		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Area F24 – Category 2 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf
Land Use	ODOE in consultation with a “special advisory group” consisting of representatives of the affected local governments	EFSC Land Use Standard – OAR 345-022-0030 Oregon´s land use planning goals ORS 197.646(3).	The land use standard requires compliance with adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). To show compliance with the standard, the applicant must first choose whether to seek land use approval from the local jurisdiction or to have the Council make the land use determination (the applicant has chosen this option). Under this option, the Council appoints the governing body of the local government in the location of the proposed facility as a "special advisory group." The Council considers applicable substantive criteria identified by the special advisory group in determining whether the proposed facility complies with the statewide planning goals. The applicable land use criteria are those in effect on the date the application is submitted. In addition, the Council must decide whether the facility complies with any LCDC rules and goals and any land use statutes directly applicable to the facility under ORS 197.646(3). If the proposed facility does not comply with one or more of the applicable substantive criteria, then the Council must decide whether the facility complies directly with the statewide planning goals. If the proposed facility does not comply with a statewide planning goal, then the Council may find that the facility qualifies for an exception to that goal. In deciding if such an exception is justified, the Council applies criteria listed in its land use rule, OAR 345-022-0030(4). The land use standard addresses conflicts between the applicable substantive criteria recommended by the special advisory group and state statutes or administrative rules. The Council must resolve such conflicts consistent with the public interest. The resolution cannot override any state statute. The standard provides for the special case of proposed pipelines, transmission lines or solar collecting facilities that would lie in more than one local government jurisdiction or more than three zones in any one	Substantive criteria as determined by “special advisory committee”. Provides guidance on exclusion and avoidance criteria	Oregon´s land use planning goals: http://www.lcd.state.or.us/LCD/goals.shtml http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm

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			jurisdiction. For such facilities, the Council may choose not to apply the applicable substantive criteria recommended by the local authorities and instead evaluate the proposed facility against the statewide planning goals or against a combination of the applicable substantive criteria and statewide planning goals. The Council must consult with the special advisory group and consider the factors listed in OAR 345-022-0030(6).		
Protected Areas	ODOE	EFSC Standard for Protected Areas – OAR 345-022-0040	This standard prohibits energy facilities in protected areas, except for special cases (primarily transmission lines or pipelines) where there is no better alternative. For proposed facilities near protected areas, the standard ensures that energy facilities located near these areas would have no significant adverse impact. The Council might find no significant adverse impact, either because the facility is inherently low in impact or because the applicant proposes mitigation. The applicant must address not only direct impacts but also downstream impacts such as air and water quality.	Exclusion – National Parks Exclusion – National Monuments Exclusion – Wilderness Areas (see above) Exclusion – National and state wildlife refuges Exclusion – National coordination areas Exclusion – National and state fish hatcheries Exclusion – National recreational and scenic areas Exclusion – State parks and waysides as listed by the ODPR and the Willamette River Greenway Exclusion – State natural heritage areas listed in the Oregon Register of Natural Heritage Areas Exclusion – Estuarine sanctuaries Exclusion – scenic waterways designated pursuant to ORS 390.826, wild or scenic rivers (see above), and those waterways and rivers listed as potentials for designation Exclusion – Experimental areas established by the Rangeland Resource Program, College of Agriculture, OSU, the Prineville site, the Burns (Squaw Butte) site, the Starkey site and the Union Site. Exclusion – Agricultural experimental stations established by the College of Agriculture, OSU. Exclusion – Research forest established by the College of Forestry, OSU Exclusion – BLM ACEC, ONA, and RNA (see above) Exclusion – State wildlife areas and management areas identified in OAR chapter 365, Division 8	http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm
Recreation	ODOE and affected counties	EFSC Standard for Recreation: OAR 345-022-0100	Under this standard, the Council must decide whether construction or operation of the proposed facility would adversely affect important recreational opportunities at the site or in the surrounding area. The applicant must identify the recreational opportunities and describe the potential impact of the facility. If the Council finds that significant adverse impact is likely, the Council may impose site certificate conditions to avoid or reduce the impact or require the certificate holder to develop alternate recreational opportunities in the area. Recreation areas designated by 7 Oregon Counties, 4 Idaho Counties, State and Federal agencies.	Avoidance if possible	http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/index.html, http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/, http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/, http://www.bakercounty.org/, http://www.gcoregonlive.com/, http://www.co.harney.or.us/, http://www.malheurco.org/,
Land Use Planning and Zoning					

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Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning	Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC),	OAR Chapter 660 OAR 345-021-001, Division 21, Exhibit K (EFSC land use exhibit)	Oregon maintains a statewide program for land use planning. The foundation of the program is a set of 19 statewide planning goals. The goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics, such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources, and carry the weight of law. Most of the goals are accompanied by "guidelines," which are recommendations about how a goal may be applied. Oregon´s statewide goals are achieved through local comprehensive planning. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan and the zoning and land-division ordinances needed to put the plan into effect. The local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals. Plans are reviewed for such consistency by the Oregon. When LCDC officially approves a local government's plan, the plan is said to be ´acknowledged.´ It then becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by that plan.	Goals that may contain avoidance objectives • Goal 1 Citizen Involvement • Goal 2 Land Use Planning • Goal 3 Agricultural Lands • Goal 4 Forest Lands • Goal 5 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces • Goal 6 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality • Goal 7 Areas Subject to Natural Hazards Goals less relevant to transmission line siting • Goal 8 Recreational Needs • Goal 9 Economic Development • Goal 10 Housing • Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services • Goal 12 Transportation • Goal 13 Energy Conservation • Goal 14 Urbanization • Goal 15 Willamette River Greenway • Goal 16 Estuarine Resources • Goal 17 Coastal Shorelands • Goal 18 Beaches and Dunes • Goal 19 Ocean Resources	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/adminrules.shtml http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_021.html
Local Comprehensive Plans	Oregon and Idahp Counties (siting should be able to avoid municipalities so they are not addressed)	Comprehensive Plans for the following counties: Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Owyhee, Canyon, Payette, and Washington	A county comprehensive plan guides a community's land use, conservation of natural resources, economic development, and public services. As citizens play a crucial role in all aspects of planning in the state, the plan reflects the objectives citizens have for their community. Each plan has two main parts: a factual base and a policy element. The factual base is a body of data and information that inventories and describes a community's resources and features. It must address all of the topics specified in the applicable statewide goals. The policy element sets forth the community's long-range objectives and the policies by which it intends to achieve them. The policy element of each community's plan is adopted by ordinance and has the force of law. Every comprehensive plan is accompanied by a set of implementing measures. There are many different kinds. The most common measures are land-division ordinances, zoning, and Oregon urban growth boundary (UGB) agreements and Idaho Impact Areas. Local plans may be changed through plan amendments or periodic review. Plan amendments are small, unscheduled adjustments to a plan. Periodic reviews are broad evaluations of an entire plan that occur periodically. A plan may be modified extensively after such a review.	Siting considerations for typical comprehensive planning components. However, each must be evaluated on a case by case basis and in conjunction with county zoning districts (see below) ; Typcial Comprehensive Plan Components that are relevant in transmission line routing and may contain avoidance or exclusion objectives: • Urban Growth And Impact Areas • Agricultural • Land Use • Natural Resources • Hazardous Areas • Public Services, Facilities, and Utilities • Transportation • Recreation • Special Areas or Sites Typical Comprehensive Plan Components that are less relevant to transmission line routing: • Population • School Facilities and Transportation • Economic Development • Housing • Community Design • Implementation	http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/planning/index.html, http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm, http://www.union-county.org/, http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html, http://www.malheurco.org/planning http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html, http://www.gcoregonlive2.com/svc_display.php/652 http://www.canyonco.org/dsd.aspx?id=904 http://www.payettecounty.org/pnz/pnz.htm http://owyheecounty.net/index1.php?pz

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					http://www.co.washington.id.us/
Zoning	Oregon and Idaho Counties, (siting should be able to avoid municipalities so they are not addressed)	Zoning Ordinances for the following counties: Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Owyhee, Canyon, Payette, and Washington	Land use zoning determines the types of activities that can occur on the land, such as density of housing or timber harvesting activities. As these zoning classifications are developed at the county levels, zoning classifications vary from county to county. This results in several analogous classifications, as well as some unique ones. Most districts allow a transmission line as a "conditional use" based on standards established by the zoning authority. In addition, within each zoning district there are often be one or more subdivisions which may have standards that are more or less restrictive for allowing transmission lines (9e.g. R-R (Rural-Residential) or R-2 (Combined Medium-Density Residential). OLDC maintains a GIS data layer that identifies the summary zoning classifications throughout Oregon. Some Oregon and all Idaho counties also maintain their own data layers that represent the individual zoning classifications at the county and metropolitan levels. At both levels of resolution, these zoning maps inform our understanding of adopted present and possible future preferences for conservation and development, and therefore aid in decision-making for such uses on a regional level.	Siting considerations for typical districts follow. However, each must be evaluated on a case by case basis; Exclusion – Historical, Airport, Special Area Avoidance – Agriculture, Forestry, Residential Avoidance if at all possible - Natural Resources, Multi-Use, Flood Hazard, Placement Opportunity – Commercial, Industrial, Extraction	Oregon's statewide planning goals: http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml Oregon statewide zoning: http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/EISPD/GEO/docs/metadata/zoning.htm See links to county WebPages above in "Comprehensive Plans" row for information on county zoning.
Key Zoning Districts or Overlays					
Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (ODLCD) Affected Cities	OAR 660-015-000(14).	UGB were established by ODLCD Statewide Planning Goal 14. lands within UGBs are intended for expansion and development of developed areas. The Urban Zone includes lands within urban growth boundaries as defined by the 7 Oregon Counties.	Avoidance if at all possible in cross country transmission line siting	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/MEASURE49/history_statutes_goals_rules.shtml
Impact Area	Idaho counties and municipalities	Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 65	Impact areas are designated as part of the Idaho county and municipality planning process. These zones forecast possible future development within the county. They are often shown as overlays to zoning districts.	Impact Area Overlay - Avoidance if at all possible	http://www3.state.id.us/cgi-bin/newidst?sctid=670650026.K
Exclusive Farm Use	EFSC with participation	ORS 215.283(1)(d), ORS 215.275	The EFU Zone is intended to preserve and protect lands for continued and	Avoidance - unless:	http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/

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(EFU) Zone	of affected counties:		future agricultural production and related uses, and conserve and protect open space, wildlife habitats, and other uses associated with agriculture. A transmission line may be a permitted use in the EFU zone. The EFSC may determine it is necessary to locate a transmission line on EFU-zoned lands after considering reasonable alternatives. In determining whether the facility must be placed on EFU-zoned lands rather than in alternative locations, the EFSC may base its determination on one or more of six listed factors including public safety, technical and engineering feasibility, location dependence, lack of available non-EFU lands, availability of existing rights-of-way, and other requirements of state or federal law.	(a) reasonable alternatives were considered; and (b) those alternatives were rejected due to one or more of the six listed factors. These factors are: 1. Technical and engineering feasibility; 2. The proposed facility is locationally dependent: A utility facility is locationally dependent if it must cross land in one or more areas zoned for exclusive farm use in order to achieve a reasonably direct route or to meet unique geographical needs that cannot be satisfied on other lands 3. lack of available urban and nonresource lands; 4. Availability of existing rights of way; 5. Public health and safety; and 6. Other requirements of state or federal agencies.	m/planning/index.html, http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm, http://www.union-county.org/, http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html, http://www.gcoregonlive2.com/svc_display.php/652, http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html, http://www.malheurco.org/planning
Military					
Military Operations Area (MOA)	Military		An MOA is a type of special use airspace, other than restricted airspace or prohibited airspace, where military operations are of a nature that justify limitations on aircraft not participating in those operations. The designation of SUA's identifies for other users the areas where military activity occurs, provides for segregation of that activity from other fliers, and allows charting to keep airspace users informed. Local flight service facilities maintain current schedules and contacts for the agency controlling each MOA. MOA's are often positioned over isolated, rural areas to provide ground separation for any noise nuisance or potential accident debris. Each designated MOA appears on the relevant sectional charts, along with its normal hours of operation, lower and upper altitudes of operation, controlling authority contact, and using agency. MOAs often have maximum heights that obstructions such as transmission towers must be designed to be under, often as little as 100 feet.	Exclusion	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Operations_Area
Naval Weapons System Training Facility Boardman (OR)	Military		Active bombing range. The Department of the Navy currently owns the eastern half consisting of 46,722.07 acres, which it operates as an active bombing range. Height restriction as low as 100 feet exist depending on approach to range.	Exclusion or avoidance depending on location	http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/boardman.htm
Other					
Airports/Controlled Airspace	Federal Aviation Administration		Airports as shown on FAA maps, including airstrips visible on aerial imagery and those noted on USGS topographic maps. Controlled airspace is where air traffic levels are such that air traffic control is required to keep separation between aircraft.	Exclusion unless all approach zone requirements can be me.	http://www.faa.gov/
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (OR)	Bureau of Indian Affairs		Tribal lands comprised of 172,000 acres in northeast Oregon where sovereign authority is exercised by the Walla Walla, Umatilla and Cayuse Tribes.	Exclusion	http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/
The Nature Conservancy (OR)	Private		Lands managed by the Nature Conservancy. In Oregon, The Nature Conservancy owns or manages 46 nature preserves and has helped protect over 500,000 acres of important habitat. In Idaho, the Conservancy is focusing their efforts on the most biologically intact yet imperiled landscapes, including the Owyhees, Boise Foothills and Hells Canyon.	Exclusion – Boardman Conservation Area	http://support.nature.org/site/PageServer?pagename=preserve_map&s_src=hpmap
Wind Farms	Private		Wind farms that are currently operational within the project vicinity.	Exclusion	

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Residences/Buffer Zone	Idaho Power Company		Established 300 foot zones around homes.	Avoidance if possible	
Pipelines	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)		Large capacity pipelines. (Pennwell)	Placement Opportunity. Will need to determine separation between lines for the protection of both facilities.	
AGRICULTURE					_
Grazing Allotments & Pastures (OR/ID)	BLM or USFS		Grazing and pastures contain fewer animals and less time in small areas than CAFOs and dairies.	None	Grazing allotment information on public land is available via the BLM field offices or Forest Service Ranger Districts.
Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs), Dairies and Feedlots	Idaho State Departments of Agriculture and Idaho State Departments of Agriculture			Avoidance where feasible.	Locations of CAFOs, dairies and feed lots are available from State Departments of Agriculture or County offices.
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS Conservation) Programs	NRCS	7CFR, Part 1410-CRP 7CFR, Part 1415-Grassland Farm Bill 2002-Farm and Ranch and Wetlands	The NRCS has established several land conservation programs that consist of multiple year leases to preserve land in a natural state. These include: Grassland Reserve, Wetland Reserve, Farm and Ranch Protective Program, Conservation Reserve.	Exclusion – NRCS-leased lands for reserves exclude use of the land for transmission lines.	NRCS Conservation Programs: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/
Irrigated Agriculture – Includes field irrigation patterns (OR/ID)	Private		The grading and irrigation patterns of the field should be considered relative to the construction and operation of transmission lines and associated facilities.	Avoidance where feasible.	
Aerial Spraying Activities	Private		Aerial spraying activates should be considered relative to the construction and operation of transmission lines and associated facilities.	Avoidance where feasible.	
Prime Farmland	NRCS		NRCS has established a program, designating eligible properties as prime farmland. Prime farmland is established to prevent non-agricultural uses. Prime farmland established by NRCS to be preserved from non-agricultural uses.	Avoidance where feasible to minimize mitigation requirements.	
TRANSPORTATION					
			Transmission line construction can result in increased dispersed traffic. Studies have shown that any associated impacts are low and don't warrant special siting	None	
AIR QUALITY					
			Transmission line construction can result in low amounts of vehicle emissions and particulate matter. Studies have shown that any associated impacts are low and don't warrant special siting	None	
ELECTRICAL EFFECTS					
			• **Electric Field** – The AC electric field is due to the voltage on the conductors of the transmission lines. Issues that may arise with the electric field are induced currents and voltages on large conductive objects under or near the lines such as large vehicles or pivot irrigation systems. Voltages and currents on these large conductive objects may produce nuisance shocks or lead to fuel ignition. • **Magnetic Field** – The AC magnetic field is due to the current (load) in the conductors of the transmission lines. Issues that may arise with magnetic fields are concerns over EMF (magnetic fields) and supposed health effects and induction of currents and voltage on long conductive loops formed under the transmission line such as with pivot irrigation or hand line systems or fences. • **Audible Noise** – Audible noise can be produced by the conductors of transmission lines due to the high voltage on the conductors producing a small electrical discharge or spark into the air called	None that are not covered elsewhere	

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			corona. If the audible noise is loud enough, it may be annoying and interfere with normal communication. • **Radio Noise** – Radio noise is produced from corona activity on the transmission line conductors when small electrical discharges or spark into the air produces a small burst of electrical noise. In some cases this noise may be noticed as interference to amplitude modulated radio signals such as AM broadcast radio stations. • **Stray Voltage** – This is a voltage found on facilities where it is inappropriate or unwanted. It can be a concern in the context of animal care where unwanted voltage on feeders, watering stations, or equipment such as milking machines, can lead to reduced food or water intake or reduced milk let-down. • **Equipment Interference – Concerns with electrical interference from transmission line fields or corona on equipment such as GPS receivers, satellite dish receivers, cell phones, or pacemakers may occasionally be raised.** Electric effects are less of a siting consideration and more of a concern in the proper design of the transmission line and establishing right of way widths that mitigate any effects.		
NOISE					
			Transmission line construction can result in increased noise for short periods of time. Studies have shown that any associated impacts are low and don't warrant special siting	None	
COST					-
			The siting of a transmission line can have a significant impact on the capital cost of the Project as well as environmental impact in terms of increased length and changes of direction Direct Cost Considerations • 500 kV transmission lines can cost approximately $1.5M per mile of overhead construction • Angle structures cost 3 to 6 times more than tangent structures • Lattice towers are much more efficient than tubular steel poles (strength to weight ratio) resulting in less cost and ground disturbance. • Crossing of unstable soils , areas of shallow bedrock, steep side slopes all contribute to increased cost, Indirect Cost Considerations on the Environment • Greenfield routes require significantly more access roads be built and more disturbance to mitigate and manage over the life of the project • Increased length can affect more natural features such as wetlands, timbers areas requiring clearing or more soil disturbance • Increased length can affect more manmade features such as cultivated lands, designated use areas, existing infrastructure.	Avoidance of longer routes unless significant constraints can be avoided.	-
Line Separation	Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC)	(TPL (001-004)-WECC-1-CR, on April 18 2008	The WECC Board of Directors approved a regional transmission planning criterion. This criterion specifies that, in order to avoid rating as adjacent transmission circuits, (assumed likely to fail simultaneously if a failure event	Avoid placing the proposed transmission line within 1,500 feet of another transmission line of 230 kV or greater if serving the same load. two	http://www.wecc.biz/wrap.php?file=wrap/RC.html&POSTNUKESID=e60fa16ea072636e3a340a2b2137f44

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			affects one of them), those circuits must be separated by at least "the longest span length of the two transmission circuits at the point of separation or 500 feet, whichever is greater, between the transmission circuits" (WECC 2008b). For the purposes of siting the longest span was assumed to be 1,500 feet, thereby dictating the minimum distance between existing and proposed transmission lines serving the same load.	transmission lines serving the same load	0
Safety	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	National Electric Safety Code	Horizontal and vertical design clearances are established in accordance with the current edition.	Easement width of approximately 250 feet (125 feet either side of the center line) to maintain safety clearances to existing facilities and buildings.	http://standards.ieee.org/nesc/

*Water resource issues related to riparian habitat and protected species is presented under Biological Resources
Issues related to designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are presented under land use.