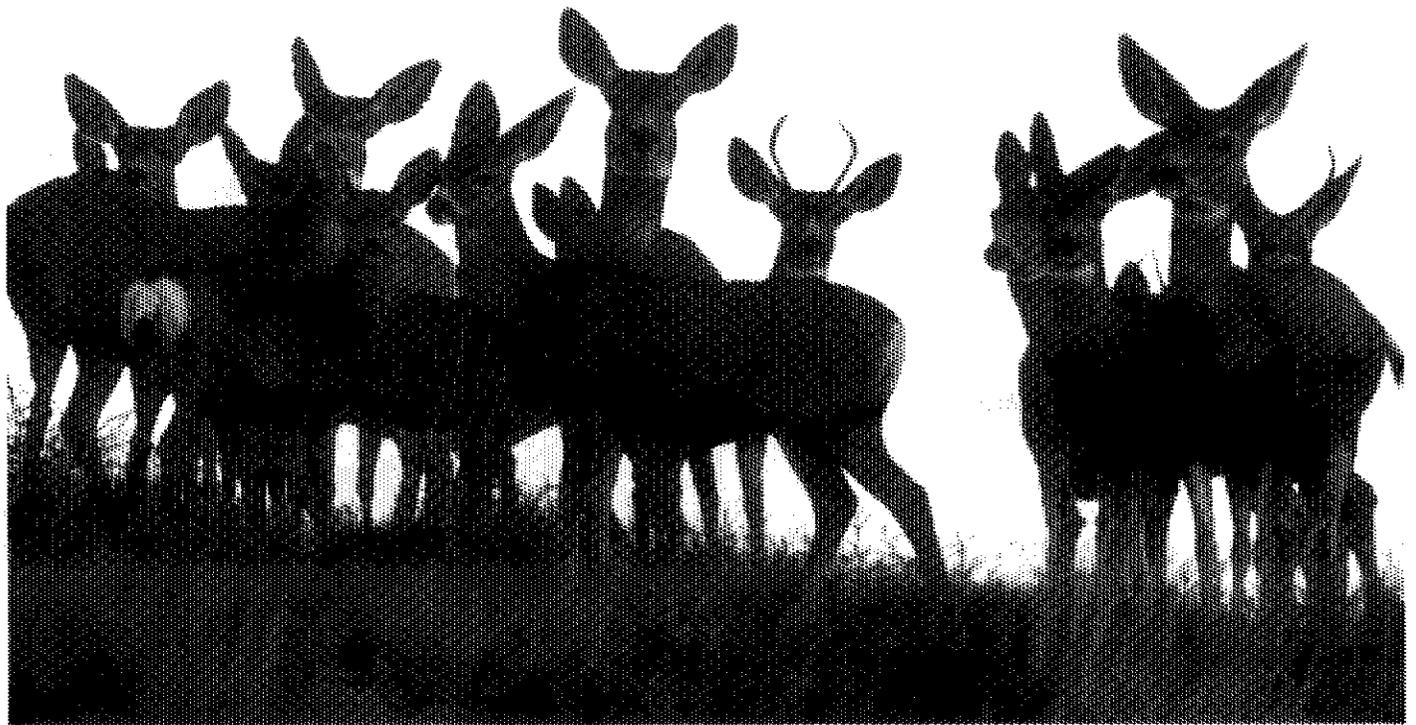


WILDLIFE MITIGATION PROGRAM

Final Environmental Impact Statement
DOE/EIS - 0246



Bonneville Power Administration Wildlife Mitigation Program Final Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-0246)

Responsible Agency: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Department of Energy

Title of Proposed Action: Wildlife Mitigation Program Standards and Guidelines

States Involved: Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming

Abstract: BPA is responsible for mitigating the loss of wildlife habitat caused by the development of the Federal Columbia River Power System. BPA accomplishes this mitigation by funding projects consistent with those recommended by the Northwest Power Planning Council (Council). The projects are submitted to the Council from Indian Tribes, state agencies, property owners, private conservation groups, and other Federal agencies. Future wildlife mitigation actions with potential environmental impacts are expected to include land acquisition and management, water rights acquisition and management, habitat restoration and improvement, installation of watering devices, riparian fencing, and similar wildlife conservation actions. BPA needs to ensure that individual wildlife mitigation projects are planned and managed with appropriate consistency across projects, jurisdictions, and ecosystems, as well as across time. BPA proposes to standardize the planning and implementation of individual wildlife mitigation projects funded by BPA. Alternative 1 is the No Action alternative, *i.e.*, not to establish program-wide standards. Five standardizing (action) alternatives are identified to represent the range of possible strategies, goals, and procedural requirements reasonably applicable to BPA-funded projects under a standardized approach to project planning and implementation. All action alternatives are based on a single project planning process designed to resolve site-specific issues in an ecosystem context and to adapt to changing conditions and information. Alternative 2 would prescribe only existing legal requirements (which would also form the "base" for Alternatives 3 - 6). Alternative 3 would additionally prescribe goals, strategies, and requirements emphasizing strict pursuit of project biological objectives. Alternative 4 would emphasize cost and administrative efficiency in achieving wildlife mitigation objectives. Alternative 5 (environmentally preferred) would emphasize general environmental protection in addition to wildlife mitigation objectives. Alternative 6 (BPA-preferred) seeks to balance wildlife mitigation objectives, cost and administrative efficiency, and general environmental protection. Decisions to be made are which strategies, goals, and procedural requirements, if any, should regularly apply to BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects.

For additional information:

Thomas C. McKinney
Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621-ECN
Portland, OR 97208-3621
(503) 230-4749
tcmckinney@bpa.gov

Please mail comments to:

Bonneville Power Administration
Public Involvement Manager
P.O. Box 12999
Portland, OR 97212
comment@bpa.gov

To receive additional copies of the EIS, call BPA's document request line at 1-800-622-4520.

For information on Department of Energy NEPA activities, please contact:

Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance, EH-42, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20585, 1-800-472-2756; or visit the DOE NEPA Web at www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

WILDLIFE MITIGATION PROGRAM

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Summary

Purpose of and Need for Action

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is responsible for mitigating wildlife habitat loss caused by development of the Federal Columbia River Power System. BPA meets this responsibility by funding projects submitted to and recommended by the Northwest Power Planning Council (Council). Project submissions come from Indian Tribes, state agencies, property owners, private conservation groups, and other Federal agencies. Future wildlife mitigation actions with potential environmental impacts are expected to include land acquisition and management, water rights acquisition and management, habitat restoration and improvement, installation of watering devices, riparian fencing, and similar wildlife conservation actions. BPA needs to ensure that these BPA-funded individual projects are planned and managed with appropriate consistency across projects, jurisdictions, and ecosystems, as well as across time.

BPA intends to base its choices among alternatives on the following objectives:

- Achievement of the biological objectives of wildlife mitigation projects to be implemented by BPA;
- Achievement of cost and administrative efficiency;
- Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; and
- Environmental protection.

Proposed Action and Alternatives

BPA's proposed action is to establish a comprehensive program that addresses the common issues and environmental impacts associated with mitigation projects. With such a program in place, BPA implementation of individual wildlife mitigation projects would change in two fundamental ways.

- First, BPA's site-specific involvement would be greatly reduced, as project proponents take the lead in preparing Project Management Plans according to the program requirements.
- Second, because this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) explores, identifies, and discloses many of the environmental impacts expected from mitigation projects, environmental analysis of individual projects would have a narrower, more project-specific focus, so long as project managers followed the program requirements. Broad environmental analysis would be required only if anticipated impacts or project components were to differ substantially from those evaluated in this EIS.

Alternative 1, No Action, is to continue the current case-by-case approach to project implementation. Environmental review and decisionmaking would be conducted at the individual project level through separate categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements. BPA would continue to maintain a high level of involvement in making site-specific decisions.

Five action alternatives are evaluated and compared to accomplish the proposed action. The action alternatives identify different approaches to standardize the planning and implementation of individual wildlife mitigation projects funded by BPA. All action alternatives are based on a standard, interactive eight-step planning process¹ (described below under Alternative 2). This process is **interactive** and flexible. Steps may occur “out of sequence” or simultaneously, and there may be many feedback loops between steps. For example, the results of one step may require that managers re-evaluate earlier steps. Project Management Plans may also become more detailed over time, as projects develop increasing definition and more is known about project boundaries, stakeholder interests, biological resources, and other project-specific issues. Finally, each alternative contains prescriptions (goals, strategies, and procedural requirements) that would be applied to BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects under a standardized program.

Alternative 2, Base Response, would standardize the planning and implementation process, but would consist only of those prescriptions (i.e., goals, strategies, and processes) required by regulation or law. Alternatives 3 through 6 would include all prescriptions listed under Alternative 2 as part of their actions. These required prescriptions are described below, under the appropriate process step.

1. **Define the Area of Concern/Interest.** In the first step, project managers delineate the project boundaries and project issues.

Under all action alternatives, project managers would:

- Coordinate with water resource agencies to verify viability of new water sources and uses and to design and implement features necessary to protect aquatic systems and other water users.
- Make preliminary identification of the presence or absence of listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and their habitat within the area that may be affected by the project.
- Identify any minority and/or low-income populations that may be adversely affected by the mitigation project being considered.
- *[For project involving property acquisition]* Make preliminary identification of the presence of historic and archeological resources.

¹ This process is adapted from *The Ecosystem Approach: Healthy Ecosystems and Sustainable Economies*, a report of the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force, June 1995.

- *[For project involving property acquisition]* Make preliminary identification of the presence of hazardous and toxic wastes, using the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standards on Environmental Site Assessments for Commercial Real Estate (E 1527-94 and E 1528-93).

2. **Involve Stakeholders.** In the second step, managers gather input from affected agencies, land owners, Tribes, individuals, and organizations. This step is similar to the project scoping and public involvement that occurs in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis. Interested parties may include individuals; interest groups; Tribes; and city, county, state, regional, or Federal agencies.

Under all action alternatives, project managers would:

- Consult with affected Tribes, state fish and wildlife agencies, cities, local governments, and adjacent landowners.

3. **Develop a Statement of the Desired Future Condition.** Under BPA's standard planning process, project managers develop a statement that expresses a clear conceptual picture of the ideal long-term state towards which efforts are directed.

No standard prescriptions required.

4. **Characterize the Historical and Present Site Conditions and Trends.** Project managers identify current and past condition of the project area in terms of composition, structure, function, stresses, and other variables.

Under all action alternatives, project managers would:

- Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to determine whether threatened or endangered species are known to occur or potentially occur in the vicinity of the project area.
- Consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and affected Tribes to identify potential occurrences of cultural resources.
- Survey for threatened or endangered plant or animal species before disturbing land or conducting other activities that may affect such species if the USFWS and/or NMFS identify these species as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project area.

5. **Establish Project Goals.** In step 5, project managers identify the specific targets (in terms of conditions, outputs, features, or functions) against which progress and success will be measured.

No standard prescriptions required.

- 6. Develop and Implement an Action Plan for Achieving the Goals.** Project managers create a Project Management Plan that details the actions to be taken to achieve project goals, including the specific techniques, standards, and guidelines to be implemented and protocols for coordination with others.

Under all action alternatives, project managers would:

- Take no action inconsistent with Tribal legal rights, or with other legally mandated protections such as those under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- Address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations, in accordance with Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice).
- Follow State and Federal regulations for all activities in or near wetlands, whether for maintenance or improvement, including (1) the Clean Water Act, Section 404; (2) Protection of Wetlands, Executive Order 11990; and (3) Floodplain Management, Executive Order 11988.
- Construct wildlife developments in consultation with water agencies and state and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies. Obtain required permits.
- Avoid activities that might adversely affect threatened and endangered species or their habitat. Document compliance with Section 7 of the ESA.
- Use only Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved pesticides, and use only in the manner specified by EPA.
- *[For projects involving use of herbicides]* Prevent use of herbicides in or near surface water, unless the herbicide has been EPA-approved for such use.
- Screen structures from sensitive viewing locations or develop designs that blend into the landscape in areas managed as National Scenic Areas.
- *[For projects involving prescribed burns]* Obtain required permits and use state-defined smoke management direction to determine allowable smoke quantities.
- If consultation with the SHPO and Tribes indicates a potential for cultural resources, conduct cultural resource surveys to document any resources that are present.
- *[For projects involving property acquisition (including leases), and where properties on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are known to exist on the property]* Incorporate a cultural resource management plan or other SHPO-approved actions.
- Ensure that barriers are not created that unduly restrict access for physically disabled persons where public access is allowed.
- Specify that any new public-use facilities are free of barriers to persons with physical disabilities.

7. **Monitor Conditions and Evaluate Results.** Once a Project Management Plan is being implemented, project managers start a program to (1) monitor implementation of relevant standards and guidelines; (2) verify achievement of desired results; and (3) determine soundness of underlying assumptions.

No standard prescriptions required.

8. **Adapt Management According to New Information.** In this step, project managers respond to new information and technology by adjusting management actions, directions, and goals: Management planning, action, monitoring, and feedback are established as a continuous cycle.

No standard prescriptions required.

Note: Each of the prescriptions under Alternative 2 applies to each of the action alternatives described below.

Alternative 3, Biological Objectives Emphasis, would focus on technical results. In addition to the prescriptions under Alternative 2, BPA would support only those actions intended specifically to achieve biological objectives; however, project managers would retain a great deal of flexibility to adapt application of specific techniques and other actions to best meet the biological objectives of the project. Only minimal attention would be paid to cost or environmental consequences. Social, economic, and other resource conditions would be considered only as they relate to supporting biological objectives.

For example, BPA would expect project managers to select management techniques that best achieve project biological objectives, as determined on a case-by-case basis; to include (but not be limited to) reintroduction of wildlife species, major habitat restoration projects, use of prescribed fire, predator control, pesticide use (including herbicides), restriction of public access, purchase of private lands, water diversions, fencing, livestock removal, or other techniques. Management techniques intended to provide other resource benefits would be considered only as they relate to achieving the biological objective.

Alternative 4, Cost and Administrative Efficiency Emphasis, would support only the least costly approach to achieving project biological objectives, in addition to those prescriptions listed under Alternative 2. Project managers would emphasize minimizing administration costs and maximizing site-specific application of mitigation funds. Biological objectives would be limited to the Council's habitats and species priorities. Achievement of more comprehensive wildlife mitigation objectives, such as protection or improvement of natural ecosystems and general species diversity over the long term, would occur only incidentally to achievement of the priority objectives.

As with Alternative 3 (Biological Objectives), BPA would support only those actions directly aimed at achieving wildlife mitigation. However, under Alternative 4, project managers would also be restricted in the specific techniques and other actions available to them (i.e., only the least costly techniques would be available). Social, economic, and other resource conditions

would be considered only as they relate to lowering costs of achieving and/or supporting biological objectives.

BPA would expect more passive, less aggressive strategies for achieving wildlife mitigation. For example, managers would rely primarily on natural regeneration rather than active restoration to achieve biological objectives. Also, management plans would typically not include the more costly techniques such as irrigation systems, purchase of water rights, purchase of private lands (including prime farmland or timber lands), fertilization, major habitat creation or water development, or provision of developed recreational opportunities, unless use of such methods clearly results in the least costly approach to achieving biological objectives.

Alternative 5, General Environmental Protection (environmentally preferred), would, in addition to those prescriptions listed under Alternative 2, support added measures to protect fish, recreation, local economic productivity, or other resources, while achieving biological objectives. Project managers would apply program-wide measures, as appropriate, to protect the environment, including soils, fish and water resources, vegetation, non-target wildlife, land use, local economies related to the environment, recreation, and air quality. Management techniques likely to have adverse environmental impacts would be minimized.

BPA would support broad-scale project planning that takes into account many different resources, including more stakeholder and public involvement than under the other alternatives. For example, definition of the area of concern might include a comprehensive and rigorous analysis of economic, social, cultural, and ecological conditions that might influence area boundaries.

BPA would encourage project managers to include social, economic, cultural, and natural resource protection and improvement goals that complement the primary goal of wildlife mitigation. Activities might include identification of opportunities to foster public appreciation of the relationship between natural resources and Tribal culture, opportunities to foster public appreciation of wildlife and wildlife mitigation activities, or recreational opportunities suitable for physically disabled persons.

Alternative 6, Balanced Action (BPA's preferred alternative) seeks to achieve balance among the purposes emphasized in Alternatives 3, 4, and 5: (1) meeting the biological objectives of wildlife mitigation projects, (2) achievement of cost and administrative efficiency, and (3) protection and improvement of other environmental resources when such actions would support wildlife mitigation.

Under Alternative 6, BPA would support a wide range of actions to achieve wildlife mitigation consistent with Council's goals and priorities. BPA would place a strong emphasis on achieving the biological objectives in the least costly manner. Also, project managers would apply program-wide measures, as appropriate, to protect the environment, including soils, fish and water resources, vegetation, non-target wildlife, land use, local economies related to the environment, recreation, and air quality.

Unlike other alternatives, this alternative would develop new mitigation projects similar to past wildlife mitigation projects. The primary difference between the preferred alternative and the existing situation (No Action) is that, under Alternative 6, (1) BPA would establish a standard planning process and (2) project managers would apply program-wide mitigation measures, as appropriate, to protect the environment. These two differences would allow BPA to implement wildlife mitigation programs more efficiently and with greater consistency than under the current case-by-case approach.

Areas of Controversy

Local economic impacts. Many county officials in the Columbia River Basin are especially concerned about the potential impacts of converting land from economic uses to wildlife conservation use. The issue involves both a change in economic activity and a potentially reduced tax base, sometimes in counties already including substantial proportions of public land. Although the Council's Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Program specifies use of publicly owned land for wildlife mitigation (or management agreements on private land) in preference to acquisition of private land, the Council does approve projects involving property acquisition. BPA is prevented by law from making payments in lieu of taxes.

Public access. Some hold that wildlife mitigation lands should be managed strictly for wildlife benefit, and that public use harmful or disturbing to wildlife should not be allowed. For instance, some object to hunting on mitigation lands; others hold that hunting is a valid wildlife management technique. BPA recognizes that wildlife management is generally under state or Tribal jurisdiction. Others hold that persons with disabilities should be allowed special vehicular access where motorized vehicles are otherwise disallowed because of conflict with wildlife mitigation objectives.

Land maintenance. Publicly owned land can become a community nuisance if improperly managed. Public access can facilitate illegal dumping, and noxious weed infestations can affect neighboring land. County officials have stressed that, when land is to be acquired for wildlife mitigation, funding should be adequate to ensure proper maintenance. BPA is concerned about the mounting costs of project operations and maintenance, and looks for ways to minimize these expenses.

Project planning process. Project managers want to act quickly and efficiently. Affected interests, especially Tribes and county officials, want to participate in project management planning.

Major Conclusions

- Wildlife mitigation activities may have short-term adverse impacts on soils, with increasingly beneficial impacts in the long term.
- Indirect impacts on fish and water resources may follow impacts on soils. Some wildlife mitigation activities are specifically intended to develop water resources for wildlife use.
- Target wildlife species and species with similar habitat needs would benefit most from wildlife mitigation activities.

- Vegetation associated with target wildlife habitat would increase most from wildlife mitigation activities, especially native plant communities.
- Where land was converted from private to public ownership, it could conflict with local land uses; however, conflict can often be avoided through early planning and local consultation.
- Where land was converted from private to public ownership or commodity production on public lands was lost, local tax bases would diminish. However, wildlife mitigation land also provide opportunities for local economic benefit. Wildlife mitigation projects would not be sufficient in scale to cause broader impacts within regional economies.
- Wildlife mitigation sites are generally compatible with cultural resources. Ground-disturbing activities can adversely affect historic and cultural resources, but impacts can usually be avoided.
- Wildlife mitigation activities can benefit Tribal cultural values.
- Public use of wildlife mitigation lands can be compatible with wildlife mitigation objectives, but seasonal, area, and motor vehicle restrictions are often necessary.
- With observance of State and local burning regulations, wildlife mitigation activities would not significantly affect air quality.

Issues to Be Resolved

Bonneville Power Administration must decide:

- whether to adopt a set of management principles to guide all wildlife mitigation projects as selected by the Council, and
- if so, which set.

In the course of making these decisions, BPA will also be resolving the following issues:

1. Whether and to what extent BPA should prescribe conditions for funding types of wildlife mitigation actions.
2. Whether BPA should categorically eliminate any wildlife mitigation techniques from future funding consideration.
3. What role(s) might be most appropriate for public, Tribal, and agency participation in planning proposed wildlife mitigation projects.

2

Table of Contents

Cover Sheet

Summary

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

	Page
1. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION	1
1.1 Underlying Need for Action	1
1.2 Purposes	2
1.3 Background	2
1.4 Relationship to Other Documents	7
1.4.1 Other BPA Wildlife Mitigation Program Environmental Analyses	7
1.4.2 Vancouver Lowlands Wildlife Project EIS	7
1.4.3 Columbia River System Operation Review (SOR) EIS	8
1.4.4 BPA Watershed Management Program	8
1.4.5 Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project EISs	8
1.5 Decisions to Be Made	9
1.6 Scoping	9
2. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION	11
2.1 The Alternatives	12
2.1.1 The Process for Project Implementation Common to All Alternatives	12
2.1.2 Alternative 1: No Action	13
2.1.3 Alternative 2: Base Response	13
2.1.4 Alternative 3: Biological Objectives Emphasis	16
2.1.5 Alternative 4: Cost and Administrative Efficiency Emphasis	18
2.1.6 Alternative 5: General Environmental Protection [Environmentally Preferred Alternative]	22
2.1.7 Alternative 6: Balanced Action [BPA's Preferred Alternative]	27
2.1.8 Available Management Techniques	32
2.2 Comparison of Alternatives and Summary of Impacts	35

	Page
3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	41
3.1 Setting	41
3.2 Soils	41
3.3 Fish	42
3.4 Water Resources and Quality	43
3.5 Wildlife	43
3.6 Vegetation	44
3.7 Land and Shoreline Use	45
3.8 Cultural and Historic Resources	46
3.9 Economics	47
3.10 Recreation/Visual	48
3.11 Air Quality	48
4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	49
4.1 Soils	50
4.1.1 Context	50
4.1.2 Impacts of Alternatives	50
4.1.3 Impacts of Techniques	51
4.1.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	55
4.2 Fish and Water Resources/Quality	58
4.2.1 Context	58
4.2.2 Impacts of Alternatives	59
4.2.3 Impacts of Techniques	61
4.2.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	66
4.3 Wildlife	69
4.3.1 Context	69
4.3.2 Impacts of Alternatives	69
4.3.3 Impacts of Techniques	71
4.3.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	76
4.4 Vegetation	77
4.4.1 Context	77
4.4.2 Impacts of Alternatives	77
4.4.3 Impacts of Techniques	79
4.4.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	82
4.5 Land and Shoreline Use	84
4.5.1 Context	84
4.5.2 Impacts of Alternatives	84
4.5.3 Impacts of Techniques	86
4.5.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	88

	Page
5. CONSULTATION, REVIEW, AND PERMITS	115
5.1 National Environmental Policy	115
5.2 Wildlife, Plants, and Habitat	115
5.2.1 Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat	115
5.2.2 Fish and Wildlife Conservation	115
5.3 Heritage Conservation/Native Americans	115
5.3.1 Historic Places	115
5.3.2 Native Americans	116
5.4 State, Areawide, and Local Plan and Program Consistency	116
5.5 Environmental Justice	116
5.6 Floodplains and Wetlands	116
5.6.1 Floodplains	116
5.6.2 Wetlands	116
5.7 Farmlands	117
5.8 Global Warming	117
5.9 Water Resources	117
5.9.1 Permits for Structures in Navigable Waters	117
5.9.2 Permits for Discharges into Waters of the United States	117
5.10 Public Lands	117
5.10.1 Permits for Rights-of-Way on Public Land	117
5.10.2 Outdoor Recreation Resources	117
5.11 Energy Conservation at Federal Facilities	118
5.12 Pollution Control	118
5.12.1 Contract Compliance with the Clean Air and Water Act	118
5.12.2 Hazardous Waste and Toxic Substances	118
5.12.3 Drinking Water	118
5.12.4 Noise	118
5.12.5 Pesticides	118
5.12.6 Asbestos/Radon	119
6. REFERENCES	121
7. LIST OF PREPARERS	125
8. LIST OF AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS TO WHOM COPIES OF THIS EIS WERE SENT	127
WILDLIFE MITIGATION PROGRAM DRAFT EIS: COMMENTS AND RESPONSES	CR/1
INDEX	

	Page
4.6 Cultural and Historic Resources	89
4.6.1 Context	89
4.6.2 Impacts of Alternatives	89
4.6.3 Impacts of Techniques	90
4.6.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	92
4.7 Economics	94
4.7.1 Context	94
4.7.2 Impacts of Alternatives	94
4.7.3 Impacts of Techniques	96
4.7.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	100
4.8 Recreation/Visual	101
4.8.1 Context	101
4.8.2 Impacts of Alternatives	101
4.8.3 Impacts of Techniques	102
4.8.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	105
4.9 Air Quality	106
4.9.1 Context	106
4.9.2 Impacts of Alternatives	107
4.9.3 Impacts of Techniques	108
4.9.4 Potential Program-Wide Mitigation Measures	109
4.10 Cumulative Impacts	110
4.10.1 Cumulative Impacts of All Future Wildlife Mitigation Projects	110
4.10.2 Cumulative Impacts of All Future Wildlife Mitigation Projects Considered Together with Past, Present, and Future Human Actions in the Columbia River Basin	110
4.11 Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity	112
4.12 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources	112
4.13 Probable Adverse Environmental Effects that Cannot Be Avoided	113
4.13.1 Soils	113
4.13.2 Fish and Water Resources/Quality	113
4.13.3 Vegetation	113
4.13.4 Wildlife	114
4.13.5 Land and Shoreline Use	114
4.13.6 Cultural Resources	114
4.13.7 Economics	114
4.13.8 Recreation	114
4.13.9 Air Quality	114

APPENDICES

- A AVAILABLE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES**
- B CONTRACTOR DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**
- C COMMENT LETTERS RECEIVED**

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Columbia River Basin Wildlife Mitigation Habitat Type and Target Species Priority	5
Table 2-1	Relative Use of Technique Among Alternatives	33-35
Table 2-2	Summary of Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences	37
Table 2-3	Predicted Performance Summary	39

After Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1	Program Area	42
Figure 3-2	Ecoregions	42
Figure 3-3	Land Cover Characteristics	44
Figure 3-4	Reservations	48

This page intentionally left blank.

∅