TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT50 (cont'd)			transplanting of species salvaged from the right-of-way. In the mountains, high desert, and forested areas, transplanted species may include pinyon pine and juniper. These areas may also be planted with containerized plants, rootings, or cuttings. The species would be selected to complement the adjacent vegetation. In the desert areas, transplanted species would be limited to salvaged Joshua trees, cactus, agave, and yucca. In these areas, an emphasis would be placed on preserving the existing rock mulch and ensuring the desert varnish is exposed. Other treatments in visually sensitive areas may include the rebuilding of rimrock or the restoration of rockfaces. The different treatments would be employed on a site-specific basis in consideration of the visual classification, and the specific requirements of the land management agency or the landowner. KRGT's stated goal is to return the land to its predisturbance appearance within 5 years. Restoration of the Mojave desert areas to predisturbance appearance, however, would likely take a longer time. • Riparian/wetland crossings would be restored as quickly as possible following construction. Where excessive scouring is expected, banks would be armored with riprap. Riprap would extend above the high waterline and would be backfilled with topsoil and revegetated. Cuttings and rootings would be used to revegetate riparian woodlands in addition to the proposed seeding. • Measures would be taken to protect the right-of-way restoration efforts through natural and man-made barriers and signage where past problems have occurred on the pipeline. • Monitoring would begin 1 year following construction and continue annually. The length of the monitoring period varies by vegetation type. In general, monitoring in Wyoming, non-desert areas of Utah, and the Dixie National Forest would occur for 5 years following construction. The monitoring			

CALENDAR PAGE 000158
MINUTE PAGE 007595

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT50 (cont'd)			period for desert areas, including the southern part of Utah, and all parts of Nevada and California, would occur for 6 years. Monitoring data would be collected through field visits and aerial surveys. Success criteria would vary by state (see the site-specific discussion below). Annual reports would be provided to the appropriate agencies. Where the results of the annual monitoring indicate that the success criteria are not being met, remedial action would be taken. Areas where restoration is noted as being unsuccessful (*e.g.*, areas of active erosion, poor vegetative cover, or noxious weed infestation) would be identified by milepost. These locations and any remedial actions taken would be documented in reports that would be provided to the BLM, the FERC, the CSLC in California, and other appropriate land and resource management agencies within 3 months following the inspections. Remedial actions would include additional seedbed preparation, temporary grazing exclusion fencing, reseeding, and replanting. The treatments employed would be determined on a site-specific basis and in consultation with the landowner or land management agency and the applicable resource management agency. Should the success criteria not be met by the end of the monitoring period, KRGT would coordinate with the landowner or land management agency, the applicable resource management agency, and the CSLC in California to take corrective actions as appropriate. Coordination with these agencies could include extending the monitoring period until success is obtained.			
RGT51	The cutting, clearing, and/or removal of existing vegetation within the construction work area in Wyoming (section 4.5.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The Wyoming Reclamation Plan covers the pipeline route in Wyoming. KRGT would segregate up to 12 inches of topsoil. KRGT would reduce the depth of topsoil segregation to 6 inches where shallow soils or soils with stony subsoils occur. Where soils have a high content of cobble, rocks, or boulders, topsoil segregation may not occur. Rock brought to the surface during trenching operations on BLM or agricultural lands would be either	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 5-41
000159
MINUTE PAGE
000159

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT51 (cont'd)			backfilled in the trench or removed to an approved area. KRGT would conduct seeding throughout the state using the species and application rates determined in consultation with the BLM and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Seed would be purchased commercially, and tested or certified to ensure compliance with Federal and state seed requirements. KRGT would only use locally adapted ecotypes of native shrub seed. KRGT would perform remedial actions as necessary following post-construction monitoring. These actions may include reseeding, replanting, supplemental mulching, and livestock fencing depending on the requirements of the individual site. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful 1 year after construction if a 3 percent cover of desirable species is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful in the second year if a 10 percent cover is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. The success criteria would increase by 10 percent each year until the fifth year when revegetation would be considered successful if 40 percent cover is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. Revegetation efforts for woody plants used for visual or habitat restoration in riparian areas would be considered successful when an 80 percent survival rate is achieved. Annual monitoring reports would be provided to the FERC and the BLM.			
RGT52	The cutting, clearing, and/or removal of existing vegetation within the construction work area in Utah (section 4.5.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The Utah Reclamation Plan covers the pipeline route in Utah with the exception of the Dixie National Forest, which is covered under a separate plan (see KRGT53). Topsoil segregation in Utah would be the same as described for Wyoming (see KRGT51). Rock brought to the surface during trenching operations on agricultural lands would be disposed of at an approved area. Seeding would be conducted throughout the state. Seeded species and application rates have been determined in consultation with the BLM and the NRCS. Seed would be acquired from commercial seed producers, meet state seed laws, be tested for germination and purity by a certified tester, and used within 9 months of testing. Seed species for	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000160
MINUTE PAGE 001597

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT52 (cont'd)			desert habitats, beginning at about MP 418.5, would be acquired from local sources in southern Utah and Nevada. Transplanted succulents (*i.e.*, Joshua trees, yucca, cactus, and agave) would enhance the revegetation efforts in desert habitats. In desert tortoise critical habitat areas, cattle grazing would be controlled or eliminated from the right-of-way. Where necessary, Permeon™ would be applied to site-specific areas to enhance the natural desert varnish. Seed species used for these areas would be the same as proposed for the Mojave Desert in Utah and would be collected within or in the vicinity of desert tortoise critical habitat areas. Seed bag tags would be saved and submitted to the jurisdictional agencies within 30 days after completion of seeding. Signs would be installed at locations identified by the BLM or the FWS to deter OHV use in all restored areas of desert tortoise critical habitat (see KRGT153). In non-desert habitats, revegetation efforts would be considered successful 1 year after construction if a 3 percent cover of desirable species is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful in the second year if a 10 percent cover is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. The success criteria would increase by 10 percent each year until the fifth year when revegetation would be considered successful if up to 40 percent cover is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. Revegetation efforts for woody plants used for visual or habitat restoration in riparian areas would be considered successful when an 80 percent survival rate is achieved. For desert habitats, KRGT has adopted qualitative and quantitative procedures and protocols from the BLM's *Draft Restoration Success Standards and Monitoring Plan* (BLM, 2001a). In addition to percent cover, qualitative monitoring in the first 5 years following construction would assess soil erosion, natural recruitment of native plant species, exotic plant species, and animal use. Additional quantitative monitoring would occur in the sixth year following			

CALENDAR PAGE 000161
MINUTE PAGE 001598

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT52 (cont'd)			construction. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful in the Mojave Desert and desert tortoise critical habitat if in the sixth year following construction, cover, density, and the richness of native perennial vegetation is equal to or exceeds 60 percent for these parameters in undisturbed reference areas. Annual monitoring reports would be provided to the FERC, the BLM, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (FS).			
KRGT53	The cutting, clearing, and/or removal of existing vegetation within the construction work area in the Dixie National Forest (section 4.5.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The Reclamation Plan for the Dixie National Forest covers the pipeline route between MPs 382.5 and 404.1. Topsoil segregation requirements would be the same as for Wyoming and Utah (see KRGT51 and 52). KRGT would dispose of rock brought to the surface during trenching operations in agricultural lands at an approved area. Seeding would be a part of the revegetation efforts throughout the Dixie treatment area where topsoil or surface fines are available. Seed would be applied using a rangeland seed drill with the exception of areas where drill seeding would be unsafe or physically impossible; in these locations seed would be broadcast. Seeded species and application rates have been determined in consultation with the reclamation specialists from the Dixie National Forest. Seed would be acquired from commercial seed producers and would be certified or tested before application to meet Federal and state seed requirements. Additional restoration treatments are prescribed for Hiway Spring, Magotsu Creek, and Moody Wash. Reestablishment of rock ledges, and willow plantings at Hiway Spring, and boulder placement and bank armoring at Magotsu Creek and Moody Wash would be coordinated with the FS. Disturbed riparian areas may be revegetated with willow cuttings from local riparian areas as requested by District Rangers. KRGT would perform remedial actions including reseeding, replanting, supplemental mulching, and livestock fencing. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful 1 year after construction if a 3 percent cover of desirable species is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful in the second year if a 10 percent cover is achieved over 80	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah (Dixie National Forest)	FERC and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000162
MINUTE PAGE 001589

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT53 (cont'd)			percent of the right-of-way. The success criteria would increase by 10 percent each year until the fifth year when revegetation would be considered successful if up to 40 percent cover is achieved over 80 percent of the right-of-way. Revegetation efforts for woody plants used for visual or habitat restoration in riparian areas would be considered successful when an 80 percent survival rate is achieved. Annual monitoring reports would be provided to the FERC and the FS.			
KRGT54	The cutting, clearing, and/or removal of existing vegetation within the construction work area in Nevada (section 4.5.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The Nevada Reclamation Plan covers the pipeline route in Nevada. KRGT would segregate topsoil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches except where soils have a high content of cobble, rocks, or boulders. Where there is little plant growth, vegetation would be crushed rather than bladed. KRGT would dispose of rock brought to the surface during trenching operations in agricultural areas at an approved area. In non-agricultural areas, KRGT may distribute excess rock on the surface in a manner that matches natural conditions or use it to create berms as OHV control. Where caliche material is present in the subsoil, KRGT would bury the material within the subsoil or remove it to an appropriate landfill. KRGT's remediation efforts in Nevada would include seeding in all disturbed areas of Nevada. Salvage and transplanting of Joshua trees, yucca, cactus, and agave would occur in Nevada as described above in the description of treatments common throughout the project area (see KRGT50). All succulents removed from the Dry Lake Compressor Station site would be relocated to a BLM-approved storage facility for holding until the material could be transplanted back on the right-of-way. In areas of desert tortoise critical habitat, treatments would occur in Nevada in the same manner as described for desert tortoise critical habitat in Utah. Additionally, KRGT would plant shrubs and install deterrence signage adjacent to major road crossings for the purposes of OHV control in desert tortoise critical habitat. Shrub species and planting locations would be coordinated with the BLM. Additional discussion on OHV control is provided in KRGT153.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000163
MINUTE PAGE 001600

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT54 (cont'd)			In addition to the Desert Tortoise Critical Habitat, the Nevada Reclamation Plan prescribes additional treatments for five sub-areas. Two of these sub-areas are the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (NCA) between MPs 552.0 and 557.4 and the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (NRA) between MPs 557.4 and 558.3. KRGT's proposed treatments for these two areas emphasize redistribution of rock mulch and the placement of rock clusters or outcrops to restore the natural desert varnish. KRGT would also transplant selected woody species, primarily *Coleogyne ramosissima* (black brush), creosote bush, and succulents, salvaged from the disturbed portions of the right-of-way. KRGT developed the following additional specific treatments for these areas in consultation with the BLM: • use the seed mix developed in consultation with the BLM. The seed would be collected from local sources in southern Nevada. KRGT would collect additional seed from existing native shrub species located along the right-of-way within the Red Rock Canyon NCA and Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Spring Mountains NRA during the spring of 2002. KRGT would coordinate the selection of species and collection methods with the BLM. A baseline survey would be conducted during the spring of 2002 in cooperation with the BLM to identify and inventory plant communities in order to finalize the site-specific plans for seed collection, salvage, and transplanting; • propagate a portion of the collected native shrub seed to be grown in "tall pots" for transplanting on the right-of-way. "Tall pots" are nursery plant containers, generally 24 to 30 inches deep, that are often used for revegetation purposes because they allow for significant root development before transplanting. Propagation and growing would be conducted by a qualified nursery; • extend restoration treatments and seeding to cover the entire existing right-of-way including areas that would be outside of the current proposed right-of-			

CALENDAR PAGE 000164
MINUTE PAGE 001601

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT54 (cont'd)			way that were disturbed by construction of KRGT's existing pipeline; • salvage woody plants (notably black brush and creosote bush) from the construction work area that would otherwise be crushed or cleared during construction using a qualified contractor. The salvaged plants would be grown for a minimum of 4 months in containers before transplantation back onto the right-of-way. KRGT would replant the salvaged plants in natural appearing groups toward the edges of the new and existing right-of-way to break up the existing linear appearance as a primary means to mitigate residual visual impacts as well as to provide vertical habitat structure. The BLM would provide additional transplants for use within the Red Rock Canyon NCA; • transplant additional salvaged succulents provided by the BLM on the existing right-of-way; • treat the north-facing slope (MP 556.6) in the vicinity of Wilson Tank and the areas at MPs 557.3 and 558.2 with Permeon™ to reduce visual contrast. Permeon™ may also be used in other areas as required on a case by case basis; • reshape existing berms and lines of boulders across the existing right-of-way and naturally arrange and treat new berms with Permeon™; and • increase performance standards. Restoration of the Red Rock Canyon NCA and Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Spring Mountains NRA would be considered successful if plant cover, density, and richness of native perennial vegetation is equal to or exceeds 80 percent in 6 years. The third sub-area addressed by the Nevada Reclamation Plan is dry wash crossings. At dry washes in Nevada, KRGT would minimize the width of the native area to be disturbed and the amount of vegetation removed, topsoil segregation and imprinting would be omitted, the depth of the pipeline would be increased to a minimum of 5 feet, and banks would be armored with riprap as necessary.			

CALENDAR PAGE 5-47 000165
MINUTE PAGE 001602

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT54 (cont'd)			The fourth sub-area discussed in the Nevada Reclamation Plan is the Meadow Valley Wash area, between MPs 473.10 to 474.60, where mesquite woodlands have been identified. To mitigate impacts on this habitat, KRGT would seed disturbed areas with *Prosopis glandulosa* (mesquite) and *Atriplex lentiformis* (quail bush) species as requested by the BLM and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Additionally, KRGT would plant mesquite seedlings acquired from local commercial sources to enhance existing stands of mesquite. The fifth sub-area discussed in the Nevada Reclamation Plans are the locations where special status plant species have been identified. KRGT has developed specific reclamation treatments for three special status species: three-cornered milkvetch, yellow two-tone beardtongue, and rosy two-tone beardtongue (see KRGT111). In the locations where these plants are identified, the area of disturbance would be kept to the absolute minimum. Plants adjacent to but outside the construction zone would be protected by flagging or fencing. Where available, seed would be collected from special status species in the local vicinity in accordance with the measures outline in KRGT111. In Nevada the success criteria would be the same as described for Utah in desert habitats (see KRGT52). KRGT has adopted the BLM's *Draft Restoration Success Standards and Monitoring Plan*. Revegetation efforts would be considered successful in the Mojave Desert and desert tortoise critical habitat if in the sixth year following construction, cover, density, and the richness of native perennial vegetation is equal to or exceeds 60 percent for these parameters in undisturbed reference areas. Annual monitoring reports would be provided to the FERC and the BLM.			
RGT55	The cutting, clearing, and/or removal of existing vegetation within the construction work area in California (section 4.5.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The California Reclamation Plan covers the pipeline route in California and includes treatments that are generally the same as Nevada (see KRGT54). KRGT's treatments for dry wash crossings would be the same as in Nevada (see KRGT54). No desert wash species (*e.g.*,desert willow,	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 5-48
001166
MINUTE PAGE
001683

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT55 (cont'd)			smoke trees, or mesquite) have been identified within the construction work area; however, if it is determined that any of these species would be affected by construction, KRGT would notify the CDFG before disturbance and mitigation for the affected species would be established by the CDFG. Four different seed mixes were developed specifically for California in consultation with the BLM. All seed would be locally collected native species purchased from commercial vendors. KRGT would submit seed bag tags to the FERC, the BLM, the CSLC, and the CDFG confirming the species and origin of the seed. The seed would be tested or certified to ensure compliance with Federal and state seed requirements before use. Certificates of the seed analysis would also be provided to the FERC, the BLM, the CSLC, and the CDFG. Several state-listed plant species have been identified during surveys within the right-of-way in California. KRGT has developed plans in consultation with the BLM and the CDFG to protect listed species within the project area. KRGT would: • minimize the areas of disturbance; • flag or fence sensitive populations adjacent to but outside the construction work area; • monitor the segregation of topsoil; and • collect and plant seed onto the right-of-way after construction. All succulent species within the disturbed areas in California would be salvaged. Fifty percent of the succulents to be salvaged, generally the individuals considered by KRGT to be too large or too small to be feasibly transplanted, would be moved to a BLM nursery. The remaining 50 percent of salvaged succulents would be transplanted back onto the right-of-way whether alive or dead to aid revegetation efforts and to provide OHV control. At the request of the BLM, all transplanted Joshua trees would be treated with Superthrive™ root hormone to promote root development. Only very large, multi-branched Joshua trees that are not feasible to plant upright would be			

CALENDAR PAGE 000167
MINUTE PAGE 001604

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT55 (cont'd)			laid down within the right-of-way. Intact, large shrubs with root crowns removed from areas of grading would be windrowed at the edge of the right-of-way and transplanted back onto the right-of-way at road crossings and visually sensitive areas during restoration. The primary benefits of using these shrubs would be as a form of vertical mulch, enhancement of visually sensitive areas, and OHV deterrence; however, some may survive. All high visibility road crossings and traveled wash crossings would receive visual mitigation treatments. Monitoring in California would be performed under the same criteria described for desert habitats in Utah and Nevada. Success criteria in California would generally be the same as described for desert habitats in other areas of the project, with the exception of desert tortoise critical habitat. In those areas within California, restoration would be considered successful if in the sixth year following construction, cover, density, and the richness of native perennial vegetation is equal to or exceeds 70 percent for these parameters in undisturbed reference areas. Annual monitoring reports would be provided to the FERC, the BLM, the CSLC, and the CDFG.			
KRGT56	The Coyote Creek Compressor Station would permanently remove about 30.9 acres of sagebrush scrub. The Salt Lake Compressor Station would permanently remove about 32.0 acres of *Gutierrezia sarothrae* (broom snakeweed), *Agropyron intermedium* (bunchgrass), *Salsola iberica* (Russian thistle), and *Bromus tectorum* (cheat grass). The Dry Lake Compressor Station would permanently remove about 22.9 acres of Mojave creosote-bursage (section 4.5.2.2).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All succulents removed from the Dry Lake Compressor Station site would be relocated to a BLM-approved storage facility for holding until the material could be transplanted back onto the right-of-way (see KRGT54). No other specific mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah Nevada	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE 5-50 MINUTE PAGE 000168 001605

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT57	Although not considered threatened or endangered, the dominant species within yucca, cactus, and agave communities are generally protected under various Desert Native Plant Acts in the states crossed by the project. Field surveys identified areas of native yucca, cactus, and agave species along the Veyo Loop, Dry Lake Loops 1 and 2, Goodsprings Loop, and Daggett Loop (section 4.5.3).	Significant (CEQA Class I)	KRGT proposes to implement specific conservation measures for yucca, cactus, and agave communities. These conservation measures include preconstruction identification of species suitable for salvage within the construction right-of-way and temporary workspace areas. Salvagable plants would be dug up and temporarily stored in non-construction areas. Following construction, KRGT would transplant these plants back onto the right-of-way. The discussion of the site-specific Reclamation Plans contains a more detailed description of transplanting methods (see KRGT50 to 55). Survival rates for the large plants, particularly Joshua trees, can be low; however, it is anticipated that some plants would survive. KRGT has included additional treatments to improve the success of transplanting Joshua trees, such as the use of DriWater™ time release gels and in California, the use of Superthrive™ rooting hormone. Additionally, the plants that do not survive would be beneficial to the reclamation process as vertical mulch. Vertical mulching would encourage the recruitment of native seeds, provide forage and cover habitat for native species, discourage colonization by invasive or exotic species, and reduce OHV use along the right-of-way. All succulents removed from the Dry Lake Compressor Station site would be relocated to a BLM-approved storage facility for holding until the material could be transplanted back onto the right-of-way. In California, all succulents within the disturbed area would be salvaged. Fifty percent of the succulents to be salvaged, generally the individuals considered by KRGT to be too large or too small to be feasibly transplanted, would be moved to a BLM nursery with the remaining 50 percent transplanted back onto the right-of-way. In addition, KRGT has agreed to adopt the qualitative and quantitative procedures and protocols from the BLM's *Draft Restoration Success Standards and Monitoring Plan.*	Significant (CEQA Class I)	Utah Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
GT58	Mesquite woodlands occur near the Meadow Valley Wash between MPs 474.2 and 474.4, which is within	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would flag any branches overhanging the right-of-way to clearly identify these trees and avoid any indirect impacts. Further, KRGT would reduce impacts on potential habitat in the Meadow Valley Wash area by	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000169
5-51
MINUTE PAGE 001606

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT58 (cont'd)	the Moapa Habitat Management Area. Mesquite was identified along the route during field surveys near the proposed crossing location of the Muddy River (about MP 477.1) and in an agricultural field near MP 477.4. Mesquite woodlands provide important habitat for many plant and animal species in the Mojave Desert (section 4.5.3).		removing tamarisk, seeding disturbed soils with mesquite and quail bush seed, and planting mesquite seedlings to enhance existing stands of mesquite. To address the BLM's concern regarding the potential for the newly cleared right-of-way to increase OHV use, KRGT would install natural and artificial barriers using boulders and/or cleared vegetation, with an emphasis on placing visual obstructions at any existing crossings of the right-of-way (see KRGT153). Specific OHV barrier types and locations would be determined in consultation with the BLM and other landowners in the area.			
KRGT59	Riparian vegetation communities are important in that they provide high quality wildlife habitat that supports a greater species diversity than the more arid vegetative communities. About 163.2 acres of riparian vegetation would be affected by construction (section 4.5.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would minimize the impact on riparian communities by crossing the Bear, East Branch Weber, and Weber Rivers using the HDD method and by implementing its WWCM Procedures (see KRGT32). KRGT would not clear vegetation between temporary extra workspace areas and the edge of waterbodies and wetlands. Where the pipeline parallels but does not cross the waterbody, KRGT would attempt to maintain at least 15 feet of undisturbed vegetation between the waterbody and the right-of-way. Where possible at wetland crossings, KRGT would cut vegetation at ground level leaving root systems in place. KRGT would also revegetate riparian areas as soon as possible with a variety of grass species, and cuttings, rootings, or shrubs. KRGT would identify the species and planting densities to be used through consultations with the BLM, the COE, the FS, and other appropriate agencies.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT60	Noxious weeds are likely to invade disturbed grounds and may continue to invade for many years after the initial disturbance. The removal of existing vegetation and the disturbance of soils during	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT's implementation of its Noxious Weed Plan for the proposed project would avoid many of the problems encountered by its previous project. KRGT would treat both the new right-of-way and the existing right-of-way for noxious weeds where the rights-of-way are adjacent (93 percent of the route). Before construction, KRGT would provide information and training regarding noxious weed identification and control to its contractors. Existing areas	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, BLM, and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000170
MINUTE PAGE 091607

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT60 (cont'd)	construction could create optimal conditions for the invasion and establishment of invasive, non-native species. Construction equipment traveling from weed-infested areas into weed-free areas could also facilitate the dispersal of invasive weed seeds and propagules, and result in the establishment of noxious weeds in previously weed-free areas (section 4.5.4).		of noxious weed infestation would be flagged in the field. KRGT would prohibit equipment access to areas of weed infestations until weed control measures have been implemented. Herbicides or other control methods, such as mowing or discing, would be performed by KRGT in these areas before construction to prevent the spread or proliferation of weeds. Mechanical treatments that would disturb the soil surface would be avoided in native habitats. Following the initial treatment of known infestations, KRGT would implement the following preventive measures throughout construction: • Vehicles would be required to arrive at the work site clean and weed free. The contractor and the EI would ensure that vehicles are free of soil and debris capable of transporting weed seeds or other propagules. • In areas with existing noxious weed infestations, vegetation, soil, and trench spoil material would be stockpiled in a location adjacent to where they were removed and following construction would be returned to their previous location. • Following work at identified noxious weed-infested sites, the contractor would use compressed air to remove soil and propagules from machinery and vehicles before transport offsite. • Materials used for erosion control would be obtained from state-cleared sources that are free of noxious weeds. • Reclamation of disturbed areas would occur immediately following construction as described in the site-specific Reclamation Plans. If noxious weeds become established following construction despite the precautions outlined above, KRGT would implement the following: • In non-native habitats, mechanical treatments, which may include mowing or discing of weed vegetation, would be employed. Where mechanical treatments are used, subsequent seeding would			

CALENDAR PAGE 000171
MINUTE PAGE 001608

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT60 (cont'd)			occur in accordance with the site-specific Reclamation Plans to minimize the reestablishment of weeds. Mechanical treatments that would disturb the soil surface would be avoided in native habitats. • Herbicide applications would be either spot treatments or larger broad-scale treatments. Where broad-scale applications occur, subsequent seeding would occur in accordance with the site-specific Reclamation Plans. KRGT's treatment of noxious weeds would be in accordance with Federal and state laws, and land management agency requirements. For sites occurring on BLM lands, KRGT would notify the appropriate BLM Field Office before implementing the treatment. The target species, method, and timing of controls would be determined in consultation with BLM personnel. KRGT would provide funds for county personnel to provide weed control services where there are cooperative agreements between the BLM and the local county. If these agreements are not in place, KRGT would perform or contract the weed control services. Under a special agreement with the BLM, KRGT would submit a Pesticide Use Proposal annually for each state crossed by the proposed pipeline. Following chemical application, KRGT would submit Pesticide Application Records. For noxious weed infestation sites on FS lands, KRGT would notify the appropriate District Ranger office before implementing the treatment. The target species, method and timing of controls would be determined in consultation with the appropriate FS personnel. KRGT would provide funds for county personnel to provide weed control services where there are cooperative agreements between the FS and local county. If these agreements are not in place, KRGT would perform or contract the weed control services. Once construction is complete, KRGT proposes to monitor for and treat noxious weed infestations. Noxious weed monitoring would occur concurrent with the site-specific			

CALENDAR PAGE 000172
MINUTE PAGE 001609

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT60 (cont'd)			Reclamation Plan monitoring. Monitoring would begin the year following construction and thereafter would occur every other year for 5 years. In addition, areas of known infestations would be inspected annually and treated as necessary. Monitoring data collected would include the noxious weed species, their location, and the extent of the infestation. The results of the monitoring would be provided to the local regulatory agencies (*i.e.*, the BLM, the FS, local weed districts, and the CSLC in California).			
KRGT61	The use of herbicides to treat noxious weeds has the potential to impact environmental resources on or adjacent to the construction work area due to improper use or accidental spills (section 4.5.4).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize the potential impacts associated with improper herbicide application or accidental spills, KRGT has developed specific herbicide application, handling, and cleanup guidelines. These guidelines are included in KRGT's Noxious Weed Plan (see KRGT60 and ARM5). KRGT would consult with local weed districts and land management agencies to determine the appropriate product and application method. KRGT would use a licensed contractor or provide funds for county personnel to provide weed control services. Applications would follow EPA label instructions and be performed in accordance with Federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The measures KRGT would implement include, but are not limited to, the following: • Suspend herbicide applications when: a. wind velocities exceed 6 miles per hour (mph) for the application of liquid materials and 15 mph for the application of granular materials; b. ice covers the target vegetation; or c. precipitation is occurring or imminent. • Only the quantity of herbicide required for 1 day of work would be transported to the construction site. Herbicides would be transported only in approved containers that would be inspected daily for leaks. • Mixing of herbicides would be performed offsite and at a distance of 200 feet from wetlands, waterbodies, or other sensitive resources. • All herbicide contractors would be required to maintain spill kits at herbicide storage areas and on their trucks and copies of material safety data sheets.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000173
MINUTE PAGE 001610

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
ARM5	Weed control before seed dispersal is most effective and would reduce the amount of chemicals and resources required for treatment. Further, noxious weed competition with desirable species can be highly detrimental to restoration efforts (section 4.5.4).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Before construction, KRGT would file with the FERC and the CSLC a revised Noxious Weed Plan. The revised plan would include provisions for KRGT to: • update its list of known noxious weed infestations to include the data acquired during its noxious weed surveys conducted in 2002; • treat all weeds deemed noxious by Federal, state, and/or county weed control agencies to the extent that they do not present a significant hindrance to reclamation efforts; and • schedule its weed control efforts to occur before seed maturation/ development.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
WILDLIFE AND AQUATIC RESOURCES						
KRGT62	The primary impact of the project on wildlife habitat would be the cutting, clearing, and/or removal of existing vegetation within the construction work area (section 4.6.1.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would implement its site-specific Reclamation Plans to reduce impact on vegetation and wildlife habitat (see KRGT50 to 55).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT63	The removal of desert vegetation would have a localized but long-term impact on wildlife. The arid environment characteristic of desert habitat is not conducive to plant growth and would slow the regeneration of vegetation following construction. The reestablishment of woody desert plants may take decades, and in some areas may take over 50 years (section 4.6.1.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to minimize this impact by limiting the size of its right-of-way and by locating as much of the construction right-of-way as possible within areas that were previously disturbed during construction of its existing pipeline or other utility projects. KRGT has developed its site-specific Reclamation Plans in consultation with the BLM, the FS, the CDFG, and other soil authorities. These plans include measures to promote right-of-way restoration after the pipeline is constructed (see KRGT50 to 55).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT64	Temporary loss of habitat and access to water along the pipeline route in Utah	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would share in the cost of a wildlife guzzler (water catchment) near MP 402.0 within the Dixie National Forest with the FS, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is

CALENDAR PAGE 000174
5-56
MINUTE PAGE 08161

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT64 (cont'd)	could affect wildlife resources (section 4.6.1.1).		(UDWR), and possibly the Mule Deer Foundation. Installation and the specific site design of the guzzler would be completed by the UDWR. KRGT would also provide funding for a guzzler in the Pinnacle Pass area.			followed.
KRGT65	Clearing the construction right-of-way would result in the displacement of wildlife from areas on or adjacent to the right-of-way. Depending on the season, construction could also disrupt the courting or nesting of birds and breeding of other wildlife on or adjacent to the right-of-way. Smaller, less mobile wildlife, such as small mammals and reptiles, could be crushed by construction equipment or trapped in trenches (section 4.6.1.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would reduce these impacts by placing earthen trench plugs, with ramps on either side, at maximum 1-mile intervals along the trench and at well-defined livestock and wildlife trails intersected by the trench. EIs, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitors, would reduce trench plug spacing (*i.e.*, add more plugs) if the proposed spacing is determined to be insufficient to facilitate animal escape from the trench. These plugs would provide a means for wildlife to escape if they fall into the trench and also provide a bridge for other wildlife to cross the open trench. The pipeline trench would be inspected on a regular basis during construction and immediately before backfilling to identify entrapped animals. Wildlife found in trenches during construction would be coaxed to the nearest ramp and either encouraged to exit the trench, removed by net, or trapped (if other methods are unsuccessful). If any animal in the trench is determined to be a sensitive species (*e.g.*, desert tortoise), only authorized individuals would be allowed to remove it from the trench.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT66	Another potential long-term or permanent impact of the project would be the increased level of human-wildlife interaction in the project area. By expanding the existing right-of-way, the project could add to the existing matrix of open desert, jeep trails, dry washes, and cleared rights-of-way currently attracting OHV users (section 4.6.1.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would only use existing roads as access to the construction right-of-way and would implement OHV blocking measures in sensitive areas as determined by the landowner or land management agency (see KRGT153).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000175
MINUTE PAGE 001612

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT67	Fires inadvertently started by construction equipment or personnel could also impact wildlife in the project area by reducing the amount of available habitat. This habitat loss could cause crowding in adjacent habitats reducing productivity and increasing stress-induced mortality (section 4.6.1.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT has developed a Wildfire Protection Plan to minimize the potential impacts associated with project-related fires. The plan describes measures KRGT would implement for prevention, pre-suppression, and suppression of fires during construction of the proposed project.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT68	Construction of the aboveground facilities could permanently convert wildlife habitat to an industrial use (section 4.6.1.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
KRGT69	Some impact on migratory birds could result from habitat loss and disturbance of nesting individuals associated with construction of the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project (section 4.6.1.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	In its comments on the draft EIS/EIR, the FWS recommended that KRGT not be authorized to begin construction until after August 1 to reduce the possibility of take of migratory birds. Based on the time frame necessary to complete the permitting process for the project, construction would not begin before August 1, 2002. In previous comments, the FWS recommended that KRGT complete construction in riparian areas identified along the proposed route in the Mojave Desert before May to avoid impacting migratory birds that may potentially nest in these areas. The only areas of defined riparian vegetation identified along the project corridor through the desert are along Meadow Valley Wash (MP 474.2) and the Muddy River (477.1). However, through coordination with the FWS and BLM, it was determined that suitable nesting habitat would not be affected near Meadow Valley Wash and only marginal habitat is present near the Muddy River. KRGT's current construction schedule is to begin construction through the Mojave Desert in November, clear vegetation by the end of February, and complete	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000176
5-58
MINUTE PAGE 000613

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT69 (cont'd)			construction before May. This schedule would avoid impacting nesting migratory birds because chicks and nesting adults will have left their nests by November. Additionally, because clearing, which is scheduled to occur in February, would temporarily remove nesting habitat, it is unlikely that birds would attempt to nest on the right-of-way in late winter or early spring.			
KRGT70	Construction through big game crucial wintering ranges could force animals out of the designated ranges and into less suitable habitats. The potential for limited food availability could increase susceptibility to predation or freezing. Construction could temporarily disrupt animals using non-winter ranges, including critical fawning areas (section 4.6.1.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT's proposed schedule is to complete construction in Wyoming and Utah before November 1, which would avoid the period when crucial big game wintering ranges along the pipeline route are occupied. However, if construction continues past November 15 in critical mule deer winter ranges, KRGT would install trench plugs every 0.25 mile. In other areas, KRGT would provide at least one wildlife crossover (*e.g.*, unexcavated breaks or trench plugs) at maximum 1-mile intervals along the trench and at well-defined livestock and wildlife trails to facilitate passage of big game across the right-of-way. EIs, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitors, would reduce trench plug spacing (*i.e.*, add more plugs) if the proposed spacing is determined to be insufficient to facilitate animal escape from the trench. Based on the time frame necessary to complete the permitting process for the project, construction would not begin until after August 1. Therefore, no impacts on animals using non-winter ranges, including critical fawning areas are anticipated. KRGT proposes to implement conservation measures, including revegetation of the right-of-way with native species, in crucial wintering ranges. Through consultation with applicable state and Federal agencies, KRGT developed appropriate seed mixes for these areas that are discussed in its site-specific Reclamation Plans (see KRGT50 to 55).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
'1	The area generally between Meadow Valley Wash (MP 474.2) and the Muddy River (MP 477.1),	Significant (CEQA Class II)	See KRGT54, 58, and 91.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000177
5-59
MINUTE PAGE 001614

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT71 (cont'd)	known as the Moapa Valley, is considered to be a wildlife area of special concern because it is one of the few remaining locations with mesquite and defined riparian vegetation in Nevada. The Moapa Valley is also considered sensitive due to the potential presence of special status fish species (*i.e.*, Moapa speckled dace, Virgin River chub) in the Muddy River (section 4.6.1.3).					
KRGT72	Construction of the pipeline could affect wild horses in the Red Rock Herd Management Area (HMA) by creating a safety hazard, restricting the horses' access to the water source (Wilson Tank at Tunnel Springs), and by creating temporary access ways that may be used by unauthorized OHVs that could intentionally or unintentionally disturb the herd (section 4.6.1.4).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would place earthen trench plugs, with ramps on either side, at all well-defined livestock and wildlife trails, including those used by wild horses and burros, and every 0.25 mile within the Red Rock HMA if there is not a well-defined trail. EIs, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitors, would reduce trench plug spacing (*i.e.*, add more plugs) if the proposed spacing is determined to be insufficient to facilitate animal escape from the trench. These plugs would provide a means for horses and burros to escape if they fall into the trench and also provide a bridge to cross the open trench. KRGT proposes to minimize the impact on the water source by limiting construction primarily to daylight hours, which would allow horses uninhibited after-hours access to the water tank. KRGT also proposes to transfer some water and create a temporary alternative water source away from the construction right-of-way. In the Red Rock HMA, temporary tanks holding 500 gallons of water would be placed in locations designated by the BLM, Las Vegas Field Office Wild Horse and Burro Specialist. The tanks would be installed and kept full of water 3 weeks before commencement of construction and during construction, and removed after the pipeline trench has been backfilled. KRGT would minimize the potential for increased OHV	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000178
5-60
MINUTE PAGE 001615

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT72 (cont'd)			access by using only existing roads and implementing blocking measures such as placement of large rocks or construction of berms to prevent access following construction (see KRGT153).			
KRGT73	The pipeline route crosses the Clark Mountain HMA between MPs 579.4 and 603.7 on the Goodsprings Loop (section 4.6.1.4).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No specific mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	No monitoring required.
KRGT74	Increased sedimentation and turbidity from construction are the greatest threats to fishery resources. Sedimentation can adversely affect fish eggs and juvenile fish survival, benthic community diversity and health, and spawning habitat (section 4.6.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would adhere to construction windows or implement special crossing methods to avoid or minimize potential impacts on coldwater or other sensitive, threatened, or endangered aquatic species during spawning seasons. KRGT's use of proper construction techniques outlined in its WWCM Procedures (see KRGT32) would further minimize the impacts of open-cut crossings. Permits would be obtained from appropriate state agencies before construction. Each crossing would be completed in accordance with KRGT's WWCM Procedures and applicable permit conditions to reduce soil erosion into waterbodies. KRGT would store trench spoil above and set back from the streambank. KRGT would also use sediment barriers such as silt fence to prevent or significantly reduce runoff into a stream. Construction would be completed as quickly as possible to shorten the duration of sedimentation and turbidity. KRGT would stabilize the construction site, including the streambanks, immediately following completion of construction. If circumstances require a construction delay, adequate site stabilization measures would be employed in accordance with KRGT's WWCM Procedures and permit conditions.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
75	During construction, clearing and grading of vegetative cover could increase erosion along streambanks and turbidity levels in the waterbodies. Alteration of the natural drainage ways or compaction of soils by	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize these impacts, KRGT would use equipment bridges, mats, and pads to support equipment that must cross the waterbody or work in saturated soils adjacent to the waterbody. In accordance with its WWCM Procedures and where topography allows, during clearing and grading, KRGT would preserve a minimum of 10 feet of vegetation along the waterbody banks and locate temporary extra workspaces at least 50 feet from the edge of perennial waterbodies and intermittent waterbodies that have	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000179
MINUTE PAGE 001616

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT75 (cont'd)	heavy equipment near streambanks during construction may accelerate erosion of the banks, runoff, and the transportation of sediment into waterbodies (section 4.6.2.1).		riparian vegetation present on the banks except where site-specific approval is granted. At the remaining intermittent waterbody crossings, KRGT would locate extra workspaces 10 feet from the edge of the water. KRGT would also install and maintain sediment barriers, such as silt fence, across the right-of-way at the edge of waterbodies throughout construction except for short periods when removal of these sediment barriers is necessary to dig the trench, install the pipeline, or restore the right-of-way.			
KRGT76	For any large construction project, there is the potential for spills of fuel or other hazardous liquids from storage containers, equipment working in or near streams, and fuel transfers. Any spill of fuel or other hazardous liquid that reaches a waterbody would be detrimental to water quality. The chemicals released during spills could have acute, direct effects on fish, or could have indirect effects such as altered behavior, changes in physiological process, or changes in food sources. Fish could be killed if a large volume of hazardous liquid is spilled into a waterbody (section 4.6.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize the potential for spills, KRGT would implement the measures in its Spill Plan (see KRGT27). Adherence to the Spill Plan would prevent a large spill from occurring near surface waters. KRGT would prohibit the storage of fuels within 100 feet of the bank of a waterbody. Additionally, the fueling of construction equipment by mobile tankers or mobile tanks would not be allowed within 100 feet of a waterbody bank. KRGT would evaluate these setbacks on a case-by-case basis where agencies require a greater setback for resource protection. An exception to this 100-foot setback would be the refueling of hydrostatic test water pumps. Where this is necessary, temporary containment structures, such as straw bales or earth berms with impervious liners, would be installed around the pumps. Personnel would perform frequent maintenance and inspection of these structures. Should a small spill occur, the measures in the Spill Plan would decrease the response time for control and cleanup of the spill.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT77	Both the Bear and Weber Rivers support coldwater fisheries and are potential sources for hydrostatic test water. Hydrostatic testing could affect aquatic	Significant (CEQA Class II)	See KRGT47.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000180
MINUTE PAGE 001617

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT77 (cont'd)	resources in these rivers (section 4.6.2.1).					
KRGT78	Downstream sedimentation associated with hydrostatic test water discharges could impact fisheries (section 4.6.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Hydrostatic test water would be discharged to stable, upland areas along the construction right-of-way. KRGT would not discharge test water directly into surface waters unless authorized or required by its NPDES permits. Energy-dissipating devices and/or filter bags would be used to prevent erosion, streambed scour, suspension of sediments, and excessive streamflow. KRGT would not use chemical additives during hydrostatic testing. Discharge locations would depend on the length of the test section and applicable Federal, state, and local guidelines.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT79	KRGT expects that the same sources of hydrostatic test water would be used to provide the water for dust control activities. The impacts of the water withdrawals for dust control would be the same as those for hydrostatic test water withdrawals (section 4.6.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Implementation of KRGT's measures to reduce impacts associated with hydrostatic test water withdrawals would reduce the impacts of water withdrawals for dust control activities to less than significant levels (see KRGT45).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
3T80	Pipeline construction could disturb and suspend existing sediments in the water column, temporarily degrading water quality and redistributing contaminants downstream. This may have an impact on aquatic and benthic species, and on downstream water uses (section 4.6.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	See KRGT43 and 44.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada	FERC monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
T81	If in-stream blasting is required, aquatic organisms close to the	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would use techniques such as scare charges or banging on a piece of pipe before the blast to scare aquatic organisms from the blast area before blasting is	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify

CALENDAR PAGE 000181
5-63
MINUTE PAGE 001613

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT81 (cont'd)	blast may be injured or killed (section 4.6.2.1).		conducted. It is anticipated that the preparation of the rock for blasting (*i.e.*, drilling shot holes) would cause enough disturbance to displace most aquatic organisms from the immediate vicinity of the blast. Immediately following blasting, KRGT would remove shot rock that impedes stream flow. See KRGT2/ARM1.			mitigation is followed.
KRGT82	The degree of impact associated with in-stream activities can be affected by the season of construction and the crossing method. Construction during periods of sensitive fish activity (*i.e.*, spawning and migration) can have a greater impact on fish than construction during other periods. Of the waterbodies with the potential to contain fisheries, 11 have agency-recommended construction timing restrictions designed to protect sensitive fisheries (section 4.6.2.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to cross the Bear, East Branch Weber, and Weber Rivers using the HDD method. KRGT prepared a Drilling Mud Release Contingency Plan that includes measures for the prevention, cleanup, and reporting of an inadvertent release of drilling mud (see KRGT40). Implementation of KRGT's Spill Plan (see KRGT27) would minimize the potential for a chemical spill to less than significant levels and would provide for protection of sensitive resources (*e.g.*, waterbodies) in the event a spill does occur. KRGT would adhere to the recommended timing restrictions for Beaver Dam Wash at MP 431.0 if water is present within this waterbody when encountered by the construction spread during normal progression. If this waterbody is dry when encountered by the construction spread, KRGT proposes to proceed with the crossing outside of the window. The remaining waterbodies are known to contain special status species (see KRGT108 to 110).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES						
KRGT83	In general, the impacts of the project on special status species would be the same as described for vegetation, wildlife, and aquatic resources. However, the magnitude and duration of these impacts could be greater for special status species, because their distribution and relative abundance	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would implement general minimization and conservation measures to reduce the impact of the project on all special status species. KRGT would develop a construction environmental awareness program to educate contractors and inspectors of the species that have the potential to occur along the project, explain that wildlife must not be harassed or harmed, explain that all project traffic must be restricted to approved access roads and work areas, and explain all agency requirements. Contractors would be informed during training sessions that they are not authorized to handle or otherwise move listed or other special status species at any time. Also,	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000182
MINUTE PAGE 00679

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT83 (cont'd)	usually are more limited. Special status plants in the pipeline right-of-way would be lost when the right-of-way is cleared, and special status animals could be affected by the temporary loss of habitat during construction. Mobile individuals would likely be displaced to other habitat but could be lost because of intra-specific competition, predation, or other stresses. Immobile species and juveniles could be killed. Construction of aboveground facilities would result in a permanent loss of habitat. Special status species could also be affected where blasting is required (section 4.7.1).		KRGT would be required to employ at least two EIs per construction spread who would be responsible for overseeing project environmental protection measures, including those for special status species. Site-specific impacts and additional species-specific conservation measures are discussed below (see KRGT84 to 119 and ARM9).			
KRGT84	Direct and indirect impacts on bald eagles could occur depending on proximity of disturbance to an active nest and timing of that disturbance. Removal of an active nest during construction could result in the loss of eggs or death of nestlings. Construction near an active eagle nest could result in nest abandonment; overheating, chilling, or desiccation of unattended young causing nestling mortality;	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT plans to conduct aerial surveys for raptor nests, including bald eagles, during the nesting season before construction in 2002. These surveys would cover 1 mile on either side of the outside edge of the construction work area. If an eagle nest is identified during the surveys, KRGT would follow the *Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances* to minimize potential impacts of the project on bald eagles, unless site-specific treatment of a nest is approved by the BLM, the local FWS Field Office, and the UDWR (for nests in Utah).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000183
MINUTE PAGE 001620

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT84 (cont'd)	premature fledging; and ejection of eggs or young from the nest (section 4.7.2).					
KRGT85	Surveys in 2001 identified potential habitat along the Opal and Muddy Creek Loops (between MPs 0.0 and 26), and identified mountain plovers at three sites along the pipeline route in this area. Indirect impacts could occur in the short term if available forage and shelter are reduced due to clearing or if a lack of vegetation cover along the right-of-way made the plover more susceptible to predation (section 4.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to conduct surveys using FWS-approved survey protocols again during the early breeding season in 2002 to determine if plovers are nesting on or adjacent to the right-of-way. Based on the latest *Mountain Plover Survey Guidelines* (FWS, 2001), construction after July 10 would not be likely to affect mountain plovers. Because of the time frame necessary to complete the permitting process for the project, construction would not begin before August 1, 2002. Per FWS and Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) recommendations, KRGT also would return the area of suitable plover habitat to preconstruction conditions using native seed mixes. No aboveground facilities, access roads, or two-tracks would be constructed in mountain plover habitat.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT86	The removal of even marginal habitat could indirectly affect southwestern willow flycatchers by eliminating potential future forage and nest habitat (section 4.7.2).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No species-specific mitigation proposed (see KRGT83).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	No monitoring required.
KRGT87	The removal of even marginal habitat could indirectly affect western yellow-billed cuckoos by eliminating potential future forage and nesting habitat (section 4.7.2).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No species-specific mitigation proposed (see KRGT83).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	No monitoring required.
KRGT88	Impacts of the proposed project on black-footed ferrets would be indirect and limited to temporary	Significant (CEQA Class II)	If construction within any of the areas potentially containing black-footed ferrets would occur after September 23, 2002, KRGT would resurvey the areas to be affected and would consult with the FWS regarding	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE
000184 5-66
MINUTE PAGE
001621

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT88 (cont'd)	loss of suitable habitat through crushing of white-tailed prairie dog burrows, which are abundant outside of the proposed construction work area (section 4.7.2).		survey results and the need for mitigation.			
KRGT89	Construction of the project would be expected to directly affect about three or four prairie dogs (3 acres of occupied habitat with 1.12 prairie dogs per acre of occupied habitat). Potential indirect effects of the project on Utah prairie dogs include temporary loss of forage and shelter due to vegetation clearing and collapsing of burrows and temporary disruption of foraging and resting activities due to disturbance associated with construction equipment (section 4.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would conduct preconstruction surveys to determine if the extent of occupied prairie dog habitat and estimate of Utah prairie dogs within the occupied habitat require modification. KRGT would use agency-approved biologists and survey methods, and would survey the proposed right-of-way and access roads through prairie dog habitat. To provide the maximum opportunity for Utah prairie dogs to vacate the right-of-way before construction, in accordance with the recommendations of the BLM, the FWS, and the UDWR, KRGT would: • begin construction between July 1 and September 30 (the period when prairie dogs are most likely to be found aboveground); and • initiate ground disturbance before September 30 in occupied habitat if the full construction spread is not anticipated to reach the area until after September 30. KRGT would further minimize impacts by implementing the following agency-recommended conservation measures: • provide the BLM and the UDWR 7 to 10 days notification before the initiation of construction within occupied prairie dog habitat; • initiate a disturbance regime (*e.g.*, traverse the area with a few pieces of equipment daily) before construction to reduce the potential for prairie dogs to be within the right-of-way during active construction; • install fencing (minimum of 3 feet tall, opaque, and durable) along the edge of the right-of-way within 2	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000185
5-67
MINUTE PAGE 001622

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT89 (cont'd)			days of initial disturbance; • extend fencing a minimum of 150 feet beyond the edge of identified occupied habitat; • install escape ramps and trench plugs central to each identified area of prairie dog activity; • inspect the trench daily in prairie dog habitat for the presence of trapped individuals; • encourage trapped individuals to exit the trench via escape ramps or physically remove individuals that do not use escape ramps; • allow only the EI or other qualified biologist to physically remove trapped individuals; and • maintain a speed limit of 15 mph along the construction right-of-way through prairie dog habitat. Following construction, prairie dogs are expected to reoccupy construction work areas. To compensate for impacts on habitat, KRGT would: • make a monetary contribution to an account specified by the BLM for restoration of disturbed prairie dog habitat in Iron County, Utah. Compensation would be based on the acres of prairie dog habitat impacted and would be adjusted based on the results of the 2002 preconstruction survey.			
3T90 M6	Construction of the project would contribute to a decline in value of a linear strip of desert tortoise habitat. In addition to the loss of potential habitat, tortoises could be killed or injured as a result of being crushed by vehicles, movement of soil, or entrapment in burrows or open trenches. The application of water for dust control in desert areas	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To compensate for desert tortoise habitat affected during construction, KRGT would implement the following measures: • Impacts on desert tortoise habitat would be offset through either an acceptable land acquisition or an assessed financial contribution. Compensation rates would be as follows: a. 5:1 for new disturbance in tortoise critical habitat; b. 3:1 where overlapping previously disturbed tortoise critical habitat; and c. 1:1 for all non-critical habitat. • KRGT would provide funding to a third party to be	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000186
5-68
MINUTE PAGE 001623

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT90 ARM6 (cont'd)	could attract desert tortoises to the construction right-of-way. Ongoing operation and maintenance of the pipeline could also adversely affect the desert tortoise. Pipeline markers could provide perches for aerial predators in areas where natural perches are not available and therefore increase the threat of predation, primarily for juvenile tortoises. In addition, the project would cross a Large Scale (desert tortoise) Translocation Site between MPs 564.8 and 578.5. Tortoise densities within this translocation site are about 10 times greater than densities outside of the area (section 4.7.2).		used for desert tortoise habitat acquisition, including enhancement and management (endowment) fees. KRGT proposes to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the FWS and The Conservation Fund, a third-party organization specifically identified by the FWS through which KRGT could implement desert tortoise mitigation for impacts in Utah and Nevada. In California, KRGT proposes to provide monetary compensation to the CDFG through a third party. KRGT is currently in negotiations with the Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee (DTPC) to develop a third-party agreement between DTPC, KRGT, and the CDFG outlining KRGT's commitment to use the DTPC for meeting desert tortoise compensation requirements on private lands crossed by the project. KRGT would pay compensation fees directly to the BLM for public lands crossed in California. If required, KRGT would post the necessary bond or letter of credit to guarantee with the BLM and the CDFG and/or the CSLC to ensure that mitigation would be implemented. The final mitigation acreage would be based on actual construction impacts. In order to minimize the extent of injury, death, and harassment of tortoises during construction of the proposed project, KRGT would conduct an agency-approved preconstruction survey in areas of suitable habitat to identify actual tortoise locations and take appropriate measures, in accordance with specified guidelines, to either protect or relocate burrows and tortoises. KRGT developed 39 conservation measures to minimize potential impacts on desert tortoises during construction. These proposed conservation measures are listed in their entirety in appendix S. Some of the measures are summarized below. • KRGT would designate a field contact representative (FCR) who would be responsible for overseeing compliance with protective stipulations			

000187

MINUTE PAGE 001621

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT90 ARM6 (cont'd)			for listed species. The FCR would be onsite during all project activities. The FCR would have the authority to halt all activities that are in violation of the stipulations. The FCR would have a copy of all stipulations when work is being conducted on the site. The FCR could be a project manager, KRGT representative, or a contract biologist. • KRGT would submit the names and a statement of qualifications of all proposed authorized biologists to the BLM and the FWS, and the CSLC and the CDFG in California, for review and approval at least 30 days before initiation of any desert tortoise clearance surveys. Project activities would not begin until authorized biologists have been approved. • KRGT would restrict all activities to the right-of-way and approved access roads/storage areas. If unforeseen circumstances require expansion of this width, the potential expanded work areas would be surveyed for desert tortoise before use of the area. • Within desert tortoise range, authorized biologists would conduct preconstruction surveys of the right-of-way as follows: a. Within suitable tortoise habitat: During the tortoise active season (March 1 - October 31), or when temperatures and environmental conditions are conducive to tortoise activity, as determined by the authorized biologist, two surveys would occur. The first survey would be conducted within 14 days before surface disturbance. The second survey would occur immediately before surface disturbance. During the inactive season (November 1 - February 28) and as noted above, one survey would occur within 72 hours of surface disturbance. b. Outside suitable tortoise habitat: During the desert tortoise active season, or as stipulated above, a survey would be conducted between 7 and 21 days before surface disturbance. A second survey would occur immediately before			

CALENDAR PAGE 000188
5-70
MINUTE PAGE 001625

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT90 ARM6 (cont'd)			surface disturbance unless the BLM and the FWS, and the CSLC and the CDFG in California, concur that a second survey is not required. During the inactive season, one survey would occur within 72 hours of surface disturbance. The jurisdictional Federal land manager would determine which areas are suitable desert tortoise habitat on public land. • All desert tortoise burrows or pallets in the construction zone that cannot be avoided would be excavated by an authorized biologist or blocked. All desert tortoise burrows and pallets that fall outside of the right-of-way but within 50 feet of the construction work area, would be flagged for avoidance. All handling of desert tortoises and their eggs and excavation of burrows would be conducted by an authorized biologist in accordance with recommended protocol (Desert Tortoise Council, 1999). • Desert tortoises that are found aboveground and need to be moved from harm's way would be placed in the shade of a shrub in adjacent undisturbed habitat a minimum of 300 feet from the right-of-way where access is available. Where access is restricted, tortoises would be placed under a shrub as far from the right-of-way as possible. All desert tortoises removed from burrows would be placed in an unoccupied burrow of approximately the same size as the one from which it was removed. • Desert tortoises would only be moved by an authorized biologist and solely for the purpose of moving the tortoises out of harm's way. Tortoises excavated from unavoidable burrows along the route would be relocated to unoccupied natural or artificially constructed burrows immediately following excavation. The artificial or natural burrow would be located 150 to 300 feet from the original burrow and would be similar in size, shape, and orientation to the original burrow. Relocated tortoises would not be placed in existing occupied			

CALENDAR PAGE 000189
5-71
MINUTE PAGE 001626

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT90 ARM6 (cont'd)			burrows. Procedures for handling tortoises would follow those described in *Guidelines for Handling Desert Tortoises During Construction Projects* (Desert Tortoise Council, 1999). • Desert tortoises moved during inactive periods would be monitored for at least 2 days after their placement in the new burrows to ensure their safety. The authorized biologist would be allowed some judgment and discretion to ensure that survival of the desert tortoise is likely. • The Dry Lake Compressor Station, and any proposed modifications at the Goodsprings Compressor Station, would include a tortoise-proof fence around the facility. Before grading activities, the site would be fenced and surveyed for the presence of desert tortoise. No construction activities would begin until two consecutive surveys yield no individuals. • Whenever a vehicle or construction equipment is parked in desert tortoise habitat longer than 2 minutes, the ground around and under the vehicle or equipment would be inspected for desert tortoises before the vehicle or equipment is moved. If a desert tortoise is observed, it would be left to move on its own. If this does not occur within 15 minutes, an authorized biologist would remove and relocate the tortoise. • Within desert tortoise habitat, any construction pipe, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of greater than 3 inches stored less than 8 inches above the ground on the construction site for one or more nights would be inspected for tortoises before the material is moved, buried, or capped. As an alternative, all such structures may be capped before being stored on the construction site. • Open trenches and other open excavations would be fenced with temporary tortoise-proof fencing, covered at the close of each working day, or provided with tortoise escape ramps. All excavations in tortoise habitat would be inspected periodically throughout and at the end of each work			

CALENDAR PAGE 000190
MINUTE PAGE 001627
5-72

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT90 ARM6 (cont'd)			day and immediately before backfilling. Temporary tortoise-proof fencing would consist of silt fence buried at least 6 inches and supported by wooden stakes. If active construction in desert tortoise habitat would continue after January 31, KRGT would coordinate with the FWS, the BLM, and the CDFG (in California) to identify site-specific locations where KRGT would install temporary tortoise-proof fence or cover open trenches at the end of each work day. The results of these consultations would be filed with the FERC and the CSLC before construction in desert tortose habitat may continue after January 31. KRGT would apply water to the construction right-of-way for dust control and to the topsoil piles as necessary to prevent the loss of topsoil due to wind erosion. KRGT may be able to reduce the applications of water to the construction right-of-way by adding a non-toxic, organic tackifier to the dust control water in desert tortoise habitat during the tortoise active season (generally March 1 to October 31). KRGT does propose to apply tackifier to segregated topsoil piles in areas designated as highly susceptible to wind erosion. An authorized biologist would be assigned to patrol each area being watered. The biological monitor would patrol the area immediately after the water is applied and at approximate 60-minute intervals until the ground is no longer wet enough to attract tortoises. To supplement its Desert Tortoise Assessment, KRGT prepared a Maintenance Addendum that discusses conservation measures that would be implemented during various potential maintenance activities (see appendix S). The conservation measures to be applied during maintenance are generally consistent with those to be implemented during construction and would minimize impacts on desert tortoises during maintenance activities and provide a mechanism to mitigate for unavoidable impacts.			

CALENDAR PAGE 000191
5-73 001628
MINUTE PAGE

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT164	Because the non-local workforce would be small relative to the current population, construction of the pipeline would result in minor, temporary, or no impact on local community facilities and services such as police, fire, medical, and waste disposal services. Other construction-related demands on local agencies could include increased enforcement activities associated with issuing permits for vehicle load and width limits, local police assistance during construction at road crossings to facilitate traffic flow, and emergency medical services to treat injuries resulting from construction accidents (section 4.9.4).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No specific mitigation proposed. KRGT would work with local firefighters and other emergency responders to coordinate activities for effective emergency response.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
RGT165	Construction activities, such as the influx of construction workers to the project area, could result in traffic congestion and roadside parking hazards (section 4.9.5).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize these potential effects, KRGT would require that construction workers use contractor yards as the primary parking area for employee's personal vehicles. Workers would be transported from contractor yards to the construction site in buses provided by the contractor. Only company (*i.e.*, contractor and/or KRGT) vehicles would be allowed on the right-of-way.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT166	The delivery of construction equipment and materials could also temporarily congest existing transportation networks at specific locations (section 4.9.5).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize disruption to traffic, KRGT has sited its contractor yards at locations that have existing adequate roadway access to the pipeline construction areas.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000192
5-107
MINUTE PAGE 001629

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT167	To implement KRGT's dust control measures, water trucks would fill up at water storage locations and then travel the right-of-way applying water as necessary to control dust. It is expected that each spread would have roughly 4 water trucks operating and each truck would make approximately 6 round trips per day for a total of 24 round trips along the right-of-way (section 4.9.5).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
KRGT168	Construction and operation of the proposed pipeline would have a beneficial impact on local tax revenue based on projected tax revenue (section 4.9.7).	Beneficial impact (CEQA Class IV)	No mitigation proposed.	Beneficial impact (CEQA Class IV)	All	No monitoring required.
CULTURAL RESOURCES						
ARM10	Project impacts or effects on cultural resources include not only the physical disturbance of a historic property, but may also include the introduction, removal, or alteration of various visual or auditory elements, which could alter the traditional setting or ambience of the property (section 4.10.6).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would defer construction and use of its facilities and any staging, storage, or temporary work areas and new or to-be-improved access roads until: • KRGT prepares and files with the FERC and the CSLC (for the California portion of the project), and submits to the consulting parties, as appropriate, any outstanding cultural resources reports and necessary treatment plans; • KRGT files with the FERC and the CSLC (for the California portion of the project) the comments of the consulting parties on all cultural resources reports and plans submitted for review; • the CSLC reviews and approves all cultural resources reports and plans prepared for the California portion of the project and notifies KRGT	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation, and the mitigation measures specified in the approved treatment plans, are followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000193
5-108
MINUTE PAGE 001580

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
ARM10 (cont'd)			• in writing that construction may proceed; and • the Director of OEP reviews and approves all cultural resources reports and plans and notifies KRGT in writing that construction may proceed.			
AIR QUALITY AND NOISE						
KRGT169	The proposed project would generate air emissions from temporary construction activities. The construction emissions from the project would be above the significance threshold established by the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (AQMD) for all emissions except sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) (section 4.11.1.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To reduce construction emissions, KRGT would implement emission control measures developed in consultation with local AQMDs. These measures include: • properly maintaining and tuning equipment to manufacturers' specification; • transporting workers from contractor yards to the construction site in buses provided by the contractor to reduce vehicle emissions; • limiting the extent of a visible dust plume to less than 100 yards from the source; • limiting opacity of fugitive dust to 20 percent or less; • applying water and/or a non-toxic, organic tackifier as a dust suppressant on non-paved roads and construction work areas, including topsoil piles, to limit excessive airborne particulates as a result of construction activities (see KRGT48 and 90/ARM6); • cleaning equipment traveling from a non-paved road to a paved road; • installing construction entrances to prevent tracking of soil onto paved roads; • cleaning soil tracked onto paved roads more than 50 feet from the point of origin within 1 hour of discovery and cleaning soil tracked onto paved roads less than 50 feet from the point of origin at the end of each work day; • using tarps or other means to enclose material on haul trucks; • limiting blast footprints to a size that can be stabilized after the blast; • requiring the contractor to obtain approval from KRGT before blasting if wind speeds are 25 mph or greater; and • keeping daily records of all dust control measures	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000194
MINUTE PAGE 001631

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT169 (cont'd)			taken, including: a. the date, time, location, and dust control measures that were taken; b. inspection of all paved/non-paved intersections for trackouts with descriptions of conditions and any required clean-up; and c. weather conditions and wind speed and direction. Before construction, KRGT would obtain a dust control permit from the Clark County Health District and submit a Dust Control Plan to the Mojave Desert AQMD and the UDEQ for approval.			
KRGT170	During operation, the air emissions from the compressor stations would include the following criteria pollutants: particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), SO_2, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and VOC. The primary pollutants resulting from the combustion of natural gas are NO_x and CO. Because all emission units would burn pipeline quality natural gas, the quantity of PM_{10} and SO_2 emissions would be very small (section 4.11.1.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT's installation of low NO_x burners on new turbines would greatly limit the NO_x emissions from the compressor stations.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT171	Noise would be generated during the construction phase of the pipeline project (section 4.11.2.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would operate construction equipment on an as-needed basis during this period. Nighttime noise is not expected to increase during construction because most construction activities would be limited to daytime hours.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000195
MINUTE PAGE 001632

CALENDAR PAGE 000196
MINUTE PAGE 001683

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT172	Noise would be generated during operation of the compressor stations. Primary noise sources during the operation of the compressor stations are the gas turbine air intakes and exhausts and compressor units. Other less significant noise sources include ancillary equipment such as lube oil coolers, gas aftercoolers, and station piping (section 4.11.2.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To ensure that the actual noise resulting from the operation of the Salt Lake and the Daggett Compressor Stations is below a day-night sound level (L_{dn}) of 55 decibels of the A-weighted scale (dBA), KRGT would conduct a noise survey to verify that the noise from the Salt Lake and Daggett Compressor Stations operated at full load does not exceed an L_{dn} of 55 dBA at any noise sensitive areas (NSAs), and file the results of the noise survey with the FERC and the CSLC (for the Daggett Compressor Station) no later than 60 days after placing the compressor stations into service. If the noise attributable to the operation of the compressor stations at full load exceeds an L_{dn} of 55 dBA at any nearby NSAs, KRGT would file a report on what changes are needed and would install additional noise controls to meet that level within 90 days of completing the survey. KRGT would confirm compliance with the L_{dn} of 55 dBA requirement by filing a second noise survey with the FERC and the CSLC (for the Daggett Compressor Station) no later than 60 days after it installs the additional noise controls.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and CSLC monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
SAFETY AND RELIABILITY						
KRGT173 ARM11	The transportation of natural gas by pipeline involves some risk to the public in the event of an accident and subsequent release of gas (section 4.12).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The pipeline and aboveground facilities associated with the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project would be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with or to exceed the DOT Minimum Federal Safety Standards in Title 49 CFR Part 192. The spacing for all of KRGT's proposed MLVs meets the DOT's requirements. KRGT would upgrade the pipeline design when an increase in population density adjacent to the right-of-way indicates a change in class location for the pipeline. The pipe would have a coating of 12 millimeters of thickness (mils) fusion bond epoxy coating and 8 mils abrasion resistant coating. In addition, the pipe would be internally coated to reduce friction. Before construction, KRGT would inspect the pipe at the mill where it is manufactured to ensure that it meets specifications and quality standards. During construction, the integrity of coating designed to protect against	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	KRGT certified compliance with the DOT Minimum Federal Safety Standards in its application to the FERC. FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT173 ARM11 (cont'd)			corrosion would be checked and imperfections would be corrected. Welds would be quality checked with x-rays. KRGT would test the pipe with water to a pressure ranging from 125 to 180 percent of the maximum allowable operating pressure. Before placing the pipeline into service, KRGT would perform post-construction geometry pig surveys, which would locate any construction-related dents. KRGT would install a cathodic protection system to prevent or minimize corrosion of the buried pipeline. The cathodic protection system would impress a direct current on the pipe thus providing a ground-bed anode that would corrode instead of the pipeline. KRGT would clearly mark the pipeline facilities at line-of-sight intervals and at crossings of roads, railroads, and other key points. The markers would clearly indicate the presence of the pipeline and provide a telephone number and address where a company representative may be reached in the event of an emergency or before any excavation in the area of the pipeline by a third party. KRGT participates in all communication and notification services to prevent damage to underground utilities (One-Call systems). The pipeline system would be inspected by air to observe right-of-way conditions and identify indications of leaks, evidence of pipeline damage, evidence of encroachment (*i.e.*, landowners building permanent structures on the permanent right-of-way), or damage to erosion controls resulting from erosion or washouts. The proposed pipeline would be operated from Gas Control Centers in Salt Lake City, Utah and Colorado Springs, Colorado. KRGT's compressor station crews would perform operation and maintenance of the new and existing equipment. KRGT would perform routine checks of the			

CALENDAR PAGE 000197
MINUTE PAGE 001631

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT173 ARM11 (cont'd)			facilities, including calibration of equipment and instrumentation, inspection of critical components, and scheduled and routine maintenance of equipment. Safety equipment, such as pressure relief devices, fire detection and suppression systems, and gas detection systems, would be periodically tested for proper operation. All of these operation and maintenance procedures are documented in a written plan KRGT developed in accordance with Title 49 CFR Part 192. To ensure implementation of maximum feasible mitigation (as defined by the CEQA) and to assist the CSLC in reviewing KRGT's project for consistency with the CSLC's action on the new or amended leases across California School Lands, before placing the pipeline system into service in California, KRGT would submit to the CSLC for approval a revised operation and maintenance plan. The revised plan would address internal and external maintenance inspections of the completed facility, including details of integrity testing methods to be applied, corrosion monitoring and testing of the cathodic protection system, and leak monitoring. The plan would also specify that KRGT would, unless expressly prohibited by DOT regulations, conduct an internal inspection with a high-resolution instrument on a periodic basis, at a minimum of one inspection every 10 years, or sooner if the evidence suggests that significant corrosion or defects exist or if any new Federal or state regulations require more frequent or comparable inspections. Within 3 months following the promulgation of any new Federal or state regulations, KRGT would update the plan and submit a revised copy to the CSLC. While KRGT's primary safety focus is accident prevention, KRGT has, in accordance with Part 192, developed an emergency response plan for the proposed project based on its current plan, which would be coordinated and tested (through drills and exercises) with local fire/police departments and emergency management agencies. This plan would also be reviewed by the DOT Office of Pipeline Safety and is subject to DOT rules and regulations. KRGT has provided its emergency response plan to the CSLC			

CALENDAR PAGE 000198
MINUTE PAGE 001635

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT173 ARM11 (cont'd)			per its request. Key elements of the emergency response plan include procedures for: • receiving, identifying, and classifying emergency events, gas leakage, fires, explosions, and natural disasters; • establishing and maintaining communications with local fire, police, and public officials, and coordinating emergency response; • making personnel, equipment, tools, and materials available at the scene of an emergency; • protecting people first and then property, and making them safe from actual or potential hazards; and • emergency shutdown of the system and safe restoration of service. KRGT maintains 24-hour emergency response capabilities, including an emergency-only toll-free telephone number. The number is included in informational mail-outs, posted on all pipeline markers, and provided to local emergency agencies in the vicinity of the pipeline. KRGT currently meets with the emergency services departments of the municipalities and counties along its existing pipeline facilities. Fire and safety equipment is maintained along the pipeline system, and KRGT personnel and local emergency response groups are trained in response procedures. KRGT personnel consult with local fire departments and emergency response agencies to determine if additional equipment, training, and preparedness support are needed and provide additional equipment, training, and support where the needs are identified. KRGT provides these departments with the 24-hour emergency numbers and verbal, written, and mapping descriptions of the pipeline system. KRGT representatives also meet with all local emergency service units on an on-going basis. These procedures would continue for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project.			

CALENDAR PAGE 000199
MINUTE PAGE 001636

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT173 ARM11 (cont'd)			To assist the CSLC in reviewing the project for consistency with its action to issue to KRGT new right-of-way leases or to amend the existing leases across California School Lands, KRGT would provide the following documents pertaining to the California portion of the project to the CSLC within 120 days of the completion of work in California: • a set of "as built" construction plans, certified by a California-registered civil/structural engineer, showing all design changes or other amendments to the construction as originally approved; • certified copies of all completed pipeline integrity test results (hydrostatic tests, gauging runs, etc.) including copies of any failed test results with an explanation of the reason for failure; and • a post-construction written narrative report confirming completion of the project with discussion of any significant field changes or other modifications to the approved design or execution plan, and providing details of any extraordinary occurrences such as spill incidents and accidents involving serious injury or loss of life, and a summary of a quality control and weld inspection program including all failed and repaired welds.			

a/ KRGT - Kern River Gas Transmission Company-proposed mitigation.
ARM - agency-recommended mitigation.

b/ California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Significance Classifications:
Class I - a significant impact that cannot be mitigated to non-significance.
Class II - a significant impact, but one that can be mitigated to non-significance with the application of appropriate mitigation measures.
Class III - a non-significant impact.
Class IV - a beneficial impact.

Applies to all states (Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California).

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EXHIBIT E

Statement of Overriding Considerations

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) adopts this Statement of Overriding Considerations with respect to the impact identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (FEIS/EIR) that cannot be reduced, with mitigation stipulated in the FEIS/EIR, to a level of insignificance. This includes the following impact:

- Vegetation Resources: Vegetation Communities of Special Concern or Value (Yucca, Cactus, and Agave Communities).

Specifically, the FEIS/EIR found that project construction or operation would disturb a substantial portion of the yucca, cactus, and agave communities within the Mojave Desert region to the point where natural or enhanced regeneration could not restore these communities to their pre-construction condition within 3 years. Although not listed pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the species within these communities are an important part of the desert ecosystem, and provide food, shade and cover for numerous desert-dwelling animals.

Kern River Gas Transmission Company's (KRGT) proposed treatments for yucca, cactus, and agave communities would reduce impacts on these species, and should provide the foundation for long-term restoration of these species. These conservation measures are described in a detailed California Reclamation Plan, which has been reviewed and approved by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). In addition, KRGT would adopt the qualitative and quantitative procedures and protocols from the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) *Draft Restoration Success Standards and Monitoring Plan*. However, based on the low survival rate of these communities after construction of the original pipeline and the uncertainty of the success of KRGT's proposed transplantation efforts for these species, a long-term reduction in special concern vegetation communities could occur. Therefore, the potential impact on these species could be significant.

The Kern River 2003 Expansion Project is designed to provide transportation service between Central Rocky Mountain region gas supplies in Wyoming, to natural gas markets and pipeline interconnects in Utah, Nevada, and California. Energy shortages in California, coupled with KRGT's access to these gas supplies and attractive transportation rates, have stimulated the development of many new natural gas-fired power plants along the existing KRGT interstate pipeline system. Many of these power plants have start-up dates scheduled for mid 2003. In early 2001, KRGT sought commercial interest for additional expansion capacity. In response, KRGT executed 18 binding transportation service agreements with 17 shippers for 902,626 dekatherms per day of incremental firm service commencing May 1, 2003. Approximately 78% of the capacity is contracted for 15 years; the remainder is contracted for 10 years. Over 95% of the capacity has primary delivery points in California. Nearly all of this capacity is

projected to be used to serve existing and new power generation markets in California and Nevada. The proposed expansion would involve construction of 186.2 miles of pipeline, modification of one existing compressor station, and modification of four existing meter stations in California. Of the 186.2 miles of pipeline, 178.8 miles would be constructed adjacent to the existing pipeline system. Another 2.8 miles would be constructed adjacent to existing powerlines.

The CSLC hereby finds that the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project will have benefits to the State of California, including the following.

- The project will provide increased and more reliable energy supplies, thus helping to alleviate future natural gas shortages in California.
- Addition of construction jobs could benefit the local economy. Specifically, the project will provide employment for:
    - 400 to 450 workers on each pipeline construction spread for the duration of construction (between 4 to 6 months per spread);
    - 50 to 90 workers at the modified Daggett Compressor Station for the duration of construction (about 7 months); and
    - 3 to 10 workers at each of the modified meter stations for the duration of construction (about 3 months at each station).
- The project would provide about $3.1 million annually in property tax revenue to the State of California.

Furthermore, the CSLC finds that all mitigation measures, developed in conjunction with State and federal resource management agencies and identified in the FEIS/EIR, have been imposed to avoid or lessen impacts on special concern vegetation communities (*i.e.,* yucca, cactus, and agave communities) to the maximum extent possible. These measures include pre-construction identification of species suitable for salvage within the construction right-of-way and temporary extra workspace areas. Salvagable plants would be dug up and temporarily stored in non-construction areas. Following construction, KRGT would transplant these plants back onto the right-of-way. Survival rates for the large plants, particularly Joshua trees, can be low; however, it is anticipated that some plants would survive. KRGT would implement additional treatments to improve the success of transplanting Joshua trees, such as the use of DriWater™ time release gels and Superthrive™ rooting hormone. Additionally, plants that do not survive would be beneficial to the reclamation process as vertical mulch. Vertical mulching would encourage the recruitment of native seeds, provide forage and cover habitat for native species, discourage colonization by invasive or exotic species, and reduce off-highway vehicle use along the right-of-way. In California, all succulents within the disturbed area would be salvaged. Fifty percent of the succulents to be salvaged, generally the individuals considered by KRGT to be too large or too small to be feasibly transplanted, would be moved to a BLM nursery with the remaining 50% transplanted back onto the right-of-way.

000202 001639
CALENDAR PAGE MINUTE PAGE

The FEIS/EIR evaluated a number of alternatives to the proposed project. None of the alternatives was determined to be environmentally preferable to the proposed project and/or able to meet the project's objectives and were eliminated from further consideration.

Based on the above discussion, the CSLC finds that the benefits of the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project outweigh the significant unavoidable impact on special concern vegetation communities that could remain after mitigation is applied and considers such impact acceptable.

Supplemental Information

Notwithstanding the Commission's adoption of the above finding, the Commission reserves the right to assume control of the Reclamation Plan's implementation should revegetation for the specified species not achieve the success levels in the timeframe outlined in the California Reclamation Plan (Appendix V of the FEIS/EIR). To this end, KRGT has agreed, pursuant to CSLC lease conditions, to provide a non-cancelable reclamation performance bond or letter of credit in the amount of $1,334,000 prior to the start of construction in California.[1] Although not assured, this additional effort may achieve the restoration levels deemed acceptable by resource agencies as specified in the FEIS/EIR.

[1] The amount of the reclamation performance bond was calculated as follows:

- 78.17 miles of pipeline on non-federal lands in California x 90-foot maximum corridor width = approximately 852.8 acres of non-federal lands to be restored.
- 852.8 acres x $1,563.49/acre (KRGT's contracted costs for seed, seed application, cactus salvage/transplant, and monitoring) = $1,333,344, which is rounded up to $1,334,000

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT90 ARM6 (cont'd)			KRGT has agreed to fit all pipeline marker signs within desert tortoise habitat with "bird-be-gone" or similar bird repellent devices to minimize the potential for increased predation from aerial predators during operation of the proposed pipeline. Through consultation with the FWS, KRGT agreed to implement the conservation measures for critical habitat for construction through the translocation site, even though the area is not critical habitat.			
KRGT91	The FWS recommended avoiding construction in the Muddy River from April 1 through July 31 to avoid the spawning period for the Virgin River chub. Further, the FWS recommended that KRGT complete the Muddy River crossing using a dry crossing method (*i.e.*, flume or dam and pump) (section 4.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to complete the crossing of the Muddy River using the flume method before April 1. Although sediment could be released into the waterbody during installation and removal of the in-stream barriers associated with the flume method, the resulting temporary changes in water quality and foraging ability would not likely affect the chub.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT92 ARM7	Potential habitat was identified along the Opal, Muddy Creek, Coyote Creek 1, Salt Lake, Elberta, and Fillmore Loops. If Ute ladies'-tresses are found during the follow-up surveys, the FWS recommended that KRGT bore under the population or adjust the route (section 4.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT agreed to conduct follow-up surveys for Ute ladies'-tresses at the five areas of moderate quality habitat (MPs 0.63, 0.83, 1.33, 27.3, and 34.9). If a population of Ute ladies'-tresses is identified at MPs 0.63, 0.83, 1.33, 27.3, or 34.9, KRGT would bore the area or adjust its route to avoid impacting this species, unless otherwise permitted by the FWS. Such route modifications would be filed with the FERC for the review and written approval of the Director of OEP before construction.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT93	Nine raptors could potentially occur in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route (ferruginous hawk, northern goshawk, peregrine falcon,	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to complete aerial surveys during the breeding season in the spring of 2002 to determine if active raptor nests are present near or within the proposed construction right-of-way along the Opal, Muddy Creek, Coyote Creek 1 and 2, Salt Lake, Elberta, and Fillmore Loops. The surveys would cover 1 mile on either side of	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000204
MINUTE PAGE 001611

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT93 (cont'd)	Swainson's hawk, American kestrel, golden eagle, northern harrier, prairie falcon, and red-tailed hawk). Construction near nests along the corridor during brood rearing could result in nest abandonment; overheating, chilling, or desiccation of unattended young causing nestling mortality; premature fledging; and ejection of eggs or young from the nest (section 4.7.3).		the outside edge of the construction work area. If active nests are identified during aerial surveys, KRGT would follow the FWS' established guidelines (*Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances*) to protect raptors from human disturbances, unless site-specific treatment of a nest is approved by the local FWS Field Office, the BLM, and the UDWR (for nests in Utah) that takes into account the status of the nest, the proposed construction schedule, and the location of the nest. KRGT proposes to continue coordinating with the state and Federal agencies to develop the appropriate survey dates based on the 2001/2002 winter conditions. To ensure nesting raptors are not disturbed during construction along the Mojave Desert portion of the project, KRGT would conduct preconstruction surveys for raptors in the Mojave Desert in accordance with methods and timing recommendations obtained through consultation with the FWS, the BLM, and applicable state agencies. If nesting raptors are identified during these surveys, KRGT would follow the *Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances*, unless other site-specific conservation measures are approved by the applicable agencies.			
KRGT94	Installation of powerlines and poles to supply power to the Coyote Creek and Dry Lake Compressor Stations could result in raptor electrocution or collisions with powerline structures (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To avoid raptor collisions and electrocution due to KRGT's associated powerline facilities, KRGT would provide written instructions to the utility companies constructing the powerlines requiring that the powerlines comply with applicable raptor protection guidelines, including *Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: the State of the Art in 1996.*	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT95	The project could affect riparian migratory birds including the Arizona Bell's vireo, blue grosbeak, gray flycatcher, Lucy's warbler, phainopepla, summer	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To address this concern, KRGT proposes to locate the pipeline in the Meadow Valley Wash area in a previously disturbed area between the existing KRGT right-of-way and an existing powerline. To minimize potential impacts on nesting birds, KRGT has	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000205
5-75 MINUTE PAGE 001642

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT95 (cont'd)	tanager, and Vermilion flycatcher. Construction activities near an active nest could result in nest abandonment, reduced care of young causing mortality, or ejection of eggs or young from a nest. Additionally, construction near suitable habitat may preclude birds from selecting a nest site or may cause birds to select nest sites in less suitable habitat, potentially reducing nest success (section 4.7.3).		agreed to the FWS' recommendation that construction be completed in areas with defined riparian vegetation before May 1. KRGT proposes to have the majority of construction completed in these areas before March 1. However, access through these areas, as well as some restoration activities, may still be necessary past March 1. These activities would be less disruptive than trenching, lowering-in, and backfilling and would not be expected to preclude nesting in the riparian habitat adjacent to the right-of-way.			
KRGT96 ARM8	Construction of the pipeline project would involve clearing of suitable habitat for the Bendire's thrasher and LeConte's thrasher and could result in destruction of nests and, if nests are occupied, direct mortality of individuals (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting Bendire's thrashers in areas of suitable habitat that would be disturbed by construction activities. If any active Bendire's thrasher nests are found, KRGT would adhere to the CDFG-recommended 1,000-foot buffer unless otherwise permitted by the CDFG. Additionally, KRGT's implementation of mitigation for desert tortoise impacts could indirectly benefit the Bendire's and LeConte's thrashers through the reestablishment and long-term protection of desert habitats (see KRGT90/ARM6).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT97	Construction of the project would involve clearing of suitable habitat for the Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, and sage thrasher and could result in destruction of nests and, if nests are occupied, direct mortality of individuals (section 4.7.3).	Less than significant (CEQA Class II)	No species-specific mitigation proposed (see KRGT83).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE 000206
5-76
MINUTE PAGE 001653

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT98	The potential impacts of the project on burrowing owls include disturbance of habitat and destruction of active burrows. Destruction of burrows could result in displacement of owls into less suitable habitats, potentially increasing susceptibility to predation, reducing cover or forage habitat, or reducing reproductive success. Direct mortality could result if active burrows are occupied at the time of destruction (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The FWS and UDWR recommended that KRGT resurvey the areas with nesting owls in June or July to determine nesting status and then again immediately before the start of construction in those areas. If nests with unfledged young are identified during the surveys conducted immediately before construction, the FWS and the UDWR would work with KRGT to relocate any active nests. In accordance with agency recommendations in Nevada and California, preconstruction burrowing owl surveys would be conducted concurrently with desert tortoise surveys. In areas where tortoise surveys would not occur until after February 2003, burrowing owl surveys would be conducted separate from and before the desert tortoise surveys. To minimize the potential for impacts on owls, KRGT would relocate burrowing owls from their burrows during preconstruction surveys. Burrowing owls would be relocated to artificial burrows constructed by KRGT or to naturally occurring, abandoned desert tortoise burrows. KRGT would crush all burrows on the right-of-way following relocations, unless owl surveys are separate from tortoise surveys, in which case active desert tortoise burrows would be treated during tortoise surveys.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT99	The potential impacts of construction on sage grouse include the loss of suitable habitat, possible disruption of breeding activities or brood rearing, and direct mortality. Construction and operation of the Coyote Creek Compressor Station would result in the permanent conversion of about 30.9 acres of suitable habitat to industrial and grassland cover. Additionally, although the proposed project would not result in a permanent loss of habitat	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Surveys were completed following agency-recommended protocols at historic lek locations within 2 miles of the proposed right-of-way in Wyoming, and between MPs 63 and 65, MPs 89 and 96, MPs 203 and 210, and MPs 285 and 348 in Utah. Surveys of some of the historic lek sites in Wyoming were not completed due to heavy snow conditions. KRGT proposes to complete surveys of these sites following snow melt. During the spring 2002 surveys, grouse activity was identified at five historic leks in Wyoming and at one lek in Utah. As recommended by the UDWR and the BLM, KRGT proposes to conduct brood surveys in June or July 2002 that would focus primarily on the areas of historic leks or other areas specified by the agencies. KRGT also proposes to conduct surveys immediately before construction through areas with high potential to contain sage grouse as identified by the UDWR. These areas include MPs 63 to 65, MPs 89 to 96, MPs 203 to 210, MPs 286 to 324, and MPs 332 to 348.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000207
5-77
MINUTE PAGE 001644

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT99 (cont'd)	along the pipeline right-of-way, based on the condition of the existing right-of-way, the regeneration of sagebrush would be slow and could take up to several decades (section 4.7.3).		Potential impacts on sage grouse habitat would be minimized by collocating the proposed right-of-way with the right-of-way disturbed during construction of the existing KRGT pipeline. Additionally, critical breeding and brood rearing stages of sage grouse would be avoided by an August 1 construction start date. KRGT would recontour and reseed disturbed areas immediately following construction in accordance with its site-specific Reclamation Plans (see KRGT50 to 55). KRGT also proposes to make a contribution to either the BLM or the UDWR for assistance with sage grouse protection.			
KRGT100	Construction of the project could affect the desert kangaroo rat and Merriam's kangaroo rat either by disturbing their habitat or by direct mortality of individuals (*e.g.*, the crushing of occupied burrows) (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Because the range of this species generally overlaps with that of the desert tortoise, KRGT's implementation of conservation measures for the desert tortoise (see KRGT90/ARM6) would also reduce potential impacts on these species to less than significant levels.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT101	Nelson's bighorn sheep could be indirectly affected if construction activities temporarily block the migration corridor and expose the bighorn sheep to periods of heavy snowfall at higher elevations, thereby increasing their susceptibility to predation, starvation, and freezing. Construction could also restrict access to a water source or limit travel corridors (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to install trench plugs at a maximum of 1-mile intervals and at well-defined wildlife and livestock trails along the route. EIs, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitors, would reduce trench plug spacing (*i.e.*, add more plugs) if the proposed spacing is determined to be insufficient to facilitate animal escape from the trench. Additionally, construction in the area of the bighorn sheep's migration route would occur only during daylight hours. During construction, KRGT may request authorization to remove or to not install trench plugs in site-specific locations if it is determined that the measures would not provide additional environmental protection.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT102	Suitable habitat for the pygmy rabbit is present along much of the	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would include pygmy rabbits as a target species during 2002 preconstruction surveys, as approved by the WGFD. Where the proposed right-of-way traverses high	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is

CALENDAR PAGE 000208
5-78
MINUTE PAGE 001643

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT102 (cont'd)	proposed pipeline route in Wyoming (section 4.7.3).		quality rabbit habitat, KRGT would conduct surveys for rabbits within 0.25 mile of the pipeline route. KRGT's primary conservation measure to minimize impacts on pygmy rabbits would be to avoid the rabbit's breeding season, which starts in February and ends in May. With construction currently planned to start after August 1 in areas potentially containing pygmy rabbits, adults and young would be able and expected to vacate the right-of-way ahead of construction. Following construction, KRGT would restore the right-of-way with sagebrush, native grasses, and forbs, as requested by the WGFD.			followed.
KRGT103	Suitable habitat for the Wyoming ground squirrel is present along the Opal, Muddy Creek, and Coyote Creek 1 Loops (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would include the Wyoming ground squirrel as a target species during 2002 preconstruction surveys. Following construction, KRGT would revegetate the right-of-way using seed mixes containing native and adapted forbs and grasses beneficial to the Wyoming ground squirrel and other species of concern that inhabit similar vegetative community types. Once reestablished following construction, the right-of-way corridor may provide higher quality habitat than is currently present.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT104	Ringtails could be indirectly affected by disturbance of foraging or denning areas (rocky areas, canyons, and hollowed trees) (section 4.7.3).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No species-specific mitigation proposed (see KRGT83).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	No monitoring required.
KGT105	Impacts on the desert iguana, desert night lizard, and sidewinder could include direct mortality due to crushing by construction equipment, reduction of suitable habitat, and temporary disturbance and displacement (section 4.7.3).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No species-specific mitigation proposed (see KRGT83).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada California	No monitoring required.
RGT106	Construction of the proposed project could result in temporary	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize impacts on Gila monsters, KRGT would: • relocate individuals identified along the right-of-way	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify

CALENDAR PAGE 000209
MINUTE PAGE 001646

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT106 (cont'd)	displacement or direct mortality of individual Gila monsters, and temporary alteration of habitat (section 4.7.3).		using measures set forth by the Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW), which include the use of long-handled instruments to coax an individual into an open bucket or box; • submit a report to the FWS, the BLM, and the NDOW following construction detailing the locations where Gila monsters were found and released; • report all sightings of Gila monsters in California to the CDFG; and • incorporate the following specific provisions into its construction environmental awareness program; a. procedures to identify Gila monsters and distinguish them from other lizards such as chuckwallas and banded geckos; b. a requirement for reporting observations of Gila monsters to the NDOW and a requirement that observations in California should also be reported to the CDFG; c. consequences of a bite resulting from carelessness or unnecessary harassment of Gila monsters; and d. protective measures for Gila monsters provided under Nevada state law.			mitigation is followed.
KRGT107	Impacts on Mojave fringe-toed lizards could include direct mortality, increased susceptibility to predation during displacement to adjacent habitats, and temporary loss of habitat (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to implement the following species-specific conservation measures: • resurvey areas of suitable habitat before construction in the summer of 2002 to confirm the extent of the Mojave fringe-toed lizard in the vicinity of the project; • in areas where lizards are observed during preconstruction surveys, in consultation with the CDFG, evaluate the potential to install fencing along the right-of-way to prevent lizards from entering the construction area; and • have a qualified biologist inspect the right-of-way immediately before the onset of trenching or other surface-disturbing activities in areas of suitable Mojave fringe-toed lizard habitat.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000210
MINUTE PAGE 001647

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT108	Construction through the waterbodies potentially occupied by the bluehead sucker, flannelmouth sucker, leatherside chub, mountain sucker, and roundtail chub would increase sedimentation and turbidity. Increased sedimentation and turbidity within the waterbodies could reduce available habitat or stress individuals such that they are more susceptible to predation or disease, or temporarily cause downstream areas to be unsuitable for spawning. Actual construction impacts, however, would be temporary and not likely to result in the direct mortality of fish (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to cross the Bear River using the HDD method, which would reduce the potential for impact on the bluehead sucker and the leatherside chub to less than significant levels. If the HDD of the Bear River fails and conventional crossing techniques are required, KRGT would implement its WWCM Procedures to minimize impacts on the waterbody (see KRGT32). KRGT would also develop additional conservation measures (*e.g.*, construction methods, timing restrictions) in consultation with the WGFD to reduce the potential for impacts on the bluehead sucker and the leatherside chub to less than significant levels. KRGT would adhere to its WWCM Procedures for other waterbody crossings, which would minimize the potential for long-term or permanent impacts (see KRGT32).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT109	The Bonneville cutthroat trout is known to occur in the Bear River (MP 47.5) and Yellow Creek (MP 59.6) in Wyoming; and Chalk Creek (66.8), East Fork Chalk Creek (MP 69.6), an unnamed creek (MP 71.1), South Fork Chalk Creek (MP 81.1), and the Weber River (MP 87.6) in Utah (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to use the HDD construction method to cross the Bear and Weber Rivers. KRGT developed a contingency plan to minimize the impact of an inadvertent release of drilling mud (see KRGT40). KRGT proposes to use dry crossing construction methods to complete the crossings of Chalk Creek and its tributaries (East Fork Chalk Creek, an unnamed creek, and South Fork Chalk Creek) and, based on the time frame necessary to complete the permitting process for the project, could not begin construction until after August 1. KRGT has agreed to offset potential impacts on the Bonneville cutthroat trout through a monetary contribution to the Summit Soil Conservation District to aid in restoration activities in the Chalk Creek watershed. Implementation of KRGT's WWCM Procedures during and	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 5-81
0002111
MINUTE PAGE
001648

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT109 (cont'd)			following construction would return waterbodies to near preconstruction contours and is expected to allow the waterbodies to function naturally (see KRGT32). Riprap would be limited to areas where flow conditions preclude effective vegetative stabilization techniques such as seed erosion control fabric. KRGT would use geotextile fabric on inner bends of the waterbodies and only use riprap on the outer bends if flow conditions dictate.			
KRGT110	The Virgin spinedace is restricted to the Virgin River drainage basin, which includes three waterbodies that would be crossed by the pipeline: Magotsu Creek (MP 400.3), Moody Wash (MP 403.3), and Beaver Dam Wash (MP 431.0). Of these, the proposed crossing location at Beaver Dam Wash is devoid of riparian vegetation and generally dry, and therefore is not likely to support this species. The proposed crossing locations of Moody Wash and Magotsu Creek flow more regularly and may provide suitable habitat (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to cross Magotsu Creek and Moody Wash using the flume method, if water is present. If water is not present when the normal construction spread progresses to that location, KRGT proposes to complete the crossings using the open-cut method. Additionally, if water is present in Moody Wash during construction, at the request of the UDWR, KRGT would place nets upstream and downstream of the crossing location to prevent fish from entering the construction area. Based on the current proposed construction state date of August 1, construction through these waterbodies would occur outside the FWS and FS-recommended timing restriction of March 1 through July 1. In accordance with its WWCM Procedures (see KRGT32), KRGT would restore the bed and banks of waterbodies to preconstruction contours or a more stable configuration after construction. Additionally, KRGT has agreed to implement specific mitigation measures recommended by the FS for Moody Wash, including the replacement of boulders and using locally collected willow cuttings during restoration efforts.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
:RGT111	During botanical field surveys, 1 three-cornered milkvetch plant was identified near MP 495.0, 45 populations of yellow two-tone beardtongue were identified between MPs 550.7 and 564.6, and 9 populations of rosy two-	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT proposes to avoid and protect plants located adjacent to the construction right-of-way by installing exclusion fencing. KRGT proposes to conduct new surveys in the spring of 2002 to determine if other three-cornered milkvetch or two-tone beardtongue plants are present in the general area and to assess the extend of potential hybridization along the right-of-way. To facilitate recolonization of disturbed	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000272
5-82
MINUTE PAGE 001649

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT111 (cont'd)	tone beardtongue were identified between MPs 502.4 and 506.9. Two-tone beardtongue plants were also identified along six access roads and three-cornered milkvetch plants were identified along two access roads (section 4.7.3).		areas by these plants, KRGT would: • collect ripe seed from existing plant populations and, following site preparation, spread collected seeds over the same approximate area that contained the species before disturbance. As recommended by the FWS, KRGT would not collect ripe seed from two-tone beardtongue or reseed with two-tone beardtongue between MPs 554.7 and 557.2; • attempt to redistribute seeds beyond the active access road edges, if known populations are restricted to access roads; and • monitor topsoil segregation in areas containing sensitive species to ensure adequate topsoil is segregated and would replace the topsoil to ensure the seed bank is returned to the affected area. KRGT would monitor revegetation efforts annually for 6 years. If, at the end of the 6-year monitoring period plant abundance is not similar, the CDFG recommended, and KRGT has agreed, that KRGT provide monetary compensation to the CDFG, potentially through the acquisition of additional lands for the CDFG. The amount and type of compensation in California would be determined in consultation with the CDFG and pursuant to the Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 and/or pursuant to the Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) under Section 1600, respectively, of the California Fish and Game Code. Enhancement and management (endowment) fees would be applied to all mitigation lands in California.			
IGT112	Field surveys for the desert cymopterus, Barstow woolly-sunflower, and Mojave monkeyflower were conducted on the Daggett Loop during June 2001 and along access roads and in proposed off right-of-way yards in September and	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To determine the potential for the project to affect these species, KRGT would conduct surveys along the Daggett Loop and associated facilities during the spring of 2002. The CDFG does not expect reseeding of the right-of-way to result in successful recolonization by these species. Therefore, if any of the three species are found, per a recommendation by the CDFG, KRGT would evaluate areas being considered for acquisition as desert tortoise mitigation for suitable habitat for desert cymopterus,	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000213
MINUTE PAGE 001650
5-83

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT112 (cont'd)	October 2001. Although the Daggett Loop access road and off right-of-way yard surveys were conducted too late to observe the actual plants, habitat was identified along the loop and associated facilities for all of these species (section 4.7.3).		Barstow woolly-sunflower, or Mojave monkeyflower. KRGT would then prioritize and incorporate lands containing suitable habitat for both the desert tortoise and the affected plant species into the overall desert tortoise habitat acquisition strategy for the project. The amount and type of compensation in California would be determined in consultation with the CDFG and pursuant to the Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 and/or pursuant to the SAA under Section 1600, respectively, of the California Fish and Game Code. Enhancement and management (endowment) fees would be applied to all mitigation lands in California.			
KRGT113	Spring 2001 botanical surveys identified a single population of Parish's phacelia, estimated to contain more than 5,000 individual plants, in a dry lakebed adjacent to the right-of-way near MP 665.5 along the Goodsprings Loop (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would protect this large population from indirect impacts by placing exclusion fencing along the right-of-way near the existing population. If individuals are identified within the right-of-way during preconstruction surveys, KRGT would collect ripe seed from individuals occurring within the proposed construction right-of-way before construction and distribute the collected seeds after construction over the approximate area where the plants were located before disturbance.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT114	The Rusby's desert mallow can be found in desert scrub in the Clark Mountains near the proposed pipeline route. Spring 2001 botanical surveys identified Rusby's desert mallow growing at two areas along the pipeline right-of-way and along two access roads (section 4.7.3).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would avoid and protect plants located adjacent to the construction right-of-way by installing exclusion fencing. Many of the plants, however, are located within the proposed construction right-of-way. These plants would be crushed and, where grading is required, uprooted. KRGT would conduct preconstruction surveys to determine the extent of the population near MP 585.0 and along the access roads with known populations, and would collect ripe seeds from existing populations. To minimize impacts on Rusby's desert mallow, KRGT would: • monitor topsoil segregation in areas containing sensitive species to ensure adequate topsoil is segregated and would replace the topsoil to ensure the seed bank is returned to the affected area; • after construction and site preparation, and	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

000214
CALENDAR PAGE
001651
MINUTE PAGE

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT114 (cont'd)			following CDFG recommendations, distribute the collected seeds over the approximate area where the plants were located before disturbance; and • if known populations are restricted to access roads, attempt to redistribute seeds beyond the active access road edges.			
KRGT115	The swift fox may be found in conjunction with the white-tailed prairie dog colonies located along the Muddy Creek Loop. Impacts on the swift fox from construction would be limited to the conversion of shrub habitats to open areas (section 4.7.4).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No species-specific mitigation proposed (see KRGT83).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	No monitoring required.
KRGT116	If occupied Mohave ground squirrel burrows are crushed during construction, mortality of individuals could result. Loss of burrows could also increase ground squirrel susceptibility to predation (section 4.7.4).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would: • implement the recommendation of the CDFG to mitigate for impacts on the Mohave ground squirrel as part of its desert tortoise mitigation by providing additional compensation to the CDFG through a third party for each acre of desert tortoise habitat affected within the area defined as Mohave ground squirrel range (about 667 acres) to cover additional ground squirrel research and study; and • notify the CDFG if a dead Mohave ground squirrel is encountered during preconstruction botanical and desert tortoise surveys or during construction.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
3T117	Construction would likely crush Mormon needle grass occurring within the construction right-of-way (section 4.7.4).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would conduct surveys during the spring of 2002 in the area where plants were observed during 2001 field surveys and in areas of suitable habitat identified during fall 2001 access road and off right-of-way yard surveys. To minimize potential impacts on Mormon needle grass, in addition to marking the locations of populations or plants, KRGT's 2002 survey teams would: • collect ripe seeds from individual Mormon needle grass plants to reseed the right-of-way following construction;	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000215
5-85
MINUTE PAGE 001652

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT117 (cont'd)			• install fencing along the right-of-way to avoid and protect Mormon needle grass individuals located adjacent to, but off of, the construction right-of-way; • monitor topsoil segregation in areas containing sensitive species to ensure adequate topsoil is segregated and replace the topsoil to ensure the seed bank is returned to the affected area; and • place rock mulch on the right-of-way over the areas reseeded with Mormon needle grass.			
KRGT118	Field surveys were conducted on the Daggett Loop during June 2001 and along access roads and in proposed off right-of-way yards in September and October 2001. Although the Daggett Loop access road and off right-of-way yard surveys were conducted too late to observe the actual plants, habitat was identified along the loop and associated facilities for the small-flowered androstephium (section 4.7.4).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To determine the potential for the project to affect this species, KRGT proposes to conduct new surveys along the Daggett Loop and associated facilities during the spring of 2002. If small-flowered androstephium are found, KRGT would: • install exclusion fencing to protect plants located adjacent to the construction right-of-way; • monitor topsoil segregation in areas containing sensitive species to ensure adequate topsoil is segregated and replace the topsoil to ensure the seed bank is returned to the affected area; and • in accordance with CDFG recommendations, collect ripe seeds from existing populations and, following construction, distribute those seeds over the approximate area where the plants were located before disturbance.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT119	Construction would directly impact scaly cloak fern by crushing and, where grading is necessary, uprooting individual plants located within the construction right-of-way. Construction may also result in the permanent loss of habitat. The limestone outcrop that supports the plants would be damaged during construction and it is not	Significant (CEQA Class II)	As approved by the CDFG, KRGT proposes to mitigate for construction impacts on the scaly cloak fern by: • conducting surveys in the spring of 2002 to determine if the scaly cloak fern is present along the two access roads where suitable habitat was identified and to adequately characterize the existing population beyond the right-of-way to aid the CDFG in future management of this species; and • providing funding to the CDFG, or to a fund identified by the CDFG, for native plant research based on the work effort required to adequately research and monitor affected species. The	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000216
MINUTE PAGE 001653

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT119 (cont'd)	likely that KRGT would be able to recreate the exact preconstruction conditions (section 4.7.4).		amount and type of compensation in California would be determined in consultation with the CDFG and pursuant to the Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 and/or pursuant to the SAA under Section 1600, respectively, of the California Fish and Game Code. KRGT would provide the CDFG with the agreed upon compensation before construction through scaly cloak fern habitat in the Clark Mountains.			
ARM9	Impact on special status species, compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and addressing the concerns of the WGFD, the UDWR, and the NDOW regarding special status species (section 4.7.5).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To ensure that potential impacts on special status species would be avoided or mitigated to less than significant levels, as well as to comply with the ESA and the CESA and address the UDWR concerns regarding special status species, KRGT would not begin construction activities until: • KRGT completes any outstanding species-specific surveys and the FERC receives comments from the FWS regarding the preconstruction survey reports; • the FERC completes formal consultation with the FWS; • KRGT has completed and filed with the FERC the results of consultations with the UDWR regarding measures to avoid or minimize impacts on special status species in Utah; • KRGT has completed and filed with the FERC the results of consultations with the BLM regarding measures to avoid or minimize impacts on special status species on lands managed by the BLM; and • KRGT has received written notification from the Director of OEP that construction or use of conservation measures may begin. In California, KRGT would not begin construction activities until: • KRGT completes any outstanding species-specific surveys in California and the FERC and the CSLC receive comments from the FWS and the CDFG regarding the applicable preconstruction survey reports;	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000217
5-87
MINUTE PAGE 001654

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
ARM9 (cont'd)			• the FERC completes formal consultation with the FWS; • the CDFG makes a consistency determination on the FWS' Biological Opinion pursuant to Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code or issues an Incidental Take Permit that covers both federally and state-listed species that may be affected; • KRGT obtains an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code for all state-listed species that may be affected, or receives concurrence from the CDFG that an Incidental Take Permit is not required; • KRGT has completed and filed with the FERC and the CSLC the results of consultations with the BLM regarding measures to avoid or minimize impacts on special status species on lands managed by the BLM in California; and • KRGT has received written notification from the Director of OEP and the CSLC that construction or use of conservation measures may begin in California.			
LAND USE, TRANSPORTATION, RECREATION AND SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, AND VISUAL RESOURCES						
(RGT120	Land use impacts associated with the project would include disturbance of existing land uses within the construction right-of-way during construction and retention of an expanded or new permanent right-of-way for operation of the pipeline. Of the 10,497.4 acres of land affected by construction of the pipeline facilities, about 2,401.1 acres would be retained as new permanent right-of-way (section 4.8.1.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The land retained as permanent right-of-way would be allowed to revert to former use; however, tree crops such as orchards and aboveground structures would be prohibited on the permanent right-of-way. The remaining 8,096.3 acres used for temporary construction right-of-way and temporary extra workspace would be allowed to revert to prior uses following construction with no restrictions. The right-of-way associated with the proposed pipeline facilities would not result in the conversion of more than 1 percent of agricultural lands to a non-agricultural use or impair the productivity of more than 1 percent of rangeland or agricultural land in a county. The project would also not result in the loss of more than 1 percent of the acreage planted in a county's most valuable crop.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE
000218
5-88
MINUTE PAGE
001655

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT121	Land used for the aboveground facilities would be permanently converted to a utility use (section 4.8.1.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
KRGT122	Construction of the project could impact grazing allotments by resulting in the loss carrying capacity of an allotment, damaging or removing fences or other natural barriers used for livestock control, and trapping or harming livestock that enter into the construction work area (section 4.8.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would implement the following mitigation measures: • Each fence crossed would be braced and secured before cutting the opening needed for construction to prevent slacking of the wire. The created opening would be closed by temporary gates as necessary to prevent passage of livestock. • On Federal lands, all damaged livestock fences, gates, cattleguards, and brace panels would be repaired or replaced to BLM or FS standards. • Where construction results in damage or removal of a natural barrier used for livestock control, the barrier would be replaced or a fence would be constructed in its place. • Ramps would be constructed to allow for escape of livestock from the trench at all well-defined livestock trails (as determined by the EI, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitor) and at 1-mile intervals. • Trench plugs would be constructed at all well-defined livestock trails (as determined by the EI, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitor) and at maximum 1-mile intervals to allow for livestock to cross the open trench. The EI, in conjunction with the agencies' compliance monitor, would reduce trench plug spacing (*i.e.*, add more plugs) if the proposed spacing is determined to be insufficient to facilitate animal movement or escape from the trench. • Temporary fencing would be installed as required to prevent livestock entry into the construction work area.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
IGT123	Of the 44.2 miles of agricultural land crossed by the pipeline, about 11.5	Significant (CEQA Class II)	To minimize the potential for these impacts, KRGT would maintain the flow of irrigation systems or coordinate the temporary shutoff of systems with affected landowners or	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify

CALENDAR PAGE 000219
5-89
MINUTE PAGE 001656

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT123 (cont'd)	miles are irrigated crop and hay lands. Several activities could damage or interrupt irrigation during construction, including trenching, grading, stringing, welding, and backfilling. If the flow of irrigation water is disrupted for a prolonged period, crops could be damaged and crop yields reduced (section 4.8.3).		tenants. KRGT would compensate the landowner for damages and lost production and include the agreement as a special right-of-way stipulation in the construction contract. Disturbed drainage furrows, water piping, or heads would be restored, repaired, or replaced as soon as possible and monitored for problems after construction is completed. Where pivot irrigation is active, KRGT would complete construction and restoration within a time frame negotiated with the landowner or tenant. As part of restoration of the right-of-way, survey controls would be implemented to restore the surface to more precise elevations. In addition, KRGT would communicate with the landowners or tenants following construction and restoration to ensure the irrigation systems are functioning properly. Additional repair or remedial work would be performed if requested by the landowner. KRGT would also coordinate with the landowner to assess crop productivity for a period of at least 2 years, and provide compensation where crop yields show decline. Impact and mitigation would be site-specific and based on agreements and/or easement conditions with the affected landowner or tenants. Based on negotiations between the landowner and KRGT, mitigation may include additional compensation for portions of fields that may be taken out of production for all or part of the season.			mitigation is followed.
KRGT124	Temporary construction impact in residential areas could include inconvenience caused by noise and dust generated by construction equipment, personnel, and trenching of roads or driveways; ground disturbance of lawns; removal of trees, landscaped shrubs, or other vegetative screening between residences and/or adjacent rights-of-way; potential damage to existing septic systems or	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT has prepared and would follow site-specific residential construction mitigation plans to minimize disruption and to maintain access to the 26 residences located within 50 feet of the construction work area. The plans show the pipeline centerline; the limits of the construction work area; each residence and other structures; existing pipelines and powerlines; waterbodies, roads, driveways, fences, trees or other landscaping, and private wells; and the location of safety fencing that would be installed during construction.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada	FERC monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000220
MINUTE PAGE 001637

CALENDAR PAGE 000221
MINUTE PAGE 001658
5-91

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT124 (cont'd)	wells; and removal of aboveground structures, such as sheds or trailers, from within the right-of-way (section 4.8.4).					
KRGT125	The proposed pipeline route crosses or is adjacent to several linear transportation and utility rights-of-way including highways, roads, railroad tracks, and powerlines. The majority of the pipeline route would be in remote rural areas where existing traffic volumes are low. Major highways such as state routes or interstates would be crossed at 33 locations. Construction across these features could disrupt the existing transportation system (section 4.8.5).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would apply for the permits necessary for road and railroad crossings. Major or improved roads and railroads would be crossed by boring to avoid disrupting traffic. Unsurfaced, lightly traveled, or rural roads would be crossed by the open-cut method if approved by the owner or land management agency. Where open-cut road crossings are conducted, KRGT would detour or control traffic during construction to minimize traffic delays at these locations. If reasonable detours are not feasible, at least one lane of traffic would be left open. No new roadways would be created. Most open-cut road crossings would be completed in 1 day. All roadways would be maintained in such a way to allow access for emergency and private vehicles. KRGT would place and maintain flag persons, signs, barricades, guard rails, safety fence, and signals at road crossings as required by city, county, and state regulations and right-of-way and permit stipulations. In the absence of such regulations, KRGT would place danger signs that would be visible in both directions during darkness at the crossing location and also 500 feet in each direction from the crossing. At a minimum, the danger signs would be legible at 100 feet and flashers would run continuously from 30 minutes before sundown until 30 minutes after sunrise.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT126	The existing transportation system within the project area could be temporarily affected by the influx of construction workers and the delivery of construction equipment and materials to the project area (section 4.8.5).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	See KRGT165 and 166.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT127	Operation of the pipeline could disrupt the existing transportation system (section 4.8.5).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
KRGT128	The Muddy Creek Loop would cross the Oregon National Historic Trail near the intersection of Highways 412 and 189 on land administered by the BLM. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The proposed pipeline would be installed immediately adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline at the crossing of the Oregon National Historic Trail. During construction, KRGT would establish detours around the construction work area to minimize impact on recreational use of the trail. After construction, KRGT would restore the trail to its preconstruction condition.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT129	The Mormon-California National Historic Trail (also known as the Emigrant Trail) would be crossed by the Muddy Creek Loop on land administered by the BLM. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	At the crossing location, the proposed pipeline would be installed immediately adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline. During construction, KRGT would establish detours around the construction work area to minimize impact on recreational use of the trail. After construction, KRGT would restore the trail to its preconstruction condition.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT130	The proposed route crosses the boundary of Camp Williams, a National Guard training site, in several locations beginning at about MP 155.5 of the Salt Lake Loop. Military land would be crossed for a total of about 2.4 miles in this area. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would implement the general mitigation measures identified for the project. Site-specific mitigation measures required by Camp Williams would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000222
5-92
MINUTE PAGE 001659

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT130 (cont'd)	management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).					
KRGT131	The Wildhorse Canyon Obsidian Quarry, listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), is crossed by the Fillmore Loop. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	No monitoring required.
KRGT132	Between MPs 382.5 and 382.9 and MPs 384.6 and 404.1, about 19.9 miles of the Dixie National Forest would be crossed by the proposed Fillmore Loop. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would implement its site-specific Reclamation Plan for the Dixie National Forest (see KRGT53). KRGT would gain access to the construction right-of-way within the Dixie National Forest using only existing roads. No new roads would be constructed as part of the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project. Following construction, KRGT would restore the area to its preconstruction condition. To facilitate restoration after pipeline construction, the FS would issue a forest order prohibiting the use of OHVs in the corridor. KRGT would implement additional mitigation measures to discourage OHV use in environmentally sensitive areas of the forest, such as in management area 5A and the Mountain Meadows area (see KRGT153). Additional measures would include placing berms at intersections with existing dirt roads to ensure that the area does not appear to be an access road and randomly placing boulders and trees to discourage OHV use. All roads that are currently closed as prescribed in the Dixie National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan would remain closed. Additional site-specific mitigation measures required by the FS would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000223
5-93
MINUTE PAGE 001660

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT133	Within the Dixie National Forest, the proposed pipeline route would intersect the Mountain Meadows Historic Site on the Fillmore Loop. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	See KRGT132. The site is located within the general Mountain Meadows area, which is considered a visually sensitive area (see KRGT158). At the crossing location, the proposed route would be adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline within the designated Newcastle to Veyo Utility Corridor. KRGT would restore and recontour the construction right-of-way to preconstruction conditions.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT134	The Beaver Dam Slope Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) would be crossed between approximately MPs 432.8 and 437.5 and MPs 438.8 and 444.1 of the Veyo Loop. Within the BLM-administered Beaver Dam Slope ACEC, special management attention is given to desert tortoise. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Mitigation measures for the desert tortoise and its critical habitat are provided in KRGT90/ARM6.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT135	The Mormon Mesa ACEC would be crossed between MPs 444.1 and 444.5 and MPs 446.9 and 455.3 of the Veyo Loop. The Mormon Mesa ACEC is a desert tortoise ACEC managed by the BLM. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section	Significant (CEQA Class II)	Mitigation measures for the desert tortoise and its critical habitat are provided in KRGT90/ARM6.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000224
MINUTE PAGE 001651
5-94

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT135 (cont'd)	4.8.6.1).					
KRGT136	The Veyo Loop would cross the Moapa River Indian Reservation between MPs 479.2 and 493.8. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The pipeline route would follow a southwest to northwest path through the reservation adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline. KRGT would restore all disturbed areas to preconstruction conditions.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT137	The Dry Lake Loop 1 would be adjacent to the eastern boundary of the BLM Fish and Wildlife #3 Wilderness Study Area (WSA) between MPs 504.3 and 509.4. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	No monitoring required.
IGT138	The Dry Lake Loop 1 would be parallel to the boundary of the Coyote Springs ACEC as designated by the BLM between about MPs 507.0 and 509.4. The Coyote Springs ACEC is a 75,500-acre area designated for its critical desert tortoise habitat. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Mitigation measures for the desert tortoise and its critical habitat are provided in KRGT90/ARM6.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000225
5-95
MINUTE PAGE 001692

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT139	The Dry Lake Loop 1 would cross a total of 3.2 miles of the Nellis AFB in two segments between MPs 509.9 and 512.3 and MPs 514.2 and 515.0. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would coordinate directly with AFB personnel before construction to address security and other site-specific issues. During construction, the AFB would temporarily close the small arms shooting range located in the area of the proposed project. All disturbed areas would be restored to preconstruction conditions. Additional site-specific mitigation measures required by Nellis AFB would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT140	The Dry Lake Loop 1 would cross a total of 3.1 miles of the Edsall Training Center in two segments between MPs 513.1 and 514.2 and MPs 515.0 and 515.3. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established. The Nevada National Guard raised concerns about restrictions placed along the pipeline right-of-way and the location of ancillary pipeline facilities in relationship to the training center property (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	All land used for temporary construction right-of-way and temporary extra workspace would be allowed to revert to prior uses (see KRGT120). Construction of aboveground structures would be prohibited on the permanent right-of-way; however, no restrictions would be placed on the temporary right-of-way or extra workspace. Additional site-specific mitigation measures required by the Edsall Training Center would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT141	The Dry Lake Loop 2 would cross the Red Rock HMA between approximately MPs 550.2 and 565.2. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section	Significant (CEQA Class II)	See KRGT72. A large portion of this HMA overlaps with the Red Rock Canyon NCA (see KRGT142).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000226
5-96
MINUTE PAGE 001653

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT141 (cont'd)	4.8.6.1).					
KRGT142	The Dry Lake Loop 2 would cross the Red Rock Canyon NCA between approximately MPs 552.0 and 557.4. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The proposed pipeline would be adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline using a reduced 20-foot offset for the entire crossing of the Red Rock Canyon NCA. The permanent right-of-way for the new pipeline would be placed exactly within the boundary of the permanent right-of-way for the existing KRGT pipeline. KRGT would attempt to minimize disturbance to areas previously disturbed by construction of the existing pipeline. No aboveground facilities associated with the proposed pipeline would be located within the Red Rock Canyon NCA. KRGT would gain access to the construction right-of-way within the Red Rock Canyon NCA using only existing roads. No new roads would be constructed as part of the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project. KRGT would use dust minimization techniques along the construction right-of-way and would remove all litter and debris daily from the construction work site. Following construction, KRGT would return all disturbed areas to their preconstruction condition and implement the mitigation measures identified in the Nevada Reclamation Plan (see KRGT54). KRGT would reseed the proposed right-of-way using native species and would transplant succulents such as cactus, yucca, and Joshua trees to mitigate for visual impacts associated with the project. These measures would be considered successful if 80 percent of the density and diversity of the adjacent undisturbed vegetation is obtained on the right-of-way. Visual qualities of the Red Rock Canyon NCA would be enhanced by the restoration of KRGT's existing right-of-way when the proposed right-of-way is reclaimed. Restoration of KRGT's existing right-of-way would be accomplished to the same standards as the proposed right-of-way. Because the proposed route crosses a non-motorized management emphasis area, KRGT would also implement measures to control unauthorized OHV use (see KRGT153).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
RGT143	Approximately 0.9 mile of the Dry Lake Loop 2 beginning at about MP	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The proposed pipeline would be adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline for the entire 0.9 mile within the Springs Mountains NRA. The permanent right-of-way for the new	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and FS monitors would verify mitigation is

CALENDAR PAGE 000227
5-97 MINUTE PAGE 001691

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT143 (cont'd)	557.4 would cross the Spring Mountains NRA portion of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).		pipeline would be placed exactly within the boundary of the permanent right-of-way for the existing KRGT pipeline. KRGT would reseed the proposed right-of-way using native species and would transplant succulents such as cactus, yucca, and Joshua trees to mitigate for visual impacts associated with the project. These measures would be considered successful if 80 percent of the density and diversity of the adjacent undisturbed vegetation is obtained on the right-of-way. Visual qualities of the Spring Mountains NRA would be enhanced by the restoration of KRGT's existing right-of-way when the proposed right-of-way is reclaimed. Restoration of KRGT's existing right-of-way would be accomplished to the same standards as the proposed right-of-way. To prevent the spread of noxious weeds in the area, KRGT would clean all equipment prior to entering the Spring Mountains NRA (see KRGT60 and ARM5). During construction, KRGT would use only existing roads to access the construction right-of-way. No new roads would be constructed and no modifications to any existing roads would be required in this area. KRGT153 describes measures KRGT would implement to control unauthorized OHV use. Additional site-specific mitigation measures required by the FS would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.			followed.
:RGT144	The entire 186.0-mile-long portion of the proposed pipeline route in California (part of the Goodsprings Loop and all of the Daggett Loop) is within the California Desert Conservation Area. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE
000228
5-98
MINUTE PAGE
001693

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT145	The Goodsprings Loop would cross the Clark Mountain HMA between MPs 579.4 and 603.7. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	No monitoring required.
KRGT146	The Goodsprings Loop would not cross but would be about 1 mile north of the Stateline (between MPs 580.0 and 584.5), Mesquite (between MPs 584.5 and 598.0), and Kingston Range (between MPs 598.0 and 614.0) Wilderness Areas. The Hollow Hills Wilderness Area would be located about 0.25 mile south of the route between MPs 618.0 and 623.6. Due to the close proximity, the areas may be indirectly affected by traffic, noise, and dust during pipeline construction (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The delivery of construction equipment and materials would not prevent access to any of these areas (see KRGT166). KRGT would use the existing powerline access road as the primary access to the construction right-of-way in this area. The pipeline would cross several trails/roads during construction adjacent to these wilderness areas. To maintain access to these wilderness areas during construction, KRGT would only allow one trail/road crossing to be closed at any given time. Each trail/road would be open cut and out of service for a maximum of 1 day. KRGT would implement the measures described in KRGT125 to maintain safe passage at each of the trail/road crossings.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
GT147	The Goodsprings Loop would not cross but would be located near the Mojave National Preserve. Construction could restrict access to this area (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	During construction, KRGT would close only one road at a time leaving at least three roads open into the Mojave National Preserve at any given time. The main access to the preserve is provided by Kingston Road and other improved or major public roads. KRGT would maintain safe passage at each of these road crossings as described in KRGT125.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
3T148	The Goodsprings Loop would be located within the BLM-designated Clark	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE 000229
5-99
MINUTE PAGE 001666

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT148 (cont'd)	Mountain ACEC between about MPs 587.5 and 591.7. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).					
KRGT149	The Goodsprings Loop would be adjacent to two statutory WSAs as defined in the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. These are the Soda Mountains WSA and the South Avawatz WSA. Due to the close proximity, the areas may be indirectly affected by traffic, noise, and dust during pipeline construction (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The delivery of construction equipment and materials would not prevent access to any of these public interest areas (see KRGT166). KRGT would use the existing powerline access road as the primary access to the construction right-of-way in this area. The pipeline would cross several trails/roads during construction adjacent to these wilderness areas. To maintain access to these WSAs during construction, KRGT would only allow one trail/road crossing to be closed at any given time. Each trail/road would be open cut and out of service for a maximum of 1 day. KRGT would implement the measures described in KRGT125 to maintain safe passage at each of the trail/road crossings.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT150	The Goodsprings Loop would be within the current boundary of the Fort Irwin National Training Center between MPs 642.8 and 643.0 and would be close to or adjacent to the boundary until about MP 653.2. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class III)	KRGT would implement the general mitigation measures identified for the project. Site-specific mitigation measures required by Fort Irwin would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
IGT151	About 3.1 miles of the Marine Corps Firing Range would be crossed by the Daggett Loop between	Significant (CEQA Class II)	As construction approaches the Marine Corps Firing Range, KRGT would coordinate with the Military Police, Ranger Officer, and the Environmental Division concerning security, access, live fire range safety, and special status	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is

CALENDAR PAGE 000230
MINUTE PAGE 041697

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT151 (cont'd)	MPs 3.7 and 6.8. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).		species protections. Additional site-specific mitigation measures required by the Marine Corps would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant issued by the BLM.			followed.
KRGT152	The Daggett Loop would be within the boundaries of Edwards AFB in two locations (between MPs 41.0 and 42.5 and MPs 51.2 and 51.4) and would be north of the AFB boundary between MPs 42.5 and 67.8. Construction could impact the purpose for which this special management area was established (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	During the scoping process, Edwards AFB identified several items that KRGT would need to implement both before and during construction within the AFB. KRGT would need to: • arrange a preconstruction conference at least 30 days prior to the start of construction on Edwards AFB lands; • coordinate with base personnel before beginning any activities within the base; • register all personnel and vehicles operating in conjunction with the project with base security before entering base lands; • coordinate ingress and egress routes to the construction site with base security; and • before excavation, clear all areas where the possibility of encountering ordnance associated with past test and training activities exists using qualified ordnance disposal personnel and in consultation with Edwards AFB personnel. Additional site-specific mitigation measures required by Edwards AFB would be included as stipulations of the COM Plan, which would be attached to the right-of-way grant.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	California	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
IGT153	The pipeline could increase accessibility for OHV use into previously restricted, inaccessible, or environmentally sensitive areas (section 4.8.6.1).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The measures KRGT has used in the planning and design of the project or would use to control unauthorized or undesired OHV use include: • siting the new pipeline loops typically overlapping the existing KRGT or KRGT/Mojave Common System rights-of-way as opposed to creating entirely new rights-of-way that could introduce more third-party OHV use;	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, BLM, and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE
000231
5-101
001668
MINUTE PAGE

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT153 (cont'd)			• using existing access roads to the right-of-way during construction and operation rather than constructing new roads. KRGT would maintain existing access controls such as replacement of gates and earthen berms where specified; • restoring the construction and permanent right-of-way to or near the original contours, including restoring streams and washes, removing temporary equipment bridges, installing slope breakers for erosion control, and revegetation; and • installing other OHV controls (*e.g.*, signs, fences, berms, breaches, boulders, shrubs trees) where designated by a land management agency to further meet management objectives for OHV use (see KRGT's UECRM Plan). Additionally, KRGT has identified specific measures that would be implemented in the Dixie National Forest to control OHV use. These measures include placing berms at intersections with existing dirt roads to ensure that the area does not appear to be an access road and randomly placing boulders and trees to discourage OHV use. The FS would issue a forest order prohibiting the use of OHVs along the right-of-way to facilitate restoration after construction (see KRGT132).			
KRGT154	Camping occurs in the Dixie National Forest, Spring Mountains NRA, and Red Rock Canyon NCA. In addition, the Coyote Creek Loop 1 would be near a recreational vehicle park at about MP 87.5. A campground is also located within 0.25 mile of the Elberta Loop in Juab County, Utah. Construction-induced effects such as traffic, noise, and dust may affect	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed. The delivery of construction equipment and materials would not prevent access to these areas (see KRGT166).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah Nevada	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE
000232
5-102
001669
MINUTE PAGE

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT154 (cont'd)	the quality of some users' recreational experiences (section 4.8.6.2).					
KRGT155	Construction of the pipeline would cause construction-related visual impacts. Visual impacts would be caused by vegetation removal, earthwork and grading scars, staging areas, heavy equipment tracks, trenching, blasting, rock formation alteration or removal, and temporary support machinery and tool storage. The degree of impacts from vegetation clearing would depend on the type of vegetation that would be affected (section 4.8.7).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The visual impact of the pipeline loops would be primarily temporary or short term because most of the proposed route would be constructed adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline or KRGT/Mojave Common System pipeline rights-of-way. Where the proposed route is adjacent to existing rights-of-way, project construction would temporarily redefine the existing line and result in an incremental increase of visual impact of the previously disturbed area. To further minimize visual impacts, KRGT would implement general mitigation measures as described below. • The new pipeline loops would typically overlap existing pipeline rights-of-way, thereby minimizing the amount of clearing needed for construction workspace and permanent right-of-way. Parallel placement of the loops with existing rights-of-way would also minimize visual impacts by minimizing vegetation fragmentation. • As few landings and turnouts as possible would be created, and these areas of temporary extra workspace would not be located on the noses of ridges or exposed slopes. • Felled trees would be left as close as possible to the downhill side of the right-of-way. • Grading during restoration would be done in a manner that minimizes erosion and conforms to the natural topography. • Soils and rock that are excavated, but not used to backfill the trench or restore contours, would be evenly spread onto the cleared area in non-agricultural areas. • In areas where blasting is required, native soils and materials would be used to reclaim the construction right-of-way. Any rock introduced into the surface soil that is visually incompatible with the surrounding areas would be buried on the right-of-way or hauled to an approved disposal site. Site-	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	FERC, CSLC, and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000233
MINUTE PAGE 001670

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT155 (cont'd)			specific measures, as specified by a land management agency, would also be implemented. These measures could include the use of native soils, vegetation, and materials to recreate preconstruction conditions, application of a coloration product such as Permeon™ where natural "desert varnish" has been removed, or rebuilding rim-rock disturbed during construction. • The permanent pipeline right-of-way markers would adhere to the color coding scheme for buried utilities developed by the American Public Works Association. The color coding scheme calls for yellow markers for natural gas, oil, steam, petroleum, or other gaseous material pipelines. KRGT's existing pipeline is identified by yellow markers, and similar markers would be used for the proposed pipeline. In accordance with DOT requirements, KRGT would install pipeline markers wherever necessary to identify the location of the pipeline in order to reduce the possibility of damage.			
KRGT156	The Bear River Valley, crossed by the Muddy Creek Loop between MPs 46.9 and 50.3, is considered an area with high visual sensitivity (section 4.8.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The proposed Muddy Creek Loop in this area would be adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline. Although not a forested landscape, KRGT proposes to use feathering and tapering and enhanced revegetation. Feathering and tapering would involve varying the width of the cleared right-of-way to reduce visual line contrasts of distorted areas in visually prominent foreground views, such as at the crossing of Highway 150 at MP 49.3. KRGT would also use enhanced revegetation on portions of the west-facing slopes of the Bear River Valley. Enhanced revegetation includes revegetating the cleared areas with native plants (*e.g.*, sagebrush) to match the surrounding vegetation. In addition, KRGT's use of the HDD construction method to cross the Bear River at MP 47.5 would minimize impacts on visual resources by eliminating disturbance of the riparian corridor adjacent to the river.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Wyoming	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT157	Scipio Pass, crossed by the Elberta Loop between MPs 244.0 and 248.0, is	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would minimize visual impacts in this area by feathering and tapering the cleared right-of-way and enhanced revegetation of the cleared right-of-way using	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is

CALENDAR PAGE
000234
5-104
MINUTE PAGE
001671

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT157 (cont'd)	considered an area with high visual sensitivity (section 4.8.7.2).		local pinyon juniper and other local vegetation types where possible. KRGT would conduct topsoil salvage and respreading to reduce visual contrast and preserve a viable growing medium for effective revegetation. Seeding would also allow for the rapid reduction in the strong contrast from soil color.			followed.
KRGT158	The Mountain Meadows area within the Dixie National Forest between MPs 392.3 and 394.0 of the Fillmore Loop is considered an area with high visual sensitivity (section 4.8.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would leave trees and vegetation on the downhill side of the right-of-way to provide a natural screen from the trail and parking lot in the Mountain Meadows area. KRGT would limit clearing to preserve mature shrubs and trees. In addition, KRGT's mowing or cutting of vegetation at ground level would encourage resprouting of oak brush. After construction, KRGT would regrade the right-of-way to match preconstruction contours and boulders and trees would be randomly placed to discourage OHV use (see KRGT153).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Utah	FERC and FS monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
KRGT159	The Meadow Valley Wash, crossed by the Veyo Loop between MPs 473.0 and 475.0, is considered an area with high visual sensitivity (section 4.8.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	KRGT would use enhanced revegetation to mitigate the potential visual impact of the Veyo Loop on the Meadow Valley Wash area. The existing mesquite stands in the area would not be disturbed by the proposed pipeline. KRGT would place natural and artificial obstructions (*e.g.*, boulders, earthen berms, cleared vegetation) from about MP 473 to Meadow Valley Wash and where the right-of-way crosses existing roads or trails to reduce the visibility of the right-of-way for unauthorized OHV use. Additional discussion of the revegetation measures in this area is presented in the Nevada Reclamation Plan (see KRGT54).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.
GT160	The Red Rock Canyon NCA, crossed by the Dry Lake Loop 2 between MPs 552.0 and 557.4, is considered an area with high visual sensitivity (section 4.8.7.2).	Significant (CEQA Class II)	The proposed loop would be adjacent to the existing KRGT pipeline using a reduced 20-foot offset. KRGT would keep the disturbance in this area to the absolute minimum required for construction of the pipeline. KRGT would use rock mulch or other methods to blend the color of the disturbed area with its surroundings. KRGT would transplant succulent plant species such as cacti, yucca, Joshua trees, and agave specimens in viewsheds with key observation points. Before construction begins, plant specimens required for visual reclamation that are of the appropriate size would be flagged by KRGT for removal and replanting. KRGT would transplant additional salvaged succulents provided by the BLM on the existing	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	Nevada	FERC and BLM monitors would verify mitigation is followed.

CALENDAR PAGE 000235
MINUTE PAGE 001672

TABLE 5.1-1 (cont'd)

Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Mitigation Number a/	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation b/	Mitigation	Significance After Mitigation b/	Applicability	Monitoring Responsibility
KRGT160 (cont'd)			right-of-way. In addition, KRGT would use Permeon™ on the north facing slope at Wilson Tank (around MP 556.6) and on the exposed rock at MPs 557.3 and 558.2, which are visible from a public access road. KRGT would use Permeon™ on both the existing and proposed construction rights-of-way in these areas. In these areas, KRGT would also arrange the boulders and other exposed surface rock along the existing right-of-way in a more non-linear arrangement to reduce the visibility from the public access road.			
KRGT161	Construction and operation of the new aboveground facilities and associated powerlines would have a permanent impact on visual resources (section 4.8.7.3).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
SOCIOECONOMICS						
KRGT162	Construction of the project could temporarily increase the population along each spread by between 504 and 567 people. About 12 permanent staff would be added to KRGT's existing district offices in Evanston, Wyoming; Fillmore, Utah; and Las Vegas, Nevada (section 4.9.2).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.
RGT163	Construction of the project could affect the availability of housing in the project area; however, no significant impacts on local housing markets are expected (section 4.9.3).	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	No mitigation proposed.	Less than significant (CEQA Class III)	All	No monitoring required.

CALENDAR PAGE 000236
MINUTE PAGE 001673