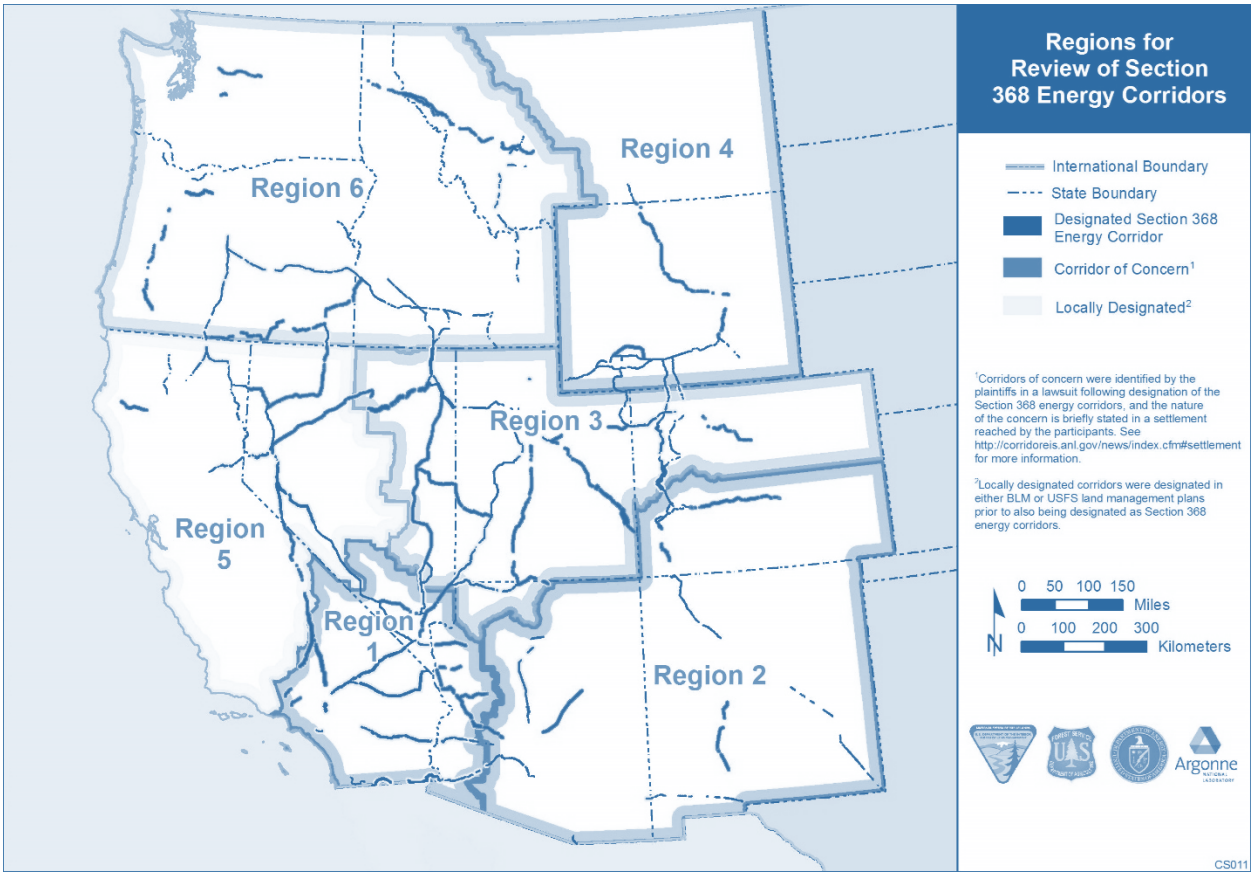
Section 368 Energy Corridor Review

VOLUME 2 — REGIONS 1—6

APPENDICES: SUPPORTING INFORMATION



Contents

Notation

Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ARMP	Approved Resource Management Plan
ARMPA	Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CDCA	California Desert Conservation Area
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDNCL	California Desert National Conservation Land
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHAT	Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool
CMA	Conservation and Management Action
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CPW	Citizen-proposed wilderness
DC	direct current
DFA	Development Focus Area
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DRECP	Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
GIS	geographic information system
GHMA	general habitat management area
GRSG	Greater Sage-grouse
GUSG	Gunnison Sage-grouse
HSR	Hypothetical Study Range
IPP	Intermountain Power Project
IOP	Interagency Operating Procedure
LMP	Land Management Plan
LMPA	Land Management Plan Amendment
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LUPA	Land Use Plan Amendment
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MP	milepost
NCA	National Conservation Area
NCL	National Conservation Lands
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRT	National Recreation Trail
NST	National Scenic Trail
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
ONA	Outstanding Natural Area
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PHMA	Priority habitat management area
PV	photovoltaic
REDA	renewable energy development area
RDEP	Restoration Design Energy Project
RETI	Renewable Energy Transition Initiative
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision

ROW	right-of-way
RPS	renewable portfolio standard
SEDA	Solar Energy Development Area
SFA	sagebrush focal area
SEZ	solar energy zone
SRMA	special recreation management area
SWIP	Southwest Intertie Project
TAFA	Transmission Assessment Focus Area
TCA	tortoise conservation area
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VPL	Variance Process Land
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council
WPA	Wyoming Pipeline Authority
WPCI	Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River

Units of Measure

ft	foot, feet
km^2	square kilometer(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)
m	meter(s)
mi^2	square mile(s)
MW	megawatt(s)
TWh	terawatt hours

Appendix A: Stakeholder Engagement

A.1 Stakeholders that Provided Input on Region 1 Report

Federal Agencies

- National Park Service
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

State Agencies

- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- California State Parks - Great Basin District
- Southern Nevada Water Authority

Tribes

- Colorado River Indian Tribes
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Local Government

- Clark County Desert Conservation Program, Nevada
- Clark County Department of Aviation, Nevada
- La Paz County, Arizona
- Nye County, Nevada
- San Diego County, California

Nongovernmental Organizations

- California Desert Coalition
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Morongo Basin Conservation Association
- Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association
- Pacific Crest Trail Association
- The Wilderness Society et al.[1]

Industry

- California Energy Commission
- MMesa 319, LLC; Solo Mountain, LLC

A.2 Stakeholders that Provided Input on Regions 2 and 3 Report

Federal Agencies

- National Park Service
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Yuma Area Office
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Socorro Field Office

- U.S. Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests
- U.S. Forest Service, Prescott National Forest
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

State Agencies

- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife
- Nevada Division of Forestry
- Nevada Division of State Lands
- Southern Nevada Water Authority

Tribes

- Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians
- White Mountain Apache Tribe

Local Government

- Gunnison County, Colorado
- Salt Lake County, Utah
- San Juan County, Utah
- San Miguel County Colorado

Nongovernmental Organizations

- Church History Department, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
- Defenders of Wildlife et al.[2]
- Sustainable Development Strategies Group
- Washington County Water Conservancy District

Industry

- Lucky Corridor, LLC
- PNM

A.3 Stakeholders that Provided Input on Regions 4, 5 and 6 Report

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Navy, Naval Air Station Fallon

State Agencies

- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Montana Department of Transportation
- State of Idaho
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

Tribes

- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
- Coquille Indian Tribe
- Spokane Tribe of Indians
- Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

Local Government

- Inyo County, California
- Mono County, California
- Owyhee County, Idaho
- Saratoga-Encampment-Rawlins (SER) Conservation District

Nongovernmental Organizations

- 350Eugene
- Basin and Range Watch
- Bark
- Cascadia Wildlands
- Concerned Citizens of Montana
- Defenders of Wildlife[3]
- Friends of the Inyo
- Idaho Conservation League
- Oregon Natural Desert Association
- Owyhee County Task Force
- Pacific Crest Trail Association
- The Wilderness Society
- Walker Basin Conservancy

Industry

- American Clean Power Association
- EarthGrid PBC
- Genesis Alkali, LLC
- Gridliance
- NextEra Energy Resources
- Southern California Edison

Other

- Western Governors Association

A.4 Background on Stakeholder Engagement, Summary of Stakeholder Input, and Agency Response

Stakeholder engagement occurred in three stages: 1) after the release of corridor abstracts; 2) during stakeholder workshops; and 3) after the release of each report. Stakeholders provided input through interactive webinars, in-person meetings and workshops, telephone calls, e-mails, and web-based submissions.

After the release of the corridor abstracts, the 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. The stakeholder workshops provided a forum to have robust discussion among stakeholders about the regional review process as well as specific Section 368 energy corridors. The Region 1, Regions 2 and 3, and Regions 4, 5, and 6 reports included a list of entities that provided input during the stakeholder input periods (after the release of corridor abstracts and during stakeholder workshops) as well as a summary of non-corridor-specific stakeholder input provided during those periods.

Complete stakeholder input is presented in seven separate reports available on the website: *Region 1: Stakeholder Input-Abstracts Section 368 Energy Corridor Review; Region 1: Stakeholder Input-Report Section 368 Energy Corridor Review; Regions 2 and 3: Stakeholder Input-Abstracts Section 368 Energy Corridor Review; Regions 2 and 3: Stakeholder Input-Report Section 368 Energy Corridor Review; Regions 4, 5, and 6: Stakeholder Input-Abstracts Section 368 Energy Corridor Review; Regions 4, 5, and 6: Stakeholder Input-Report Section 368 Energy Corridor Review;* and *2014 Request for Information: Section 368 Energy Corridors – Written Stakeholder Input*. Corridor-specific stakeholder input received on the corridor abstracts were incorporated into the corridor abstracts, which were revised and made available on the website. Corridor-specific stakeholder input received during the stakeholder workshops were incorporated into the corridor summaries in the regional review reports.

The corridor-specific comments received on the Region 1, Regions 2 and 3, and Regions 4, 5, and 6 reports are incorporated into the corridor summaries. Non-corridor specific stakeholder input as well as input received on corridors proposed but not carried forward in the regional review are summarized below. 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.

A.4.1 Environmental Concerns

The general environmental concerns identified below were consistent with the concerns identified for specific Section 368 energy corridors. 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.

Ecological Resources.
A stakeholder requested the Agencies evaluate wildlife movement corridors within each Section 368 energy corridor with respect to their impacts on established migratory corridors and potential impacts

to protected species caused by introducing or enhancing less desirable species (e.g., transmission towers serving as nesting and perching sites for ravens that prey on desert tortoise).

The Agencies received comments on GRSG, including recommendations to revise corridors or narrow them to a width of 1,000 feet to minimize impacts to GRSG PHMAs and GHMAs, to avoid GRSG leks (3.1 mile buffer, and to include information from both the 2015 and 2020 GRSG LUPAs.

Several environmental organizations wanted the Agencies to explain how state wildlife actions plans (SWAPS) will be considered during the corridor review process. An environmental organization gave examples of ongoing data collection and wildlife range mapping efforts that are relevant to corridor siting and development. Stakeholders stated that the report did not discuss consultation or recommendations from the US Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding impacts to Bi-State Sage-grouse.

Agency Response: The preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources is to collocate (to the extent feasible) future energy infrastructure with existing infrastructure. 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 and fragmentation. The Agencies considered recommendations for specific corridor revisions related to GRSG habitat during this regional review. The Agencies prefer to avoid impacts wherever possible; where avoidance is not possible, minimization or mitigation of impacts should be implemented. For example, mitigation includes the Agencies require scheduling construction times to avoid the breeding season. The Agencies have avoidance and minimization requirements in place and collaborate with U.S. Fish and Wildfire Service when appropriate to protect threatened and endangered species with habitat in or near project areas. In the case of GRSG, requirements for transmission lines and avoidance are outlined in the 2015 revisions to the ARMPAs. As corridor revisions, additions, deletions, or project specific proposals are reviewed and processed by the agencies, Section 7 consultation will occur as appropriate.

Habitat connectivity concerns may best be addressed through an additional IOP regarding habitat connectivity, which could establish consistent controls for best management practices (BMPs) when infrastructure development occurs within corridors. This would add protection considerations for ecological resources as part of the project-level NEPA. Restrictions are already in place for many threatened and endangered species.

Specially Designated Areas.

Stakeholders recommended avoiding ACECs, lands with wilderness characteristics, Research Natural Areas (RNAs), and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONAs), National Scenic Trails (NSTs), National Historic Trails (NHTs), and scenic byways by rerouting or eliminating corridors that cross these areas. A stakeholder requested the report include an explanation for how land managers would manage existing National Historic Trails (NHTs), National Recreation Trails (NRTs) and National Forest System roads that intersect existing or new energy corridors.

One comment noted that recent changes in land management plans have created conflicts between future corridor development and current management allocations and stated that future projects on lands with wilderness characteristics should be prohibited if they would unduly decrease the size of a wilderness unit.

Stakeholders recommended that the Agencies, at a minimum, classify Research Natural Areas (RNAs), Outstanding Natural Areas (ONAs), and ACECs as "high potential conflict areas".

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 specially designated areas. However, in some instances, siting of energy corridors along existing infrastructure remains preferable to minimize impacts from infrastructure sprawl across more area and resources. This approach follows the siting principles in the Settlement Agreement, which aim to balance the need for resource protection and land use. The Agencies also recommend a new IOP to related to wilderness characteristics as well as a new IOP for NHTs and NSTs.

Visual Resources.

There was a concern that overlaying VRM Class III areas on a corridor creates a bias for protection of visual resources over energy infrastructure. The stakeholder suggested that all VRM areas within designated energy corridors be managed as VRM Class IV because mitigating or minimizing impacts on a case-by-case basis could add costly environmental protection requirements to energy projects, which would not meet the intent of Congress.

Another stakeholder supported the Agencies' recommendations to include visual resource planning in the early phases of project planning.

Agency Response: Viewshed analyses 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.

There was a recommendation that the Agencies should avoid or minimize impacts on water bodies (particularly WSRs or eligible WSRs) that traverse corridors.

A stakeholder asked the Agencies to describe how surface and groundwater would be protected from the release of hazardous substances during project implementation and that future projects should be consistent with Title 49 of the CFR, Part 195 and 192 (transportation of hazardous liquids, and natural and other gas by pipeline). Stakeholders also proposed revising the existing IOP for surface water to require a reduction in the width of a corridor at WSR crossings.

Agency Response: Water quality and watershed concerns brought forward by stakeholders were considered during the regional review to the extent feasible but would need to be addressed during project-specific review and analysis or during the land use planning process. Existing IOPs related to surface water and groundwater resources would be required for development within a Section 368 energy corridor.

Climate Change:

Several stakeholders recommended that the Agencies consider climate change when assessing changes to wildlife habitat connectivity. Another stakeholder advised the Agencies to update their guidance to be consistent with the January 27, 2021 Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.

Agency Response: Impacts to wildlife habitat connectivity would be addressed during project-specific review and analysis or during the land use planning process. The regional review report has been updated to include Executive Order 14008.

Cumulative Impacts.
There was a recommendation to consider the cumulative impacts of both existing corridors and potential corridor additions when reviewing corridor locations.

Agency Response: Cumulative impacts would be addressed during project-specific review and analysis or during the land use planning process. The siting principles state that corridors should maximize utility, minimize impact on the environment, and promote efficient use the landscape. These siting principles are aimed at reducing redundant corridors and the proliferation of energy transmission infrastructure across the landscape.

A.4.2 Corridor Issues and Use Opportunities

Siting Principles.
Stakeholders recommended that the Agencies perform additional analyses to help identify locations where existing infrastructure could be used for the transmission of renewable energy and where fossil fuel power plants are expected to be retired in the near future.

One stakeholder commented that the statement in the Draft Report that "there are no nearby previously disturbed alternative routes" is not consistent with the siting principles and requested that the Agencies justify how corridors with and without revisions meet the siting principles. There was an additional comment that in keeping with the siting principles, the Agencies should delete corridors that are known to have serious conflicts with sensitive resources and values.

A water utility suggested that its siting criteria could be helpful in determining where to modify or retain a corridor since its criteria are similar to the siting principles.

Agency Response: The Agencies provided justification for how the recommended revisions, deletions and additions meet the siting principles in the Corridor Summaries as well as in Appendix H. When appropriate, the Agencies identified where existing or planned infrastructure could be used for the transmission of renewable energy and where there might be a need for renewable energy based on fossil fuel power plant retirements.

Corridor Siting Considerations.
A stakeholder recommended that the Agencies ensure that corridors are wide enough to accommodate future transmission line and are located in areas with planned renewable energy facilities. One stakeholder stated that the Agencies should evaluate each corridor for its impacts on access to all public lands, not just those with special designations.

One stakeholder expressed the opinion that the BLM staff prioritized energy projects over industrial development and argued that, according to Section 5 of Public Law 101-67, Section 368 energy corridors are not to impact industrial uses. One stakeholder wanted the Agencies to consider impacts to the mining industry and to avoid locating new facilities in the vicinity of abandoned mines or include engineer designs that would prevent damage from mine subsidence.

Agency Response: Where possible, corridors are designated with corridors widths intended to accommodate additional energy infrastructure. The Agencies also considered proximity to renewable energy development when they evaluated revisions, deletions, and additions to energy corridors. When applicable, the Agencies identified existing industrial uses, mining claims and other possible conflicts within the corridors.

IOPs.

Stakeholders provided recommendations and suggested text for new IOPs and IOP revisions identified in the regional review including wildlife migration corridors and habitat, access roads, lands with wilderness characteristics, and impacts on Greater Sage-grouse during siting, construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission lines. There was support for the new IOPs and IOP revisions suggested by the Agencies in the regional review reports (wildlife migration corridors and habitat; lands with wilderness characteristics; NHTs, NSTs, visual resources; cultural resources; and tribal concerns). One stakeholder recommended adding mitigation of effects to cultural resources. There was a suggestion that the IOP for habitat connectivity should be required for both transmission lines and natural gas pipelines. One stakeholder questioned if IOPs for lands with wilderness characteristics would also apply to non-BLM lands. Stakeholders also recommended adding the design features from the Solar PEIS as IOPs.

Stakeholders recommended new IOPs for 1) Bi-State Sage-grouse; 2) Minimizing Avian Collisions; 3) Wilderness Quality Lands; 4) Access Roads; 5) Important Bird Areas; and 6) Agency Coordination.

There were concerns about the implementation of new and revised IOPs, including which agencies would be developing the IOPs and when they would be available. A stakeholder recommended that the Report provide references for existing IOPs. Another stakeholder stated that any new IOPs should not place burdensome restrictions on energy development within the corridor, specifically mentioning IOPs for wildlife migration corridors and habitats, and NHTs.

Stakeholders recommended that the IOPs should be specifically addressed in the BLM Guidebook and should be included in the training for agency staff as stipulated in Section II.A.3 of the 2012 Settlement Agreement. The stakeholders also requested that the Agencies clarify the timeline for publication of the guidebook.

Agency Response: Based on stakeholder concerns and additional review, the Agencies have identified a recommended new IOP to address avian collisions. In response to stakeholder input, the Agencies have also proposed changes to the recommended new IOPs for wildlife migration corridors, sage-grouse, and lands with wilderness characteristics. Any changes to IOPs would be adopted through BLM and USFS policy or NEPA analysis. In lieu of an amendment to the PEIS, the recommended new IOPs and IOP revisions could be adopted as best management practices in local land use plans or at the project level to minimize potential impacts. The West-wide Energy Corridor Guidebook was released in April 2021 and is available on the project website at https://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Jurisdiction.

One stakeholder commented that an application and application fee would need to be submitted to the state if any portion of the corridor crossed state-owned land.

Agency Response: Processing applications and application fees would be addressed during project-specific review and analysis. The Agencies do not have jurisdiction on non-federal land and acknowledge that corridor gaps across lands under multiple jurisdictions could be more challenging to develop.

Consultation and Coordination.

Several stakeholders recommended coordination between BLM and the USFS, and increased cooperation and consultation among federal agencies, state agencies and critical stakeholders, such as public utilities, in order to:

- Streamline the permitting process for future projects within the corridors
- Coordinate transportation corridors with WWEC corridors
- Integrate the federal energy corridor process with state statutes and policies
- Determine details for new and revised IOPs
- Facilitate effective implementation and success of wildlife mitigation strategies

Agency Response: The regional review sought involvement and input from federal agencies, state agencies and other stakeholders throughout the regional review process. Coordination between federal agencies, state agencies and other stakeholders would be an important element of any project-specific review and analysis or during the land use planning process.

Transmission Planning.

One stakeholder requested that the Agencies quantify the potential megawatts coming from solar energy produced at or near the point where it would be used, noting that the report seems to assume solar/wind resources would be in remote areas that would require long distance transmission. Similar comments recommended the Agencies perform additional analyses to help determine where new capacity may be available for the transmission of renewable energy without the need for new infrastructure. Another stakeholder asked for greater consideration or limitation of nonlinear projects such as geothermal and solar energy facilities within the corridors. One stakeholder encouraged coordinated transmission development to help states meet the 25-gigawatt goal of the Energy Act of 2020.

A stakeholder requested that the Agencies require any corridor that provides a ROW for fiber or broadband infrastructure make it open access and available for any purpose, including commercial use. Another stakeholder recommended that Agency land use plans include information on co-locating telecommunications and fiber optic infrastructure with existing infrastructure in the corridors.

Agency Response: The Agencies considered proximity to renewable energy development potential based on stakeholder feedback, regional and state energy reports, and proximity to DFAs identified by the BLM. The Agencies recommended revising corridors that overlap solar and geothermal facilities to allow for maximum buildout of the corridor for energy transmission. Section 368 energy corridors are designated for energy transmission and can also serve as interstate pathways for broadband, such as via underground fiber optic cable, which supports federal initiatives, including Executive Order 13821 to streamline and expedite requests to locate broadband facilities on federal lands.

New Data.

One stakeholder noted that the Region 1 report had not been updated to reflect the 2018 changes in Federal Regulation, closing the DRECP. Another comment recommended that the Agencies use its

publicly available datasets, which include information on the environment, land use, and biological resources, to provide additional information for the corridor abstracts. Another stakeholder supports the BLM Nevada state and district offices in updating SEZs and designated leasing area maps.

Agency Response: The final report has been updated to reflect the DRECP. The Corridor Mapper will remain accessible, but its GIS layers will no longer be updated. The BLM has launched a ROW corridor mapping tool, called the BLM Landscape Approach Data Portal to replace the Corridor Mapper. The Landscape Approach Data Portal is a publicly available, online mapping tool that allows users to add their own layers to the tool. This function allows Tribes and stakeholders to view the proximity of Section 368 energy corridors to resources not hosted on the BLM website. The BLM Landscape Approach Data Portal can be accessed at https://landscape.blm.gov/geoportal/catalog/ROW/ROW.page.

Mitigation.

One stakeholder recommended that the Agencies make stronger commitments to address impacts using mitigation hierarchies described in the abstracts and that the final report should identify potential solutions for avoiding, minimizing and/or mitigating (including through IOPs) known impacts for each corridor.

Another stakeholder proposed that temporary impacts to habitat from construction and staging areas be restored through vegetation planning and propagation or reseeding.

Comments were in support of the Agencies' proposed use of BMPs and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to wildlife and their habitats.

A stakeholder suggested that compensatory mitigation payments should be required when sensitive species are impacted.

Agency Response: Avoidance of impacts continues to be the Agencies' preference, to the extent possible, over minimization and mitigation of impacts and the Agencies identified recommended revisions to avoid sensitive resources. IOPs are similar to BMPs, but they are mandatory and apply to all proposals, applications, and authorizations for energy transmission projects in Section 368 energy corridors administered by the BLM and USFS. Additional IOPs or revisions to existing IOPs are recommended in the final report and may be adopted through BLM and USFS policy or NEPA analysis. The recommended new IOPs and IOP revisions could also be adopted as BMPs in local land use plans or at the project level to minimize potential impacts.

Future and Foreseeable Development.

Several stakeholders cautioned the Agencies against designating new corridors where there may not be a high demand for new electric transmission lines, natural gas pipelines or where resource conflicts may be high, and recommended removing existing corridors with high resource conflicts.

One stakeholder commented that it was speculative to imply that the corridors would provide useful economical energy pathways without further engineering technical studies.

Another stakeholder suggested that expanding access to SEZs would make it easier to acquire solar energy, which will lead to a reduction in the use of carbon (fossil) fuels and encouraged the Agencies to work with stakeholders to achieve these outcomes.

Agency Response: The regional review considered recently authorized projects and proposed projects, additional studies and stakeholder input as indications of potential future demand when evaluating new corridors. When appropriate, the Agencies revised corridors to provide greater access to SEZs and other DFAs.

A.4.3 Stakeholder Engagement and the Regional Review Process

Stakeholder Involvement.
One stakeholder recommended that the final report include specific responses to stakeholder input.

In order to understand how its comments were considered in the Agencies' decision making process, one stakeholder asked for written responses to its comments and stressed the need for continued meaningful government-to-government consultation before any further decision-making occurs.

One comment asked who would be responsible for updating the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center website and how long it would be available to stakeholders, stated that requests for continued discussions after a June 2018 meeting were not adequately met, and that notification about the Regions 2 & 3 report should have come sooner. One stakeholder commented that the level of publicity for the review process was inadequate and did not provide for an appropriate level of meaningful stakeholder involvement.

Multiple stakeholders expressed appreciation for the multiple methods used by the Agencies for stakeholder participation and support posting public comments on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center website would increase transparency and promote better coordination among stakeholders and the Agencies.

Agency Response: The regional review process calls for robust stakeholder involvement. Stakeholder engagement has been sought by the Agencies at multiple times during the regional review process through webinars, public meetings and workshops, outreach to state and local government, national press releases, coordination with regional, state, and local agency staff and through a comment period following the release of Section 368 energy corridor abstracts. The project website is an online source for public information on the Section 368 energy corridors and regional review and will be available for the foreseeable future. The public comments provided during the regional review will be available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center website. Additional public outreach and engagement and government-to-government consultation would occur at the land use planning level when the Agencies consider any changes to the Section 368 energy corridors.

Geographic Information System Mapping Tool.
One stakeholder recommended that the Agencies add a data layer to identify where RNAs and ONAs intersect Section 368 corridors. Another stakeholder requested that the Section 368 Energy Corridor Mapping tool to be kept up to date and remain available to the public on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center website. Several stakeholders requested additional data layers for the Mapping Tool (big game migration corridors in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada).

Additional comments provided recommendations regarding the GIS mapping tool:

- Provide complete metadata for each ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern), including the name, related land use plan, the Record of Decision date, and the purpose for the designation.
- Add a GIS data layer for National Recreation Trails based on a database maintained by American Trails.
- Add data layers for big game migration corridors, Research Natural Areas (RNAs), and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONAs).

Agency Response: Throughout the regional review, the Corridor Mapper tool was used to aid Agency staff, Tribes, and stakeholders in understanding potential issues regarding Section 368 energy corridors and their proximity to other resources. The Corridor Mapper will remain accessible, but its GIS layers will no longer be updated. The BLM has launched a ROW corridor mapping tool, called the BLM Landscape Approach Data Portal to replace the Corridor Mapper. The Landscape Approach Data Portal is a publicly available, online mapping tool that allows users to add their own layers to the tool. This function allows Tribes and stakeholders to view the proximity of Section 368 energy corridors to resources not hosted on the BLM website. The BLM Landscape Approach Data Portal can be accessed at https://landscape.blm.gov/geoportal/catalog/ROW/ROW.page.

Process.

One stakeholder recommended that the Agencies issue appropriate RODs and identify streamlined approval processes for needed transmission projects in the region. Another stakeholder stated that NEPA reviews for future projects within corridors should enforce a two-year limit from application to ROD and should not apply new or revised rules to pending applications.

Several stakeholders expressed general support for Section 368 Corridor decisions and appreciation for the work done by the Agencies to address energy transmission needs while minimizing potential impacts on BLM and USFS managed land. The stakeholders also supported the project's role in expediting the permitting processes for new transmission and distribution projects. Several stakeholders recommended that corridor adjustments or deletions be reflected in the corridor abstracts, in the Final Regional Review Report, and in future land use planning.

Agency Response: Any changes to Section 368 energy corridors would be done during the land use planning process in compliance with FLPMA and NEPA. 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.

Errors and Revisions.

Several stakeholders pointed out potential mapping errors in Figure 3.1, noting that there were corridor revisions indicated on the map that were not identified in the corridor summaries or in Table 3.1.

A.4.4 Stakeholder Input on Proposed Corridor Additions Not Carried Forward in Regional Review

Southern Idaho Potential Corridor Addition.
Stakeholders were opposed to the potential corridor addition for the following reasons:

- Corridor would intersect with the Granite Pass/Goose Creek Trail ACEC, the Little Goose Creek LWC, and the Sawtooth Forest-Black Pine Roadless Area
- Corridor would conflict with citizen-proposed lands with wilderness characteristics
- Corridor would have potential conflict with the viewshed of the City of Rocks Reserve
- Both Cassia County and Power County oppose new Section 368 energy corridor development located where the corridor would traverse corridor gaps along agricultural lands
- Corridor 49-112 combined with corridor 112-226 provide the east-west pathway through southern Idaho and the new addition would be redundant

Agency Response: Based on stakeholder input and additional analyses, the Agencies have decided not to include the Southern Idaho Potential Corridor Addition in the final report.

Wagontire Mountain Potential Corridor Addition.
Stakeholders were opposed to the potential corridor addition for the following reasons:

- Corridor would cross areas of priority and general Greater Sage-grouse habitat, lands with wilderness characteristics and citizen-proposed wilderness areas, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife identified Conservation Opportunity Area, Elk and Mule Deer Crucial Winter Range and BLM identified Climate Change Consideration Area and Restoration Opportunity Area.
- Corridor would pass through the Picture Rock PAC for Greater Sage-grouse, whose population declined by 50% from 2019 to 2020 and has already tripped a hard trigger under the Oregon ARMPA due to population decline.
- Need for corridor is unclear and no explanation is given regarding why the existing infrastructure, or adjacent corridors, cannot meet future energy demands.
- Corridor would follow a large, existing transmission line, which helps to minimize the incremental increase in indirect impacts to adjacent Greater Sage-grouse habitat. Consider avoidance and minimization of impacts by limiting new roads, micro-siting within the 3500-foot corridor, strategic siting of substations or facilities that generate noise and increase human presence, and by implementing timing restrictions during construction. Any proposed development within this corridor would require compliance with State of Oregon statutes and rules.

Agency Response: Based on stakeholder input and additional analyses, the Agencies have decided not to include the Wagontire Mountain Potential Corridor Addition in the final report.

Appendix B: Current Energy Conditions, Projected Growth

The regional review assessed existing energy infrastructure, planned or future energy development potential, and additional energy transmission capacity when considering revisions, deletions, and additions to Section 368 energy corridors. Most of the Section 368 energy corridors that the Agencies designated in 2009 had preexisting energy transmission infrastructure. That existing infrastructure was largely commissioned to transport nonrenewable energy sources. Since 2009, additional infrastructure has been constructed within the Section 368 energy corridors, and many corridors have pending ROW applications for other primary energy transportation sources, including renewable energy sources (Figure B-1). Appendix C contains a table listing the existing infrastructure, planned or pending projects, and the potential for future energy development for each Section 368 energy.

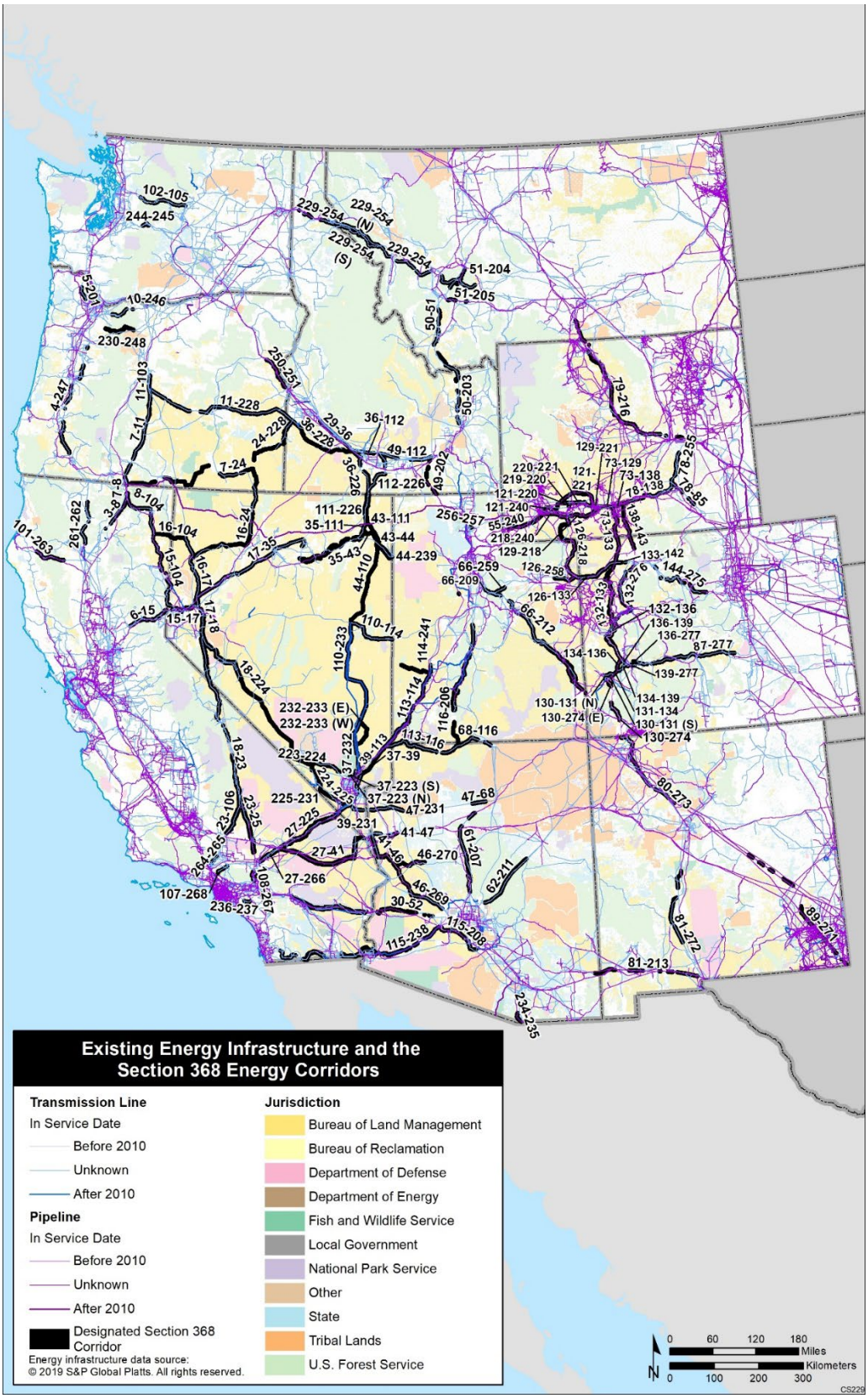


Figure B-1. Existing Energy Infrastructure and the Section 368 Energy Corridors

B.1 Regional Initiatives and Studies

This section describes initiatives and studies investigating future energy potential and associated electrical and pipeline transmission needs, including renewable energy.

Solar Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)

In 2012, the BLM created a Solar Energy Program for utility-scale solar energy development on BLM-administered lands in six southwestern states (Solar PEIS). [4] The BLM designated seventeen solar energy zones (SEZs) and additional solar variance lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah.[5] The SEZs[6] are considered priority areas for solar energy and associated transmission infrastructure development. The SEZs were established to facilitate near-term, utility-scale solar energy development on BLM-administered lands; minimize potential negative environmental impacts; and optimize existing transmission infrastructure and corridors. The BLM also designated two additional SEZs in other land use planning efforts: the West Chocolate Mountains SEZ in California designated in the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP), and the Agua Caliente SEZ in Arizona designated in the Arizona Restoration Design Energy Project (RDEP). The following SEZs are close to (within 5 miles of) Section 368 energy corridors:

- Brenda SEZ, Arizona, 3 miles north of Corridor 30-52 (MP 150 to MP 155);
- Gillespie SEZ, Arizona, 0.25 miles south of Corridor 115-238 (MP 1 to MP 2); adjacent to Corridor 115-208 (MP 0 to MP 4);
- Imperial East SEZ, California, which overlaps Corridor 115-238 (MP 154 to MP 163);
- Riverside East SEZ, California, adjacent to and overlapping Corridor 30-52 (MP 60 to MP 99);
- Amargosa Valley SEZ, Nevada, adjacent to Corridor 223-224 (MP 225); adjacent to Corridor 18-224 (MP 225 to MP 226);
- Dry Lake SEZ, Nevada, adjacent to Corridor 37-232 (MP 7 to MP 9); approximately 3.5 miles west of Corridor 39-113 (MP 2 to MP 6); 3.5 miles north of Corridor 37-39 (MP 3 to MP 8); overlapping Corridor 110-233 (MP 125 to MP 137);
- Gold Point SEZ, Nevada, approximately 20 miles east of Corridor 18-224 (MP 96);
- Millers SEZ, Nevada, approximately 7 miles west of Corridor 18-224 (MP 163);
- Afton SEZ, New Mexico, overlapping corridor 81-213 (MP 4 to MP 19);
- Escalante Valley SEZ, Utah, within 3.5 miles of Corridor 113-114 (MP 81 to MP 90);
- Milford Flats SEZ, Utah, within 2 miles of Corridor 113-114 (MP 108 to MP 118); and
- Wah Wah Valley SEZ, Utah, overlapping Corridor 110-114 (MP 133 to MP 137).

Arizona Restoration Design Energy Project (RDEP)

The RDEP was a BLM Arizona Office initiative to identify lands across Arizona that may be suitable for the development of renewable energy. The RDEP Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), released in October 2012,[7] and RDEP Record of Decision (ROD)[8] and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments, released in January 2013, established 192,100 acres of renewable energy development areas (REDAs) on BLM-administered lands throughout Arizona. The RDEP ROD also established the Agua Caliente SEZ.

The Section 368 energy corridors within or near the boundaries of a REDA or the Agua Caliente SEZ are as follows:

- Corridor 30-52, overlaps with REDAs (MP 152 to MP 155, MP 170 to MP 173); REDA 1,100 ft from corridor (MP 175 to MP 181);
- Corridor 46-269, REDA intersects and within 5 miles of corridor (MP 38 to MP 56 and MP 83 to MP 94);
- Corridor 47-231, which has several REDAs scattered across the corridor (MP 6 and MP 38);
- Corridor 61-207, REDA within 5 miles of corridor (MP 4 to MP 22);
- Corridor 62-211, REDA within 5 miles of corridor (MP 87);
- Corridor 68-116, REDA intersecting corridor (MP 1 to MP 2);
- Corridor 81-213, REDA within 5 miles of corridor (MP 145);
- Corridor 113-116, REDA intersecting or 1,100 ft from corridor (MP 38 to MP 39, MP 41, and MP 106 to MP 109);
- Corridor 115-208, REDA intersects corridor (MP 18); adjacent to corridor (MP 0 to MP 4, MP 17 to MP 39, and MP 42 to MP 44); within 5 miles of corridor (MP 44 to MP 46 and MP 55 to MP 62; and
- Corridor 115-238, located within 1 mile of the Agua Caliente SEZ (MP 40 and MP 43); REDA adjacent to and within 5 miles of corridor (MP 1 to MP 8).

Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP)

The interagency goal of the DRECP is to provide a streamlined process for the development of utility-scale renewable energy generation and transmission consistent with Federal and State renewable energy targets and policies, while providing for the long-term conservation and management of special-status species and plant communities, and other resources within the plan area. The EIS and associated ROD for BLM-administered lands within the DRECP plan area were completed in September 2016.[9]

BLM objectives for the DRECP as analyzed in its Final EIS are to:

- Conserve biological, physical, cultural, social, and scenic resources;
- Promote renewable energy and transmission development, consistent with Federal renewable energy and transmission goals and policies, in consideration of State renewable energy targets;
- Comply with all applicable Federal laws, including the BLM's obligation to manage lands under its jurisdiction consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA);
- "Preserve the unique and irreplaceable resources, including archaeological values, and conserve the use of the economic resources" of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA);
- Identify and incorporate BLM-administered lands managed for conservation purposes within the CDCA as components of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), consistent with the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. No. 111-11);
- Amend land use plans consistent with the criteria in FLPMA and the CDCA Plan;
- Coordinate planning and management activities with other Federal, State, local, and tribal planning and management programs by considering the policies of approved land and resource management plans, to the extent consistent with Federal laws; and
- Make some land use allocation decisions, including identification of applicable Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes, land use allocations to replace multiple-use classes, and NLCS designations outside the DRECP area but within the CDCA.

The DRECP uses conservation and management actions (CMAs) to identify allowable uses and the actions anticipated to achieve desired outcomes, including actions to maintain, restore, or improve land health. The DRECP also uses ground disturbance caps within certain conservation allocation units such as ACECs and the California Desert National Conservation Lands (CDNCL). In general, the ground disturbance cap is a limitation on ground-disturbing activities in ACECs and CDNCLs expressed as a percentage of total BLM-managed acreage of the conservation allocation unit and cumulatively considers past, present, and future ground disturbance. Baseline (past and present) ground disturbance of proposed projects is determined using the most current imagery and knowledge available.

The DRECP ROD designated several development focus areas (DFAs), which are locations where renewable energy development, operation, and decommissioning are an allowable use and where renewable energy development may be incentivized and streamlined for approval under the DRECP land use plan amendment (LUPA). The LUPA may streamline and provide incentives only for renewable energy activities sited in a DFA. Transmission development and operation may occur in previously designated corridors (both locally designated and Section 368 energy corridors) and other areas, both inside and outside DFAs. There are 388,000 acres of DFAs within the LUPA decision area. The following Section 368 energy corridors cross, or are near or adjacent to, one or more DFAs:

- Corridor 23-25, the middle portion of which (between about MP 50 and MP 65) is located within and adjacent to DFAs designated for all types of energy development.
- Corridor 23-106, the northern end (at about MP 5) of which is near a small DFA designated for all types of energy development, and the southern portion of which is adjacent to small blocks of DFAs designated for all types of energy development and a larger block of DFAs designated as Variance Process Lands (VPLs).[10]
- Corridor 27-41, a portion of which (near MP 15 on BLM-administered lands east of Newberry Springs) is within or adjacent to a DFA designated for all types of energy development, and another portion of which (between MP 70 and MP 85 centered at Cadiz) is about 1.5 miles or more north of DFAs designated as VPLs.
- Corridor 27-225, the southwestern portion of which (at about MP 25 near Afton) is located near a small DFA designated for all types of energy development.
- Corridor 30-52, much of which is near the Riverside East SEZ/DFA and is within or adjacent to DFAs designated for all types of energy development.
- Corridor 115-238, part of which is near the Imperial East SEZ/DFA, which is within or adjacent to DFAs designated for geothermal development only, or for geothermal development but with no surface occupancy, and part of which (between MP 190 and MP 200) is within or adjacent to a small DFA designated for all types of energy development.
- Corridor 18-23, the southern end of which is within a DFA designated for geothermal energy development only.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory Synthesis Study

The BLM commissioned the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to prepare a report synthesizing information from energy futures studies to forecast western energy generation and transmission needs in 10 to 15 years. Factors that may affect energy generation and consumption in the western region include changing generating mix, state and federal policies, decreasing costs of natural gas and renewable energy generation, and market evolution.

Under the 2026 common case ("expected future") scenario, there was minimal projected congestion and even projected decreases in congestion due to preference from developers to build gas-fired generation near the load centers; renewable resource generation in-state with access to local transmission; and existing planned transmission projects under development that will largely meet projected future transmission demands.

The NREL synthesis focused on implications from potential developments in the oil, gas, and electricity markets in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and portions of Arizona and Nevada. The findings provided useful information related to potential development in existing Section 368 energy corridors and the need for potential reconfiguration of energy corridor through revisions, deletions, or additions. For example, under Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) scenarios with higher than expected renewable energy development, the Section 368 energy corridors in Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico might see additional development interest in the near future. The report is included as Appendix D. Findings specific to particular corridors are incorporated into the relevant corridor summaries.

BLM West-Wide Wind Mapping Project

In 2016, the BLM conducted a re-assessment of suitability of public lands for wind energy development, based on multiple changes that had occurred since issuance of the ROD for implementation of the Wind Energy PEIS in 2005. These changes included issuance of land use plans for the Greater Sage-grouse (GRSG); issuance of the DRECP in California; and a policy change to reverse the previous blanket exclusion of ACECs from wind development (Instruction Memorandum 2009-043). This project provided updated maps showing BLM-administered lands that are excluded from wind energy development, as well as identification of additional environmentally sensitive areas with respect to wind development (categorized as lands having high or moderate levels of siting considerations). The results of this study are summarized in a report, and maps for specific areas of interest can be viewed at https://bogi.evs.anl.gov/wwmp/portal/.

Key Economic Benefits of Renewable Energy on Public Lands

In 2020, the Wilderness Society and the Yale Center for Business and the Environment published a report assessing the cumulative economic benefits of utility-scale renewable energy development (wind, solar, and geothermal) on BLM lands.[11] The report analyzed economic benefits in terms of rent and royalty payments, capital costs for project construction, and jobs created from construction and operation of renewable energy projects on public lands. The report highlights the success of the Dry Lake SEZ and emphasizes the economic, procedural, and environmental benefits of developing renewable energy using the BLM's smart approach. Lastly, the report summarizes additional actions that would support renewable energy development on public lands and ensure preservation of ecological and cultural resources.

B.2 State Energy Conditions and Future Energy Potential

California

There is a strong interest in solar energy development and substantial existing geothermal energy production in California. However, a lack of transmission lines to transport solar or geothermal energy to load centers presents a barrier for potential developers. Existing substations in the Bishop, California area (near Corridor 18-23) are a preferred hub to move solar energy in and out of the area to load centers. California energy demand is high and the state's renewable portfolio standard requires all

electric load-serving entities to procure 60% of their electricity portfolio from eligible renewable energy resources by 2030, making renewable energy development in Nevada critical to serve California demand.[12]

California Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative (RETI) 2.0

The California RETI 2.0 evaluated where potential new utility-scale renewable energy generation could be developed and assessed the amount and types of energy transmission that may be needed to deliver this energy to California's load centers.

The RETI 2.0 Final Plenary Report,[13] released in February 2017, provides an in-depth review of the role that Section 368 corridors could potentially play in meeting the renewable portfolio standard (RPS) target. The RETI 2.0 report also characterized potential transmission constraints and conceptual solutions for the California RPS and mapped them to geographic areas.

Section 368 energy corridors were also assessed in relation to the State of California's Transmission Assessment Focus Areas (TAFAs) identified in the report, which are general geographic areas with a unique mix of renewable energy and transmission system characteristics. Four of the TAFAs contain Section 368 energy corridors that could provide support for California renewable energy development (Table B-1).

Table B-1. RETI 2.0 Transmission Assessment Focus Areas Containing Section 368 Energy Corridors

Section 368 Energy Corridor	TAFA	RETI 2.0 Hypothetical Study Range for Renewable Energy Potential*
115-238	Imperial Valley	~5,000 MW
30-52	Riverside East	2,000–4,000 MW
23-25 23-106 27-41 27-225 27-266 108-267	Victorville/Barstow	5,000 MW
23-106 107-268 264-265	Tehachapi	5,000 MW

* Hypothetical study range represents "what if" question of potential renewable energy development intended to gather feedback on implications from RETI 2.0 stakeholders.

Nevada

There is potential for renewable energy development in Nevada, including solar energy in southern Nevada, wind energy near Mesquite, and geothermal energy north of Reno.

Oregon

There is significant renewable energy potential (wind, geothermal, solar) near Wagontire Mountain near three Section 368 energy corridors (east-west Corridors 11-228 and 7-24 [recommended for deletion], and north-south Corridor 7-11).

Utah

There are preliminary discussions regarding a potential Nuclear Power Plant near the Green River in Emery County, Utah. Blue Castle Holdings is proceeding with licensing and forming a development consortium. The licensing phase would occur from 2017-2020. The construction phase would extend from 2023-2030. In the fourth year, the financial commitments would begin. PacifiCorp owns the electric transmission lines near the nuclear power plant.[14]

Wyoming

There are significant wind resources in Wyoming but not enough transmission lines to accommodate potential future development. There is currently 1,488 MW of installed capacity and approximately 3,000 MW under construction.[15] The Energy Gateway West Transmission Project is currently under construction and is being built to alleviate some of this need for transmission. In the future, additional infrastructure may be needed to transmit wind energy out of Wyoming to out-of-state load centers, and Section 368 energy corridors could be well placed to accommodate that need.

Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative

The Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative (WPCI) is a State of Wyoming-initiated proposal to develop a pipeline ROW network whose goal is to meet future carbon dioxide (CO_2) pipeline needs required for oil extraction. In January 2021, the Bureau of Land Management released the ROD and approved resource management plans (ARMPAs) for the WPCI, designating almost 1,111 miles of pipeline corridors on BLM-administered public lands within the state of Wyoming s across nine BLM field office areas[16]. Figure C-5 shows the location of the proposed WPCI pipeline network. The WPCI corridors utilize existing designated corridors, collocate with existing infrastructure to minimize impacts across the landscape, and provide for a contiguous network of corridors for CO_2 and EOR across BLM lands within the State of Wyoming. The corridors designated through the WPCI are reserved for pipelines that transport carbon dioxide and enhanced oil recovery products and for other compatible uses. The trunk corridors would be 300 feet wide and lateral corridors would be 200 feet wide.

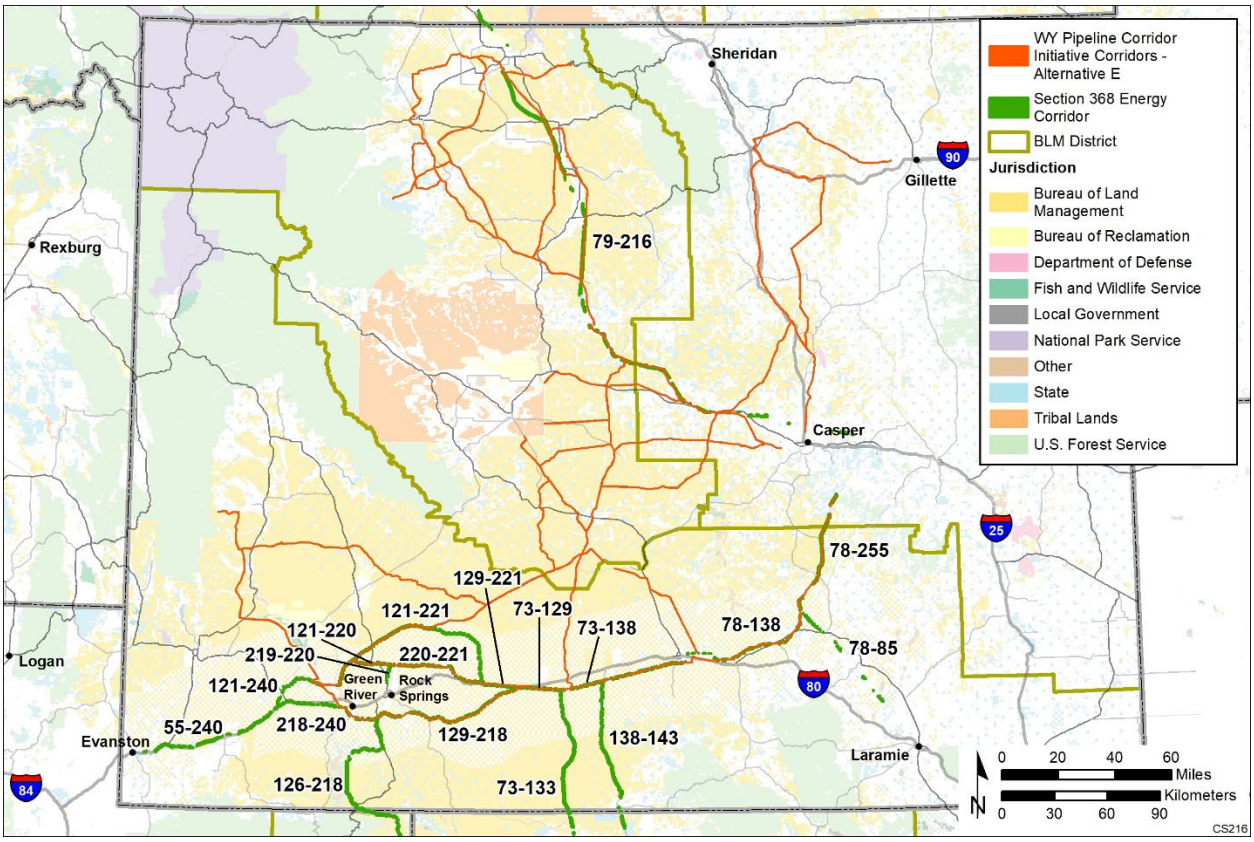


Figure B-2. Overview of Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative Corridors

B.3 Local Initiatives and Potential Future Development

Inyo County, California

In March 2015, Inyo County, California certified a Program Environmental Impact Report and approved a Renewable Energy General Plan Amendment.

The Renewable Energy General Plan Amendment established Solar Energy Development Areas (SEDAs) within the county, totaling over 5,000 acres across three Solar Energy Groups. New transmission in or through Inyo County above what is necessary for the megawatt cap placed on each Solar Development Group is not supported by the County and collocation of transmission and intertie facilities is encouraged.[17]

The Rose Valley and Owens Lake SEDAs are adjacent to Corridor 18-23 (MP 194 to MP 210 and MP 226 to MP 229) and are within 12 miles of the corridor from MP 121 to MP 129. This corridor could provide future transmission connectivity to the SEDAs but early engagement would be required to ensure transmission line development is done in coordination with Inyo County.

Campbell County, Wyoming

There is local support for energy development opportunities within Campbell County located in northeastern Wyoming and the county government is interested in discussing the possibility of a potential corridor addition. There is very little public land in Campbell County, making the designation of a Section 368 energy corridor challenging. However, during future land use planning the Agencies could

engage with adjacent counties to assess whether there is interest in (and support for) a new corridor across public land in the area, keeping in mind that the corridor would also require crossing private land. A new Section 368 energy corridor in northeastern Wyoming would expand the major interstate energy transmission network and help connect energy resources to demand.

Southern Idaho

There has been substantial and ongoing coordination among the counties in southern Idaho for a potential energy corridor route. Power County has established an Electrical Transmission Corridor Overlay Zone through a Power County Transmission Line Ordinance, as the County's preferred route for transmission lines. Transmission lines sited outside of the Electrical Transmission Corridor Overlay Zone must adhere to performance standards before construction and development of future transmission lines would be authorized.[18]

There is also local support for a potential corridor addition along a transmission corridor established by Cassia County in their Comprehensive Plan, which runs east-west near the southern border of Cassia County and along the border between Idaho and Utah. The findings of this review suggest that during future land use planning, the BLM and USFS should engage with Cassia, Power, and other adjacent counties in southern Idaho to further assess the counties' coordinated interest and the feasibility of an energy corridor through this area to alleviate concerns of energy infrastructure crossing prime agricultural land to the extent possible.

Union County, New Mexico

Union County in northeastern New Mexico has significant wind energy resources and substantial support to develop wind energy on approximately 19,000 acres of state trust land and 30,000 acres of private land. Additional transmission capacity is needed to transport electricity westward to a major energy hub. Lucky Corridor, LLC (Lucky Corridor), is proposing two 345-kV transmission lines (Lucky Corridor transmission lines). The Lucky Corridor transmission lines are supported by the Coalition of Renewable Energy Landowner Association to provide flexibility to an aging grid and facilitate renewable energy development in northeastern New Mexico. Lucky Corridor has identified two potential routes that could serve this transmission need. The Agencies could consider two potential Section 368 energy corridor additions in this area across both BLM- and USFS-administered lands. The potential corridor additions could supply New Mexico with the renewable energy required to meet the Energy Transition Act[19] passed in 2019, supply the western Energy Imbalance Market (which New Mexico plans to join in 2020),[20] as well as supply the interstate electric transmission network, and enhance grid reliability.

B.4 Authorized Major Energy Transmission Project ROWs

Recently authorized federal ROWs for multi-state electric transmission line projects in Section 368 energy corridors are significant because they indicate near-term future electric transmission needs, as well as potentially favorable locations for corridor development. One of the Settlement Agreement siting principles is to consider whether Section 368 energy corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development. Before the BLM or USFS issue a land use authorization for a new electric transmission ROW, a NEPA analysis must be conducted, including project-specific environmental analysis and an evaluation of alternative locations. If an approved electric transmission project will be located on federal lands outside a Section 368 energy corridor, the Agencies may consider whether the recently authorized route should be added to an existing Section 368 energy corridor or as a new

Section 368 energy corridor. The corridor summaries describe recommended Section 368 energy corridor revisions and additions, some of which follow recently authorized electric transmission ROWs across federal lands. Recently authorized interstate electric transmission projects on federal lands that were evaluated during the regional review are listed below and depicted in Figure B-6.

Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project: 250-ft wide ROW; 290-mile; 500-kV transmission line between the proposed Longhorn Substation four miles east of Boardman, Oregon, to Idaho Power's existing Hemingway Substation in Owyhee County, Idaho. The project will provide additional electrical load capacity between the Pacific Northwest Region and the Intermountain Region of Southwestern Idaho and alleviate existing transmission constraints.[21]

Energy Gateway South Transmission Project: 250-ft-wide ROW; 416-mile, single-circuit 500-kV transmission system from a substation near Medicine Bow in Carbon County, Wyoming, to a substation near Mona in Juab County, Utah. The corridor follows a portion of Corridor 78-138. The project will deliver electricity from planned facilities (including wind energy) in Wyoming.[22]

Energy Gateway West Transmission Line Project: 250-ft wide ROW; 1,000 mile, 230-kV (150 miles) and 500-kV (850 miles) transmission system between the Windstar substation near Glenrock, Wyoming and the Hemingway substation near Melba, Idaho. The project will deliver power from existing and future electric resources (including renewable resources such as wind energy) and will provide strength and reliability to the region's transmission system.[23]

Ruby Pipeline Project: 50-ft wide ROW; 678-mile (368 miles of Federal land), 42-inch diameter interstate natural gas pipeline system that extends from Wyoming through northern Utah and northern Nevada, and terminating near Malin, Oregon. The project provides natural gas supplies from the major Rocky Mountain basins to consumers in California, Nevada and the Pacific Northwest.[24]

Southline Transmission Line Project: 240-mile, double-circuit 345-kV transmission line and 120-mile upgrade of existing 115-kV line to double-circuit 230-kV transmission line located in southern New Mexico and in Arizona between Doña Ana County, New Mexico, and Pinal County, Arizona.[25]

SunZia Southwest Transmission Project: two 515-mile (about 183 miles on BLM-administered lands) 500-kV lines between central New Mexico (Lincoln County) and central Arizona (Pinal County).[26]

Ten West Link Transmission Project: 200-ft wide ROW; 125 mile 500-kV transmission line beginning at the Arizona Public Service Company (APS) Delaney Substation near Tonopah, Arizona, and terminating at the Southern California Edison (SCE) Colorado River Substation near Blythe, California. The Project will be located in Maricopa and La Paz Counties in Arizona, and Riverside County in California. Approximately 103.5 miles of the Selected Alternative is in Arizona, and 21.5 miles is in California**.**[27]

TransWest Express Transmission Project: 250-ft-wide ROW; 728-mile (442 miles on BLM-administered lands; 18 miles on USFS-administered lands) 600-kV direct current transmission system from south-central Wyoming to southern Nevada. [28] [29] [30]

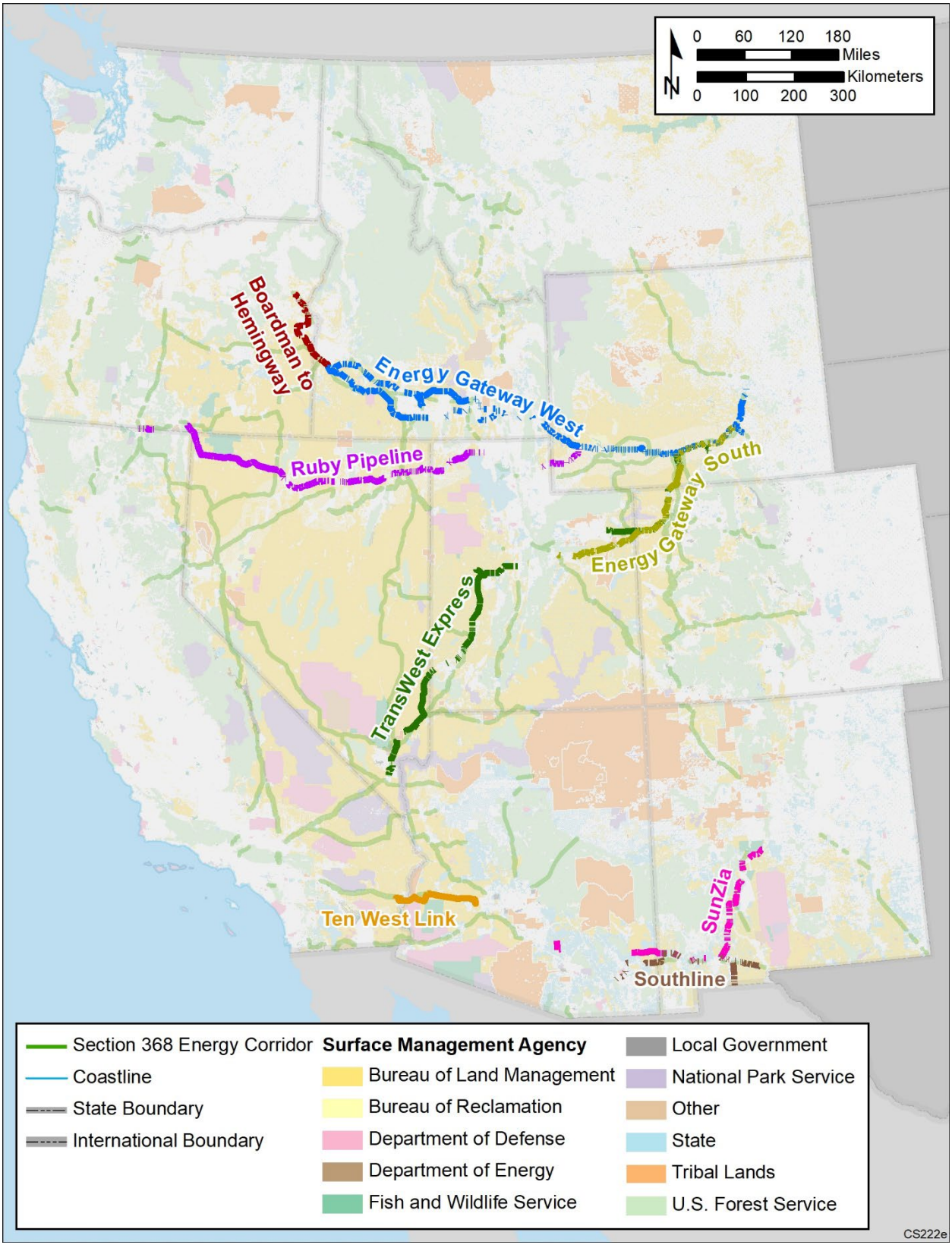


Figure B-6. Recently Authorized Interstate Electric Transmission Projects

Appendix C: Existing Energy Infrastructure, Planned or Pending Projects, and Potential for Future Development[31]

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
3-8 Region 5 California	Two electric transmission lines extend the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from milepost (MP) 22 to MP 58.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
4-247 Region 6 Oregon	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length. One to five additional electric transmission lines are also within and adjacent to the corridor at several locations from MP 0 to MP 142. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 58 to MP 70 and from MP 139 to MP 142.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
5-201 Region 6 Oregon	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
6-15 Region 5 California & Nevada	Three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 41 and one continues the full length of the corridor. A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 19 to MP 40.	An electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the entire length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
7-8 Region 6 Oregon & California	Four electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. One electric transmission line is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 2. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 3 to MP 4.	A planned electric transmission line would be adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in Oregon, but the 500 ft corridor width in California could limit infrastructure placement.
7-11 Region 6 Oregon	Three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 74; four from MP 74 to MP 81; five from MP 81 to MP 91; three from MP 91 to MP 140; and five from MP 140 to MP 141.	An electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 4 to MP 39. A planned electric transmission line would be within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 20.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
7-24 Region 6 Oregon	A natural gas pipeline generally follows the corridor from MP 0 to MP 69.	A planned electric transmission line would generally follow the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
8-104 Region 5 California	An electric transmission line extends the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 31.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 54 to MP 84.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects from MP 0 to MP 49, but the remainder of the corridor, from MP 49 to MP 84 is limited because of the 500 ft width.
10-246 Region 6 Oregon	Four electric transmission lines are within the corridor for its entire length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
11-103 Region 6 Oregon	Four electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor for its entire length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
11-228 Region 6 Oregon & Idaho	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length.	A planned electric transmission line would be within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 159 to MP 221 and an additional planned electric transmission line would be within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 207 to MP 221.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
15-17 Region 5 Nevada	The corridor is occupied by two electric transmission lines from MP 0 to MP 16, by four electric transmission lines from MP 16 to MP 20, by two electric transmission lines from MP 20 to MP 29, and by two electric transmission lines from MP 35 to MP 40. The corridor is occupied by two natural gas pipelines from MP 15 to MP 27 and by one natural gas pipeline from MP 27 to MP 40.	An electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 0 to MP 28.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
15-104 Region 5 Nevada & California	An electric transmission line is within or adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	An electric transmission line is planned within or adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects from MP 0 to MP 107, but the remainder of the corridor, from MP 107 to MP 114 is limited because of the 500 ft width.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
16-17 Region 5 Nevada	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor and a second electric transmission line is within the corridor from MP 15 to MP 22.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
16-24 Regions 5 & 6 Nevada & Oregon	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 11 to MP 56 and from MP 100 to MP 167.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
16-104 Region 5 Nevada & California	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 31.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
17-18 Region 5 Nevada	An electric transmission line is within the entire length of the corridor. An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 11 to MP 28 and from MP 52 to 58.	An electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 52 to MP 58.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
17-35 Regions 3 & 5 Nevada & California	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 is planned to generally follow 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.
18-23 Regions 1 & 5 California & Nevada	The corridor is the general pathway for a 1,000 kV direct current (DC) electric transmission line from The Dalles, Oregon to southern California. Multiple other electric transmission lines use the corridor in various locations.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 0 to MP 17. No additional projects are currently proposed.	With the exception of the portion of the corridor from MP 0 to MP 49 and from MP 212 to MP 239, the corridor has very limited potential for additional projects.
18-224 Regions 1 & 5 Nevada	The corridor is occupied by an electric transmission line from MP 0 to MP 86 and from MP 225 to MP 234.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 225 to MP 233.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
23-25 Region 1 California	Multiple transmission lines occupying parts of corridor ranging from 115 kV to 500 kV. Pipelines also existing within the corridor.	No planned projects. Future development potential could possibly support 17 miles of the northernmost portion of the California Renewable Energy Transition Initiative (RETI) 2.0-identified Kramer-Llano Conceptual Transmission Project.	Likely to be used because of numerous generation interconnection requests and queued generation.
23-106 Region 1 California	The corridor contains a commercial utility corridor that supports two electric transmission lines (1,000 kV DC and 230 kV). A 500-kV transmission line occupies parts of the corridor. The corridor is aligned with State Highway 14 and U.S. Highway 395.	Two pending right-of-way (ROW) applications.	Likely to be used because of historically queued generation in the area.
24-228 Region 6 Oregon & Idaho	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 42 to MP 95.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
27-41 Region 1 California	The corridor contains multiple transmission lines, ranging from 69 kV to 230 kV and multiple natural gas pipelines. The corridor follows Interstate 40 for 36 miles.	No planned projects, but this corridor could support additional interstate energy transmission projects as well as in-state renewable energy transmission.	Likely to be used because of historically queued generation in the area.
27-225 Region 1 California & Nevada	Multiple transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 500 kV follow the corridor for most of the corridor length. Multiple pipelines cross the corridor. The corridor follows Interstate 15 for approximately 40 miles. Nonlinear features include multiple solar power facilities and one natural gas facility in or near corridor.	There are two conceptual routes. Future development potential could possibly support the California RETI 2.0-identified Eldorado-Lugo Conceptual Transmission Project.	The east side of the corridor is more likely to be used because of capacity provided by existing Southern California Edison Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project. The west side of corridor is limited by an existing low-capacity conductor.
27-266 Region 1 California	Four transmission lines ranging from 287 kV to 1,000 kV run throughout corridor. Two pipelines partially overlap the corridor.	Two planned projects with conceptual routes within corridor.	Likely to be used in the future, although upgrades may be needed.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
29-36 Region 6 Idaho	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline generally follows the corridor from MP 15 to MP 63. A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	One electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 5 to MP 63 and another is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 9 to MP 49. A natural gas pipeline generally following the corridor is planned from MP 15 to MP 63.	The potential for additional projects may be limited because of the density of existing and planned infrastructure within and adjacent to the corridor.
30-52 Regions 1 & 2 California & Arizona	Multiple transmission lines are within the corridor, ranging from 115 kV to 500 kV. Natural gas pipelines are also within the corridor and the corridor follows Interstate 10. 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 alternatives of the authorized Ten West Link Project . Future development potential for the California RETI 2.0-identified Conceptual Transmission Projects, including: • Red Bluff-Mira Loma desert segment upgraded line; • Midway-Devers 500-kV line (12–14 miles of the westernmost portion); • Desert Southwest Project (full length); and the • North Gila-Midway-Devers line (12–14 miles of the westernmost portion).	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects. The corridor is likely to be used in the future, although upgrades may be needed.
35-43 Region 3 Nevada	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 Region 3 Nevada	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.
36-112 Region 6 Idaho	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	One electric transmission line is planned that would extend within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor and another electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 16 to MP 38.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
36-226 Region 6 Idaho	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 15. A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 15.	Two electric transmission lines are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 25 to MP 43. A natural gas pipeline is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 15.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
36-228 Region 6 Idaho	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 89 to MP 107.	Two electric transmission lines are planned to generally follow the full length of the corridor.	There is potential for additional projects to use the corridor.
37-39 Region 1 Nevada	Six transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 500 kV cross the corridor. Natural gas pipeline occupies part of corridor. Natural gas pipeline, petroleum product pipeline, railroad, and Interstate 15 cross the corridor.	One pending ROW application. There are conceptual routes for four projects crossing the corridor.	Likely to be used because of its connectivity with several other corridors as well as its energy generation capacity.
37-223 (N and S) Region 1 Nevada	Six existing transmission lines ranging from 138 kV to 500 kV are within Corridor 37-223(S); five traverse the corridor and one crosses it. One natural gas pipeline traverses Corridor 37-223(S) and a second pipeline crosses it. No pipelines or transmission lines are within 37-223(N)	There are ten pending use applications.	Limited future development options because of non-Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and non-U.S Forest Service (USFS) jurisdiction.
37-232 Regions 1 & 3 Nevada	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. Multiple transmission lines occupy parts of the corridor.	A 1,000-kV DC transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor. There is a conceptual 500-kV transmission line.	Existing and planned energy infrastructure, coupled with US Hwy 93 in this reduced width (2,640 ft) corridor limit its capacity for additional projects. Likely to be used because of its capacity for additional electric energy transmission from the north.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
39-113 Regions 1 & 3 Nevada	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. Corridor is partially occupied: • Five transmission lines ranging from 345 kV to 500 kV are within corridor. • Two natural gas pipelines are within corridor. • Interstate 15 and State Highway 169 cross the corridor. A railroad crosses the corridor.	Two 500-kV and one 345-kV transmission lines are planned and the TransWest Express Transmission Project is approved for use in this corridor. There are five pending ROW applications and three planned transmission lines.	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.
39-231 Region 1 Nevada	Multiple 500-kV transmission lines and a 230-kV transmission line traverse the full length of the corridor. Some pipelines cross the corridor.	There is one pending application for a 600-kV transmission line and interest for a 1,000-kV DC line.	Likely to be used in the future, although upgrades may be needed.
41-46 Region 1 Arizona	Three 230-kV transmission lines and six natural gas pipelines occupy parts of the corridor.	A conceptual route overlaps a small section of the corridor.	The corridor has long-term capacity and potential for additional use, particularly if connectivity to the north and west is improved.
41-47 Region 1 Arizona	Multiple transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 230 kV occupy the corridor. Seven natural gas pipelines traverse corridor for 5 miles.	There are possible potential transmission lines.	The corridor has long-term capacity and potential for additional use, particularly if connectivity to the east and west is improved.
43-44 Region 3 Nevada	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 Region 3 Nevada	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 Region 3 Nevada	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, a 500-kV, 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.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
44-239 Region 3 Nevada & Utah	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 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 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 for Fiscal Year 2000).	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in the Nevada portion of the corridor.
46-269 Regions 1 & 2 Arizona	The corridor is occupied throughout its length in Region 2 by a 230-kV transmission line. Three 230-kV transmission lines and two natural gas pipelines occupy parts of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in Region 2.
46-270 Region 1 Arizona	Low-voltage transmission line traverses part of the corridor. 345-kV and 500-kV transmission lines and a substation intersect corridor. One natural gas pipeline runs along one-third of corridor. Two natural gas pipelines intersect the corridor.	There are no planned projects within the corridor.	Potential for local development, as well as long-term potential for connectivity for electric transmission to the east.
47-68 Region 2 Arizona	The corridor is occupied throughout its length 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.
47-231 Region 1 Arizona & Nevada	A 500-kV transmission line runs throughout the corridor. Several transmission lines cross the corridor. Several ROWs intersect the corridor.	There are several pending ROW applications and two planned 500-kV projects.	There is capacity for new transmission in the corridor.
49-112 Region 6 Idaho	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 44 and one electric transmission line is within the corridor from MP 44 to MP 72.7.	Two electric transmission lines are planned that would generally follow the corridor from MP 0 to MP 18.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
49-202 Region 6 Idaho	A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 30 to MP 52.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
50-51 Region 6 Montana	Two electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor and an additional electric transmission line extends from MP 25 to MP 39.	A planned electric transmission line generally follows the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
50-203 Region 6 Montana & Idaho	One to three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 147.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
51-204 Region 6 Montana	Two electric transmission lines are within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 9 and two other electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 16 to MP 38. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 16 to MP 38.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
51-205 Region 6 Montana	Two electric transmission lines extend the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 25.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
55-240 Region 4 Wyoming	The corridor contains multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines from about MP 17 to MP 29. The corridor is also intersected by natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines throughout its length and is intersected by two electric transmission lines.	No additional pipelines or transmission lines are currently proposed within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
61-207 Region 2 Arizona	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 Arizona Public Service for limited portions of the corridor between Prescott and Table Mesa substations.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
62-211 Region 2 Arizona	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.
66-209 Region 3 Utah	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
66-212 Region 3 Utah	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 National Park from MP 141 to MP 145.
66-259 Region 3 Utah	A 345-kV transmission line extends the full length of the corridor.	The preferred route for the approved TransWest Express Transmission Project 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 Region 3 Arizona & Utah	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.
73-129 Region 4 Wyoming	Multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 8 to MP 14.	Additional pipelines are planned within the corridor near MP 13 and planned electric transmission lines as well as pipelines intersect the corridor in several locations.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
73-133 Regions 3 & 4 Colorado & Wyoming	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.	Two additional natural gas pipelines are planned within and adjacent to the Wyoming portion of the corridor from MP 0 to MP 46. The Energy Gateway South and TransWest Express approved transmission line projects intersect the corridor at MP 44.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional pipeline projects.
73-138 Region 4 Wyoming	The corridor is occupied by an electric transmission line and a refined product pipeline from MP 0 to MP 16. Several local natural gas pipelines and a crude oil pipeline intersect the corridor.	A planned natural gas and a planned refined product pipeline would intersect the corridor and two planned electric transmission lines would extend within or adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
78-85 Region 4 Wyoming	The corridor is centered on two electric transmission lines for its full length and is intersected by electric transmission lines as well as crude oil and natural gas pipelines.	A planned electric transmission line and a planned natural gas pipeline would intersect the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
78-138 Region 4 Wyoming	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its full length. Multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines are adjacent to the corridor with one refined product pipeline within the corridor from MP 73 to MP 80.	Four electric transmission lines are planned within or adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A refined product pipeline and a natural gas pipeline are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 43 to MP 80.	The potential for projects to use the corridor in addition to those already planned may be limited, particularly if already planned projects locate within the corridor.
78-225 Region 4 Wyoming	The corridor follows, and is mostly centered on, an electric transmission line for its entire length. An additional electric transmission line parallels the corridor from MP 15 to MP 42.	One electric transmission line is planned within the corridor for its full length and a second electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 41.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
79-216 Region 4 Wyoming & Montana	One or two electric transmission lines are within or immediately adjacent to the corridor from MP 22 to MP 110, MP 118 to MP 126, MP 157 to MP 185, and MP 237 to MP 245. Multiple crude oil and natural gas pipelines are within or immediately adjacent to the corridor from MP 38 to MP 103, MP 123 to MP 185, MP 206 to MP 209, and MP 214 to MP 255.	A planned natural gas pipeline would cross the corridor from MP 242 to MP 245.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
80-273 Region 2 New Mexico	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 Region 2 New Mexico & Arizona	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 Region 2 New Mexico	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 Southwest Transmission 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.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
87-277 Region 2 Colorado	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 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and short segments of Curecanti National Recreation Area (NRA).
89-271 Region 2 New Mexico	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.
101-263 Region 5 California	An electric transmission line is within the entire length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
102-105 Region 6 Washington	Three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor throughout its length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
107-268 Region 1 California	One 500-kV transmission line runs throughout the corridor. Multiple transmission lines ranging from 220 kV to 500 kV occupy parts of the corridor.	One planned 500-kV transmission line.	There is capacity for new transmission projects, and new projects are likely because of the connectivity and high energy demand to the west.
108-267 California	Five 230-kV transmission lines run throughout the corridor. Two 36-inch natural gas pipelines run throughout the corridor. Corridor follows Interstate 15 and Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads.	There is one planned 500-kV transmission line within the corridor.	Additional analysis needed to determine whether corridor can accommodate additional development.
110-114 Region 3 Utah	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 within the corridor. 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.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
110-233 Region 3 Nevada	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.
111-226 Region 3 Nevada & Idaho	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.
112-226 Region 6 Washington	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length.	An electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor for its entire length. Two other electric transmission lines are planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 33 to MP 41 and another electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 48 to MP 55.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
113-114 Region 3 Nevada & Utah	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 Transmission Project 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.
113-116 Region 3 Nevada, Arizona & Utah	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.
114-241 Region 3 Utah	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 Transmission Project 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.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
115-208 Region 2 Arizona	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 National Monument.
115-238 Regions 1 & 2 California & Arizona	Two 500-kV transmission lines, a refined product pipeline, and a railroad are within or immediately adjacent to the corridor within Region 2. Various transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 500 kV run throughout the corridor. Natural gas pipelines run throughout the corridor. Corridor follows Interstate 8 for 20 miles.	A planned crude oil pipeline intersects the corridor within Region 2. Multiple planned transmission lines. Future development potential for California RETI 2.0 Conceptual Transmission Projects, including: • North Gila-Midway-Devers (50 miles of the easternmost portion). Comision Federal de Electricidad (from Baja Mexico; may provide a pathway for a portion of the conceptual project, depending on the alternative selected).	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
116-206 Region 3 Arizona & Utah	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 MP 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.
121-220 Region 4 Wyoming	Three electric transmission lines are centered within the corridor for its full length.	One electric transmission line is planned within the corridor for its full length.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional transmission lines projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
121-221 Region 4 Wyoming	A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 32. Natural gas pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor at MP 8, from MP 21 to MP 25, and from MP 44 to MP 63.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
121-240 Region 4 Wyoming	Multiple electric transmission lines are adjacent to or intersect the corridor, but none is aligned within the corridor. A crude oil pipeline generally follows and occasionally crosses the corridor. Multiple natural gas pipelines are adjacent to or intersect the corridor, but none is aligned within the corridor. Multiple refined product pipelines intersect the corridor between MP 36 and MP 38.	A refined product pipeline is planned within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 4.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
126-133 Region 3 Utah & Colorado	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 Energy Gateway South 500-kV transmission line is within the corridor from MP 11 to MP 45. The TransWest Express Transmission Project 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 Regions 3 & 4 Utah & Wyoming	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 Region 3 Utah	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 TransWest Express Transmission Project follows the corridor from MP 0 to MP 29.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
129-218 Region 4 Wyoming	A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 19. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 11 to MP 19. One refined product pipeline extends the full length of the corridor and two others are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 19.	A crude oil pipeline is planned within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 19.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects, subject to possible limitations from the Union Pacific Railroad within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 9.
129-221 Region 4 Wyoming	Multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 14.	An electric transmission line and a natural gas pipeline are planned within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects, subject to possible limitations from the highway. 80 within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 14.
130-131 (N) Region 2 Colorado	A 230-kV transmission line and a 115-kV transmission line are within the corridor. A small (100 megawatt [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) Region 2 Colorado	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 Region 2 Colorado	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) Region 2 Colorado	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 Region 2 Colorado	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.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
132-133 Region 3 Colorado	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.
132-136 Regions 2 & 3 Colorado	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 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.	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.
132-276 Region 3 Colorado	230-kV and 345-kV transmission lines are within or 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 Region 3 Colorado	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.
134-136 Region 2 Colorado	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.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
134-139 Region 2 Colorado	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 Region 2 Colorado	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.
138-143 Regions 3 & 4 Colorado & Wyoming	A crude oil pipeline extends within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 24 to MP 48 and a natural gas pipeline extends within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 50 to MP 68.	No energy projects are planned within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
139-277 Region Colorado	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.
144-275 Region 3 Colorado	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.
218-240 Region 4 Wyoming	A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 13 to MP 33. Multiple natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 9 to MP 36. Multiple refined product pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 36.	A refined product pipeline is planned within the corridor from MP 27 to MP 33.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
219-220 Region 4 Wyoming	Two electric transmission lines extend the full length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
220-221 Region 4 Wyoming	Multiple electric transmission lines are within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 26. Other transmission lines extend within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 22 and from MP 26 to MP 35. Multiple natural gas pipelines extend within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 22 to MP 35.	An electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 35.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
223-224 Region 1 Nevada	Several authorized ROWs that partially traverse the corridor and include multiple transmission lines ranging from 4 kV to 138 kV. The corridor follows U.S. Highway 95 for 14 miles.	There are several pending ROW applications within the corridor. Future development potential for a 33-mile upgraded line segment of the California RETI 2.0-identified Coolwater-Lugo Conceptual Transmission Project.	The corridor has limited future development options.
224-225 Region 1 Nevada	The corridor is unoccupied except for small segment crossings of transmission lines ranging from 138 kV to 500 kV.	There are eight pending ROW applications and one planned 500-kV transmission line within the corridor.	The corridor is likely to be used in the future to supplement parallel north-to-south corridors in California.
225-231 Region 1 Nevada	Eight transmission lines ranging from 115 kV to 1,000 kV occupy parts of the corridor.	There is one pending ROW application and two planned transmission lines (500 kV and 1,000 kV DC) within the corridor. Future development potential could possibly support the California RETI 2.0-identified Eldorado-Lugo Conceptual Transmission Project.	The corridor is likely to be used for connectivity with Corridor 47-231 to the east and with Corridor 39-231 to the north.
229-254 Region 6 Idaho & Montana	The corridor follows one or two existing electric transmission lines from MP 0 to MP 52 and is then centered on a single 500 kV electric transmission line from MP 52 to MP 300. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 5 to MP 29. A refined products pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 5 to MP 21. The corridor is intersected by multiple electric transmission lines between MP 146 and 150, between MP 214 and MP 231, and between MP 265 and MP 272.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 52 to MP 300.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
229-254 (S) Region 6 Idaho & Montana	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 8 to MP 79.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
230-248 Region 6 Oregon	There is no infrastructure currently within the corridor.	A natural gas pipeline is planned within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	The potential for additional projects to use the corridor is limited by a pinch point between MP 1 and MP 2.
232-233 (E) Region 3 Nevada	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) Region 3 Nevada	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 Highway 93 in this reduced width (2,640 ft) corridor limit its capacity for additional projects.
234-235 Region 2 Arizona	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.
236-237 Region 1 California	There are three existing transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 500 kV within the corridor. There is one nonlinear feature (substation) within the corridor.	One planned 500-kV project.	The corridor could accommodate new development.
244-245 Region 6 Washington	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
250-251 Region 6 Oregon	Two electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 30. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A refined products pipeline is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	An electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 29. A natural gas pipeline is planned within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Pending Projects	Potential for Future Development
256-257 Region 3 Utah	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.
261-262 Region 5 California	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	There is limited potential for additional projects because of the number of existing transmission lines coupled with the proximity of Interstate 5 the entire length of the corridor.
264-265 Region 1 California	Multiple transmission lines ranging from 115 kV to 500 kV.	One planned upgrade of an existing 230-kV transmission line.	Upgrades will be necessary to meet required renewable generation.

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

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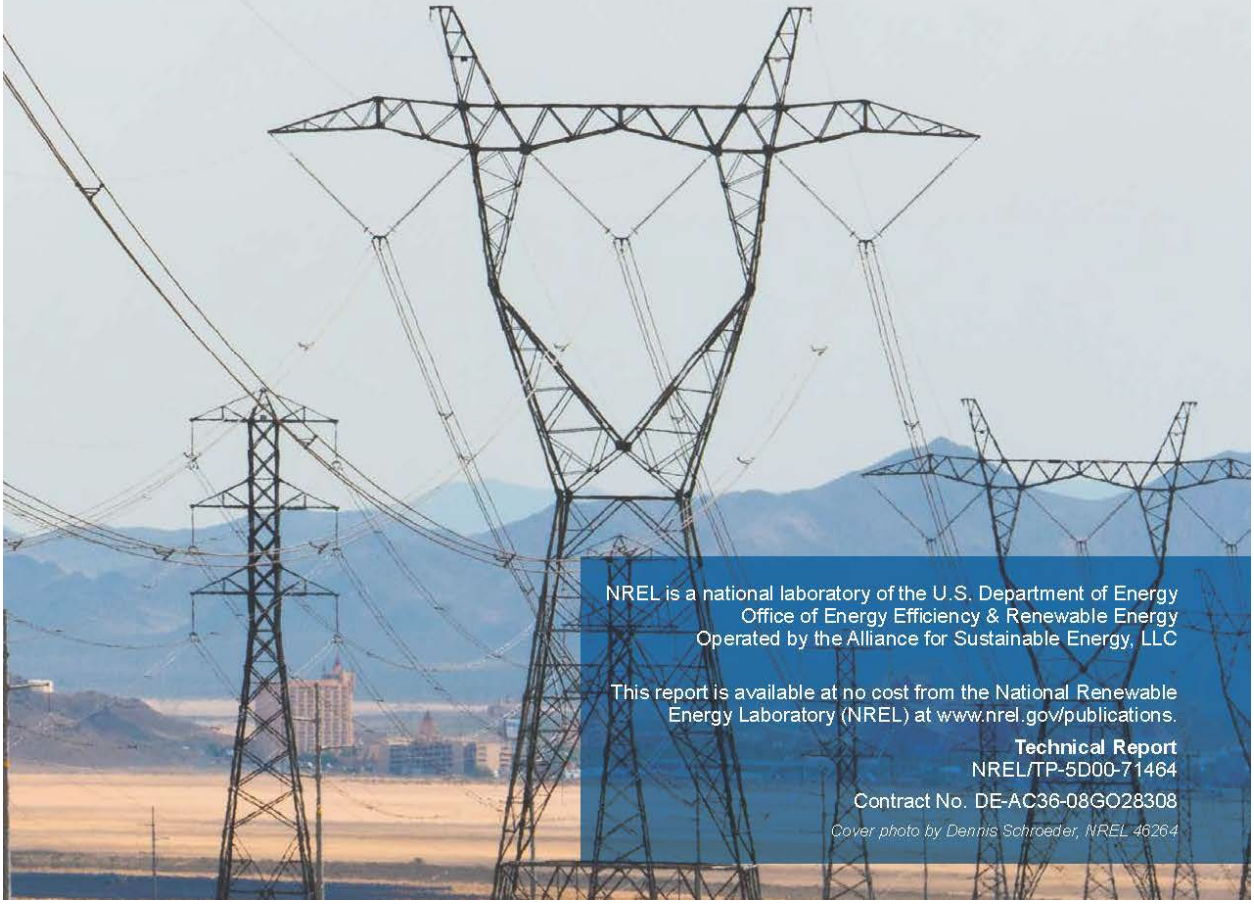
May 2018

Energy Futures Synthesis for West-Wide Section 368 Energy Corridors

Authors: Barbara O'Neill, Doug Gagne, Jeff Cook, and Tessa Greco
National Renewable Energy Laboratory



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

Appendix E: Land Use Planning and Section 368 Energy Corridors

BLM resource management plans (RMPs) and USFS land management plans (LMPs) guide administration of federal lands by each agency. RMPs and LMPs outline management guidelines, including designations regarding siting of electric transmission ROWs.

The Section 368 energy corridors located on BLM- and USFS-administered lands are managed under many RMPs and LMPs. Table E-1 lists the land use plans associated with each Section 368 energy corridor.

Table E-1. Land Use Plans Associated with Section 368 Energy Corridors

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
3-8	California	Lassen National Forest LMP[32] Modoc National Forest LMP[33] Shasta-Trinity National Forest LMP[34]
4-247	Oregon	Northwestern and Coastal Oregon ROD/RMP[35] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP[36]
5-201	Oregon	Northwestern and Coastal Oregon ROD/RMP
6-15	California Nevada	Sierra RMP/ROD[37] Tahoe National Forest LMP[38] Toiyabe National Forest LMP[39]
7-8	California Oregon	Alturas RMP[40] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP
7-11	Oregon	Deschutes National Forest LMP[41] Fremont National Forest LMP[42] Lakeview RMP/ROD[43] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP Upper Deschutes RMP/ROD[44]
7-24	Oregon	Andrews Management Unit ROD/RMP[45] Fremont National Forest LMP Lakeview RMP Southeastern Oregon RMP[46] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP Winema National Forest LMP[47]
8-104	California	Alturas RMP Modoc National Forest LMP
10-246	Oregon	Mt. Hood National Forest LMP[48] Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP
11-103	Oregon	Upper Deschutes RMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
11-228	Idaho	Owyhee RMP[49]
	Oregon	Brothers/LaPine RMP[50]
		Southeastern Oregon RMP
		Three Rivers RMP/ROD[51]
		Upper Deschutes RMP
15-17	Nevada	Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP[52]
		Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP[53]
15-104	California	Alturas RMP
		Eagle Lake RMP ROD[54]
		Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP
	Nevada	Toiyabe National Forest LMP
16-17	Nevada	Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
16-24	Nevada	Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
	Oregon	Southeastern Oregon RMP
16-104	California	Alturas RMP ROD
		Surprise RMP ROD[55]
	Nevada	Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
17-18	Nevada	Carson City Consolidated RMP
		Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
17-35	Nevada	Elko RMP[56]
		Wells RMP[57]
		Humboldt National Forest LMP[58]
		Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
18-23	California	Bishop RMP ROD[59]
		Inyo National Forest LMP[60]
	Nevada	Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP
		Toiyabe National Forest LMP
18-224	Nevada	Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP
		Las Vegas RMP[61]
		Tonopah RMP[62]
23-25	California	West Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment[63]
23-106	California	West Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment
24-228	Idaho	Owyhee RMP
	Oregon	Southeastern Oregon RMP
27-41	California	West Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment
		Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment[64]
		Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment[65]

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
27-225	California	West Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment
	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
27-266	California	West Mojave Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment
29-36	Idaho	Jarbidge RMP[66] Kuna Management Framework Plan (MFP)[67]
30-52	Arizona	Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP[68] Lower Sonoran RMP[69] Lake Havasu RMP[70]
	California	Yuma RMP[71] Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment
35-43	Nevada	Wells RMP
35-111	Nevada	Wells RMP
36-112	Idaho	Jarbidge RMP Monument RMP[72]
36-226	Idaho	Jarbidge RMP Twin Falls MFP[73]
36-228	Idaho	Bruneau MFP[74] Jarbidge RMP Kuna MFP Owyhee RMP
37-39	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
37-223 (N&S)	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
37-232	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP Ely District RMP[75]
39-113	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP Ely District RMP
39-231	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
41-46	Arizona	Lake Havasu RMP Kingman RMP[76]
43-44	Nevada	Wells RMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
43-111	Nevada	Wells RMP
44-110	Nevada	Ely District RMP Wells RMP
44-239	Nevada Utah	Wells RMP Pony Express RMP[77]
46-269	Arizona	Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP Kingman RMP
46-270	Arizona	Kingman RMP
47-68	Arizona	Kaibab National Forest LMP[78]
47-231	Arizona	Lake Havasu RMP Kingman RMP
49-112	Idaho	Monument RMP
49-202	Idaho	Cassia RMP[79] Monument RMP Pocatello RMP[80]
50-51	Montana	Dillon RMP[81]
50-203	Idaho Montana	Medicine Lodge RMP[82] Targhee National Forest Revised Forest Plan[83] Dillon RMP[84]
51-204	Montana	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest LMP[85] Butte RMP[86]
51-205	Montana	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest LMP Butte RMP
55-240	Wyoming	Kemmerer RMP[87]
61-207	Arizona	Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP Kaibab National Forest LMP Prescott National Forest LMP[88]
62-211	Arizona	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests LMP[89] Tonto National Forest Plan[90]
66-209	Utah	Pony Express RMP Uinta National Forest LMP[91]
66-212	Utah	Moab RMP[92] Monticello RMP[93] Price RMP[94] Pony Express RMP Uinta National Forest LMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
66-259	Utah	Uinta National Forest LMP
68-116	Arizona	Arizona Strip RMP[95]
	Utah	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument LMP[96]
73-129	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP[97]
73-133	Colorado	Little Snake RMP[98]
	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
73-138	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
78-85	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
78-138	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
78-255	Wyoming	Casper RMP[99]
		Medicine Bow National Forest LMP[100]
		Rawlins RMP
79-216	Montana	Billings RMP[101]
	Wyoming	Casper RMP
		Cody RMP[102]
		Lander RMP[103]
		Worland RMP[104]
80-273	New Mexico	Farmington RMP[105]
		Rio Puerco RMP (1986b) and Rio Puerco RMP Update[106]
81-213	Arizona	Safford District RMP[107]
	New Mexico	Mimbres RMP[108]
81-272	New Mexico	Socorro RMP[109]
		White Sands RMP[110]
87-277	Colorado	Gunnison Resource Area RMP[111]
		Royal Gorge RMP[112]
		Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP[113]
		Pike and San Isabel National Forests LMP[114]
89-271	New Mexico	Carlsbad RMP[115]
		Roswell RMP[116]
101-263	California	Redding RMP[117]
		Shasta Trinity National Forest LMP
		Six Rivers National Forest LMP[118]
102-105	Washington	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest LMP[119]
		Wenatchee National Forest LMP[120]
		Spokane RMP[121]

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
107-268	California	Angeles National Forest LMP, Part 2: Angeles National Forest Strategy[122]
108-267	California	San Bernardino National Forest, Part 2: San Bernardino National Forest Strategy[123]
110-114	Nevada Utah	Ely District RMP Humboldt Forest LMP Warm Springs Resource Area RMP[124] Pinyon MFP[125]
110-233	Nevada	Ely District RMP
111-226	Nevada Idaho	Wells RMP Twin Falls MFP
112-226	Idaho	Cassia RMP Monument RMP Twin Falls MFP
113-114	Nevada Utah	Ely RMP Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony RMP[126] Pinyon MFP St. George RMP[127] Dixie National Forest LMP[128]
113-116	Arizona Nevada Utah	Arizona Strip RMP Ely RMP St. George RMP Beaver Dam Wash NCA RMP[129]
114-241	Utah	Pinyon MFP Warm Springs Resource Area RMP House Range Resource Area RMP[130] Pony Express RMP
115-208	Arizona	Lower Sonoran RMP
115-238	Arizona California	Lower Sonoran RMP Yuma RMP Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan/CDCA Plan Amendment[131] Western Colorado Desert/CDCA Plan Amendment[132] South Coast RMP[133] Eastern San Diego County RMP[134]

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
116-206	Arizona Utah	Arizona Strip RMP Kanab RMP[135] House Range Resource Area RMP Pony Express RMP Richfield RMP[136] Fishlake National Forest LMP[137]
121-220	Wyoming	Green River RMP[138]
121-221	Wyoming	Green River RMP
121-240	Wyoming	Green River RMP Kemmerer RMP
126-133	Colorado Utah	Little Snake RMP[139] White River RMP[140] Vernal RMP[141]
126-218	Utah Wyoming	Vernal RMP Ashley National Forest LMP[142] Green River RMP
126-258	Utah	Vernal RMP
129-218	Wyoming	Green River RMP Rawlins RMP
129-221	Wyoming	Green River RMP Rawlins RMP
130-131N-S	Colorado	Tres Rios RMP[143] Uncompahgre Basin RMP[144] Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP
130-274/ 130-274(E)	Colorado	Tres Rios RMP Uncompahgre RMP[145] Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP San Juan National Forest LMP[146]
131-134	Colorado	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP
132-133	Colorado	Grand Junction Field Office RMP[147] Little Snake RMP White River RMP
132-136	Colorado	Grand Junction Field Office RMP Uncompahgre RMP

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
132-276	Colorado	Colorado River Valley RMP[148] Grand Junction Field Office RMP Little Snake RMP Roan Plateau Planning Area RMPA[149] White River RMP
133-142	Colorado	Little Snake RMP
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
138-143	Colorado Wyoming	Little Snake RMP Rawlins RMP
144-275	Colorado	Kremmling RMP[150] Little Snake RMP Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests LMP[151] Routt National Forest LMP[152]
218-240	Wyoming	Ashley National Forest LMP Green River RMP Kemmerer RMP
219-220	Wyoming	Green River RMP
220-221	Wyoming	Green River RMP
223-224	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
224-225	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
225-231	Nevada	Las Vegas RMP
229-254(S)	Idaho Montana	Lolo National Forest Plan[153] Lolo National Forest Plan
229-254	Idaho Montana	Coeur d'Alene RMP[154] Idaho Panhandle National Forests LMP[155] Lolo National Forest Plan Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest LMP Butte RMP Garnet RMP[156] Lolo National Forest Plan

Corridor	State	BLM/USFS Plans
230-248	Oregon	Mt. Hood National Forest LMP Northwestern and Coastal Oregon ROD/RMP
232-233	Nevada	Ely District RMP
234-235	Arizona	Coronado National Forest LMP[157]
236-237	California	Cleveland National Forest Plan[158]
244-245	Washington	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest LMP Wenatchee National Forest LMP
250-251	Oregon	Baker RMP[159] Southeastern Oregon RMP
256-257	Utah	Uinta National Forest LMP
261-262	California	Redding RMP Shasta Trinity National Forest LMP
264-265	California	Angeles National Forest LMP, Part 2: Angeles National Forest Strategy

Changes to Land Use Plans Associated with the Regional Review

Since the designation of Section 368 energy corridors in 2009, several RMP and LMP amendments have revised Section 368 energy corridors or have included management prescriptions pertaining to Section 368 energy corridors. Table E-2 lists both the LUPAs and the revisions to Section 368 energy corridors that have resulted from RMP and LMP amendments.

Land use plan revision and management is ongoing; many RMP and LMP revisions are currently in progress or planned. Future land use plan revisions and amendments could affect development within the corridors and should be considered by local agency staff when evaluating Section 368 energy corridors during future land use planning.

GRSG Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments

Almost one-half of all of the Section 368 energy corridors intersect GRSG habitat areas. These include priority habitat management areas (PHMAs), general habitat management areas (GHMAs), sagebrush focal areas (SFAs), and other or additional habitat management areas. The BLM and USFS 2015 and 2016 GRSG RODs and associated Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments (ARMPAs), Approved Resource Management Plans (ARMPs), or Land Management Plan Amendments (LMPAs) were aimed at protecting GRSG populations. The ARMPAs and LMPAs are listed below:

Bureau of Land Management ARMPAs:

- ROD and ARMPAs for the Great Basin Region, Including the GRSG Sub-Region of Idaho and Southwestern Montana, Nevada and Northeastern California, Oregon, Utah[160]
  - Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA[161]
  - Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA[162]
  - Oregon GRSG ARMPA[163]
  - Utah GRSG ARMPA[164]
- ROD and LUPA for the Nevada and California GRSG Bi-State DPS in the Carson City District and Tonopah Field Office[165]

- ROD and ARMPAs for the Rocky Mountain Regions, Including the Greater Sage-Grouse Sub-Regions of Lewistown, North Dakota, Northwest Colorado, Wyoming and the ARMPAs for Billings, Buffalo, Cody, HiLine, Miles City, Pompeys Pillar National Monument, South Dakota, Worland[166]
- Wyoming GRSG ARMPA;[167]

U.S. Forest Service LMPAs

- GRSG ROD Idaho and Southwest Montana, Nevada and Utah and LMPAs;[168]
- GRSG ROD Northwest Colorado and Wyoming and LMPAs;[169] and
- GRSG Bi-state Distinct Population Forest Plan Amendment ROD.[170]

The BLM released GRSG RODs and ARMPAs in March 2019 that amended their 2015 GRSG RODs and ARMPAs and released GRSG RODs and ARMPAs in January 2021. The U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho issued a preliminary injunction blocking the BLM from implementing the 2019 revisions and required BLM to adhere to the 2015 plans pending resolution of the court case. At the time of the publication of this report, the Biden administration has placed a freeze on the 2021 BLM RODs.

Table E-2 details changes (if any) to the designated corridors that were made based on decisions in the 2015 GRSG RODs, ARMPAs, and LMPAs. Recommended corridor revisions aimed at protecting GRSG habitat identified in this regional review include re-aligning a corridor, reducing the corridor width, removing corridor segments, or designating corridors as underground only. Where applicable, these recommended revisions are described in the Corridor Summaries and in Table 3-1.

Recently Authorized Electric Transmission Line Projects Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments

Recently authorized multi-state electric transmission line projects have necessitated conforming amendments to RMPs or LMPs. These recently authorized multi-state electric transmission projects are listed below and in Table E-2:

- Energy Gateway South Transmission Project[171] [172]
- Energy Gateway West Transmission Project[173]
- Southline Transmission Line Project
- SunZia Southwest Transmission Project
- TransWest Express Transmission Project[174] [175]

Other Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments

Establishment of or revision to designated areas on lands managed by the BLM or USFS is accomplished through amendment of RMPs or LMPs. The Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (NCA) ROD and ARMP[176] and the Beaver Dam Wash NCA ROD and ARMP[177] established designated areas that resulted in revisions to Section 368 energy corridor boundaries. In addition, the boundary of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument has changed, and the BLM Utah State Office is preparing an amendment to the RMP for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument consistent with those changes. Table E-2 lists changes to Section 368 energy corridors that were made based on the decisions in the ARMPs.

The RMPs for the BLM Fillmore and Salt Lake Field Offices cannot be amended due to restrictions on amendments to those RMPs imposed by Section 2815(d) of Public Law No. 106-65, the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999) (see Table E-2).

Table E-2. Section 368 Energy Corridors Affected by Land Use Plan Amendments Published after 2009

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to Corridor
GRSG RMPAs		
66-212	Utah GRSG 2015; 2019[178, 179] 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.
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[180] 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).
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.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to 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.[181]
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.[182]
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[183] 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."
30-52	Ten West Link 500 Kilovolt Transmission Line Project ROD. Amends the Yuma Field Office RMP and CDCA Plan	The Yuma RMP decision LR-031 is amended to state, "To the extent possible, locate new ROWs within or parallel to existing ROWs or ROW Corridors to minimize resource impacts. Consider ROWs outside of corridors on a case-by-case basis through project-specific analysis." The CDCA Plan is amended to allow construction of Ten West Link Project within 0.25 mile of occurrence of Harwood's eriastrum,

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA	RMPA Change to Corridor
		provided that a Rare Plant Linear ROW Protection Plan is developed and approved by the BLM California State Director. The Rare Plant Linear ROW Protection Plan would meet the DRECP goal of promotion of the ecological processes in the BLM Decision Area that sustain vegetation types of Focus and BLM Special Status Species and their habitat.
Newly Designated Areas or Revisions to Existing Designated Areas		
132-136	Dominguez-Escalante NCA ARMP[184]	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[185]	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.[186]
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 (NDAA) 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 NDAA for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999).[187]
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 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 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 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 NDAA for Fiscal Year 2000 (October 5, 1999).

Appendix F: 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
BLM LR2000 Linear ROW Records
BLM LR2000 Linear ROW Records-Authorized
BLM LR200 Linear ROW Records-Pending
BLM LR200 Linear ROW Records-Expired
Boundary
Surface Management Agency
USFS Regions
BLM District Boundary
BLM District Boundary Label
BLM Field Office Boundary
BLM Field Office Label
BLM Oregon and California Revested Lands
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 Areas
Wilderness Area (USFS Data)
Wilderness Study Areas
National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations
National Scenic and Historic Trails
National Historic Trails
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail 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
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area
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
Management Plan Boundaries
Mt. Hood National Forest Land Resource Management Plan
NWFP Land Use Allocations 2013
BLM Resource Management Plans (Sept 2018)
BLM Resource Management Plans (Dec 2008)
USFS Land Use Plans (Dec 2008)
Other Land Use Plans (Dec 2008)

Ecological Resource Areas
ESA-Listed Species Designated Critical Habitat Areas
ESA-Listed Species Designated Critical Habitat Lines
Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool (CHAT) Data
Coachella Valley MSHCP Conservation Area Boundary
Desert Tortoise Sensitive Habitat
USFWS-identified Desert Tortoise Connectivity Areas
Greater Sage-grouse General Habitat Management Areas
Greater Sage-grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas
Greater Sage-grouse Additional Habitat Management Areas
Greater Sage-grouse Proposed Critical Habitat for Bi-state Distinct Population Segment
Sagebrush Focal Area (OR)
Gunnison Sage-grouse Critical Habitat Final Designation
Mohave Ground Squirrel Habitat
BLM DRECP Wildlife Allocation
Wild Horse and Burro Herd Areas
Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas
Wild Horse and Burro Territories
Energy Corridor
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
Power Plant (Energy Information Administration)
Military Uses and Civilian Aviation
Weather Radar Impact Zone-4km No Build
Weather Radar Impact Zone-Mitigation
Weather Radar Impact Zone-Consultation
Weather Radar Impact Zone-Notification
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 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
Proposed WY Pipeline Corridor Initiative
Proposed WY Pipeline Corridor Initiative Corridors
Recently Approved Transmission Projects
Boardman to Hemingway Selected Route
Gateway South Preferred Route
Gateway West Route
Southline Preferred Route
SunZia Preferred Route
Ten West Link Approved Route
TransWest Express Preferred Route
Regional Review Assessment-Potential Conflict
Regional Review Assessment: R1-Potential Conflicts
Regional Review Assessment: R2 and 3-Potential Conflicts
Regional Review Assessment: R4-6 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 G: 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 H: Contemplation of Siting Principles for Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Section 368 Energy Corridors

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
3-8 **Recommended minor revision**	The corridor is collocated with three transmission lines and two natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on Pacific Crest NST, Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat, the Mayfield roadless areas, the Emigrant Trail National Scenic Byway and the Four Trails Feasibility Trail.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport along existing infrastructure between Oregon and California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
4-247[1] **Recommended minor revision**	Corridor of concern for old growth forests, critical habitat, late-successional reserves, riparian reserves, and not close enough to qualified resource areas. At several locations throughout	The corridor provides a major north-south pathway for energy transport through western Oregon with existing substations positioned throughout the length of the corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three power plants are within 4 miles of the corridor, two hydroelectric and one biomass. Two substations are within the corridor and 34 more substations are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	its length, the corridor is collocated with one to six electric transmission lines. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on Coho Salmon critical habitat, California NHT, and Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail.			
5-201 **Recommended minor revision**	The corridor is centered on a 500-kV transmission line for its entire length. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on Coho Salmon critical habitat and Tillamook State Forest.	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transport into Portland, Oregon along existing infrastructure.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	One substation is within 5 miles of the corridor.
6-15 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple transmissions lines are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor. Interstate 80 is adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Great Basin Energy transmission line would generally follow the path of the corridor.	The corridor provides an east-west preferred pathway for interstate energy transport, connecting the Sacramento and San Francisco metro areas with energy resources and customers in the state of Nevada and other western states.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Six hydroelectric power plants are within 3 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on NHTs.			
7-8 **Recommended minor revision**	Four electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A 500-kV line is adjacent to the entire corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would better collocate with existing infrastructure on federal lands.	The corridor creates an interstate pathway between Oregon and California providing a link to other Section 368 energy corridors (Corridor 7-11 to the north, Corridor 7-24 [recommended for deletion] to the east, Corridor 8-104 and Corridor 3-8 to the south).	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A solar power plant is 4 miles west of the corridor. Three substations are within 5 miles.
7-11 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiples transmission lines follow the entire length of the corridor. A 500-kV planned transmission line will follow a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics and PHMA.	The corridor provides a link to other Section 368 energy corridors (Corridor 7-8 and Corridor 7-24 [recommended for deletion] to the south and Corridor 11-103 and 11-228 to the north), creating an interstate pathway for electrical and pipeline transmission between California and Oregon. The	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is interest in solar, wind, and geothermal development in the area. A solar power plant is within 4 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
		Ruby Pipeline may provide additional connectivity.		
7-24[1] **Recommended deletion**	Corridor of concern for citizen-proposed wilderness, GRSG habitat, pygmy rabbit habitat, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management Area, and proposed Sheldon Mountain National Wildlife Refuge. There is no existing infrastructure within the corridor and there are many environmental concerns. There could also be constraints due to terrain, making future development within the corridor unlikely.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport across southern Oregon. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a corridor network into California on the western end and Nevada on the eastern end. While the corridor provides a link to other Section 368 energy corridors, there is no demand for an east-west corridor in the area.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is renewable energy potential (wind, geothermal, and solar) near Wagontire Mountain (south of Corridor 11-228 and east of Corridor 7-11). There are four solar power plants within 5 miles of the corridor.
8-104 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines, a natural gas pipeline, and State Highway 139 are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. A 345-kV planned transmission line follows and runs adjacent to a portion of the corridor.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport across the Modoc National Forest along existing infrastructure. The corridor connects to other Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network across BLM- and USFS-	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three substations are within the corridor and nine more substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on the Damon Butte Roadless Area, the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail and the Emigrant Trail National Scenic Byway.	administered lands in northern California.		
10-246 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines run along the entire length of the corridor. Local roads follow portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on Sandy River WSR, Coho Salmon critical habitat, and visual resources.	The corridor provides a pathway for electricity transmission through Mt. Hood National Forest to Portland, Oregon.	Electric-only.	The corridor provides a viable link between energy supply and areas of high demand from Columbia River hydroelectric generation to Portland. There are two power plants within 5 miles of the corridor.
11-103 **Recommended minor revision**	A 1,000-kV transmission line runs the entire length of the corridor. Three other transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transport east of Bend north to private land near Prineville, Oregon. To the south, the corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A solar plant is within 1 mile of the corridor and one substation is within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	that would minimize impacts on GRSG and visual resources.			
11-228 **Recommended minor revision**	Several transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor for portions of its length. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would better collocate with existing infrastructure and minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport from eastern Oregon into Idaho along existing infrastructure. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two hydroelectric power plants are within 1 mile of the corridor, fifteen substations are within 5 miles.
15-17 **No change**	The corridor is collocated with multiple transmission lines and natural gas pipelines that occupy portions of the corridor throughout its length. I-80 is within and adjacent to most of the corridor. While the corridor crosses GRSG habitat, future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed habitat.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to provide a pathway from California across northwestern Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor provides a link to the Reno and the Truckee River Industrial Center areas where renewable energy is in demand. Currently, there is one proposed photovoltaic (PV) solar project (Dodge Flat Solar) near Wadsworth, and Apple is also proposing to construct a large PV solar field on private land near Tracy that does not use public lands.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
				There is the potential for future geothermal energy in the area that could tie into existing corridors. There are three power plants within 2 miles and twenty-three substations within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
15-104 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, and Highway 395 are within or adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts a special recreation management area (SRMA), and critical habitat for Webber's Ivesia.	The corridor provides a link to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network across BLM- and USFS-administered lands between Reno, Nevada, and California, an important pathway for transmitting renewable energy.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is an application for a gen-tie transmission line to connect the proposed Fish Springs Solar Project (a PV solar project that would be constructed on private lands) to the existing transmission line within the corridor. The proposed Bordertown to California 120-kV Transmission Line would be located at the substation at MP 5 and would utilize approximately 0.4 miles of the corridor. There are two power plants within 2 miles of the corridor. One substation is within the corridor and eleven are within 5 miles.
16-17 **Recommended minor revision**	A 1,000-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor and a 60-kV transmission line is within a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions	The corridor provides a north south pathway for energy transport east of Pyramid Lake. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to provide a through western Nevada into Oregon.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The existing geothermal plant may expand, and a small power line may be added to export energy from the geothermal plant to an existing substation.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	that would minimize impacts on Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and visual resources.			Three substations are within the corridor and ten more are within 5 miles.
16-24[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for Wilderness, NCA, National Historic Place, BLM WSA (in Oregon). Multiple transmission lines and I-95 are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions that would minimize potential environmental impacts by better aligning with existing infrastructure, thus minimizing disturbed area on the landscape.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Nevada into Oregon. The recommended corridor extension to connect Corridor 16-24 with Corridor 24-228 would facilitate necessary connectivity parallel to the north-south highway for future energy infrastructure.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is interest in potential solar and geothermal development in and around the Winnemucca area. The BLM is in the beginning stages of potential geothermal project re-activation (Star Peak) and project development (North Valley and Baltazor) which would need tie in connections to existing transmission lines. A geothermal power plant is within 3 miles of the corridor. Three substations are within the corridor and twelve more are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
16-104 **Recommended deletion**	Delete the corridor because the corridor does not meet the siting principles. The corridor is also a corridor of concern for BLM Wilderness Area. GRSG PHMA and GHMA (ROW avoidance areas) intersect the corridor where there is no existing infrastructure and there are other corridors in the area that can meet future energy needs.	The corridor provides a southeast-northwest pathway for energy transport from western Nevada into northern California; however, there may not be a need for energy along this route.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Four substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
17-18 **Recommended minor revision**	A 750-kV transmission line is within the entire length of the corridor, other lines are within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified a revision to avoid the Fallon Naval Air Station Bombing Range expansion and a recommended minor adjustment that would minimize impacts on the Walker River Reservation.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Pyramid Lake near Carson City south to west of the Walker River Reservation. The corridor connects multiple corridors to both the north and south.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is an existing geothermal plant at Wabuska, which may see expansion in the future. There are five power plants and thirteen substations within 5 miles of the corridor. The corridor is occupied by a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power transmission line, so future energy needs in southern California and

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
				Nevada could be served by this corridor.
17-35[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant and impacts on GRSG habitat. Transmission lines, pipelines Interstate 80, and Highway 93 are within the corridor. The Agencies should consider adding a corridor braid at MP 136 to collocate with the existing 345-kV transmission line until it joins with the recommended corridor revision described below. The Agencies should consider adding a corridor braid along the existing 120-kV transmission line from MP 175 to MP 251 and retain a portion of the designated corridor as underground-only. The recommended revisions would minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure and	The corridor provides an east-west transmission linkage in northern Nevada that serves multiple states. The recommended corridor revision would avoid the town of Elko and Elko Bandy Colony tribal lands.	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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	avoiding GRSG PHMAs and the California NHT.			
18-23[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for ACECs, inventoried roadless areas, BLM WSAs, CA Boxer Wilderness, CA- and NV-proposed Wilderness, GRSG habitat, and redundant to Corridor 18-224.. Multiple transmission lines and a DC line use the corridor in various locations. Highway 395 follows portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to re-align the corridor along the DC transmission line, narrowing the corridor width to 250 ft, and restricting development to the existing ROW to limit future impacts in an environmentally sensitive area while maintaining corridor utility.	The corridor provides a north-south preferred pathway for interstate energy transport from east of Carson City, Nevada to east of Bakersfield, California. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors from Oregon to southern California. Re-aligning the corridor along the DC transmission line would preserve the crucial energy pathway.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Most of the corridor follows an existing 1000-kV DC transmission line that serves as a crucial north-south energy transmission pathway, bringing hydropower from Oregon into areas of high demand in Los Angeles, California. Nine hydroelectric power plants are within 4 miles of the corridor.

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18-224 **Recommended revision**	Multiple transmission lines occupy the corridor for portions of its length. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to follow Highway 95 past Tonopah and Goldfield to provide access to Millers SEZ as well as other minor adjustments to minimize impacts on visual resources.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridor and provides a north-south pathway for energy transport, from Carson City to the Nevada Test and Training Range as well as to Las Vegas, Nevada. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to avoid a pinch point along the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Depot.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is a solar power plant within the corridor and the Amargosa Valley SEZ is adjacent. Gold Point SEZ and Miller SEZ are within 15 miles of the corridor. The recommended revision would provide access to the Millers SEZ from the corridor. The Soda Springs Valley east of Hawthorne has potential for solar energy development. There is one existing solar project that the Carson City District Office approved in 2015. Additional transmission capacity would be required to build new solar projects.
23-25[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, NCA and ACEC. The corridor follows U.S. Route 395 throughout most of its length and includes transmission lines and pipelines.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor. This corridor connects to Corridor 23-106, which	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Potential exists for future utility-scale solar energy development in the Indian Wells Valley. This corridor is adjacent to a DFA, which allows the corridor to accommodate transmission

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	The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to reroute the corridor from MP 0 to MP 18 to reduce the length of undesignated gaps in the corridor and improve north-south continuity for energy transport.	provides a northern route to Corridor 18-23. The Agencies suggest that BLM analyze additional BLM-administered lands south of MP 83 for corridor designation in a future LUPA.		tied to renewable energy development. This corridor is located within the Victorville/Barstow RETI 2.0 TAFA and is adjacent to a DFA.
23-106[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for NCA and ACEC. The corridor contains multiple transmission lines and is aligned with State Highway 14 and U.S. Highway 395. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to shift the corridor to avoid the pinch point created where the corridor abuts the Red Rock Canyon State Park and preserve width and capacity within the corridor.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor. The recommended revision for Corridor 23-25 would collocate with Corridor 23-106 to avoid DoD lands.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Many wind energy power plants exist near Mojave at the southern end of the corridor and west of the corridor. There is potential for future utility-scale solar energy development in the Indian Wells Valley. There is a DFA located at the northern end of the corridor; the southern portion is adjacent to small blocks of DFAs, as well as a larger block designated as VPL.
24-228[1]	Corridor of concerns for pygmy rabbit habitat, GRSG habitat and	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is one substation within the corridor and four more within 5 miles.

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Recommended minor revision	National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) property. A 69-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to a portion of the corridor and I-95 is within the entire length of the corridor. The corridor crosses GHMA and PHMA, ROW avoidance areas that may not be compatible with the corridor's purpose as a preferred location for infrastructure. However, the corridor is collocated with I-95. The Agencies have identified recommended minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics, SRMAs and the Squaw Creek RNA ACEC.	from Oregon to Boise, Idaho, following Highway 95. The recommended corridor extension to connect Corridor 16-24 with Corridor 24-228 would facilitate necessary connectivity parallel to the north-south highway for future energy infrastructure.		
27-41 **Recommended addition**	The corridor contains natural gas pipelines, transmission lines, and Interstate 40.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two solar energy power plants are near the western end of the corridor, a segment of the corridor is within and/or

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	Although most of the corridor does not contain existing infrastructure, the corridor avoids WSAs, the Mojave National Preserve, and wilderness in the area.	An addition to this corridor originating in California to link to corridors in Arizona would facilitate connectivity with Corridors 41-46 and 41-47 near Laughlin, Nevada, providing a contiguous corridor between states, and could help the Agencies achieve the purpose of Section 368 energy corridors designation to serve the national energy transmission and pipeline system. This corridor connects to Corridors 27-266 and 27-225.	A portion of the corridor is within and/or adjacent to a DFA. The Agencies suggest coordination by the BLM and USFS to avoid or restrict siting of nonlinear features such as geothermal and solar energy development within the corridor.	adjacent to a DFA, and another segment is about 1.5 miles or more north of a large portion of a DFA. A segment of the corridor is near the RETI 2.0 Victorville/Barstow TAFA.
27-225 **Recommended revision**	The corridor contains multiple transmission lines throughout most of its length, and follows Interstate 15 within and along the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor revision to widen the corridor while avoiding undeveloped areas to	The corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor throughout its length. This corridor connects to Corridors 27-266 and 27-41 at the west end and to Corridors	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The southwestern portion of the corridor is located near a DFA. Three solar energy power plants are in or near the corridor at the southwestern end, and four power plants (three solar and one natural gas) are in or near the

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	minimize impact on the environment.	224-225 and 225-231 at the east end.		northeastern end from MP 94.5 to MP 102.5. Portions of the corridor are within the RETI 2.0 Victorville/Barstow TAFA. The corridor is located within the RETI 2.0 Hypothetical Study Range (HSR) to support 3,000 MW of renewable energy transmission to and from Nevada or adjacent states.
27-266 **No change**	The corridor contains existing transmission lines that follow the corridor across its entire length.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor. This corridor connects to Corridors 27-225 and 27-41, creating an energy pathway for electrical and pipeline transmission in California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are 29 power plants and 26 solar energy plants near the corridor. The corridor is located within the Victorville/Barstow RETI 2.0 TAFA.
29-36 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines ranging from 69-kV to 500-kV are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. Gateway West Transmission	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Boise into the Twin Falls area. The southern end of the	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in development within the corridor as well as interest in solar energy in the area.

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	Project, a recently authorized 500-kV transmission line follows the corridor from MP 12 to MP 46. A natural gas pipeline generally following the corridor is planned from MP 15 to MP 63. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions that would minimize impacts on Slickspot Peppergrass critical habitat, the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail, and visual resources.	corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors.		Sixteen power plants are within 5 miles of the corridor. The potential for additional projects may be limited because of the density of existing and planned infrastructure within and adjacent to the corridor.
30-52 **Recommended revision**	The corridor follows Interstate 10 throughout its length in California and Arizona. The corridor is occupied by five major transmission lines and several major natural gas pipelines. The Agencies should engage with tribes, local government and other agencies regarding	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport, particularly electricity transmission, from Palo Verde Generating Station into California. In California, the corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). The Riverside East SEZ overlaps the corridor in California, and REDAs overlap the corridor in Arizona. The Agencies suggest coordination by the BLM and USFS to avoid or restrict siting of nonlinear	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).

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	Copper Bottom Pass, the Colorado River Indian Reservation, and the town of Quartzite to avoid local communities and challenging terrain. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions including a corridor braid along the authorized Ten West Link Project route and an increase in corridor width where a land conveyance to La Paz County has been identified.		features such as geothermal and solar energy development within the corridor.	The Riverside East SEZ overlaps the corridor in CA; the Brenda SEZ is located 3 miles from the corridor in Arizona, and REDAs overlap the corridor in Arizona. The corridor is also located within the RETI 2.0 Riverside East TAFA and the RETI 2.0 HSR to support 3,000 MW of renewable energy transmission to and from Arizona (or adjacent states).
35-43 **Recommended revision**	There are no transmission lines or pipelines currently within the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to reroute the corridor to align with Interstate 80 and/or the existing 138-kV transmission line to avoid GRSG PHMAs, leks, and the California NHT, and collocate with existing infrastructure.	The corridor provides connectivity between Corridor 17-35 and Corridor 43-44; the recommended corridor revision would still provide east-west energy connectivity in 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.

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35-111 **No change**	Transmission lines and U.S. Highway 93 are located within the corridor. 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.
36-112 **Recommended revision**	Two transmission lines (230-kV and 500-kV) are within or adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to re-route the corridor along the authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route (and existing infrastructure). This would avoid the Oregon NHT, Snake River WSR, and non-federal lands (including prime farmland) but it would increase the area of intersection with VRM Class II and GHMA.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create an east-west pathway for energy transport in southern Idaho along existing infrastructure.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Eighteen power plants and twenty-six substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

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36-226 **Recommended revision**	A 138-kV transmission line and two natural gas pipelines run adjacent or within the entire corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision by shifting the corridor along the recently authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route and adding a secondary route or corridor braid along Gateway West Transmission Project connecting the corridor to Corridor 112-226. The recommended revisions would collocate infrastructure and avoid sensitive areas, including the Oregon NHT, Fossil Beds National Monument, and non-federal lands (including prime farmland).	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport near Twin Falls, Idaho and connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors south to Nevada and both east and west across Idaho.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in wind energy that could support the corridor. Fifteen power plants and twenty-five substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
36-228 **Recommended deletion**	A 500-kV transmission line and Interstate 78 are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Twin Falls to Boise south of the southern boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in development within the corridor as well as interest in solar energy in the area.

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	The Agencies recommend corridor deletion because there is strong local government and community opposition to the corridor's location. The corridor crosses private lands used for agriculture and grazing where there is currently no infrastructure.	Birds of Prey NCA. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous east-west interstate corridor from Oregon across Idaho. However, the authorized Gateway West project did not route its transmission line through the corridor due to local opposition, making future development within the corridor unlikely.		Six power plants and seventeen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
37-39 **No change**	This short corridor was sited to connect two long-distance energy transmission corridors across an area with energy development infrastructure that is situated on a narrow strip of BLM-administered lands previously allocated for this purpose.	A natural gas pipeline follows the northwestern portion of the corridor, and there is an existing ROW issued for the development of a 230-kV transmission line along the corridor. The corridor connects to Corridors 39-113, 39-231, and 37-232, creating an energy pathway for electrical and	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Dry Lake SEZ is 3.2 miles north of the corridor.

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		pipeline transmission near Las Vegas, Nevada.		
37-223 (N&S) **Recommended deletion (N) and revision (S)**	The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor deletion (N) and revision (S) of these corridors because of impacts on the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument and because the undesignated gaps across Department of Defense (DoD)- and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-administered lands prevent connectivity with other Section 368 energy corridors.	There are two natural gas pipelines and six transmission lines within the (S) corridors. While these two corridors were initially identified for connectivity with other Section 368 energy corridors, they were not designated across DoD- and USFWS-administered lands and therefore are no longer compatible with nearby Section 368 energy corridor designations.	Corridor 37-223(N) is multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). Corridor 37-223(S) is designated only for underground projects.	The Dry Lake SEZ is 3.8 miles northeast of the corridor.
37-232 **No change**	The corridor follows two 500-kV transmission lines. Highway 93 generally follows the corridor. The corridor was sited to provide a route for the Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP) corridor from southern Idaho to Las Vegas. The current alignment of the corridor maximizes utility and	This corridor connects to Corridors 37-223(N) (recommended for deletion), 37-223(S) 232-233(E) and 232-233(W). The corridor was designated consistent with a previously locally designated corridor and provides north-south	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). The Dry Lake SEZ is adjacent to and partially overlaps the corridor. The Agencies suggest coordination by the BLM and USFS to avoid or restrict siting of nonlinear	The Dry Lake SEZ is adjacent to and partially overlaps the corridor. 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

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	minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure. The Southern Nevada Water Authority suggested adding a corridor segment along its authorized ROW, which generally follows Highway 168 from MP 33 to the town of Moapa.	connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.	features such as geothermal and solar energy development within the corridors.	development. In addition, multiple natural gas power plants are near the corridor, ensuring a balance of energy sources.
39-113 **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Rainbow Gardens ACEC, near proposed Gold Butte NCA, Black Mountain tortoise habitat. Transmission lines, pipelines, and the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project are within the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor revision to avoid the Valley of Fire State Park. Alternate routes could	The corridor was sited to connect routes from the north through Utah to the Las Vegas area. This corridor connects to Corridor 39-231 in Region 1 and Corridors 113-114 and 113-116 in Region 3.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The 250-MW Moapa Southern Paiute Solar Project and the Dry Lake SEZ are located 3.5 miles west of the corridor. 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.

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	include realigning the corridor to the west to follow an existing locally designated corridor (Moapa Corridor), authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project, or along the existing 500-kV transmission line or Interstate 40. All alternate routes would require consultation and engagement with Tribes. The revisions would avoid identified environmental and recreational concerns.			
39-231[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for Pahranagat NWR, Rainbow Gardens ACEC, near proposed Gold Butte NCA, and Black Mountain tortoise habitat. Three transmission lines traverse the entire length of the corridor. The corridor was sited to preserve the route for electrical transmission around the eastern side of the Las Vegas area. The Agencies have identified a recommended	This corridor connects to Corridor 39-113 and Corridor 37-39.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Proposed additional transmission projects in this corridor would deliver renewable energy to the Las Vegas metropolitan area.

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	revision to widen a segment of the corridor to improve spatial capacity.			
41-46[1] **Corridor revision**	Corridor of concern for impacts on Black Mountain population for desert tortoises. There are transmission lines and pipelines located throughout the corridor, and the predominantly east-west corridor segment follows Interstate 40.	Most of this corridor was locally designated. The corridor provides continuity with other Section 368 energy corridors near Laughlin, Nevada, creating an interstate pathway for energy transmission between Utah and Arizona. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to extend Corridor 27-41 along the existing 500-kV transmission line to facilitate a connection with Corridors 41-46 and 41-47.	Most of the corridor is multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). This corridor is designated for only underground projects from MP 36.9 to MP 40.5 and MP 45.5 to MP 58.6.	There is no renewable energy development close to the corridor.
41-47[1] **Corridor revision**	Corridor of concern for impacts on Black Mountain population for desert tortoises. The corridor contains a 600-kV transmission line.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor. The corridor provides continuity with other Section	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development close to the corridor.

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		368 energy corridors near Laughlin, Nevada, creating an interstate pathway for energy transmission between Arizona and Nevada. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to extend Corridor 27-41 along the existing 500-kV transmission line to facilitate a connection with Corridors 41-46 and 41-47.		
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 43-111 to Corridors 44-110 and 44-239.	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.
43-111 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to collocate with the planned SWIP transmission line to minimize	The corridor is designated consistent with a previously locally designated energy corridor and provides north-	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

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	potential impacts on GRSG PHMAs.	south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.		would increase if renewable (geothermal, wind, solar) energy develops in the area.
44-110[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for impacts on GRSG habitat. The planned SWIP 500-kV transmission line generally follows the corridor route.	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 (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 corridor provides a route for transmission into Salt Lake City and links multiple Section 368 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.
46-269[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for proposed and designated Wilderness areas, WSRs, Three Rivers ACEC. Transmission lines and pipelines are located within the corridor and future siting along existing infrastructure is expected to be	This corridor connects to Corridor 46-270.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). Most of the corridor is 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. The corridor provides a pathway for additional energy transport including electricity transmission from the Palo

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	preferred over crossing undisturbed land.		The corridor is designated for only underground projects from MP 0 to MP 13.8. A REDA overlaps the corridor from MP 40 to MP 42 and MP 55 to MP 56. The Agencies suggest coordination by the BLM and USFS to avoid or restrict siting of nonlinear features such as geothermal and solar energy development within the corridor.	Verde Nuclear Generating Station.
46-270[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for WSR, Southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat. A low-voltage transmission line follows a portion of the corridor, and a natural gas pipeline runs through about one-third of the corridor. Future siting along existing infrastructure is expected to be	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor and connects to Corridor 46-269.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A REDA is adjacent to the corridor.

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	preferred over crossing undisturbed land The corridor was sited to ensure future electric transmission access to the community of Bagdad, Arizona.			
47-68 **No change**	One transmission line is located throughout the length of the corridor. Transmission lines and pipelines are located within the corridor and future siting along existing infrastructure is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed land.	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.
47-231[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for desert tortoise and bonytail critical habitat, ACEC, Lake Mead NRA. The corridor is collocated with a transmission line and future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed critical habitat.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor. There are two transmission lines within the corridor, one of which traverses its entire length. Although not designated as a Section 368 energy corridor across the Lake Mead NRA, the 500-kV transmission lines	Designated for only electrical transmission projects east of the Lake Mead NRA. Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects) west of the Lake Mead NRA.	A REDA is adjacent to the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
		within the corridor cross the NRA in a National Park Service (NPS)-designated utility corridor with space for additional infrastructure. This additional capacity was viewed as an opportunity for future energy projects and led to the Section 368 energy corridor designation of corridor segments on BLM-administered lands on each side of the NRA.		
49-112 **Recommended revision**	A 345-kV transmission line follows the entire corridor while multiple lines are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision relocating the corridor along the authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route to better collocate with existing and planned infrastructure.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport through Burley, Idaho and connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the west through Idaho and south to the Utah border.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in wind energy, geothermal, and solar that could support the corridor. Five hydroelectric power plants are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
49-202 **Recommended minor revision**	Highway I-84 and a natural gas pipeline run adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor adjustments to minimize impacts on the Cedar Fields SRMA.	The corridor provides a north south pathway for energy transport from southern Idaho into Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in wind energy, geothermal and solar that could support the corridor.
50-51 **Recommended revision**	Two transmission lines and I-15 are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions to avoid non-federal lands as well as the highway while collocating with existing infrastructure.	The corridor provides a north south pathway for energy transport along Interstate 50 and connects to Corridor 50-203, creating a continuous north-south corridor network from Montana into Idaho.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are seven substations within 5 miles of the corridor.
50-203 **Recommended minor revision**	Three transmission lines run within and adjacent to the corridor. I-15 overlaps portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions to minimize impacts on NHT, a	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transport close to Interstate 15 and connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network from Idaho into Montana.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is a biomass and hydroelectric power plant within 4 miles of the corridor. Two substations are within the corridor and an additional thirty-seven are within 5 miles.

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	WSR segment, visual resources, and the Market Lake Wildlife Management Area.			
51-204 **Recommended revision**	Multiple transmission lines and a natural gas pipeline are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. I-15 and the corridor mostly overlap. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to follow an existing 100-kV transmission line north to avoid the town of Boulder and to delete a corridor segment from MP 9 to MP 38 because there is very little federal land and the corridor intersects with the Elkhorn Mountains ACEC.	The corridor provides a pathway for north-south energy transport in Montana.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Eighteen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
51-205 **Recommended minor revision**	A 161-kV and 230-kV transmission line extend the full length of the corridor. Highway I-90 runs along the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions	The corridor provides a pathway for east-west energy transport east of Butte, Montana.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A natural gas power plant is within 4 miles of the corridor.

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	to better avoid private lands and the interstate.			
55-240 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple natural gas, crude oil and refined product pipelines follow a portion of the corridor. Highway I-80 follows the length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended minor revisions to minimize impacts on NHTs.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway across southwestern Wyoming and connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the east, providing a continuous corridor network across southern Wyoming to Cheyenne.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three wind power plants and ten substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
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. Future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed lands.	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.
62-211[1]	Corridor of concern for access to coal, impacts on citizen-proposed and designated	The corridor provides electrical energy transmission from the	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-

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Recommended revision	Wilderness, National Historic Place, WSRs, 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 recommended 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 on General George Crook NRT, the Mogollon Rim, Chevelon Creek Eligible WSR, Chevelon Crossing, riparian and upland wildlife habitat, Mexican Spotted Owl protected activity centers and designated critical habitat, aquatic Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species,	Four Corners Generating Station to Phoenix, Arizona.		Sitgreaves National Forest crosses the corridor that would benefit from tying into the energy transmission grid at this location.

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	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.			
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. Future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed lands.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create a continuous utility corridor network 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.
66-212[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant, impacts on National Historic Places, America's Byways, Old Spanish NHT, WSA, UT-proposed Wilderness, critical habitat, adjacent to Arches National Park.	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.

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	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.			
66-259[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant, impacts on USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. 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 roadless area boundaries	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 Wyoming to the desert southwest, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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	because future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed lands.			
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. Future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed lands. The boundaries of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument were revised and the corridor is no longer within the boundaries of the National Monument.	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 is located near the eastern end of the corridor. The Navajo Generating Station is also located at the eastern end of the corridor but was shut down in 2019. A REDA is adjacent to the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
73-129 **Recommended revision**	Multiple natural gas, crude oil, refined product pipelines as well as a 230-kV transmission line are within or adjacent to a portion of the corridor.	This short distance corridor in south central Wyoming provides a link between multiple Section 368 energy corridors (Corridors 129-218	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	One substation within 5 miles of the corridor. The recommended corridor revision provides connectivity

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	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the entire corridor along the authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route. The recommended revision would create a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	and 129-221 to Corridors 73-133 and 73-138).		to renewable energy generation.
73-133 **Recommended revision**	Multiple pipelines are within the corridor. The corridor is designated underground-only for its entire length to avoid impacts on GRSG. The TransWest Express Transmission Project is located east of and parallel to the corridor in a new 3,500-ft Wamsutter-Powder Rim energy corridor in Wyoming. Two additional natural gas pipelines are planned within and adjacent to the Wyoming portion of the corridor.	The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors on both the north and south ends, creating an underground interstate pathway from Wyoming to Colorado.	The corridor is underground only to allow for future pipeline development.	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor. However, the Agencies could consider upgrading the 3,500-ft Wamsutter-Powder Rim locally designated utility corridor along the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project (west of Corridor 73-133) to a Section 368 energy corridor.

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	The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to shift the corridor to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics.			
73-138 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the entire corridor along the authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route. The recommended revision would create a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	This short distance corridor in south central Wyoming provides a crucial link between multiple Section 368 energy corridors. The corridor connects Corridors 78-138 and 138-143 (recommended for deletion) to Corridors 73-133 and 73-139.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Sixteen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor. The recommended corridor revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
78-85 **No change**	The corridor is centered on two 115-kV electric transmission lines for its full length.	There are limited federal lands, but the corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the north creating a continuous north-south corridor network in southeastern Wyoming.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are wind development projects in the area near a portion of the corridor.
78-138 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the entire corridor along the authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route. The	The corridor provides an east-west pathway just south of Rawlins, Wyoming. The corridor connects multiple corridors to the east and west,	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A wind and natural gas power plant are within 1 mile of the corridor. The recommended corridor revision provides

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	recommended revision would create a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	creating a continuous east-west corridor network through southern Wyoming.		connectivity to renewable energy generation.
78-255[1] **No change**	Corridor concern for GRSG core area and habitat. GRSG PHMA (ROW avoidance areas) are not compatible with the corridor's purpose as a preferred location for infrastructure. However, the corridor is collocated with an existing transmission line and follows the recently authorized 500-kV Gateway West Transmission Project for its entire length.	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transport in southeastern Wyoming. The corridor connects to Corridors 78-138 and 78-85 to the south.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor provides an important connection to wind energy transmission. One substation is within the corridor and 8 more substations are within 5 miles.
79-216[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for GRSG core area and habitat, NRHP, and NHT. Multiple transmission lines and pipelines are within or adjacent to portions of the corridor.	This energy corridor provides north-south connectivity for interstate energy transport from Casper, Wyoming to Billings, Montana.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A wind power plant is within 4 miles of the corridor.

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	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the corridor along existing infrastructure where it is not currently collocated and delete a portion where there is very little federal land.			
80-273 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to follow an existing pipeline and avoid the Morris 41 ACEC. The recommended 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 **Recommended revision**	Transmission lines and natural gas pipelines follow the corridor. A ROW grant has been authorized for the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project and Southline Transmission Line Project that are near and generally follow the corridor but are not located within the corridor for a significant distance.	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission from east to west through New Mexico into Arizona. The recommended corridor revision would follow transmission projects that are intended to bring electricity	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). A recommended corridor braid along the Southline Transmission Line Project route could accommodate the different needs of both transmission lines and pipelines.	The corridor overlaps the Afton SEZ, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to avoid overlapping the Afton SEZ; the recommended revision would maximize utility

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	The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor revision along the authorized Southline Transmission Line Project, which would improve corridor utility and avoid the Lorsdburg Playa, Organ Mountain Desert Peaks, VRM Class II area, and the Butterfield Trail.	from the east, promoting efficient use of the landscape.		by expanding capacity within the corridor and allowing full build-out of the SEZ and providing transmission access to the SEZ.
81-272[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for Sevilleta NWR, and NCAs. There are transmission lines within almost the entire length of the corridor. The authorized SunZia Southwest Transmission Project generally follow the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision along the authorized SunZia Southwest Transmission Project to avoid crossing the Rio Grande and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT and Ladron Mountain-Devil's Backbone	The corridor provides a pathway for electrical energy transmission through a portion of central New Mexico. The recommended 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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	Complex ACEC, minimize impacts on crucial wildlife habitat, and would redirect the corridor around the NWR.			
87-277[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for coal, Wilderness, sage-grouse habitat; and National Historic Places. The corridor is centered on a 230-kV transmission line throughout its length. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision along existing infrastructure to avoid USFS Roadless Areas and lands with wilderness characteristics.	The corridor follows a previously designated corridor in the Gunnison Field Office.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to avoid overlapping an active geothermal lease. The recommended revision would maximize utility by expanding capacity within the corridor and potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
89-271 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision the corridor to minimize impacts on Lesser-prairie Chicken and collocate with existing infrastructure on BLM land as much as possible.	The corridor follows pipelines for the entire length of the corridor, but contains significant fragmented land ownership.	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 to renewable energy development.

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101-263[1] **Recommended minor revision**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, WSR, CA-proposed wilderness, citizen proposed wilderness, and USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. A 115-kV transmission line and State Highway 36 follow the length of the corridor and three natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a minor recommended revision to minimize impacts on the Trinity WSR.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport in Northwestern California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A hydroelectric power plant is within 3 miles of the corridor.
102-105[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for "suitable" WSR segments, designated Wilderness, critical habitat and late-successional/ adaptive management reserves, Pacific Crest NST, America's Byway, and NRHP. A 500-kV transmission line runs the entire length of the corridor,	The corridor provides a critical east-west pathway for transmitting generated energy from eastern Washington to the Puget Sound metropolitan area.	Multi-modal (designated for electric transmission and pipelines on BLM-administered lands), electric upgrade only on USFS-administered lands.	One side of the existing Bonneville Power Administration 500-kV transmission line has capacity for upgrades on the line within the corridor, although there have been no new proposals or applications for energy infrastructure in the area.

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	multiple other lines are within or adjacent to the corridor.			Sixteen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
107-268[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for National Forest and citizen-proposed Wilderness. The corridor is collocated with transmission lines and future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed lands.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor.	Designated for only electrical transmission projects.	The corridor is within the RETI 2.0 Tehachapi TAFA.
108-267 **No change**	The corridor contains multiple transmission lines and natural gas pipelines, two railroads, and Interstate 15. Future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed lands.	In general, the corridor was sited to provide a key pathway for energy transport as well as a variety of other infrastructure through the San Gabriel Mountains and into the Los Angeles Basin.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor is also located within the Victorville/Barstow RETI 2.0 TAFA.
110-114[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for undisturbed land, National Historic Place, BLM WSA, and Utah-proposed Wilderness. The corridor has existing infrastructure (transmission	The corridor was designated to avoid the Utah Test and Training Range; however, there is little demand for energy transmission along the designated route. The recommended corridor	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

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	lines and highway) throughout its length. The proposed Cross Tie transmission line project indicates preference for a route using this corridor. The Agencies have identified recommended revisions to avoid the Cave Creek, Cooper, and South Schell inventoried roadless areas, the High Schells Wilderness and to locate the corridor closer to energy transmission demand.	revisions would promote efficient use of the landscape by siting the corridor where there is demand. The Cross-Tie project (if constructed) could increase transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and Nevada/California areas of Section 368 energy corridors and help meet regional transmission needs.		transmission access to renewable energy development. 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 California Independent System Operator (CAISO) to customers in Utah and Wyoming.
110-233[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for GRSG habitat. The corridor follows existing transmission throughout its length. Future siting along existing infrastructure in the corridor is expected to be preferred over crossing undisturbed habitat.	The corridor provides north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada. The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor braid (following local corridors) to connect the corridor to the TransWest Express Transmission Project. The new	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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		recommended corridor braid would promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a second north-south pathway into southern Nevada.		
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. The Agencies have identified minor adjustments to minimize impacts on visual resources.	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 Field Office.	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.
112-226 **Recommended minor revision**	A 230-kV and 345-kV transmission line are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The recently authorized Energy Gateway West transmission line	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport into the Burley and Twin Falls area. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the south, creating a continuous corridor network	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three hydroelectric power plants are within 5 miles. One biomass power plant is within 1 mile.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	is within the corridor for approximately the first half of the corridor. The Southwest Intertie Project North (SWIP-N) transmission line follows the corridor for most of its length. The Agencies have identified minor recommended revisions to minimize impacts on GRSG.	from Las Vegas into the Burley and Twin Falls area of Idaho. The corridor also connects to Corridors 36-226 and 36-112 which serve Idaho to the north towards Boise and connects to Corridor 49-112, creating a corridor network to the west.		
113-114 **Recommended revision**	The corridor follows the 500-kV DC Intermountain Power Project (IPP), transmission line, as well as other transmission lines. The authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project route is authorized within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to add a corridor braid along the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project route. The recommended corridor revision would avoid roadless areas, Beaver Dam Slope ACEC, GRSG	The corridor provides a link to multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The TransWest Express Transmission Project is designed to transport wind-generated power from Wyoming to the desert southwest, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	PHMA, Dixie National Forest, Mountain Meadow Massacre NHL, and the Old Spanish NHT.			
113-116 **Recommended minor 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 lands with wilderness characteristics. 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 **Recommended revision**	The corridor contains a number of existing transmission lines, including the IPP transmission line and the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project.	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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	The Agencies should consider shifting the corridor to follow the TransWest Express Transmission Project route to maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure where there is currently no existing or planned infrastructure within the corridor.			
115-208 **Recommended revision**	There are several existing transmission lines and pipelines within or adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision 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

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				west end of and in the middle portion of the corridor.
115-238 **No change**	The corridor is collocated with existing infrastructure (two 500-kV transmission lines, a refined product pipeline, and a railroad). No recommended revisions have been identified but recommend that the Agencies consider revisions during future land use planning to avoid jurisdictional concerns to allow for additional development in the corridor.	The corridor provides a west-east pathway for energy transport, particularly electrical transmission from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station to southern California along existing infrastructure. In California, part of the corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated California Desert District energy corridor. There are transmission lines throughout the corridor.	Designated for only electrical transmission projects at the western end through the Cleveland National Forest. Otherwise multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects). The Imperial East SEZ overlaps the corridor in California. The Agencies suggest coordination by the BLM and USFS to avoid or restrict siting of nonlinear features such as geothermal and solar energy development within the corridor.	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, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development. The Imperial East SEZ overlaps the corridor in California, and the Agua Caliente SEZ is located within 1 mile of the corridor in Arizona. The corridor is also located within the Imperial East RETI 2.0 TAFA and the RETI 2.0 HSR to support 3,000 MW of renewable energy transmission to and from Arizona.

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116-206[1] **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for undisturbed, monument, Old Spanish NHT, UT-proposed Wilderness, and 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. The Agencies should consider realigning the corridor along U.S. Highway 89 and existing infrastructure to minimize impacts on GRSG PHMA through collocation and provide connectivity to other Section 368 energy corridors.	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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Section 368 Energy Corridors				
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121-220 **Recommended revision**	Three 345-kV transmission lines are centered within the corridor for its full length. The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor revision to align with the recently authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route.	This short corridor provides an east-west pathway in southwest Wyoming. The corridor connects multiple corridors to the east and west, creating a continuous corridor network in southern Wyoming	Electric only.	One substation is within the corridor. The recommended corridor revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
121-221[1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for GRSG core area and habitat, NHT, and BLM special management area. Natural gas pipelines overlap with portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor revision to follow existing pipeline infrastructure and/or WPCI to avoid undisturbed areas and overlap with GRSG PHMA. Consider designating the corridor as underground only. The Agencies have identified minor recommended adjustments to minimize	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport north of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the east and west.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Section 368 Energy Corridors				
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	impacts on visual resources, Greater Sand Dunes ACEC, and Killpecker Sand Dunes SRMA.			
121-240 **Recommended deletion**	The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor deletion. The corridor could be replaced with the Gateway West recommended corridor addition. Most of the corridor does not follow existing or planned infrastructure.	The corridor provides a northeast-southwest pathway for energy transport in southern Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors on both ends.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The recommended corridor revision (along Gateway West Transmission Project) provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
126-133 **No change**	Transmission lines, pipelines, and preferred routes for the authorized Energy Gateway South and 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	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).	The TransWest Express Transmission Project is designed to transport wind-generated power from Wyoming to the desert southwest, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Section 368 Energy Corridors				
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	maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation.			
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.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors, providing a north-south pipeline connectivity and interstate corridor network in Utah and Wyoming.	The corridor is designated underground only from MP 71 to MP 108 and multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects) for the rest of the corridor.	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. However, there is no transmission capacity in the area to accommodate wind development, so any new wind energy development would require new transmission lines.
126-258[1] **Recommended 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	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 recommended corridor revision could provide a viable connectivity pathway to renewable and other energy generation.

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	route follows most of the corridor. The BLM should consider revising the corridor to follow the authorized route for TransWest Express Transmission Project 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			
129-218 **No change**	A crude oil pipeline and three natural gas pipelines follow portions of the corridor. The current location of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway south of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network across southern Wyoming and into Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A Simplot Phosphates power plant and five substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
129-221 **Recommended revision**	Six natural gas pipelines, Rocky Mountain oil pipeline, and Highway I-80 run the length of the corridor.	The short corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport along Interstate 80, and provides a crucial link to multiple Section 368 energy	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Section 368 Energy Corridors				
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	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the entire corridor to follow the recently authorized Gateway West Transmission Project.	corridors to create a continuous corridor network through southern Wyoming.		
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] **Recommended deletion**	Corridor of concern for access coal, direct or indirect impacts Gunnison sage-grouse (GuSG) conservation areas, occupied Gunnison sage-grouse habitat, CO-proposed Wilderness, USFS roadless areas. 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	The recommended 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, the recommended 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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	would avoid private lands and 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.
132-133 **Recommended revision**	The corridor has pipelines throughout most of its length and transmission lines within the corridor.	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transmission in Colorado,	Underground-only to provide separation integrity.	The corridor serves the Grand Junction area where there are a number of small solar and hydroelectric power plants.

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	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 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.	connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	The BLM should consider designating the corridor multi-modal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	
132-136 **No change**	There are transmission lines and pipelines within the corridor. The corridor was narrowed from 21,120 ft. to 5,200 ft. to avoid	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.

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	the Dominguez Escalante NCA. The 2015 Grand Junction RMP also narrowed the corridor to avoid ACECs.			
132-276 **Recommended 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 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 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 the Colorado River Valley Field Office.	There are two solar power plants within 2 miles of the corridor, providing transmission access to renewable energy development.
133-142 **Recommended revision**	The corridor follows transmission lines for the entire length of the corridor.	The corridor provides east-west connectivity for electric transmission in northwestern Colorado. The corridor location	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.

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	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.	promotes efficient use of the landscape since it connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors.		
134-136 **Recommended 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 MP 9 to minimize impacts on the Roubideau Special Management Area (wilderness character and visual resources). Corridor 134-139 runs parallel to the corridor and is designated electric only. The recommended 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.	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, ensuring reliable energy transmission in the area.

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134-139 **Recommended 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.
136-139 **No change**	Transmission lines are located within the corridor. No recommended 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 **No change**	There are no transmission lines and pipelines within the corridor. The corridor follows U.S. Highway 50 for the last 20 miles.	The corridor provides west-east connectivity for transmission line and pipeline energy infrastructure in southwestern Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are four hydroelectric power plants near the corridor, potentially providing transmission access to renewable energy development.

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138-143 **Recommended deletion**	The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor deletion. The corridor could be replaced with the Wamsutter-Powder Rim recommended corridor addition. Corridor 138-143 does not contain existing or planned transmission lines and there are habitat concerns in the area, including mule deer migration. 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 links multiple Section 368 energy corridors. There are two corridors (Corridor 138-143 [recommended for deletion] and Corridor 73-133) that run north-south in this area, providing connectivity between Wyoming and Colorado.	Electric-only in Wyoming and multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects) in Colorado.	The corridor could potentially connect wind and coal resources in Wyoming south into Colorado, ensuring a balance of energy sources.
139-277 **No change**	The corridor has multiple transmission lines. No recommended revisions have been identified. Portions of the corridor cross GuSG critical habitat and habitat for the Clay-loving Wild Buckwheat, but any alternative route would go through areas of GuSG	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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	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.			
144-275[1] **Recommended 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 roadless areas. However, there are multiple segments between MP 1 and MP 22 where the width is significantly restricted by roadless areas 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.

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218-240 **Recommended minor revision**	The corridor has an existing underground pipeline ROW that pre-dates Section 368 energy corridor designation. The Agencies have identified minor recommended adjustments to minimize impacts on GRSG.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport south of Green River, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network in southern Wyoming.	The corridor is multimodal for electric transmission and pipelines on BLM land and underground only on USFS land.	There is potential for future development within the corridor, subject to possible limitations from Interstate 80 and other infrastructure congestion.
219-220 **No change**	A 230-kV transmission line extends the full length of the corridor.	The short corridor provides a pathway for energy transport in southern Wyoming.	Electric only.	Three substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
220-221 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the entire corridor along the recently authorized Gateway West Transmission Project route. The recommended revision creates a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway north of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network across southern Wyoming.	Electric only.	Wyoming has potential for significant renewable energy; however, transmission is not currently available to deliver these resources to western load centers. The recommended revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
223-224[1]	Corridor of concern for ACECs and Desert NWR. The corridor contains important contiguous	There is a transmission line along part of the corridor. The	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development close to the corridor.

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Recommended revision	desert tortoise habitat. However, the mapping of conflict areas indicates there are no previously disturbed alternative routes that would avoid tortoise conservation areas (TCAs) and Priority 1 and 2 connectivity habitat. The corridor contains transmission lines. The Agencies have identified a potential corridor revision from MP 0 to MP 17 along a locally designated corridor that contains infrastructure. The corridor revision would avoid the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument and proximity to the Nellis Testing and Training Range. As revised, the corridor would still provide a viable route for energy transmission northwest of the Las Vegas valley.	corridor is occupied by U.S. Highway 95. This corridor connects to Corridors 18-224 and 224-225.		

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224-225 **Recommended revision**	The Agencies have identified a recommended corridor revision between MP 33.5 and MP 61 to align with a locally designated corridor and state highway to navigate difficult terrain issues and avoid a pinch point. The corridor was sited to avoid encroachment on DoD activities in California and to meet demand for more energy in southern California.	This corridor connects to Corridors 18-224, 223-224, and 225-231.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are a natural gas plant and a solar energy power plant near the southern end of the corridor, and there are pending solar projects near the corridor.
225-231 **No change**	The corridor overlaps with TCAs, desert tortoise critical habitat, and desert tortoise connectivity habitat. However, the mapping of conflict areas indicates there is no previously disturbed alternative route that could carry power east-west across southern Nevada and avoid desert tortoise habitat.	The corridor is occupied by eight transmission lines along its entire length. The corridor was sited to provide continuity to the north and east from the southern portion of the Las Vegas metropolitan area and constitutes part of a large east-west pathway that includes Corridors 223-224 and 47-231.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development close to the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
229-254(S) [1] **Recommended revision**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, NRHP, "suitable" segment under Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, CDT, USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. A 100-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to most of the corridor while Highway I-90 runs along the entire corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to braid the corridor to align with existing transmission rather than Interstate 90 to avoid Bull Trout critical habitat and conflicts with highway ROW.	The corridor provides a pathway for pipeline transport across the Lolo National Forest.	Underground only. The Agencies should consider designating the corridor as multi-modal instead of underground only since there is an existing transmission line within the corridor.	One substation is within the corridor and 15 more substations are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
229-254[1] **Recommended minor revision**	Corridor of concern for Critical habitat, NRHP, "suitable" segment under Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, Continental Divide NST, USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. Multiple transmission lines and a natural gas pipeline are within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified a recommended revision to shift the corridor to include more federal land and shift the corridor to existing infrastructure to avoid residential areas within the town of Boulder.	The corridor provides an interstate pathway for electricity transmission from Blue Creek substation into Montana. It is the most direct route to energize communities in the Silver Valley.	Electric only.	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor.
230-248[1] **Recommended deletion**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, NRHP, Pacific Crest NST, Clackamas WSR and other "eligible" segments under WSR Act, conflicts with Northwest Forest Plan critical habitat and late-successional/adaptive management reserves.	The corridor provide an east-west pathway across the Cascades through Mt Hood National Forest where energy infrastructure siting can be challenging.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two hydroelectric power plants are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	The corridor faces numerous challenges including river crossings, terrain and stability concerns and it is not collocated with existing infrastructure.			
232-233 (E)(W) **Recommended 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 energy infrastructure and US Hwy 93. The BLM should consider deleting Corridor 232-233(E) to avoid impacts on 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	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 Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	recommended corridor addition for a new east-west corridor that would connect Corridor 110-233 to the recently authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project route.			
234-235 **Recommended 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 recommended corridor revision would avoid a portion of Jaguar and Mexican Spotted Owl critical habitat; minimize impacts through collocation with existing and planned infrastructure; and maximize utility by increasing capacity within the corridor.	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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
236-237 **No change**	Crucial habitat is pervasive near the corridor, and the mapping of conflict areas indicates there is no nearby previously designated alternative route that would avoid crucial habitat and provide continuity across the Cleveland National Forest from Arizona into the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The corridor contains infrastructure. The corridor was sited to provide continuity across the Cleveland National Forest for an existing 500-kV transmission line from Arizona to the Los Angeles metropolitan area.	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor. There are three transmission lines, one substation, and one planned transmission line within the corridor.	Designated for only electrical transmission projects.	The corridor is located within a RETI 2.0 TAFA.
244-245[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for conflicts with Northwest Forest Plan, critical habitat, tracks America's Byway. Multiple transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor.	The corridor provides a path for transmitting generated energy from eastern Washington to the Puget Sound metropolitan area.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is no renewable energy development or renewable energy potential close to the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	The USFS should consider adding lands acquired after 2009 to the corridor in future land use planning. Collocating future development closely with existing infrastructure would minimize concerns regarding steep topography and river water quality concerns.			
250-251 **Recommended minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines and pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor. Highway 84 is within the entire length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified minor recommended adjustments to minimize impacts on the Oregon NHT and Snake River-Mormon Basin BLM Back Country Byway.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport in northeast Oregon.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Six wind and one solar power plant are within 5 miles of the corridor.
256-257 **No change**	There are two 345-kV transmission lines within the entire length of the corridor. No recommended revisions have been identified for the	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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	corridor. Opportunity to expand or shift the corridor is limited because roadless areas restrict the corridor for much of its length. The designated corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure and avoiding roadless areas.			
261-262 **No change**	A 69-kV and 115-kV transmission line are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	The corridor provides a north south pathway through Shasta National Forest along Interstate 5 in California.	Electric only in Redding Field Office and Shasta-Trinity National Forest, remainder multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.	Two hydroelectric and one biomass power plant are within 3 miles of the corridor.
264-265[1] **No change**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, NCA, citizen-proposed Wilderness, USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. The corridor contains infrastructure. Critical habitat for the California Red-Legged Frog is adjacent to the corridor, but the mapping of conflict areas indicates there is no nearby previously disturbed alternative route that would	This corridor was sited consistent with a locally designated corridor. There are four transmission lines within the corridor. San Francisquito Canyon Road runs parallel to and within 1 mile of the corridor.	Designated for only electrical transmission projects.	Two hydroelectric power plants and substations are within 1 mile of the corridor centerline. The corridor is located within a RETI 2.0 TAFA.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	avoid critical habitat. The corridor contains infrastructure.			
Recommended Corridor Addition **Cross-Tie Corridor (Utah)**	The recommended 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 recommended energy corridor addition would maximize utility by increasing transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and Nevada/California areas of Section 368 energy corridors. The recommended energy corridor addition would minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure.	The recommended 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 recommended 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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
Recommended Corridor Addition **Curecanti-Rifle Corridor (Colorado)**	The recommended energy corridor addition would follow an existing Western Area Power Administration 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 recommended energy corridor addition would minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure and avoiding roadless areas.	The recommended 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 recommended 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.
Recommended Corridor Addition **Lucky Corridor (New Mexico)**	An existing 115-kV transmission line follows the entire length of the recommended energy corridor addition and would also follow would the proposed Lucky Corridor transmission	The recommended 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 recommended corridor addition would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by facilitating the transmission of renewable energy from

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	project (62-mile long 345-kV transmission line). The recommended 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.			northeastern New Mexico (where transmission capacity is lacking) to the Four Corners energy hub.
Recommended Corridor Addition **San Miguel Dolores County Corridor (Colorado)**	The recommended 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 recommended energy corridor addition would maximize utility by collocating along existing infrastructure; minimize potential impacts by avoiding lands with wilderness characteristics; minimize potential impacts on	The recommended 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.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	conservation easements to protect GuSG; and minimize potential visual resource conflicts.			
Recommended Corridor Addition **Santa Fe Transmission Line (New Mexico)**	The recommended 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 recommended energy corridor addition would maximize utility by relieving the voltage and capability constraint on the east-west electricity pathway which has limited capacity to carry electricity; and minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure.	The recommended 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 recommended 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 lacking) to the Four Corners energy hub.
Recommended Corridor Addition **TransWest Connector Corridor (Nevada)**	The recommended corridor addition would connect Corridor 110-233 to the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project route either from MP	The recommended energy corridor addition would create a second north-south pathway into Las Vegas.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The recommended corridor addition would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Depending on the specific

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	136 east-southeast to the TransWest Express Transmission Project route or from MP 146 along U.S. Highway 93 to the TransWest Express preferred TransWest Express Transmission Project route. Both routes are located along locally designated corridors. There is no existing infrastructure at MP 136, but there are no significant resource conflicts in the area.		The authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project is a DC line and will need separation between DC and AC transmission lines for safety issues.	route, the Dry Lake Valley North SEZ would be adjacent to or in close proximity to the recommended corridor addition.
Recommended Corridor Addition **Wamsutter-Powder Rim Corridor (Wyoming)**	The recommended corridor addition would follow the recently authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project. The recommended corridor addition would minimize potential impacts by collocating along planned infrastructure (TransWest Express Transmission Project). The Agencies also suggest deleting Corridor 138-143 because it	The recommended corridor addition would provide a north-south pathway from Wyoming through Colorado on federally-administered land.	Electric-only to minimize the need for separation integrity required for collocation with pipelines.	The recommended corridor addition would strengthen the electric power grid that serves the Western United States from south-central Wyoming to southern Nevada. The corridor would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by facilitating the transmission of renewable energy, including

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Recommended Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to 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***
	does not contain existing or planned transmission lines and there are habitat concerns in the area, including Mule Deer migration. The Wamsutter-Powder Rim corridor contains fewer conflicts and potential habitat concerns.			wind energy from Wyoming to the Desert Southwest Region and solar or other renewable energy from the Desert Southwest to the Rocky Mountain Region.
Recommended Corridor Addition **Gateway West Corridor (Idaho)**	The recommended corridor addition would follow the authorized Gateway West Transmission Project. The recommended corridor addition would provide strength and reliability to the region's transmission system across Wyoming and Idaho. The recommended corridor addition would also minimize potential impacts on visual resources and GRSG habitat by collocating along planned infrastructure.	The recommended corridor addition would connect to other Section 368 energy corridors and provide an east-west pathway for electricity transmission through from Wyoming to Idaho.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The recommended corridor addition would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by delivering power from existing and future electric resources (including renewable resources such as wind energy). Solar energy development in Lincoln County will be in proximity to the Gateway West Transmission Project, providing additional connectivity to renewable energy development.

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

Appendix I: Revisions and Additions not Carried forward in Regional Review

Throughout the regional review the Agencies identified potential revisions and additions to Section 368 energy corridors and to IOPs. Based on tribal and stakeholder feedback and additional analyses, some of these potential revisions and additions to energy corridors and IOPs were modified or removed from consideration. Table I-1 lists 1) the Section 368 energy corridors that did not result in any recommended changes; and 2) potential corridor additions that were introduced during the regional review and were not carried forward into the final report.

Table I-1 Section 368 Energy Corridors without Recommended Revisions, Additions or Deletions

No Recommended Revisions or Deletions (analysis for these corridors can be found in Section 3.4, Section 368 Energy Corridor Summaries)		
Corridor 15-17	Corridor 66-212	Corridor 130-131
Corridor 27-266	Corridor 66-259	Corridor 131-134
Corridor 35-111	Corridor 68-116	Corridor 132-136
Corridor 37-39	Corridor 78-85	Corridor 136-139
Corridor 37-232	Corridor 78-255	Corridor 136-277
Corridor 43-44	Corridor 102-105	Corridor 219-220
Corridor 44-110	Corridor 107-268	Corridor 225-231
Corridor 44-239	Corridor 108-267	Corridor 229-254
Corridor 46-269	Corridor 110-233	Corridor 236-237
Corridor 46-270	Corridor 111-226	Corridor 256-257
Corridor 47-68	Corridor 115-238	Corridor 261-262
Corridor 47-231	Corridor 126-133	Corridor 264-265
Corridor 61-207	Corridor 126-218	
Corridor 66-209	Corridor 129-218	
Potential Additions Considered but not Carried Forward in Regional Review		
Wagontire Mountain, Oregon		
Southern Idaho Corridor, Idaho		

Interagency Operating Procedure (IOP) Revisions Considered But Not Recommended

Surface Water. The Agencies could consider revising the existing IOP regarding Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs) to include the consideration of reducing the corridor.

The potential IOP revision was considered but is not recommended for inclusion. The existing IOPs for surface water that address WSRs are listed below and are deemed sufficient to protect WSRs:

> *Surface Water 1: Applicants must identify all wild and scenic rivers (designated by act of Congress or by the Secretary of the Interior under Section 3(a) or 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 1271-1287), respectively), congressionally authorized wild and scenic study rivers, and agency identified*

(eligible or suitable) wild and scenic study rivers in the vicinity of a proposed project and design the project to avoid the rivers or mitigate the disturbance to the rivers and their vicinity.

Surface Water 2: In instances where a project within an energy corridor crosses a wild and scenic river or a wild and scenic study river, the appropriate Federal permitting agency, assisted by the project applicant, must coordinate and consult with the river-administrating agency regarding the protection and enhancement of the river's free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable natural, cultural, and recreational values.

Access Roads. The Agencies could consider adding a new IOP regarding access roads to include the consideration of avoiding special status species habitat including wildlife corridors/linkages, closing all roads within ROWs for individual projects to the public, and installing physical barriers and signage to inform the public of such roads being closed.

The potential IOP revisions were considered but not recommended for inclusion. Existing IOPs related to ecological resources would minimize impacts from access roads on special status species. Existing IOPs that address access roads are listed below and deemed sufficient to minimize impacts from access roads:

General 5: Corridors are to be efficiently used. The applicant, assisted by the appropriate agency, shall consolidate the proposed infrastructure, such as access roads, wherever possible and utilize existing roads to the maximum extent feasible, minimizing the number, lengths, and widths of roads, construction support areas, and borrow areas.

Transportation 1: The applicant shall prepare an access road siting and management plan that incorporates relevant agency standards regarding road design, construction, maintenance, and decommissioning. Corridors will be closed to public vehicular access unless determined by the appropriate Federal land manager to be managed as part of an existing travel and transportation network in a land use plan or subsequent travel management plan(s).

Appendix J: Glossary

A

Adjacent Transmission Circuits. Adjacent Transmission Circuits are two transmission circuits with separation between their centerlines less than 250 feet at the point of separation with no Bulk Electric System circuit between them. Transmission circuits that cross, but are otherwise separated by 250 ft or more between their centerlines, are not Adjacent Transmission Circuits.

Agencies. Collective term for the BLM, USFS, and Department of Energy.

Alternating current (AC). An electric current that reverses its direction at regularly recurring intervals.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). A BLM area within public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreplaceable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The ACECs are part of the DRECP LUPA conservation land allocations. Defined in Section 103(a) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLMPA) of 1976, as amended, and Regulation 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1601.0-5(a).

B

Best management practice (BMP). A practice or combination of practices that are determined to provide the most effective, environmentally sound, and economically feasible means of managing an activity and mitigating its impacts.

Big game. Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport-hunting resource.

Biota. Plants and animals.

BLM Contrast Rating. The contrast rating system is a systematic process used by BLM to analyze the potential visual impacts of proposed projects and activities. It is used as a guide, tempered by common sense, to ensure that every attempt is made to minimize potential visual impacts. The basic philosophy underlying the system is as follows: the degree to which a management activity affects the visual quality of a landscape depends on the visual contrast created between a project and the existing landscape. The contrast can be measured by comparing the project features with the major features in the existing landscape. The basic design elements of form, line, color, and texture are used to make this comparison and to describe the visual contrast created by the project. This assessment process provides a means for determining visual impacts and for identifying measures to mitigate these impacts.

BLM land (also known as BLM-managed land, BLM-administered land, or public land). Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, but not

including (1) lands on the outer continental shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

BLM VRM Contrast Rating Handbook 8431. Provides an assessment process to determine visual impacts and to identify measures to mitigate those impacts.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The BIA is the primary Federal agency charged with carrying out the United States' trust responsibility to American Indian and Alaska Native people, maintaining the Federal government-to-government relationship with the federally recognized Indian tribes, and promoting and supporting tribal self-determination. The BIA implements Federal laws and policies and administers programs established for American Indians and Alaska Natives under the trust responsibility and the government-to-government relationship.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). An agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior that is responsible for managing public lands.

C

California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA). As defined in Section 601 of the FLMPA, the CDCA is a 25-million-acre expanse of land in Southern California designated by Congress in 1976 through the FLPMA. The BLM administers about 10 million acres of the CDCA under its CDCA Plan.

Citizen-proposed wilderness (CPW). Areas on public lands that interested citizens think should be considered for wilderness designation. These lands have been inventoried by citizens groups, conservationists, and interested stakeholders and found to have defined "wilderness characteristics."

Class I Areas. Class I areas receive the highest degree of protection, with only a small amount of certain kinds of additional air pollution allowed. Mandatory Class I areas were designated by Congress and include international parks, national wilderness areas or national memorial parks larger than 5,000 acres, or national parks larger than 6,000 acres, that were in existence (or authorized) on August 7, 1977. The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act specified that acreage added to these areas after 1977 must also receive Class I designation. Mandatory Class I areas may not be redesignated to any other classification.

***Code of Federal Regulations* (*CFR*).** A compilation of the general and permanent rules published in the *Federal Register* by the executive departments and agencies of the United States. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each volume of the *CFR* is updated once each calendar year and is issued on a quarterly basis.

Colocation. Siting of two or more energy infrastructure systems (e.g., a transmission line and gas pipeline) within a designated energy corridor.

Connectivity flowlines. Linkage zones between core habitats. They tend to be areas that facilitate movement (e.g., areas with lowest resistance to movement).

Conservation easement. A nonpossessory interest of a holder in real property imposing limitations or affirmative obligations for the purposes of retaining or protecting natural, scenic, or open-space values of real property; ensuring its availability for agricultural, forest, recreational, or open-space use; protecting natural resources; maintaining or enhancing air or water quality; or preserving the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural aspects of real property.

Conservation and management actions (CMA). The specific set of avoidance, minimization, and compensation measures, and allowable and nonallowable actions for siting, design, preconstruction, construction, maintenance, implementation, operation, and decommissioning activities on BLM lands. CMAs are required for 14 different resources and 7 land allocations.

Corridor. A strip of land through which one or more existing or potential facilities may be located**.**

Corridor abstracts. See Section 368 energy corridor abstracts.

Corridor connectivity. The degree to which energy corridors can be connected.

Corridor Study (Argonne 2016). Evaluated how well the Section 368 energy corridors are achieving their purpose of promoting environmentally responsible ROW-siting decisions and reducing the proliferation of dispersed ROWs across Federal lands. It established baseline data for use in evaluating Section 368 energy corridors and identified considerations that should be explored in more detail during future regional reviews.

Corridors of Concern. In the complaint filed against the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS, Plaintiffs identified 36 of the 119 corridors listed in the PEIS as corridors of concern because of environmental concerns such as special status species habitat, proximity to specially designated areas, potential impacts on water or cultural resources, and proximity of and benefit to coal-fired generating stations.

Critical habitat. Critical habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the ESA of 1973 as (1) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the ESA, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed, upon a determination that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. Designated critical habitat is protected under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, which requires Federal agencies to ensure that any action they fund, authorize, or carry out is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool (CHAT). CHAT was developed to bring greater certainty and predictability to planning efforts by establishing a common starting point for discussing the intersection of development and wildlife. The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies manages the tool. CHAT is designed to reduce conflicts and surprises while ensuring wildlife values are better incorporated into land use planning, particularly for large-scale linear projects. It is a nonregulatory tool and not intended for project-level approval.

Cultural resources. Archaeological sites, structures, or features; traditional use areas; and Native American sacred site or special use areas that provide evidence of the prehistory and history of a community.

Cumulative impacts. The impacts that could potentially result from incremental impacts of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency, private industry, or individual undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

D

Decommissioning. Activities necessary to take out of service and dispose of a facility after its useful lifetime.

Desert National Wildlife Range (Desert NWR). Encompassing six major mountain ranges and seven distinct life zones, the Desert NWR showcases the abundance and variety of nature that can be found in Southern Nevada. Created in 1936 to provide habitat and protection for desert bighorn sheep, Desert NWR is the largest wildlife refuge outside of Alaska, encompassing 1.6 million acres. The Desert NWR transitions from the Mojave to the Great Basin Desert. Over 1.3 million acres of the refuge is proposed wilderness and has been managed as de facto wilderness since 1974.

Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP). An interagency planning effort that addresses a biological conservation framework and renewable energy strategy for the California desert. The DRECP consists of the DRECP BLM LUPA (Phase 1) and a Phase II that addresses non-Federal lands. The goal of the DRECP is to provide a streamlined process for the development of utility-scale renewable energy generation and transmission consistent with Federal and state renewable energy targets and policies, while also providing for long-term conservation and management of natural, cultural, scenic, and social resources.

Desert tortoise conservation areas (TCAs). TCAs include desert tortoise habitat within critical habitat, former Desert Wildlife Management Areas, ACECs, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Desert NWR, NPS lands, Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, and other conservation areas or easements managed for desert tortoises.

Desert tortoise Priority 1 and 2 connectivity habitat. Least-cost corridor modeling identified potential habitat linkages between existing conservation areas that have the best chance of sustaining connectivity for desert tortoise populations. To identify these linkages, USFWS began with

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Mojave Desert Tortoise habitat potential model, and developed a cost surface in which higher habitat potential equaled a lower cost to the desert tortoise. The linkages of least cost to the desert tortoise between pairs of conservation areas represent priority areas for conservation of desert tortoise population connectivity and are characterized as Priority 1 connectivity areas. Other blocks of habitat with the greatest potential to support populations of desert tortoises, outside least-cost corridors, may also have important value to recovery. Based on the USGS model, USFWS identified areas of contiguous, high-value desert tortoise habitat as Priority 2 connectivity areas for desert tortoise. These lands were identified by beginning with the highest habitat potential and including all habitat down to 0.6 that could be reached from the highest potential starting habitat (i.e., 0.6–1.0), excluding small, unconnected "islands."

Designated avoidance area. An area designated in a land use plan for which use for a ROW should be avoided if at all possible.

Designated leasing area (DLA). Preferred areas for renewable energy development that include BLM SEZs, DFAs, REDAs, and other areas identified for competitive purposes that are preferred locations for solar or wind energy development. DLAs would be created through the BLM land use planning process and attendant NEPA review.

Development focus area (DFA). A location in which renewable energy generation is an allowable use, is incentivized, and could be streamlined for approval under the DRCEP LUPA. The LUPA will only streamline and provide incentives for renewable energy activities sited in a DFA.

Direct current (DC). A steady current that flows in one direction only.

DoD-administered lands. Lands administered by DoD for military bases, training ranges, and so forth.

E

Ecological Reserves. Areas selected to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plant and animal species, and features and phenomena. Scientific research and educational purposes are the principal uses of ecological reserves.

Ecological resources. Biota (fish, wildlife, and plants) and their habitats, which may be land, air, or water.

Endangered species. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA requires consultation with the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service to determine whether endangered, threatened, or other special status species or their habitats are potentially present that may be affected by a proposed activity and what, if any, mitigation measures are needed to address the impacts.

Energy corridor. Corridors designated for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution facilities on Western Federal lands under BLM or USFS management.

Environmental justice. The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and educational levels with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies

Erosion. The wearing away of land surface by wind or water, intensified by land-clearing practice related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or logging.

F

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Act requiring the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations to manage public lands and the property located on those lands for the long term.

Federal lands. Land owned by the United States, without reference to how the land was acquired or which Federal agency administers the land, including mineral and coal estates underlying private surface.

Field Office Manager. Directs the work of staff for a given BLM field office.

Flowlines. A model used to identify preferred routes across the landscape connecting permeable habitat. A flowline crossing is where a corridor crosses a flowline.

Forest Supervisor. Directs the work of district forest rangers.

Fugitive dust. The dust released from any source other than a definable point source such as stack, chimney, or vent. A source may include construction activities, storage piles, roadways, and so on.

G

Geographic information system (GIS). A computer system for performing geographical analysis. GIS has four interactive components: an input subsystem for converting into digital form (digitizing) maps and other spatial data; a storage and retrieval subsystem; an analysis subsystem; and an output system for producing maps, tables, and answers to geographic queries.

H

Habitat. The place, including physical and biotic conditions, where a plant or animal lives.

Habitat connectivity. The degree to which the landscape facilitates animal movement and other ecological flows.

Hypothetical Study Range (HSR). A purely notional, yet plausible, quantity of future additional renewable generation or imports for the RETI 2.0 Input Groups to consider and respond to.

I

Imperiled species. Those animals and plants that are in decline and may be in danger of extinction. While some imperiled species are federally protected under the ESA, many species are not because of the lack of knowledge regarding their status and the environmental factors that may threaten their future.

Import/export paths. Transmission pathways that increase energy integration and establish a mechanism for renewable energy trading.

Incidental take permit. A permit for the "incidental take" of endangered and threatened wildlife species under Section 10a(1)(B) of the ESA that allows permit holders to proceed with an activity that is legal in all other respects, but that results in the "incidental" taking of a listed species.

Infrastructure: Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems (e.g., for the corridors, they include transmission lines and/or pipelines).

Instrument route. The Military Training Route Program is a joint venture by the FAA and DoD developed for use by military aircraft to gain and maintain proficiency in tactical low-level flying. Instrument routes are designed to be flown 1,500 ft AGL.

Interagency operating procedure (IOP). A procedure or combination of procedures that are determined to provide the most effective, environmentally sound, and economically feasible means of managing an activity and mitigating its impacts. Agencies are required to utilize the IOPs when processing ROW applications for Section 368 energy corridors.

J

Jurisdictional gaps. Portions of the corridors crossing private or state lands, tribal lands, or undesignated DoD-, Bureau of Reclamation- (BOR), NPS-, or USFWS-administered lands.

L

Land and Resource Management Plan. A USFS Land and Resource Management Plan finalizes the collaborative efforts between the public and the USFS for guiding future forest planning. A concerted effort of USFS and civilian scientists, biologists, foresters, and other specialists contribute to and support the findings and recommendations in a plan. A Land and Resource Management Plan is developed to guide all natural resource management activities and establish standards/guidelines for a National Forest. The purpose of the plan is to provide for the use and protection of Forest resources, fulfill legislative requirements, and address local, regional, and national issues and concerns.

Land use. A characterization of land surface in terms of its potential utility for various activities.

Land Use Plan Amendment (LUPA). The LUPA is a set of decisions that establishes management direction for BLM-administered land within an administrative area through amendment to existing land use plans.

Land use plans. A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land-use-plan-level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the state at which the decisions were developed. See also resource management plan.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics. Wild places largely untouched by development. In order for an area to qualify as lands with wilderness characteristics, the area must possess sufficient size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas (LLPAs). Existing protected lands, including: Wilderness Areas, National Monuments, National Parks, National Preserves, National Wildlife Refuges, California State Parks and Recreation Lands, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Conservation Areas (Ecological Reserves and Wildlife Areas), CDFW areas, privately held conservation areas including mitigation/conservation banks approved by the
USFWS and CDFW, land trust lands, WSAs, WSRs, and NSTs and NHTs.

Linear right-of-way (ROW). A ROW that extends over a long distance within a relatively narrow corridor such as an electrical transmission line or pipeline.

Locally designated corridors. ROW corridors for linear projects identified by BLM and USFS administrative units. Locally designated corridors function on a smaller scale than Section 368 corridors, and their future use is not limited to energy transport.

Los Angeles Basin. A sedimentary basin located in southern California, in a region known as the Peninsular Ranges. The basin is connected to an anomalous group of east–west trending chain of basins collectively known as the California Transverse Ranges. The Los Angeles Basin is a coastal lowland area, whose floor is marked by elongate low ridges and groups of hills, that is located on the edge of the Pacific plate.

Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCRMSCP). Created to balance the use of the Colorado River water resources with the conservation of native species and their habitats. The program works toward the recovery of species currently listed under the ESA. It also reduces the likelihood of additional species listings. Implemented over a 50-year period, the program accommodates current water diversions and power production, and will optimize opportunities for future water and power development by providing ESA compliance through the implementation of a Habitat Conservation Plan.

LUPA Decision Area. The lands within the LUPA area for which the BLM has the authority to make land use and management decisions. This includes all BLM-administered lands within the interagency DRECP Plan Area, as well as BLM-administered lands within the CDCA outside of the interagency DRECP Plan Area. It excludes some LLPAs and all lands within 1 mile of the Colorado River, which are administered by the BLM Arizona State Office.

M

Management prescription. Management instructions for protecting the specific natural or cultural resource for which an ACEC was designated.

Megawatt (MW). A unit of power equal to 1 million watts (equivalent to 1 joule per second). One megawatt serves about 300 homes in the western United States based on national data.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). A bilateral or multilateral agreement between two or more parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. It is often used in cases in which parties either do not imply a legal commitment or in situations in which the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement.

Military training route. A designated corridor of airspace with defined vertical and lateral dimensions established for conducting military flight training at airspeeds in excess of 250 nautical miles per hour.

Mitigation. As defined under NEPA, mitigation includes (a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mitigation hierarchy. In order of desired ranking, the mitigation hierarchy consists of avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, or elimination of impacts over time and/or compensation.

Multimodal. Characteristic of an energy corridor to accommodate both electrical transmission and pipeline projects.

N

National Backcountry Byways. Roads that have been designated by the BLM as scenic byways. Backcountry byways focus on the out-of-the-way sights to be found on gravel, dirt, or paved roads. These routes may not be suitable for all vehicles.

National Conservation Area (NCA). A designation for certain protected areas in the United States. NCAs are managed by the BLM under the National Landscape Conservation System. Restrictions vary between these conservation areas, but generally they are not leased or sold under mining laws and motorized vehicle use is restricted.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires Federal agencies to prepare a detailed statement on the environmental impacts of their proposed major actions significantly affecting the quality of the environment.

National Forest System lands. Largely forest and woodland areas owned collectively by the American people through the Federal Government, and managed by the USFS, a division of the USDA.

National Historic Preservation Act. A Federal law providing that property resources with significant national historic value be placed on the *National Register of Historic Places*. It does not require permits; rather, it mandates consultation with the proper agencies whenever it is determined that a proposed action might have an impact on an historic property.

National Historic Trail (NHT). A trail designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968 and follows, as closely as possible, on Federal land, the original trails or routes of travel that have national historic significance.

National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), more recently referred to as National Conservation Lands (NCL). In accordance with and as defined by Public Law 111-11 in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11), Sections 002(a),(b)(1)(A–F) and (b)(2)(D), the NLCS is a BLM land use designation to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations. Areas specially designated as part of the NLCS in PL 111-11 are Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, National Monuments, NSTs, NHTs, and National WSRs. These NLCS lands are part of the LLPAs in the DRECP LUPA. PL 111-11 also directed BLM to designate public land within the CDCA administered for conservation purposes as part of the NLCS. These lands are the CDNCL and are part of the LUPA conservation designations. The CDNCL designated in the DRECP LUPA are an addition to the other components of the NLCS. The DRECP LUPA CMAs use the terms and acronyms NLCS, CDNCL, and NCL interchangeably.

National Monument. An historic site or geographical area set aside by a national government and maintained for public use. One of several Federal agencies can manage national monuments: the NPS, USFS, USFWS, or BLM. Historically, some national monuments were managed by the War Department.

Areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave, or even a living feature such as an ancient grove.

National Park Service (NPS). An agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior that is responsible for managing the natural and cultural resources of the 417 units (as of January 2017) of the National Park System.

National Preserve. A type of NP - protected area designated by the U.S. Congress that has characteristics normally associated with National Parks but where certain natural resource-extractive activities such as fishing, hunting, mining, and oil/gas exploration and extraction are permitted.

National Recreation Area (NRA). An area designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, fish, and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

National Scenic Byway. A road recognized by the U.S. Department of Transportation for one or more of six intrinsic qualities: archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic. Established by Congress in 1991 to preserve and protect the nation's scenic but often less-traveled roads and promote tourism and economic development. The Federal Highway Administration administers the National Scenic Byways Program.

National Wildlife Refuge. A designation for certain protected areas of the United States managed by the USFWS. The National Wildlife Refuge System is the system of public lands and waters set aside to conserve America's fish, wildlife and plants.

Native American. Of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the United States.

Neotropical migrants. Birds that breed in Canada and the United States during summer and that winter in Mexico, Central America, South America or the Caribbean islands.

Non-Federal land: Lands not owned or administered by Federal land management agencies.

O

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) or off-road vehicle. Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain; except that such term excludes (1) any regulated motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes: and (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

OHV Area. Designated open-use public land where you can ride OHVs anywhere your skill and machine will take you.

Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. This act protects more than 2 million acres of land as Wilderness in nine states; designates over 1,000 miles of WSRs; and establishes 3 new National Parks, 3 NCAs, 4 National Trails, 10 National Heritage Areas, and a new National Monument. It also creates several water conservation, habitat restoration, and land management programs, and gives formal recognition to the 26-million-acre NLCS established in 2000 to encompass BLM's National Monuments, Conservation Areas, Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas, WSRs, and Scenic and Historic Trails. The OPLMA also requires the preservation of paleontological resources.

P

Paleontological resources. Fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the Earth's crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on Earth, except that the term does not include any materials associated with an archaeological resource or any cultural item. (16 U.S.C. 470aaa(4).)

Platts. S&P Global Platts is the leading independent provider of information and benchmark prices for the commodities and energy markets.

Polarized glare. Glare caused when light from the sun reflects off water or a solid surface.

Priority 1 and 2 connectivity habitat. See desert tortoise.

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). A PEIS evaluates the effects of broad proposals or planning-level decisions that may include any the following: (1) a wide range of individual projects; (2) implementation over a long timeframe; and/or (3) implementation across a large geographic area. The level of detail in a PEIS is sufficient to allow informed choice among planning-level alternatives and to develop broad mitigation strategies. Collaboration among Federal, state, and local agencies and tribes is especially important in a PEIS process. The PEIS does not evaluate project-level issues such as precise project footprints or specific design details that are not yet ready for decision at the planning level. Instead, a PEIS is an excellent means for examining the interaction among proposed projects or plan elements and for assessing cumulative effects.

Public land. See BLM land.

Q

Queued generation. An inventory of pending electricity generation project upgrade or new transmission service requests to obtain power line interconnection with Regional Transmission Organizations.

R

Reclamation-administered land. Land administered by the BOR.

Record of Decision (ROD). A document separate from but associated with an EIS that publicly and officially discloses the responsible agency's decision on the EIS alternative to be implemented.

Recreation retracement route. A designated recreational trail consisting of existing trails that are linked along a historic route.

Region 1. One of six priority regions for Section 368 energy corridors. Region 1 includes parts of southern California, southern Nevada, and western Arizona. Region 1 includes 24 designated Section 368 energy corridors. Most contain existing energy transport infrastructure, and several have pending or active ROW applications.

Regional Periodic Reviews. They examine new relevant information and stakeholder input of Section 368 energy corridors and, based on this information, develop proposed revisions, deletions, or additions to the corridors and the IOPs. The regional reviews are not a NEPA process and therefore do not encompass the level of analysis required under NEPA.

Renewable Energy Development Area (REDA). Lands with low known resource sensitivity and the nominated sites on BLM-administered lands in Arizona for development of renewable energy established in the ROD for the RDEP (see Restoration Design Energy Project).

Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative (RETI) 2.0. The California Energy Commission, California Public Utilities Commission, and the California Independent System Operator initiated RETI 2.0. RETI 2.0 evaluated where potential new utility-scale renewable energy generation could be developed and assessed what transmission may be needed to deliver this energy to California's load centers. The project concluded with the posting of the final plenary report to http://www.energy.ca.gov/reti/reti2/documents/.

Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). A regulatory mandate to increase production of **energy** from **renewable** sources such as wind, solar, biomass, and other alternatives to fossil and nuclear electric generation. It's also known as a **renewable** electricity **standard**.

Renewable resources. A resource that can be used repeatedly because it is replaced naturally. Examples are wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass.

Request for Information (RFI). Published by the Agencies in 2014, in order to solicit information from interested stakeholders that would assist the Agencies in developing the Corridor Study and provide the foundation for the initial regional periodic review (see Corridor Study).

Resource Management Plan (RMP). A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guideline, and management objectives for a given BLM planning area.

Restoration Design Energy Project (RDEP). A BLM Arizona initiative to identify lands across the state that may be suitable for the development of renewable energy.

Right-of-way (ROW). Public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a ROW grant. A ROW grant authorizes the use of a ROW over, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, or maintenance and termination of a project.

Roadless Area. Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the USFS Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning.

S

Scenery management system (SMS). The SMS provides a systematic approach for determining the relative value and importance of scenery in National Forest lands. Ecosystems provide the environmental context for the SMS. Ecosystems as recreational settings greatly affect the quality and effectiveness of the recreation experience. A key attribute of recreation settings is the quality of aesthetics. The SMS is to be used in the context of ecosystem management to inventory and analyze scenery on National Forest lands, to assist in establishment of overall resource goals and objectives, to monitor scenic resources, and to ensure high-quality scenery for future generations.

Scenic Class Inventory. The identification of the visual resources of an area and the assignment of them to inventory classes using BLM's visual resource inventory process. The process involves rating the visual appeal of a tract of land, measuring public concern for scenic quality, and determining whether the tract of land is visible from travel routes or observation points. The results of the visual resource inventory become an important component of BLM's RMP for the area.

Scenic integrity objectives (SIOs). Scenic integrity objectives establish limits of acceptable human alterations as the landscape moves toward a landscape character goal in terms of scenic diversity and overall positive elements, described as form, line, color, and texture.

Section 7 of the ESA. Section 7 of the ESA, called "Interagency Cooperation," is the mechanism by which Federal agencies ensure the actions they take, including those they fund or authorize, do not jeopardize the existence of any listed species.

Section 10 of the ESA. Section 10 of the ESA is designed to regulate a wide range of activities affecting plants and animals designated as endangered or threatened, and the habitats upon which they depend. With some exceptions, the ESA prohibits activities affecting these protected species and their habitats unless authorized by a permit from the USFWS or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries. Permitted activities are designed to be consistent with the conservation of the species.

Section 368 energy corridor abstracts. The abstracts describe the current status and characteristics of the Section 368 energy corridors, document known concerns, and assist the Agencies and the public in identifying additional opportunities and concerns and in analyzing whether the corridors effectively meet current and projected energy needs or, if not, whether they are inadequate due to limited remaining capacity, site-specific conflicts, or other considerations.

Section 368 Energy Corridor Mapping Tool. An interactive GIS tool, available for public access, that includes much of the geospatial data (including those for existing and planned infrastructure) supporting the analysis of whether a Section 368 energy corridor may require revision, deletion, or addition to accommodate changing conditions. The data content will change over time as additional data are collected.

Section 368 energy corridors. Preferred locations for energy transport projects on lands managed by BLM and USFS, but do not require future projects to use the designated corridors. The Section 368 energy corridors, also referred to as West-wide energy corridors, are intended to facilitate long-distance transport of oil, gas, or hydrogen via pipelines and high-voltage electricity via transmission lines.

Section 368 of the EPAct of 2005. The EPAct of 2005 directed the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, and the Interior to designate, under their respective authorities, corridors on Federal land in the 11 Western States for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution facilities. In addition, EPAct directed the Agencies to establish procedures that ensure additional corridors are identified and designated, as necessary.

Section 368 Guidebook. A synthesis/analysis of existing or emerging West-wide transmission, pipeline and energy future studies of importance to the Section 368 Energy Corridor Regional Review being prepared by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).

Sensitive species. BLM special status species are: (1) species listed or proposed for listing under the ESA, and (2) species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the ESA, which are designated as Bureau sensitive by the State Director(s). All Federal candidate species, proposed species, and delisted species in the 5 years following delisting will be conserved as Bureau sensitive species. On National Forests and Grasslands, sensitive species are species within USFS-administered lands that need special management to maintain and improve their status and prevent a need for their listing under the ESA.

Settlement Agreement (July 2012). Specified certain actions the Agencies must take to ensure that revisions, deletions, and additions to Section 368 energy corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impacts; to promote efficient use of the landscape; to define appropriate and acceptable uses for specific corridors; and to ensure the corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible while also considering other sources of generation.

Site-type ROW. An areal ROW such as a communication site or power substation. It is in contrast to a linear ROW.

Sky Islands. Isolated mountains surrounded by radically different lowland environments.

Solar Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Solar PEIS). Prepared by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, DOE, and BLM to evaluate utility-scale solar energy development, to develop and implement Agency-specific programs or guidance that would establish environmental policies and mitigation strategies for solar energy projects, and to amend relevant BLM land use plans with the consideration of establishing a new BLM Solar Energy Program.

Solar Energy Zones (SEZs). Seventeen areas identified in the Solar PEIS (BLM and DOE 2012) and two areas subsequent to the PEIS that are well-suited for utility-scale production of solar energy and are priority areas for utility-scale solar energy transmission ROWs. SEZs were established to facilitate near-term utility-scale solar energy development on BLM-administered lands, minimize potential negative environmental impacts, and optimize existing transmission infrastructure and corridors.

Southern California Wildlands Linkage. Areas where maintenance or restoration of ecological connectivity is essential for conserving the unique biological diversity of Southern California's deserts. Identification of these key areas of connectivity will help inform land management and conservation decisions, infrastructure improvements, and mitigation options in the face of future land-use pressures as well as climate change. Another goal of the project was to produce implementable linkage designs and provide the necessary data and information to inform land management, land acquisition, restoration (e.g., habitat restoration and restoration of permeability across transportation barriers), and stewardship in connectivity zones.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Designation on BLM-administered lands that are recognized and managed for their recreation opportunities, unique value, and importance. SRMAs are high-priority areas for outdoor recreation as defined in the *BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1* (2005). It is a public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to manage for a specific set of recreation activities, experiences, opportunities, and benefits. Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped areas.

Special status species (threatened, endangered, sensitive, rare). Plant and animal species that are officially listed as threatened or endangered or are proposed or are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under provisions of the ESA; also, those species listed by a state in a category such as threatened or endangered, and those designated as sensitive by individual BLM state directors.

Special Use Airspace. Airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the Earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and/or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities.

Specially designated areas. Includes a variety of areas that have received recognition or designation because they possess unique or important resource values. While these areas would not be available for development of solar energy resources, they could be located near solar development areas and could be affected by solar development. Examples of BLM-administered specially designated areas include

components of the BLM NCLs, ACECs, SRMAs, and areas with wilderness values. These areas may have been designated by Congress or by the BLM. The majority of specially designated areas discussed in this PEIS are located on BLM-administered public lands; however, some specially designated areas managed by the USFS, USFWS, NPS, and states also are included in the analysis when they could be affected by solar development on public lands.

Stakeholders. Persons or groups with interests or concerns in the Section 368 energy corridors. They help identify concerns and opportunities and, ultimately, potential revisions, deletions or additions to corridors. Stakeholders include, but are not limited to Federal, state, and local agencies, governors, county commissioners, Tribes, BLM resource advisory councils, Settlement plaintiffs and nongovernmental organizations, industry, and the public.

Surface. Class E airspace, surface area (flight floor is ground surface, or 0 ft AGL).

Surface disturbance caps. Limit on ground-disturbing activities within BLM ACECs and/or National Conservation Lands as called for in the DRECP LUPA alternatives. Expressed as a percentage of total ACEC and/or National Conservation Land unit acreage and cumulatively considers past, present, and future disturbance. Baseline (past and present) disturbance would be determined by the most current imagery and knowledge at the time of an individual project proposal.

T

Threatened species. Any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.

Tortoise Conservation Areas (TCAs). See desert tortoise conservation area.

Translocation area. An area for relocating desert tortoises to nearby protected critical habitats or lands identified as TCAs.

Transmission Assessment Focus Area (TAFA). A TAFA is a potential renewable resource area within California, import–export paths, and areas outside California identified for further assessment by environmental, land use, and transmission experts. The TAFAs are a geographic grouping of renewable energy resource potential used during RETI 2.0 to explore potential transmission, environmental, and land use implications of large-scale development.

Transmission lines. Linear facilities that move electricity from generating sites to electrical substations and then on to the electrical distribution network. Transmission lines generally consist of (1) *collector lines, or generator interconnection lines (gen-tie lines)* that connect generation projects to collector substations; (2) *connector lines* that connect lower voltage substations with higher voltage substations; and (3) *delivery lines* that support the long-distance, bulk power transfer of electricity between generation centers and load centers, generally at high voltage.

Tribal land. Includes all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

Tribe. Term used to designate a federally recognized group of American Indians and their governing body.

U

Unofficial Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) recreation trail: User-made routes with little or no management. These routes generally developed without environmental analysis or public involvement. They do not have the same status as roads and trails included in the National Forest transportation system. Often, unauthorized routes are poorly located and can result in severe land, stream and habitat impacts. An unauthorized route can be designated for OHV use only after it has been added to the forest transportation system.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE): The mission of the DOE is to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): Agency whose mission is conserving, protecting, and enhancing **fish**, **wildlife**, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS): The Federal agency that manages and protects 154 National Forests and 20 Grasslands in 43 states and Puerto Rico. The agency's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's Forests and Grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

V

Variance Process Lands. Represent portions of the BLM Solar PEIS Variance Lands and other BLM lands identified through the DRECP LUPA. These lands are potentially available for renewable energy development, but projects would not be streamlined, nor incentivized, and have a specific set of CMAs.

Vehicular Recreation Area. OHV parks that are operated by the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division of California State Parks. Each Vehicular Recreation Area has an operational program that provides (in most locations) the following services: trails, tracks, and other OHV recreation opportunities; restrooms, camping, shade ramadas, water; and OHV parts store; public safety, including law enforcement, first aid, and search and rescue; maintenance including repair and maintenance of OHV trails, buildings, equipment, and public use facilities; interpretive and educational activities and publications promoting safe and responsible OHV recreation; and resource management designed to sustain OHV opportunities and protect and enhance wildlife habitat, erosion control, revegetation, and so forth.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes. BLM categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four VRM classes (I–IV). Each class has an objective that prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape as follows:

- *Class I Objective.* To preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.
- *Class II Objective.* To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low.
- *Class III Objective.* To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate.
- *Class IV Objective.* To provide for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.

Visual Resources: Refers to all objects (man-made and natural, moving and stationary) and features such as landforms and water bodies that are visible on a landscape.

Visual Route. The Military Training Route Program is a joint venture by the FAA and the DoD developed for use by military aircraft to gain and maintain proficiency in tactical low-level flying. Visual routes are designed to be flown at 1,500 ft AGL and below.

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Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC). WECC promotes bulk electric system reliability in the Western Interconnection. It is the regional entity responsible for compliance monitoring and enforcement. In addition, WECC provides an environment for the development of reliability standards and the coordination of the operating and planning activities of its members as set forth in the WECC Bylaws. The WECC Region extends from Canada to Mexico and includes the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, the northern portion of Baja California, Mexico, and all or portions of the 14 western states between.

West-wide Energy Corridor. See Section 368 energy corridors.

Wild and Scenic River (WSR). The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 USC 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers (or river segments) with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Rivers may be designated by Congress or, if certain requirements are met, by the Secretary of the Interior. Each river (or river segment) is administered by either a Federal or state agency.

Wilderness Area: An area of Federal land designated by an act of Congress to be protected in its natural condition according to the requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics include (1) naturalness, the area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) outstanding opportunities, the area has either outstanding opportunities for solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation; (3) size, the area is at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) values, the area may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA). Area designated by a Federal land management agency as having wilderness characteristics, which makes them worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation.

Wildlife corridors. Linear spaces that connect various areas of an animal's habitat (i.e., links between feeding, watering, resting, breeding, or seasonal habitats).

Wind and Solar Leasing Rule. The Wind and Solar Leasing Rule creates a competitive system for solar and wind energy development on Federal lands. It also establishes fees based on megawatt capacity for wind and solar energy projects in order to capture a fair market value and a fair return for taxpayers.

West-Wide Energy Corridor PEIS. Considered 11 contiguous western states for the possible construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning and dismantling of energy infrastructure such as oil and gas pipelines and electric transmission lines. The states considered were Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS identified potential corridors; evaluated effects of potential future development within designated corridors; identified mitigation measures for potential impacts of future projects; and developed IOPs applicable to planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning of future projects within the corridors.

West-Wide Energy Corridor Information Center. An online source for public information for the designated Section 368 energy corridors.

Appendix K: References

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