

4.16 CONSTRUCTION ACCESS

Construction access was mapped on USGS DRG Quadrangle maps using PLS-CADD, topography, the existing road network, and natural features (i.e. waterbodies). A suite of resource areas identified in MFSA Cir. 2 Sec. 3.7 (a) were analyzed for construction access crossings and are summarized in Table 4.16-1 below. Construction access is not proposed through the following areas: National Wilderness Areas; National Primitive Areas; National Wildlife Refuges; National Parks and Monuments; State Parks; National Recreation areas; Wild and Scenic Rivers; Roadless Areas; Specially Managed Buffer Areas; State and Federal Waterfowl Production Areas; Special Interest Areas; Critical Habitats; National Historic Landmarks; National Register Districts; Municipal watersheds; Undeveloped land or water areas with natural features of unusual scientific, educational, or recreational significance; standing water bodies; and surface supplies of potable water. Therefore impacts to these areas from construction access would not exist. Impacts from proposed construction access to areas identified in MFSA Cir. 2 Sec. 3.7 (b) are identified below in Table 4.16-2. Additional discussions pertaining to impacts can be found in the respective resource sections of the MFSA application (Vol. I-A) and the Resource Technical Reports (Vol. II).

Table 4.16-1 MSTI Construction Access Crossing of Resource Areas Identified in MFSA Cir. 2 Sec. 3.7 (a).

Route	Access Road Type	Wildlife Management Areas	Rugged Terrain > 30% Slope	Habitats of Species of Concern	National register historic districts and sites nominated to or designated by SHPO	FWP Class 1 or 2 Streams or Rivers	303d Non-Attainment Streams	Highly Erodible Soils	VRM I	VRM II	Winter distribution of elk, deer, moose, pronghorn, mountain goat, BigHorn	Major elk summer security areas	Big Horn Sheep Habitat	Sage and sharp-tailed grouse leks and winter habitats	High waterfowl densities (prime waterfowl habitat)	Geologic units of formations with a high probability of including paleontological resources	Sites that have religious or heritage significance to Native Americans	
A1	Existing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A1	New	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A1	Overland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A2	Existing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A2	New	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A2	Overland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A3	Existing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A3	New	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
A3	Overland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
AB1	Existing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
AB1	New	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
AB1	Overland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD
B1	Existing	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD

<i>Route</i>	<i>Access Road Type</i>	<i>Wildlife Management Areas</i>	<i>Rugged Terrain > 30% Slope</i>	<i>Habitats of Species of Concern</i>	<i>National register historic districts and sites nominated to or designated by SHPO</i>	<i>FWP Class 1 or 2 Streams or Rivers</i>	<i>303d Non-Attainment Streams</i>	<i>Highly Erodible Soils</i>	<i>VRM I</i>	<i>VRM II</i>	<i>Winter distribution of elk, deer, moose, pronghorn, mountain goat, BigHorn</i>	<i>Major elk summer security areas</i>	<i>Big Horn Sheep Habitat</i>	<i>Sage and sharp-tailed grouse leks and winter habitats</i>	<i>High waterfowl densities (prime waterfowl habitat)</i>	<i>Geologic units of formations with a high probability of including paleontological resources</i>	<i>Sites that have religious or heritage significance to Native Americans</i>
<i>B1</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B1</i>	<i>Overland</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B2</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B2</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B2</i>	<i>Overland</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B3</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B3</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>B3</i>	<i>Overland</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>TBD</i>

Table 4.16-2 MSTI Construction Access Crossing Potential Impacts to Resource Areas Identified in MFSA Cir. 2 Sec. 3.7 (b).

	Existing Access Roads	New Access Roads	Overland Access Roads
Wildlife Management Areas	<i>Increased construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. Timing limitation would reduce these impacts.</i>	<i>Construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. New road and overland travel would create disturbance that would potentially reduce habitat quantity and quality. Timing limitations and avoidance where feasible would reduce these impacts.</i>	
Rugged Terrain > 30% Slope	<i>Minimal impacts would occur from using the existing road network for construction access.</i>	<i>New construction access and overland travel would potentially increase soil erosion and contribute to soil production loss.</i>	
Habitats of Species of Concern	<i>Increased construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. Timing limitation would reduce these impacts.</i>	<i>Construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. New road and overland travel would create disturbance that would potentially reduce habitat quantity and quality. Timing limitations and avoidance where feasible would reduce these impacts.</i>	
National register historic districts and sites nominated to or designated by SHPO	<i>Minimal impacts to known sites would occur due to the use of existing roads, consultation with tribes, preconstruction survey, and site avoidance.</i>		
FWP Class 1 or 2 Streams or Rivers	<i>Minimal impacts would occur from using existing roads for construction access. Existing water crossing structures would be used.</i>	<i>Minimal impacts would occur; streams and rivers would be spanned. Water quality impacts would be managed through the permitting process (SWPPP).</i>	<i>Minimal impacts would occur from using overland travel for construction access</i>
303d Non-Attainment Streams			
Highly Erodible Soils	<i>Minimal impacts would occur from using the existing road network for</i>	<i>New construction access and overland travel would potentially increase soil erosion and contribute to soil production loss.</i>	

	Existing Access Roads	New Access Roads	Overland Access Roads
	construction access.		
Visual Resources	Minimal impacts to visual resources would result from utilizing existing roads for construction access.	-Construction access roads would not be compatible with visual resource management plans and would be avoided where feasible. - New roads may be compatible with visual resource management plans (VRM Class II) in areas where the overall visual contrast level, or degree of physical alteration of the landscape, would be characterized as weak. These areas generally occur where spur roads would be short, removal of vegetation would be minimal, and the proposed transmission line would parallel a similar existing line.	Overland access may be compatible with VRM Class II in areas where the overall visual contrast level, or degree of physical alteration of the landscape, would be characterized as weak. These areas generally occur where contrasts would be created by crushed vegetation from overland access, removal of vegetation would be minimal, and the proposed transmission line would parallel a similar existing line.
Winter distribution of elk, deer, moose, pronghorn, mountain goat, BigHorn	Increased construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. Timing limitation would reduce these impacts.	Construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. New road and overland travel would create disturbance that would potentially reduce habitat quantity and quality. Timing limitations and avoidance where feasible would reduce these impacts.	
Major elk summer security areas			
Big Horn Sheep Habitat		Construction traffic/human presence would temporarily disturb biological resources through increased noise and dust. New road and overland travel would create disturbance that would potentially reduce habitat quantity and quality. Timing limitations and avoidance where feasible would reduce these impacts.	
High waterfowl densities (prime waterfowl habitat)			
Geologic units of formations with a high probability of including paleontological resources	Minimal impacts would occur from using the existing road network for construction access.	New construction access and overland travel would potentially increase ground disturbance and impact unknown paleo-sites. Known sites and newly discovered sites would be avoided where feasible.	Minimal impacts would occur from using overland travel for construction access.
Sites that have religious or heritage significance to Native Americans	Minimal impacts to known sites would occur due to the use of existing roads, consultation with tribes, preconstruction survey, and site avoidance.		

Mileage estimates from construction access to earth resource impacts are summarized below in Tables 4.16-3-4.16-5. Maps of construction access are provided in the construction access map book (sheets 1-40). Impacts to earth resources are summarized in the MFSA application (Sections 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.13) and in the Earth Resource Technical Reports in Vol. II of the application.

Table 4.16-3 Mileage of Construction Access, Crossing Wind and Water Soil Erodibility Classifications.

Route	Access Road Type	Soil Erodibility Classification					
		WATER					
		Least Susceptible	Least Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Most Susceptible	Most Susceptible
		WIND					
		Least Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Least Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Least Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible
A1	Existing	7.2	20.3	9.1	47.1	30.4	26.6
A1	New	8.8	2.9	5.0	23.5	4.1	2.7
A1	Overland	6.1	2.7	7.2	11.9	3.9	9.3
A2	Existing	32.4	41.7	30.3	74.1	28.7	13.8
A2	New	15.0	12.5	9.9	24.3	4.7	3.7
A2	Overland	5.5	1.2	8.7	5.8	1.7	1.1
A3	Existing	9.4	23.2	4.6	71.8	44.4	57.7
A3	New	7.0	2.7	1.1	21.2	5.0	8.6
A3	Overland	5.5	2.7	2.9	13.3	8.3	10.4
AB1	Existing	1.5	33.6	96.6	69.3	42.7	54.3
AB1	New	1.8	4.4	69.2	51.5	6.5	6.7
AB1	Overland	4.2	2.4	14.5	22.0	8.0	23.3
B1	Existing	0	1.4	63.5	7.7	10.4	26.5
B1	New	0	0	49.2	12.7	2.4	11.0
B1	Overland		0.3	5.8	14.3	2.6	4.7
B2	Existing	1.2	3.0	81.3	3.8	7.7	15.2
B2	New	0	0	1.9	0	0	0
B2	Overland	0	0	8.7	0.5	1.4	0.3
B3	Existing	0	1.4	53.0	2.2	2.3	25.7
B3	New	0	0	40.5	1.0	2.4	12.9
B3	Overland	0.6	0.3	7.1	5.1	5.9	22.6

Table 4.16-4 Mileage of Construction Access, Crossing Mass Movement Potential Areas.

<i>Route*</i>	<i>Access Road Type</i>	<i>Miles with Mass Movement Potential</i>
A2	Existing	0.4
A2	Overland	0.1
AB1	Existing	0.7
B1	Existing	0.7
B2	Existing	3.3
B2	New	0.6
B2	Overland	0.1
B3	Existing	0.7

**Note: Routes not listed do not contain any mileage of mass movement potential*

Table 4.16-5 Mileage of Construction Access, Crossing Reclamation Potential Areas.

<i>Route</i>	<i>Access Road Type</i>	<i>Reclamation Potential</i>				
		<i>Miles Least Resilient</i>	<i>Miles Less Resilient</i>	<i>Miles Moderately Resilient</i>	<i>Miles Somewhat Resilient</i>	<i>Miles Most Resilient</i>
A1	Existing	25.4	0.0	46.1	7.2	62.0
A1	New	14.0	0.0	16.1	8.4	8.5
A1	Overland	5.9	0.0	15.0	4.0	16.2
A2	Existing	32.0	31.5	90.5	5.7	61.2
A2	New	11.4	14.0	23.8	7.0	13.8
A2	Overland	2.3	0.0	14.4	1.9	5.3
A3	Existing	30.9	0.7	56.8	9.4	113.3
A3	New	15.0	0.2	7.4	7.0	16.1
A3	Overland	5.2	0.0	13.1	5.5	19.2
AB1	Existing	38.7	7.1	146.9	1.5	103.9
AB1	New	15.5	7.8	92.1	1.4	23.4
AB1	Overland	5.7	2.1	29.2	2.1	35.4
B1	Existing	1.4	7.1	84.1	0.0	16.8
B1	New	0.0	7.8	53.5	0.0	14.0
B1	Overland	0.3	2.1	10.3	0.0	14.8
B2	Existing	0.0	7.6	94.6	0.0	9.9
B2	New	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
B2	Overland	0.0	0.5	8.9	0.0	1.4
B3	Existing	1.4	2.5	75.4	0.0	5.2
B3	New	0.0	4.5	49.9	0.0	2.4
B3	Overland	0.3	1.4	30.3	0.0	9.7