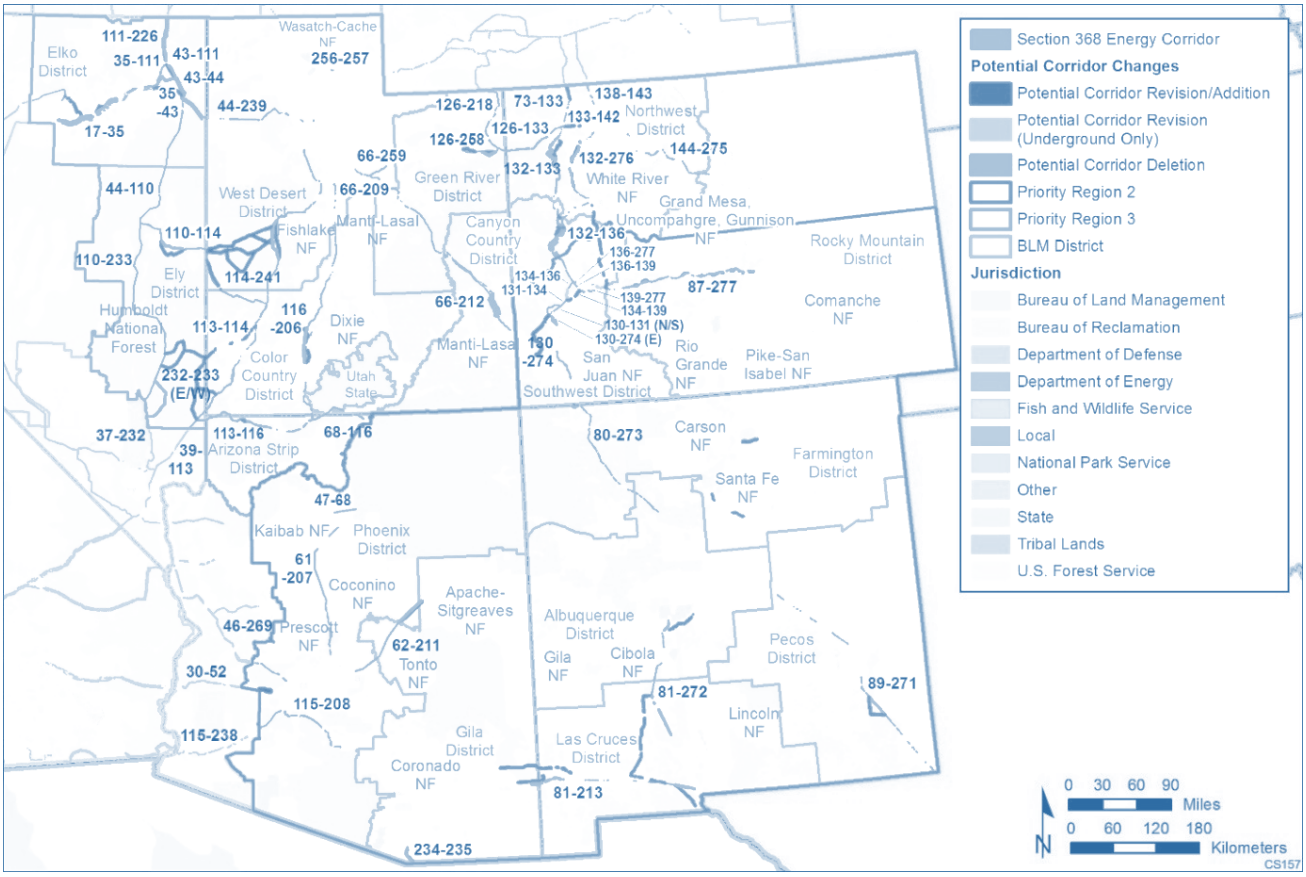
Section 368 Energy Corridor Review

VOLUME 2 — REGIONS 2 AND 3

APPENDICES: SUPPORTING INFORMATION



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Appendix A: Existing Energy Infrastructure, Planned or Pending Projects, and Potential for Future Development

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
30-52 R 1 & 2, CA & AZ	In the Region 2 portion of the corridor, an existing 500-kV transmission line generally parallels the corridor to the north, but is not within the corridor.	Designated segments of the corridor in Region 2 may be included in one or more alternative of the proposed Ten West Link transmission line project.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in Region 2.
46-269 R 1 & 2, AZ	The corridor is occupied throughout its length in Region 2 by a 230-kV transmission line.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in Region 2.
47-68 R 2, AZ	The corridor is occupied throughout its length in Region 2 by a 500-kV transmission line.	An additional 500-kV transmission line is planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
61-207 R 2, AZ	Portions of the corridor are occupied by a 230-kV transmission line and two 500-kV transmission lines. In total, about 85 percent of the corridor is occupied with existing infrastructure.	Energy information reflects that an additional 230-kV transmission line may be planned by APS for limited portions of the corridor between Prescott and Table Mesa substations.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
62-211 R 2, AZ	Two 345-kV transmission lines are closely aligned with the corridor throughout its length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
80-273 R 2, NM	The corridor generally follows the pathways of numerous electric transmission lines and natural gas and refined product pipelines.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
81-213 R 2, NM & AZ	The corridor generally follows the pathways of numerous electric transmission lines and natural gas pipelines, both within the corridor and outside of the corridor.	Additional 345- and 500-kV (Southline and SunZia transmission line projects, respectively) transmission lines, generally following the corridor, have been approved.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
81-272 R 2, NM	The corridor is occupied throughout most of its length by a 115-kV transmission line and is occupied by a 345-kV transmission line for 12 miles.	A 500-kV transmission line (SunZia transmission line project) has been approved for use in a portion of the corridor and another 500-kV transmission line (High Plains Express Transmission Project) is planned for use of a short segment of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
87-277 R 2, CO	The corridor is centered on a 230-kV transmission line throughout its length and an 115-kV transmission line is within the corridor for five miles. A natural gas pipeline intersects the corridor in two locations.	Upgrade or additional use of the existing 115-kV transmission line is planned.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects, with consideration for width limitations across Monarch Pass, South Beaver Creek ACEC, and short segments of Curecanti NRA.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
89-271 R 2, NM	Numerous existing and planned crude oil, natural gas, and refined product pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed within the corridor. Several existing and planned transmission lines intersect the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
115-208 R 2, AZ	There are several existing transmission lines and one existing natural gas pipeline within the corridor.	An additional 345-kV transmission line is proposed within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could potentially accommodate additional projects with considerations for limitations across Gila River Terraces and Lower Gila River ACECs and adjacent to Sonoran Desert NM.
115-238 R 1 & 2, CA & AZ	Two 500-kV transmission lines, a refined product pipeline, and a railroad are within or immediately adjacent to the corridor within Region 2.	A planned crude oil pipeline intersects the corridor within Region 2.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
130-131 (N) R 2, CO	A 230-kV transmission line and a 115-kV transmission line are within the corridor. A small (100 MW) coal-fired power plant is immediately adjacent to the corridor.	The 230-kV transmission line was recently upgraded.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
130-131 (S) R 2, CO	Two natural gas pipelines are within the corridor and two lateral natural gas pipelines access one of natural gas pipelines within the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
130-274 R 2, CO	A 230-kV transmission line, a 345-kV transmission line, and a natural gas pipeline are within portions of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
130-274 (E) R 2, CO	A natural gas pipeline extends the full length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects, subject to the underground-only limitation.
131-134 R 2, CO	A 230-kV transmission line and two natural gas pipelines extend the full length of the corridor.	The 230-kV transmission line was recently upgraded.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
132-136 R 2 & 3, CO	A 345-kV transmission line and a natural gas pipeline extend the full length of the corridor. A second natural gas pipeline meanders in and out of the corridor throughout its length and several smaller transmission lines and local natural gas pipelines occupy short segments of the corridor.	A 115-kV transmission line is planned within a 47-mile portion of the corridor within Region 2.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
134-136 R 2, CO	Two natural gas pipelines extend the full length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
134-139 R 2, CO	A 230-kV transmission line extends the full length of the corridor and a 345-kV transmission line intersects and extends a short distance within the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
136-277 R 2, CO	The corridor centers on US Highway 50. No transmission lines or pipelines are currently within the corridor. The corridor was designated to provide access to two small hydroelectric power plants.	No projects are currently planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
139-277 R 2, CO	The corridor centers on an existing 115-kV transmission line throughout its length.	A 345-kV transmission line is planned for the entire length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
234-235 R 2, AZ	The corridor follows a natural gas pipeline for its entire length.	A 345-kV transmission line is planned for the entire length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
17-35 R 3 & 5, NV & CA	The corridor is centered on a 345-kV transmission line from MP 0 to MP 175. It is centered on Interstate 80 from MP 203 to MP 311. Smaller transmission lines intersect and generally follow the corridor for short distances throughout its length. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 209 to MP 244.	One 500-kV transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor throughout most of its length and a second 500-kV transmission line generally follows the corridor from MP 210 to MP 311.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could potentially accommodate additional projects with possible limitations in the reduced width (1000 ft) segment from MP 143 to MP 174.
35-43 R 3, NV	No transmission lines or pipelines are currently within the corridor.	No energy infrastructure is currently planned for this corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
35-111 R 3, NV	A 138-kV transmission line generally follows this corridor.	No projects are currently planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
37-232 R 1 & 3, NV	Two 500-kV transmission lines generally follow the corridor throughout its length. A natural gas pipeline uses this corridor from MP 0 to MP 3.	A 1,000-kV DC transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor.	Existing and planned energy infrastructure, coupled with US Hwy 93 in this reduced width (2,640 ft) corridor limit its capacity for additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
39-113, R 1 & 3, NV	The Region 3 portion of the corridor (MP 47 to MP 57) is currently occupied by a 1,000-kV DC transmission line, a 500-kV transmission line, and a natural gas pipeline.	Two 500-kV and one 345-kV transmission lines are planned and the 600-kV TransWest Express transmission line is approved for use in this corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in Region 3. The corridor will be underutilized in Region 1 unless it is moved west to avoid Valley of Fire State Park and to generally follow existing energy infrastructure.
43-44 R 3, NV	No transmission lines or pipelines are currently within the corridor.	A 500-kV transmission line is planned for use in the corridor and a 1,000-kV DC transmission line is planned to generally follow this corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
43-111 R 3, NV	No transmission lines or pipelines are currently within the corridor.	A 500-kV transmission line and a 1,000-kV DC transmission line are planned to generally follow this corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
44-110 R 3, NV	No transmission lines or pipelines are currently within the corridor.	A 500-kV transmission line is planned for use in the corridor. In addition, a 1,000-kV DC transmission line, a 500-kV transmission line, and a 345-kV transmission line are planned for the same general north-south alignment as this corridor with current projections farther to the west.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
44-239 R 3, NV & UT	A 138-kV transmission line is within the Nevada portion of the corridor. Smaller, local transmission lines follow Utah portions of the corridor which is undesignated due to the NDAA of 2000.	A 500-kV transmission line is planned in the Nevada portion of this corridor and generally follows the Utah portion of the corridor which is currently undesignated due to the NDAA of 2000.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in the Nevada portion of the corridor.
66-212 R 3, UT	Multiple transmission lines generally follow the corridor for all or portions of its length from MP 0 to MP 182.	A 500-kV transmission line (Energy Gateway South) is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 1 to MP 10.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects along most of the corridor with limitations by reduced width coupled with multiple energy and transportation infrastructure projects adjacent to Arches NP from MP 141 to MP 145.
66-209 R 3, UT	Two 345-kV and one 138-kV transmission lines follow the corridor for its entire length.	No projects are currently planned within the corridor although a planned 500-kV transmission line intersects the corridor from MP 0 to MP 2.	Space for additional projects within the corridor is limited because of US Highway 6, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Spanish Fork River.

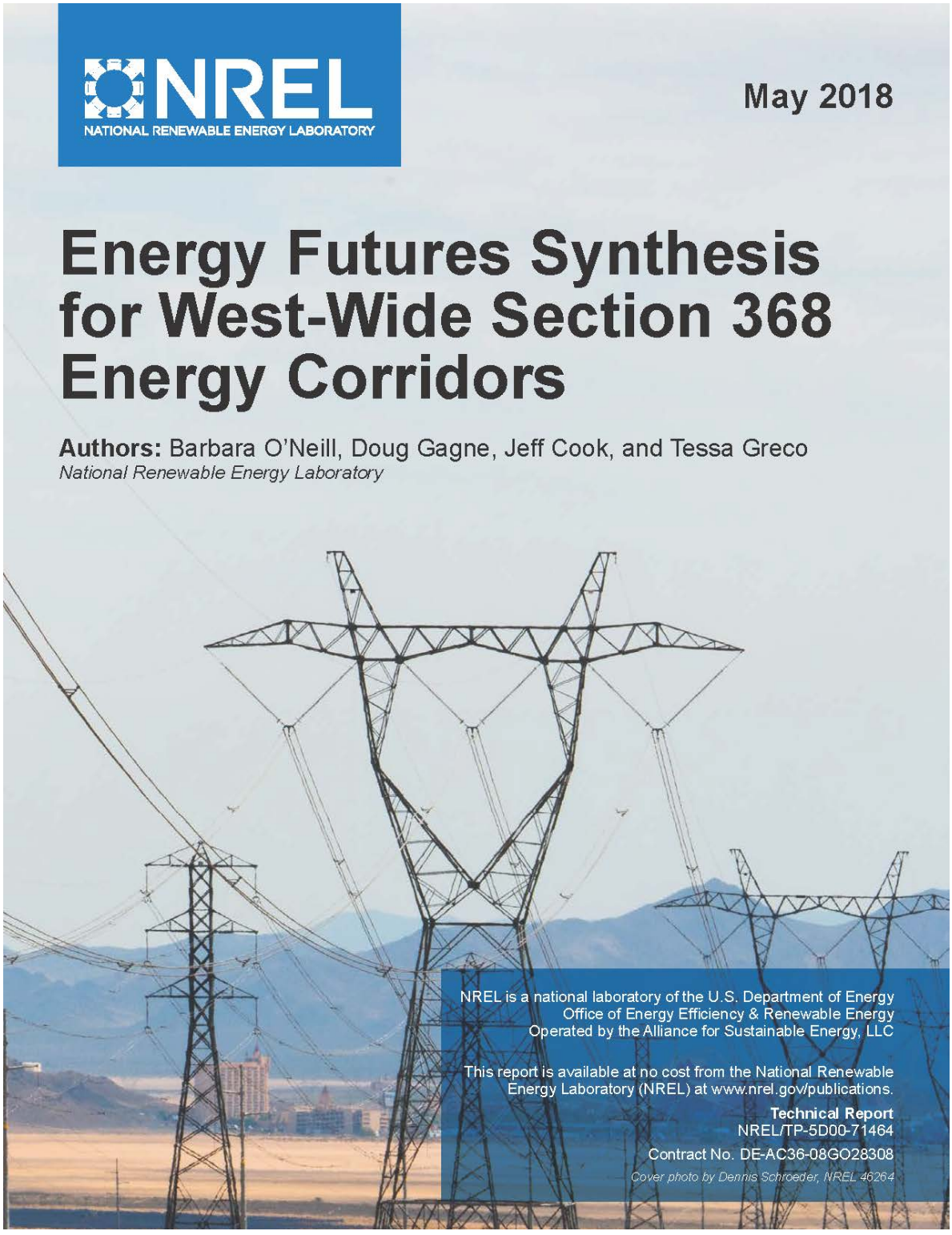
Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
66-259 R 3, UT	A 345-kV transmission line extends the full length of the corridor.	The preferred route for the approved TransWest Express 600-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 18.	Space for additional projects within the corridor is limited because of pinch points between inventoried roadless areas at MP 9 and MP 11.
68-116 R 3, AZ & UT	The corridor is centered on a 500-kV transmission line throughout its length and contains a 230-kV transmission line from MP 0 to MP 7.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor, however, a water pipeline is proposed within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
73-133 R 3 & 4, CO & WY	Multiple natural gas pipelines extend the full length of the corridor and other natural gas pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor for shorter distances.	No pipeline projects are currently planned for the Region 3 portion of the corridor. The Gateway South and TransWest Express approved transmission line projects intersect the corridor at MP 44 in Region 4.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional pipeline projects.
110-114 R 3, UT	The corridor is centered on a 230-kV transmission line from MP 0 to MP 71. Another 230-kV transmission line is generally within the corridor from MP 19 to MP 71.	No projects are currently proposed. Early planning for the Cross-Tie transmission line project indicates preference for a route using portions of this corridor.	Narrow portions of the corridor between inventoried roadless areas, already occupied by two 230-kV transmission lines, limit capacity for additional projects.
110-233 R 3, NV	The corridor is centered on a 500-kV transmission line throughout its length. Another 500-kV transmission line generally follows the corridor from MP 0 to MP 81.	A planned 345-kV transmission line (Zephyr transmission line) generally follow the path of the corridor but is not within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
113-114 R 3, NV & UT	The corridor is occupied throughout its length by a 1,000-kV DC transmission line and a 345-kV transmission line. A 138-kV transmission line varies in and out of the corridor from MP 47 to MP 67.	TransWest Express 600-kV transmission line preferred route is approved within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 1 and from MP 105 to MP 127. A 500-kV transmission line (Zephyr transmission line project) and a second 500-kV transmission line are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 0 to MP 127.	The corridor is essentially at capacity as currently designated because of cultural constraints between MP 42 and MP 63.
111-226 R 3, NV & ID	A 345-kV transmission line and a 138-kV transmission line extend the full length of the corridor.	A 500-kV transmission line (Salt River Project) is planned to generally follow the corridor but is not within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
113-116 R 3, NV, AZ & UT	The corridor is centered on a 500-kV transmission line for its entire length.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor, however, a water pipeline is proposed within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
114-241 R 3, UT	A 1,000-kV DC transmission line is within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 88. A 230-kV transmission line generally follows the corridor from MP 72 to MP 88. A 230-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 158 to MP 174.	TransWest Express 600-kV transmission line preferred route is approved within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 119. Two 500-kV transmission lines are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 0 to MP 110.	Capacity for additional projects will be limited if approved and planned projects are built in addition to the existing projects.
116-206 R 3, AZ & UT	A 345-kV and a 230-kV transmission line are within the corridor from MP 86 to MP 150. Two 345-kV transmission lines are within the corridor from MP 147 to MP 221. A 500-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 214 to 217 and two 345-kV transmission lines are within the corridor from MP 215 to 217. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 119 to MP 122.	A 500-kV transmission line is planned for use in the corridor from MP 207 to MP 220.	There is limited capacity for additional projects within the corridor in many locations because of multiple projects already in-place.
126-133 R 3, UT & CO	The corridor is centered on a 138-kV transmission line for its entire length and on a 345-kV transmission line from MP 12 to MP 62. A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 20 to MP 46.	The preferred route for the approved Gateway South 500-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 11 to MP 45. The preferred route for the approved TransWest Express 600-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 4 to MP 45. The planned Zephyr 500-kV transmission line generally follows the corridor from MP 0 to MP 48.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
126-218 R 3 & 4, UT & WY	A 138-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 11. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 1 to MP 29. Two natural gas pipelines are within the corridor from MP 12 to MP 55 and one continues to MP 67.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects with the exception of terrain limitations in Jesse Ewing Canyon from about MP 50 to MP 54.
126-258 R 3, UT	A 138-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 10 to MP 28. A natural gas pipeline traverses the corridor from MP 5 to MP 7.	The preferred route for the approved TransWest Express 600-kV transmission line follows the corridor from MP 0 to MP 29.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
132-133 R 3, CO	The corridor has natural gas pipelines throughout its length with up to three pipelines within the corridor in many locations. A 230-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 5. A 138-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 45 to MP 50 and another from MP 65 to MP 76.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional pipeline projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
132-136 R 2 & 3, CO	A 345-kV transmission line extends the entire length of the corridor. A 138-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 14 to MP 20. A 115-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 20 to MP 60. A natural gas pipeline extends the entire length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 15 to MP 22.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
132-276 R 3, CO	A 230-kV transmission line is within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 37. A 345-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 37. A 230-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 19 to MP 37. There are multiple transmission lines parallel to, but outside the corridor from MP 37 to MP 81. A 138-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 81 to MP 116.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
133-142 R 3, CO	A 345-kV and a 138-kV transmission line extend the full length of the corridor.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
138-143 R 3 & 4, CO & WY	A natural gas pipeline extends within the corridor from MP 50 to MP 62.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
144-275 R 3, CO	A 115-kV transmission line extends within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 27. A 230-kV transmission line is within and following the corridor from MP 41 to MP 98. A 138 -kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 44 to MP 98. A 138-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 52 to MP 98.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects except from MP 0 to MP 22 where the width is significantly restricted by inventoried roadless areas.
232-233 (E) R 3, NV	No transmission lines or pipelines are currently within the corridor.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
232-233 (W) R 3, NV	A 500-kV transmission line extends within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	1,000-kV DC and a 500-kV transmission lines are planned for use within the corridor.	Existing and planned energy infrastructure, coupled with US Hwy 93 in this reduced width (2,640 ft) corridor limit its capacity for additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
256-257 R 3, UT	Two 230-kV transmission lines are adjacent to and within the full length of the corridor from MP 0 to MP 3 and a 138-kV transmission line is adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 1.	A 500-kV transmission line is planned for use in the corridor from MP 0 to MP 3.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects except from MP 1 to MP 3 where the width is limited to as little as 400 ft by inventoried roadless areas.

Appendix B: Energy Futures Synthesis for West-Wide Section 368 Energy Corridors



The Energy Futures Synthesis Report is available on the West-wide Energy Corridors website.

Appendix C: Land Use Plans Associated with Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors

Table C-1 Land Use Plans Associated with Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
30-52	Arizona	Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP[1] Lower Sonoran RMP[2]
46-269	Arizona	Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP
47-68	Arizona	Kaibab National Forest LMP[3]
61-207	Arizona	Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP Kaibab National Forest LMP Prescott National Forest LMP[4]
62-211	Arizona	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests LMP[5] Tonto National Forest Plan[6]
80-273	New Mexico	Farmington RMP[7] Rio Puerco RMP (1986b) and Rio Puerco RMP Update[8]
81-213	Arizona New Mexico	Safford District RMP[9] Mimbres RMP[10]
81-272	New Mexico	Socorro RMP[11] White Sands RMP[12]
87-277	Colorado	Gunnison Resource Area RMP[13] Royal Gorge RMP[14] Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP[15] Pike and San Isabel National Forests LMP[16]
89-271	New Mexico	Carlsbad RMP[17] Roswell RMP[18]
115-208	Arizona	Lower Sonoran RMP
115-238	Arizona	Lower Sonoran RMP
130-131N-S	Colorado	Tres Rios RMP[19] Uncompahgre Basin RMP[20] Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP
130-274/ 130-274(E)	Colorado	Tres Rios RMP Uncompahgre Basin RMP [Uncompahgre Draft RMP (BLM 2016]) Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP San Juan National Forest LMP[21]
131-134	Colorado	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
134-136	Colorado	Uncompahgre Basin RMP; Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP
134-139	Colorado	Uncompahgre Basin RMP; Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP
136-139	Colorado	Uncompahgre Basin RMP
136-277	Colorado	Uncompahgre Basin RMP
139-277	Colorado	Uncompahgre Basin RMP
234-235	Arizona	Coronado National Forest LMP[22]
17-35	Nevada	Elko RMP[23] Wells RMP[24] Humboldt National Forest LMP[25]
35-43	Nevada	Wells RMP
35-111	Nevada	Wells RMP
37-232	Nevada	Ely District RMP[26]
39-113	Nevada	Ely District RMP
43-44	Nevada	Wells RMP
43-111	Nevada	Wells RMP
44-110	Nevada	Ely District RMP Wells RMP
44-239	Nevada Utah	Wells RMP Pony Express RMP[27]
66-209	Utah	Pony Express RMP Uinta National Forest LMP[28]
66-212	Utah	Moab RMP[29] Monticello RMP[30] Price RMP[31] Pony Express RMP Uinta National Forest LMP
66-259	Utah	Uinta National Forest LMP
68-116	Arizona Utah	Arizona Strip RMP[32] Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument MP[33]
73-133	Colorado	Little Snake RMP[34]
110-114	Nevada Utah	Ely District RMP Humboldt Forest LMP Warm Springs Resource Area RMP[35] Pinyon MFP[36]
110-233	Nevada	Ely District RMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
111-226	Nevada	Wells RMP
113-114	Nevada	Ely RMP
	Utah	Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony RMP[37]
		Pinyon MFP
		St. George RMP[38]
		Dixie National Forest LMP[39]
113-116	Arizona	Arizona Strip RMP
	Nevada	Ely RMP
	Utah	St. George RMP
		Beaver Dam Wash NCA RMP[40]
114-241	Utah	Pinyon MFP
		Warm Springs Resource Area RMP
		House Range Resource Area RMP[41]
		Pony Express RMP
116-206	Arizona	Arizona Strip RMP
	Utah	Kanab RMP[42]
		House Range Resource Area RMP
		Pony Express RMP
		Richfield RMP[43]
		Fishlake National Forest LMP[44]
126-133	Colorado	Little Snake RMP[45]
		White River RMP[46]
	Utah	Vernal RMP[47]
126-218	Utah	Vernal RMP
126-258	Utah	Vernal RMP
132-133	Colorado	Grand Junction Field Office RMP[48]
		Little Snake RMP
		White River RMP
132-136	Colorado	Grand Junction Field Office RMP
		Uncompahgre Basin RMP
132-276	Colorado	Colorado River Valley RMP[49]
		Grand Junction Field Office RMP
		Little Snake RMP
		Roan Plateau Planning Area RMPA[50]
		White River RMP
133-142	Colorado	Little Snake RMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
138-143	Colorado	Little Snake RMP
144-275	Colorado	Kremmling RMP[51] Little Snake RMP Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests LMP[52] Routt National Forest LMP[53]
232-233	Nevada	Ely District RMP
256-257	Utah	Uinta National Forest LMP

Table C-2: Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors Affected by Land Use Plan Amendments Published after 2009

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to Corridor
GRSG RMPAs		
17-35	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019[54,55] Amends Elko RMP[56] and Wells RMP in Nevada.	2015 ROD narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
35-43	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Wells RMP in Nevada.	2015 ROD narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. However, in the 2009 PEIS, the corridor was designated with a 3,500-ft width, so the ARMPA did not actually result in a change to the corridor width. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
35-111	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Wells RMP in Nevada.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
43-44	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Wells RMP in Nevada.	Narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
43-111	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Wells RMP in Nevada.	Narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. However, in the 2009 PEIS, the corridor was designated with a 3,500-ft width, so the ARMPA did not actually result in a change to the corridor width. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
44-110	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Ely RMP and Wells RMP in Nevada.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
44-239	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Wells RMP in Nevada.	Narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to Corridor
66-212	Utah GRSG 2015; 2019[57, 58] Amends the Pony Express RMP and Price RMP in Utah.	Removed 5 mi of corridor from MP 25 to MP 29 and MP 30 to MP 31. 2019 ROD removed GHMA and SFA designations and associated management actions.
110-114	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends the Ely RMP in Nevada.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft.
110-233	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends the Ely RMP in Nevada.	Narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. However, in the 2009 PEIS, the corridor was designated with a 2,640-ft width, so the ARMPA did not actually result in a change to the corridor width.
111-226	NVCA GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Wells RMP in Nevada.	Narrowed the corridor to no more than 3,500 ft in width within PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered land. 2019 ROD removed SFA designations, adjusted boundaries of GRSG management areas.
114-241	Utah GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends the Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony RMP, House Range Resource Area RMP, and Pony Express RMP in Utah.	Designated a portion of the corridor as underground only. 2019 ROD removed GHMA and SFA designations and associated management actions.
116-206	Utah GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends the House Range Resource Area RMP, Kanab RMP, Pony Express RMP, Price RMP, and Richfield RMP in Utah.	Removed the corridor between MP 28 and MP 37 and realigned the corridor between MP 86 to MP 89 to be co-located with existing power lines along Highway 89. 2019 ROD removed GHMA and SFA designations and associated management actions.
126-218	Utah GRSG 2015; 2019 Amends Vernal RMP in Utah.	Retained the existing 368 corridor, but changed it to be available for underground use only in PHMAs (no new aboveground lines can be constructed in the PHMA portions of the corridor). This entails MP 7 to MP 10, MP 16 to MP 46, MP 50 to MP 56, and MP 58 to MP 71 (including corridor gaps). 2019 ROD removed GHMA and SFA designations and associated management actions.
Special Status Species RMPA		
89-271	Special Status Species RMPA[59] Amends Carlsbad RMP, the Carlsbad RMPA, and the Roswell RMP in New Mexico.	The RMPA includes the establishment of a 58,000-acre ACEC to maintain and enhance habitat for the Lesser Prairie-chicken and Dunes Sagebrush Lizard. Corridor 89-271 in New Mexico is located within the RMPA Planning Area.
Recently Authorized Interstate Transmission Projects		
126-133	Energy Gateway South Transmission Project Amended the Little Snake RMP and Vernal RMP.	The Little Snake RMP- VRM Class III lands will be amended to VRM Class IV (approx. 0.6 mi). The Vernal RMP- VRM Class II lands will be amended to VRM Class III (approx. 1.9 mi); VRM Class III will be amended to VRM Class IV (approx. 1.5 mi).

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to Corridor
81-213	SunZia Southwest Transmission Project ROD Amends the Mimbres RMP in New Mexico.	The Mimbres RMP is amended for nonconforming actions pursuant to Section 202 of FLPMA and modified ROW avoidance areas crossed by the corridor.
81-272	SunZia Southwest Transmission Project ROD Amends the Socorro RMP in New Mexico.	The Socorro RMP is amended for nonconforming actions pursuant to Section 202 of FLPMA and modified VRM objectives from VRM Class II and III to VRM Class IV due to change in project contrast and to modify ROW avoidance areas crossed by the corridor[60].
39-113	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Ely RMP in Nevada.	The BLM has provided a one-time exception to the Ely District RMP to bring the TransWest Express Transmission Project into conformance with the management objectives in these RMPs[61].
66-209	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Pony Express RMP and Uinta National Forest LMP in Utah.	An amendment to the Uinta National Forest LMP will consist of a project-specific exception to allow one high-voltage transmission line for the 18-mi length of the project that crosses the Uinta National Forest that would otherwise be inconsistent with utility corridor standard 8.2-4.
66-259	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Uinta National Forest LMP[62] in Utah.	An amendment to the Uinta National Forest LMP will consist of a project-specific exception to allow one high-voltage transmission line for the 18-mi length of the project that crosses the Uinta National Forest that would otherwise be inconsistent with utility corridor standard 8.2-4.
113-114	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Ely District RMP in Nevada.	The BLM has provided a one-time exception to the Ely District RMP to bring the TransWest Express Transmission Project into conformance with the management objectives in these RMPs.
114-241	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Pony Express RMP and the Uinta National Forest LMP in Utah.	An amendment to the Uinta National Forest LMP will consist of a project-specific exception to allow one high-voltage transmission line for the 18-mi length of the project that crosses the Uinta National Forest that would otherwise be inconsistent with utility corridor standard 8.2-4.
126-133	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Little Snake RMP and Vernal RMP in Utah.	An amendment to the Little Snake RMP will bring the TransWest Express Transmission Project into conformance with the management objectives in the RMP. Text is added to include: "Exceptions to resource stipulations within the designated corridor may be granted if measures of avoidance or minimization are not feasible. Along US-40, additional areas have been added to accommodate utilities to cross Deerlodge Road associated with Dinosaur National Monument."
126-258	TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD. Amends the Vernal RMP in Utah.	An amendment to the Vernal RMP bring the TransWest Express Transmission Project into conformance with the management objectives in the RMP. Text is added to include: The RMP has been amended to accommodate a new aboveground utility corridor up to one mile wide for high voltage transmission lines requiring straight east-west alignments between the Colorado State line near Dinosaur, Colorado, and Randlett, Utah. Exceptions to resource stipulations within the designated corridor may be granted if measures of avoidance or minimization are not feasible."

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to Corridor
Newly Designated Areas or Revisions to Existing Designated Areas		
132-136	Dominguez-Escalante NCA ARMP[63]	The Dominguez-Escalante NCA ARMP removes the portion of Corridor 132-136 that is located within the NCA.
113-116	Beaver Dam Wash NCA ARMP[64]	The Beaver Dam NCA ARMPA removed the portion of the corridor width in Corridor 113-116 between MP 21 to MP 24 where it overlaps the NCA[65].
68-116	Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument	Proclamation modified the boundary of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the BLM Utah State Office is in the process of preparing a land use plan for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument as modified by Proclamation 9682. Prior to the boundary changes, Corridor 68-116 overlapped the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument but the corridor is no longer within the modified boundaries of the National Monument.
National Defense Authorization Act of 2000		
44-239	Pony Express RMP	The land use plans for the BLM Fillmore and Salt Lake Field Offices cannot be amended due to restrictions to plan amendments imposed by Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999)[66].
66-209	Pony Express RMP	The land use plans for the BLM Fillmore and Salt Lake Field Offices cannot be amended due to restrictions to plan amendments imposed by Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999).
110-114	Warm Springs Resource Area RMP	The land use plans for the BLM Fillmore and Salt Lake Field Offices cannot be amended due to restrictions to plan amendments imposed by Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999).
114-241	House Range RMP, Pony Express RMP, and Warm Springs Resource Area RMP	The land use plans for the BLM Fillmore and Salt Lake Field Offices cannot be amended due to restrictions to plan amendments imposed by Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999).
116-206	House Range RMP and Pony Express RMP	The land use plans for the BLM Fillmore and Salt Lake Field Offices cannot be amended due to restrictions to plan amendments imposed by Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999).

Appendix D: Stakeholder Engagement

D.1 Stakeholders that Provided Input on Regions 2 and 3 Corridor Abstracts

Federal Agencies

- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests
- Department of Defense, U.S. Marine Corps
- Department of Defense, U.S. Navy
- Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Mexico Field Office
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service – Utah

State Agencies

- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Colorado Parks and Wildlife
- Nevada Department of Wildlife
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
- New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
- Utah Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office

Tribes

- Colorado River Indian Tribes

Local Government

- Carbon County, Utah
- Clark County, Nevada Comprehensive Planning
- Denver Water
- Duchesne County, Utah
- Gunnison County, Colorado, Board of County Commissioners
- Mesa County, Colorado
- Sandoval County, New Mexico
- San Juan County, Utah
- San Miguel County, Colorado
- Wasatch County, Utah

Nongovernmental Organizations

- Audubon California
- Basin and Range Watch
- Center for Biological Diversity
- Coldharbour Institute
- Colorado Native Plant Society
- Common Ground Community Trust

- Defenders of Wildlife
- Las Placitas Association
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- New Mexico Wildlife Federation
- Outdoor Alliance
- Sustainable Development Strategies Group
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Church History Department
- The Wilderness Society
- Wildlands Network

Industry

- Lucky Corridor, LLC
- TransCanyon

Other

Southern Nevada Water Authority

D.2 Stakeholders Participating in Regions 2 and 3 Review Workshops

Albuquerque, New Mexico
Acoma Tribal Historic Preservation Office
BIA-SWRO
Common Ground Community Trust
Representative for Congressman Steve Pearce
Crestwood
Edgewood Soil & Water Conservation District
Kirtland Air Force Base
Land Owners of Union County
Las Placitas Association
Lucky Corridor
Luna County Government
Modrall Sperling
New Amsterdam Global Solutions
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
New Mexico State Land Office
New Mexico Wildlife Federation
NMGCO
NMOGA
Northern Arapaho
National Trails Intermountain Region-National Park Service
Representative for U.S. Senator Tom Udall
Oxy
Pueblo of San Felipe
Sandoval County Commission
Santa Clara Pueblo

Tesuque Pueblo
The Wilderness Society
Representative for U.S. Representative Lujan Grisha
XTO Energy
U.S. Forest Service
Rio Grande Valley Broadband of the Great Old Broads for Wilderness
Bureau of Land Management

Phoenix, Arizona
Arizona Public Service Company
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
Audubon Arizona
Defenders of Wildlife
EPNG
SMG
Sonoran Institute
SWPG
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service

Reno, Nevada
First Solar
National Park Service
Nevada Department of Wildlife
Nevada Governor's Office of Energy
Nevada Wilderness
Southwest Gas Corporation & Paiute Pipeline
The Wilderness Society
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service

Grand Junction, Colorado
Canyon Fuel Company
Colorado Parks and Wildlife
Representative for Colorado State Senator
Defenders of Wildlife
Invenergy
Great Old Broads for Wilderness
Gunnison County
Mesa County
National Park Service
NTS Groups, CEA
PacifiCorp
San Miguel County government
Representative for Senator Bennett
Southwest Colorado Board of Grazing Advisors
The Wilderness Society
Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association

Union County Land Owners Group
Vegetation Management West, LP
Representative for U.S. Senator Cory Gardner
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service

Richfield, Utah
Sevier County Commission
Representative for Congresswoman Mia Love
Defenders of Wildlife
Emery County
Environmental Planning Group, LLC
First Solar
LDS Church History Department
Magnum Development
Millard County
National Park Service
Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office
Sierra Club
The Wilderness Society
Transcon Environmental
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Utah Statewide Archaeological Society
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service

D.3 Background on Stakeholder Engagement, Summary of Stakeholder Input, and Agency Response

Stakeholder engagement began with the agency release of corridor abstracts for Regions 2 and 3 on January 10, 2018. Public input was requested to be submitted by February 25, 2018. Agencies asked stakeholder input to focus on the corridor pathway needs, specific environmental concerns within existing Section 368 energy corridors and suggestions to increase compatibility with energy transmission needs with valuable resource protection through corridor revisions, deletions, and additions.

To facilitate stakeholder involvement, a web-based input form was provided on the project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov/. During the review period input was received from 42 entities (including Federal, Tribal and State entities, local governments, industry, and NGOs). Additional stakeholder input was received by mail and some was submitted directly to agency staff via email and telephone.

Agencies held stakeholder workshops from May 30 to June 13, 2018 in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Phoenix, Arizona; Reno, Nevada; Grand Junction, Colorado; and Richfield, Utah. More than 160 people attended the workshops. The purposes of the workshops included agencies being transparent regarding the review process, to gain additional stakeholder input on potential revisions, deletions, and additions through break-out sessions. The workshops provided a forum to have robust

discussion among stakeholders about the regional reviews process as well as specific Section 368 energy corridors. Appendix D includes a list of entities that provided input during the stakeholder input periods.

Complete stakeholder input is presented in two separate reports available on the website: *Regions 2 and 3: Stakeholder Input, Section 368 Energy Corridor Review* and *2014 Request for Information: Section 368 Energy Corridors – Written Stakeholder Input*. Corridor-specific stakeholder input has been incorporated into the corridor abstracts, which were revised and made available on the website in May 2018. Non-corridor-specific stakeholder input on specific topics is summarized below. The Agencies have provided an initial response, but stakeholder input will be considered beyond the regional review. Through the Regions 2 and 3 regional review =, the Agencies intend to carry these stakeholder concerns and information forward for review of future projects as well as the future siting of Section 368 energy corridors.

D.3.1 Environmental Concerns

The general environmental and tribal concerns identified below were consistent with the concerns identified for specific Section 368 energy corridors. Corridor-specific concerns that apply to the above topics are identified and assessed in the corridor abstracts. Projects proposed within Section 368 energy corridors would require appropriate site-specific environmental review pursuant to the requirements of NEPA and other applicable law and would include an evaluation of the resources listed above, as applicable.

Cultural Resources and Tribal Concerns. Several organizations and Tribal Nations had concerns about how cultural resources would be identified and dealt with at the corridor planning level and during the ROW application process. A concern was identified that the Agencies are required to consider reasonably foreseeable development even if the impacts are outside of the Agency's jurisdiction. General recommendations proposed by stakeholders included revising corridors to avoid specific properties or resources; applying a Class III cultural resource inventory to corridors with high known-site densities; and assuring that tribes would be involved in ethnographic studies and archaeological surveys and that such studies and surveys be conducted prior to any project approval within Section 368 energy corridors. Tribal Nations advocated for the avoidance of cultural resources (or in-situ reburial of artifacts if avoidance is infeasible), and requested that both be incorporated into mitigation measures for projects within Section 368 energy corridors. Commenters suggested mitigating visual impacts from NRHP properties; and confirming that all potential high conflict areas have been identified. A state agency agreed that impacts on NRHP sites under the Section 106 process is not appropriate for corridor level planning, and should be addressed during ROW application processes. Tribal Nations expressed desire for improved early consultation and coordination to assist in preliminary energy infrastructure routing and design to provide important cultural information to assist proponent(s) and agency(s) in avoiding crossing and or impacting sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, tribal communities and other important areas.

Agency Response: There are existing IOPs related to cultural resources that would be required for development within a Section 368 energy corridor. In addition, the Agencies are considering an additional IOP related to ethnographic studies to further minimize impacts to Tribal concerns and cultural resources.

Ecological Resources - Special Status Animal Species. Stakeholders recommended that the corridors be evaluated for impacts (including cumulative) on listed species and their habitats and may require ESA Section 7 consultation (i.e., Desert Tortoise, Black-footed ferret). Several organizations made recommendations for re-routing or applying buffer zones to corridors that contain areas that are important for special status animals including critical or sensitive habitat, breeding/nesting areas, Greater Sage-grouse PHMAs and GHMAs, Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs). Important Bird Areas (IBAs), and Tortoise Conservation Areas. Stakeholders recommended that compensatory mitigation to offset impacts (particularly habitat fragmentation and loss) should be established if avoidance is not possible or if new infrastructure cannot be located within the existing footprint. There was a recommendation that if corridors were not sited on federal lands due to potential impacts, they should also not be sited on state or private lands where the same potential impacts exist. Stakeholders suggested using the USFWS IPaC tool to identify additional animal and plant species that may be present in the corridor, but were not identified in the abstract.

Agency Response: Cumulative impacts were analyzed in the 2009 West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS and would be further analyzed during project specific environmental review. The preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources is to collocate future energy infrastructure with existing infrastructure to the extent feasible. In many cases, re-routing the corridor to avoid special status species habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance. The Agencies considered recommendations for specific corridor revisions during this regional review. Avoidance is the Agencies' preference, to the extent possible, over minimization and mitigation of impacts. Mitigation includes scheduling construction times to avoid the breeding season and establishing conservation easements. Restrictions are already in place for many threatened and endangered species. In the case of GRSG, transmission lines and avoidance are outlined in the 2015 NWCO ARMPA. BLM's policy on compensatory mitigation is described in IM 2018-093.

Ecological Resources - Other. Input was received that questioned if threatened-level exclusion areas for special status species plants are marked on relevant maps, and if requirements for mitigation or avoidance had been finalized for any ROW application. It was also suggested including both common and scientific names of plant species for clarification and asked that Chihuahua Scurfpea be included in the corridor analysis table. There was an offer to provide the Agencies with information on wetland easements that may conflict with corridor alignments. Stakeholders suggested realigning corridors to minimize potential impacts on habitat connectivity; wildlife movement and migration corridors; and critical habitat. Best management practices should be used to minimize impacts related to corridor development, including scheduling construction activities so that breeding and nesting activities are not disturbed. There was a recommendation to use Avian Power Line Interaction Committee standards for constructing or retrofitting power lines.

Agency Response: The Agencies have identified the need for an additional IOP regarding habitat connectivity. General best management practices for ecological resources would be implemented at the project-level. Restrictions are already in place for many threatened and endangered species. In the case of GRSG, transmission lines and avoidance are outlined in the 2015 NWCO ARMPA.

Lands and Realty. There was a concern that no surface occupancy (NSO) areas may not have been treated consistently in the corridor abstracts.

Agency Response: All ROW applications go through a NEPA analysis where BLM staff analyze the impacts to each resource.

Lands with wilderness characteristics. There was a recommendation that all intersections with wilderness-quality lands (Agency-inventoried lands, citizen-inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics, and citizen wilderness proposals) must be eliminated by revising the corridors, and if corridors cannot be revised, IOPs should require mitigation to minimize and offset unavoidable impacts. The recommendation specified that the abstracts should indicate where there is ongoing inventory work and note areas with wilderness characteristics that have not undergone land use planning. Stakeholders believed that the Agencies must use a consistent approach to addressing corridors that intersect with wilderness-quality lands and should clarify how the Regional Reviews will resolve this conflict. Two government agencies objected to requests to reroute corridors to avoid citizens' proposed wilderness. They argued that this designation has no legal basis and therefore, cannot be used to determine corridor location.

Agency Response: The Agencies have considered stakeholder comments for specific corridor revisions and for some corridors have identified where boundaries could be adjusted to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics. However, in some instances, colocation with existing infrastructure minimizes impacts despite intersections with lands with wilderness-quality lands.

Public Health and Safety. A concern was identified that local residents may not understand differences in pipeline regulations, the differences between the types of hazardous substances transmitted, and the impacts of pipelines on private property owners.

Agency Response: The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Office of Pipeline Safety is responsible for carrying out a national program to ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally-sound operation of the nation's natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline transportation system. The concerns brought forward by stakeholders are not under the jurisdiction of the BLM or USFS.

Recreation. There were concerns that recreational areas would be adversely affected by development within energy corridors. There was a recommendation that the Agencies should consider adding human-powered recreation to the activities listed in the Corridors of Concern.

Agency Response: The corridor abstracts identify where Section 368 energy corridors intersect areas designated for recreation use. In general, most of the corridors are collocated with existing infrastructure which would minimize impacts to recreation. The Corridors of Concern were identified by the Plaintiffs in the Settlement Agreement. All recreation, including human-powered recreation, would be considered at the project level.

Socioeconomics. There was a concern that siting a corridor could damage property values and erode the character of the surrounding residential and Pueblo tribal communities. There was another concern that visual impacts could negatively impact tourism and impacts on property values associated with an approved development along the corridor alignment. There was a recommendation that an educational forum should be given to all rural communities to learn where the pipelines are located, what flows through the pipeline and any new routes that are being developed and how it will impact them because local residents do not understand the types of pipelines located near their homes. In addition, a second

recommendation was proposed that a pipeline notification protocol be implemented for residents who live in close proximity to an existing pipeline or a potentially new pipeline.

Agency Response: The Agencies agree that avoiding resource conflicts to the extent feasible is important during the corridor siting phase; however, corridor designations as a planning tool do not directly impact socioeconomics since the corridors pathways are not "mandatory" and therefore are not a foregone conclusion that future development will occur exactly along those paths. As such, socioeconomic impacts cannot be further analyzed at the macro-scale as there needs to be a definitely proposed project action to assess the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to socioeconomics.

Specially Designated Areas. Some organizations stated that the Agencies should use a consistent approach when addressing intersections with ACECs and other specially designated areas. In cases where it is not possible to revise a corridor to eliminate intersections, the Agencies should commit to adding IOPs that would require mitigation to minimize unavoidable impacts. A state agency made the point that energy corridors frequently coexist with, or are in close proximity to, specially designated areas without any adverse impacts when the corridors are managed correctly.

Agency Response: The corridor abstracts identify where Section 368 energy corridors intersect ACECs and other specially designated areas. The corridor summaries identify where avoidance or exclusion areas intersect the corridors and that conflicting management objectives should be resolved through a corridor revision, revision to specially designated area boundaries (if applicable) or a revision of the management prescriptions.

Visual Resources. A few organizations discussed the importance of preserving and protecting the scenic qualities/visual resources along the corridor routes. One agency was concerned about visual impacts on future residents and visitors and potential impacts on property values and tourism. Requests and suggestions for dealing with visual resources included applying BLM VRM Class I standards to specified corridors; providing more details on potential visual impacts and committing to addressing them through the regional reviews; burying transmission lines that intersect areas with important scenic qualities; and limiting transmission voltage to under 500kV.

Agency Response: Viewshed analysis would be conducted as part of the required project-specific environmental review at the time that a project proponent is seeking authorization to use a Section 368 energy corridor for a specific project. In general, Section 368 energy corridors follow existing infrastructure where possible to minimize impacts on visual resources. In addition, the Agencies are developing IOPs that will help address corridor intersects with visual resource objectives.

Water Resources. A few organizations wanted to avoid or minimize impacts on water bodies (particularly fishable waterways) that crossed a corridor. Construction and subsequent maintenance activities could adversely affect the water quality of those waterways and their tributaries.

Agency Response: The concerns brought forward by stakeholders would be addressed at the project specific level through best management practices.

D.3.2 Corridor Issues and Use Opportunities

Siting Principles. One state agency noted how important it was to support energy transmission from both renewable and non-renewable energy sources and supported corridor use, including in some 'corridors of concern,' for this purpose.

Agency Response: One of the siting principles from the Settlement Agreement states "corridors should provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible while also considering other sources of generation, in order to balance the renewable sources and to ensure the safety and reliability of electricity transmission." Sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 describe several renewable energy initiatives that could lead to increased renewable energy generation within Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 energy corridors. Current and potential future renewable energy development within or near specific Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 energy corridors are identified and assessed in the corridor-specific summaries in Section 3.5 and in the corridor abstracts available on the project website.

Existing Infrastructure. One environmental organization recommended removing decommissioned infrastructure from the landscape. There was also a suggestion to consider upgrading existing energy transmission lines rather than adding new lines.

Agency Response: Prior to construction transmission lines or pipelines on BLM and USFS-administered lands, applicants must be authorized a ROW grant for the construction, operation, maintenance.

Acceptable Use. One local agency encouraged the Agencies to require that corridors providing ROWs for fiber or broadband infrastructure make it open access and available for any purpose, including commercial use.

Agency Response: The West-wide Energy Corridor RODs designated Section 368 energy corridors for long-distance pipeline transport of oil, gas, or hydrogen and transmission and distribution of high-voltage electricity via transmission and distribution lines. The Agencies recommend developing Energy Corrido r Management Plans that would define compatible use and create a hierarchy for use (in descending priority): major energy transmission infrastructure, minor energy transmission/distribution, broadband telecommunication fiber-optic infrastructure, and access roads (See Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Corridor of Concern. One agency pointed out that further development on Corridors of Concern would require extensive mitigation efforts, completion of and EIS, and/or alternative corridor considerations.

Agency Response: The Agencies recognize that siting projects within Section 368 energy corridors will require site-specific environmental analysis, as well as review of land use plans, as required by applicable law, regulations, and agency policy and guidance. Development within corridors of concern could be challenged; involve significant environmental impacts; involve substantially increased or extensive mitigation measures; include preparation of an environmental impact statement; include consideration of alternatives outside the corridor and consideration of an alternative that denies the requested use; or include amendment of the applicable land use plan to modify or delete the corridor of concern and designate an alternative corridor.

Corridor Location Considerations: Stakeholders made suggestions for optimizing corridor locations and footprints by collocating utilities; realigning corridors along existing infrastructure; considering nearby existing corridors and the potential for braiding or widening to include these corridors; and considering

the location of electrical substations. They also noted that wider corridors provide more flexibility. They also felt that local-level collaboration was important to resolve private land conflicts relative to corridor gaps. Separation distances need to be considered when collocating pipelines and transmission lines within a corridor.

Agency Response: The Agencies agree that maximum flexibility is necessary to maximize utility of energy corridors while minimizing potential resource impacts. Agencies have considered this in the revisions, deletions, and additions to the corridors and have identified actions to be further analyzed at a more local-level during subsequent land use planning efforts before implementing.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs). One environmental organization wanted the Agencies to commit to adding IOPs that would require mitigation to minimize and offset unavoidable impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics, particularly Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs). It also wanted the Agencies to make sure that updated IOPs were consistent with applicable law and practice, which requires the use of an 'avoid, minimize, and offset' mitigation hierarchy. They suggested incorporating the design features from the Solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement into the IOPs. Suggestions for IOPs included: wildlife impacts related to connectivity, migration/movement corridors, compensatory mitigation, non T&E species, and National Historic/Scenic Trails and that overall the Agencies should develop a consistent approach for dealing with resources concerns. Stakeholders recommended that In order to facilitate the application process, proponents should have access to best management practices so that discussions can focus on mitigation measures.

Agency Response: Based on stakeholder concerns and additional review, the Agencies are considering the addition of an IOP for lands with wilderness characteristics. The Agencies are considering the stakeholder suggestions to incorporate the design features from the Solar PEIS into the IOPs (Section 3.4). Avoidance of impacts is the Agencies' preference, to the extent possible, over minimization and mitigation of impacts. BLM's most recent policy on mitigation is described in IM 2018-093.

Jurisdiction. Several organizations and agencies pointed out that development in corridor 'gaps' (areas between designated corridor segments that are not located on BLM- or USFS-administered lands) would require coordination with private individuals and other agencies. Examples include corridor gaps where local governments have been authorized by their states to designate and regulate public utility facilities through a permitting process and where utilities hold special use permits and/or water rights. Commenters were also concerned about the impacts on public and private lands in corridor gaps and wanted the Agencies to use a consistent approach to addressing these impacts. They wanted land that was encumbered by conservation easements to be considered in corridor planning and felt that that corridors with 'gaps' that had high-conflict or environmentally sensitive areas should not be designated. One environmental organization wanted the Agencies to add more information on potential conflicts on non-federal lands. One agency wondered why the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) was not the lead federal agency.

Agency Response: The Agencies' legal authority to designate corridors is limited to BLM- and USFS-administered lands and relies on input to that analysis from other Federal agencies, tribes, counties, states, private landowners, and others with regard to lands under their respective jurisdiction. Through this comprehensive stakeholder engagement, the agencies are able to consider concerns and potential issues on non-federal land which are brought forward. The Agencies acknowledge that corridor gaps

across lands under multiple jurisdictions could be more challenging to develop. The original programmatic EIS for the energy corridors involved consultation with FERC; however, the Energy Policy Act did not place FERC in a lead-role for energy corridor designation. As such, this review is a comprehensive interagency review where FERC is not in a lead-role.

Consultation and Coordination: Tribal nation representatives requested that agency consultation and coordination activities initiate earlier in the process so valuable tribal input and important cultural information promotes applicant(s) and Agencies in designing and routing infrastructure to minimally impact sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, and other important areas. They were particularly concerned with how the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 issues, and the inclusion of TCP (Traditional Cultural Place) and TEK (Tribal Ecological Knowledge) information would be incorporated into corridor planning. State and local governments also suggested earlier and more consistent interaction with the Agencies in order to better coordinate federal, state, and local plans and priorities. Stakeholders recommended that the Agencies should enhance coordination with the DoD to ensure that land use management is compatible with DoD missions (e.g. White Sands Missile Range, Utah Test and Training Range, National Defense Authorization Act moratorium) and that the Agencies should coordinate with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, particularly regarding energy infrastructure.

Agency Response: Tribal consultation is a requirement for development within a Section 368 energy corridor and an existing IOP emphasizes consultation engagement. In addition, the Agencies are considering an additional IOP emphasizing the importance of working with tribes to conduct ethnographic studies to increase the Agencies' understanding of significant resources of concern to tribes. With regards to the comment on coordination with other agencies, the Agencies are continually refining and improving their coordination with federal agencies, as well as state and local government at the project-specific level and during the land use planning process.

Electric Grid Concern. One commenter was concerned about the integrity of the western power grid, which is vulnerable to naturally occurring geomagnetic solar storms and terrorist electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attacks. Any failure of a major transmission line could result in the collapse of a significant portion of the grid, with serious consequences for human health, safety, and the economy. Corridor planning should be completed as soon as possible and should include recommendations for hardening the grid against EMP.

Agency Response: The BLM and USFS are not responsible for the integrity of the western power grid. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil as well as protects the reliability of the high voltage interstate transmission system through mandatory reliability standards.

D.3.3 Stakeholder Engagement and the Regional Reviews Process

Stakeholder Involvement. A few organizations felt that there was inadequate time and a lack of direction regarding meetings with government agencies and private landowners, which made it difficult to identify changes to corridor alignments that would avoid environmentally sensitive areas. They also felt that the review process had not been adequately publicized, pointing out that people in rural areas may not have Internet access. One organization asked the Agencies to make the Region 1 Energy Planning Report available as soon as possible, and make the Region 2 and 3 reports available at the start

of the next regional review. There was a request to extend the comment period and a request to post the comments on the project Web site. Two agencies expressed interest in becoming a Cooperating Agency. Stakeholders also suggested that the Agencies create a clearinghouse of existing information for project proponents and industry.

Agency Response: The regional review process calls for robust stakeholder involvement. Stakeholder engagement is sought by the Agencies at multiple times during the regional review process through webinars, public meetings, outreach to state and local government, national press release, coordination with agency regional, state and local staff and through a comment period following the release of Section 368 energy corridor abstracts. The Agencies will also solicit stakeholder input on the potential revisions, deletions, and additions identified for the Section 368 energy corridors during the regional reviews. In addition, the project website is an online source for public information on the Section 368 energy corridors and regional reviews.

GIS Mapping Tool. A few organizations submitted corrections to corridor polygons and maps. They also made suggestions for improving the Mapping Tool by including data layers for National Recreation Trails, river segments deemed suitable for Wild and Scenic River Status, and Important Bird Areas; National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks site boundaries; Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, Scenic Integrity, and Visual Quality data for all national forests that intersect a corridor; all existing inventories of BLM and FS wilderness quality lands; and by using the most recent information available.

Agency Response: Data received from stakeholders and other suggested data layers have been incorporated into the Section 368 Energy Corridor Mapping Tool, as appropriate. GIS data is being continually updated as new information is published internally and externally.

Process. Several organizations stressed the importance of adhering to the terms of the Settlement Agreement and its siting principles as the review process moves forward as well as addressing the need for site-specific NEPA analysis for individual projects. Stakeholder suggested statewide plan amendments for adjusting energy/utility corridors to maximize utility and minimize environmental impacts. There were also concerns that impacts on land and communities, particularly in checkerboard pattern land ownership areas and tribal lands, were not included in the analysis and that land use plans for those areas were not taken into consideration. There should be a more detailed process in the regional reviews for resolving conflicts on lands managed by other agencies. Notification of, and communication with, citizens along corridor routes is important; there should be an open process for determining corridor need.

Agency Response: When considering Section 368 energy corridors for revision, deletion or addition, the Agencies evaluate the corridors by how well they meet the siting principles from the Settlement Agreement (see Chapter 3, Section 3.5 for an evaluation of each corridor). Projects proposed within Section 368 energy corridors would require appropriate site-specific environmental review pursuant to the requirements of NEPA and other applicable law. The Agencies acknowledge that corridors that cross lands under multiple jurisdictions could be more challenging to develop, but their jurisdiction is limited to BLM and USFS-administered lands. Where possible, the Agencies have identified corridor revisions that shift corridors away from private and state lands to create a more continuous corridor across BLM- and USFS-administered lands.

Conflict Map. Two organizations wanted the Agencies to revise the Conflicts Assessment Table and associated Conflict Map to better recognize environmentally sensitive areas. Several examples were given of resources/designations that should be classified as "High Potential Conflict Areas, including ACECs, lands with wilderness characteristics, proposed wilderness areas, designated conservation areas (including Special Interest Areas and Research Natural Areas), habitat management areas, and wildlife corridors. These areas should be excluded from the corridors in the Regional Review Report. Another organization maintained that the conflict assessment criteria used by the Agencies was inconsistent with requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act; potential effects on both eligible and listed resources should be included. There was also a general comment to include all the resource and designations in the Conflicts Assessment Table.

Agency Response: The potential conflict assessment (low, medium, high) was generated using the criteria from BLM's criteria for prioritizing applications for solar and wind energy projects (43 CFR 2804.35(a)-(c)). In general, high potential conflict areas are limited to lands designated by Congress, the President, or the Secretary for the protection of sensitive viewsheds, resources, and values.

Appendix E: Contemplation of Siting Principles for Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
Potential Corridor Addition **San Miguel Dolores County Corridor (Colorado)**	The potential energy corridor addition would include a recently-upgraded 230-kV transmission line in the northern portion and a local road in the southern portion. The potential energy corridor addition would maximize utility by collocating along existing infrastructure; minimize potential impacts by avoiding lands with wilderness characteristics; minimize potential impacts on conservation easements to protect GUSG; and minimize potential visual resource conflicts.	The potential energy corridor addition would provide a continuous north-south corridor network for energy transport through western Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the existing transmission line was recently upgraded, which demonstrates the need for electricity transmission in the area.

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Potential Corridor Addition **Curecanti-Rifle Corridor (Colorado)**	The potential energy corridor addition would follow an existing WAPA 230-kV transmission line along its entire length. The corridor intersects GUSG critical habitat; the preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources is to collocate future energy infrastructure across public land with existing infrastructure to the extent feasible. The potential energy corridor addition would minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure and avoiding IRAs.	The potential energy corridor addition would link multiple Section 368 energy corridors and provide a north-south pathway for energy transport through west-central Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential corridor addition would provide connectivity to multiple energy generation sources; there are two small solar energy facilities, a natural gas power plant, and a small hydroelectric power plant close to the corridor.

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Potential Corridor Addition **Lucky Corridor (New Mexico)**	An existing 115-kV transmission line follows the entire length of the potential energy corridor addition and would also follow would the proposed Lucky Corridor transmission project (62-mile long 345-kV transmission line). The potential energy corridor addition would maximize utility by strengthening the weakness in the transmission grid along the aging 115-kV transmission line; and minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure.	The potential corridor addition would provide an east-west pathway for energy transport through the Carson National Forest in northern New Mexico near Taos.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential corridor addition would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by facilitating the transmission of renewable energy from northeastern New Mexico (where transmission capacity is lacking) to the Four Corners energy hub.
Potential Corridor Addition **Santa Fe Transmission Line (New Mexico)**	The potential energy corridor addition would include an existing 115-kV transmission line and the proposed Santa Fe Transmission Line project (71-mile long 345-kV transmission line). The potential energy corridor addition would maximize utility by relieving the voltage and	The potential energy corridor addition would provide an east-west pathway for energy transmission on BLM- and USFS-administered lands through northern New Mexico near Santa Fe.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential energy corridor addition would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by facilitating the transmission of renewable energy from northeastern New Mexico (where transmission capacity is

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	capability constraint on the east-west electricity pathway which has limited capacity to carry electricity; and minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure.			lacking) to the Four Corners energy hub.
Potential Corridor Addition **Cross-Tie Corridor (Utah)**	The potential energy corridor addition would include an existing 230-kV transmission line and the proposed TransCanyon, LLC Cross-Tie transmission project (213-mile long 500-kV transmission line). The potential energy corridor addition would maximize utility by increasing transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and Nevada/California areas of Section 368 energy corridors. The potential energy corridor addition would minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure.	The potential energy corridor addition would provide a continuous east-west corridor network through Nevada and Utah and would promote a more efficient use of landscape for necessary development to connect energy supply with demand.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential energy corridor addition would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by facilitating the transmission of high capacity renewable resources from Wyoming and Utah to southern Nevada and California and providing access for the oversupply of solar energy from the CAISO to customers in Utah and Wyoming.

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30-52 **Potential revision**	Interstate 10 is located within the corridor and portions of the corridor may be included in one or more alternatives for the proposed Ten West Link Transmission line project. The Agencies have identified a potential corridor revision that would maximize utility through collocation and would increase capacity within the corridor for future projects. However, the potential revision could also potentially increase habitat fragmentation for wildlife.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport, particularly electricity transmission, from Palo Verde Generating Station into California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is a lot of transmission in the area as well as solar energy generation. Potential exists for future utility-scale solar energy development south of Interstate 10, (Brenda SEZ), and north of Interstate 10 (REDA).
46-269[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for proposed and designated Wilderness areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Three Rivers, Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Two transmission lines are located throughout the length of the corridor in Region 2. Re-routing the corridor to avoid Sonoran Desert Tortoise habitat	The corridor provides a pathway for additional energy transport including electricity transmission from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	BLM REDAs run parallel to the corridor in several places and all are located less than one mile from the corridor.

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	is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance.			
47-68 **No change**	One transmission line is located throughout the length of the corridor. The corridor is sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment through collocation with existing transmission lines.	The corridor, which was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor, provides connectivity with Corridor 47-231 for electrical transmission from Four Corners Generating Station to Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, this short corridor provides east-west access across the National Forest from the energy hub at the Four Corners Generating Station to Las Vegas, Nevada.
61-207 **No change**	The corridor follows several existing transmission lines and two natural gas pipelines. Energy infrastructure already crosses the Upper Verde River and new infrastructure and vegetation clearing could lead to additional impacts on the scenic integrity of the river. Re-routing the corridor to avoid Sonoran Desert Tortoise habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the	The corridor is sited to avoid the Agua Fria National Monument.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is one substation within the corridor and a BLM-designated REDA and wind farm are within 5 miles of the corridor.

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	value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance.			
62-211[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for access to coal, impacts to citizen-proposed and designated Wilderness, National Historic Place, Wild & Scenic Rivers, Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. Two transmission lines are located within the corridor for the first 60 miles and then deviates from but parallels the transmission lines for the remainder of the corridor. The USFS has identified a potential corridor revision that would shift the corridor along the existing 345-kV transmission line to allow maximum future build out capacity and avoid potential impacts to General George Crook NRT, the Mogollon Rim, Chevelon Creek Eligible WSR, Chevelon Crossing,	The corridor provides electrical energy transmission from the Four Corners Generating Station to Phoenix, Arizona.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A REDA is within 5 miles of the corridor. A proposed wind energy project on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest crosses the corridor that would benefit from tying into the energy transmission grid at this location.

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	riparian and upland wildlife habitat, Mexican Spotted Owl PACS and designated critical habitat, aquatic ESA listed species, Beaver Turkey Ridge Wildlife Quiet Area, Citizen's proposed wilderness, USFS Roadless Areas and USFS potential wilderness areas, scenic integrity, cultural resource site density, Steep Ridge, Vincent Ranch property, Tonto Village, and intermittent stream crossings.			
80-273 **Potential revision**	The BLM should consider shifting the corridor to follow an existing pipeline and avoid the Morris 41 ACEC. The suggested corridor alignment revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure while avoiding the ACEC.	The corridor is sited to promote efficient use of the landscape and includes existing infrastructure along almost the entire length of the corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is potential for future wind development in eastern New Mexico that could use the corridor, providing connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible.
81-213 **Potential revision**	Transmission lines and natural gas pipelines follow the corridor. A ROW grant has been authorized for the SunZia	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission from east to west	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor overlaps the Afton SEZ, potentially providing transmission access

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	Southwest Transmission Project and Southline Transmission Project that are near and generally follow the corridor but are not located within the corridor for a significant distance. The Agencies have identified a potential corridor revision along the authorized Southline Transmission Project which would improve corridor utility because there are homes and farms along the currently designated route that could impact or be impacted by future development of the corridor. A potential corridor braid along the Southline route could accommodate the different needs of both transmission lines and pipelines. The potential revision provide maximum utility of future energy infrastructure and avoid the Lorsdburg Playa, Organ	through New Mexico into Arizona. The potential corridor revision would follow transmission projects that are intended to bring electricity from the east, promoting efficient use of the landscape.		to renewable energy development. The Agencies should consider revising the corridor to avoid overlapping the Afton SEZ; the potential revision would maximize utility by expanding capacity within the corridor and allowing full build-out of the SEZ and providing transmission access to the SEZ.

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	Mountain Desert Peaks, VRM Class II area, and the Butterfield Trail. Collocation along existing infrastructure (SunZia and Southline transmission lines, if constructed) also maximizes utility and minimizes impacts.			
81-272[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge, National Conservation Areas. There are transmission lines within almost the entire length of the corridor. The authorized SunZia project generally follow the corridor. The BLM should consider revising the corridor along the authorized SunZia project to maximize utility and minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure. The potential revision would also avoid crossing the Rio Grande and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT, impacts on crucial wildlife habitat, avoid the	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission through a portion of central New Mexico. The potential corridor revision would promote efficient use of the landscape since the revised corridor location would intersect with proposed revisions for Corridor 81-213, providing a continuous corridor network in New Mexico.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is an existing solar energy power plant and an existing hydroelectric power plant near the corridor, providing connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible.

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	Ladron Mountain-Devil's Backbone Complex ACEC and would redirect the corridor around the NWR.			
87-277[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for coal, Wilderness, sage-grouse habitat; National Historic Places The corridor is centered on a 230-kV transmission line throughout its length. The Agencies should consider slight corridor shifts to avoid USFS Roadless Areas and lands with wilderness characteristics. The potential corridor revision also maximizes utility and minimizes impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure. The Agencies should consider shifting the corridor to avoid the active geothermal lease.	The corridor follows a previously designated corridor in the Gunnison Field Office.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	An active geothermal lease partly intersects the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
89-271 **Potential revision**	The corridor contains significant fragmented land ownership. The BLM should consider revising the corridor to minimize impacts to Lesser-prairie	The corridor follows pipelines for the entire length of the corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is interest in developing wind energy near the corridor along Highway 72, potentially providing transmission access

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	Chicken and maximize utility by collocating with existing infrastructure on BLM land as much as possible.			to renewable energy development.
115-208 **Potential revision**	There are several existing transmission lines and pipelines within or adjacent to the corridor. No potential revisions have been identified for the corridor; the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure and avoiding the Sonoran Desert National Monument. The BLM should consider a slight corridor shift to avoid the Gila River Terraces and Lower Gila Historic Trails ACEC.	The corridor provides a west-east pathway for energy transport, particularly electricity transmission, from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station to Tucson, Arizona.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Electric power generation as well as potential future renewable energy generation are abundant in the area, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development. Near the west end of the corridor, there are five power plants (1 nuclear, 2 natural gas, and 2 solar) and the Gillespie SEZ. In addition, REDAs are adjacent to the west end of and in the middle portion of the corridor.
115-238 **No change**	The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure (two 500-kV transmission lines, a refined product pipeline, and a railroad).	The corridor provides a west-east pathway for energy transport, particularly electrical transmission from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Electric power generation and potential future renewable energy generation are abundant in the area. Six power plants (natural gas and solar), the Gillespie SEZ and a REDA are located nearby,

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		Station to southern California along existing infrastructure.		potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
130-131 (N)(S) **No change**	The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure, including two electric transmission lines for Corridor 130-131(N) and two natural gas pipelines for Corridor 130-131.	The corridor provides a northeast-southwest pathway for energy transport in southwestern Colorado.	Corridor 130-131(N)—Electric only. Corridor 130-131(S)—Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor; however, there is a coal power plant near the corridor.
130-274 (E)(W) [1] **Potential deletion**	Corridor of concern for access coal, directly or indirectly impacts Gunnison sage-grouse conservation areas, occupied Gunnison sage-grouse habitat, CO-proposed Wilderness, USFS IRA. The Agencies should consider deleting Corridor 130-274 from MP 0 to MP 32 and retaining Corridor 130-274 (E), but reducing the corridor width. The suggested corridor revision would avoid private lands and	The potential corridor addition would maintain a north-south route for electric transmission lines and would include more Federal land within the corridor.	Corridor 130-274(E)—Underground- only to address concerns for GUSG and to minimize visibility of any future electric transmission lines. Corridor 130-274—Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipelines).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, potential corridor addition that would replace this corridor contains existing transmission line was recently upgraded, which demonstrates the need for electricity transmission in the area.

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	potential visual impacts from development. Agencies are proposing a corridor addition to the west along the recently upgraded 230-kV Tri-State transmission line to minimize local economic impacts and visual concerns brought forward by stakeholders.			
131-134 **No change**	A 115-kV transmission line (currently being upgraded to 230 kV) and two natural gas pipelines are located entirely within the corridor. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure.	The corridor provides connectivity for electric transmission line and pipeline infrastructure through the Uncompahgre National Forest in southwestern Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor; however, there is a coal power plant near the corridor. In addition, the existing transmission line is currently being upgraded, which demonstrates the need for electricity transmission in the area.
134-136 **Potential revision**	Two natural gas pipelines extend the full length of the corridor. The Agencies should consider designating the corridor as underground only from MP 1 to	The corridor was designated consistent with a previously locally designated corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the corridor connects the towns of Montrose and Naturita,

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	MP 9 to minimize impacts on the Roubideau SMA (wilderness character and visual resources in the SMA). Corridor 134-139 runs parallel to the corridor and is designated electric only. The potential corridor revision maximizes utility because by avoiding the issue of separation integrity that arises when transmission lines and pipelines are collocated within a single corridor.			ensuring reliable energy transmission in the area.
134-139 **Potential revision**	A 115-kV transmission line extends the full length of the corridor and is scheduled to be upgraded to 230 kV. The Agencies should consider shifting the corridor to avoid an NRHP site that and maximize utility within the corridor.	The corridor was designated consistent with a previously locally designated corridor and provides a northeast-southwest linkage between Corridors 139-277 and 131-134.	Electric-only.	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the existing transmission line is currently being upgraded, which demonstrates the need for electricity transmission in the area.

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136-139 **No change**	Transmission lines are located within the corridor. No potential revisions have been identified for the corridor; the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure, including transmission lines.	The corridor also promotes efficient use of the landscape since it is a crucial link connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network for energy transport infrastructure in Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the corridor connects the towns of Montrose and Grand Junction, ensuring reliable energy transmission in the area.
136-277 **Potential revision**	There are no transmission lines and pipelines within the corridor. The corridor follows U.S. Highway 50 for the last 20 miles. Changing the corridor designation to underground-only would minimize impacts on GUSG critical habitat and collocate with existing infrastructure to the extent feasible (U.S. Highway 50).	The corridor provides west-east connectivity for transmission line and pipeline energy infrastructure in southwestern Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). The BLM should consider changing the corridor designation from multi-modal to underground-only between MP 22 and MP 29.	There are four hydroelectric power plants near the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
139-277 **No change**	The corridor has multiple transmission lines. No potential major revisions have been identified. Portions of the corridor cross GUSG critical habitat and habitat for the Clay-	The corridor provides an east-west connection between Corridors 87-277 and 134-139.	Electric-only.	There are four hydroelectric power plants near the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	loving Wild Buckwheat, but any alternative route would go through areas of GUSG critical habitat and habitat for Clay-loving Wild Buckwheat and would not lend itself to collocation, further fragmenting habitat for the species. There is an opportunity to shift or narrow the corridor to avoid Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo proposed critical habitat.			
234-235 **Potential revision**	The corridor contains existing infrastructure along the entire length of the corridor. The USFS should consider shifting the corridor to include more USFS land and increase capacity for the corridor. The potential corridor revision would avoid a portion of Jaguar and Mexican Spotted Owl critical habitat; minimize impacts through collocation with existing and planned infrastructure; and	The corridor provides connectivity on National Forest System lands with Mexico.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Rio Rico solar facility is within 3 miles of the corridor on private land, providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	maximize utility by increasing capacity within the corridor.			
17-35[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant, impacts to sage-grouse habitat. Transmission lines, pipelines Interstate 80, and Highway 93 are within the corridor. The NVCA RMPA for GRSG narrowed the corridor to 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs to minimize impacts on GRSG. The Agencies should consider revising the corridor in vicinity of the City of Elko to maximize utility of future energy infrastructure and minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure and avoiding GRSG PHMAs, tribal lands, and the California NHT.	The corridor provides an east-west transmission linkage in northern Nevada that serves multiple states.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission would increase if renewable (geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
35-43 **Potential revision**	There are no transmission lines or pipelines currently within the corridor. The BLM should consider revising the corridor to align with Interstate 80 and/or	The corridor provides connectivity between Corridor 17-35 and Corridor 43-44; the proposed corridor revision	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
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	the existing 138-kV transmission line to avoid GRSG PHMAs, leks, and the California NHT; and maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure.	would still provide east-west energy connectivity in Nevada.		would increase if renewable (geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
35-111 **No change**	Transmission lines and U.S. Highway 93 are located within the corridor. The NVCA ARMPA for GRSG narrowed corridor widths within PHMAs and GHMAs to 3,500 ft. The current alignment avoids GRSG PHMAs to the greatest extent possible while collocating with existing infrastructure (i.e., U.S. Highway 93).	The corridor provides a link to other Section 368 energy corridors (through Corridor 111-226 to the north and Corridors 17-35 and 35-43 to the south), creating a north-south pathway for electrical transmission from Idaho to southern Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission would increase if renewable (geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
37-232 **No change**	Transmission lines and U.S. Highway 93 generally follow the corridor. The corridor location cannot be adjusted to avoid Desert Tortoise TCAs, but the current alignment of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes	The corridor was designated consistent with a previously locally designated corridor and provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Dry Lake Valley SEZ slightly overlaps the corridor and there are two solar power plants within the SEZ. The SEZ could potentially provide transmission access to renewable energy development. In addition, multiple natural gas power plants are near the corridor,

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	impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure.			ensuring a balance of energy sources.
39-113[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge, Rainbow Gardens ACEC, near proposed Gold Butte National Conservation Area, Black Mountain tortoise habitat. Transmission lines, pipelines, and the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project are within the corridor. The current alignment cannot be adjusted to avoid the Mormon Mesa ACEC or Desert Tortoise habitat, but the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure.	The corridor connects routes from the north, through Utah, to the Las Vegas, Nevada area.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Dry Lake Valley SEZ is near the corridor and there are two solar power plants within the SEZ. The SEZ could potentially provide transmission access to renewable energy development.
43-44 **No change**	No transmission lines or pipelines currently exist within the corridor; however, the planned SWIP 500-kV transmission line is within the corridor.	The corridor is designated consistent with a previously locally designated energy corridor and provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada between Corridors 35-43 and	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission would increase if renewable

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	The NVCA ARMPA for GRSG narrowed ROW corridor widths to 3,500 ft within PHMAs and GHMAs. The corridor cannot be easily rerouted to avoid GRSG PHMA.	43-111 to Corridors 44-110 and 44-239.		(geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
43-111 **Potential revision**	The planned SWIP 500-kV transmission line would generally follow the corridor, although it is not within the corridor for any appreciable distance. The NVCA ARMPA for GRSG narrowed ROW corridor widths within PHMAs and GHMAs to 3,500 ft. The Agencies should consider revising the corridor to the west to collocate with the planned SWIP transmission line to minimize potential impacts on GRSG PHMAs.	The corridor is designated consistent with a previously locally designated energy corridor and provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission would increase if renewable (geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
44-110 **No change**	The planned SWIP 500-kV transmission line generally follows the corridor route. The NVCA RMPA for GRSG narrowed the corridor to 3,500	The corridor provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission would increase if renewable

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	ft within PHMAs and GHMAs. Re-routing the corridor to avoid GRSG habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance.			(geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
44-239 **No change**	Transmission lines are within the corridor. The current alignment avoids PHMAs to the greatest extent possible while maintaining a preferred route for potential future energy development. The 2015 NVCA ARMPA for the GRSG narrowed the corridor to 3,500 ft.	The corridor provides a route for transmission into Salt Lake City and links multiple West-wide energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The eastern end of the corridor connects to Salt Lake City and multiple wind, biomass, and coal power plants, ensuring a balance of energy sources.
66-209 **No change**	Several transmission lines follow the entire length of the corridor. The Energy Gateway South Transmission Project and the TransWest Express Transmission Project preferred routes are authorized within the corridor. The corridor is collocated with a number of existing transmission lines, maximizing utility and	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission in Utah County, Utah.	Electric-only.	The end of the corridor is less than 0.5 mi from a wind park, and a hydroelectric power plant is within 2 miles of the corridor, providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	minimizing impact on the environment.			
66-212[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant, impacts to National Historic Places, America's Byways, Old Spanish Trail, BLM Wilderness Study Area, UT-proposed Wilderness, critical habitat, adjacent to Arches National Park. Multiple transmission lines generally follow the corridor for its entire length. The 2015 GRSG ARMPA removed the corridor between MP 25 and MP 31. The current route was designated because it was previously designated in an RMP and has multiple transmission lines and pipeline projects as well as a railroad and a highway.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridor around Salt Lake City, Utah and was designated consistent with a previously locally designated corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The establishment of the San Juan County Energy Zone and closure of the Helper coal plant could provide transmission access to renewable energy development.
66-259[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant, impacts to USFS Inventoried Roadless Area.	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission in central Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The TransWest Express Transmission Project is designed to transport wind-generated power from

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	A 345-kV transmission line and the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project are located within the corridor. The USFS should consider widening the corridor and making minor adjustments to the IRA boundaries; however, the current alignment of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure.			Wyoming to the desert southwest, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
68-116[1]No change	Corridor of concern for Grand Staircase National Monument, Paria River. A 500-kV transmission line is located within the corridor for almost its entire length. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure. The boundaries of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument were revised and the corridor is no longer within the	The corridor provides an east-west route for energy infrastructure in north-central Arizona and south-central Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Glen Canyon Dam Hydroelectric Plant and the coal-fired Navajo Generating Station are located near the eastern end of the corridor, although the Navajo Generating Station is scheduled to shut down by December 2019. A REDA is adjacent to the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	boundaries of the National Monument.			
73-133 **Potential revision**	Multiple pipelines extend the full length of the corridor. The corridor is designated underground-only for its entire length to avoid impacts to GRSG. The BLM should consider shifting the corridor to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics, minimizing impacts through collocation with existing and planned infrastructure, and maximizing utility by increasing the capacity within the corridor.	The corridor provides a pathway for pipelines from south-central Wyoming to northwestern Colorado and links multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Underground-only.	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the corridor connects to other Section 368 energy corridors in Wyoming and large coal power plants, ensuring a balance of energy sources.
110-114[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for undisturbed land, National Historic Place, BLM Wilderness Study Area, UT-proposed Wilderness. The corridor has existing infrastructure (transmission lines and highway) throughout its length. The Cross Tie transmission line project	The corridor was designated to avoid the UTTR, however, there is little demand for energy transmission along the designated route. The potential corridor revisions would promote efficient use of the landscape by siting the corridor where there is demand.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Wah Wah Valley SEZ and the Spring Valley Wind Project intersect the corridor and there are two solar power plants within 5 miles of the corridor. The SEZ could potentially provide transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	indicates preference for a route using this corridor. The current alignment of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure. The NVCA RMPA for GRSG narrowed the corridor to 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs.	The Cross-Tie project (if constructed) could increase transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and Nevada/California areas of West-wide energy corridors and help meet regional transmission needs.		The Cross-Tie Transmission line project could help facilitate the transmission of high capacity renewable resources from Wyoming and Utah to customers in southern Nevada and California; and provide access for the oversupply of solar energy from the CAISO to customers in Utah and Wyoming.
110-233[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for sage-grouse habitat. The corridor follows existing transmission throughout its length. The current alignment of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure.	The corridor provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada. The Agencies have identified a potential corridor braid (following local corridors) to connect the corridor to the TransWest Express preferred route. The new potential corridor braid would promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a second north-south pathway into southern Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Dry Lake Valley North SEZ overlaps the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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111-226 **No change**	Two transmission lines (345 kV and 138 kV), U.S. Highway 93, and the planned 500-kV SWIP North are within the corridor. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact through collocation with existing and proposed transmission lines and U.S. Highway 93. The corridor cannot be rerouted to avoid GRSG PHMA. However, the NVCA ARMPA for GRSG narrowed the corridor to a maximum 3,500-ft. width.	The corridor provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada and connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors. The corridor was designated as a Section 368 energy corridor consistent with a locally designated corridor in the Wells FO.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is growing interest and demand for renewable energy generation in northeastern Nevada. As such, demand for major electrical transmission would increase if renewable (geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
113-114 **Potential revision**	The corridor follows the 500-kV DC IPP, transmission line, as well as other transmission lines. The authorized TransWest Express project preferred route is authorized within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies should consider adding a corridor braid along the authorized TransWest Express preferred route to avoid IRAs, Beaver Dam Slope ACEC, GRSG	The corridor provides a link to multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	TransWest Express is designed to transport wind-generated power from Wyoming to the desert southwest, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	PHMA, Dixie National Forest, Mountain Meadow Massacre site, and the Old Spanish NHT.			
113-116 **Potential revision**	The corridor contains a 500-kV electric transmission line along the entire length of its centerline. The BLM should consider a slight corridor shift to avoid intersecting the Fort Pearce ACEC and a shift to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics not managed for wilderness. Any alternative route would go through areas of ESA-listed critical habitat and would not lend itself to collocation and would further fragment critical habitat.	The corridor links multiple Section 368 energy corridors and provides an east-west pathway from Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are BLM-designated REDAs that intersect or are as close as 1,100 feet from the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
114-241 **Potential revision**	The corridor contains a number of existing transmission lines, including the IPP transmission line and the authorized TransWest Express transmission line.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors, providing an interstate corridor network.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects), except for the portion that was designated as underground only in the 2015 Utah GRSG ARMPA.	There is one large coal power plant and two small solar power plants near the corridor, ensuring a balance of energy sources.

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	The Agencies should consider shifting the corridor to follow the TransWest Express route to maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure where there is currently no existing or planned infrastructure within the corridor.			
116-206[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for undisturbed, monument, Old Spanish Trail, UT-proposed Wilderness, near USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. Transmission lines and pipelines are located within the corridor. There is limited capacity for additional projects in many locations due to existing infrastructure. The Utah GRSG ARMPA removed a portion of the corridor and realigned the corridor to be co-located with existing power lines along U.S. Highway 89.	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transmission through central and southern Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is one natural gas power plants near the corridor, ensuring a balance of energy sources.

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	The Agencies should consider realigning the corridor along U.S. Highway 89 and existing infrastructure to maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure and minimize potential impacts on GRSG PHMAs.			
126-133 **No change**	Transmission lines, pipelines, and preferred routes for the authorized Gateway South TransWest Express transmission lines are located within the corridor. Re-routing the corridor to avoid GRSG habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance. As such, the current location of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors, providing an interstate corridor network through Utah and Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	TransWest Express is designed to transport wind-generated power from Wyoming to the desert southwest, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
126-218 **No change**	Transmission lines and pipelines are located within the corridor. The Utah ARMPA designated almost the entire portion of the corridor in Region 3 underground-only because it intersects PHMAs. No potential revisions have been identified. The current alignment avoids PHMAs to the greatest extent possible while maintaining a preferred route for potential future energy development to be collocated with existing infrastructure.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors, providing a north-south pipeline connectivity and interstate corridor network in Utah and Wyoming.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the corridor could potentially connect wind and coal resources in Wyoming south into Utah, ensuring a balance of energy sources.
126-258[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant. Transmission lines and a pipeline are located within the corridor. The TransWest Express Transmission Project authorized route follows most of the corridor. The BLM should consider revising the corridor to follow	The corridor provides a westward pathway for energy transmission in northeastern Utah, connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential corridor revision could provide a viable connectivity pathway to renewable and other energy generation.

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	the authorized route for TransWest Express to maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with infrastructure, avoid oil and gas infrastructure and topography concerns, and minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics			
132-133 **Potential revision**	The corridor has pipelines throughout most of its length and transmission lines within the corridor. The Grand Junction RMP narrowed the corridor to eliminate conflict with the South Shale Ridge and Pyramid Rock ACECs. The BLM should consider shifting the corridor to maximize utility and minimize impacts; connect a gap in the designated corridor, and maximize utility of the corridor increasing the amount of BLM land within the corridor. The BLM should also	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transmission in Colorado, connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Underground-only to provide separation integrity. The BLM should consider designating the corridor multi-modal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor serves the Grand Junction area where there are a number of small solar and hydroelectric power plants.

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Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
	consider shifting the corridor to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics and widening the corridor to accommodate future transmission lines or upgrades to the existing transmission lines.			
132-136 **Potential revision**	There are transmission lines and pipelines within the corridor. The corridor was narrowed from 21,120 ft. to 5,200 ft. to avoid the Dominguez Escalante NCA. The 2015 Grand Junction RMP also narrowed the corridor to avoid ACECs. The BLM should consider re-routing the corridor to accommodate additional BLM lands by maximizing capacity within the corridor.	The corridor provides an interstate pathway for energy transmission between Wyoming and New Mexico.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor serves the Grand Junction and Montrose area where there are a number of small solar and hydroelectric power plants
132-276 **Potential revision**	The corridor generally follows pipelines for its entire length and transmission lines for portions of the corridor. The BLM should consider revising the corridor along the	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission and gas pipelines through a portion of northwest Colorado.	Electric-only for most of its length. Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects) in	There are two solar power plants within 2 mi of the corridor, providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	existing 345-kV to improve corridor utility and minimize impact by collocating with existing infrastructure. The revision also avoids mining operations and state lands. In addition, there is an opportunity to shift the corridor to retain capacity within the corridor on BLM land and avoid the Magpie Gulch ACEC.		the Colorado River Valley FO.	
133-142 **Potential revision**	The corridor follows transmission lines for the entire length of the corridor. The BLM should consider shifting the corridor to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics. The corridor location maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure.	The corridor provides east-west connectivity for electric transmission in northwestern Colorado. The corridor location promotes efficient use of the landscape since it connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor provides access to a large coal power plant in Craig, ensuring a balance of energy sources.
138-143 **No change**	The corridor follows highways for its entire length and a natural gas pipeline extends the full length adjacent to the corridor.	The corridor provides a pathway for electric transmission from south-central Wyoming to northwestern Colorado and	Electric-only.	The corridor could potentially connect wind and coal resources in Wyoming south into Colorado, ensuring a balance of energy sources.

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	No potential revisions have been identified for this corridor. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure.	links multiple Section 368 energy corridors.		
144-275[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for coal, wilderness, National Historic Places. Several electric transmission lines and two pipelines are adjacent to and/or within the corridor. The Agencies should consider minor adjustments to avoid IRAs. However, there are multiple segments between MP 1 and MP 22 where the width is significantly restricted by IRAs on each side.	The corridor provides a pathway supporting interstate energy transport in north-central Colorado.	Electric- only in the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest. Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects) along the rest of the corridor.	There are two hydroelectric power plants near the corridor, providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
232-233 (E)(W) **Potential deletion**	Corridor 232-233(W) follows two 500-kV electric transmission lines for the entire length of the corridor. There is no existing infrastructure within Corridor 232-233(E). Future capacity within Corridor 232-233 (W) is limited by existing and planned	The corridor provides supplemental north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The proposed corridor addition would connect to the Dry Lake Valley North SEZ, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 2 and 3 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
	energy infrastructure and US Hwy 93. The BLM should consider deleting Corridor 232-233(E) to avoid impacts to Kane Springs ACEC and Desert Tortoise habitat in a corridor with no existing infrastructure. There is little opportunity to widen Corridor 232-233 (W), so the Agencies propose a potential corridor addition for a new east-west corridor that would connect Corridor 110-233 to the recently authorized TransWest Express route.			
256-257 **No change**	There are two 345-kV transmission lines within the entire length of the corridor. No potential revisions have been identified for the corridor. Opportunity to expand or shift the corridor is limited because IRAs restrict the corridor for much of its length. The designated corridor maximizes	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for electric energy transmission through the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in northern Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is one small hydroelectric power plant near the corridor, providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure and avoiding IRAs.			

[1] Red corridor number indicates that this was a Corridor of Concern in the Settlement Agreement.

Appendix F: ROW Corridor Specific Guidance

Energy Corridor Specific Guidance for Land Use Planning

1. *When Planning Requires Consideration of Energy Corridors*

2. *When Planning Requires Soliciting for New Energy Corridor Nominations*
   - *2.1 Timing of Nominations for Consideration*
   - *2.2 Nomination Requirements*

3. *Energy Corridor Evaluations*
   - *3.1 Evaluating Relevance*
   - *3.2 Evaluating Importance*
   - *3.3 Identifying Special Management Needs*
   - *3.4 Evaluation Determinations*

4. *Preparing Potential Corridor Information for Planning*
   - *4.1 Naming Potential Energy Corridors*
   - *4.2 Delineating Boundaries for Potential Energy Corridors*
   - *4.3 Documentation of the Relevant and Important Values for Potential Energy Corridors*
   - *4.4 Documentation of Special Management Attention for Potential Energy Corridors*

5. *Required Public Notices*
   - *5.1 Preferred Alternative*
   - *5.2 Public Protest*

6. *Document Specific Information for Energy Corridors in the Planning Process*

7. *Energy Corridor Analysis*
   - *7.1 Energy Corridors in the Development of Alternatives*
   - *7.2 Identifying Issues for Energy Corridors*
   - *7.3 Analyzing Energy Corridors*

8. *Designating Energy Corridors*
   - *8.1 Energy Corridors Planning Decisions*
   - *8.2 Relationship of Energy Corridors to Other Special Designations*

9. *Implementing Energy Corridors Management*
   - *9.1 Energy Corridors in RMP Implementation Strategies*
   - *9.2 Evaluating Actions in Energy Corridors for Plan Conformance*
   - *9.3 Plan Monitoring for Energy Corridors*
   - *9.4 Energy Corridors Management Plans*

Appendix G: GIS Data Layers in Mapping Tool

GIS Data Layers in Section 368 Energy Corridor Mapping Tool by Group and Layer

Air and Water
Priority Areas for Air Quality
Hydrology
Lake
Stream
Boundary
Surface Management Agency
BLM District Boundary
BLM District Boundary Label
BLM Field Office Boundary
BLM Field Office Label
NPS Boundary
USFS Boundary
DoD Boundary
Mixed Management (Colorado)
State Boundary
State Label
County Boundary
County Label
Boundary/Public Land Survey System
Section Grid
Section Grid Label
Township/Range Grid
Township/Range Grid Label
Designated Areas
Wild and Scenic Rivers
Wild and Scenic Rivers
Wild and Scenic River Areas (USFS Data)
Wild and Scenic Study Rivers (BLM Data)
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers
Wilderness
Wilderness Area
Wilderness Area (USFS Data)
Wilderness Study Area
National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations
National Scenic and Historic Trails
National Historic Trails (Preliminary Data)

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Corridor
National Scenic Trails (Preliminary Data)
National Study Trails (Preliminary Data)
National Monuments
National Register, Landmark, Highway
National Historic Landmark
National Natural Landmark
National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Site
State Scenic Highway
National Scenic Byways/All-American Roads
Protected Areas Database (USFS GAP Analysis)
BLM Plan Allocations
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
BLM Backcountry Byway
BLM DRECP California Desert National Conservation Land
BLM Plan Allocations-Recreation
Off-Highway Vehicle Open Areas, except in DRECP
SRMAs, except in California
BLM DRECP Extensive Recreation Management Areas
BLM DRECP Open Off Highway Vehicle Area
BLM DRECP Special Recreation Management Area
CA Special Recreation Management Area, not in DRECP
USFS Inventoried Roadless Areas
Ecological Resource Areas
Gunnison Sage-grouse Critical Habitat
ESA-Listed Species Designated Critical Habitat Areas
ESA-Listed Species Designated Critical Habitat Lines
CHAT Data
Coachella Valley MSHCP Conservation Area Boundary
Desert Tortoise Sensitive Habitat
USFWS-identified Desert Tortoise Connectivity Areas
Greater Sage grouse General Habitat Management Area
Greater Sage grouse Priority Habitat Management Area
Sagebrush Focal Area
Mohave Ground Squirrel Habitat
BLM DRECP Wildlife Allocation

Energy Corridor
Energy/Utility Corridor (BLM S. NV District)
Section 368 Corridor Label
Section 368 Corridor Milepost
Section 368 Corridor of Concern
Section 368 Designated Corridor (by Status and/or Mode)
Section 368 Designated Corridor Centerline
Regional Review Boundary
Energy Zones
BLM Solar Energy Zone
Solar Energy Zone Labels
BLM Arizona Renewable Energy Development Areas
BLM DRECP Development Focus Area Restricted to Solar and/or Geothermal Energy
BLM DRECP Variance Land
WGA Western Renewable Energy Zone
Infrastructure
Electrical (Platts)
Pipeline (Platts) crude oil, natural gas, refined product
Electric Substations
Airports
Power Plant (EIA)
Military Uses and Civilian Aviation
Military Training Route: Instrument Route Corridor
Military Training Route: Slow Route Corridor
Military Training Route: Visual Route Corridor
Air Force High Risk of Adverse Impact Zones
Navy Force High Risk of Adverse Impact Zones
Special Use Airspace
Utah Test and Training Range
DoD-Proposed New Land Acquisition
Airfields
Oil and Gas Resources
Oil and Gas Resources
Bakken Shale Gas Play (Elevation and Isopach Contours)
Niobrara Shale Gas Play (Elevation and Isopach Contours)
Sedimentary Basins with EIA Shale Plays
Three Forks Shale gas Play Elevation Contours
Tight Oil/Shale Gas Plays
Regional Review Assessment-Potential Conflict
Regional Review Assessment: R1-Potential Conflicts
Regional Review Assessment: R2 and 3-Potential Conflicts

ROW Avoidance or Exclusion Areas
No Surface Occupancy Restriction Areas
ROW Corridors-Locally Designated
Legacy Locally Designated Corridor Area
Legacy Locally Designated Corridor Centerline
Visual Resource Areas
VRM Class I
VRM Class II
VRM Class III
VRM Class IV
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
Scenic Integrity Objective
Visual Quality Objective
BLM DRECP National Scenic Cooperative Management Area

Appendix H: Glossary

The Glossary can be found in Chapter 6 of the Region 1 Review.

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