Exhibit RMP___(CAT-2.2) - Surrounding Site Information

A brief description of Jim Bridger plant surrounding scenic, historical, archeological and recreational locations; natural resources; plant and animal life; land reclamation; possible safety hazards; and plans for protecting the environment follows:

1. Historical Sites - National Historic Trails

The Cherokee, Overland, Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails cross Sweetwater County, Wyoming in an east-to-west direction. The Point of Rocks to South Pass Stage and Freight Trail crosses Sweetwater County in a south-to-north direction. This trail is located closest to the general vicinity of the plant. All the other trails would be intersected many miles from the plant. A brief description of the referenced trails follows:

Cherokee Trails (1849-1850) - Several emigrant parties, including Cherokee Nation Native Americans, journeyed to California along these two trails in the first two years of the gold rush. Starting in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, these emigrant parties blazed these trails as the first wagon trails through the Rocky Mountains that were not routed through South Pass, Wyoming. The 1849 wagon trains traversed a route across the Laramie Plains and the Red Desert that closely parallels the route of present-day Interstate 80, and connects with the Oregon and California trails at the confluence of the Hams Fork and Blacks Fork rivers. In 1850, these emigrant parties pioneered a different route that is near the Wyoming-Colorado border until reaching Fort Bridger. Some combinations of both trails were used to create Ben Holladay's Overland Trail in 1862. The Cherokee Trails are not well marked. They involve private lands, as well as, National Forest and BLM managed public lands.

Overland Trail (1862-1869) - Ben Holladay established this trail through Bridger Pass, Wyoming as a shorter, safer route for his overland stages that had been previously operating along the Oregon Trail through South Pass. This southern Wyoming trail required road construction and the building of a series of stations and water supply systems along the route. Many emigrant parties also made use of the Overland Trail. The Overland Trail is not well marked. East of the North Platte River, the trail is mostly on private land; and west of the river, the trail is mostly on alternating sections of private lands and BLM managed public lands.

Oregon Trail (1843-1868) - The Oregon Trail is a distinct wagon trail that stretched 1,932 miles from Courthouse Square in Independence, Missouri to the Willamette River in Oregon City, Oregon. The trail was known to mountain men, fur trappers, traders and missionaries in the 1820s and 1830s, but was not successfully negotiated by a wagon train until 1843. The trail entered Oregon Territory when it crossed South Pass in what is now western Wyoming. The actual trail is well marked by BLM concrete marker posts and by stakes placed by the Oregon-California Trails Association. Much of the trail west of Casper, Wyoming is located on public lands and is visible and accessible.

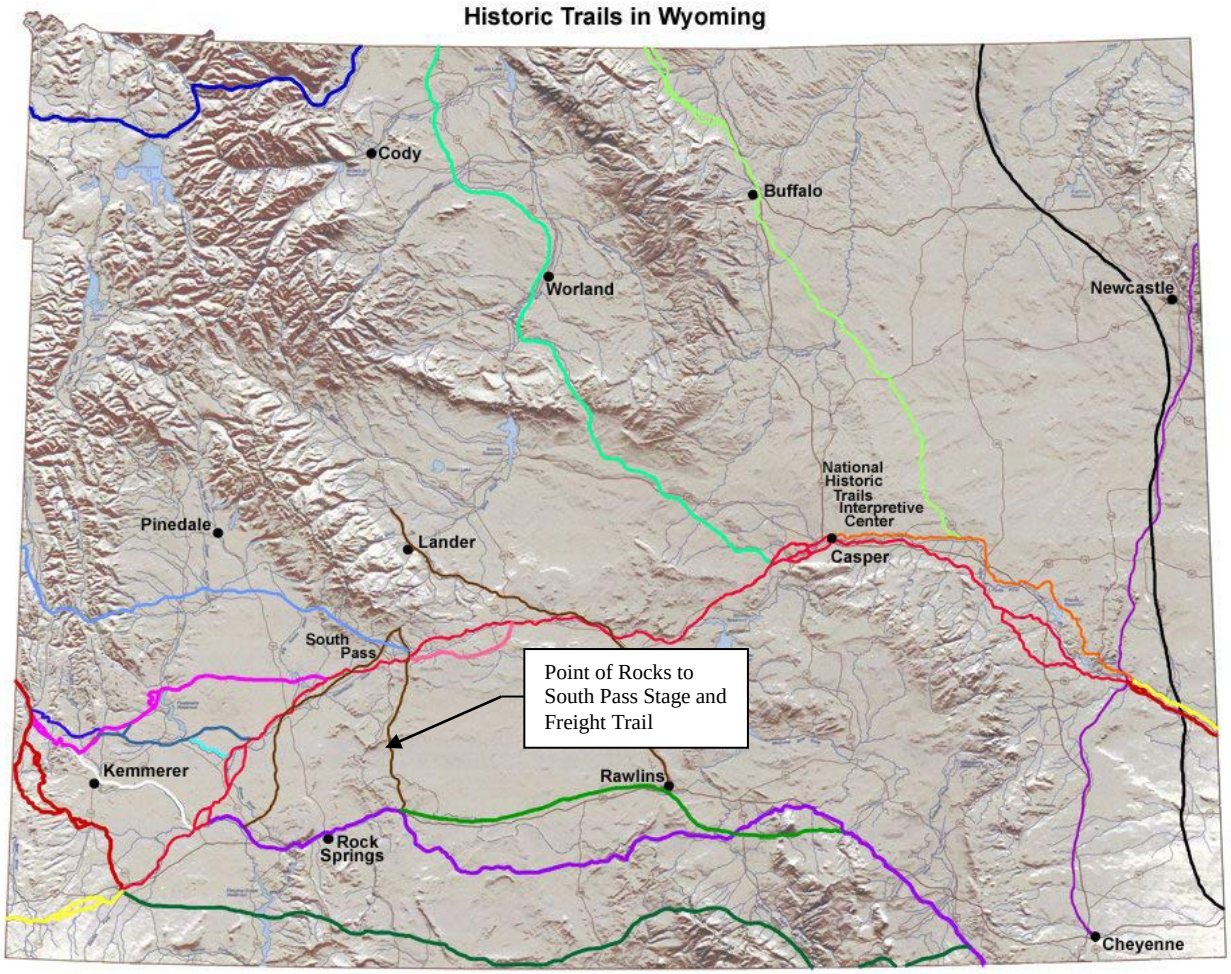
California Trail (1841-1868) - This trail is best known for the large amount of traffic it carried during the California gold rush years of 1849 through the mid-1850s. The California Trail split traffic with the Oregon Trail before and after the gold rush. The California Trail shares its route with the Oregon and Mormon Pioneer Trails from Fort Laramie through South Pass. During the gold rush years, most of the prospectors elected to take any one of a series of shortcuts that bypassed a southern dog-leg of the original trail to Fort Bridger. Trail marking and land ownership patterns are the same as the Oregon and Mormon Pioneer Trails.

Mormon Pioneer Trail (1847-1868) - This 1,297 mile trail links Nauvoo, Illinois with Salt Lake City, Utah. The western stretch of the trail across Wyoming was opened in 1847 when Brigham Young led a party of 148 pioneers and 72 wagons from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City, Utah. The Mormon Pioneer Trail through Wyoming is roughly identical to the Oregon Trail from Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger. The same patterns of land ownership and trail markings apply.

Pony Express Trail (1860-1861) - For eighteen months starting in April, 1860, the Pony Express system was in operation. The firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell engaged a crew of "young, skinny, wiry fellows . . . expert riders willing to risk death daily" to carry out mail delivery operations. Each rider rode over 100 miles a day, changing horses every 10-15 miles. They carried the mail 2,000 miles between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California in approximately ten days. The completion of the transcontinental telegraph in October, 1861 began the sunset of the Pony Express concept. The Pony Express Trail follows the Oregon and California trail routes through eastern Wyoming and South Pass to Fort Bridger. From there it follows the Mormon Pioneer Trail into Salt Lake City, Utah. The route is well marked, both along the actual trail and on parallel highways and byways. Much of the trail is on BLM public lands west of Casper, Wyoming.

Point of Rocks to South Pass Stage and Freight Trail (1869-1900s) - With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad across southern Wyoming in 1869, a series of stage and freight wagon trails developed to serve communities in northern Wyoming. The Point of Rocks to South Pass Stage and Freight Trail was established to serve the boom town of South Pass City that sprang to life following gold discoveries along the upper Sweetwater region in 1867. The location of this historic trail is represented in the following illustration:

(The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank.)



Construction of the project on the Jim Bridger plant property will not impact any of these national historic trails.

2. Cultural

There have been Native American campsites, rock shelters, rock piles, stone circles, rock art, cairns, a house pit, and a constructed rock alignment found in the Sweetwater County, Wyoming area. A review of the Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System database indicated that 258 previously recorded archaeological and historic sites are located in the vicinity of the Jim Bridger plant. Of the 258 recorded sites, 138 are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places nomination, 96 are eligible, and 24 are pending evaluation. Eighty-seven percent of the identified sites are prehistoric archaeological sites. Ten percent are historical sites and 9 percent have both prehistoric and historic resources.

3. Historic Era Sites

There are many historic era sites found in the Sweetwater County, Wyoming area. They include emigrant trails, freight wagon and stagecoach trails, military camp and fort sites,

early highway, early ranches and farms, stock-herding camps, irrigation systems, coal mines, early oil fields, railroads, bridges, historic landscapes, and urban dwellings.

4. Paleontological

The potential of finding paleontological resources in the vicinity of the Jim Bridger plant is low. The Farson Fossil Fish Beds, which have site protection status, are located many miles to the north of the plant. No known paleontological resources are found near the plant.

5. Recreational Locations

There are many recreational opportunities in the vicinity of the Jim Bridger plant. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land, which is located around the Jim Bridger plant, is managed as part of their multiple use philosophy. These recreational opportunities include sightseeing, touring, photography, wild horse viewing, wildlife viewing, off highway vehicle ("OHV") use, dispersed camping, fishing and hunting. The immediate area near the plant has limited recreational use because of its "checkerboard" land ownership, remoteness, and industrial development. Most of the regional recreational activity occurs along Bitter Creek and the Overland Trail, which are located south of the plant near Interstate 80. Public fishing is available at the plant raw water surge pond. Hunting of elk, mule deer and pronghorn antelope is available in the area.

6. Visual Resources

The area in the vicinity of the Jim Bridger plant is classified as Class III and Class IV Visual Resource areas, which are the lowest classifications because of the human modifications to the surrounding landscape. The predominant visual classification is the poorest Class IV. The four main visual resource classifications (I to IV) are based on scenic quality, visual sensitivity, and distance zones. The visual classes I to IV range from completely natural landscapes to landscapes containing extensive human modification.

7. Vegetation

The general area near the Jim Bridger plant is dominated by sagebrush steppe and high desert vegetation blending emergent riparian areas with wetlands associated with intermittent streams and washes. Higher elevations and low annual precipitation are prime determinants of the plant species composition, abundance, and distribution along the Rock Springs Uplift. Vegetation communities are generally typical of the Wyoming Basin eco-region, which is dominated by arid shrublands and grasslands that are interrupted by high hills and low mountains. Vegetation within the Rock Springs Uplift is further defined as sagebrush shrubland and steppe, where Wyoming big sagebrush, greasewood, and saltbrush are prominent components. Sagebrush shrubland is interspersed by salt desert shrublands dominated by alkaline-tolerant shrubs and grasses such as greasewood, Gardner's saltbush, shadscale, bud sage, and basin big sagebrush. Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe comprises the majority of the area. Gravelly slopes and hillsides are predominantly covered with

sparsely vegetated cushion plant communities dominated by phloxes, goldenweed and low sagebrush.

Noxious Weeds: According to the Wyoming Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey, there are 24 state-designated noxious weeds, and 5 county-designated weeds in Sweetwater County. The 4 noxious weed species that may be found in the vicinity of the Jim Bridger plant are the Canada thistle, Cheatgrass, Tanymustard, and the perennial pepperweed. The state if Wyoming and Sweetwater County noxious weed status as listed by the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council in 2010 are shown in the following table:

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Wyoming Noxious Weed List**	**Sweetwater County Noxious Weed List**
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense	Yes	No
Cheatgrass	Bromus tectorum	No	No
Tanymustard	Descurainia sophioides	No	No
Perennial pepperweed	Lepidium latifolium	Yes	No

Special Status Species Plants: There are two threatened or endangered plant species found in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, which are the blowout penstemon (endangered) and Ute ladies' tresses (threatened). There are 6 BLM sensitive plant species of concern that are tracked by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database ("WYNDD") as represented in the following table:

(The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank.)

Species (Scientific Name below)	Status	Habitat
Blowout penstemon (Penstemon haydenii)	Endangered	Sparsely vegetated, crater-like blowout depressions, on steep slopes at 5,860-7,440 feet in elevation.
Ute ladies' tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis)	Threatened	Moist stream banks, wet meadows, and abandoned stream channels; < 7,000 feet in elevation.
Meadow pussytoes (Antennaria arcuata)	Candidate	Moist hummocky meadows, seeps or springs surrounded by sage/grasslands at 4,950-7,900 feet elevation.
Trelease's milkvetch (Astragalus racemosus var. treleasei)	Candidate	Sparsely vegetated sagebrush communities on shale or limestone outcrops and barren clay slopes at 6,500-8,200 feet elevation.
Cedar Rim thistle (Cirsium aridum)	Candidate	Barren, chalky hills, gravelly slopes, and fine-textured, sandy-shaley draws at 6,700-7,200 feet elevation.
Beaver Rim Phlox (Phlox pungens)	Candidate	Sparely vegetated slopes on sandstone, siltstone, or limestone substrates at 6,000-7,400 feet elevation
Tufted Twinpod (Physaria condensate)	Candidate	Sparsely vegetated shale slopes and ridges at 6,500-7,000 feet elevation
Green River Greenthread (Thelesperma caespitosum)	Candidate	White shale slopes and ridges Green River Formation at 6,300 feet elevation

8. Animal Life

Overview: the area where the Jim Bridger plant is located is classified as the eco-region of the Southern Rocky Mountain and the Intermountain semi-desert provinces. The wildlife and habitats within this area is representative of northern Great Basin flora and fauna. There are 3 big game species that are found near the Jim Bridger plant, which are the mule deer, elk, and the pronghorn antelope. The area where the Jim Bridger plant is located is considered a critical winter habitat for mule deer and pronghorn big game species. Other predominant wildlife species in the area include the badger, coyote, and Wyoming ground squirrel. Migratory birds frequently found in this area include the Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow and sage thrasher. Waterfowl and shorebirds may be attracted to areas of impounded water. The raptor species found in this area include Swainson's hawk, ferruginous hawk, red-tailed hawk, northern harrier, bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, American kestrel, long-eared owl and great-horned owl. There are numerous shrew, bat, squirrel and gopher species found in the area.

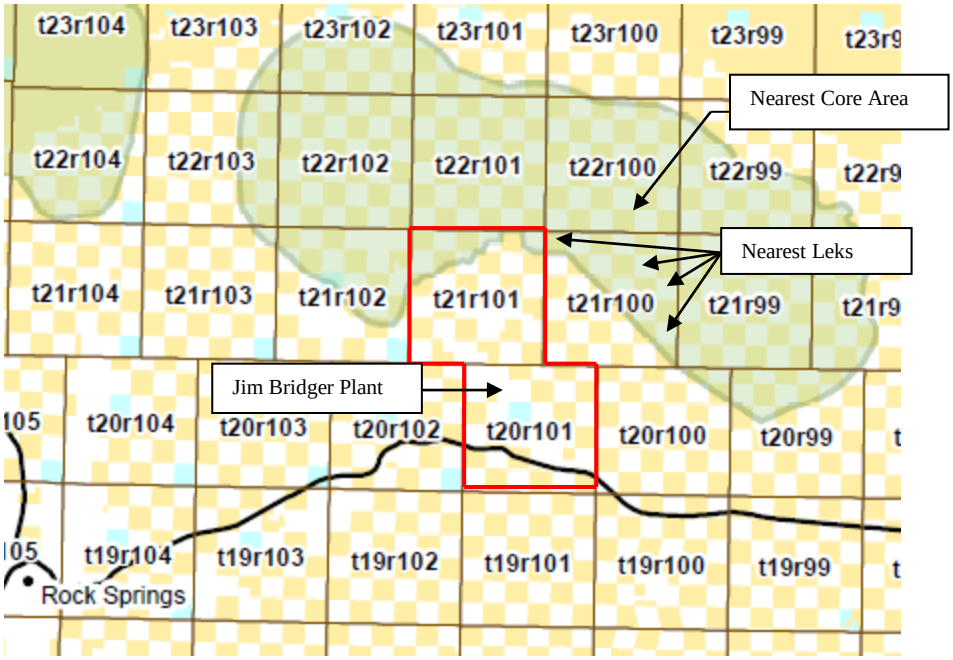
Special Status Species Animals: there are 4 threatened or endangered animal species found in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. They are the black-footed ferret (endangered), the mountain plover (proposed threatened), the yellow-billed cuckoo (candidate) and the Greater sage-grouse (candidate). There are 23 species that may occur or have suitable habitat in southwestern Wyoming that are considered sensitive by the BLM. A list of the BLM special status wildlife species follows:

Species (Scientific Name below)	**Status**	**Habitat**
Black-footed ferret (Mustela nigripes)	Endangered	Large prairie dog complexes
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus)	Candidate	Large, unfragmented riparian stands dominated by cottonwood (populous spp.) and willow (Salix spp.) with a well-developed understory below 7,000 feet elevation
Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasiansus)	Candidate	Sagebrush-steppe habitats
Mountain plover (Charadrius montanus)	Proposed Threatened	Xeric uplands with pebbly soils and low-growing or no vegetation; and lowland flats with little to no vegetation, including prairie dog towns
Pygmy rabbit (Brachylagus idahoensis)	Candidate	Tall, dense sagebrush, basin-prairie and riparian shrub
Townsend's big-eared bat (Corynorhinus townsendii)	Candidate	Forests, basin-prairie shrub, caves and mines
White-tailed prairie dog (Cynomys leucurus)	Candidate	Basin-prairie shrub, grasslands
Spotted bat (Euderma maculatum)	Candidate	Cliffs over perennial water, basin-prairie shrub
Long-eared myotis (Myotis evotis)	Candidate	Conifer and deciduous forests, caves and mines
Wyoming pocket gopher (Thomomys clusius)	Candidate	Meadows with loose soil, saltbush, bare ground
Sage sparrow (Amphispiza belli)	Candidate	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub
Borrowing owl (Athene cunicularia)	Candidate	Grasslands, basin-prairie shrub, prairie dog towns
Ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis)	Candidate	Basin-prairie shrub, grassland, rocky outcrops
Trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinators)	Candidate	Lakes, ponds, rivers
Peregrine falcon (Falco pregrinus)	Candidate	Tall cliffs
Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)	Candidate	Primarily along rivers, streams, lakes and waterways

Loggerhead shrike (Lanisu ludovicianus)	Candidate	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub
Sage thrasher (Oreoscoptes montanus)	Candidate	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub
Brewer's sparrow (Spizella breweri)	Candidate	Basin-prairie shrub
Northern leopard frog (Rana pipiens)	Candidate	Beaver ponds, permanent water in plains and foothills
Great Basin spadefoot (Spea intermontana)	Candidate	Spring seeps, permanent and temporary waters

The greater sage-grouse is considered a BLM sensitive species because of declining populations throughout Wyoming. In 2005, the US Fish and Wildlife Service determined that listing the greater sage-grouse was not warranted at that time, but the State of Wyoming has developed a specific management plan for this species.

Rock Springs Area Greater Sage-Grouse Core Area and Leks - The following map extracted from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department information system represents the greater sage-grouse Core Area and leks nearest the project.



The nearest leks are located in Township 21 North, Range 100 West and are approximately 5 miles from the plant boundary. The identified leks are Continental Divide in Section 6, 12-Mile North in Section 11, 12-Mile South in Section 13, and Upper 10-Mile in Section 25.

9. Mineral Resources

Wyoming is known for mineral resources including bentonite, oil and gas, coal, sodium (trona), phosphate, and oil shale. The Jim Bridger plant is located in an area that is open for

coal development. There are coal leases that extend to the north, east, south and west of the plant. There are 3 active coal mines in the area. The BLM Rock Springs Office and Anadarko Land Resources own the majority of the mineral estate in the area near the plant. Both organizations are responsible to administer their portion of the mineral estate on lands surrounding the plant.

10. Land Reclamation

At the completion of the construction activities, all temporarily disturbed work areas associated with this project(s) will be restored.

11. Surface Water, Wetlands and Riparian Habitat

All of the drainages, tributaries and open water features flow to the middle Bitter Creek drainage which connects with the Green River Basin. The Jim Bridger plant is locates along the Rock Springs Uplift and the riparian and wetland areas associated with the perennial stream found in Deadman Wash. Riparian and wetlands may also occur around springs, seeps, depressions or open water features. The surface water, wetlands and riparian areas receive their hydrological support from base flows, localized precipitation and snow melt. There is also hydrology that comes from reservoirs and impoundments. The surface water, wetlands and riparian areas provide functions including flood control, aquifer recharge, surface water infiltration, wildlife habitat, grazing forage and embankment stabilization. The riparian and wetland habitats support a large number of vegetative species that in turn support wildlife species.

12. Possible Safety Hazards

Potential safety issues include transportation and traffic hazards, site access, construction, safe work practices, security, heavy equipment transportation, traffic management, emergency procedures, and fire control.

The following project specific safety and environmental controls are planned:

PacifiCorp Safety Plan

The PacifiCorp Safety Plan will be established in conformity with the template EPC contract Exhibit J, which is available if requested.

Contractor's Site Specific Safety Plan(s)

Each on-site contractor will be expected to develop, publish and orchestrate a site and project specific safety plan conforming to 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910 and 1926. The plans will include the following features:

- Leadership and management
- Personal protective equipment
- Housekeeping

- Inspection
- Emergency response planning
- Site specific conditions
- Proactive programs
- Training
- Health procedures
- Meetings
- Accident reports
- First aid
- Fire protection
- Area emergency resources
- Barricades
- Rigging and cranes
- Traffic control
- Scaffolding
- Applicable attachments

The contractor's site safety plans will be reviewed and approved by the Owner's Engineer and the project team.

Plans to Protect the Environment

Each on-site contractor will be expected to develop, publish components and orchestrate a site and project specific environmental protection safety plan. The plans will include the following features:

- Chemicals and material safety data sheets (MSDS)
- Spill prevention, reduction and countermeasures
- Secondary containment
- Fugitive dust management
- Hazardous materials abatement, including asbestos, lead paint, oil
- Proactive programs
- Waste disposal