

Corridor 110-114

Ely to Milford Corridor

Corridor Rationale

Input regarding alignment from National Grid during the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS suggested following this route. TransCanyon LLC submitted an application for the Cross-Tie Transmission line, a 213-mile long 500-kV transmission line that would be adjacent and parallel to an existing 230-kV transmission line and within Corridor 110-114 for 71 miles. One authorized transmission line intersects the corridor.

Corridor location:

Nevada (White Pine Co.)
Utah (Beaver and Millard Co.)
BLM: Bristlecone, Cedar City, and Fillmore Field Offices
USFS: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Regional Review Region(s): Region 3

Corridor width, length:

Width variable from 400 ft to 3,500 ft
133.7 miles of designated corridor
155.6 mile-posted route, including gaps

Sec 368 energy corridor restrictions: (N)

- corridor is multi-modal

Corridor of concern (Y)

- Greater Sage-grouse habitat, undisturbed lands, USFS Inventoried Roadless Areas, National Historic Places, BLM Wilderness Study Area, and Utah-proposed Wilderness.

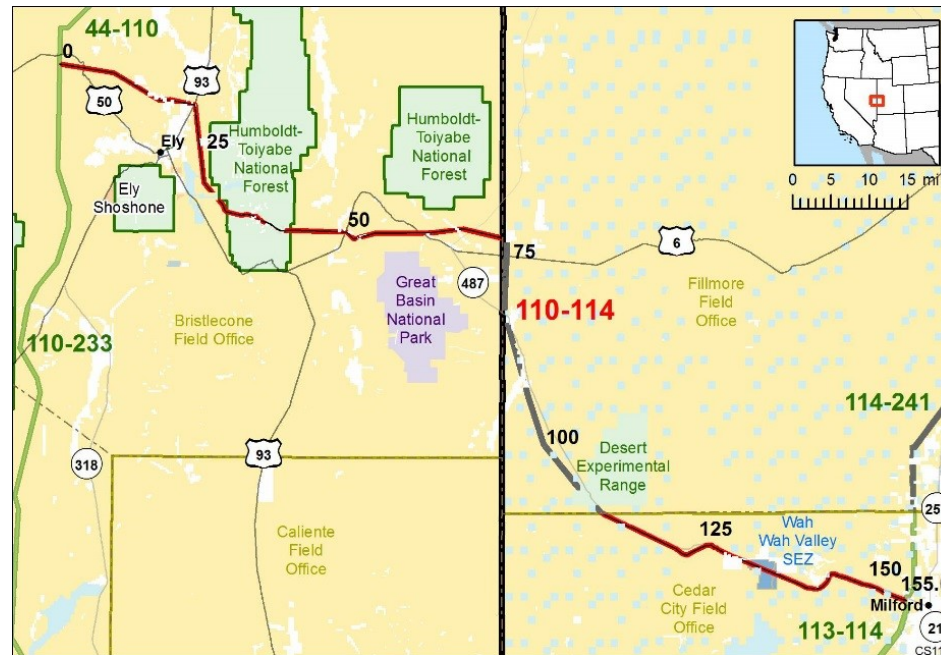


Figure 1. Corridor 110-114

Corridor history:

- Locally designated corridor prior to 2009 (N)
- Existing infrastructure (Y)
 - Electric transmission:
 - 230 kV, 345 kV (MP 0 to MP 19)
 - two 230 kV (MP 19 to MP 58)
 - 230 kV (MP 58 to MP 71)
- Energy potential near the corridor (Y)
 - 2 substations within corridor
 - Wah Wah Valley SEZ overlaps corridor (MP 133 to MP 137)
 - Wind project (150 MW) intersects corridor (MP 46 to MP 49)
 - two solar power plants (3 MW each) 4 miles from corridor (MP 155.6)
- Corridor changes since 2009 (Y)
- Portion of corridor on BLM-administered lands in the Fillmore FO between MP 72 to MP 111 not designated due to the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2000. These areas are depicted in gray in Figures 1.
- 2015 NVCA ARMPA for GRSG narrowed ROW corridors within PHMAs and GHMAs to no more than 3,500 ft on BLM-administered lands. In the PEIS, the corridor was designated with a 3,500-ft width, so the ARMPA did not change corridor width.

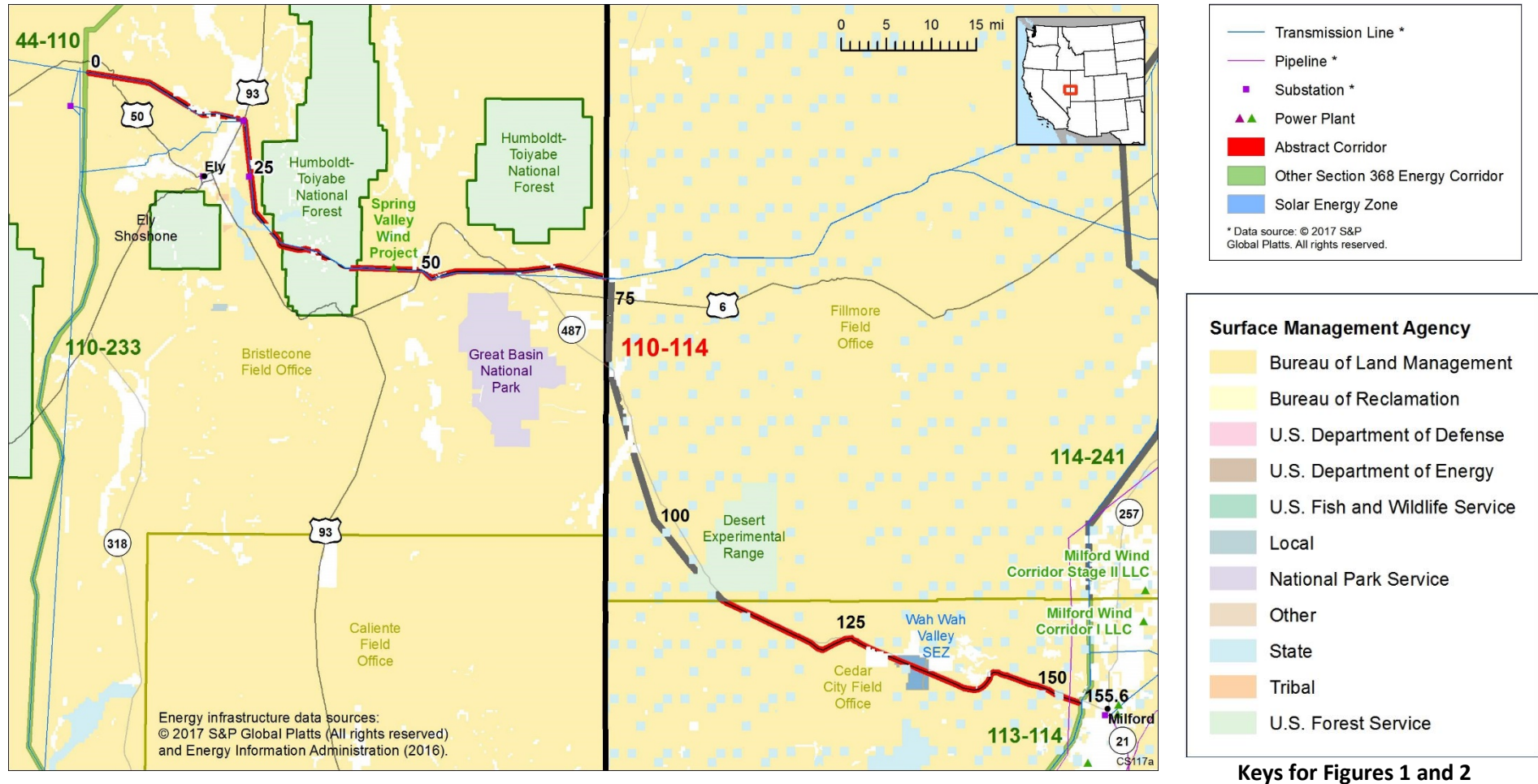


Figure 2. Corridor 110-114 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines

Conflict Map Analysis

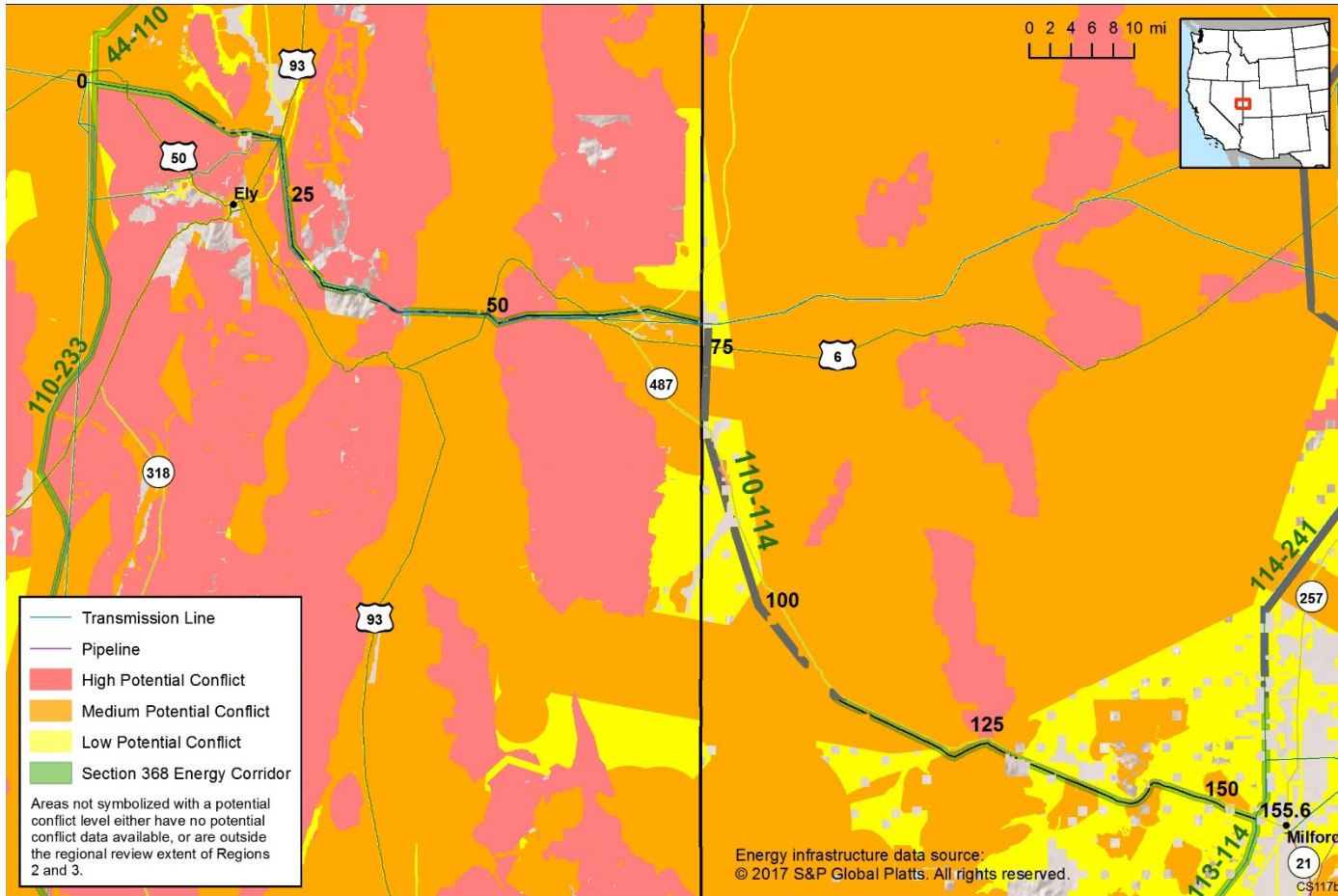


Figure 3. Map of Conflict Areas in Vicinity of Corridor 110-114

Figure 3 reflects a comprehensive resource conflict assessment developed to enable the Agencies and stakeholders to visualize a corridor’s proximity to environmentally sensitive areas and to evaluate options for routes with lower potential conflict. The potential conflict assessment (low, medium, high) shown in the figure is based on [criteria](#) found on the WWEC Information Center at www.corridoreis.anl.gov. To meet the intent of the Energy Policy Act and the Settlement Agreement siting principles, corridors may be located in areas where there is potentially high resource conflict; however, where feasible, opportunity for corridor revisions should be identified in areas with potentially lower conflict.

Visit the 368 Mapper for a full view of the Potential conflict map (<https://bogi.evs.anl.gov/section368/portal/>)

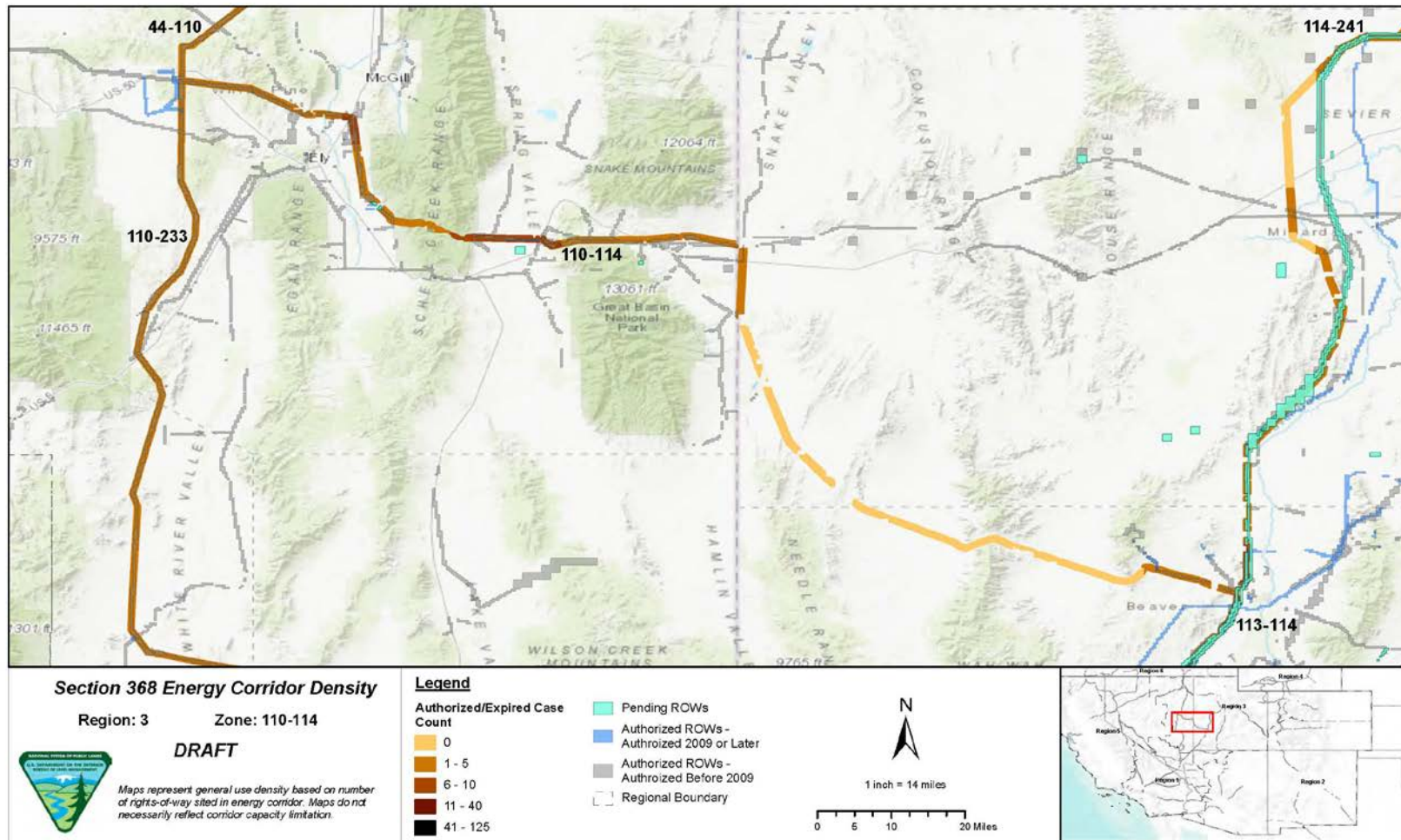


Figure 4. Corridor 110-114, Corridor Density Map.

Figure 4 shows the density of energy use to assist in evaluating corridor utility. ROWs granted prior to the corridor designation (2009) are shown in grey; ROWs granted after corridor designation are shown in blue; and pending ROWs under current review for approval are shown in turquoise. Note the ROW density shown for the corridor is only a snapshot that does not fully illustrate remaining corridor capacity. Not all ROWs have GIS data at the time this abstract was developed. BLM and USFS agencies are currently improving their ROW GIS databases and anticipate more complete data in the near future.

General Stakeholder Feedback on Corridor Utility

The State of Utah believes that the corridor plays an important role for existing and future energy infrastructure in the region, and requests that no changes are made to the existing alignment of the corridor. The State of Utah expressed that the corridor has exceptional importance to the growing renewable resources industry in Utah’s west desert, an area rich in wind, solar and other resources, and suggested that the Agencies find ways in which to expedite the review process for projects proposed within this corridor. An electrical transmission company provided supplementary information about the Cross-Tie transmission project. Cross-Tie would be adjacent and parallel to the existing 230-kV transmission line within the corridor and is within Corridor 110-114 for 71 miles. According to the stakeholder, the Cross-Tie project will greatly increase the transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and the BLM Nevada/California areas of West-wide energy corridors; will help meet regional needs within NTTG, WestConnect, and the CAISO; would 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 seen at times from the CAISO to customers in Utah and Wyoming. The stakeholder supports the continued designation of Corridor 110-114 and suggests the designation of a new Section 368 energy corridor in this area to support the Cross-Tie transmission project, to provide a connection between, and continuity with, corridors 110-114 and 114-241, and to promote the consolidation and co-location of transmission facilities. Another stakeholder suggested that the corridor should be eliminated because the Cross-Tie line is simply an extension of the Gateway South project, there are no proposed energy projects in the area, and because it would have great impacts for only speculative renewable energy projects.

Corridor Review Table

The table below captures details of the Agencies’ review of the energy corridor. Consideration of the general corridor siting principles of the 2012 Settlement Agreement framed each corridor review, to identify potential improvements to maximize corridor utility and minimize impacts to the environment. Initial Agency analysis is provided to facilitate further discussion during stakeholder workshops.

CORRIDOR 110-114 REVIEW TABLE							
ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE ISSUES							
<i>Specially Designated Areas</i>							
110-114 .001	USFS	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	White Pine, NV	Duck Creek Mountains IRA	MP 22 to MP 30	Settlement Agreement. RFI: Re-route to avoid impacts to USFS IRA. GIS Analysis: IRA less than 1 mi east of corridor.	These IRAs are not located in the corridor and would not affect development and management inside of the corridor. Because the IRAs are essentially adjacent to the corridor, the opportunity to expand or shift the corridor is more limited. (1)
110-114 .002	USFS	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	White Pine, NV	Cave Creek IRA		Settlement Agreement. RFI: Re-route to avoid impacts to USFS IRA.	

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
					MP 34 to MP 36 MP 33 to MP 34, MP 36 to MP 38	GIS Analysis: IRA adjacent to corridor. GIS Analysis: IRA as close as 1,100 ft north of corridor.	
110-114 .003	USFS	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	White Pine, NV	Cooper IRA	MP 39 to MP 42	Settlement Agreement. RFI: Re-route to avoid impacts to USFS IRA. GIS Analysis: IRA adjacent to corridor.	
110-114 .004	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Snake - Peacock Cyn IRA	MP 55 to MP 57	Settlement Agreement. RFI: re-route to avoid impacts to USFS IRA. GIS Analysis: IRA less than 2 mi south of corridor.	The IRA is not in the corridor and it would not affect development and management inside of the corridor. (1)
110-114 .005	USFS	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	White Pine, NV	South Schell IRA	MP 38 to MP 43	Settlement Agreement. RFI: re-route to avoid impacts to USFS IRA. GIS Analysis: IRA adjacent to corridor.	The IRA is not located in the corridor. Because the IRA is adjacent to the corridor, the opportunity to expand or shift the corridor to the north or south is limited. (1)
110-114 .006	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Great Basin Heritage Corridor and Loneliest Highway SRMA	Not specified.	Agency Input: Ely RMP, Loneliest Highway SRMA. Great Basin Heritage Corridor was congressionally designated.	Existing transmission lines and/or highways already occur within the corridor where it passes through the Great Basin Heritage Corridor and Loneliest Highway SRMA. Collocation of future infrastructure with existing pipelines would minimize the spatial extent of impacts within the SRMA. (1)
110-114 .007	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Bristlecone Wilderness	MP 13 to MP 15	GIS Analysis: wilderness less than 1 mi north of corridor.	Wilderness areas are an important resource that are considered carefully during corridor planning. The corridor's current location does not intersect the wilderness area and best meets the siting principles. (1)
110-114 .008	USFS	Humboldt-Toiyabe	White Pine, NV	High Schells Wilderness	MP 41 to MP 42	GIS Analysis: wilderness area is adjacent to corridor.	The High Schells Wilderness, coupled with the Cooper and South Schell IRAs,

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
		National Forest					constrain the corridor between MP 38 and MP 43, potentially limiting further development. Consider re-routing the corridor along Highway 50 to avoid Wilderness and IRAs. . (2)
110-114 .009	BLM	Cedar City FO	Beaver, UT	Wah Wah Mountains WSA	MP 126 to MP 128	<p>Settlement Agreement. RFI: re-route to avoid BLM WSA.</p> <p>GIS Analysis: WSA as close as 1,100 ft north of corridor.</p> <p>Comment on abstract: the Wah Wah Mountains WSA should not be considered in this corridor review since the WSA and corridor do not intersect.</p>	Wilderness areas are an important resource that are considered carefully during corridor planning. The corridor's current location does not intersect the wilderness area and best meets the siting principles. (1)
110-114 .010	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Snake Creek Indian Burial Cave ACEC	MP 84	GIS Analysis: ACEC less than 2 mi west of corridor.	ACECs are an important resource that are considered carefully during corridor planning. The corridor's current location does not intersect the ACEC and best meets the siting principles. (1)
110-114 .011	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Swamp Cedar ACEC	MP 48 to MP 49	GIS Analysis: ACEC less than 1 mi north of corridor.	ACECs are an important resource that are considered carefully during corridor planning. The corridor's current location does not intersect the ACEC and best meets the siting principles. (1)
Ecology							
110-114 .012	BLM and USFS	Bristlecone FO, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	White Pine, NV	GRSG (BLM and USFS sensitive species)		<p>Settlement Agreement. RFI: re-route or exclude new infrastructure ROWs and avoid all new energy infrastructure development within GRSG PHMAs (4% overlap). Use full mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts within 4 mi of important GRSG breeding areas.</p>	There is limited to no opportunity to improve corridor placement to avoid GRSG PHMAs and GHMAs. The locally designated corridors also pass through these GRSG habitats. Corridor 110-114 already contains transmission lines, so adding infrastructure to the corridor would limit spatial impacts associated with adding infrastructure within a separate corridor.

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
					<p>MP 22 to MP 28</p> <p>MP 9 to MP 15, MP 17 to MP 23, MP 26 to MP 27, MP 28 to MP 33, MP 43 to MP 45, MP 49 to MP 51, and MP 59 to MP 62</p>	<p>Comment on abstract: apply a 4-m buffer around corridor. This corridor contains 41,591 acres of GRSG PHMA and 117,541 acres of GESG GHMA. These categories of habitat are essential for the GRSG life cycle.</p> <p>GIS Analysis: GRSG PHMA intersects corridor.</p> <p>Comment on abstract: Re-route to avoid GRSG PHMAs.</p> <p>GIS Analysis: GRSG GHMA intersects and is adjacent to corridor.</p> <p>Comment on abstract: development in corridor would threaten GRSG. Power lines directly kill sage grouse through collision. Transmission lines impede connectivity for sage grouse.</p>	<p>The BLM 2015 NVCA ARMPA for GRSG retains Corridor 110-114 in PHMAs and GHMAs on BLM-administered lands available to new uses, subject to a maximum corridor width of 3,500 ft or as designated by congressional action. (1)</p>
110-114 .013				GRSG Leks Locations	<p>MP 1 to MP 5</p> <p>MP 13, MP 20</p> <p>MP 25 to MP 31</p>	<p>Comment on abstract: 2 active status leks within 4 mi of these corridor areas.</p> <p>1 active status lek within 4 mi of these corridor areas.</p> <p>3 active status leks within 4 mi of this corridor area. Active status lek sites are crucial for breeding season and should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible extra planning and/or</p>	<p>The 2015 NVCA ARMPA for GRSG indicates there is a lek buffer distance of 3.1 mi from the center of the corridor, and the Ely District RMP (2008) has a 0.5 mi lek buffer distance. (3)</p>

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
						measures should be incorporated to reduce or minimize impacts to this habitat.	
110-114 .014	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Pygmy Rabbit Habitat (BLM sensitive species)	Not specified.	Agency Input: survey, avoidance and mitigation would be required prior to construction of a new ROW to minimize impacts.	This corridor location within the current range where the Pygmy Rabbit may occur is not easily resolved or avoided by corridor-level planning. Further analysis to determine the presence of the Pygmy Rabbit within the area will be considered outside of corridor-level planning. (3)
110-114 .015	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Golden Eagles (BLM sensitive species)	Not specified.	Agency Input: survey, avoidance and mitigation would be required prior to construction of a new ROW to minimize impacts.	This corridor location within the current range where the Golden Eagle may occur is not easily resolved or avoided by corridor-level planning because alternate routes might still require siting through the current range of the species. Further analysis to determine the presence of the Golden Eagle within the area will be considered outside of corridor-level planning. (3)
110-114 .016				California Condor and Ute Ladies'-tresses	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: threatened and endangered species that may occur along this corridor include California Condor and Ute ladies'-tresses. Projects taking place in this corridor may require ESA Section 7 consultation with the USFWS. Recommend that projects within this corridor are evaluated for impacts to listed species and their habitats, and measures are included to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts.	This corridor location within the current range where the California Condor and Ute Ladies'-tresses may occur is not easily resolved or avoided by corridor-level planning because alternate routes might still require siting through the current range of the species. Further analysis to determine the presence of these species and their habitats within the area will be considered outside of corridor-level planning. (3)
110-114 .017				Frisco Buckwheat, Frisco Clover, and Ostler's Peppergrass	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: the USFWS will be making a listing decision this fiscal year for	This corridor location within the current range where these species may occur is not easily resolved or avoided

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						Frisco Buckwheat, Frisco Clover, and Ostler’s Peppergrass. These species occur a little over 1 mi from the corridor and may be a concern if the corridor is relocated to the north.	by corridor-level planning. Further analysis to determine the presence of these species and their habitats within the area will be considered outside of corridor-level planning. (3)
110-114 .018				Least Chub and Spring Snails	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: Least Chub and spring snails are conservation agreement species that occur along this corridor. Projects along this corridor should evaluate, avoid, and minimize impacts to conservation agreement species.	
110-114 .019				Special Status Species	Not specified.	<p>Comment on abstract: additional species not identified in the corridor abstract may be present: Hiko White River, Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, Pahrump Poolfish, White River Spinedace, and White River Springfish.</p> <p>Conduct further analysis to determine the presence of abovementioned species.</p>	
110-114 .020	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Pronghorn Antelope	<p>MP 62 to MP 64</p> <p>MP 29 to MP 67</p>	<p>Comment on abstract: these areas have been identified as crucial winter habitat for Pronghorn Antelope and should be avoided if at all possible.</p> <p>These areas have been identified as crucial summer habitat for Pronghorn Antelope and impacts to this habitat should be avoided or minimized if at all possible.</p>	Pronghorn Antelope winter and summer habitats are an important considerations but further analysis of this species is not a consideration for corridor-level planning. (3)

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
						Guy wires can kill animals directly.	
110-114 .021	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Mule Deer	MP 4 to MP 10 MP 8, MP 31 to MP 44, MP 50 to MP 65	<p>Comment on abstract: these areas have been identified as crucial winter habitat for Mule Deer and should be avoided if at all possible. If avoidance is not possible, extra planning and/or measures should be incorporated to reduce or minimize impacts to this habitat.</p> <p>These areas have been identified as Mule Deer migration corridors and should be avoided if at all possible. Unimpaired migration is crucial to Mule Deer life cycles.</p> <p>The guy wires can kill animals directly.</p>	<p>Mule Deer winter habitat and migration corridors are an important considerations but further analysis of this species is not a consideration for corridor-level planning. (3)</p> <p>The Agencies are exploring an opportunity for adding an IOP related to wildlife migration corridors and habitat to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor. (2)</p>
110-114 .022				<p>Mountain Lion habitat</p> <p>American Black Bear habitat</p> <p>Mule Deer habitat</p>	<p>MP 123 to MP 128, MP 140 to MP 146</p> <p>MP 130 to MP 140</p> <p>MP 130 to MP 132, MP 135 to MP 140, MP 148 to MP 152, MP 154 to MP 155</p>	<p>Comment on abstract: corridor crosses through known wildlife habitat and movement areas, including Mountain Lion, American Black Bear, and Mule Deer. Consider the connectivity and habitat needs for these species when evaluating this corridor. Specifically, appropriate mitigation measures should be included in any and all design, implementation and monitoring of this corridor if it was used for a transmission or pipeline project.</p>	<p>The Agencies are exploring an opportunity for adding an IOP related to wildlife migration corridors and habitat to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor. (2)</p>

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
110-114 .023				Wildlife habitat	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: any additional transmission or pipeline infrastructure should be integrated into the existing highway footprint, in order to prevent disturbance and fragmentation of additional habitat areas along this corridor path.	The Agencies are exploring an opportunity for adding an IOP related to wildlife migration corridors and habitat to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor. (2)
110-114 .024				Wildlife connectivity	Not specified.	<p>Comment on abstract: corridor cuts through the Grand Canyon-Central Idaho Megalinkage, which extends from the Grand Canyon ecoregion, through western Utah and eastern Utah into central Idaho. The Utah section consists of the Indian Peak Mountain Home ranges, with the Wah Wah-Confusion Range Mountains extending into Millard County and northward. This regional connectivity should be taken into account in the design, implementation and mitigation of any infrastructure within the corridor.</p> <p>The project will halt connectivity for Desert Bighorn Sheep and Elk. The guy wires can kill animals directly.</p>	The Agencies are exploring an opportunity for adding an IOP related to wildlife migration corridors and habitat to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor. (2)
110-114 .025				Raptors	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: development in corridor would threaten raptors and this region has a high occurrence of Golden Eagles, Swainson's Hawks, and a variety of other species. The bird kills will add cumulative	This corridor location within the current range where raptor species may occur is not easily resolved or avoided by corridor-level planning because alternate routes might still require siting through the current range of these species. Further analysis to determine the presence of raptor

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
						impacts to the bird impacts of the Spring Valley Wind project.	species and their habitats within the area will be considered outside of corridor-level planning. (3)
110-114 .026	BLM	Bristlecone FO, Fillmore FO, and Cedar City FO	White Pine, NV and Millard and Beaver, UT	Intermittent Streams: Unknown (6), Baker Creek, Steptoe Creek, Mill Creek, Weaver Creek	MP 11 to MP 16, MP 49, MP 60 to MP 62, MP 65 to MP 70, MP 76 to MP 77, MP 83, MP 111 to MP 123, MP 136, MP 150 MP 31 to MP 32 MP 65 to MP 66	GIS Analysis: intermittent streams intersect corridor. Comment on abstract: these areas cross Salmon River Creek, Cottonwood Creek, White Creek, and Steptoe Creek, all fishable waterways, and should be avoided if possible. If avoidance is not possible, extra planning and/or measures should be incorporated to reduce or minimize impacts to these waterways. This area crosses Silver Creek, a fishable waterway. Silver Creek contains Bonneville Cutthroat Trout. This subspecies has been petitioned to be listed as Threatened or Endangered, however the listing was determined not warranted in 2008. We believe this waterway should be avoided if possible.	Not a consideration for corridor-level planning. Linear ROWs can either span intermittent streams or be buried underneath them. Fishable waterways considered for responsible energy development during an application review; however, it is not feasible to avoid Silver Creek, as the stream generally runs perpendicular to the corridor. An existing transmission line already occurs within the corridor, so adding additional infrastructure within the corridor would limit impacts that may otherwise occur by adding new infrastructure within a different corridor location. (1)
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics							
110-114 .027	BLM	Cedar City FO	White Pine, NV and Beaver, UT	Lands with wilderness characteristics	MP 113 to MP 118, MP 123 to MP 131, MP 136 to MP 139, MP 142 to MP 146, MP 150 to MP 155	RFI: North Wah Wah and Central Wah Wah Mountains. GIS Analysis: lands with wilderness characteristics	The BLM retains broad discretion regarding the multiple use management of lands possessing wilderness characteristics without Wilderness, WSA designations. As such,

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						intersect and are adjacent to corridor.	land possessing the characteristics of wilderness are not subject to the legal thresholds or other statutory obligations specified for congressionally designated Wilderness and WSAs. There are necessities that warrant land use and thus rationalize energy corridors as meeting the best siting principles, which include maximizing utility while minimizing impacts. In locations where the BLM is not managing lands with wilderness characteristics with protective allocations, project level planning will still consider ways to minimize or avoid impacts while meeting the purpose and need of various types of land use including energy projects. Furthermore, the impairment of wilderness characteristics does not, in and of itself, constitute a significant impact; or on its own, warrant the relocation of a corridor or corridor segment. BLM must consider all resources and resource uses and carefully weigh the current value for the present generation as well as for future generations. At this time, given the information available the corridor is determined as best meeting the siting principles of the settlement agreement. (1)
110-114 .028	BLM	Bristlecone FO, Cedar City FO	White Pine, NV and Beaver, UT	BLM wilderness-quality lands	MP 45	Comment on abstract: corridor intersects with BLM wilderness-quality lands. 451 acres overlap (BLM).	Wilderness character is a valuable natural resource and updated wilderness characteristics inventories are needed for certain segments of the corridor. The BLM is currently conducting updates for this valuable resource and an inventory will be

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					MP 126 to MP 129 MP 127 to MP 129	2,153 acres overlap (Central Wah Wah-BLM). 6 acres overlap (North Wah Wah -BLM). If the Agencies are not able to adjust the corridor to avoid these impacts, they should consider eliminating the corridor.	completed in accordance with BLM Manual 6310 prior to any authorization of impacts to such characteristics; however, the preparation and maintenance of the inventory shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. As such, the Agencies have identified an opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts to lands with wilderness characteristics. (2)
110-114 .029	BLM	Fillmore FO, Cedar City FO	Beaver and Millard, UT	Citizens' proposed wilderness	Not specified. MP 123 to MP 130	Settlement Agreement. RFI: re-route to avoid proposed wilderness. RFI: Central Wah Wah Mountains, Mountain Home Range N. Comment on abstract: 2,741 acres overlap (Central Wah Wah Mtns-citizens' proposed wilderness), a 58,400-acre landscape also proposed for wilderness designation in ARROWA. Due to the vast viewsheds and lack of development throughout the larger project area, the corridor would result in adverse impacts to wilderness values.	The BLM's current inventory findings will be used in land use planning analyses related to the revision, deletion, or addition to the energy corridors. Consideration of citizen wilderness proposals is beyond the Agencies scope and authority. As such, the corridor's current location best meets the siting principles. (1) At such time that citizens' inventory information is formally submitted, the BLM will compare its official Agency inventory information with the submitted materials, determine if the conclusion reached in previous BLM inventories remains valid, and update findings regarding the lands ability to qualify as wilderness in character. BLM has not identified wilderness characteristics in the Mountain Home North unit.

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					<p>MP 127 to MP 128</p> <p>MP 98 to MP 101</p>	<p>13 acres overlap (North Wah Wah Mtns-citizens' proposed wilderness).</p> <p>1,299 acres overlap (Mtn. Home Range N.- citizens' proposed wilderness unit in ARROWA).</p> <p>The corridor abstracts dismiss all intersections with citizens' proposed wilderness areas. This approach is wholly inappropriate and inadequate; the Agencies must address conflicts with proposed wilderness.</p> <p>Comment on abstract: "citizens' proposed wilderness" does not carry any legitimate legal meaning and thus should not be considered in the review of energy corridors. The only special land management designations that should be considered in this review are designations that are formally adopted by law or the relevant BLM RMPs and Forest Service forest management plans.</p>	
Visual Resources							
110-114 .030				Visual impacts on Wilderness	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: a transmission project would impact the viewscapes of the region. Beautiful regions like the House Range, Great Basin National Park, and Mt. Moraiah Wilderness would be impacted. All visual impacts should be	Wilderness character is a valuable natural resource and updated wilderness characteristics inventories are needed for certain segments of the corridor. The BLM is currently conducting updates for this valuable resource and an inventory will be completed in accordance with BLM

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						reviewed under BLM VRM Class 1 standards, which discourage any major changes to the viewscape. Any powerline will cut off several thousand acres of public access. This corridor should be removed from consideration.	Manual 6310 prior to any authorization of impacts to such characteristics; however, the preparation and maintenance of the inventory shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. As such, the agencies have identified an opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts to lands with wilderness characteristics. (2)
110-114 .031	BLM	Fillmore FO	Millard, UT	VRM Class II	MP 86 to MP 87	GIS Analysis: VRM Class II area intersects corridor.	The corridor in this location has not been designated due to the National Defense Authorization Act (Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65). At such time the restriction is lifted, the optimal corridor location would be examined prior to designation. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II allows for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. (3)
110-114 .032	BLM	Cedar City FO	Beaver, UT	VRM Class III	MP 124 to MP 128, MP 143	GIS Analysis: VRM Class III areas and the corridor intersect.	VRM Class III allows for moderate change to the characteristic landscape, although minimizing visual contrast remains a requirement. Management activities may attract the attention of the casual observer, but shall not dominate the view. (1)
110-114 .033	BLM	Fillmore FO, Cedar City FO	Millard and Beaver, UT	VRM Class IV	MP 72 to MP 125 and MP 128 to MP 156	GIS Analysis: VRM Class IV areas and the corridor intersect.	The existing corridor location best meets the siting principles. (1)

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ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
Cultural Resources							
110-114 .034	BLM	Cedar City FO	Beaver, UT	Frisco Charcoal Kilns	MP 145	<p>Settlement Agreement. RFI: re-route to avoid National Historic Place.</p> <p>GIS Analysis: property listed on the NRHP is as close as 2,600 ft west of corridor.</p> <p>Comment on abstract: the kilns, which date to 1877, are listed on the NRHP and are within 2,600 ft of the corridor. The entire area is referred to in Exhibit A of Settlement as “much undisturbed.” The National Register nomination for the kilns describes them as “among the few remaining charcoal kilns in the state of Utah that retain much of their visual integrity.”</p> <p>Comment on abstract: the Frisco Charcoal Kilns is not within the corridor, thus a re-route of the corridor to avoid this location is not warranted.</p>	These properties are not in the corridor and are not a consideration for corridor-level planning. Section 106 process would be followed to identify possible impacts of development. (1)
Tribal Concerns							
110-114 .035			White Pine, NV	Traditional Use Areas	Scattered throughout	Agency Input: TCP source at the Ely District and/or Goshute Tribe.	<p>There are traditional use areas in the corridor, but will defer to the tribes for exact locations.</p> <p>There is a TCP in the area near the Swamp Cedars. The identified potential of TCP is a concern for the Agencies, which cannot be resolved during corridor-level planning. Assessments will occur as part of the ROW application process. (3)</p>

CORRIDOR 110-114 REVIEW TABLE							
ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
Land Use Concerns							
Military and Civilian Aviation							
110-114 .036	BLM	Bristlecone FO, Fillmore FO	White Pine, NV	MTR – VR	MP 44 to MP 55, MP 76 to MP 81 MP 43 to MP 56 MP 76 to MP 81	GIS Analysis: VR intersects corridor. Comment on abstract: MTR VR-1259, Floor of 200-ft AGL. MTR VR-209, Floor of 200-ft AGL.	The concern related to MTRs is noted and the adherence to existing IOP regarding coordination with DoD would be required to ensure this potential conflict is considered at the appropriate time. (3) In addition, there is an opportunity to consider a revision to the existing IOP to include height restrictions for corridors in the vicinity of DoD training routes. (2)
110-114 .037	BLM	Fillmore FO, Cedar City FO	Millard and Beaver, UT	MTR – IR	MP 98 to MP 122	GIS Analysis: IR intersects corridor.	
110-114 .038	BLM	Cedar City FO	Beaver, UT	DoD SUA - MOA	MP 124 to MP 127	GIS Analysis: MOA is adjacent to corridor. Comment on corridor: corridor is adjacent to Adjacent to the Utah Test and Training Range Operations. All Restricted Airspace needs to be avoided due to hazardous operations and access to any sites. Height should be no higher than existing structures if outside the Restricted Airspace.	The DoD requests the height of any proposed transmission structures not exceed height of any existing infrastructure in the ROW. Taller structure will require further analysis for operational impact.
Public Access and Recreation							
110-114 .039	BLM	Bristlecone FO, NDOT	White Pine, NV	The Loneliest Road in America	MP 3, MP 50, MP 60 to MP 61	GIS Analysis: State scenic highway crosses corridor several times and generally follows the path of the corridor.	BLM can only authorize projects on BLM-administered lands. Proposed development crossing the highway would require coordination with NDOT. (3)
Other noted land use concerns (where applicable)							
110-114 .040	BLM	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, NV	Topography	MP 34 to MP 42	Comment on abstract: topography does not lend itself for additional transmission lines. There are likely other portions of the corridor that this would	Ecological IOPs would address impacts to wildlife species. Re-routing the corridor along Highway 50 may reduce topography concerns as well as other resources. (2)

CORRIDOR 110-114 REVIEW TABLE							
ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
						also apply. The topography is likely to compound affects to wildlife species in some areas.	
110-114 .041	USFS	USFS	Millard, UT	Desert Experimental Range	MP 107 to MP 110	<p>GIS Analysis: experimental station intersects corridor gap.</p> <p>Agency Input: The Desert Experimental Range is considered NFS land, but it is outside the Forest boundary and it does not have NFS status. The Desert Range Experimental Station is administered by the Rocky Mountain Research Station.</p>	Impacts on the Desert Experimental Range would be the exception to current management. There is some precedent for impacts on the Range (e.g., a highway constructed in the 1950s). If future development follows the highway corridor and does not cross key research areas, impacts would be minimized. (3)
110-114 .042	BLM	Fillmore FO	Millard, UT	Water body	MP 86	<p>GIS Analysis: Water body limits width of corridor on east in areas of NSO. Available BLM jurisdiction to west may be better for corridor.</p>	<p>The corridor in this location has not been designated due to the National Defense Authorization Act (Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65). At such time the restriction is lifted, the optimal corridor location would be examined prior to designation.</p> <p>The Warm Springs Resource Area RMP has no ROW exclusion or avoidance prescriptions for utility corridors to be located adjacent to waterbodies. However, the waterbody of Pruess Lake is designated NSO under the Warm Springs Resource Area RMP. NSO for water body would limit the width of the proposed corridor along the west side of the lake. (3)</p>
110-114 .043	BLM	Fillmore FO	Millard, UT	NSO	MP 85 to MP 88	<p>GIS Analysis: NSO areas intersect corridor.</p>	<p>The corridor in this location has not been designated due to the National Defense Authorization Act (Section 2815(d) of Public Law 106-65). At such time the restriction is lifted, the</p>

CORRIDOR 110-114 REVIEW TABLE							
ID	Agency	Agency Jurisdiction	County	Primary Issue	Corridor Location (by Milepost [MP])	Source	Agency Review and Analysis ^{1, 2}
							optimal corridor location would be examined prior to designation. (3)
110-114 .044			Utah	Agricultural lands	Not specified.	Comment on abstract: energy development may have impact on agriculture in adjacent areas if not developed and maintained properly (i.e. invasive and noxious weed species). Ensure that all developments, changes, or alterations to energy corridors do not adversely affect agriculture and domestic livestock grazing in the affected areas.	Corridor-level planning does not entail the detail necessary to prescribe operation and maintenance procedures on hypothetical projects or corridor revisions. The concern will be addressed with specific, current information at the time of energy development proposal(s). (3)

¹ Projects proposed in the corridor would be reviewed during their ROW application review process and would adhere to Federal laws, regulations, and policy.

² (1) = confirm existing corridor best meets siting principles; (2) = identify opportunities to improve corridor placement or IOPs; (3) = acknowledge concern not easily resolved or avoided by corridor-level planning.

Abstract Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern; AGL = above ground level; ARMPA = Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment; ARRWA = America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; CAISO = California Independent Systems Operator; DoD = Department of Defense; ESA = Endangered Species Act; FO = Field Office; GHMA = General Habitat Management Area; GIS = geographic information system; GRSG = Greater Sage-grouse; IOP = interagency operating procedure; IR = instrument route; IRA = Inventoried Roadless Area; MOA = Military Operations Area; MP = milepost; MTR = Military Training Route; NDOT = Nevada Department of Transportation; NFS = National Forest System; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NSO = No Surface Occupancy; NTTG = Northern Tier Transmission Group; NVCA = Nevada and Northeastern California; PEIS = Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement; PHMA = Priority Habitat Management Areas; RFI = request for information; RMP = Resource Management Plan; ROW = right-of-way; SEZ = Solar Energy Zone; SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area; SUA = Special Use Airspace; TCP = Traditional Cultural Property; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; VR = Visual Route; VRM = Visual Resource Management; WSA = Wilderness Study Area; WWEC = West-wide Energy Corridor.