Section 368 Energy Corridor Review

VOLUME 2 — REGIONS 2 AND 3

INTERAGENCY CORRIDOR MODIFICATION SUMMARIES, POTENTIAL CORRIDOR ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS

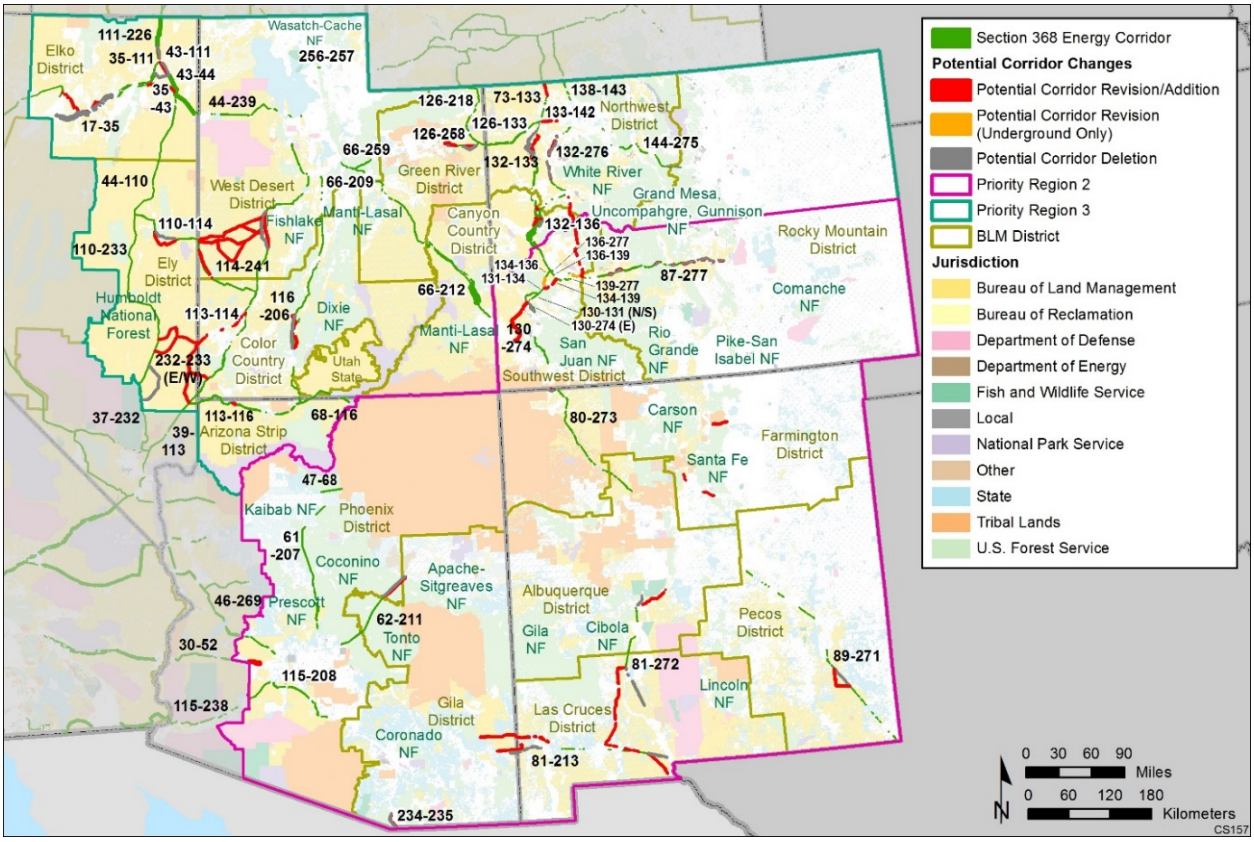

Table of Contents

Interagency Corridor Modification Summaries

The interagency corridor modification summaries for each of the 53 corridors in Regions 2 and 3 include a summary and rationale for potential modifications (revisions & partial-deletions) for each corridor, corridor-specific management issues, and listed concerns to address through IOP revisions or additions.

Corridor 17-35 (Pyramid Lake to US 93)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Tuscarora Field Office
Wells Field Office

Forest Service
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Nevada Counties

Elko County
Eureka County
Lander County

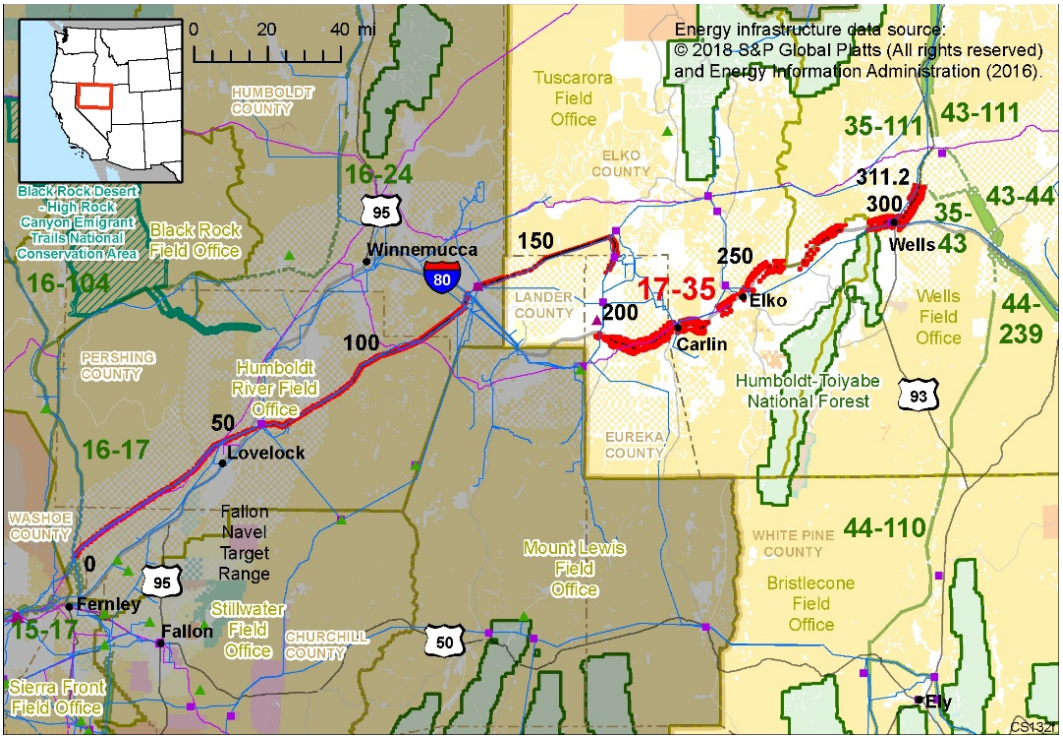

Figure 3.5-1a Corridor 17-35 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Elko RMP (BLM 1987a)
Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
Humboldt National Forest LMP (USFS 1986b)
NVCA GRSG RMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed corridor to no more than 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs.

Corridor width: variable width ranging from 1,000 ft. to 15,850 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Add 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 (Figures 3.5-1b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure and avoiding sage-grouse PHMAs, the town of Elko, Elko Band Colony tribal lands, and portions of the California NHT (including the Hastings Cutoff Trail). The potential corridor revision would promote efficient use of the landscape because it is an important east-west transmission linkage in northern Nevada that serves multiple states.

The potential corridor revision would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. 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. Currently, there is a planned solar energy project on private land in Battle Mountain. The State of Nevada's interest is for the agencies to properly plan and maintain viable energy corridors to transmit energy to demand centers such as Arizona, California, and Utah.

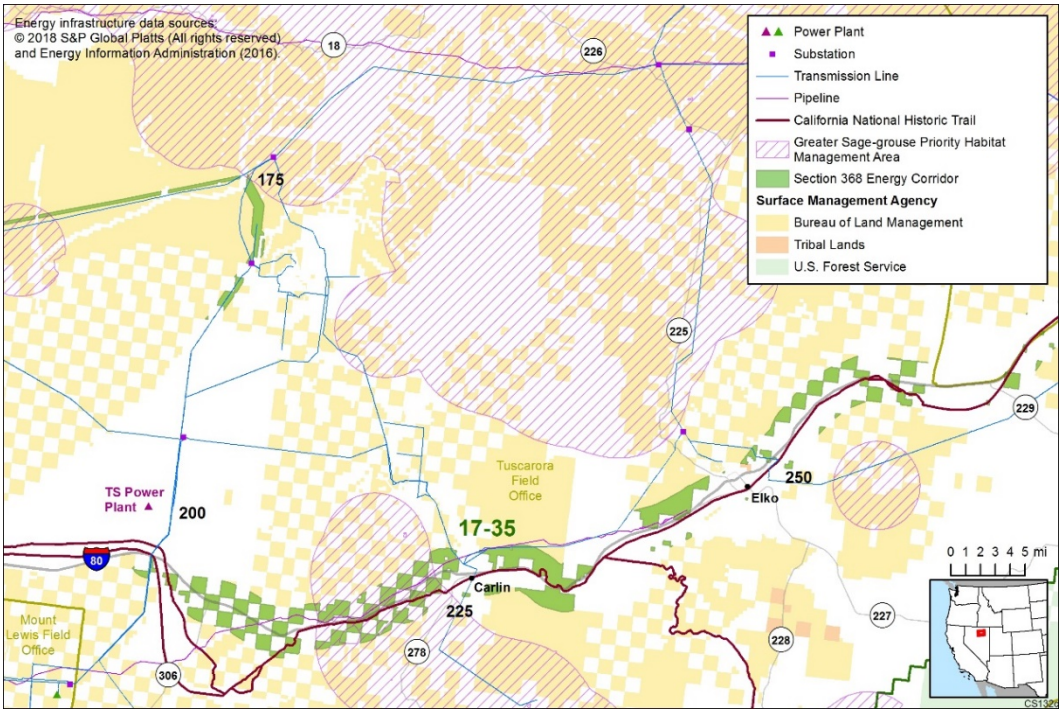

Figure 3.5-1b. Corridor 17-35, as designated.

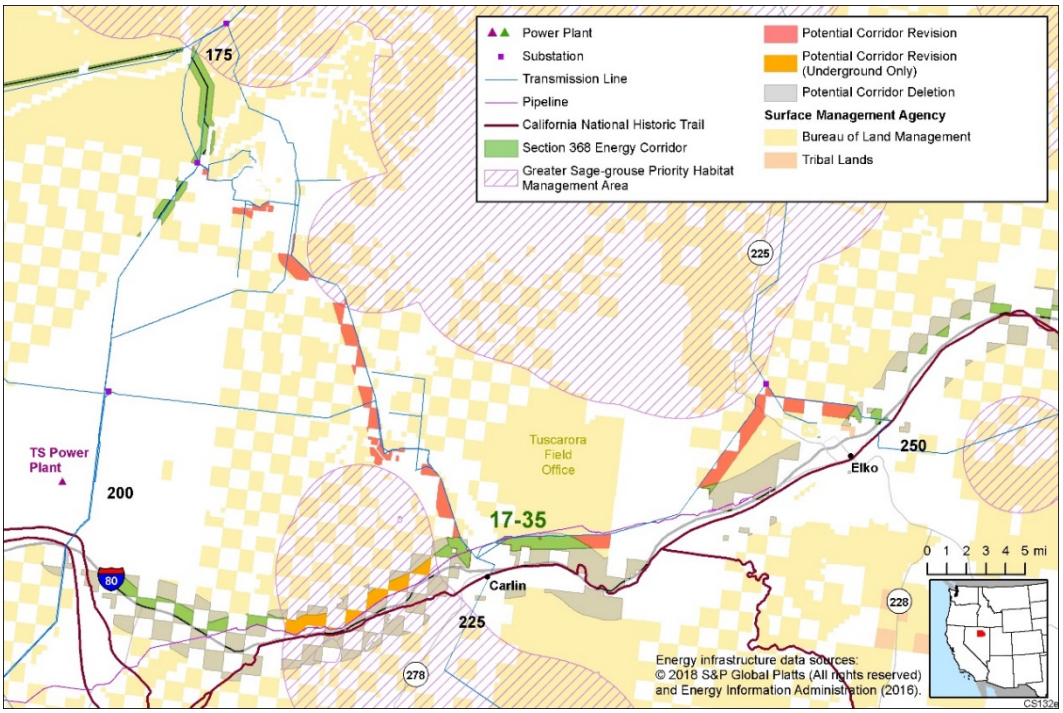

Figure 3.5-1c. Potential Revision to Corridor 17-35.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 17-35, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- VRM Class II areas are located along the California NHT, which also follows I-80 and the designated corridor. The potential corridor revision would avoid following the California NHT in portions of the corridor but an IOP could help further minimize impacts where the corridor does follow or cross the trail.

- Mule deer migration corridors and crucial winter habitat for mule deer as well as crucial winter habitat for pronghorn antelope have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats for both the mule deer and pronghorn antelope.

- MTR-IR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 17-35 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 30-52 (Palo Verde—Palm Springs Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Hassayampa Field Office
Lower Sonoran Field Office

Arizona County

Maricopa County

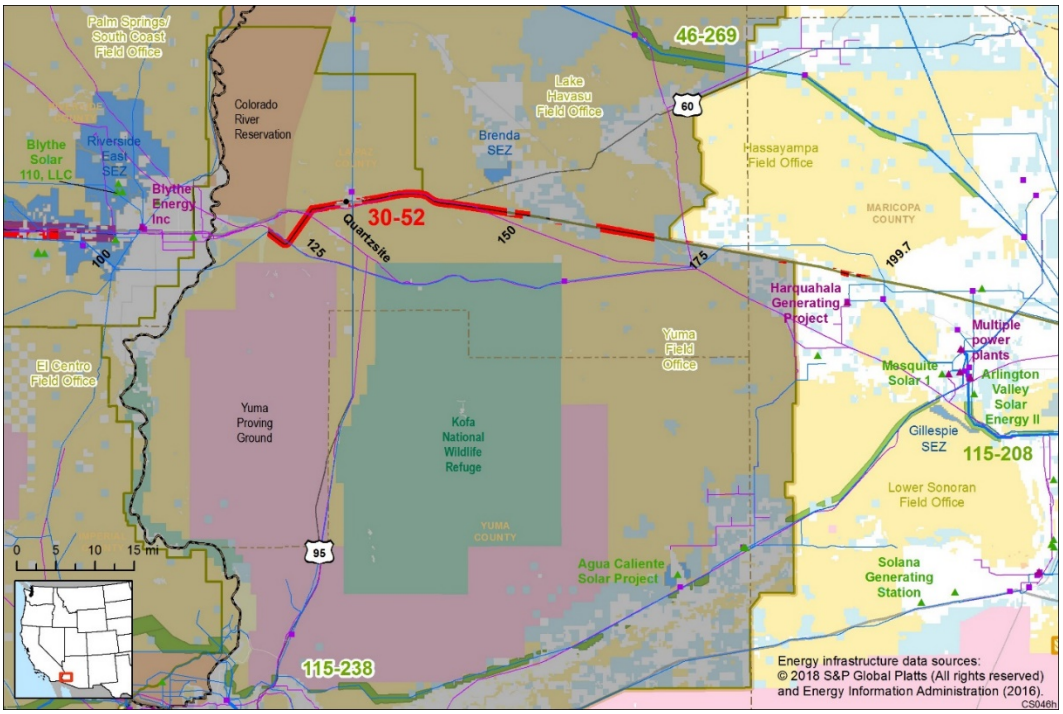

Figure 3.5-2a Corridor 30-52 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP (BLM 2010a)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft. (Region 2 portion only).
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Revise the corridor location to collocate with the proposed Ten West Link Project between MP 190 and MP 200 where there is more BLM land. The first potential revision (Figures 3.5-2 b and c) adds a corridor braid north of the corridor between MP 190 and beyond MP 200 along the Ten West Link proposed route, the existing Delaney-Colorado River 500-kv transmission line and the locally designated corridor. This would allow for potential energy development in both of the two corridors. The second potential revision widens the corridor from MP 190 to MP 200 (Figure 3.5-2d) to accommodate both the Ten West Link proposed route and the designated Corridor 30-52. This would widen the corridor to approximately 13,000 ft. For either potential revision, the BLM should consider aligning the existing transmission line as the northern boundary of the potential corridor revision to avoid the Big Horn Mountain Wilderness Area.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revisions would maximize utility through collocation and would increase capacity within the corridor for future projects. The corridor revisions would promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a pathway for energy transport, particularly electricity transmission, from Palo Verde Generating Station into California. The corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Designated segments of the corridor in Region 2 are included in one or more alternatives for the proposed Ten West Link Transmission line project. There is significant development in the area, including transmission lines as well as solar energy generation. In addition, there is potential for solar energy development south of I-10 (Brenda SEZ) and north of I-10 (REDA).

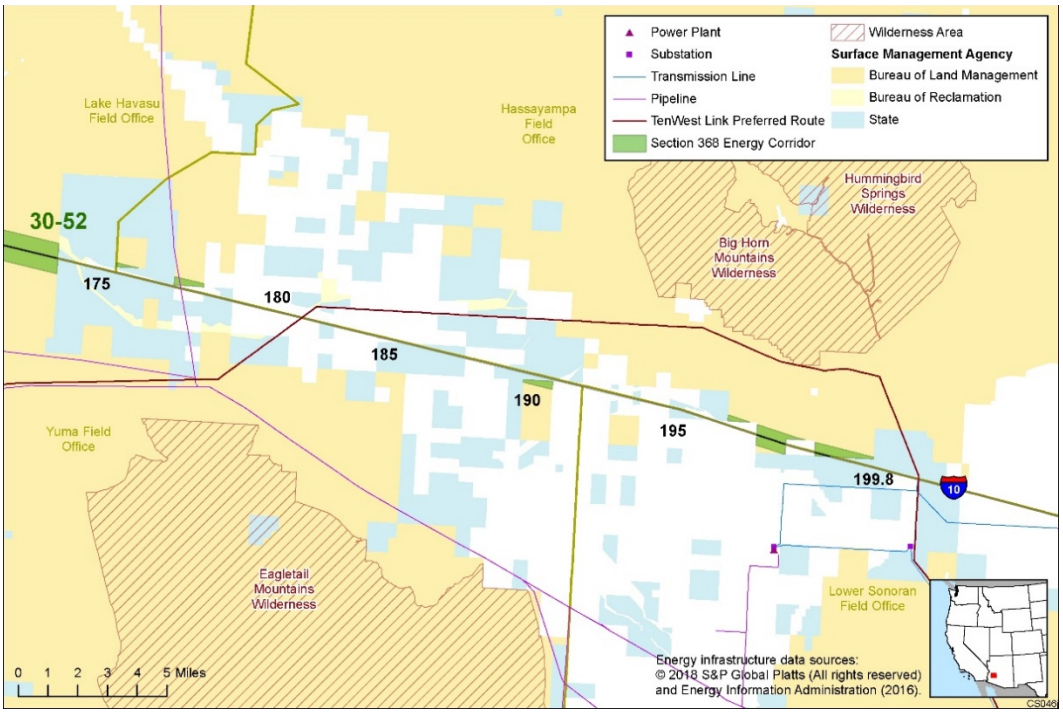

Figure 3.5-2b. Corridor 30-52, as designated.

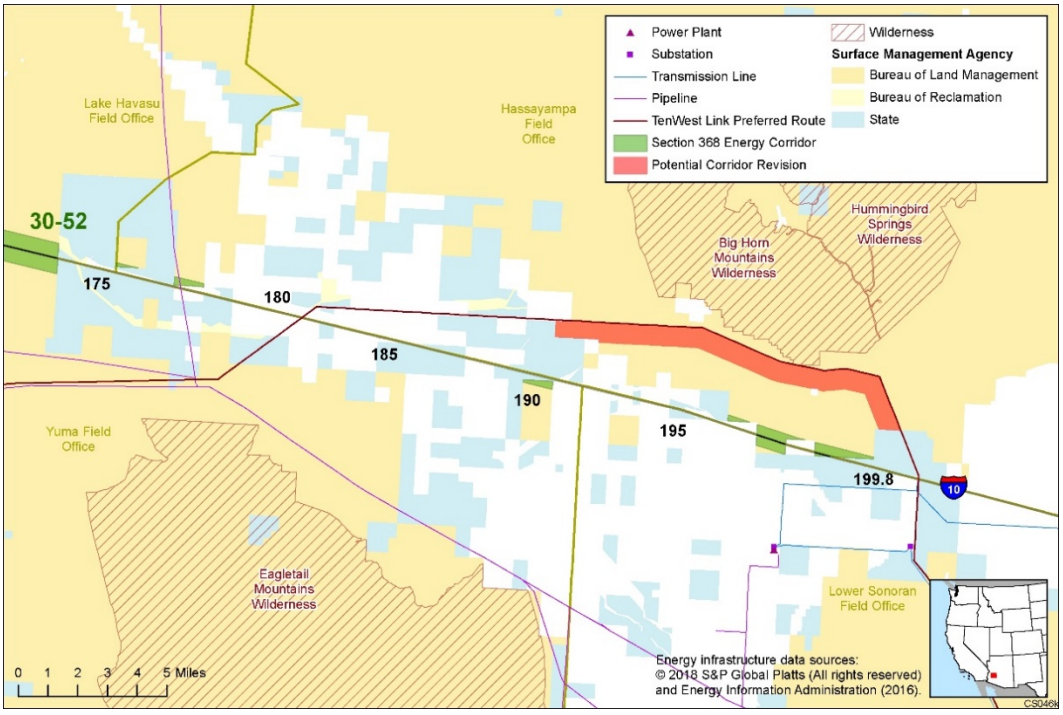

Figure 3.5-2c. Potential Revision to Corridor 30-52.

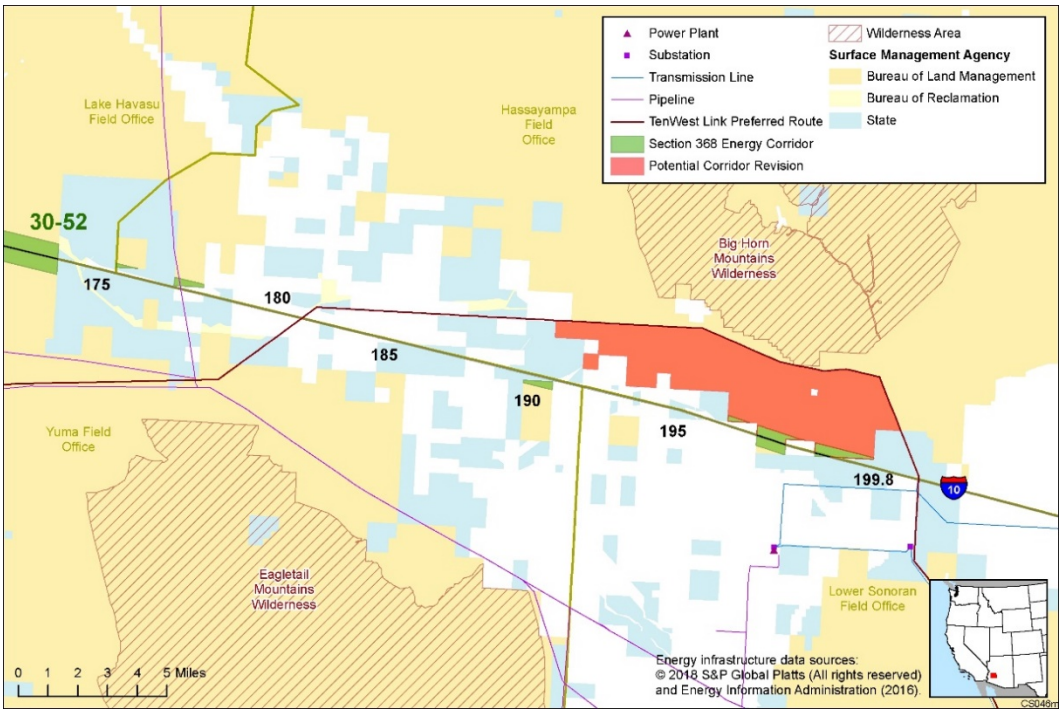

Figure 3.5-2d. Potential Revision to Corridor 30-52.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 30-52, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats for mule deer, javelina, and bighorn sheep.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 30-52 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 35-43 (Windermere Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Wells Field Office

Nevada County

Elko County

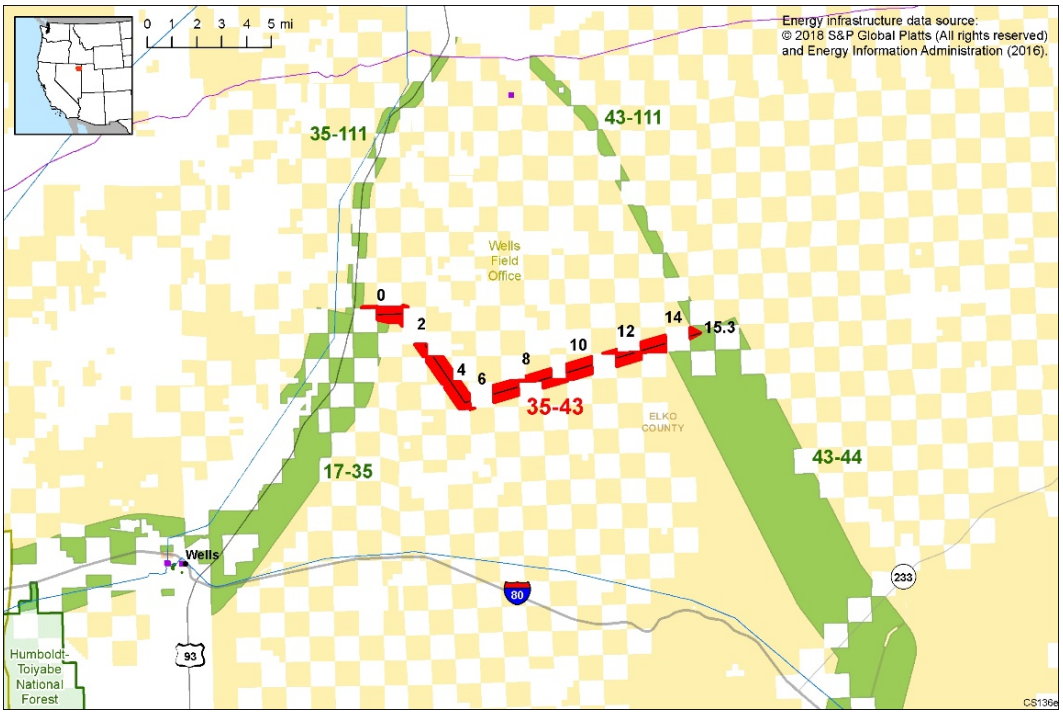

Figure 3.5-3a. Corridor 35-43 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA GRSG RMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed corridor to no more than 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs.

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Revise the corridor approximately 7 mi south of its current location to align with I-80 and/or the existing 138-kV transmission line (Figures 3.5-3b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).
- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revision would minimize impacts by avoiding Greater Sage-grouse PHMAs, leks, and the California NHT and maximize utility through collocation with existing infrastructure. The potential corridor revision would promote efficient use of the landscape by providing east-west energy connectivity between Section 368 energy corridors while reducing corridor overlap with identified Greater Sage-grouse habitat allocations.

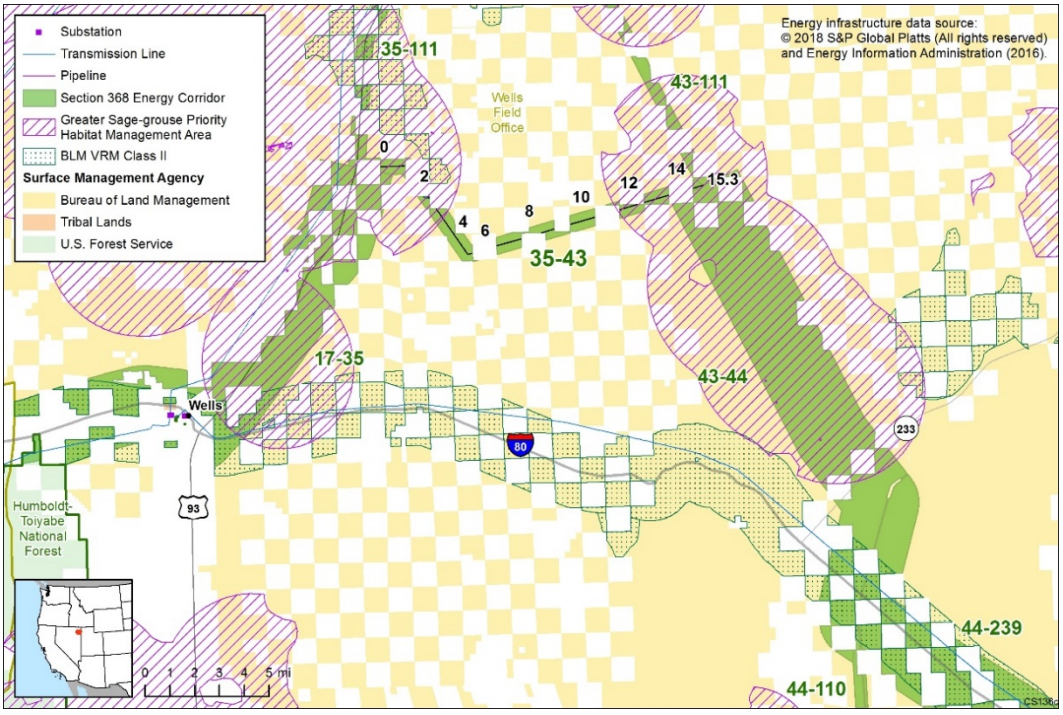

Figure 3.5-3b. Corridor 35-43, as designated.

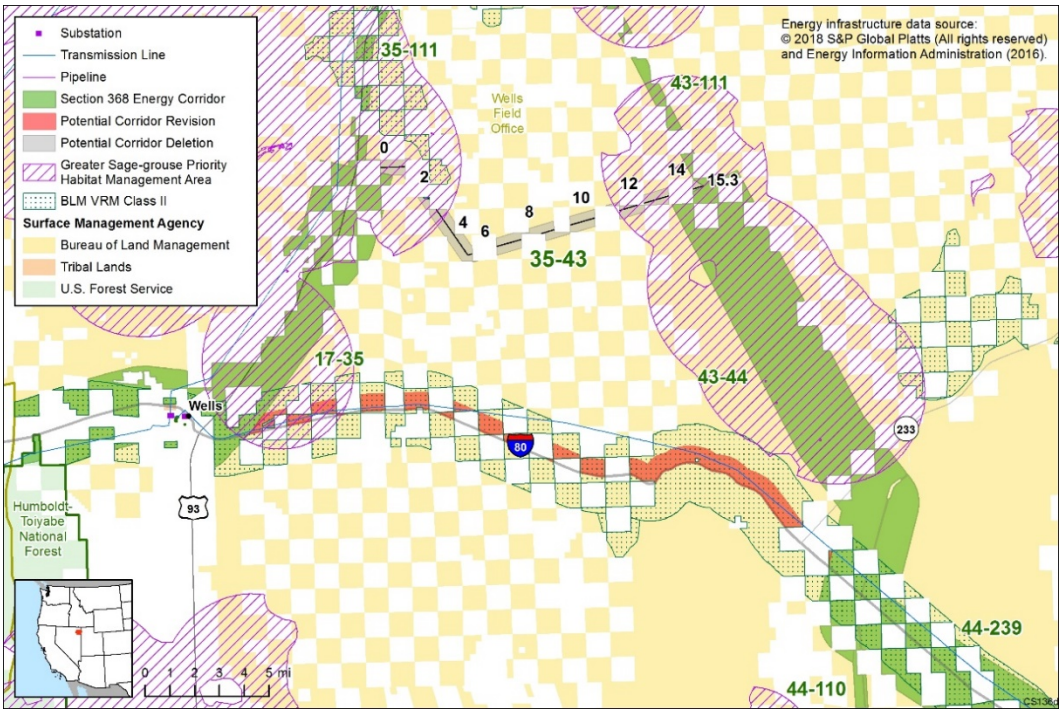

Figure 3.5-3c. Potential Revision to Corridor 35-43.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 35-43, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- California NHT and Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail intersect the corridor at MP 0. The potential corridor revision would avoid the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT, but a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs could help minimize impacts from future development where the trails intersect the corridor at its current location.

- VRM Class II areas are located along the California NHT where it intersects the designated corridor. The potential corridor revision would avoid VRM Class II areas at this location; however, VRM Class II areas are also located along I-80 and the potential corridor revision. If the corridor location is revised in future land use planning activities, a revised IOP related to visual resources could help further minimize impacts where the corridor intersects VRM Class II along I-80. There could also be an opportunity to revise the VRM Class in this area.

- MTR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 35-43 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 35-111 (Wilkins to Rocky Peak)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Wells Field Office

Nevada County

Elko County

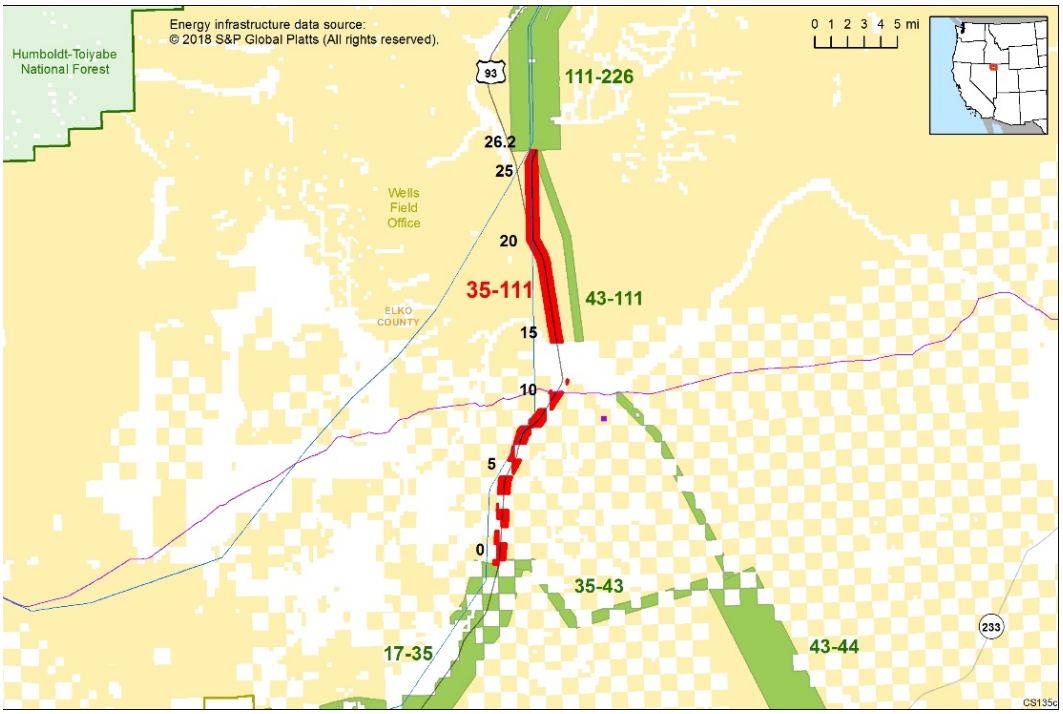

Figure 3.5-4. Corridor 35-111 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed corridor width within PHMAs and GHMAs to 3,500 ft.

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- VRM Class II areas are located along the corridor between MP 2 to MP 8. Further development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II allows for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There is opportunity need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the VRM Class within the corridor, or providing clarification that avoiding the VRM Class II area has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The potential corridor revisions would provide promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a link to other Section 368 energy corridors (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. The current alignment avoids GRSG PHMAs to the greatest extent possible while maintaining a preferred route for potential future energy development to be collocated with existing infrastructure (i.e., U.S. Highway 93), per BLM regulation.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 35-111, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Both the California NHT and Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail are as close as 530 ft. east of the corridor and corridor gap. The Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail also intersects the corridor between MP 1 and MP 2. Adding an IOP for NHTs and NSTs, as well as adding an IOP for visual resources, could help further minimize impacts where the corridor is near such trails.

- MTR-IRs and MTR-VRs intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 35-111 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 37-232 (Coyote Springs)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Caliente Field Office

Nevada County

Lincoln County

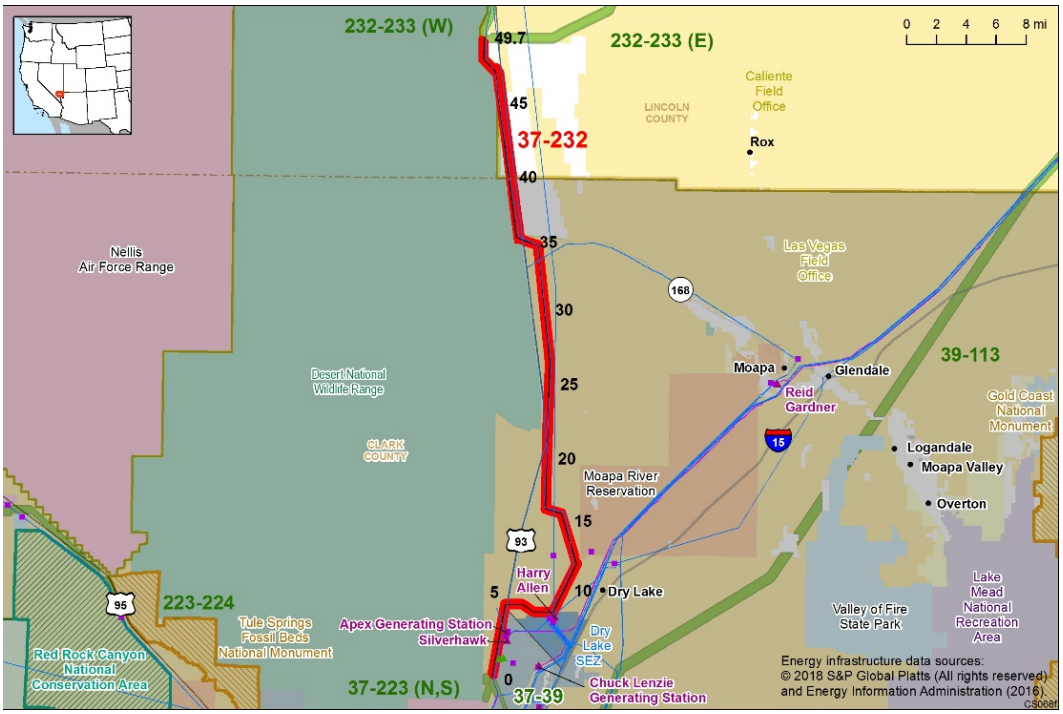

Figure 3.5-5. Corridor 37-232 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)

Corridor width: 2,640 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor corridor adjustments to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada (Figure 3.5-5). The current alignment of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure. Existing and planned energy infrastructure, coupled with U.S. Highway 93, could limit the capacity for future projects within the narrow 2,640 ft. corridor width.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 37-232, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- A DoD special use airspace-military operations area intersects the entire corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 37-232 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 39-113 (East Apex/Mormon Mesa to St. George)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Caliente Field Office

Nevada County

Lincoln County

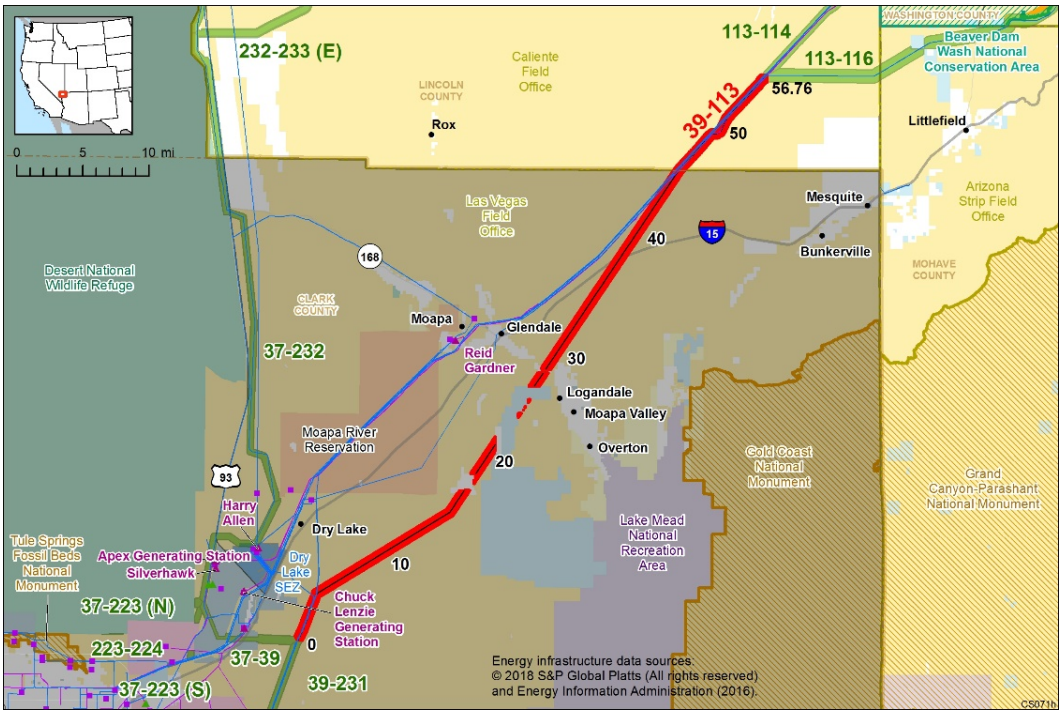

Figure 3.5-6. Corridor 39-113 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor intersects the Mormon Mesa ACEC. The Ely RMP (BLM 2008b) states that ACECs are avoidance or exclusion areas. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by connecting routes from the north, through Utah, to the Las Vegas, Nevada area. The current alignment cannot be adjusted to avoid the Mormon Mesa ACEC or Desert Tortoise habitat, but the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure. This includes the authorized TransWest Express Transmission Project.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 39-113, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- MTR-IRs and MTR-VRs intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 39-113 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 43-44 (Goshute Valley to Toana Draw)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Wells Field Office

Nevada County

Elko County

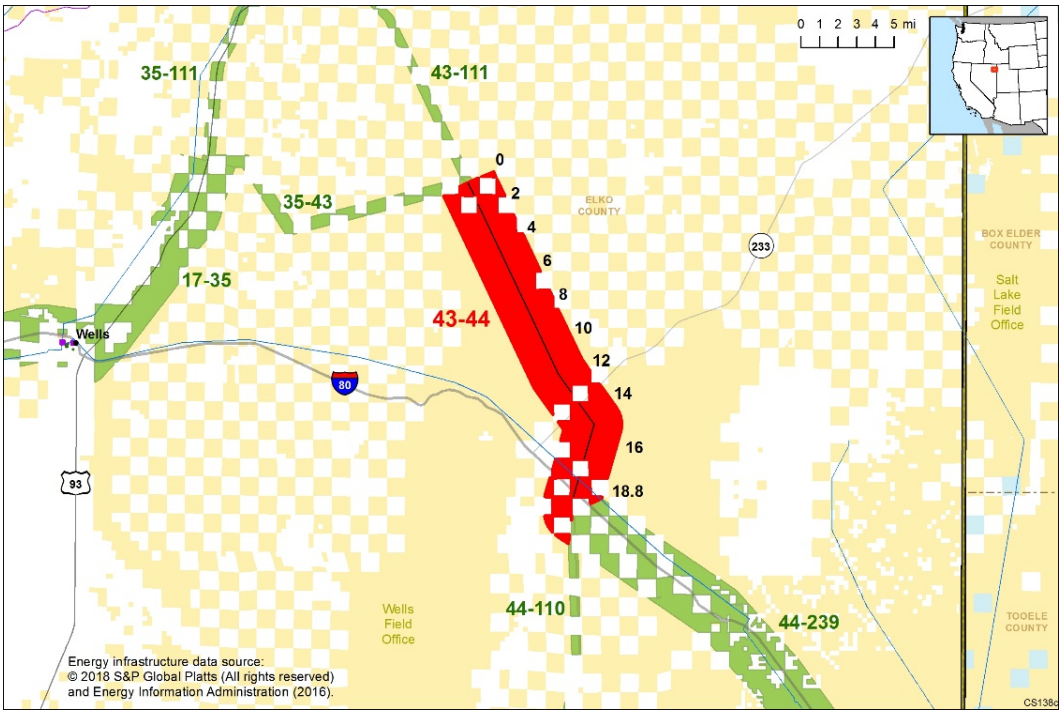

Figure 3.5-7. Corridor 43-44 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed width to no more than 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs

Corridor width: 15,840 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- VRM Class II areas intersect the corridor for about 2 miles. Further development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II allows for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the VRM Class within the corridor, or providing clarification that avoiding the VRM Class II area has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a link between multiple Section 368 energy corridors and a north-south connection between Idaho and Las Vegas. The corridor cannot be easily rerouted to avoid GRSG PHMA. However, the NVCA ARMPA for GRSG (BLM 2015c) narrowed the corridor to a maximum width of 3,500 ft. If the Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP North) 500-kV transmission line is constructed within the corridor, the corridor would maximize use and minimize impacts by collocating with infrastructure.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 43-44, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail is as close as 1 mi south of the corridor. Adding an IOP for NHTs and NSTs, as well as adding an IOP for visual resources, could help further minimize impacts where the corridor crosses or is near a trail.

- MTR-VR and DoD special use airspace-military operations area intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impact and military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 43-44 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 43-111 (Toano Draw to Rocky Peak)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Wells Field Office

Nevada County

Elko County

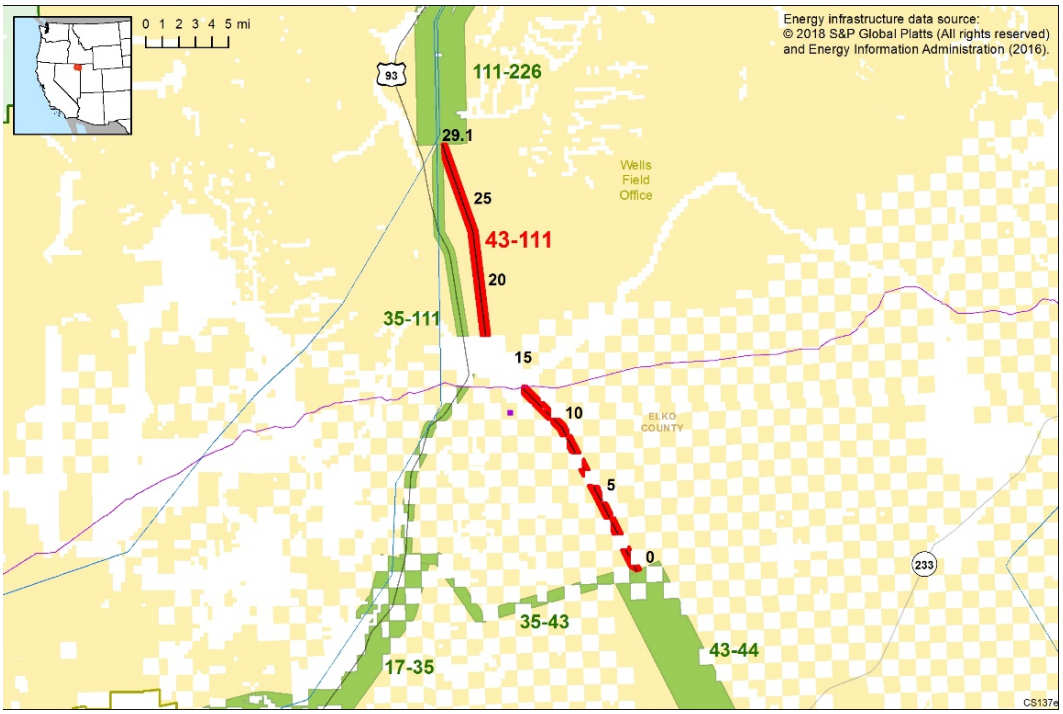

Figure 3.5-8a. Corridor 43-111 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA GRSG RMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed width within PHMAs and GHMAs to no more than 3,500 ft.

Corridor width: 2,640 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Revise the corridor to the west to collocate with the planned SWIP transmission line (Figure 3.5-8b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

If the SWIP transmission line were constructed, the potential corridor revision would maximize use and minimize impacts by collocating with infrastructure within GRSG PHMAs and would avoid locating the corridor in PHMAs between MP 6 and MP 11. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.

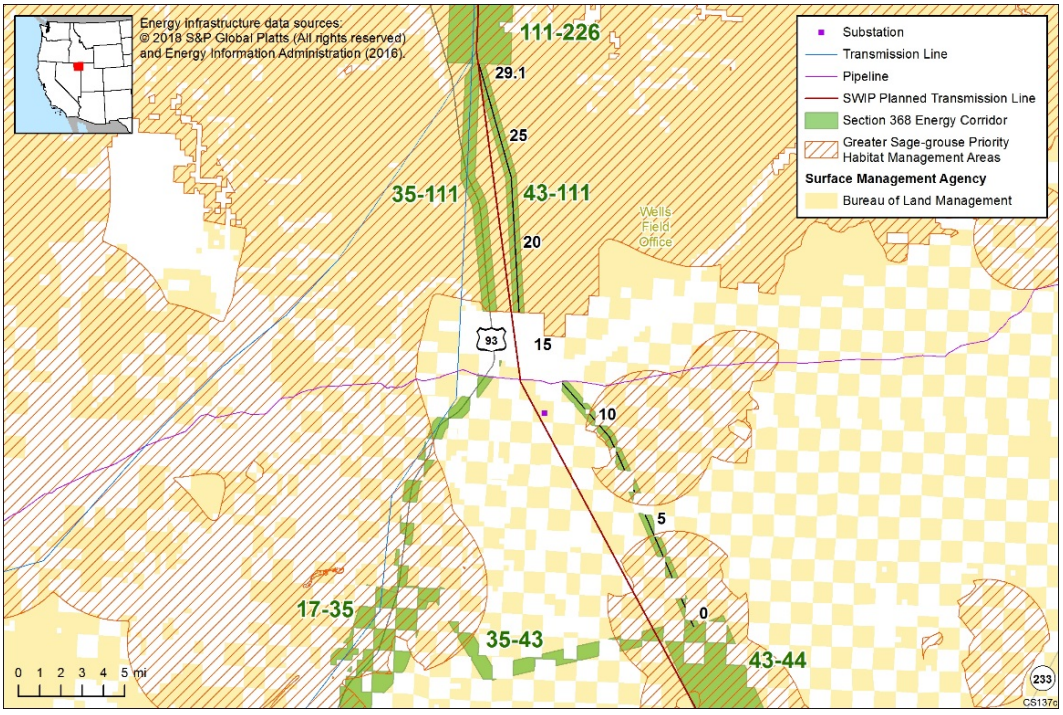

Figure 3.5-8b. Corridor 43-111, as designated.

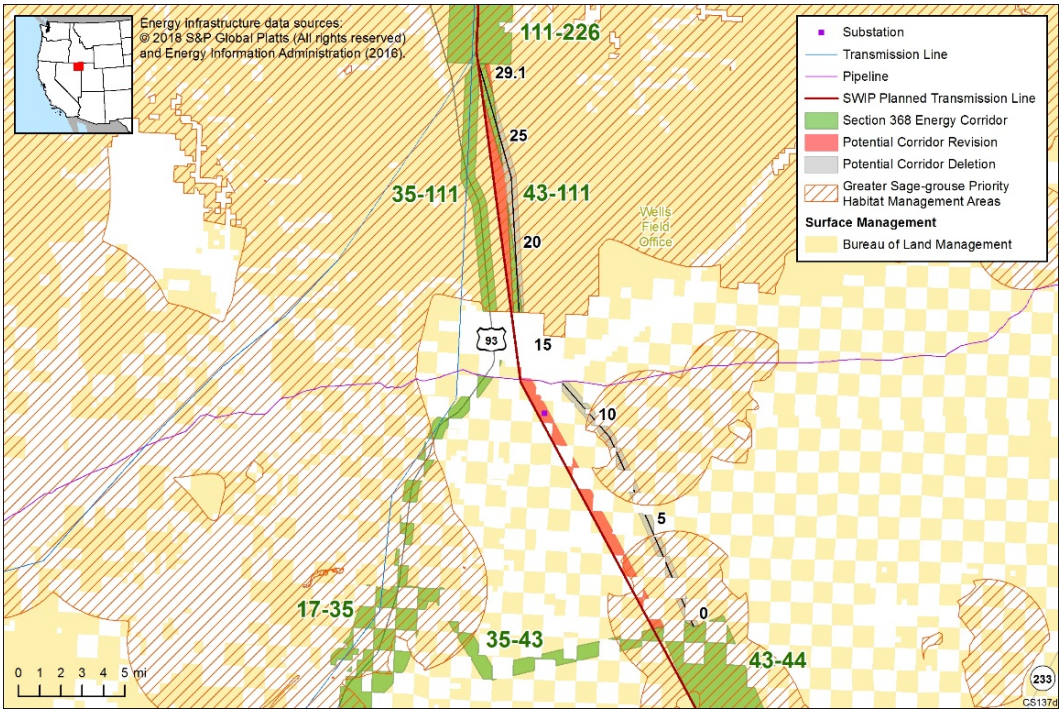

Figure 3.5-8c. Potential Revision to Corridor 43-111.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 43-111, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The California NHT and Four Trail Feasibility Study Trail intersect corridor gaps (about 0.6 mi from the closest designated portion of the corridor). Adding an IOP for NHTs and NSTs, as well as adding an IOP for visual resources, could help further minimize impacts where the corridor crosses or is near the NST.

- MTR-IRs and MTR-VRs intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 43-111 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 44-110 (SWIP North)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Bristlecone Field Office
Wells Field Office

Nevada Counties

Elko County
White Pine County

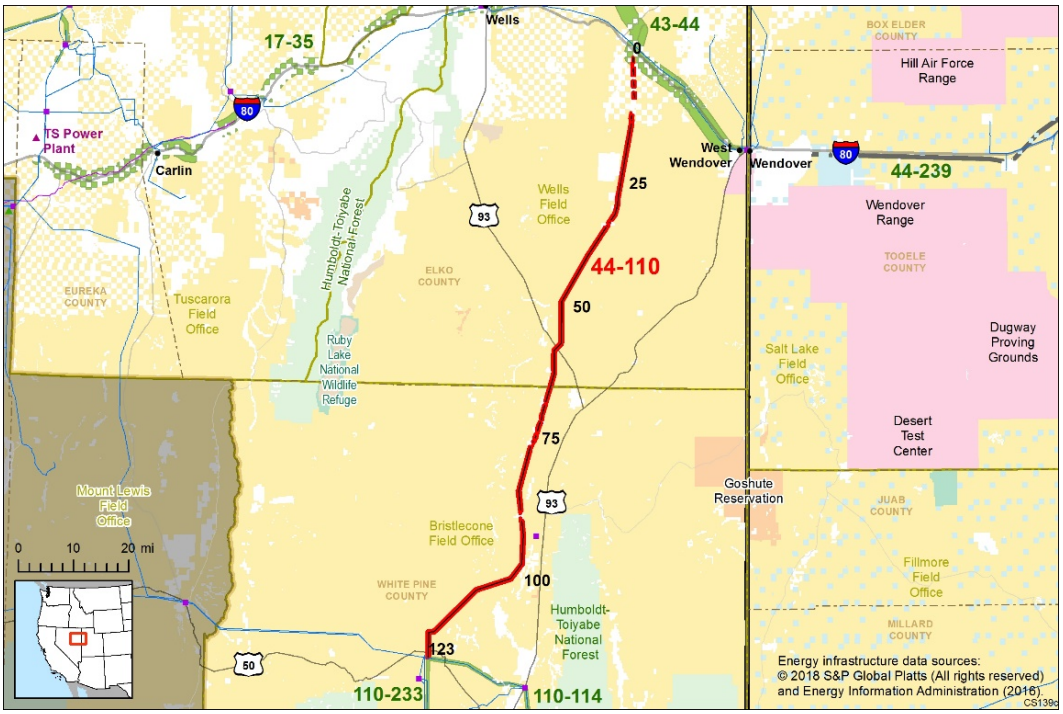

Figure 3.5-9. Corridor 44-110 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)
Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed width within PHMAs and GHMAs to no more than 3,500 ft.

Corridor width: 2,640 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Re-routing the corridor to avoid Greater Sage-grouse habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance. If the Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP North) 500-kV transmission line were constructed, the potential corridor revision would maximize use and minimize impacts by collocating with infrastructure. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing north-south connectivity between Idaho and Las Vegas, Nevada.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 44-110, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Pony Express NHT, California NHT, and the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail intersect the corridor. There is opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor.

- Mule deer migration corridors and crucial winter habitat for mule deer as well as crucial winter habitat for pronghorn antelope have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats for both the mule deer and pronghorn antelope.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 44-110 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 44-239 (Oasis to Wendover)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Salt Lake Field Office
Wells Field Office

Nevada County

Elko County

Utah County

Toole County

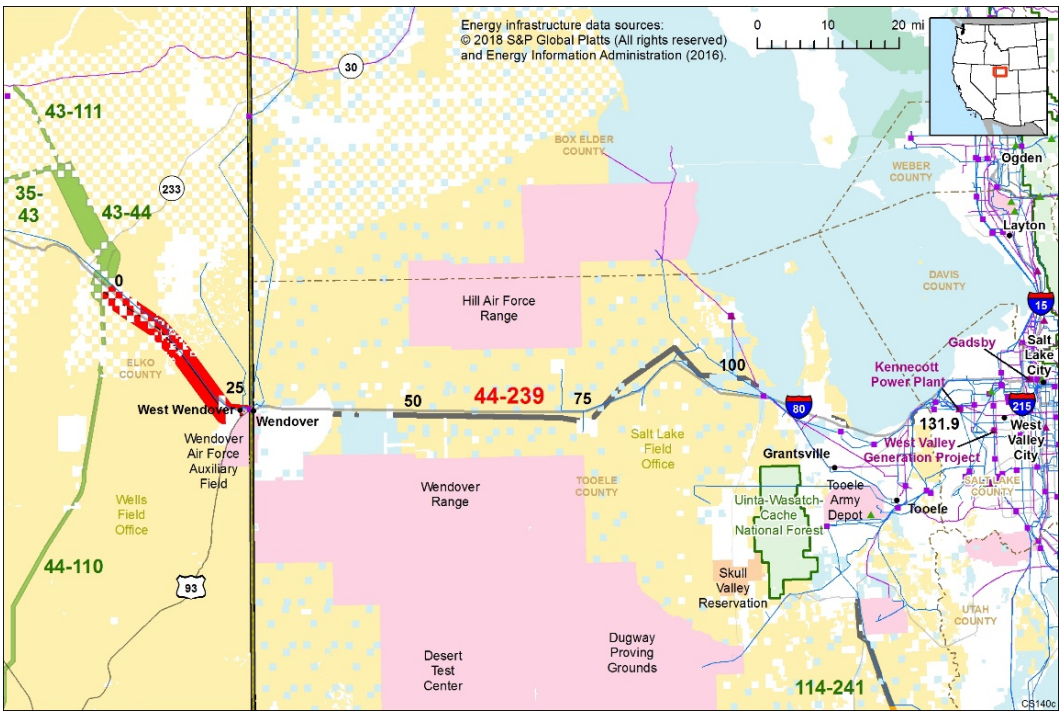

Figure 3.5-10. Corridor 44-239 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Pony Express RMP (BLM 1990), corridor not designated due to the NDAA for FY 2000
Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA GRSG RMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed corridor to 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs.

Corridor width: 3,500 ft. (Salt Lake FO) and 15,840 ft. (Wells FO)
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow the existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan for Corridor 44-239 and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3). Land use plans within Salt Lake FO cannot be amended at this time under the NDAA.

The corridor minimizes impact and maximizes utility because the current alignment avoids PHMAs to the greatest extent possible while maintaining a preferred route for potential future energy development to be collocated with existing and proposed infrastructure (per BLM regulation). The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a route for transmission into Salt Lake City and linking multiple Section 368 energy corridors.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 44-239, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- California NHT and the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail intersect the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to Visual Resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 44-239 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 46-269 (Bill Williams Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Hassayampa Field Office

Arizona County

Maricopa County

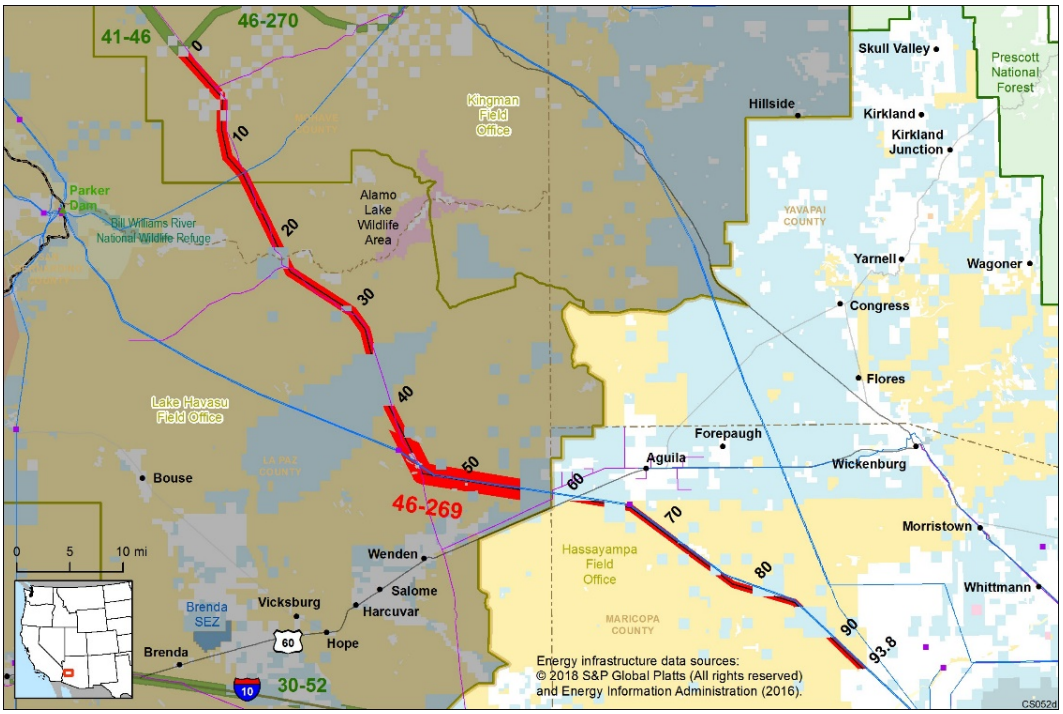

Figure 3.5-11. Corridor 46-269 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP (BLM 2010a)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Summary of Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP states that no net loss will occur in the quality or quantity of Category I and II Desert Tortoise habitat to the extent practicable. BLM would address and include mitigation measures in decision documents to offset the loss of quality or quantity of Category I, II, and III tortoise habitats. Future ROWs in the corridor would be mitigated in accordance with the Desert Tortoise Range-wide Plan and other applicable policy guidance. The corridor designation and RMP management prescriptions have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan.

The preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources, like designated areas and tortoise habitat, is to collocate future energy infrastructure across public land with existing infrastructure to the extent feasible. Re-routing the corridor to avoid Sonoran Desert Tortoise habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a pathway for additional energy transport including electricity transmission from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station. The corridor supports connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. REDAs run parallel to the corridor in several places between MP 84 and MP 94, and all are located less than one mile from the corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 46-269, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 46-269 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 47-68 (Four Corners-Las Vegas Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Forest Service
Kaibab National Forest

Arizona County

Coconino County

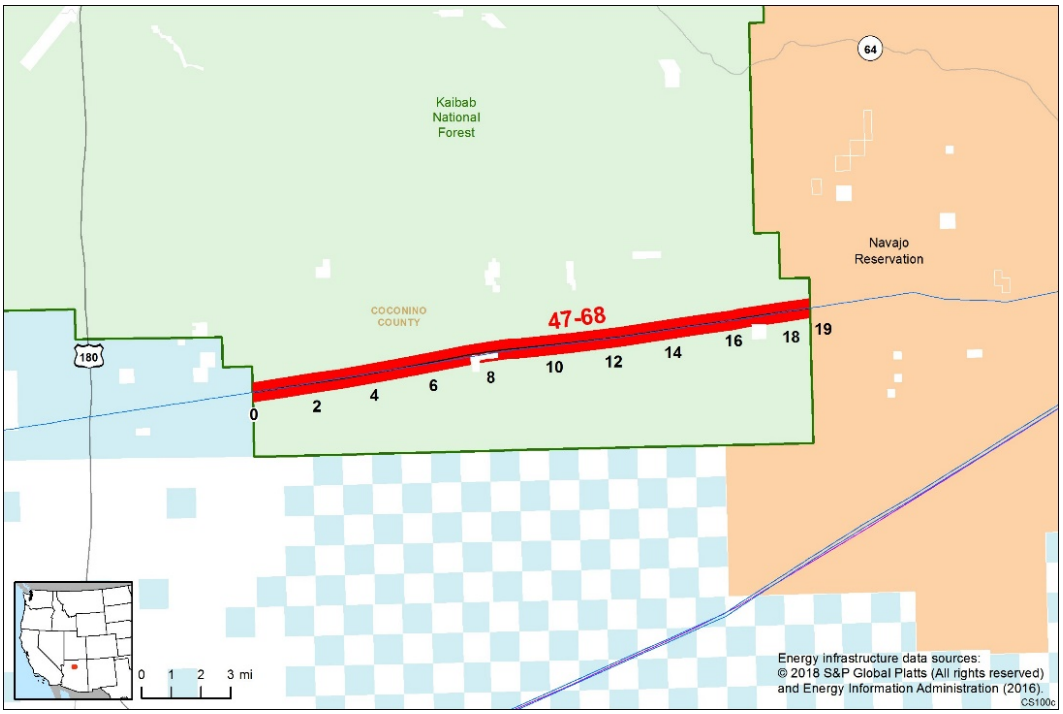

Figure 3.5-12. Corridor 47-68 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plan

Kaibab National Forest LMP (USFS 2014)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor provides connectivity with Corridor 47-231 for electrical transmission from Four Corners Generating Station to Las Vegas, Nevada. The corridor is sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment through collocation with existing and planned 500-kV transmission lines. Although a portion of the corridor between MP 7.4 and 8.4 is reduced in width by two private land parcels, there is still adequate space in the northern half of the corridor for future energy infrastructure.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 47-68, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Grand Canyon National Park is 12-mi north of the corridor. A revision of the existing IOP related to visual resources could ensure that appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor.

- The corridor intersects the Arizona NST. Adding an IOP for NHTs and NSTs, as well as adding an IOP for visual resources, could help further minimize impacts where the corridor crosses the NST.

- The eastern end of the corridor is within special use airspace. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military activities within special use airspace.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 47-68 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 61-207 (Page-Phoenix Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Hassayampa Field Office

Forest Service
Kaibab National Forest
Prescott National Forest

Arizona Counties

Coconino County
Maricopa County
Yavapai County

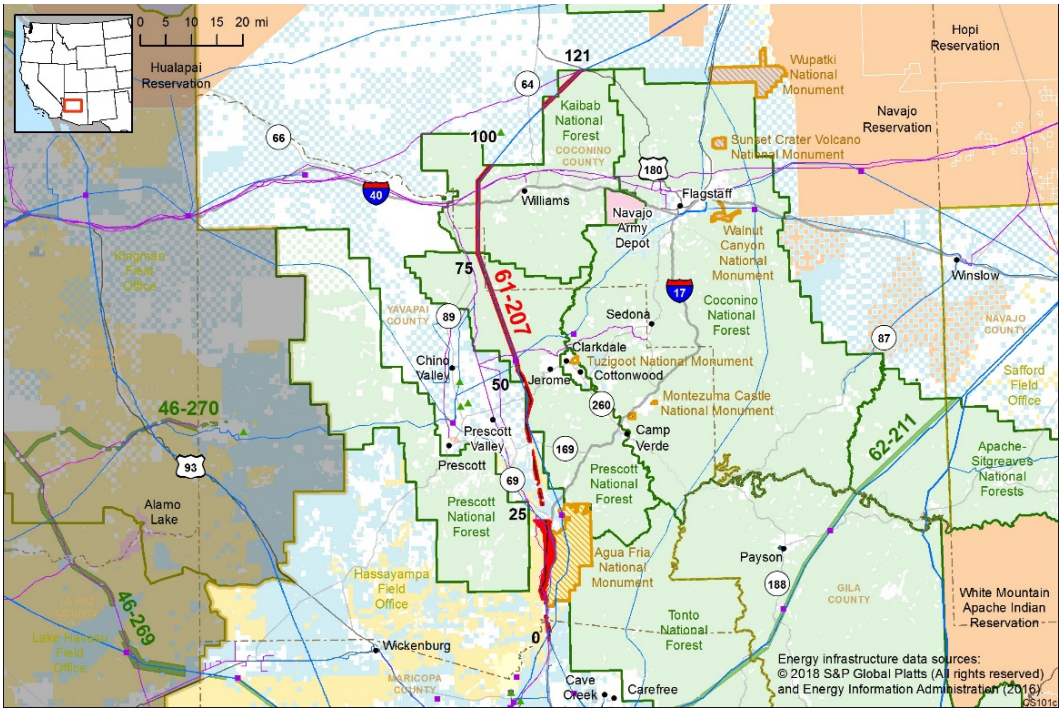

Figure 3.5-13. Corridor 61-207 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP (BLM 2010a)
Kaibab National Forest LMP (USFS 2014)
Prescott National Forest LMP (USFS 2015b [slightly revised 2016])

Corridor width: variable from 2,900 ft. to 16,300 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor crosses the Verde River, an eligible Wild and Scenic River segment, at MP 65. The corridor designation and WSR eligible segment may have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan.

- The Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP states that no net loss will occur in the quality or quantity of Category I and II Sonoran Desert Tortoise habitat to the extent practicable. BLM will address and include mitigation measures in decision documents to offset the loss of quality or quantity of Category I, II, and III tortoise habitats. Activities must be mitigated in accordance with the Desert Tortoise Range-wide Plan and other applicable policy guidance. The corridor designation and RMP management prescriptions have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan.

The preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources, like designated areas and tortoise habitat, is to collocate future energy infrastructure across public land with existing infrastructure to the extent feasible. Energy infrastructure already crosses the Upper Verde River; new infrastructure and vegetation clearing could lead to additional impacts on the scenic integrity of the river. As such, the current location of the corridor minimizes impacts by collocating with existing infrastructure as well as avoiding the Agua Fria National Monument. Avoidance of Sonoran Desert Tortoise habitat is not likely due to the prevalence of habitat; however, collocation with infrastructure limits disturbance. Collocating also limits the number of access roads, minimizing possible mortality from cars and people stopping to pick them up as well as minimizing impacts on tortoise habitat. The corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. There is one substation within the corridor and a BLM-designated REDA and wind farm are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 61-207, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- MTR-VR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 61-207 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 62-211 (Four Corners-Phoenix Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Forest Service
Apache Sitgreaves National Forest
Tonto National Forest

Arizona Counties

Coconino County
Gila County
Maricopa County
Navajo County

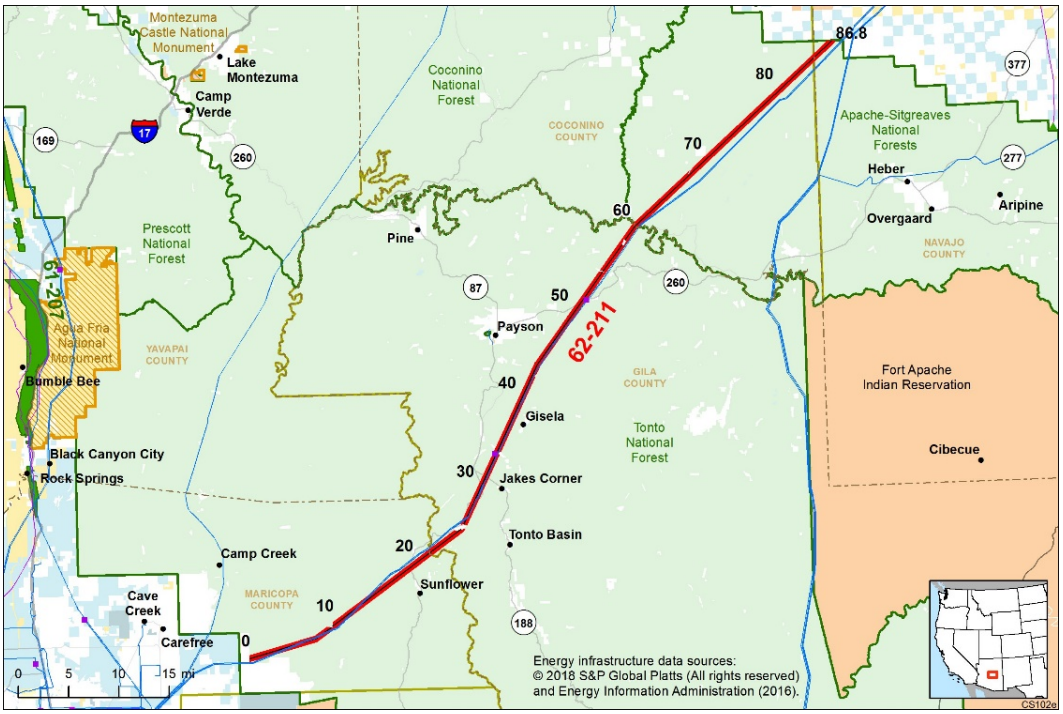

Figure 3.5-14a. Corridor 62-211 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans (Forest Plans)

Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests LMP (USFS 2015a [slightly revised 2016])
Tonto National Forest Plan (USFS 1985)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor between MP 60 and MP 87, less than one mile east and south along the existing 345-kV transmission line so that the existing line is the northern boundary of the corridor rather than to the north of the existing corridor. (Figures 3.5-14a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).
- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor designation and the scenic integrity objective (SIO) have conflicting management objectives.

The potential corridor revision would allow maximum future build out capacity and avoid impacts to some sensitive resources. The corridor provides continued electrical energy transmission from the Four Corners Generating Station to Phoenix, Arizona. Following the best terrain and aligning new ROWs parallel to existing infrastructure should help avoid topography concerns associated with the current corridor alignment. The proposed corridor alignment revision would avoid potential impacts on General George Crook NRT, the Mogollon Rim, Chevelon Creek Eligible WSR, Chevelon Crossing, aquatic ESA listed species, Citizen's proposed wilderness, USFS Roadless Areas and USFS potential wilderness areas, scenic integrity, cultural resource site density, Steep Ridge, and the Vincent Ranch property. The corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. A proposed wind energy project on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest crosses the corridor that would benefit from tying into the energy transmission grid at this location. If authorized, windmills and associated infrastructure will run parallel to the Mogollon Rim escarpment.

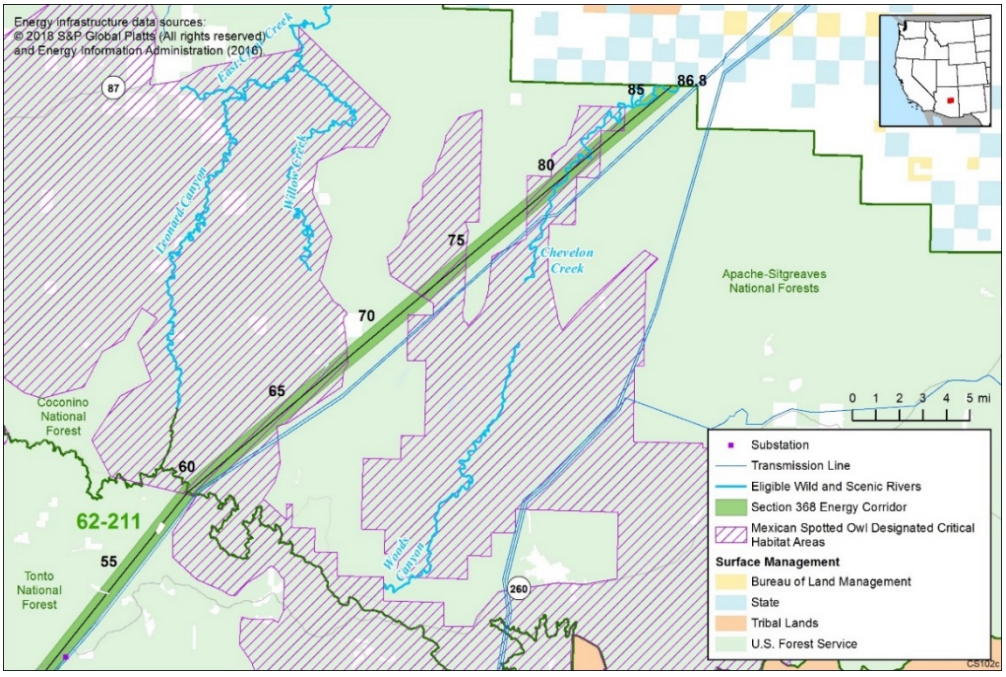

Figure 3.5-14b. Corridor 62-211, as designated.

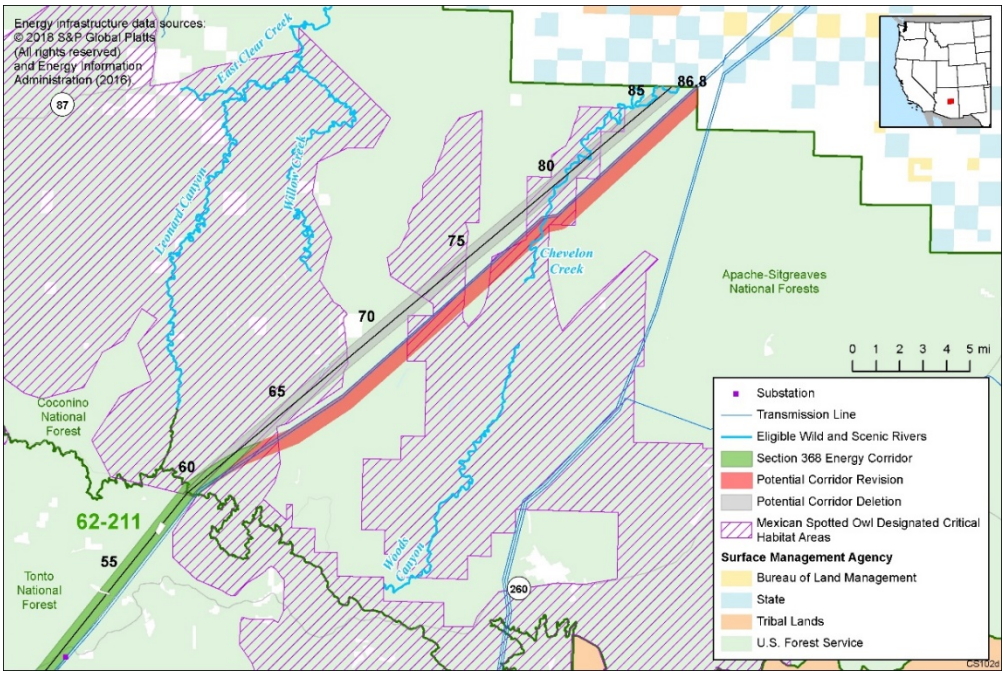

Figure 3.5-14c. Potential Revision to Corridor 62-211.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 62-211, specific issues that would be addressed through proposed IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Arizona NST, General George Crook NRT, and the Mogollon Rim intersect the corridor. The potential corridor revision would avoid some of these impacts, but a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs and a new IOP related to visual resources could ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the energy corridor.

- MTR-IR and VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 62-211 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 66-209 (Spanish Fork Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Salt Lake Field Office

Forest Service
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Utah County

Utah County

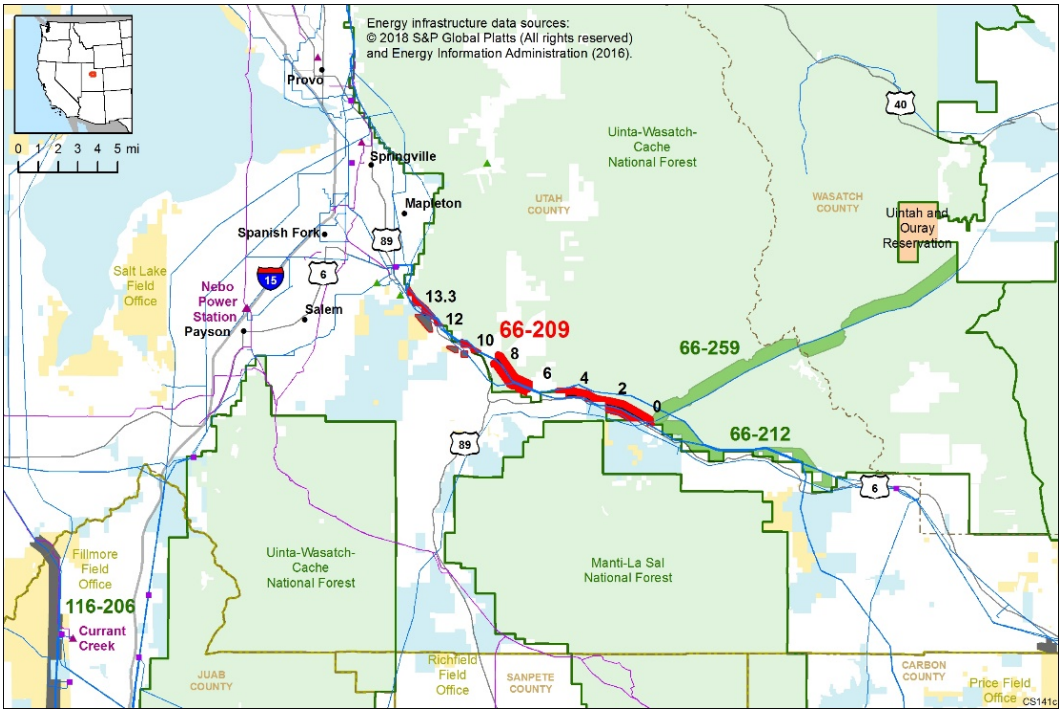

Figure 3.5-15. Corridor 66-209 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Pony Express RMP (BLM 1990), corridor not designated due to the NDAA for FY 2000
Uinta National Forest LMP (USFS 2003a, as amended USFS 2009b)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: electric-only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan for Corridor 66-209 and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3). Land use plans within Salt Lake FO cannot be amended at this time under the NDAA.

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by linking multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create a continuous utility corridor network. The corridor provides maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment because the corridor is collocated with a number of existing transmission lines; the Energy Gateway South Transmission Project and the TransWest Express Transmission Project preferred routes are authorized within the corridor. However, congestion from existing transmission lines, a highway river, railroad, and challenging terrain may limit future development within the corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 66-209, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified for this corridor.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 66-209 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 66-212 (Highway 6 Central Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Moab Field Office
Monticello Field Office
Price Field Office
Salt Lake Filed Office

Forest Service
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Utah Counties

Carbon County
Emery County
Grand County
San Juan County
Utah County

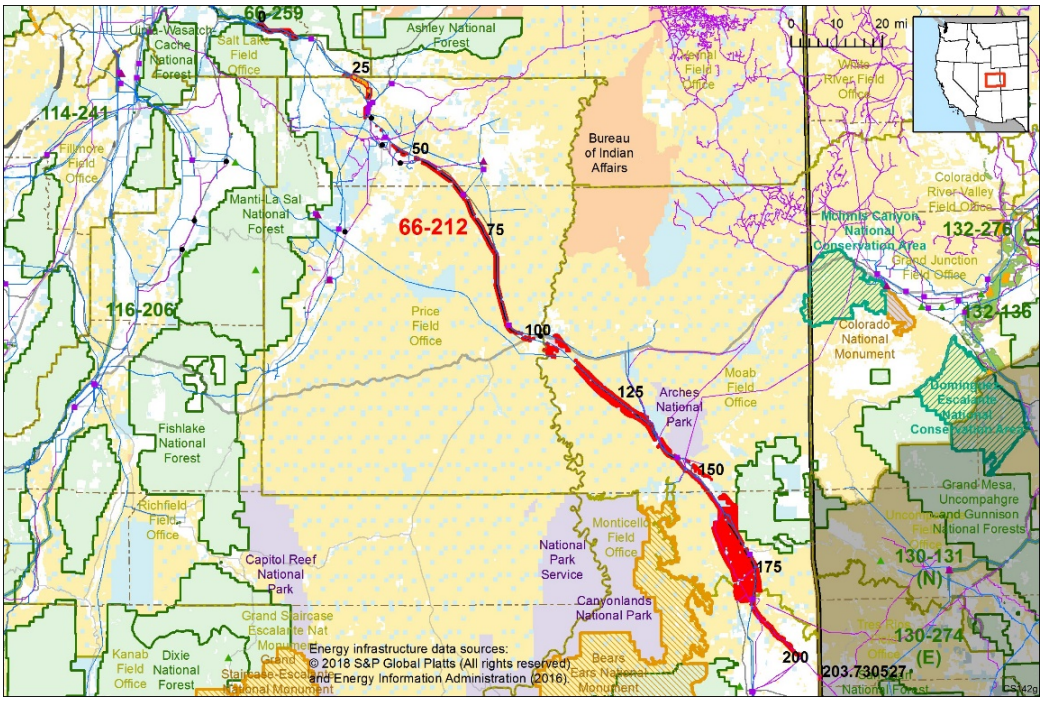

Figure 3.5-16 Corridor 66-212 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Moab RMP (BLM 2008d)
Monticello RMP (BLM 2008e)
Pony Express RMP (BLM 1990), corridor not designated due to the NDAA for FY 2000
Price RMP (BLM 2008f)
Uinta National Forest LMP (USFS 2003a, as amended USFS 2009b)
Utah GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015g), amended Pony Express RMP and removed the corridor between MP 25 and MP 31

Corridor width: variable from 2,300 ft. to 29,300 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3). Land use plans within Salt Lake FO cannot be amended at this time under the NDAA.

- The corridor intersects the Behind the Rocks ACEC, Long Canyon ACEC, and Mill Creek ACEC. The corridor designation and management prescriptions for the ACECs have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources, like designated areas and critical habitat, is to collocate future energy infrastructure across public land with existing infrastructure to the extent feasible. Alternate routes were pursued for this corridor. However, the current route maximizes utility and minimizes impacts because it has multiple transmission lines and pipeline projects as well as a railroad and a highway. There is potential for future projects to use most of the designated corridor although a portion of the corridor is essentially at capacity because of cultural constraints between MP 42 and MP 63, multiple energy and transportation infrastructure projects, and a reduced width adjacent to Arches National Park (MP 141 to MP 145). There were concerns that the corridor was designated to serve coal-generated electricity. The establishment of the San Juan County Energy Zone and closure of the Helper coal plant may alleviate the concern and support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 66-212, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT intersects the corridor. There is opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- There is an opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristic applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- MTR-IR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 66-212 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 66-259 (Willow Creek Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Forest Service
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Utah Counties

Utah County
Wasatch County

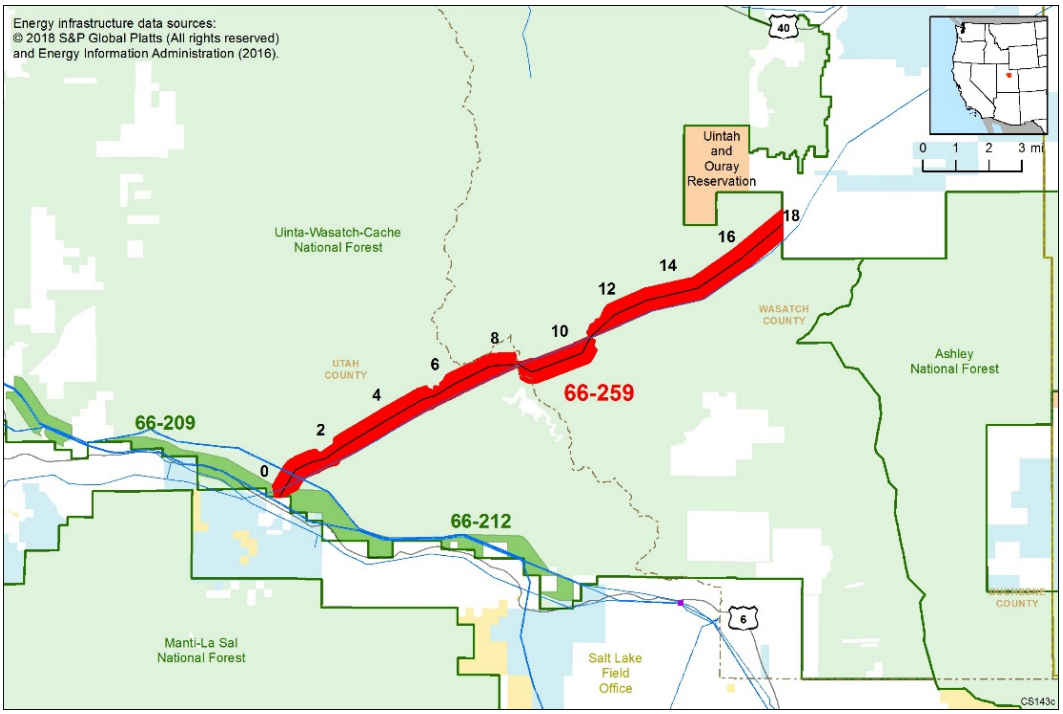

Figure 3.5-17. Corridor 66-259 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plan

Uinta National Forest LMP (USFS 2003a, as amended USFS 2009b)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft., but several pinch points including one <100-ft wide
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- The corridor width is limited to 100 ft. at MP 11, the corridor cannot accommodate additional infrastructure at this location. The USFS should consider widening the corridor in these locations and making some minor adjustments to the IRA boundaries.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor minimizes impact on the environment by collocating with, or adjacent to, an existing 345-kV transmission line. The narrowed width at MP 11 does not maximize utility; the TransWest Express Transmission Project preferred route deviated from the corridor at this location. Widening the corridor would allow future development within the corridor. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a pathway for electrical energy transmission in central Utah. The corridor was identified as a corridor of concern in the Settlement Agreement because it appeared to serve mostly coal-generated electricity; however, the TransWest Express Transmission Project is designed to transport wind-generated power from Wyoming to the desert southwest.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 66-259, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The 418008 IRA/Chipman Creek is adjacent to the corridor. The addition of an agency coordination IOP related to IRAs could help in minimizing conflicts with the Roadless Rule.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 66-259 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 68-116 (Page Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip Field Office
Kanab Field Office

Counties

Coconino County, AZ
Kane County, UT

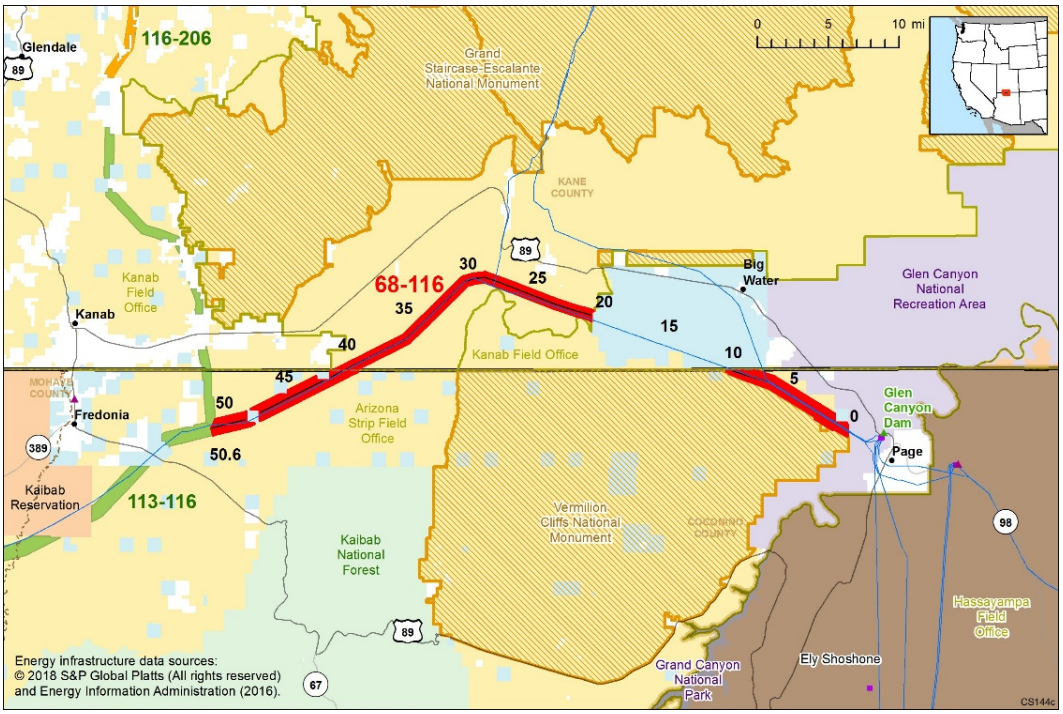

Figure 3.5-18. Corridor 68-116 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Arizona Strip RMP (BLM 2008a)
Kanab RMP (BLM 2008c)

Corridor width: variable width ranging from 3,500 ft. in Kanab FO to 5,280 ft. in Arizona Strip FO.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- VRM Class II areas intersect the corridor in Utah. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II allows for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the VRM Class within the corridor, or providing clarification that avoiding the VRM Class has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides an east-west route for energy infrastructure in north-central Arizona and south-central Utah. The boundaries of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument were revised and the corridor is no longer within the boundaries of the National Monument, which removes any conflicts between the energy corridor and the National Monument (BLM 1999a). The corridor supports connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. The Glen Canyon Dam Hydroelectric Plant (1,312 MW) and the coal-fired Navajo Generating Station (2,250 MW) are located near the eastern end of the corridor, although the Navajo Generating Station is scheduled to shut down by December 2019. A REDA is adjacent to the corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 68-116, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Wildlife migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife migration corridors and habitats.

- MTR-IR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

- The Kaibab-Paiute Tribe has concerns about infrastructure crossing Kanab Creek, particularly natural gas or petroleum pipelines. A revised IOP that includes early tribal engagement during the conceptual stage of route planning for energy projects could help address tribal concerns.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 68-116 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 73-133 (Wamsutter to Maybell Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Little Snake Field Office

Colorado County

Moffat County

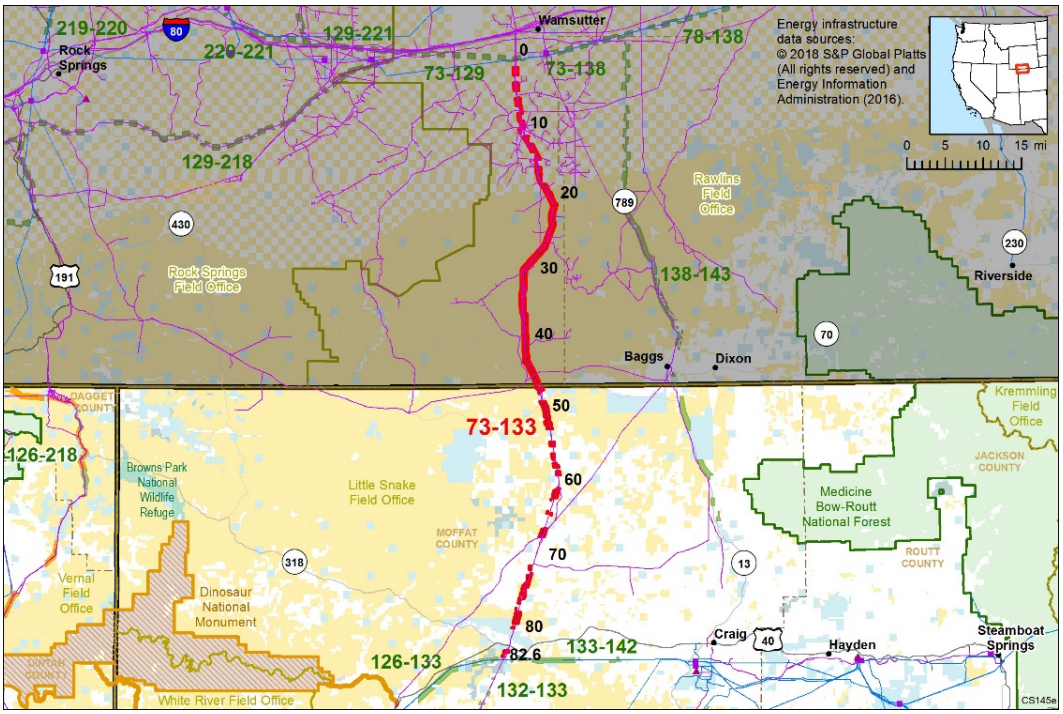

Figure 3.5-19a. Corridor 73-133 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Little Snake RMP (BLM 2011)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated Use: underground-only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor to the east between MP 46 and MP 57 so that the existing pipelines are the western boundary of the corridor, rather than the centerline (Figures 3.5-19b and c).

- Shift the corridor to the east between MP 72 and MP 79 so that the existing pipeline is the western border of the corridor (Figures 3.5-19d and e).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3)

- The corridor intersects the Greater Sage-grouse PHMAs. The NWCO GRSG ARMPA has a requirement to manage areas within PHMAs as avoidance areas for BLM ROW permits, including high-voltage transmission line ROWs. The corridor designation and management prescription for the PHMAs have conflicting management objectives that need to be addressed.

The potential corridor revision would minimize impacts by avoiding lands with wilderness characteristics, the spring creek drainage, and cultural sites. The potential corridor revision would maximize utility by collocating with existing and planned infrastructure and increasing the capacity within the corridor. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a pathway for pipelines from south-central Wyoming to northwestern Colorado and links multiple West-wide energy corridors (Figure 3.5-19a).

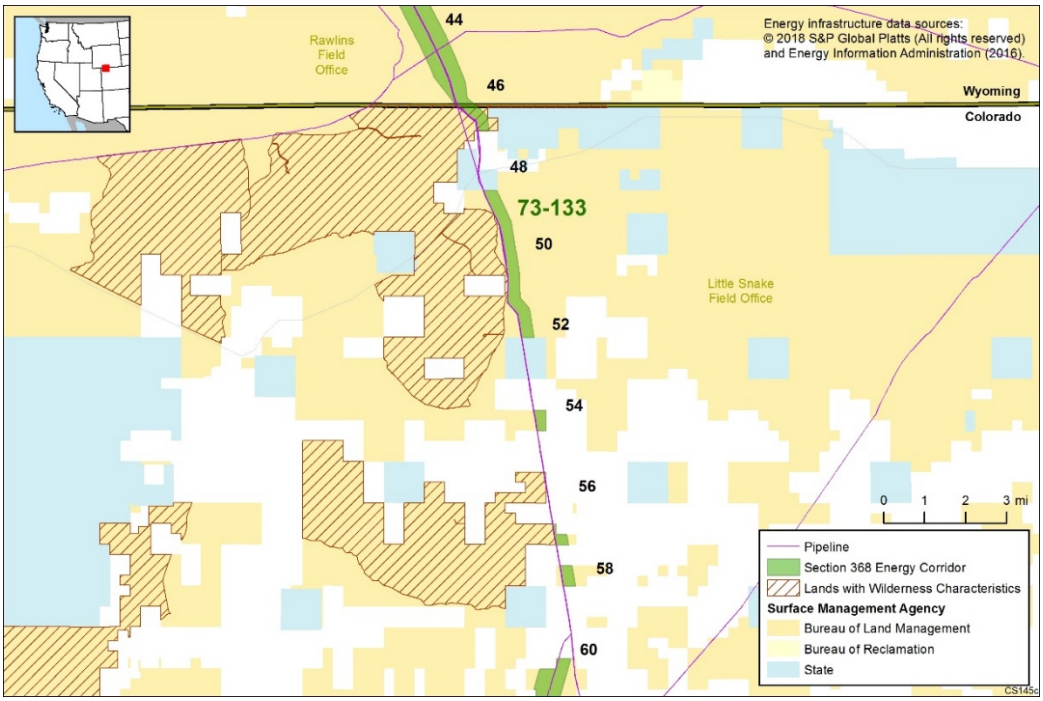

Figure 3.5-19b. Corridor 73-133, as designated (MP 45 to MP 60).

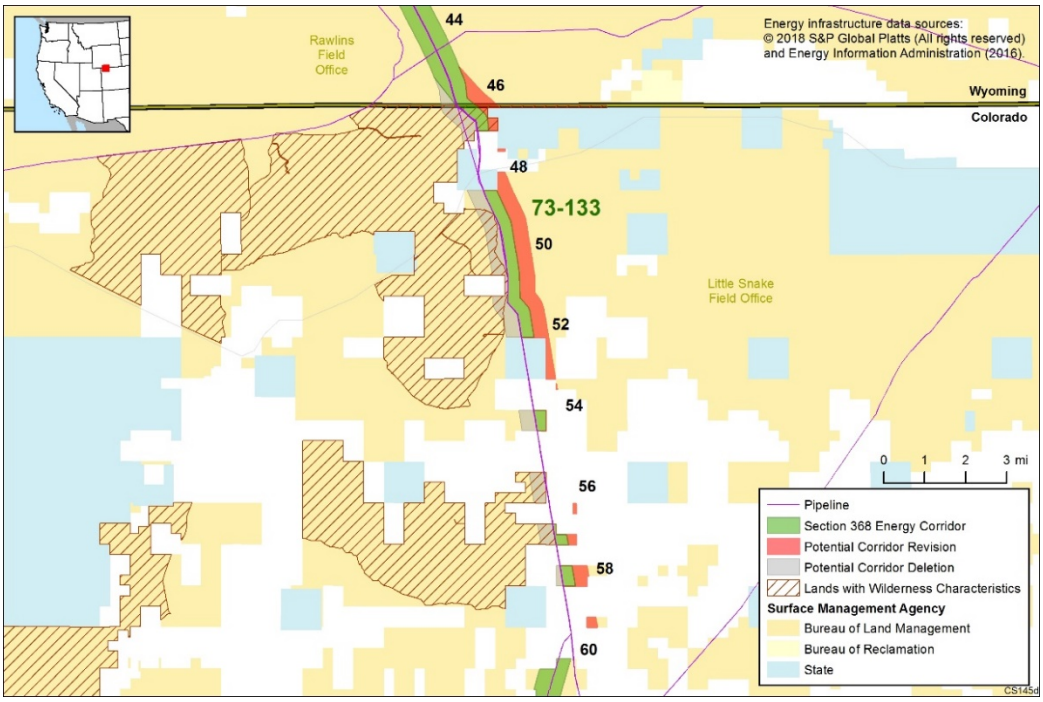

Figure 3.5-19c. Potential Revision to Corridor 73-133 (MP 45 to MP 60).

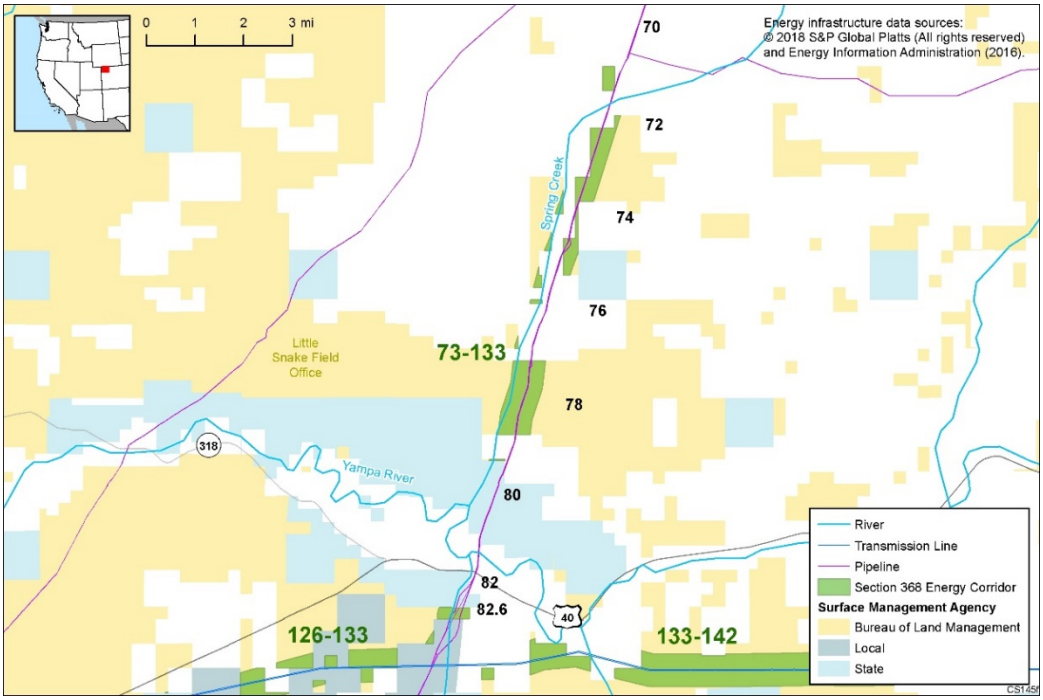

Figure 3.5-19d. Corridor 73-133, as designated (MP 72 to MP 79).

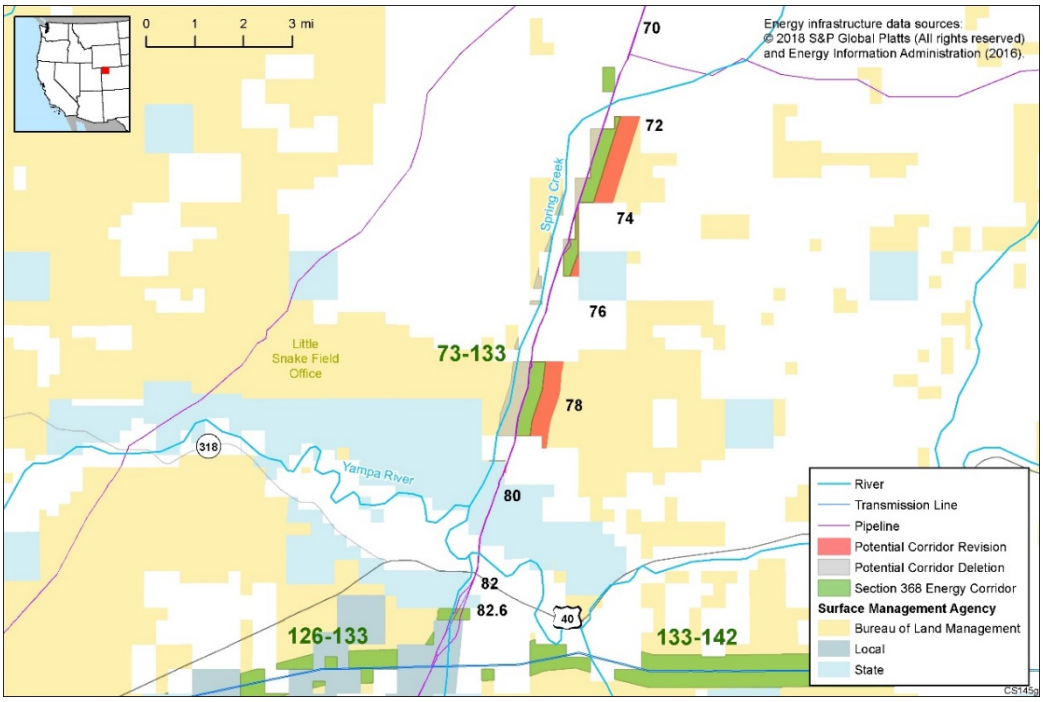

Figure 3.5-19e. Potential Revision to Corridor 73-133 (MP 72 to MP 79).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 73-133, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Wildlife migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife migration corridors and habitats.

- Several lands with wilderness characteristics intersect the corridor. There is an opportunity to develop an IOP that would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 73-133 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 80-273 (Rio Puerco & Farmington Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Farmington Field Office
Rio Puerco Field Office

New Mexico Counties

McKinley County
San Juan County
Sandoval County

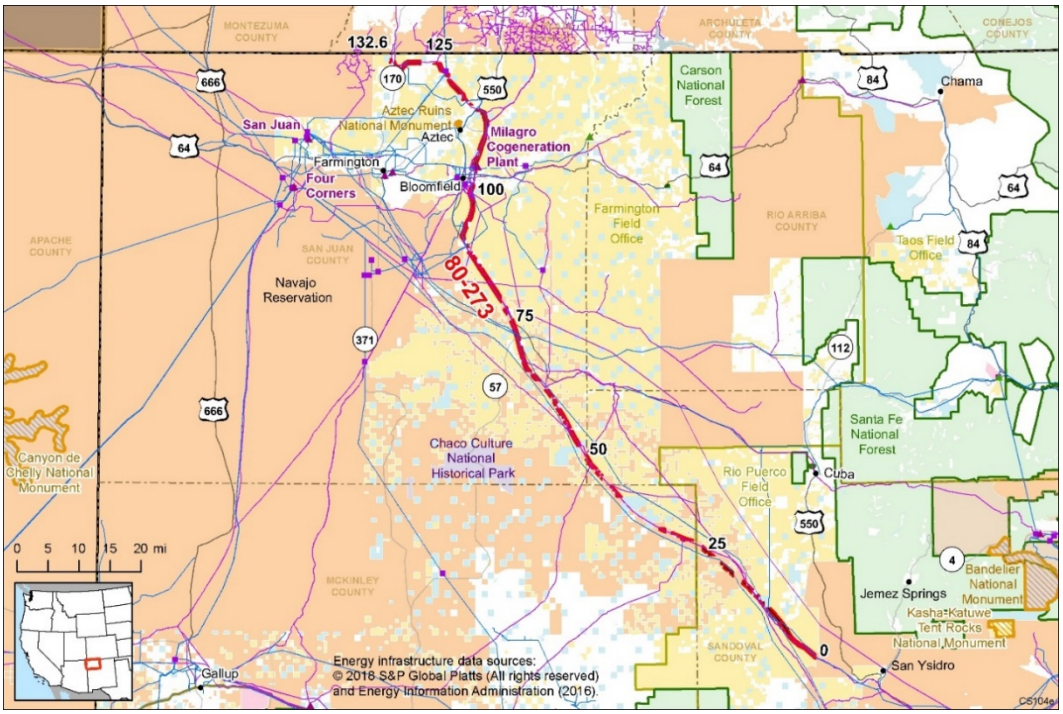

Figure 3.5-20a. Corridor 80-273 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Farmington RMP (BLM 2003)
Rio Puerco RMP (BLM 1986c, as amended BLM 2012b)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor north at MP 131 to follow the existing pipeline north and avoid the Morris 41 ACEC (Figures 3.5-20a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3)

- The corridor intersects the San Luis Mesa ACEC (MP 8 to MP 9), Dzil'Na'Oodlii ACEC (MP 77 to MP 78), North Road ACEC (MP 84 to MP 86) and Animas #8 ACEC (MP 114 to MP 115). The Farmington RMP has management prescriptions that require new ROWs to be placed in existing ROW disturbance within the Dzil'Na'Oodlii and North Road ACECs. There are 14 ROWs that cross or lie within the corridor where it crosses the ACECs. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACECs have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis. The potential corridor revision described above would avoid the Morris 41 ACEC.

- Tribal lands are interspersed along the corridor and could include tribal communities. BLM will consult with the Zia Pueblo, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Navajo Nation Tribal Trust, Navajo Nation, and the BIA as required for any proposed project.

The potential corridor revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure and avoiding the Morris 41 ACEC. The corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. There is potential for future wind development to use the corridor.

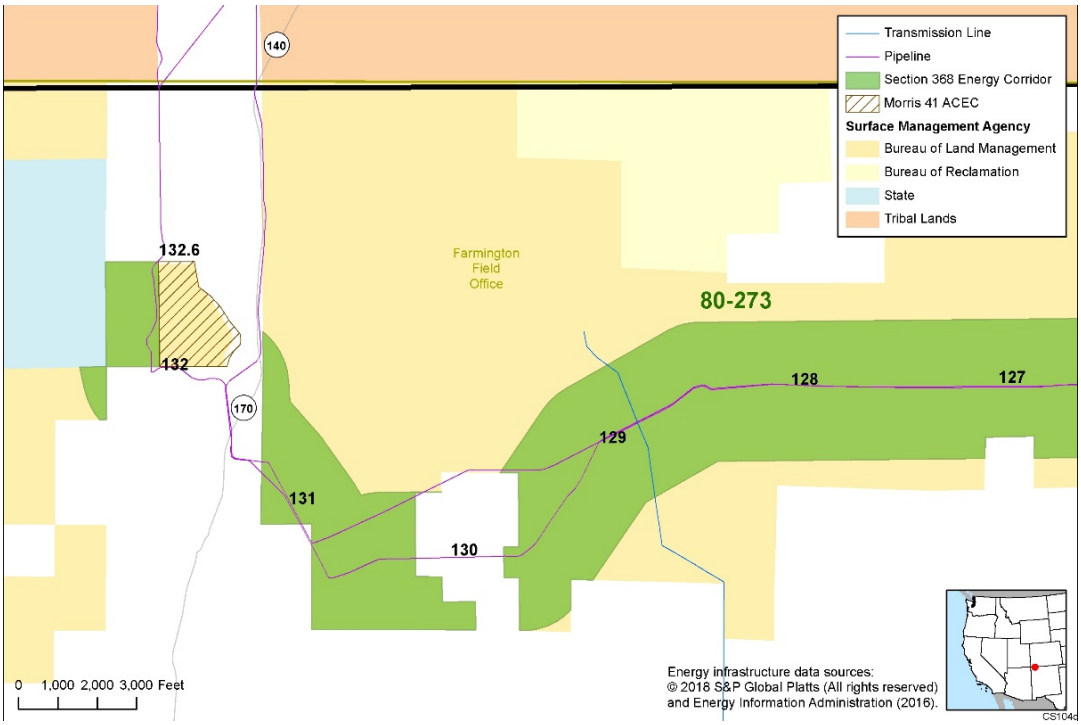

Figure 3.5-20b. Corridor 80-273, as designated.

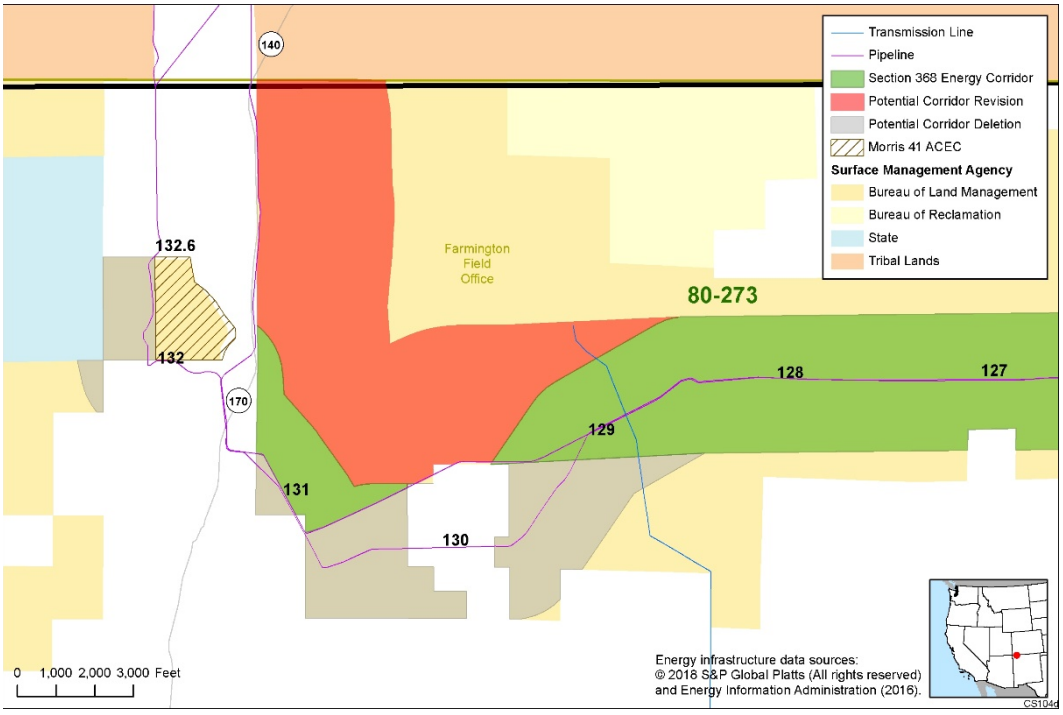

Figure 3.5-20c. Potential Revision to Corridor 80-273.

The Western Electricity Coordinating Council identified Path 23 (Four Corners Transformer) near the corridor as congested or near maximum capacity under a high CO_2 price scenario (assuming a price of $60 per metric ton of CO_2). Path 23 is located predominantly on Navajo Nation lands and therefore is not considered for a potential Section 368 energy corridor addition (Figures 3.5-20d).

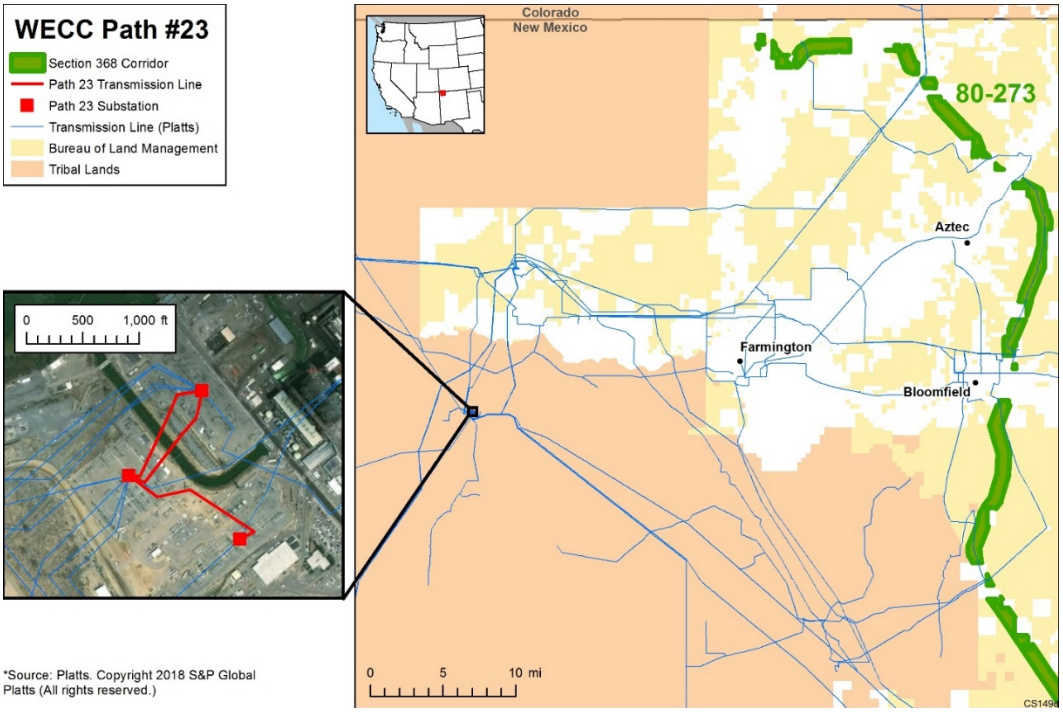

Figure 3.5-20d. WECC Path 23.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 80-273, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Continental Divide NST and the Old Spanish NHT intersect the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- Crucial habitat for mule deer has been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats for the mule deer.

- MTR-IR and VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 80-273 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 81-213 (Las Cruces-Tucson Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Las Cruces District Office
Safford Field Office

Counties

Cochise County, AZ
Dona Ana County, NM
Grant County, NM
Hidalgo County, NM
Luna County, NM

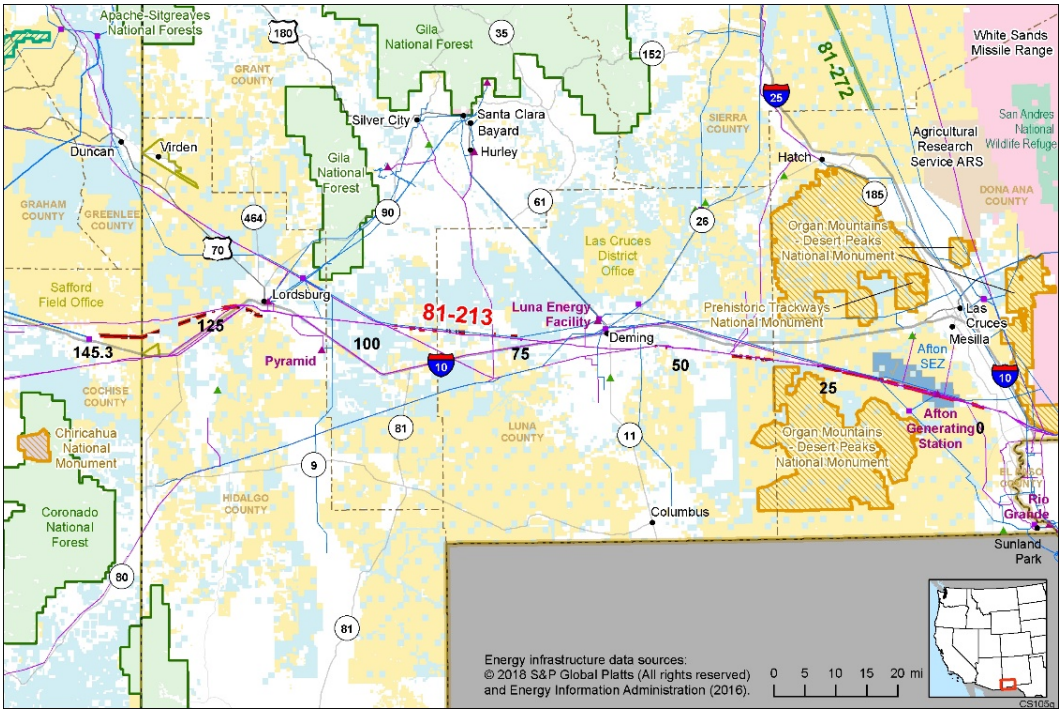

Figure 3.5-21a. Corridor 81-213 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Mimbres RMP (BLM 1993b)
Safford RMP (BLM 1991)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- **MP 0 to MP 18:** Revise the corridor along the existing 345-kV transmission line south of the corridor to avoid overlapping the Afton SEZ (Figures 3.5-21a, b and c). To minimize impacts, the BLM should align the existing infrastructure as the southern border of the potential corridor revision rather than the centerline to avoid the Organ Mountains Desert Peaks National Monument.

- **MP 28 to MP 78:** Revise the corridor along the authorized Southline Transmission Project between MP 28 and MP 78 (Figures 3.5-21d and e). It is also possible to retain the currently designated corridor alignment, but add the route along Southline as a potential corridor braid in order to accommodate the different needs of both transmission lines and pipelines in the Mimbres River crossing area. The southern route (designated Corridor 81-213) contains a pipeline and should be retained for placement of future pipelines because it is the preferred river crossing for pipelines. A potential northern route (aligned with recently authorized Southline Transmission Project) could be added for consideration in future siting of electric transmission lines.

- **MP 100**: Revise the corridor along the authorized SunZia Southwest Transmission Project and Southline Transmission Project at MP 100 (Figures 3.5-21f and g).

- The corridor intersects the Butterfield Trail, which the Mimbres RMP identifies as an avoidance area and has a special stipulation that new facilities will not be located within 0.25 mi of any stage station on the Trail. The corridor designation and management prescription for the Butterfield Trail have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan. The potential corridor revision described in this corridor summary (to re-align the corridor along the Southline transmission line authorized route) would avoid the Butterfield Trail except for one crossing at MP 105.

- The corridor intersects Night-blooming Cereus, an ESA-listed endangered species. Future development in the corridor may conflict with the Mimbres RMP objectives to give priority to the protection and management of habitat for known populations of Federal species, to prevent the listing of Federal candidates, and to assist in the recovery of listed species.

- The corridor intersects the Lordsburg Playa Research Natural Area. Future development of corridor may conflict with the Mimbres RMP and Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Management RMPA because the Lordsburg Playa is an avoidance area. The potential corridor revision described in this corridor summary (to re-align the corridor along the Southline and Sunzia transmission line authorized routes) would avoid the Lordsburg Playa.

- VRM Class II areas intersect the corridor. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II areas allow for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There is an opportunity to revise the corridor or to revise the VRM Class where it intersects with the corridor. The potential corridor revision described in this corridor summary (to re-align the corridor along the Southline and Sunzia transmission line authorized routes) would avoid VRM Class II areas.

- The corridor overlaps the Afton SEZ, which is considered a priority area for solar energy and associated transmission infrastructure development. Solar energy development is not a compatible use within Section 368 energy corridors, and BLM should restrict siting of nonlinear features such as geothermal and solar energy development within Section 368 energy corridors. The potential corridor revision described in this corridor summary (to re-align the corridor along the existing 345-kV transmission line) would avoid the SEZ but still provide a transmission connection to the SEZ.

- Implement minor adjustments to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan for Corridor 81-213 and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revision would maximize utility by expanding capacity within the corridor and allowing full build-out of the Afton SEZ. The potential revision would also continue to provide transmission access to the SEZ on its western edge where it would intersect with Corridor 81-213 at MP 18, supporting connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. The potential corridor revision would improve corridor utility because there are homes and farms along the currently designated route near and west of Deming, New Mexico, that could be impacted by future development of the corridor. The potential corridor revision would also continue to provide a pathway for electrical energy transmission from east to west through New Mexico into Arizona. The potential corridor revision would minimize impacts by avoiding the Lorsdburg Playa, Organ Mountain Desert Peaks, VRM Class II area, and the Butterfield Trail. Collocation along existing infrastructure (SunZia and Southline transmission lines, if constructed) also maximizes utility of future energy infrastructure and minimizes impacts.

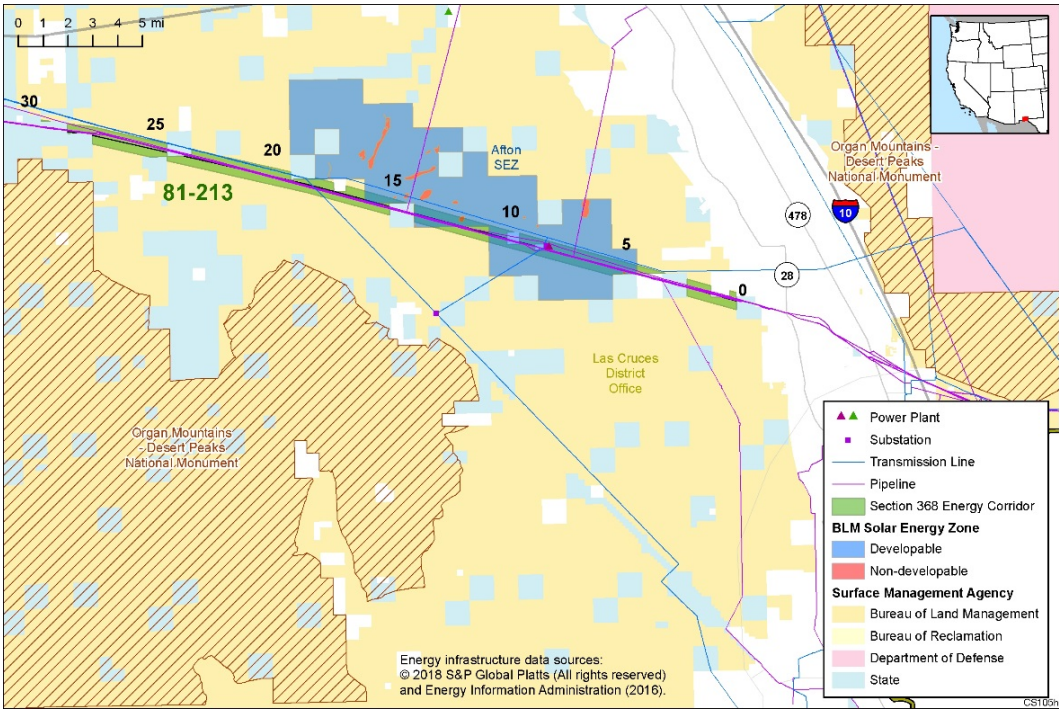

Figure 3.5-21b. Corridor 81-213, as designated (MP 0 to MP 18).

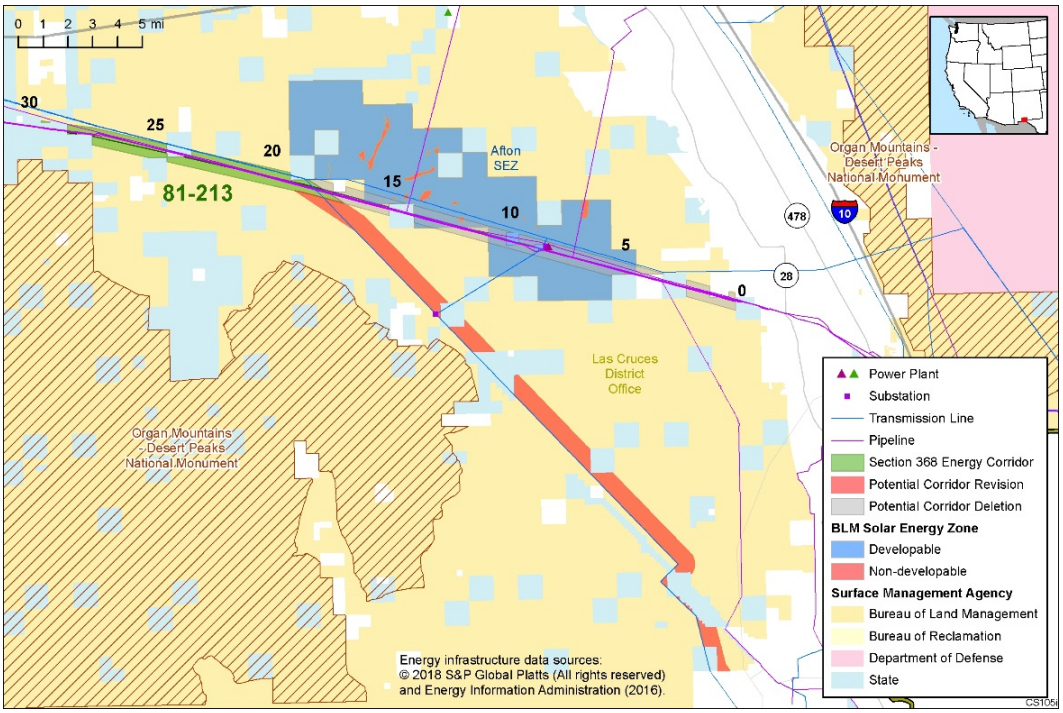

Figure 3.5-21c. Potential Revision to Corridor 81-213, as designated (MP 0 to MP 18).

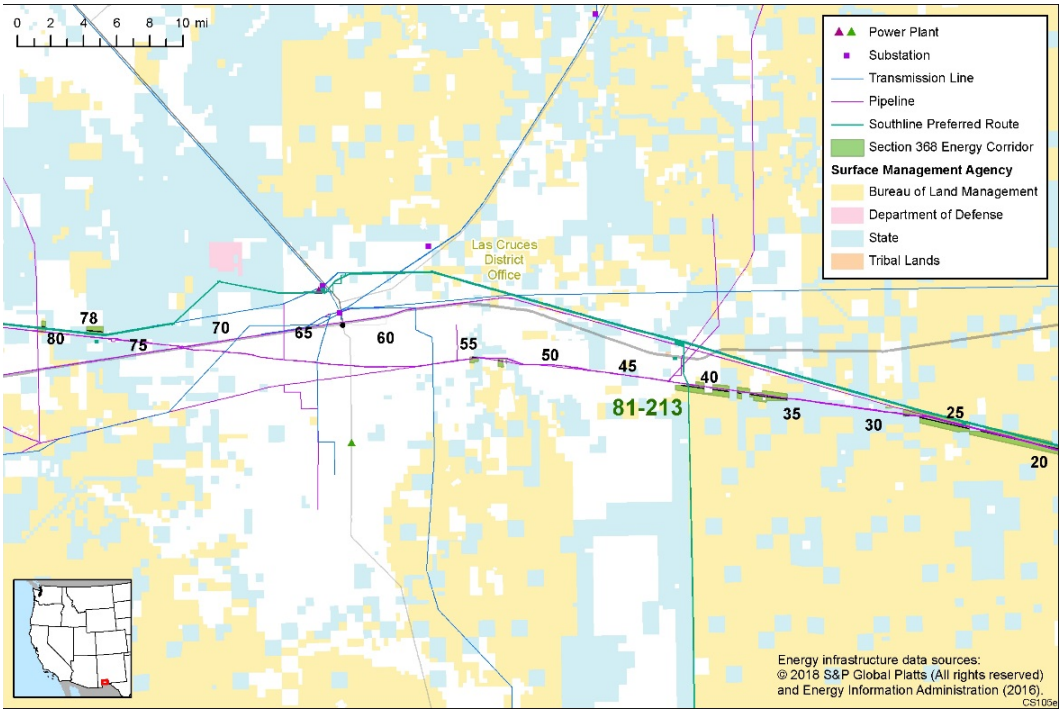

Figure 3.5-21d. Corridor 81-213, as designated (MP 28 to MP 78).

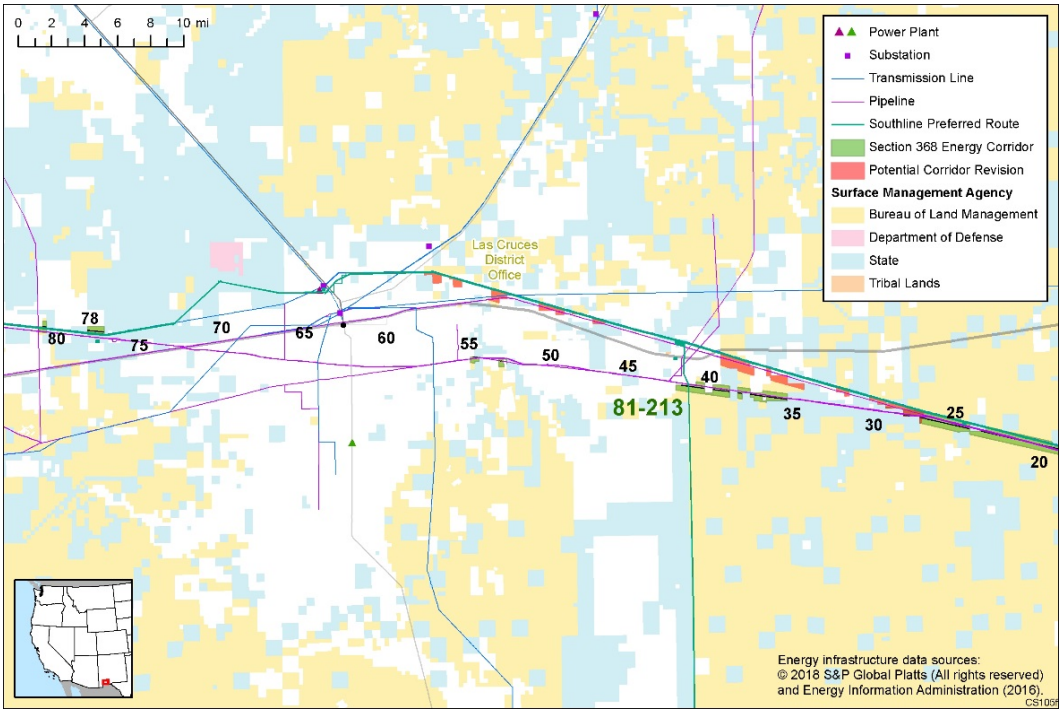

Figure 3.5-21e. Potential Revision to Corridor 81-213, as designated (MP 28 to MP 78).

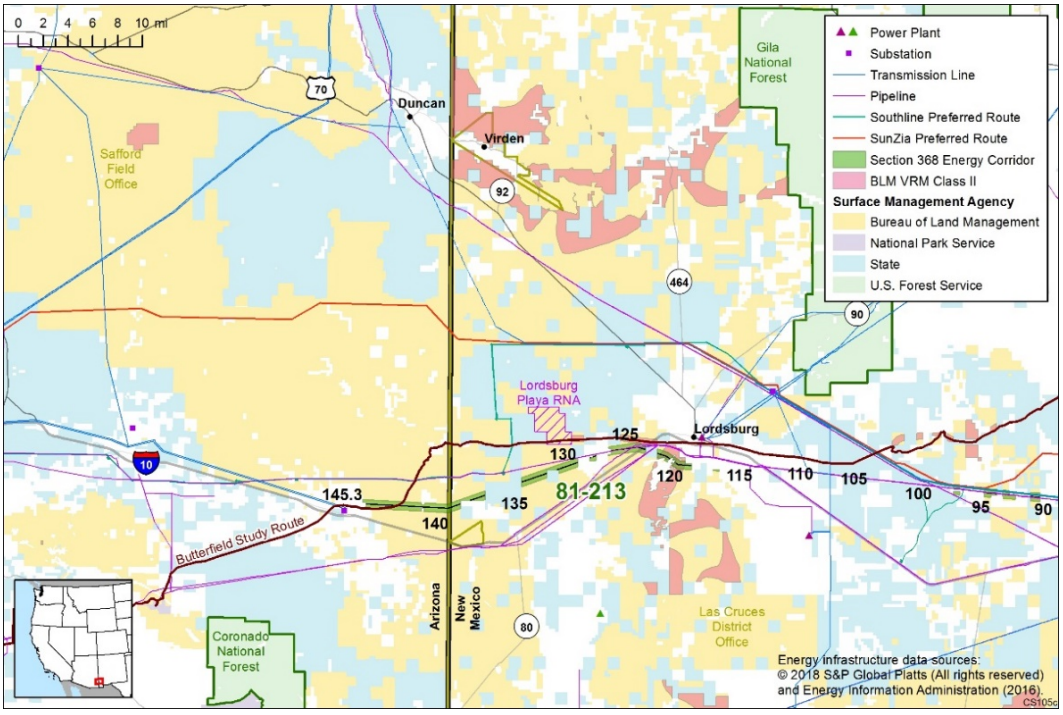

Figure 3.5-21f. Corridor 81-213, as designated (MP 100).

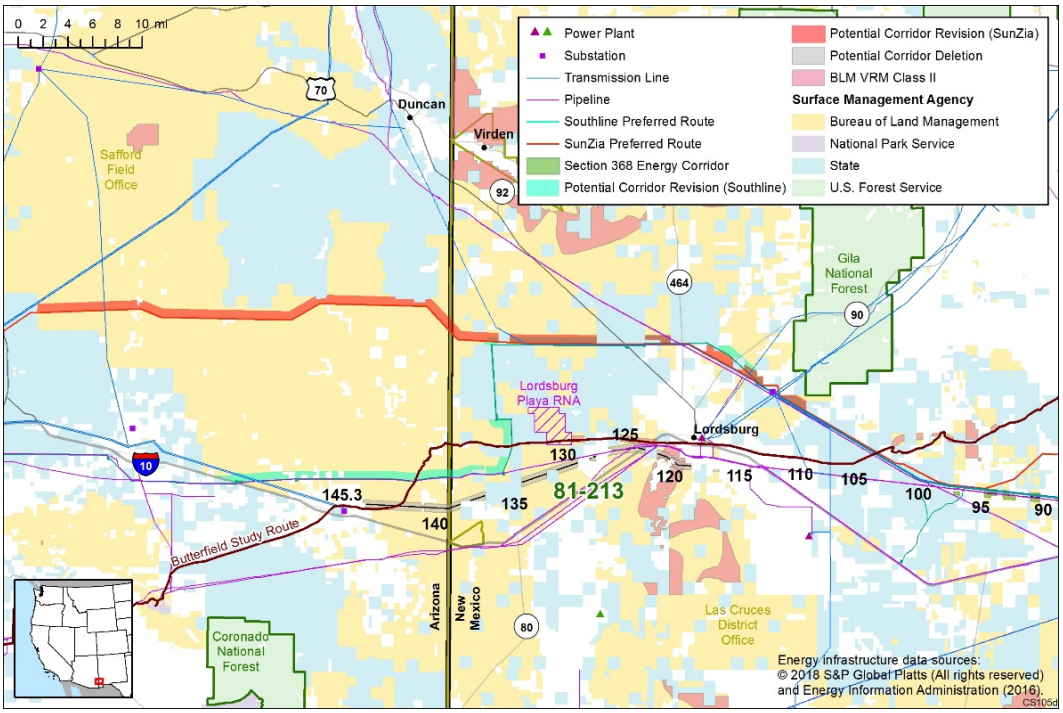

Figure 3.5-21g. Potential Revision to Corridor 81-213 (MP 100).

The Western Electricity Coordinating Council identified WECC Path 47 which includes four electric transmission lines in southwestern New Mexico (Figure 3.5-21h). The transmission lines range in capacity from 115 kV to 345 kV. Path 47 was congested under a high coal retirement or high use of renewable energy scenario. SunZia and Southline are two recently authorized major transmission projects in the vicinity of Path 47 which, if built, could provide significant relief.

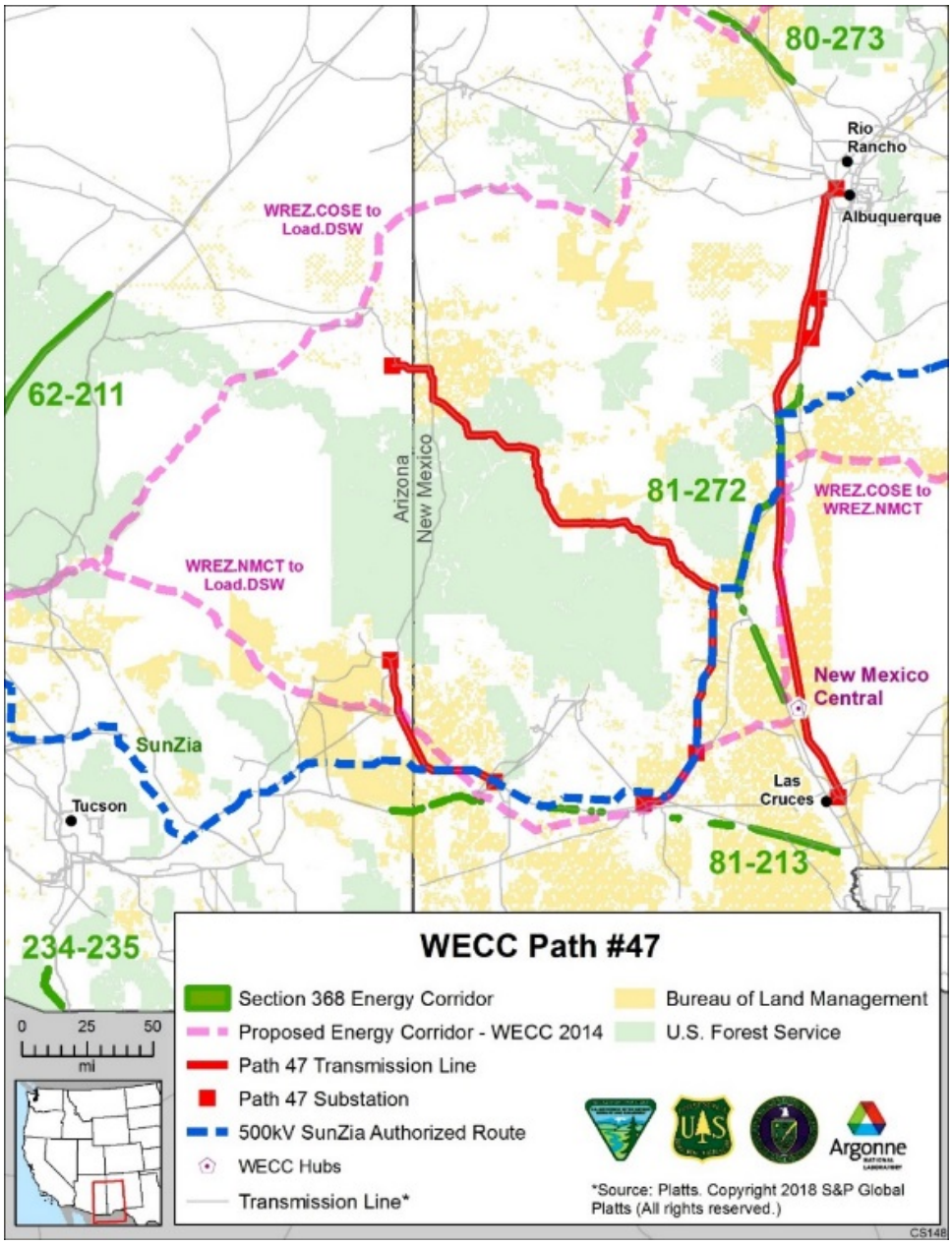

Figure 3.5-21h. WECC Path 47.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and addition to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 81-213, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- VRM Class II areas are located along the corridor and along the Continental Divide NST and Butterfield Trail. The Continental Divide NST crosses the designated corridor at one location, while the Butterfield Trail intersects and follows the corridor closely at several locations. The potential corridor revision described in this corridor summary would avoid following the Butterfield Study Trail in portions of the corridor but an IOP could help further minimize impacts where the corridor does follow or cross the trail.

- A wildlife migration corridor and crucial wildlife habitat have been identified within the Section 368 energy corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife corridors and habitats.

- Tribal lands are located two miles north of the corridor. A revised IOP that includes early tribal engagement during the conceptual stage of route planning for energy projects could help address tribal concerns.

- A military training route-visual route intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 81-213 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 81-272 (Rio Grande Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Las Cruces District Office
Socorro Field Office

New Mexico Counties

Sierra County
Socorro County

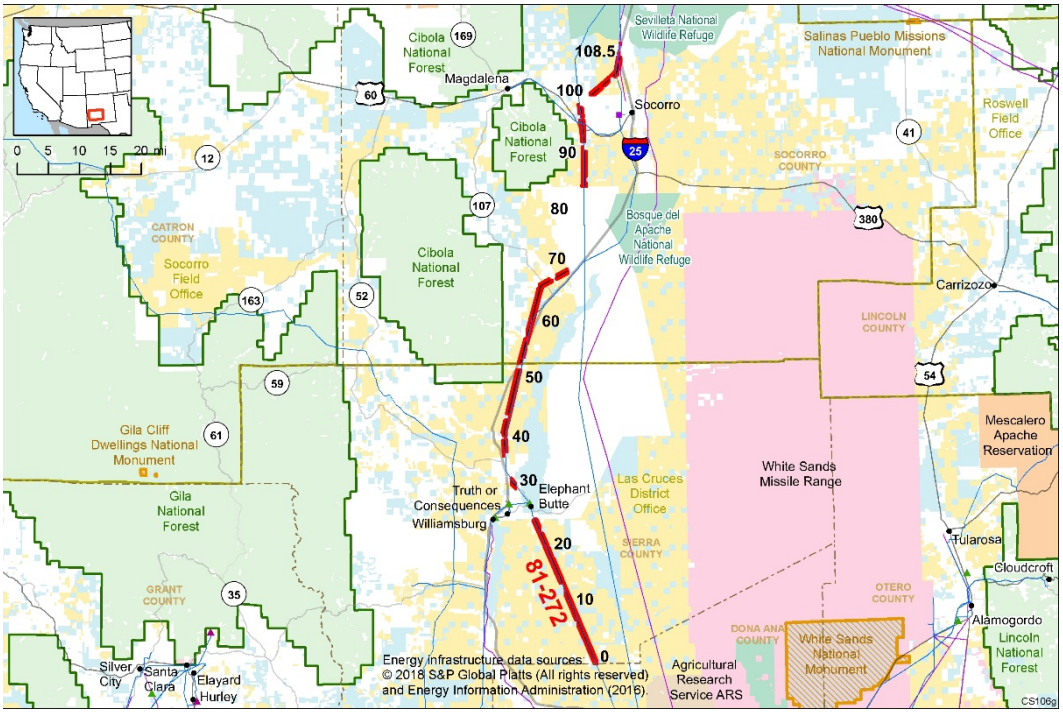

Figure 3.5-22a. Corridor 81-272 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Socorro RMP (BLM 2010b)
White Sands Resource Area RMP (BLM 198)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- **MP 0 to MP 40:** Revise the corridor along the authorized SunZia Southwest Transmission Project from MP 0 to MP 40 to provide maximum utility of future energy infrastructure (Figure 3.5-22b and c).

- **MP 100 to MP 109:** Revise the corridor from MP 100 to MP 109 to realign along the authorized SunZia Southwest Transmission Project to provide maximum utility of future energy infrastructure (Figure 3.5-22d and e).
- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor intersects the Ladron Mountain-Devil's Backbone Complex ACEC, which has a requirement to "exclude the authorization of ROWs and leases within the ACEC." The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The potential corridor revision from MP 0 to MP 40 would avoid crossing the Rio Grande and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT and would avoid impacts on crucial wildlife habitat identified through the CHAT tool. The revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure (345-kV transmission line and SunZia transmission line, if constructed). The potential corridor revision would also promote efficient use of the landscape since the revised corridor location would intersect with potential revisions for Corridor 81-213, providing a continuous corridor network in New Mexico.

The potential corridor revision from MP 100 to MP 109 would avoid the Ladron Mountain-Devil's Backbone Complex ACEC and would redirect the corridor around the NWR. Early and extensive coordination with DoD would be required to mitigate conflicts with DoD-administrated lands associated with the White Sand Missile Range along this potential alignment. Based on previous DoD coordination, it is anticipated that this corridor revision along portions of the SunZia alignment would need to be designated as underground-only. This potential corridor revision would be dependent on the construction of the SunZia transmission line.

The corridor was identified as a corridor of concern in Exhibit A of the Settlement Agreement due to the proximity of the Sevilleta NWR, which was designated for conservation. The current location of the corridor terminates at the boundary of the NWR, where future energy infrastructure is currently prohibited. The potential corridor revision would route the corridor around the NWR.

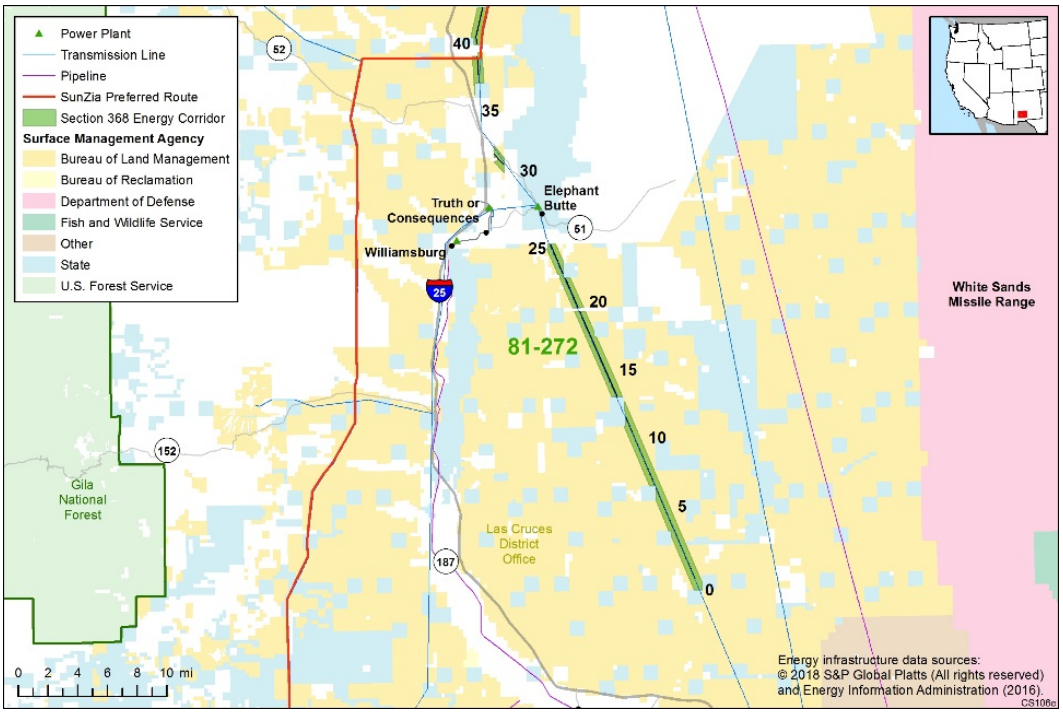

Figure 3.5-22b. Corridor 81-272, as designated (MP 0 to MP 40).

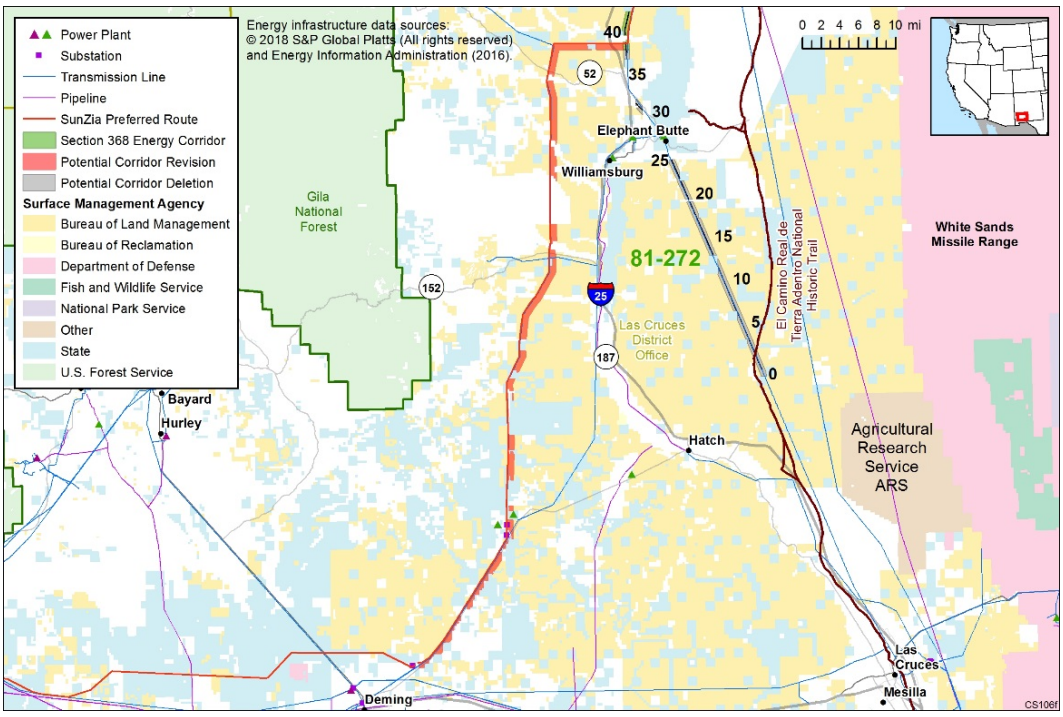

Figure 3.5-22c. Potential Revision to Corridor 81-272 (MP 0 to MP 40).

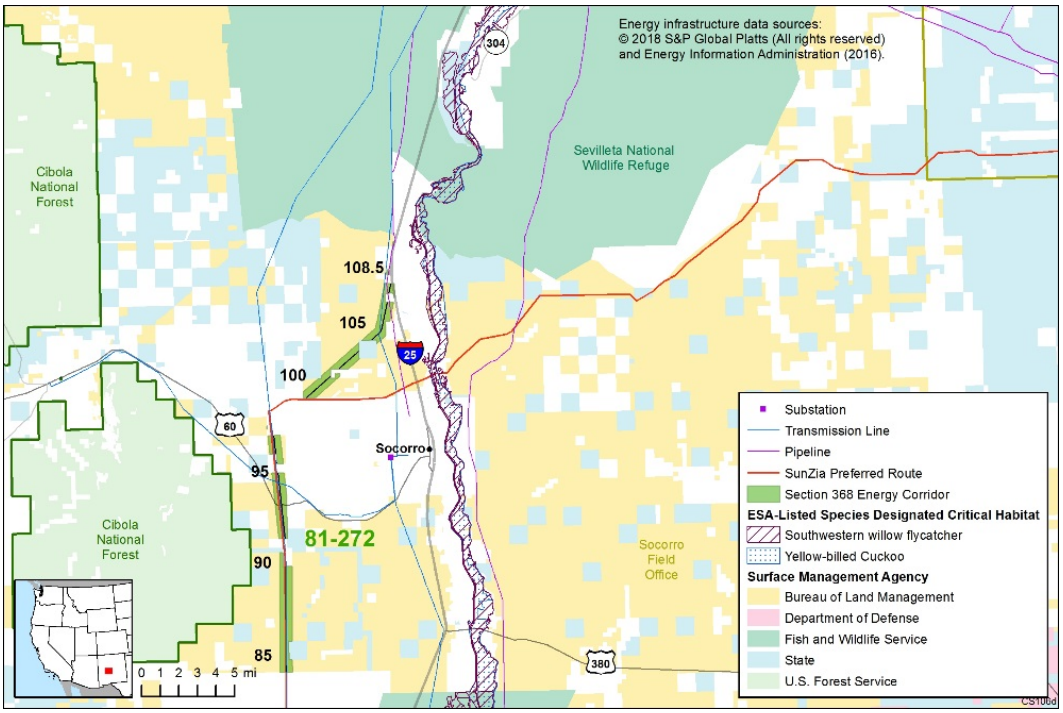

Figure 3.5-22d. Corridor 81-272, as designated (MP 100 to MP 109).

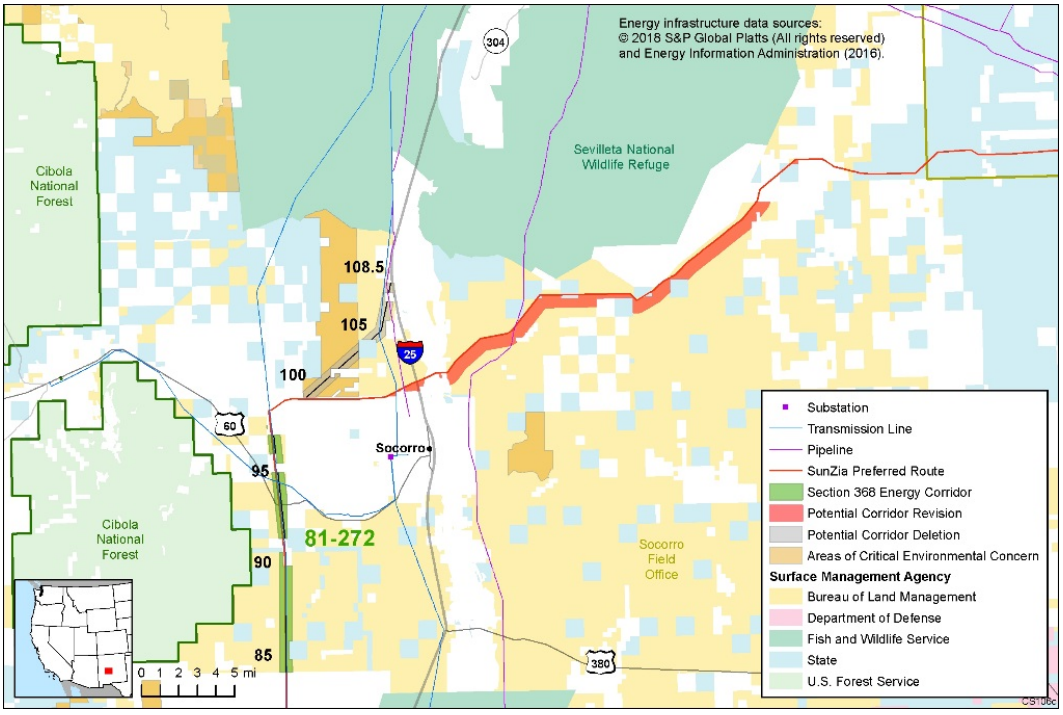

Figure 3.5-22e. Potential Revision to Corridor 81-272 (MP 100 to MP 109).

The Western Electricity Coordinating Council identified WECC Path 47 which includes four electric transmission lines in southwestern New Mexico (Figure 3.5-22f). The lines range in capacity from 115 kV to 345 kV. Path 47 was congested under a high coal retirement or high use of renewable energy scenario. SunZia and Southline are two recently authorized major transmission projects in the vicinity of Path 47 which, if built, could provide significant relief.

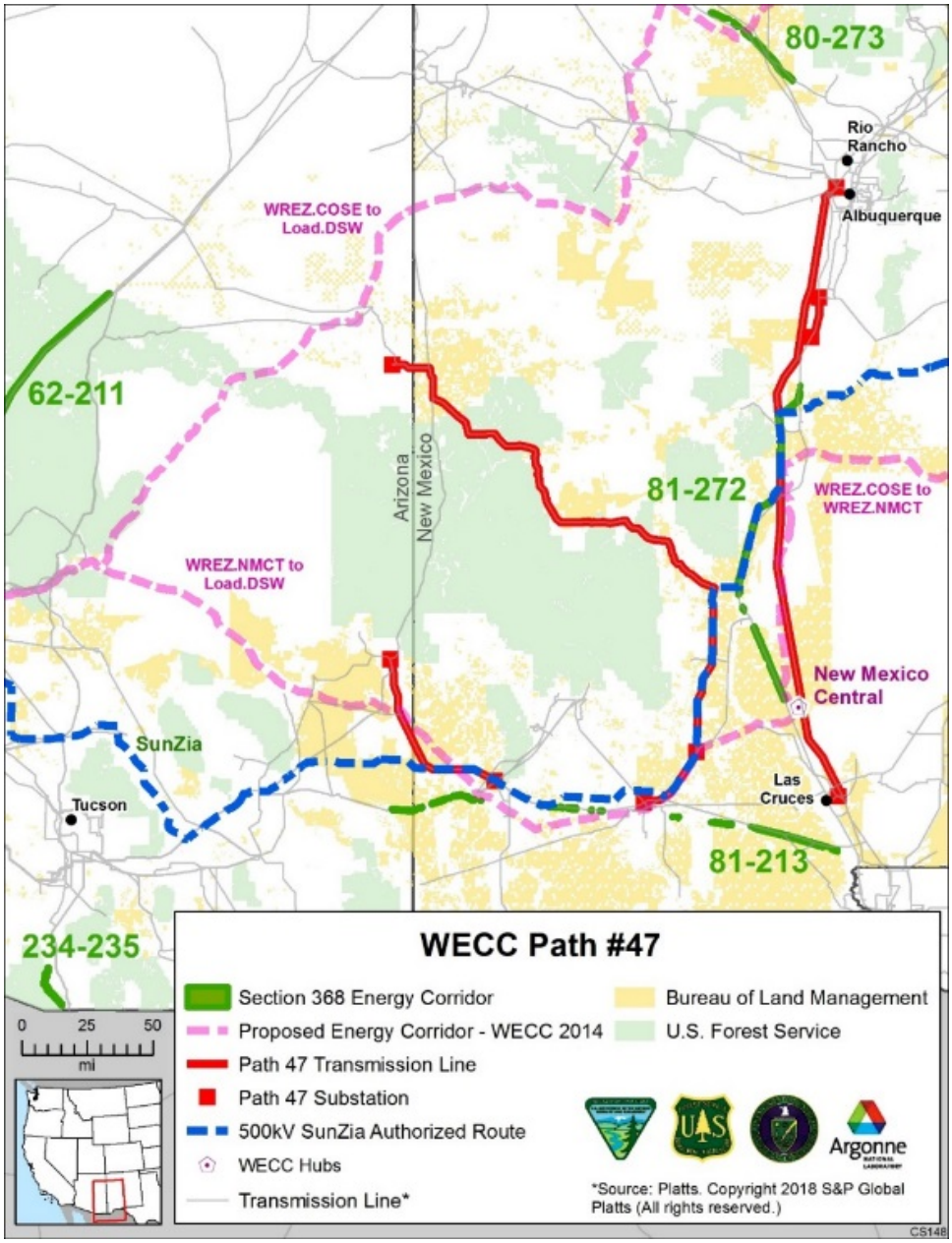

Figure 3.5-22f. WECC Path 47.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 81-272, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- VRM Class II areas are located along the corridor and along the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT, which crosses the designated corridor at two locations. The potential corridor revision would relieve impacts on the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT, but an IOP could help further minimize impacts where the corridor does cross the trail.

- A Desert Bighorn Sheep wildlife corridor has been identified within the Section 368 energy corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife corridors and habitats for Desert Bighorn Sheep.

- MTR-VR and a surface area-restricted area intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

- The corridor is located near DoD-administered lands north of White Sands Missile Range. A revised IOP provision for DoD coordination to mitigate potential impacts pre-emptively by coordinating at early stages of energy infrastructure proposals could help avoid adverse impacts on training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 81-272 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 87-277 (Monarch Pass Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Gunnison Office
Royal Gorge Field Office

Forest Service
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests
Pike and San Isabel National Forests

Colorado Counties

Chaffee County
Fremont County
Gunnison County
Montrose County

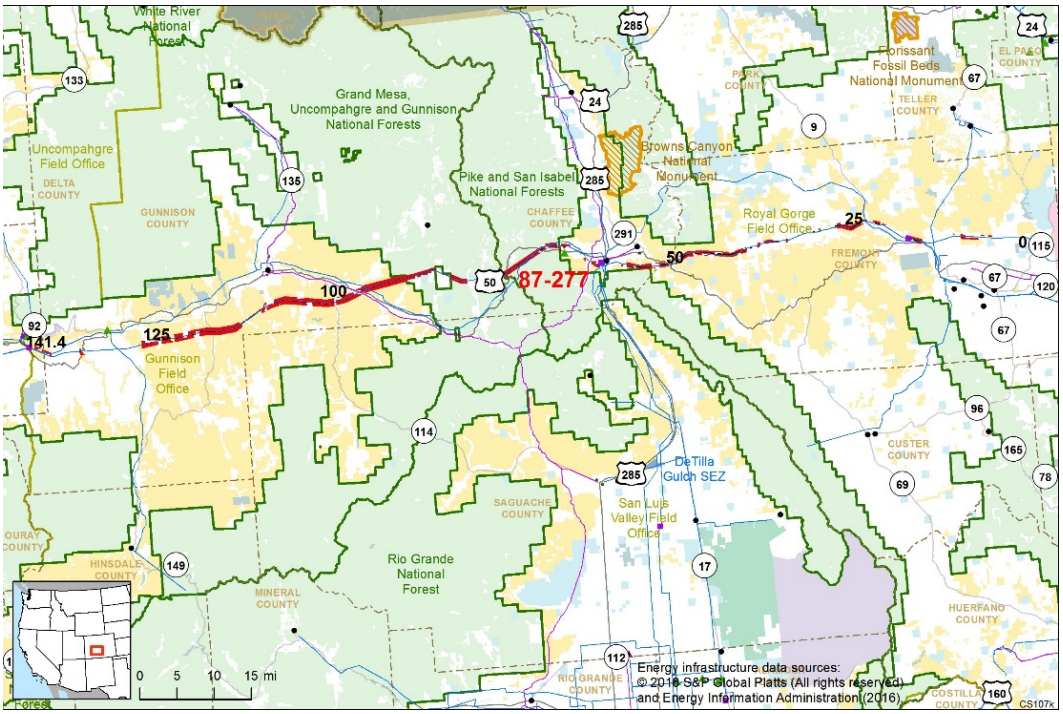

Figure 3.5-23a. Corridor 87-277 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Gunnison Resource Area RMP (BLM 1993a)
Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP (BLM 1996, as amended BLM 2006)
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP (USFS 1991)
Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands LMP (USFS 1984, as amended 1985 – 2009)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft., variable width from 1,000 ft. to 5,280 ft. in Gunnison FO.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- **MP 5 to MP 43:** shift the corridor to the south to avoid overlap with lands with wilderness characteristics to the greatest extent possible. Align the existing 230-kV transmission line as the northern boundary of the corridor rather than the centerline (Figures 3.5-23b and c).

- **MP 103 to MP 115:** Narrow the corridor to avoid overlap with lands with wilderness characteristics (Figures 3.5-23f and g). Where the corridor is 1,000 ft in width, shift the corridor to the south so that the existing 230 kV transmission line is the northern border of the corridor.

- Shift the corridor to avoid the active geothermal lease where it partially overlaps the corridor.

- Where appropriate, shift the corridor to avoid overlap with USFS roadless areas (see Figure 3-2 in Draft Report).

- The corridor mostly overlaps with GUSG critical habitat from MP 77 to MP 140. The Agencies should look at each area to determine the value of habitat and consider alternate routes to avoid GUSG during their land use planning processes.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revisions would minimize impacts on the environment by avoiding lands with wilderness characteristics and roadless areas and would maximize utility by collocating with existing infrastructure. An active geothermal lease partly intersects the corridor, supporting connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Corridor 87-277 is a corridor of concern. Concerns regarding coal, WSAs, Gunnison Sage-grouse habitat, and National Historic Places were identified in the Settlement Agreement; the potential corridor revisions should address some of these concerns.

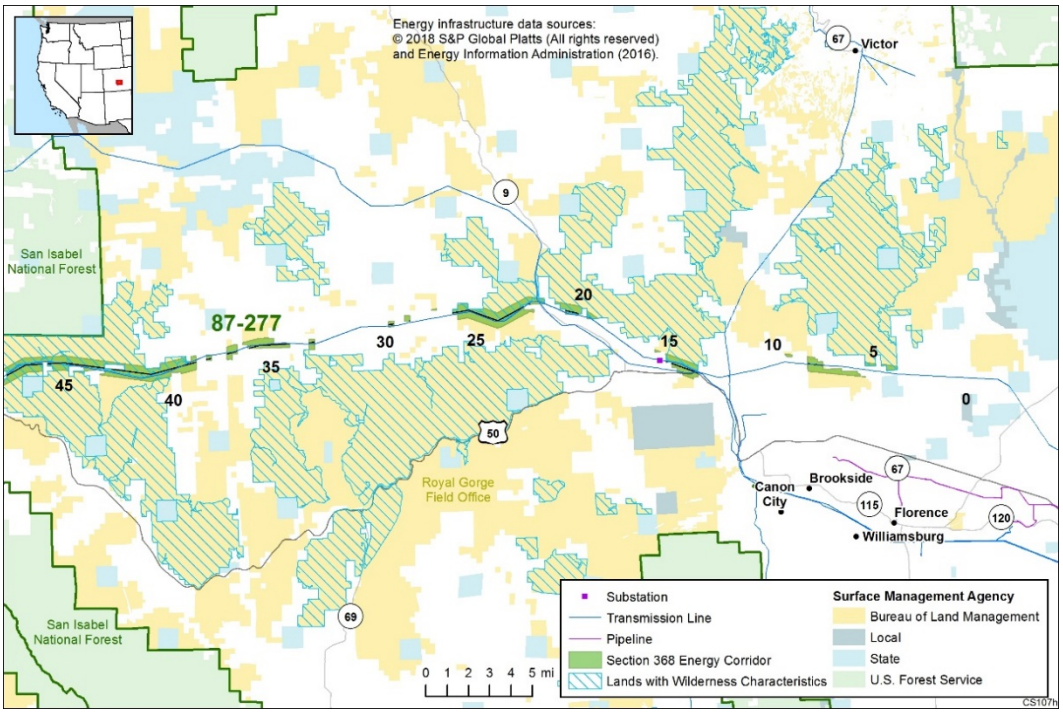

Figure 3.5-23b. Corridor 87-277, as designated (MP 5 to MP 43).

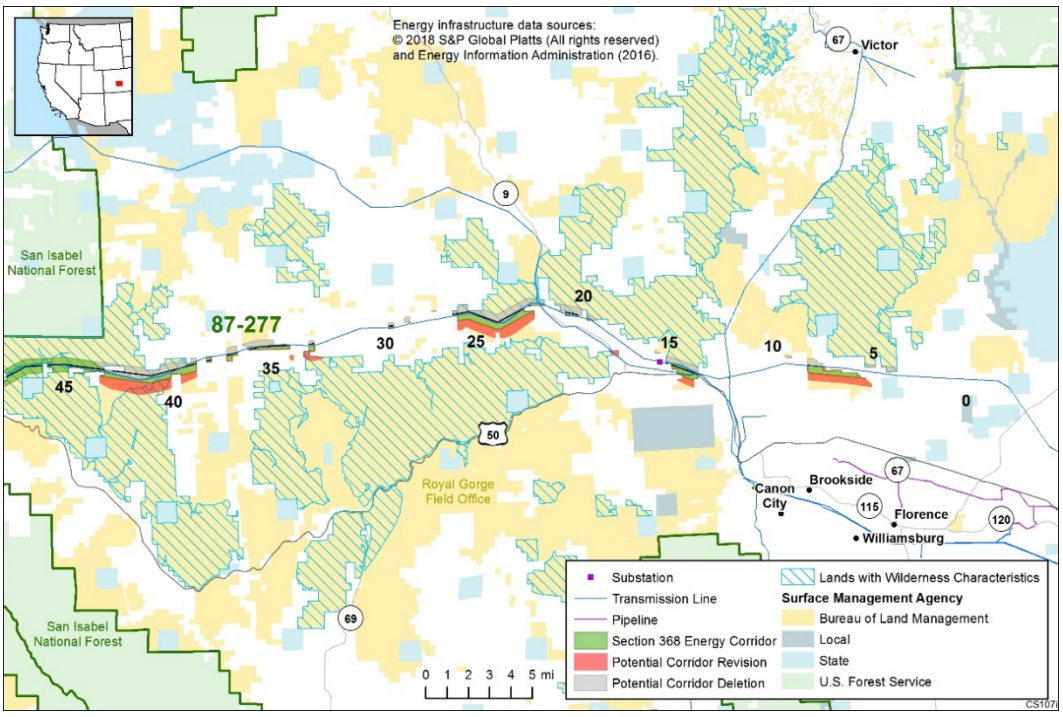

Figure 3.5-23c. Potential Revision to Corridor 87-277 (MP 5 to MP 43).

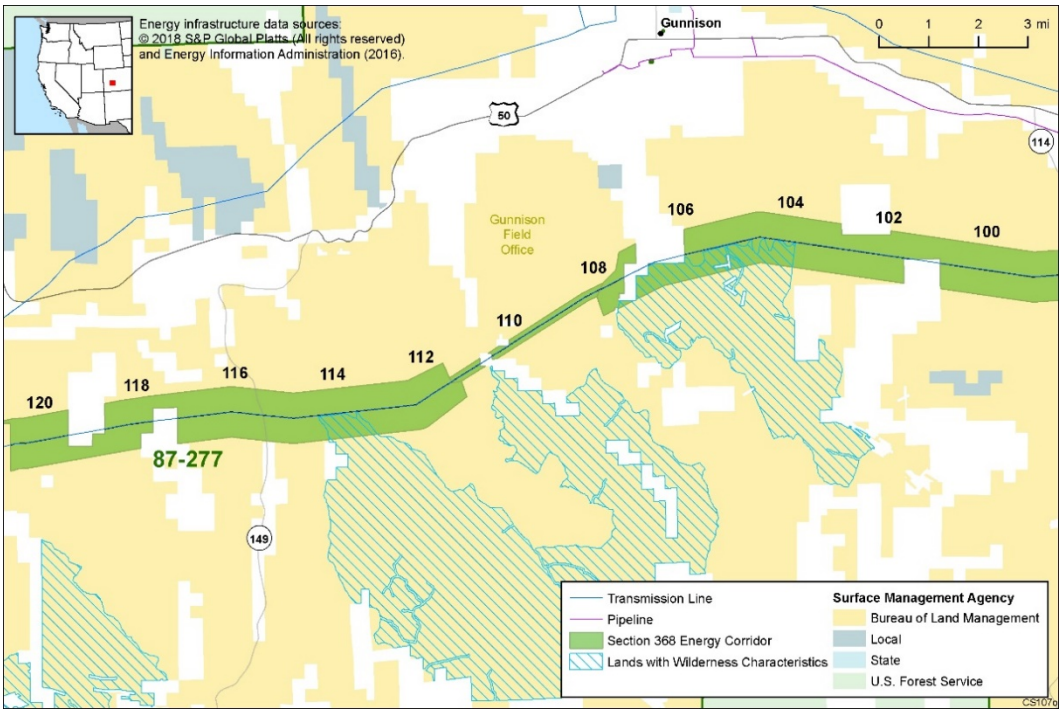

Figure 3.5-23d. Corridor 87-277, as designated (MP 103 to MP 115).

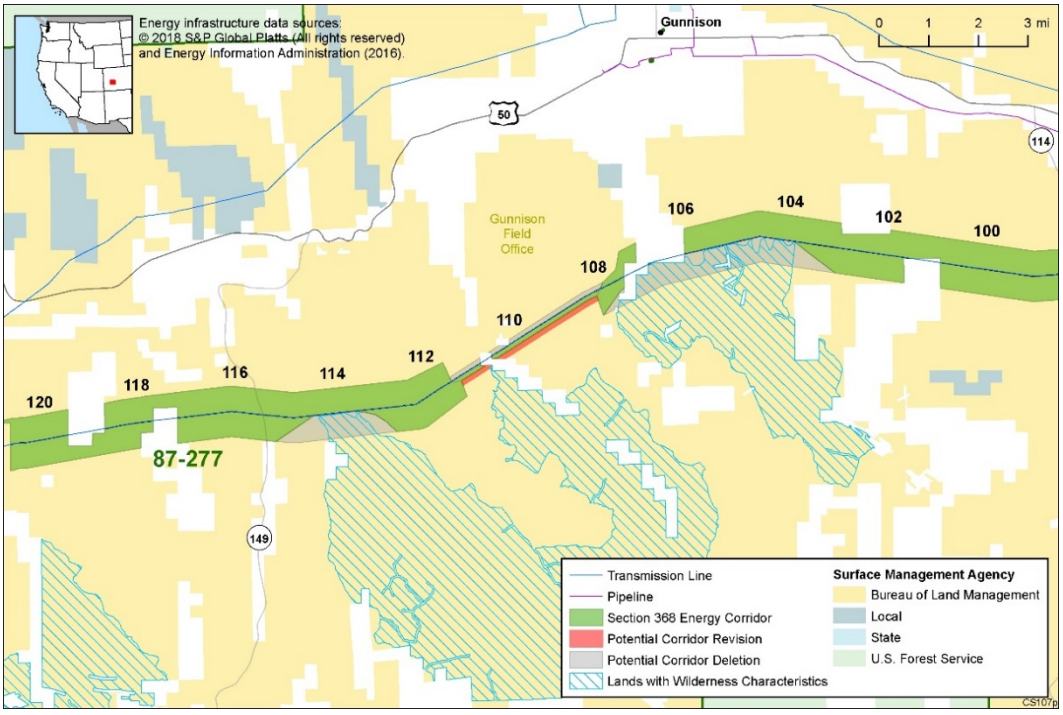

Figure 3.5-23e. Potential Revision to Corridor 87-277 (MP 103 to MP 115).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 87-277, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Continental Divide NST and Old Spanish NHT intersect the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- Concerns for wildlife migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats.

- MTR-VR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 87- 277 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 89-271 (Southeast New Mexico Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Carlsbad Field Office
Roswell Field Office

New Mexico Counties

Chaves County
De Baca County
Eddy County
Guadalupe County
Lincoln County

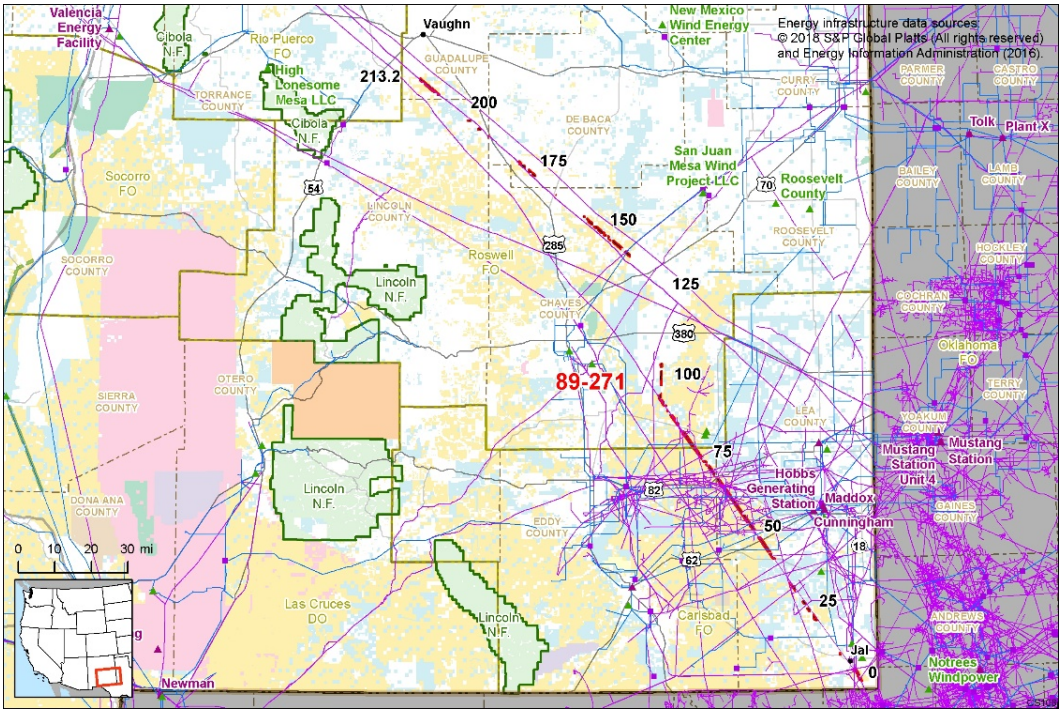

Figure 3.5-24a. Corridor 89-271 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Carlsbad RMP (BLM 1988) and Approved RMP Amendment (BLM 1997a)
Roswell RMP (BLM 1997b)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Revise the corridor to avoid Lesser Prairie Chicken habitat by shifting the corridor west at MP 64 for approximately 12 miles and then shifting north meeting the designated corridor at MP 85 (Figures 3.5-24a, b and c). A portion of the potential revised corridor would follow the Henshaw substation north. Stakeholders noted that habitat fragmentation and energy infrastructure would likely be a significant barrier to the recovery and growth of Lesser Prairie-chicken populations.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor intersects the Roswell Cave Complex ACEC, which is designated as an exclusion area for major ROWs. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor to the north to follow an existing pipeline, revising the ACEC boundary or revising the management prescriptions.

- The first 100 miles of the corridor are located within the Planning Area for the Pecos District 2008 Special Status Species-RMPA and was designated as only available for buried transmission and pipelines to reduce conflicts with special status species and their habitats. It was determined that transmission line routes should avoid crossing through suitable or occupied habitat for prairie chicken and lizard species.

The potential corridor revision would minimize impacts by avoiding habitat and would maximize utility by collocating with existing infrastructure on BLM land as much as possible. The potential corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. There is interest in developing wind energy near the corridor along Highway 72, but habitat for the Lesser Prairie-chicken may prevent a project from going forward. The Lesser Prairie Chicken was removed from the ESA list of endangered and threatened wildlife in 2016, and is currently undergoing an ESA status review to list the species as endangered.

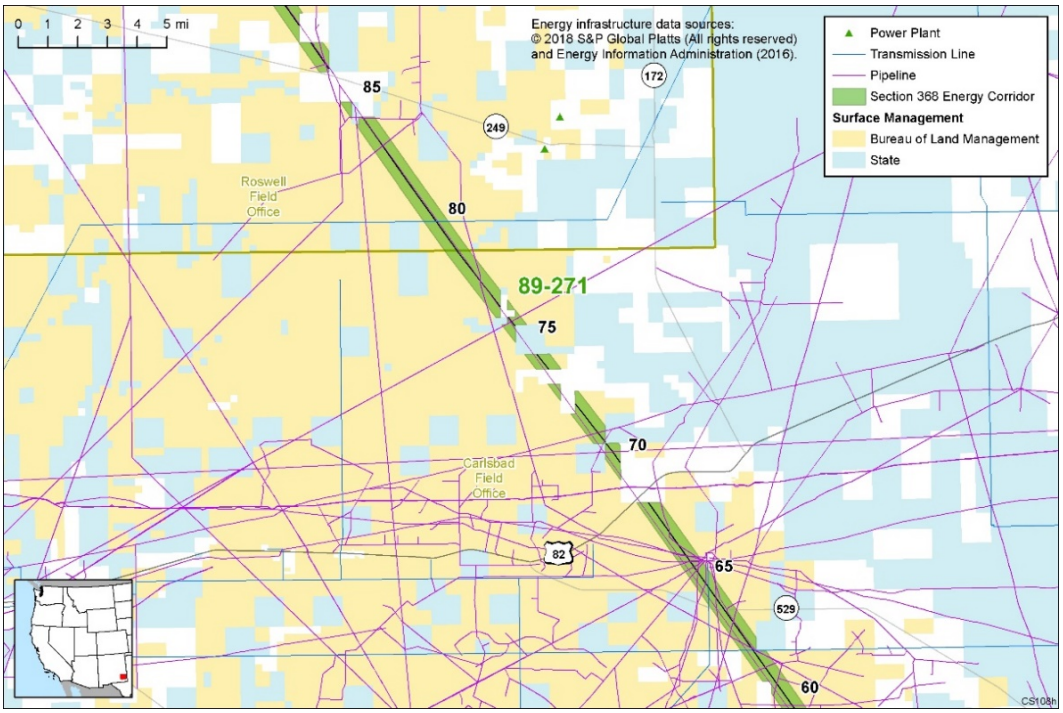

Figure 3.5-24b. Corridor 89-271, as designated.

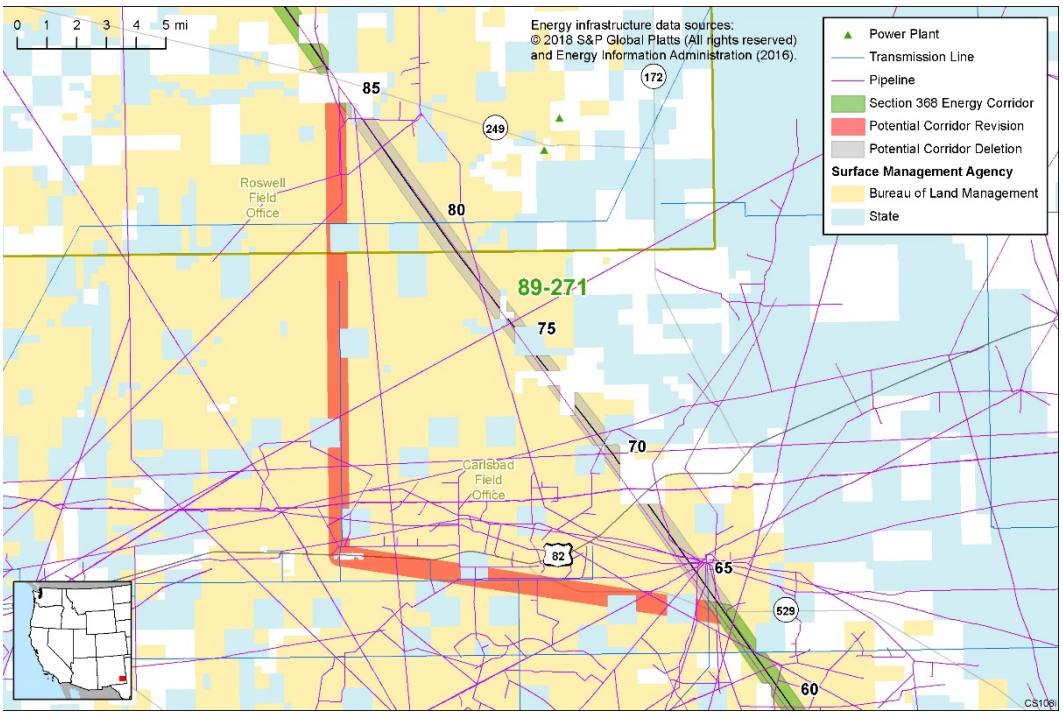

Figure 3.5-24c. Potential Revision to Corridor 89-271.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 89-271, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 89-271 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 110-114 (Ely to Milford Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Bristlecone Field Office
Cedar City Filed Office
Fillmore Field Office

Forest Service
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Nevada County

White Pine County

Utah Counties

Beaver County
Millard County

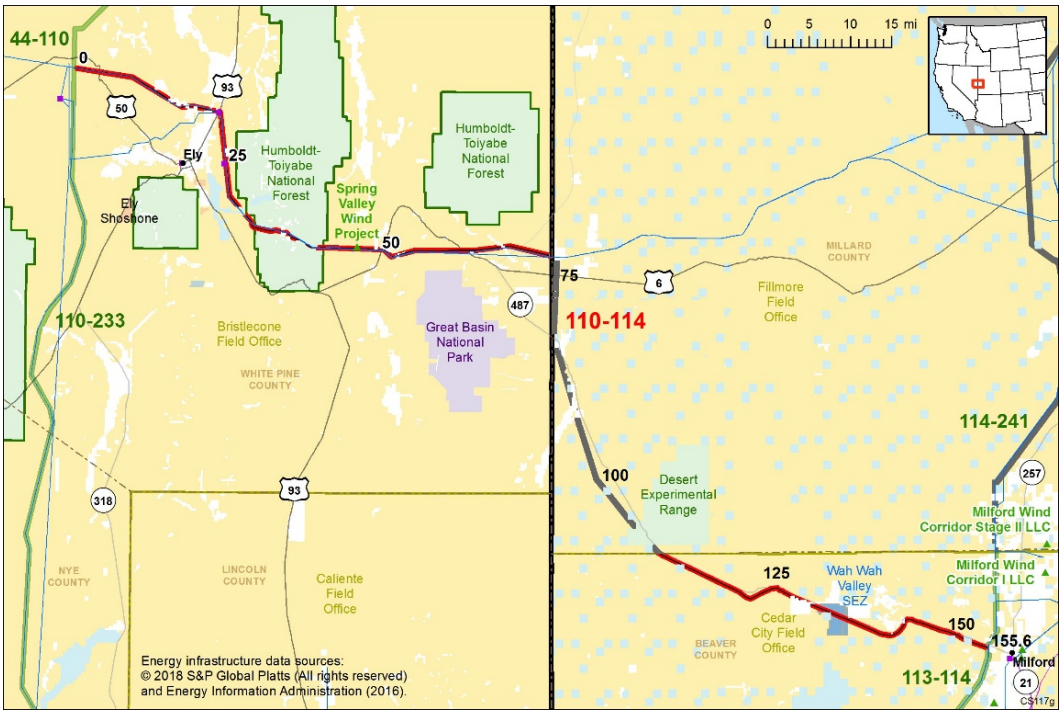

Figure 3.5-25a. Corridor 110-114 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines.

Land and Resource Management Plans

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)
Warm Springs Resource Area RMP (BLM 1987c)
Humboldt National Forest LMP (USFS 1986b)
Pinyon MFP (BLM 1983)
Fillmore FO (between MP 72 and MP 111) is not designated due to the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2000.
NVCA ARMPA (BLM 2015c), narrowed corridor width to 3,500 ft. within PHMAs and GHMAs.

Corridor width: variable from 400 ft. to 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- **MP 30-50**: Revise the corridor along Highway 50 to avoid overlapping the Cave Creek, Cooper, and South Schell IRAs, the High Schells Wilderness within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Figure 3.5-25b and c). To minimize impacts, the Agencies should align Highway 50 as the northern boundary of the potential corridor revision to avoid the IRAs.

- **MP 70 to MP 110:** Revise the corridor to locate the corridor closer to energy transmission demand (Figure 3.5-25d and e). Because the potential corridor revisions overlap the UTTR, early and extensive coordination with DoD would be required to mitigate conflicts with DoD-administrated lands associated with the UTTR. It is anticipated that any corridor alignment through the UTTR may need to be designated as underground-only. Land use plans within Fillmore FO cannot be amended at this time under the NDAA.

    - At MP 72, route the corridor east along a locally designated corridor and two existing 230 kV transmission lines to connect to Corridor 114-241. This route will be pinched because of terrain (Marium Pass) and Notch Peak and King Top WSAs. The corridor may be limited to only one more use.

    - At MP 72, route the corridor east along a locally designated corridor and existing Highway 50, but deviate and go south of the WSAs and then link back up to the local corridor and highway. There is no existing infrastructure in this consideration.

    - Between MP 83 and MP 93, route the corridor east of the highway to avoid Bakers Ranch, private land, West Burbank Meadows riparian area and the UTTR. There is no existing infrastructure in the designated corridor at this location so the potential corridor revision would not deviate from existing infrastructure.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3). Land use plans within Fillmore FO cannot be amended at this time under the NDAA.

The potential corridor revision from MP 30 to MP 50 would intersect GRSG PHMA along the highway. Per BLM land use plan prescription, the revised alignment avoids PHMA to the greatest extent possible while maintaining a preferred route for potential future energy development to be collocated with existing and proposed infrastructure (per BLM regulation).

The potential corridor revisions from MP 70 to MP 110 promotes efficient use of the landscape. There is little demand for energy transmission along the designated route and the potential corridor revisions follow current energy transmission demand north of the designated corridor, generally following existing energy infrastructure.

The corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. The Wah Wah Valley Solar Energy Zone and the Spring Valley Wind Project intersect the corridor and there are two solar power plants within 5 miles of the corridor. Early planning for the Cross Tie transmission line project indicates preference for a route using portions of this corridor. The Cross-Tie project could increase transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and Nevada/California areas of West-wide energy corridors; help meet regional transmission needs; help facilitate the transmission of high capacity renewable resources from Wyoming and Utah to customers in southern Nevada and California; and provide access for the oversupply of solar energy from the CAISO to customers in Utah and Wyoming.

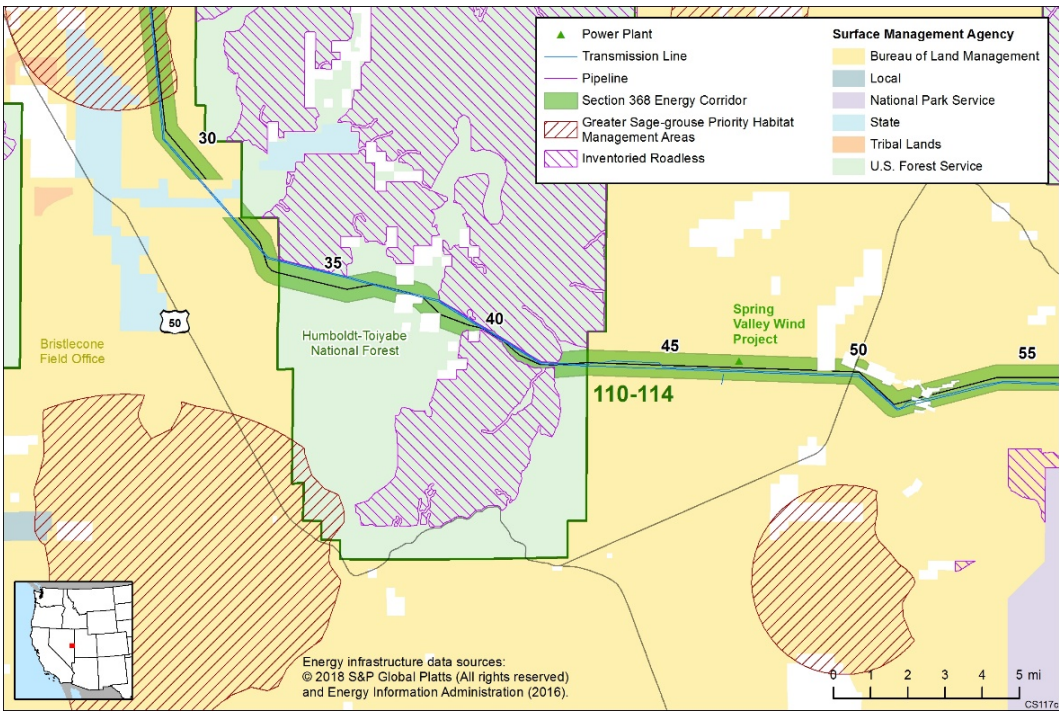

Figure 3.5-25b. Corridor 110-114, as designated (MP 29 to MP 50).

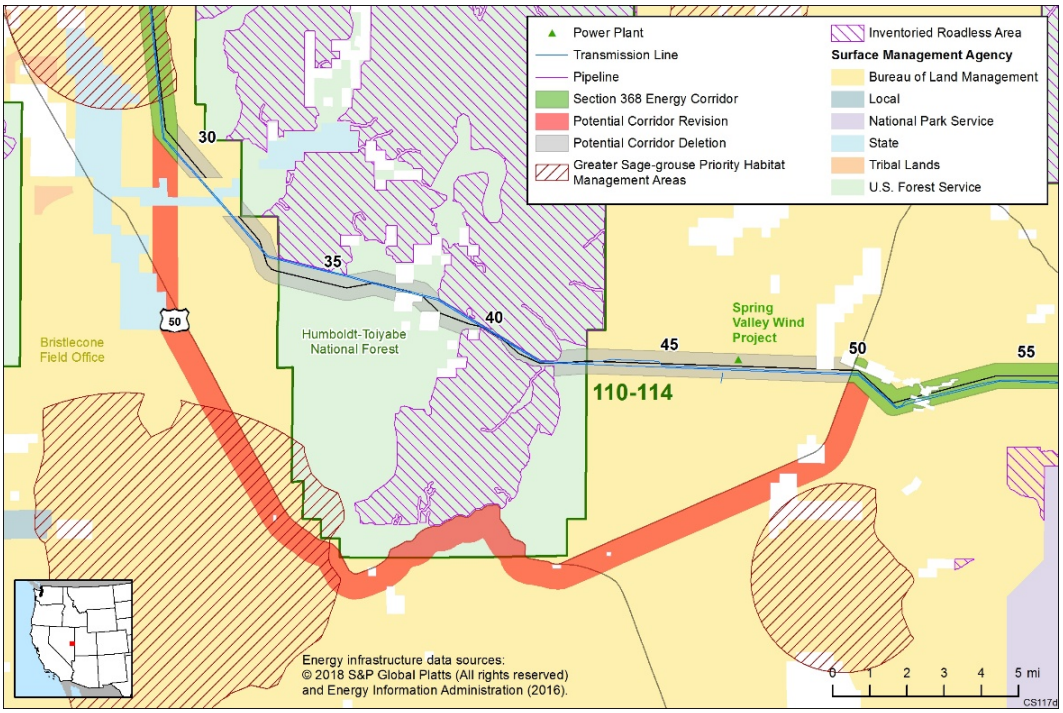

Figure 3.5-25c. Potential Revision to Corridor 110-114, as designated (MP 29 to MP 50).

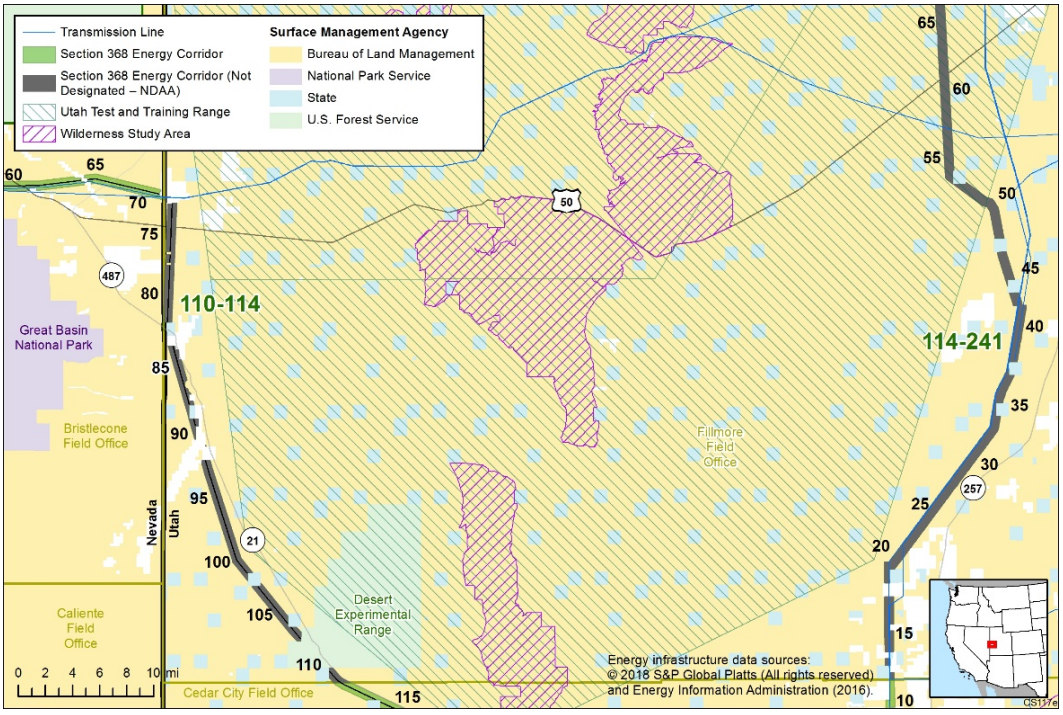

Figure 3.5-25d. Corridor 110-114, as designated (MP 83 to MP 107).

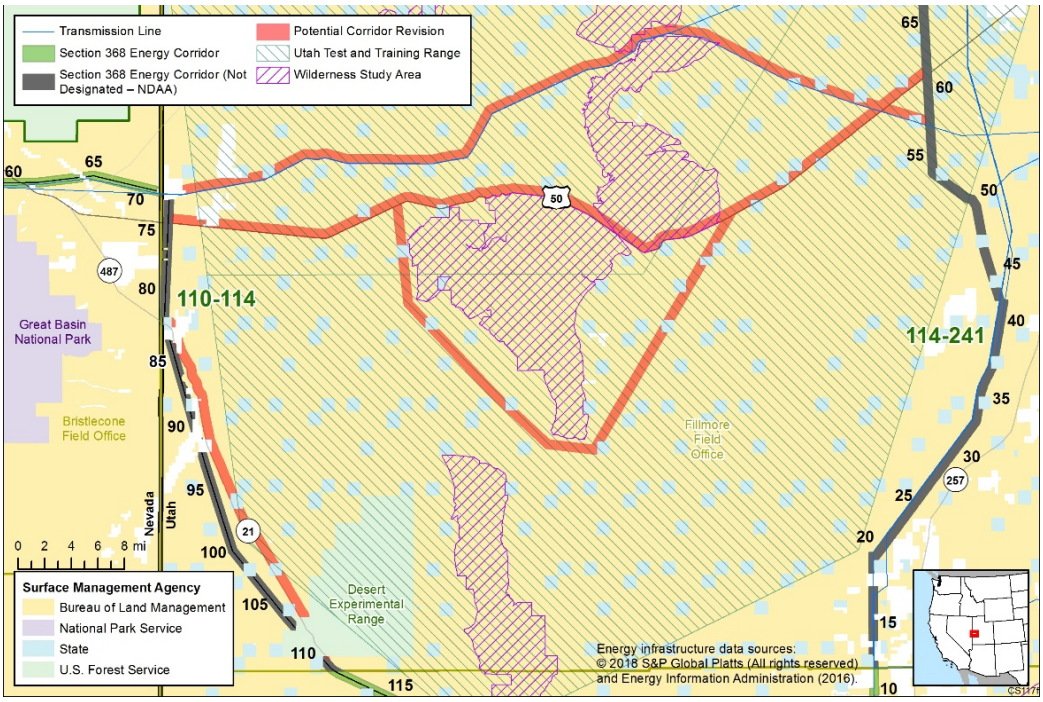

Figure 3.5-25e. Potential Revision to Corridor 110-114, as designated (MP 83 to MP 107).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 110-114, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- California NHT and the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail intersect the corridor. There is opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- A wildlife migration corridor and crucial habitat have been identified within the Section 368 energy corridor for mountain lion, American black bear, pronghorn antelope, and mule deer. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife corridors and habitats.

- There is an opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristic applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 110-114 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 110-233 (SWIP South)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Bristlecone Field Office
Caliente Field Office

Nevada Counties

Lincoln County
Nye County
White Pine County

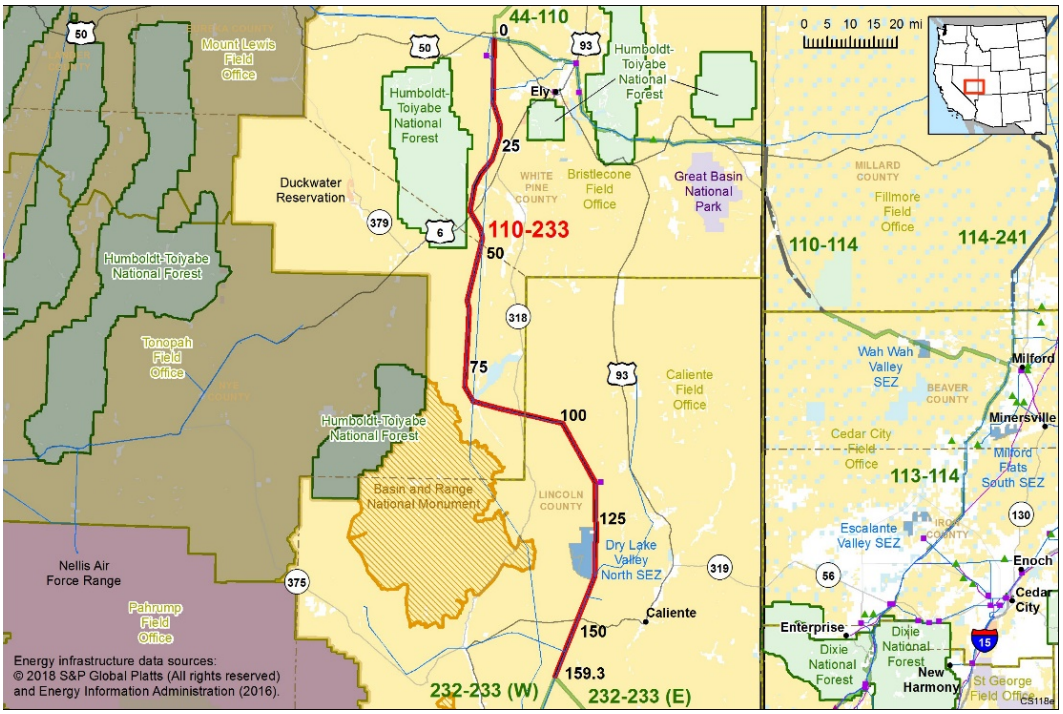

Figure 3.5-26. Corridor 110-233 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)
NVCA ARMPA (BLM 2015c) narrowed corridor width to no more than 3,500 ft. in PHMAs and GHMAs.

Corridor width: 2,640 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Add a new corridor segment to the TransWest Express preferred route, either from MP 136 east-southeast or from MP 146 along U.S. Highway 93 (*see TransWest Express Connector Corridor Addition Summary*).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Corridor 110-233 provides a north-south transmission connection into Las Vegas through Corridor 232-233; however, Corridor 232-233 is congested with existing infrastructure and may not be able to accommodate additional infrastructure projects. The new potential corridor segment would maximize utility and promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a second north-south pathway into southern Nevada. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts by following existing infrastructure. The corridor supports connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. The Dry Lake Valley North SEZ overlaps the corridor from MP 125 to MP 137.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 110-233, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Concerns for wildlife migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats.

- There is an opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristics applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 110-233 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 111-226 (Jackpot to China Mountain)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Wells Field Office

Nevada County

Elko County

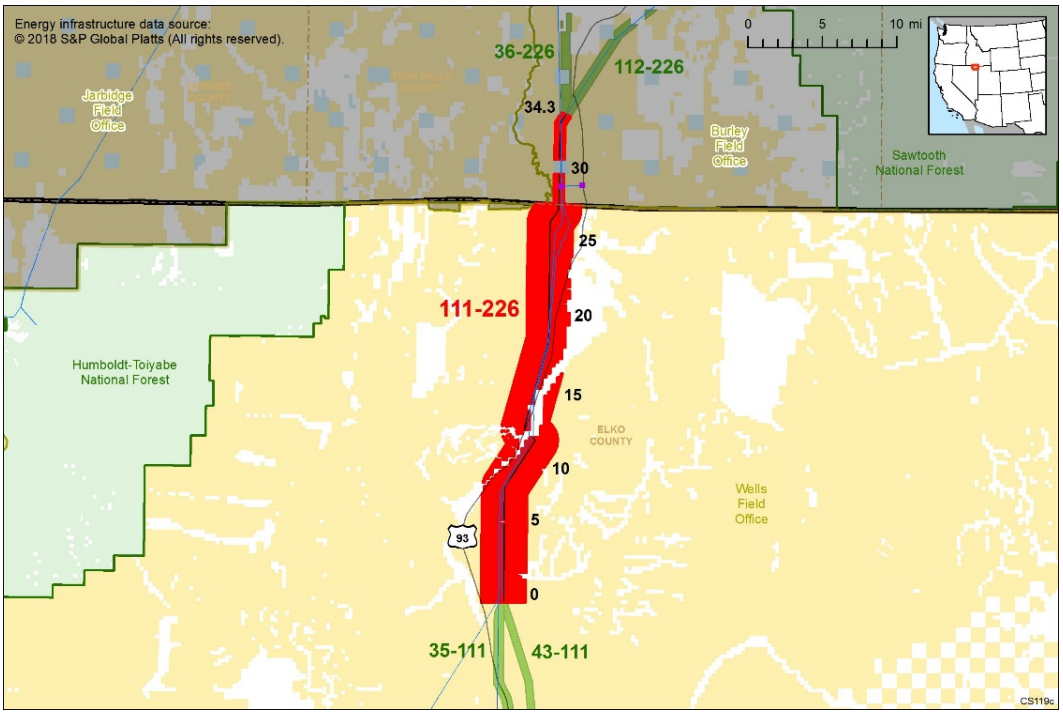

Figure 3.5-27. Corridor 111-226 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Wells RMP (BLM 1985)
NVCA ARMPA (BLM 2015c) narrowed corridor within PHMAs and GHMAs to no more than 3,500 ft.

Corridor width: 15,800 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- VRM Class II areas intersect the corridor. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II areas allow for low level changes to the characteristic landscape. The corridor designation and VRM Class have conflicting management objectives. The presence of private lands to the east of the corridor limits the potential to relocate the corridor to avoid the VRM Class II areas.

The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact through collocation with existing and proposed transmission lines and U.S. Highway 93. The location of the corridor promotes efficient use of landscape by establishing a north-south connection between Corridors 36-226 and 112-226 (in Region 6) and Corridors 35-111 and 43-111 (in Region 3). The designated corridor cannot be rerouted to avoid GRSG PHMA. However, the NVCA ARMPA for GRSG (BLM 2015c) narrowed the corridor to a maximum 3,500-ft. width. As such, the current alignment and width of the corridor best meets siting principles.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 111-226, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- MTR-VR and MTR-IR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 30-52 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridforeis.anl.gov.

Corridor 113-114 (Mesquite to Milford)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Caliente Field Office
Cedar City Field Office
St. George Field Office

Forest Service
Dixie National Forest

Counties

Lincoln County, NV
Beaver County, UT
Iron County, UT
Washington County, UT

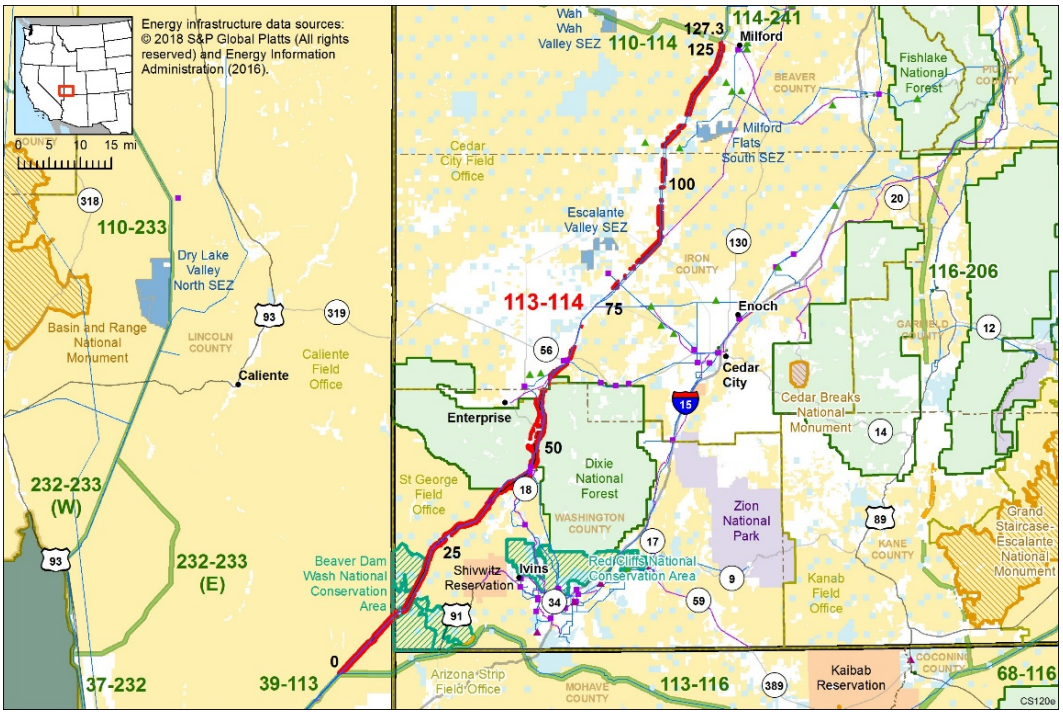

Figure 3.5-28a. Corridor 113-114 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony RMP (BLM 1986a)
Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)
Pinyon MFP (1983)
St. George RMP (BLM 1999b, as amended 2016b)
Dixie National Forest LMP (USFS 1986c)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft width, variable width from 14,250 to 10,800 ft in Dixie National Forest
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Add a corridor braid along the authorized TransWest Express preferred route west of the designated corridor and a braid connecting TransWest Express to MP 30 to provide transmission access to Washington County. (Figures 3.5-28b and c). There is a pinch point between MP 42 and MP 61 of the designated corridor that could benefit from an additional corridor. In order to get a route for the Sigurd- Red Butte No. 2 transmission line (MP 51 to MP 55) the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints allowed the corridor to go through portions of the Mountain Meadows Massacre NHL, while the USFS allowed the corridor to go through Inventoried Roadless Areas. Due to congestion within the existing corridor, it is unlikely that such a collaborative effort could be successful to allow additional development. This potential corridor braid would be dependent on the construction of TransWest Express in Nevada.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- In Nevada, the corridor crosses the Beaver Dam Slope ACEC. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. The potential corridor braid along the authorized TransWest Express route avoids the Beaver Dam Slope ACEC.

- The Ely and St. George RMPs stipulate that ACECs are avoidance areas for utility ROWs. New ROWs will be granted in these areas only when feasible alternative routes or designated corridors are not available. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The potential corridor braid would minimize impacts by avoiding IRAs, Beaver Dam Slope ACEC, Greater Sage-grouse PHMA, Dixie National Forest, Mountain Meadow Massacre site, and the Old Spanish NHT. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints approves the new corridor braid, agreeing that it avoids most issues. The corridor maximizes utility by collocating with existing infrastructure.

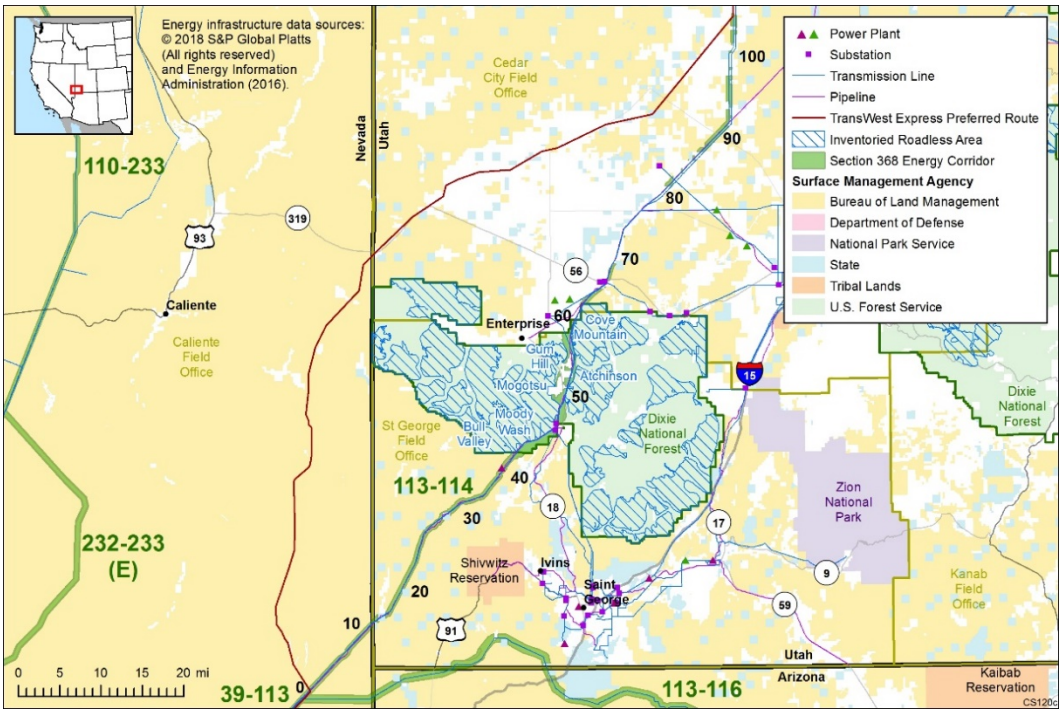

Figure 3.5-28b. Corridor 113-114, as designated.

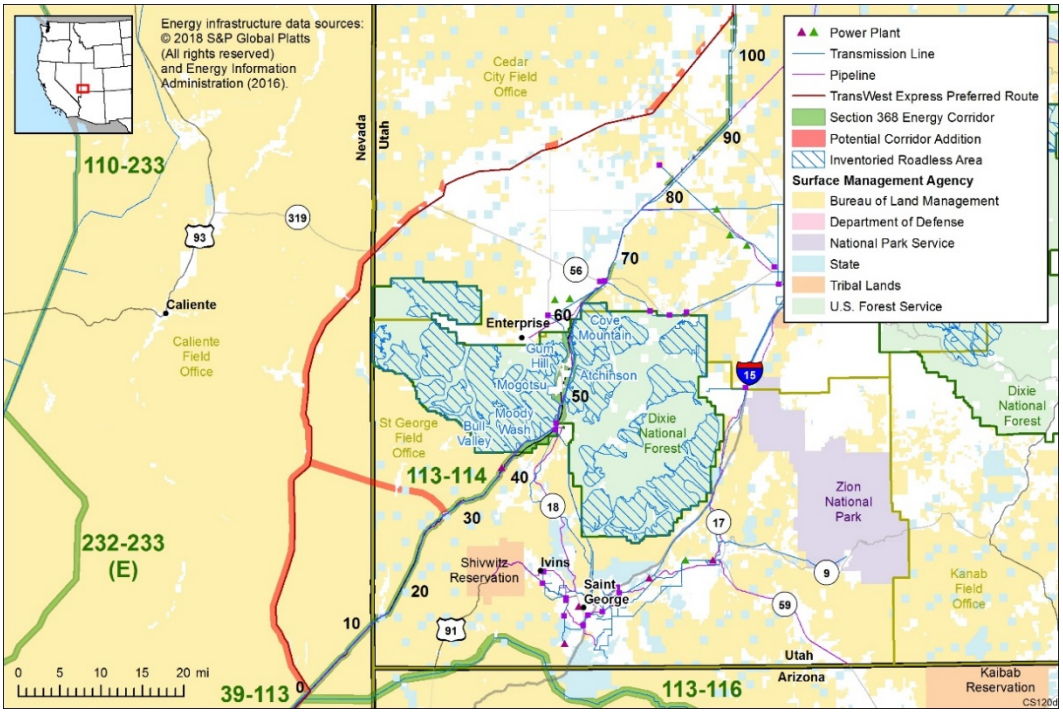

Figure 3.5-28c. Potential Revision to Corridor 113-114.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 113-114, specific issues that would be addressed through proposed IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT intersects the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor. The potential corridor braid along the authorized TransWest Express route avoids the Old Spanish NHT.

- Desert Tortoise and other wildlife species connectivity and habitat have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats.

- There is opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristic applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 113-114 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 113-116 (Mesquite to Fredonia Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip Field Office
Caliente Field Office
St. George Field Office

Counties

Coconino County, AZ
Mohave County, AZ
Lincoln County, NV
Washington County, UT

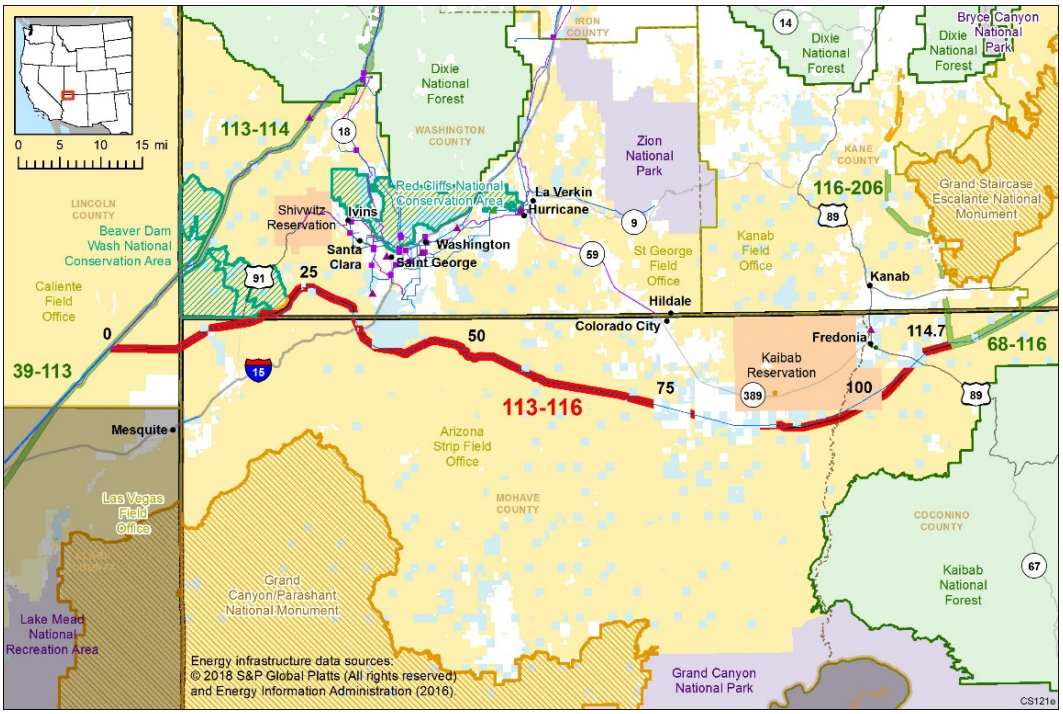

Figure 3.5-29a. Corridor 113-116 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Arizona Strip RMP (BLM 2008a, as amended 2018c)
Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)
St. George RMP (BLM 1999b, as amended 2016b)
Beaver Dam Wash NCA ARMP (BLM 2016a), removed the portion of the corridor width in Corridor 113-116 between MP 21 to MP 24 where it overlaps the NCA.

Corridor width: 5,280 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor slightly from MP 47 to MP 51 to avoid intersecting the Fort Pearce ACEC (Figures 3.5-29b and c). Existing infrastructure is located just outside of the ACEC; the corridor could be modified so that the 500-kV transmission line is the northern boundary of the corridor rather than the centerline.

- Shift the corridor slightly to the south or narrow the corridor slightly on its northern end between MP 20 and MP 26 to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics not managed for wilderness.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into BLM land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The Arizona Strip RMP identifies the Beaver Dam Slope ACEC, designated for the protection of desert tortoise and Mojave Desert tortoise habitat, as an avoidance area for new ROWs. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. The RMP also states that new ROWs through Desert Tortoise habitat will be routed away from high-density tortoise populations; linear ROWs will be placed adjacent or parallel to existing ROWs and share vehicular access; and habitat connectivity will be maintained, providing sufficiently frequent contact between tortoises to maintain genetic diversity. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

- The Arizona Strip RMP states that the Kanab Creek ACEC is an avoidance area for land use authorizations. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis. The Kaibab-Paiute Tribe has concerns about infrastructure crossing Kanab Creek, particularly natural gas or petroleum pipelines.

- The St. George Field Office ROD and Approved RMP (BLM 1999, as amended in 2001 and 2016) states that critical habitat for federally listed species will be designated ROW avoidance areas; new ROWs may be granted when feasible alternative routes or designated corridors are not available. The corridor designation and management prescription for critical habitat have conflicting management objectives.

- The St. George RMP 1999 states that Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Virgin River Chub, and Woundfin critical habitat is an avoidance area for ROWs; new ROWs will be granted in these areas only when feasible alternative routes or designated corridors are not available. The corridor designation and management prescription for critical habitat have conflicting management objectives.

- The St. George RMP (1999) states that the Lower Virgin River ACEC is an avoidance area for ROWs; new ROWs could be granted in this ACEC only when feasible alternative routes or designated corridors are not available. Measures to reduce impacts on affected resources will be applied based on site-specific analysis. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

- The Ely RMP states that the Mormon Mesa ACEC is an avoidance or exclusion area for land use authorizations. For avoidance areas, granting ROWs (surface, subsurface, aerial) within the area will be avoided, but ROWs may be granted if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The potential corridor revisions would minimize impact on the environment by avoiding the Fort Pearce ACEC and lands with wilderness characteristics. The corridor maximizes utility by collocating with existing infrastructure. The corridor supports connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. There are BLM-designated REDAs that intersect or are close to the corridor at MP 38 to MP 39, MP 41, and MP 106 to MP 109.

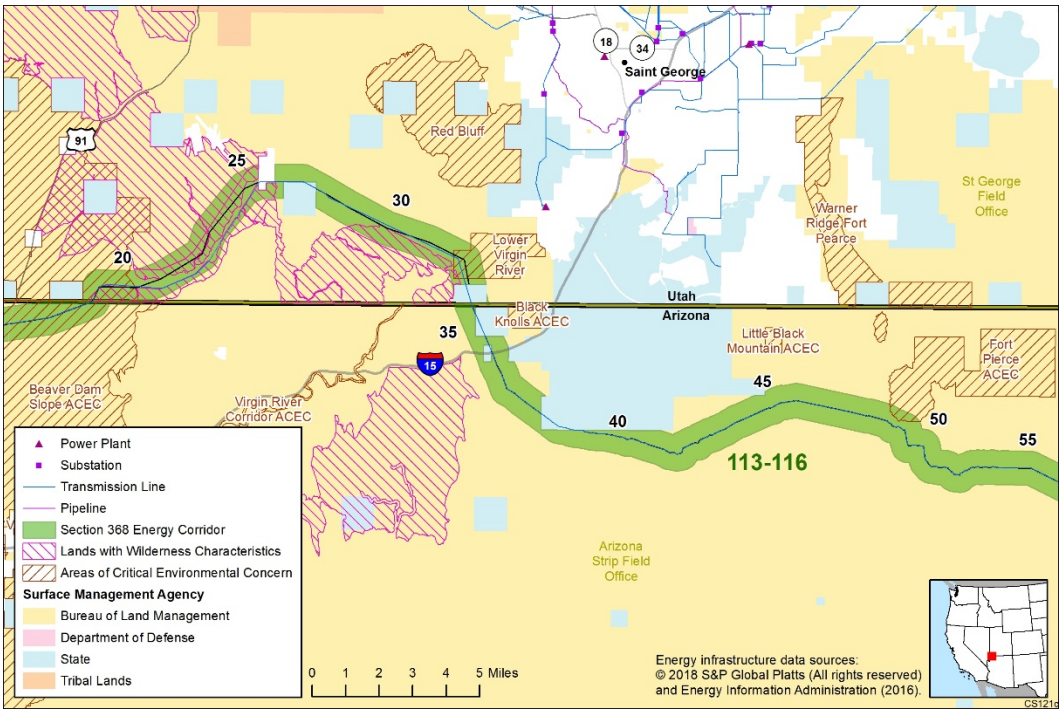

Figure 3.5-29b. Corridor 113-116, as designated.

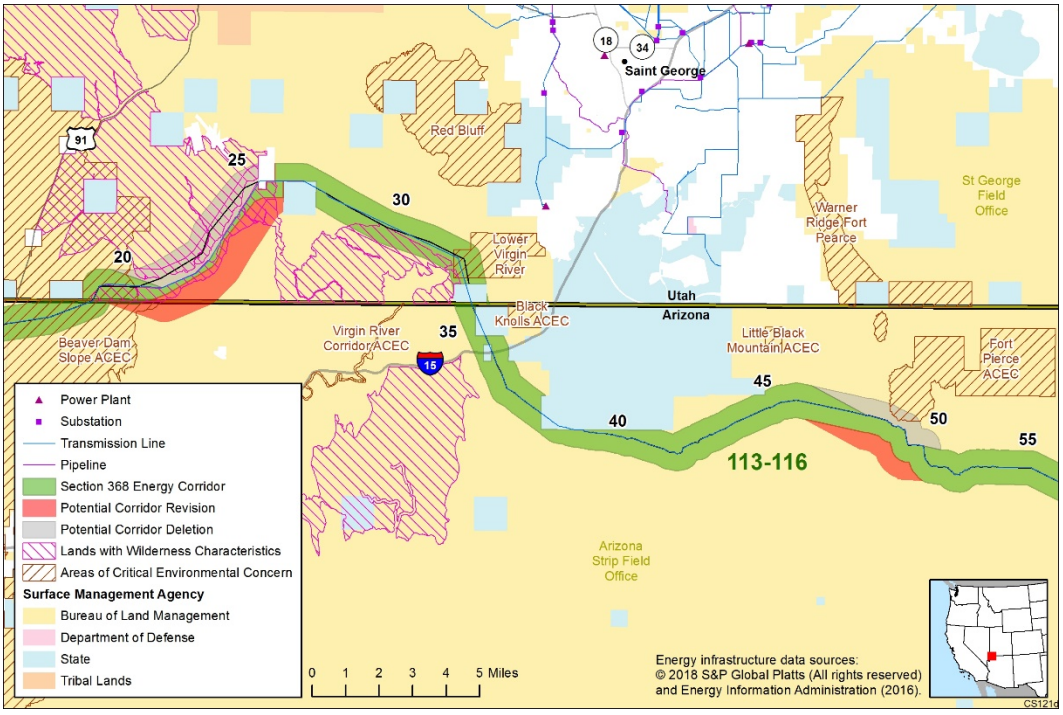

Figure 3.5-29c. Potential Revision to Corridor 113-116.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 113-116, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT crosses the corridor and follows the corridor for 6 miles. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- A wildlife migration corridor and crucial wildlife habitat have been identified within the Section 368 energy corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife corridors and habitats.

- The Kaibab Indian Reservation is adjacent to the corridor and within a corridor gap. The Kaibab-Paiute Tribe has concerns about infrastructure crossing Kanab Creek, particularly natural gas or petroleum pipelines. A revised IOP that includes early tribal engagement during the conceptual stage of route planning for energy projects could help address tribal concerns. In addition, the Kanab Creek ACEC is an avoidance area for land use authorizations.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 113-116 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 114-241 (Milford to Rush Valley Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City Field Office
Fillmore Field Office
Salt Lake Field Office

Forest Service
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Utah Counties

Beaver County
Juab County
Millard County
Toole County

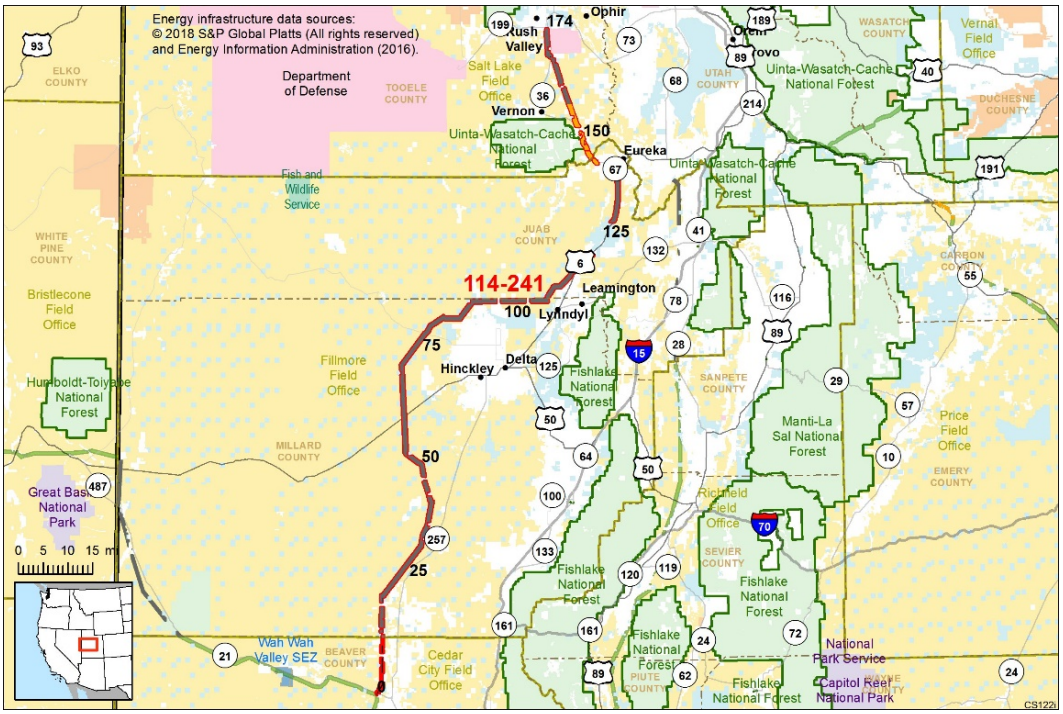

Figure 3.5-30a. Corridor 114-241 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Pinyon MFP (BLM 1983)
House Range RMP (BLM 1987b), not designated due to NDAA for FY 2000
Pony Express RMP (BLM 1990), not designated due to NDAA for FY 2000
Warm Springs Resource Area RMP (BLM 1987c), not designated due to NDAA for FY 2000
Uinta National Forest LMP (USFS 2003a, as amended USFS 2009b)
Utah GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015f), designated a portion of the corridor as underground-only

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designed use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines except for the portion that was designated as underground only in the 2015 GRSG RMPA.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor to follow the east side of the TransWest Express from MP 42 to MP 79 (Figures 3.5-30a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor shift will maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure where there is currently no existing or planned infrastructure. This potential corridor revision could be dependent on the construction of TransWest Express.

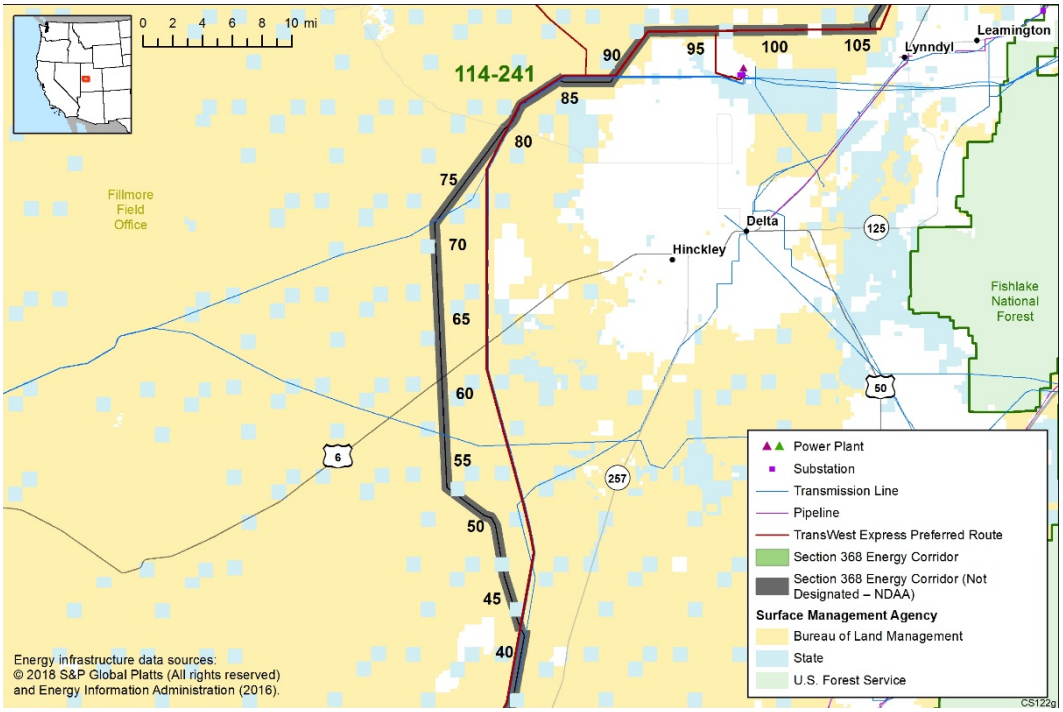

Figure 3.5-30b. Corridor 114-241, as designated.

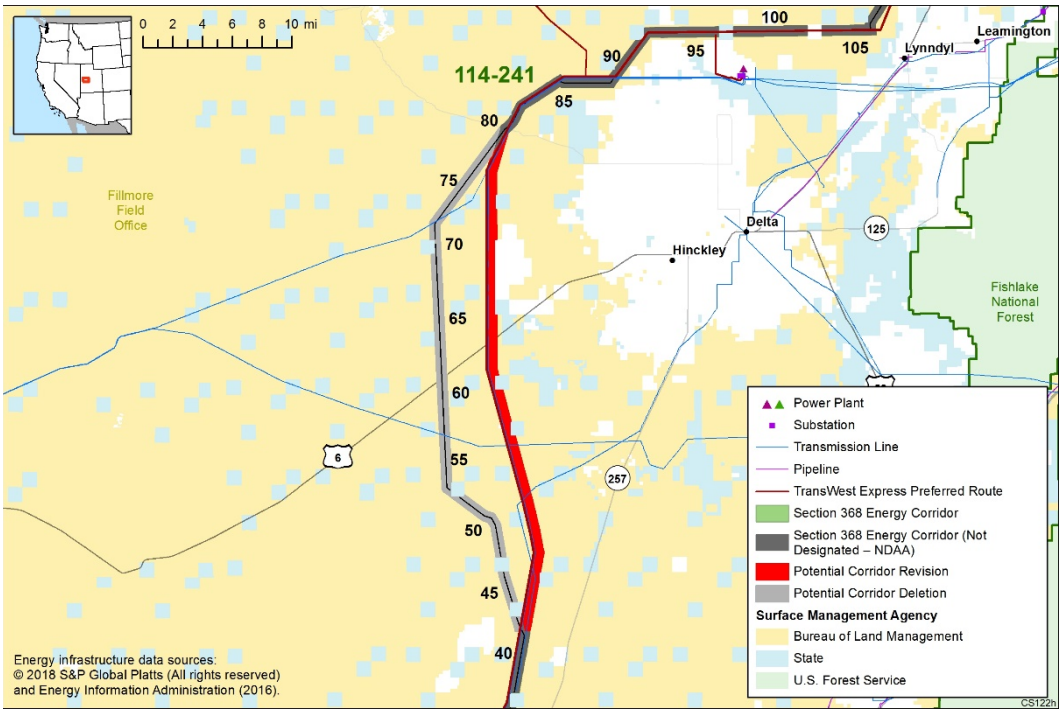

Figure 3.5-30c. Potential Revision to Corridor 114-241.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 114-241, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Pony Express NHT and Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail intersect the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- MTR-IR and MTR-VR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 114-241 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 115-208 (Palo Verde-Tucson Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Lower Sonoran Field Office

Arizona Counties

Maricopa County
Pinal County

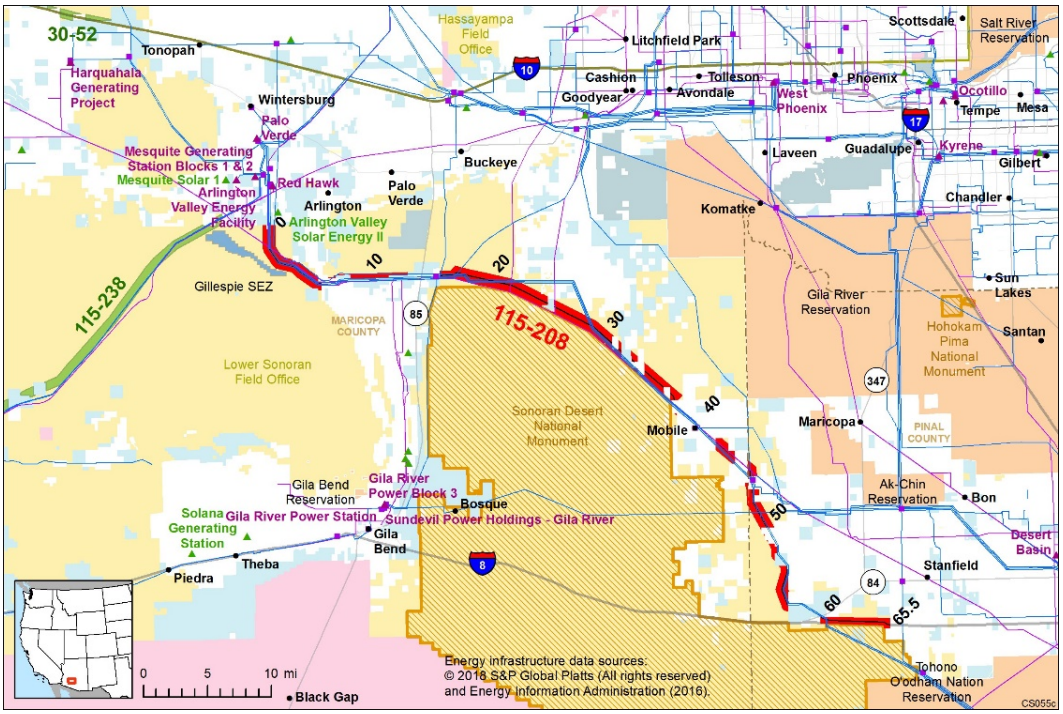

Figure 3.5-31a. Corridor 115-208 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines. (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Lower Sonoran RMP (BLM 2012a)

Corridor width: 5,280 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift corridor slightly between MP 4 and MP 8 so that the existing infrastructure is the northern boundary of the corridor to avoid the Gila River Terraces and Lower Gila Historic Trails ACEC (Figures 3.5-31b, c).

- The Gila River Terraces and Lower Gila Historic Trails ACEC intersects the corridor at two locations (MP 4 to MP 8; MP 38 to MP 40) and is an avoidance area where the corridor crosses the ACEC. The Lower Sonoran RMP states that utilities will be required to be installed underground within the existing multiuse utility corridors to retain the viewshed. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide

clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis. The potential corridor revision described above would avoid the ACEC between MP 4 and MP 8.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revision would maximize utility by providing a west-east route for energy infrastructure across the Lower Sonoran FO south of Phoenix and minimize impacts by collocating with existing infrastructure and avoiding the Sonoran Desert National Monument and the Gila River Terraces and Lower Gila Historic Trails ACEC. The potential corridor revision would also support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Electric power generation as well as potential future renewable energy generation are abundant in the area. Near the west end of the corridor, there are five power plants (1 nuclear, 2 natural gas, and 2 solar) and the Gillespie SEZ. In addition, REDAs are adjacent to the west end of and in the middle portion of the corridor.

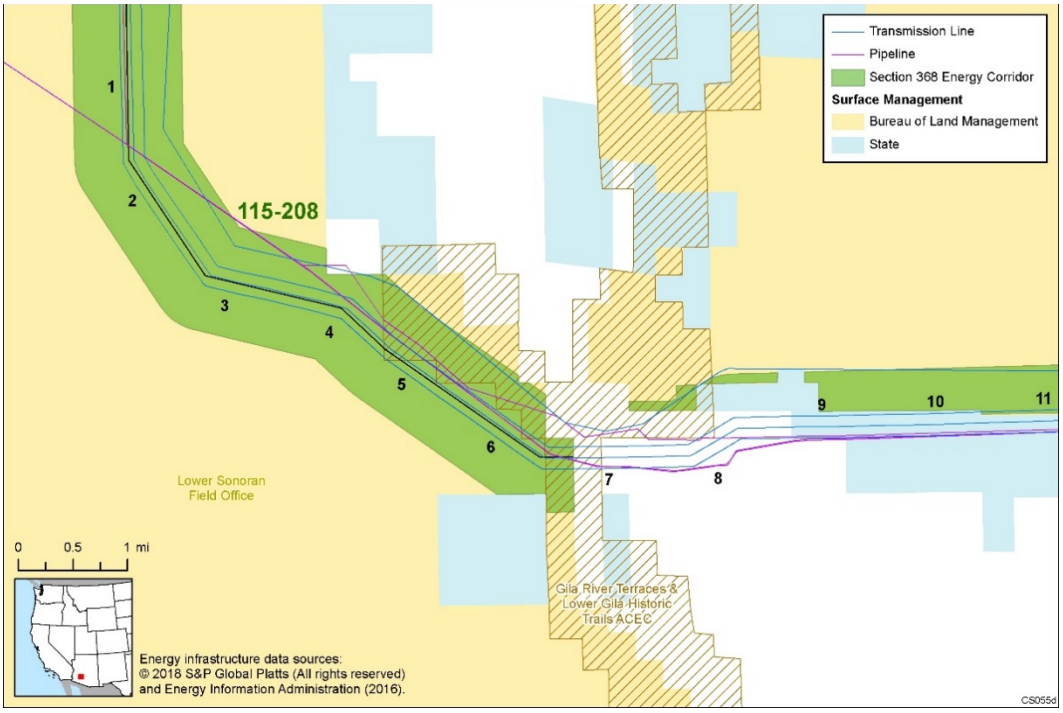

Figure 3.5-31b. Corridor 115-208, as designated.

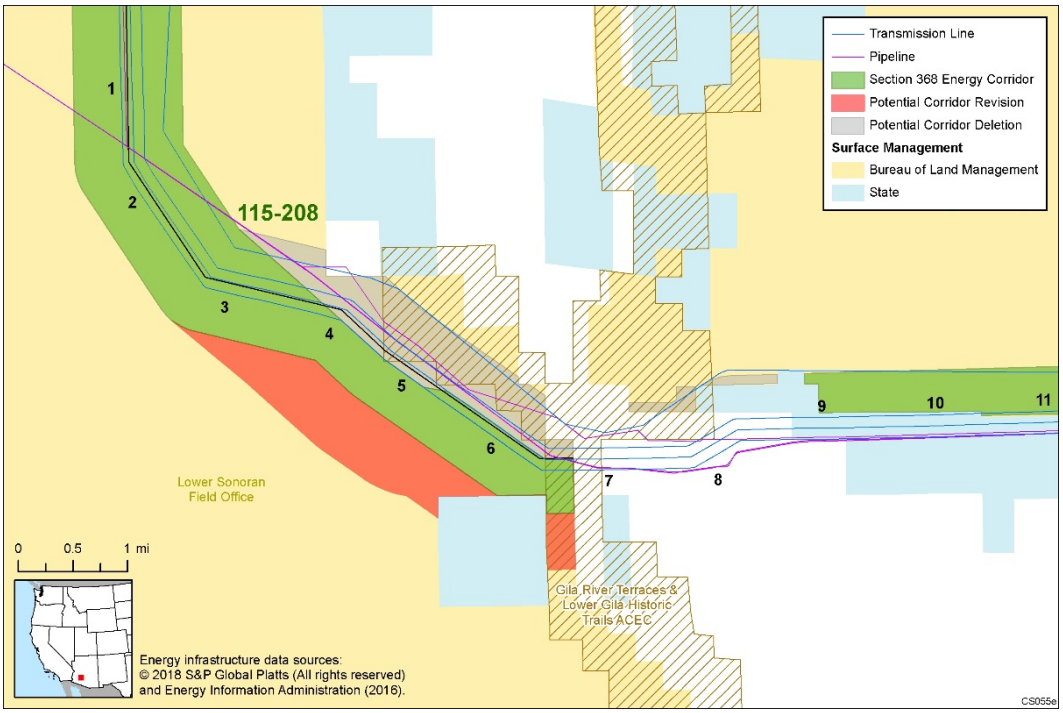

Figure 3.5-31c. Potential Revision to Corridor 115-208.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 115-208, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Juan Bautista de Anza NHT and Butterfield Study Route intersect the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs, as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources, to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- Wildlife migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife migration corridors and habitats.

- MTR-VR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 115-208 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 115-238 (Palo Verde-San Diego Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Lower Sonoran Field Office

Arizona County

Maricopa County

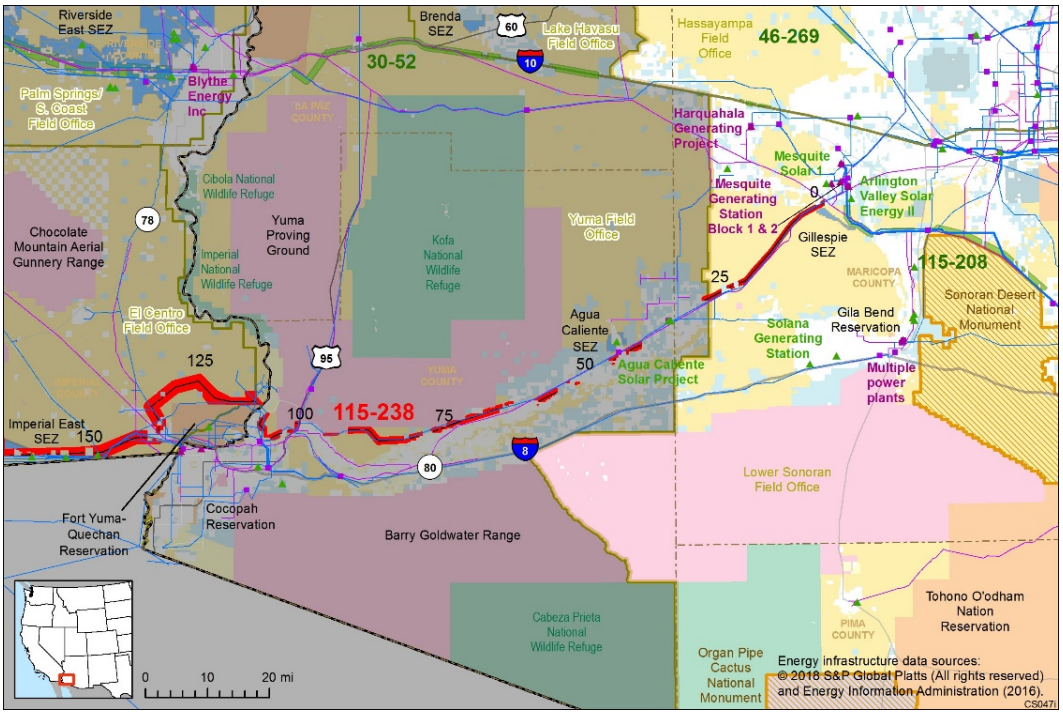

Figure 3.5-32. Corridor 115-238 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Lower Sonoran RMP (BLM 2012a)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft. (Region 2 portion)
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a west-east route for energy transport in southwestern Arizona, particularly electrical transmission from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station to southern California. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure, such as two transmission lines, a refined product pipeline, and a railroad. The corridor also supports connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Electric power generation as well as potential future renewable energy generation are abundant in the area. Near the corridor there are six power plants (natural gas and solar). The Gillespie SEZ and a REDA are also located nearby.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 115-238, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- MTR-VR and MTR-IR intersect the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 115-238 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 116-206 (Kanab – Salina - Santaquin Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip Field Office
Fillmore Field Office
Kanab Field Office
Richfield Field Office
Salt Lake Field Office

Forest Service
Fishlake National Forest

Counties

Coconino County, AZ
Garfield County, UT
Iron County, UT
Juab County, UT
Kane County, UT
Piute County, UT
Sanpete County, UT
Sevier County, UT
Utah County, UT

Figure 3.5-33a. Corridor 116-206 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Arizona Strip RMP (BLM 2008a)
House Range Resource Area RMP (BLM 1987b), not designated due to NDAA for FY 2000
Kanab RMP (BLM 2008c)
Pony Express RMP (BLM 1990), not designated due to NDAA for FY 2000
Richfield RMP (BLM 2008g)
Warm Springs Resource Area RMP (BLM 1987c)
Fishlake National Forest LMP (USFS 1986a)
Utah GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015c), removed corridor between MP 28 and MP 37; realigned corridor between MP 86 and MP 89 to be co-located with existing power lines along U.S. Highway 89.

Corridor width: varies 1,500 ft. to 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Realign the corridor with U.S. Highway 89 from MP 53 to MP 79. To maximize use of BLM-administered land, the Agencies should consider aligning Highway 89 as the eastern boundary of the potential corridor revision.

- At MP 79, align the corridor with the gas pipeline headed west to meet up with and follow a 345-kV transmission line and back to the designated corridor at about MP 86 (Figures 3.5-33b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3)

- The corridor intersects the Johnson Spring ACEC. The Arizona Strip RMP (BLM 2008a) states that ACECs are avoidance areas for land use authorizations and are allowed in such areas only when no reasonable alternative exists and impacts on these sensitive resources can be mitigated. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

- VRM Class II areas intersect portions of the corridor. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II areas allow for low-level changes to the characteristic landscape. There is an opportunity to revise the corridor or to revise the VRM Class where it intersects the corridor.

The potential corridor revisions would maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with existing infrastructure. The corridor was identified as a corridor of concern in Exhibit A of the Settlement Agreement regarding undisturbed areas, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Old Spanish NHT, Utah-prosed wilderness, and proximity to a USFS IRA. While most of these concerns are not in the area of the suggested revision (the Old Spanish NHT crosses both the designated corridor and the potential corridor revision), the suggested corridor revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts by collocated along existing infrastructure. This would minimize potential impacts on GRSG PHMAs.

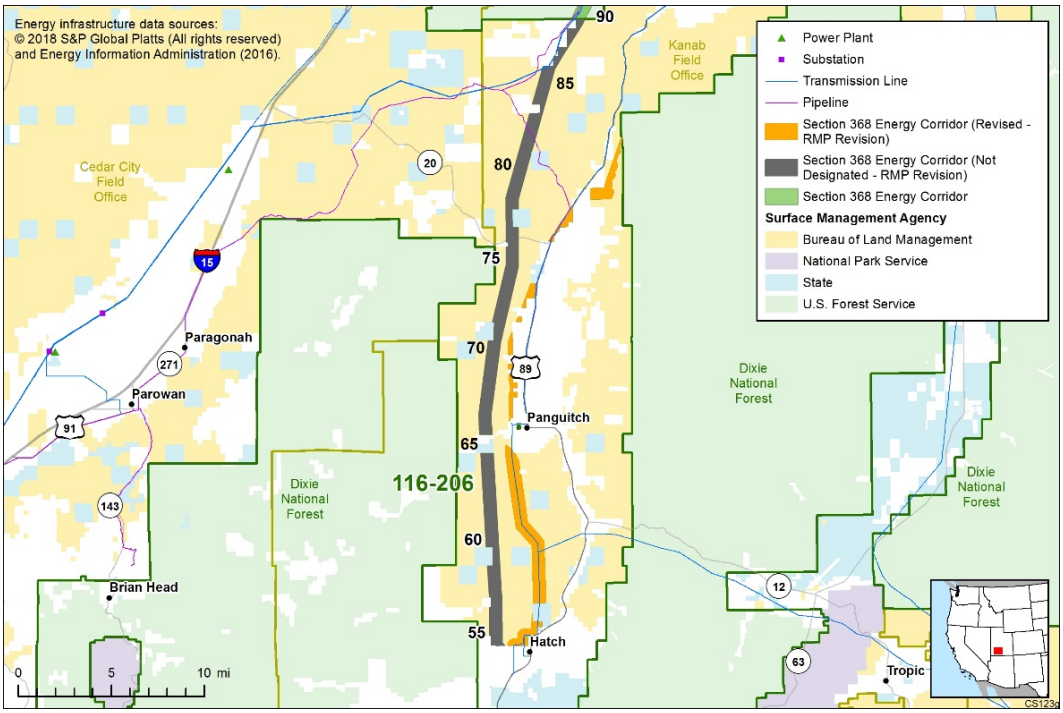

Figure 3.5-33b. Corridor 116-206, as designated.

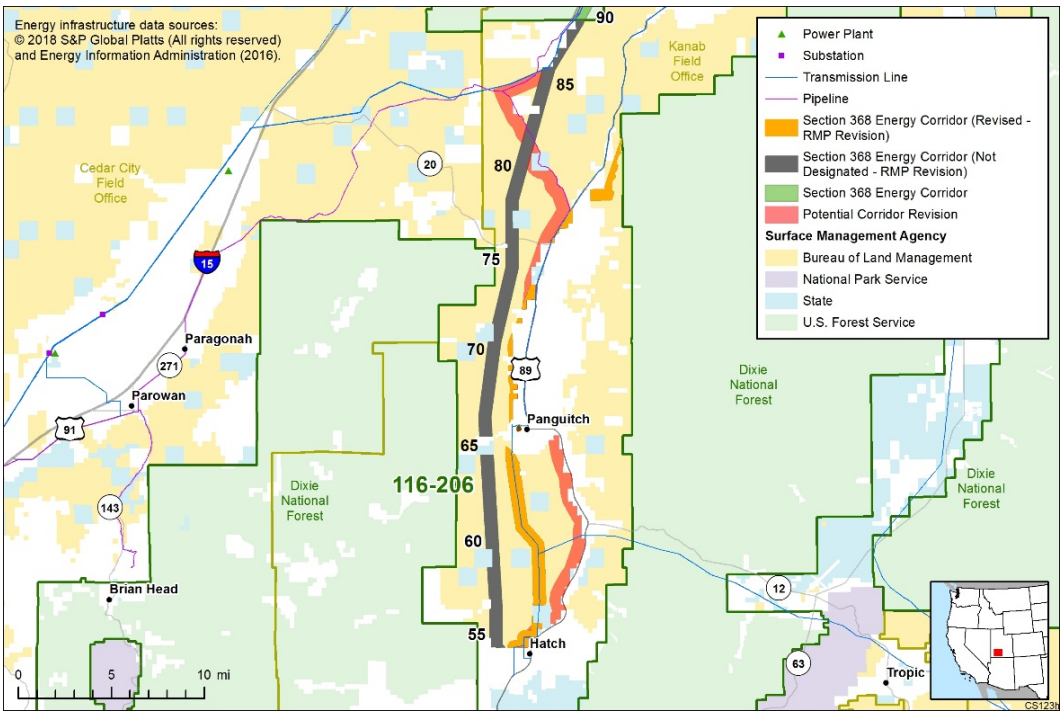

Figure 3.5-33c. Potential Revision to Corridor 116-206.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 116-206, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT intersects the corridor at two locations and is within the corridor for 2 mi at another location. Adding an IOP for NHTs and NSTs, as well as adding an IOP for visual resources, could help further minimize impacts where the corridor crosses, follows, or overlaps the Old Spanish NHT.

- MTR-IR intersects the corridor. A revision IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 116-206 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 126-133 (Vernal to Maybell Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Little Snake Field Office
Vernal Field Office
White River Field Office

Counties

Moffat County, CO
Rio Blanco County, CO
Uintah County, UT

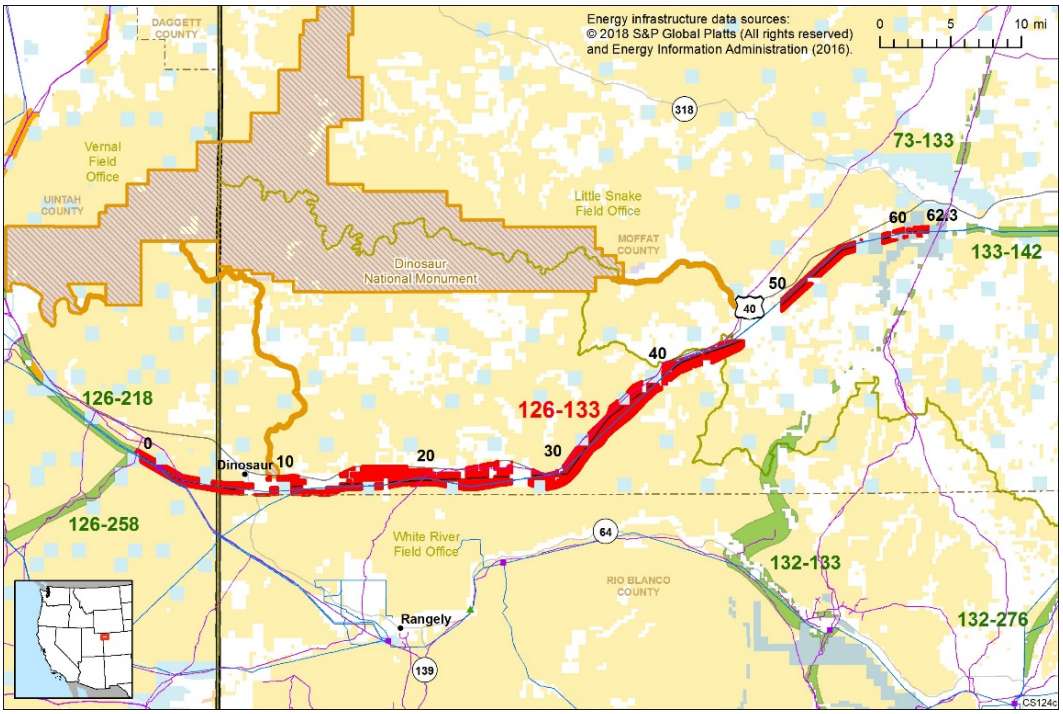

Figure 3.5-34 Corridor 126-133 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Little Snake RMP (BLM 2011)
Vernal RMP (BLM 2008h)
White River RMP (BLM 1997b)
Roan Plateau Planning Area ARMPA (BLM 2016d), GHMAs will be managed as avoidance areas for major transmission lines greater than 100 kV and pipelines greater than 24 inches.

Corridor width: 3,500 ft. to 9,000 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

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 appears to best meet the siting principles based on the Settlement Agreement (Figure 3.5-34).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 126-133, no potential IOP revisions or additions are identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 126-133 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 126-218 (Vernal to Rock Springs Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Vernal Field Office

Utah Counties

Daggett County
Uintah County

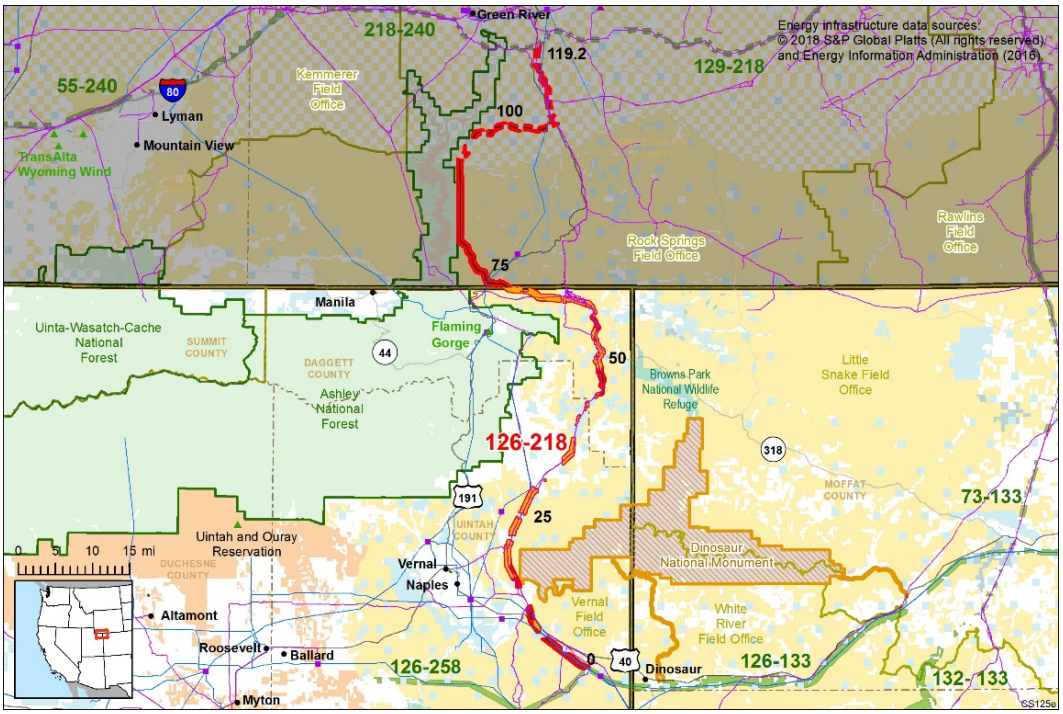

Figure 3.5-35. Corridor 126-218 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Vernal RMP (BLM 2008h)
Utah ARMPA (BLM2015c) designated almost the entire portion of the corridor in Region 3 underground only because it intersects PHMAs

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines; underground-only for a portion of the corridor in Rock Springs FO.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).
- The corridor intersects the Browns Park ACEC, which is an avoidance area (NSO for leasing), between MP 49 and MP 57. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, revising the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

Per BLM land use plan prescription, the current alignment avoids PHMAs to the greatest extent possible while maintaining a preferred route for potential future energy development to be collocated with existing and proposed infrastructure.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 126-218, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- There is an opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristic applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- Designated winter crucial habitat for big game species, moose, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, elk, and deer has been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on migration corridors and habitats.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 126-218 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 126-258 (Vernal to Fort Duchesne Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Vernal Field Office

Utah County

Uintah County

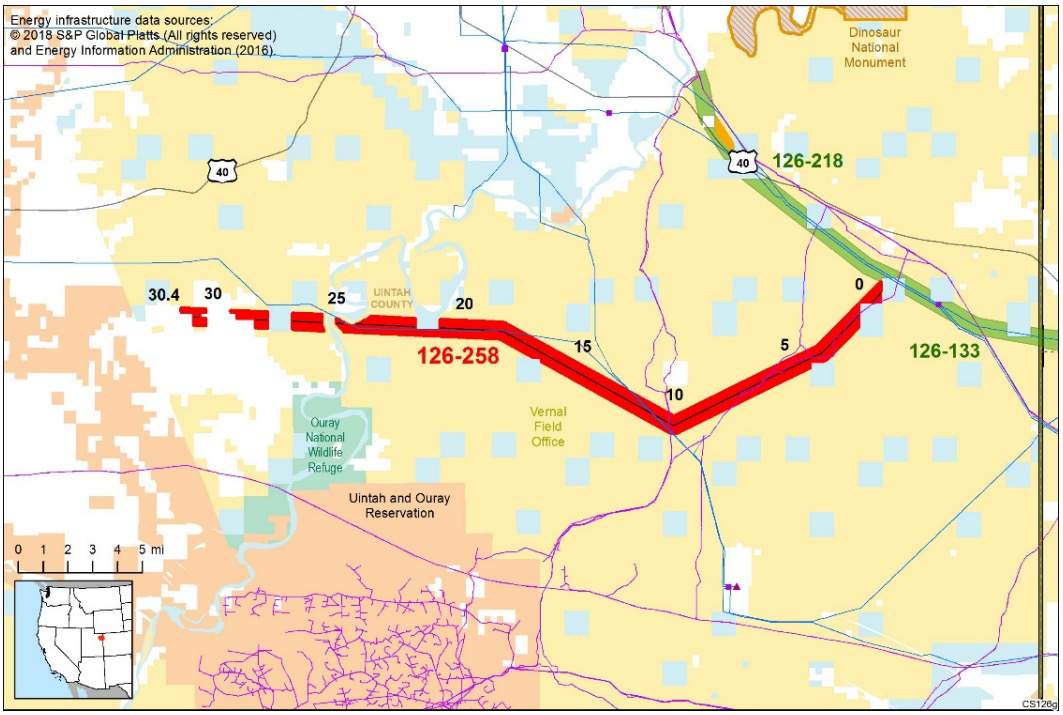

Figure 3.5-36a. Corridor 126-258 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Vernal RMP (BLM 2008h)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Revise the corridor from MP 3 to MP 17 and MP 24 to the end of the corridor to follow the authorized route for the TransWest Express Transmission Project (Figures 3.5-36b through e).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts through collocation with infrastructure, would avoid oil and gas infrastructure and topography concerns, and would minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics (Figure 3.5-36a). This potential corridor revision would be dependent on the construction of TransWest Express. The corridor was identified as a corridor of concern in Exhibit A of the Settlement Agreement regarding access to coal plants. The potential corridor revision could provide a viable connectivity pathway to renewable and other energy generation, and would not terminate at the boundary with Indian trust lands.

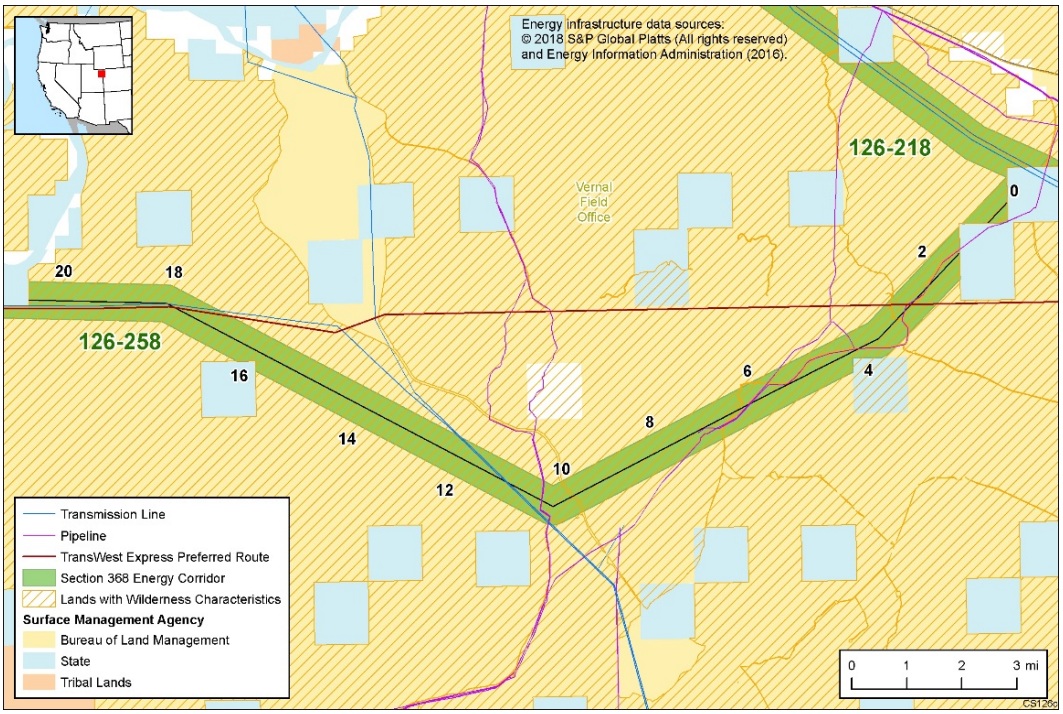

Figure 3.5-36b. Corridor 126-218, as designated (MP 0 to MP 18).

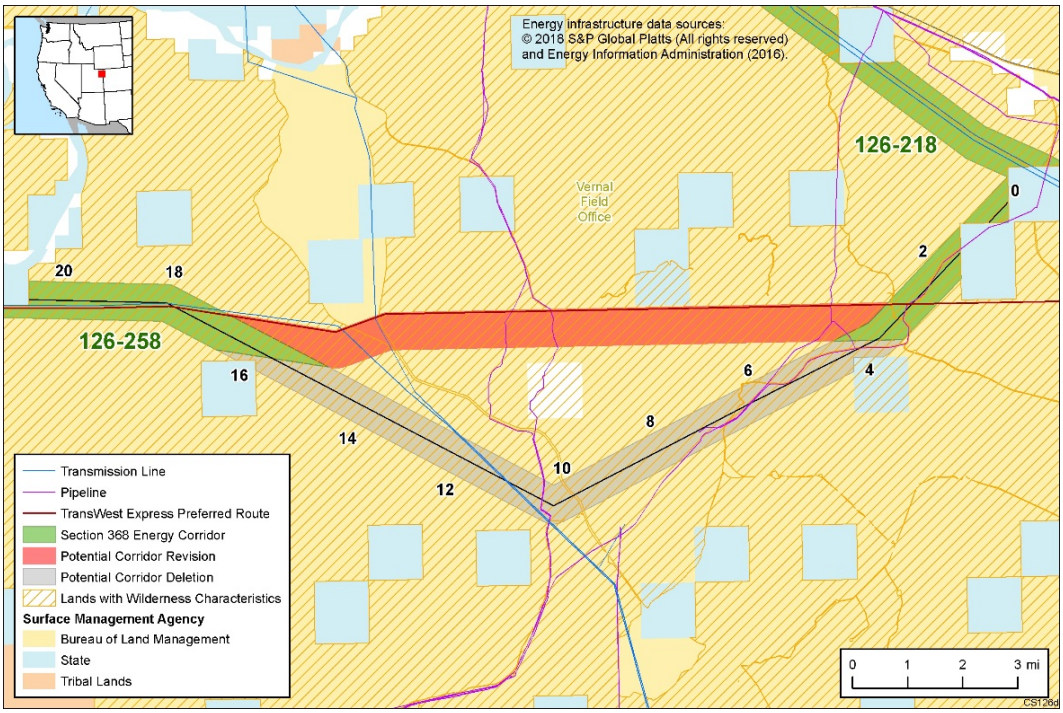

Figure 3.5-36c. Potential Revision to Corridor 126-258 (MP 0 to MP 18).

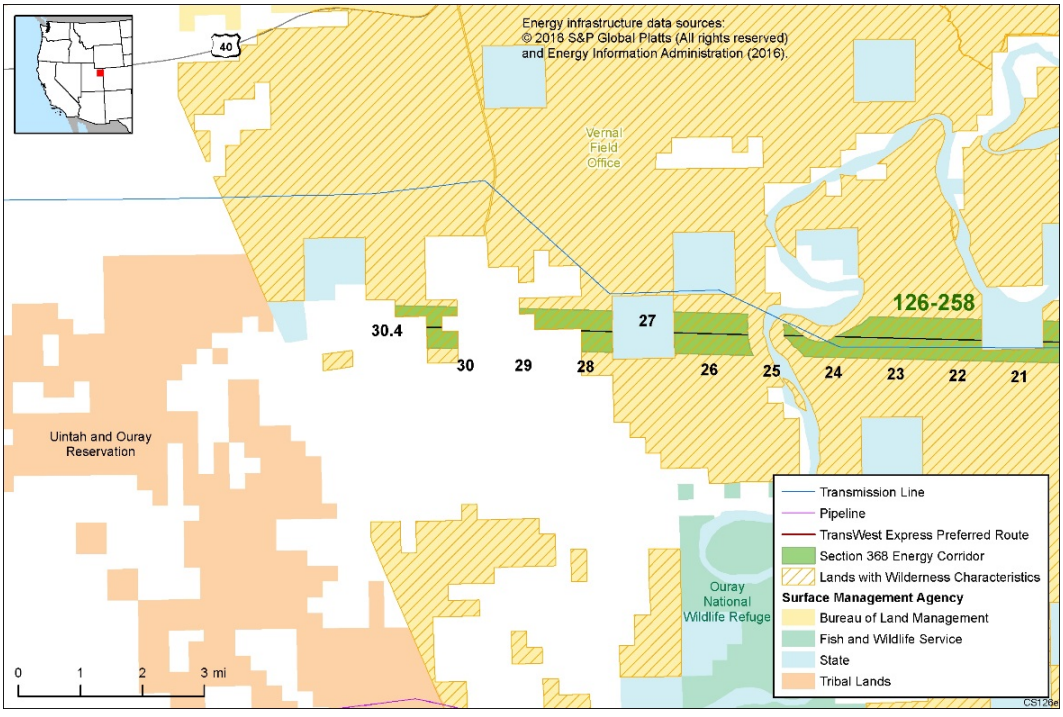

Figure 3.5-36d. Corridor 126-258, as designated (MP 24 to MP 30).

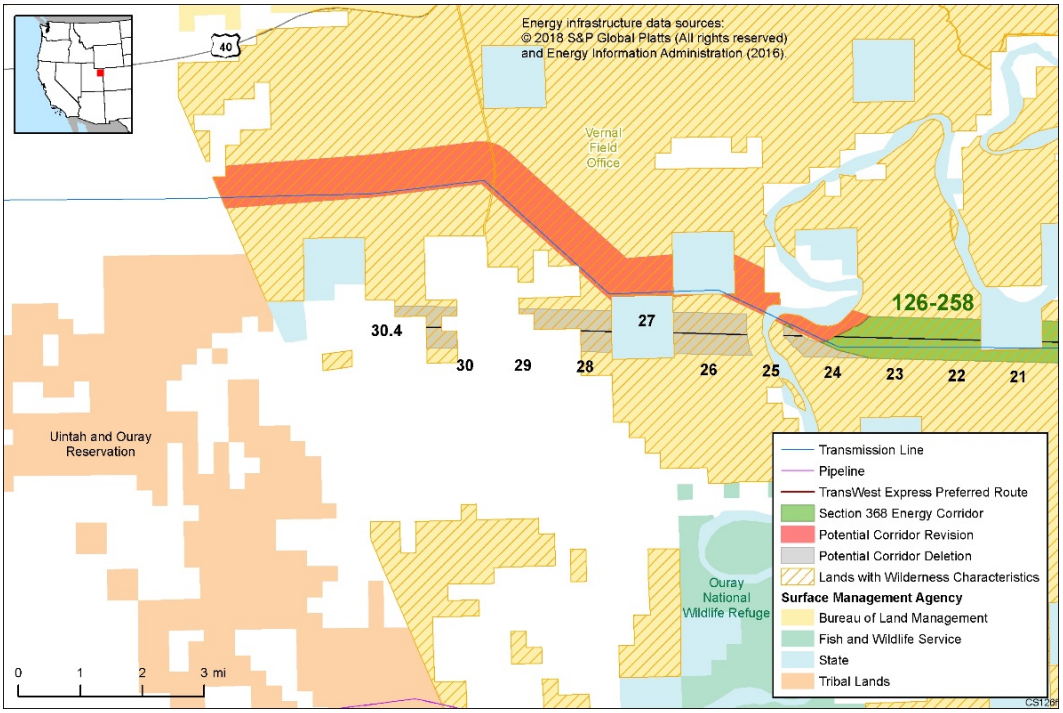

Figure 3.5-36e. Potential Revision to Corridor 126-258 (MP 24 to MP 30).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 126-258, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 126-258 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 130-131(N)/130-131(S) (San Miguel Canyon)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Tres Rios Field Office
Uncompahgre Field Office

Forest Service
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest

Colorado Counties

Montrose County
San Miguel County

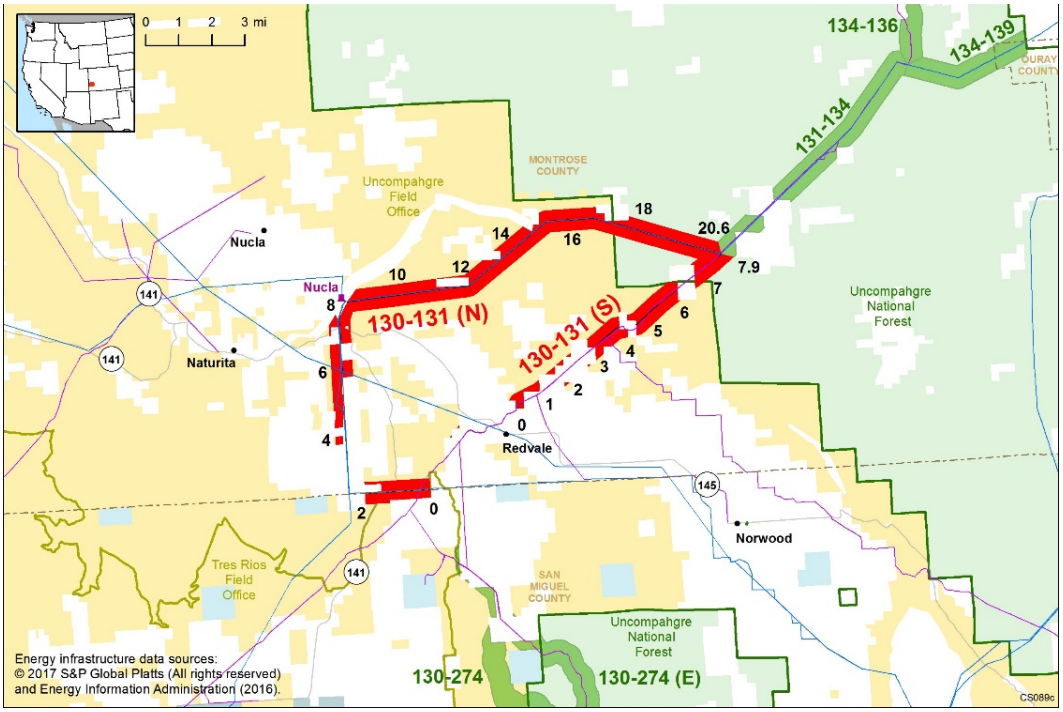

Figure 3.5-37. Corridor 130-131(N)/130-131(S) and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Tres Rios RMP (BLM 2015f)
Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP (USFS 1991)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: Corridor 130-131(N) is designated electric only, while Corridor 130-131(S) is designated multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a northwest-southeast route for energy infrastructure in southwestern Colorado. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure, including two electric pipelines for Corridor 130-131(N) and two natural gas pipelines for Corridor 130-131(S).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 130-131, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 130-131 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 130-274/130-274(E) (San Juan/San Miguel Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Tres Rios Field Office
Uncompahgre Field Office

Forest Service
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests
San Juan National Forest

Colorado Counties

Dolores County
Montezuma County
San Miguel County

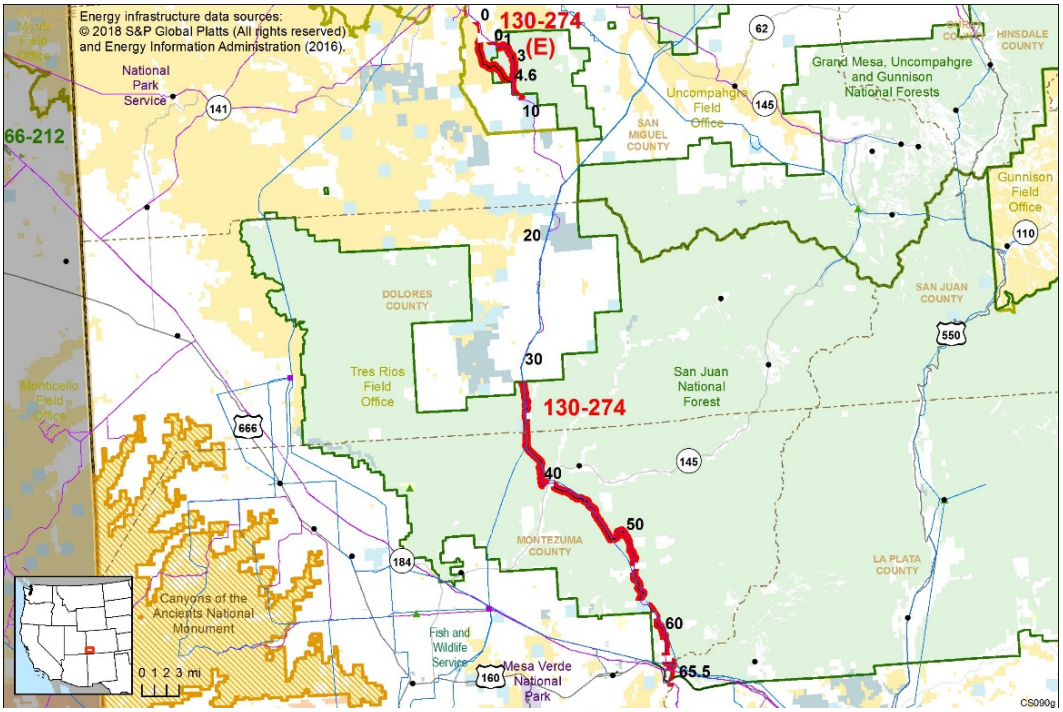

Figure 3.5-38a. Corridor 130-274/130-274(E) and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Tres Rios RMP (BLM 2015f)
Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest Amended LMP (USFS 1991)
San Juan National Forest and Proposed Tres Rios Field Office LMP (BLM and USFS 2013)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: Corridor 130-274-multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines; Corridor 130-274(E)-underground-only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Partially delete Corridor 130-274 (MP 0 to MP 10). This corridor portion does not contain existing infrastructure and has not served as a preferred pathway to support electrical transmission infrastructure over the past 10 years.

- Delete Corridor 130-274 (E) (Figures 3.5-38b and c).

- Add a new corridor west of Corridor 130-274 following the 230-kV electric transmission line and county road (see *San Miguel/Dolores Corridor Addition Summary*).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build-out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The potential corridor revisions listed above would address corridor of concern issues and promote efficient use of the landscape by maintaining a north-south energy pathway in western Colorado. The potential corridor deletion for Corridor 130-274 would minimize potential impacts on conservation easements on private land to protect GUSG and would also minimize potential impacts on scenery values in this area. Without Corridor 130-274, Corridor 130-274 (E) is an isolated parcel that does not promote efficient use of the landscape or maximize utility. However, the potential corridor addition would maximize utility by providing future capacity (mile-wide corridor) and encouraging the collocation of future infrastructure. The route for the potential corridor addition promotes efficient use of the landscape through the inclusion of more Federal land which follows pre-disturbed areas (230-kV and substantial county road).

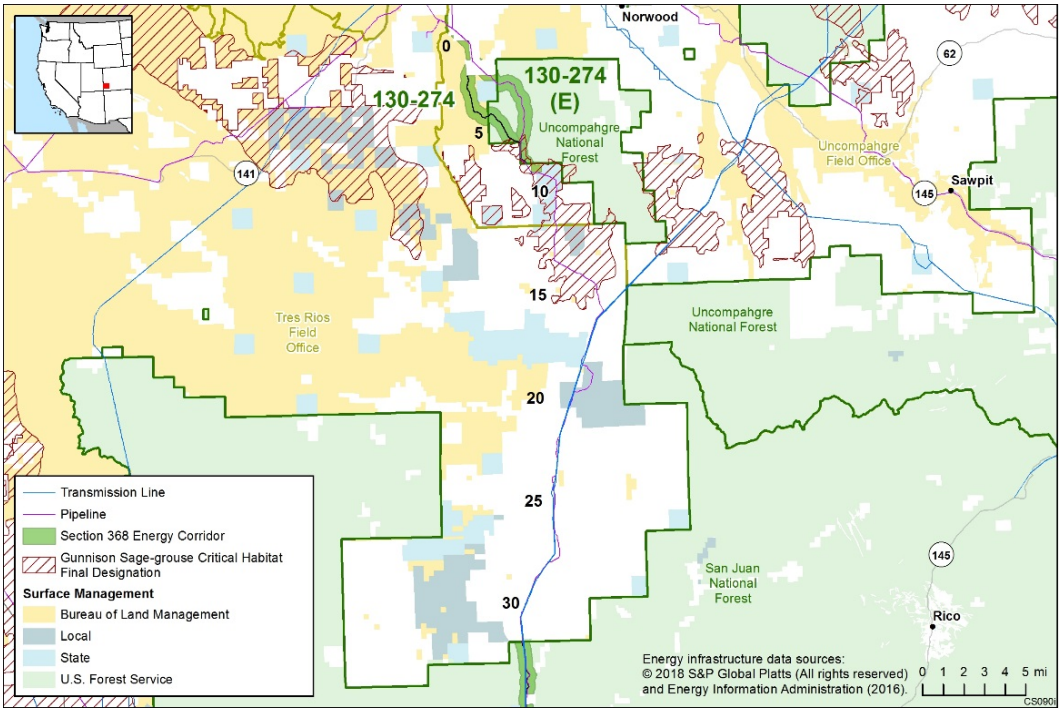

Figure 3.5-38b. Corridor 130-274 and Corridor 130-274(E), as designated.

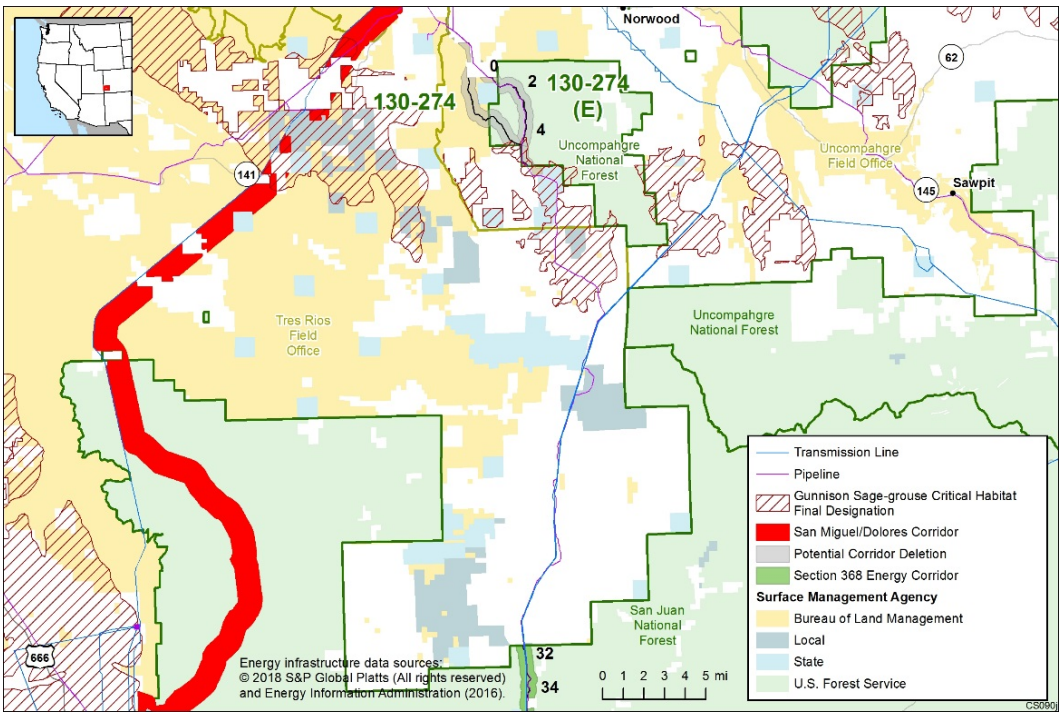

Figure 3.5-38c. Potential Revision to Corridor 130-274 and Corridor 130-274(E).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 130-274/130-274(E), specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT intersects the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- There is an opportunity for the Agencies to consider IOPs for IRAs, lands with wilderness characteristics, and visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs within the review process for future use or development(s) within the energy corridor.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 130-274/130-274(e) which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 131-134 (Montrose-Nucla Connector)

Agency Jurisdictions

Forest Service
Grand Mesa, Gunnison, and Uncompahgre National Forest

Colorado County

Montrose County

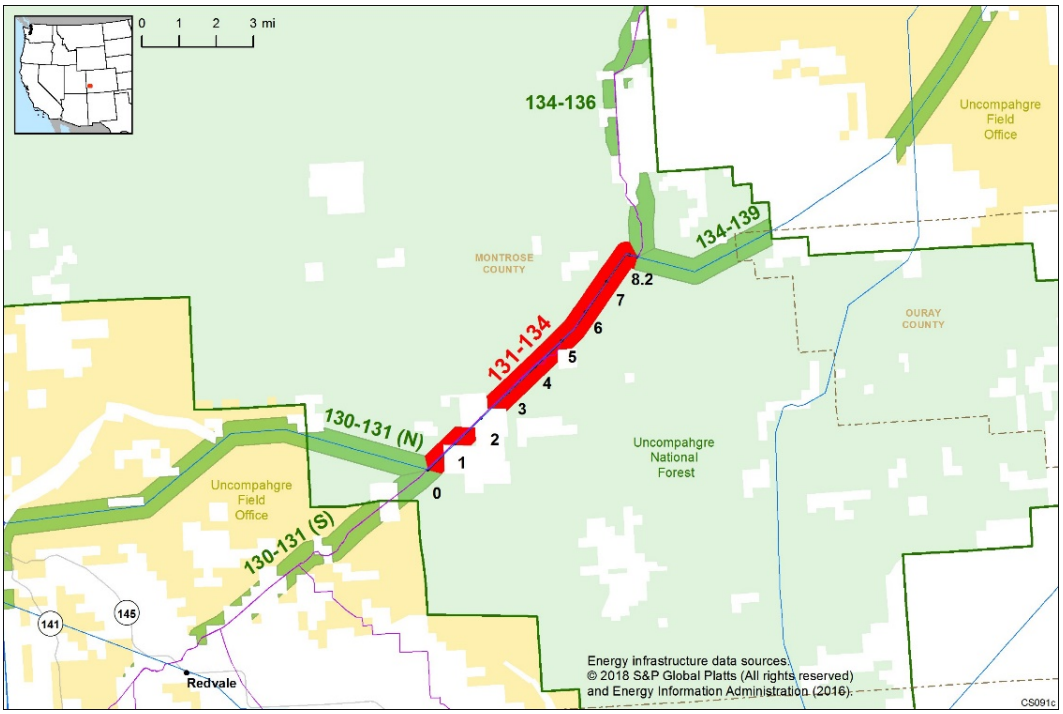

Figure 3.5-39. Corridor 131-134 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plan

Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP (USFS 1991)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The current location of the corridor best meets the siting principles based on the Settlement Agreement (Figure 3.5-39). The designated corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a west-east route for energy infrastructure across the Uncompahgre National Forest and maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 131-134, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 30-52 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 132-133 (De Beque to Mayfield Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Grand Junction Field Office
Little Snake Field Office
White River Field Office

Colorado Counties

Garfield County
Mesa County
Moffat County
Rio Blanco County

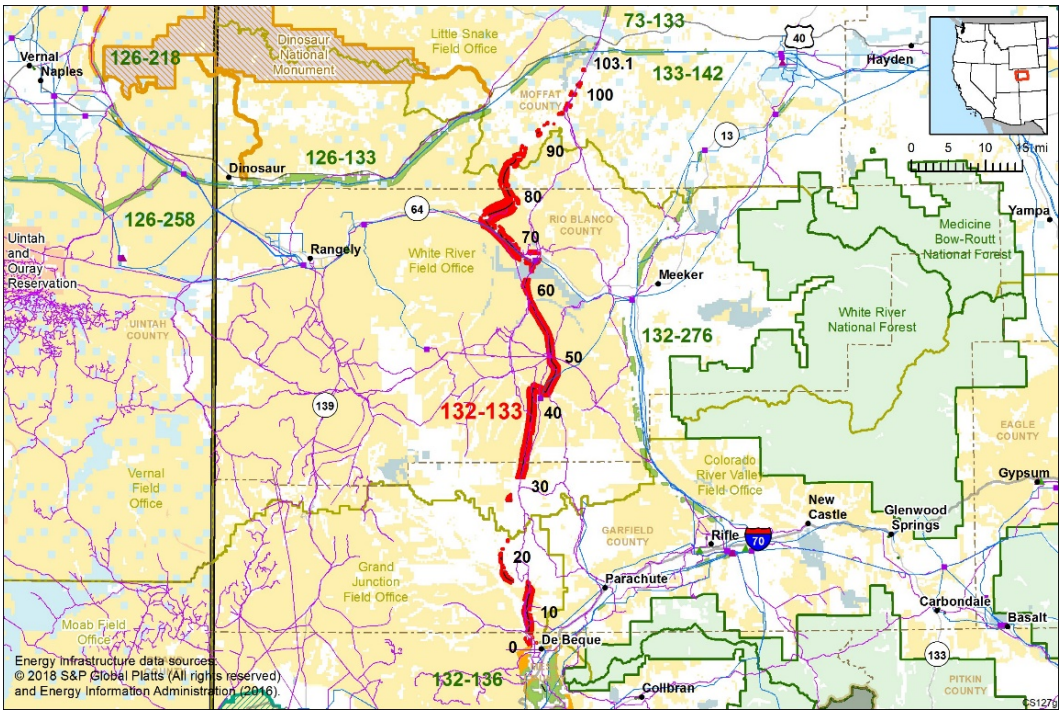

Figure 3.5-40a. Corridor 132-133 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Grand Junction RMP (BLM 2015a), narrowed to eliminate conflict with the South Shale Ridge and Pyramid Rock ACECs.
Little Snake RMP (BLM 2011)
White River RMP (BLM 1997b)
Roan Plateau Planning Area ARMPA (BLM 2016d), GHMAs will be managed as avoidance areas for major transmission lines greater than 100 kV and pipelines greater than 24 inches.

Corridor width: variable from 2,250 ft. to 10,500 ft.
Designated use: underground-only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor from MP 6 to MP 9 to occupy BLM-administered lands to the east (Figures 3.5-40b and c).

- Shift corridor slightly in areas where the corridor slightly overlaps lands with wilderness characteristics so that the existing infrastructure becomes the boundary rather than the centerline (Figure 3.5-40a). For example, shift the corridor west to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics between MP 59 and MP 63. The Agencies should consider aligning the existing transmission line as the eastern boundary of the potential corridor revision to avoid the lands with wilderness characteristics.

- Where the corridor has existing transmission lines, designate the corridor multi-modal to allow for upgrades to the existing transmission lines.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

This potential corridor revision would maximize utility and minimize impacts; it would connect a gap in the designated corridor, maximize utility of the corridor increasing the amount of BLM land within the corridor, and continue to avoid the South Shale Ridge ACEC.

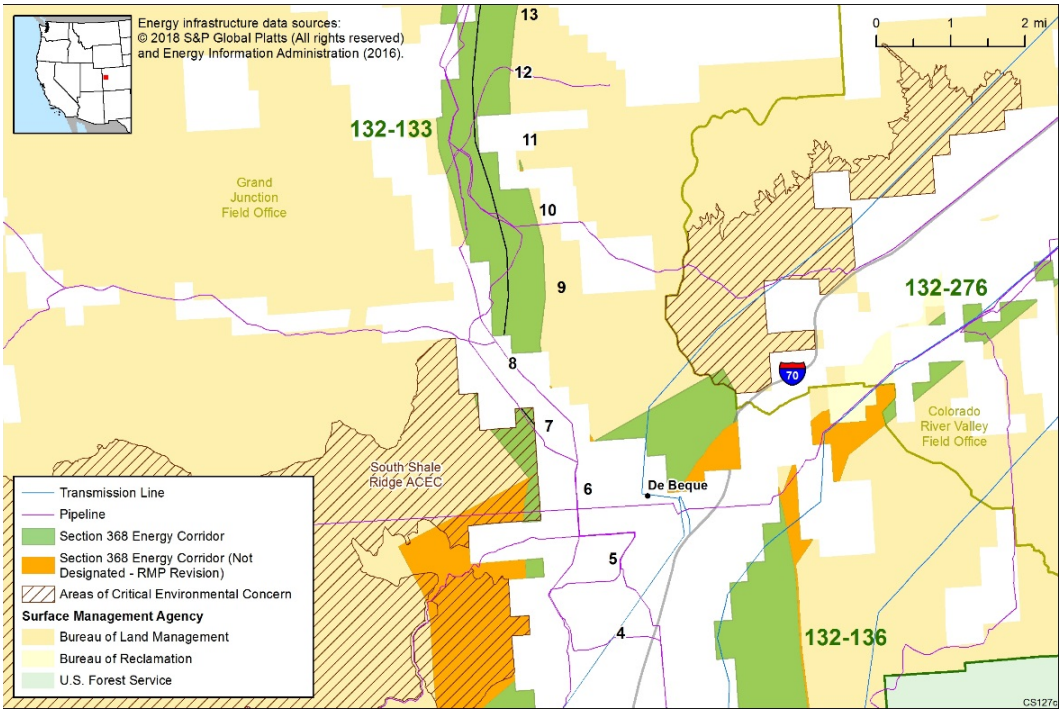

Figure 3.5-40b. Corridor 132-133, as designated (MP 6 to MP 9).

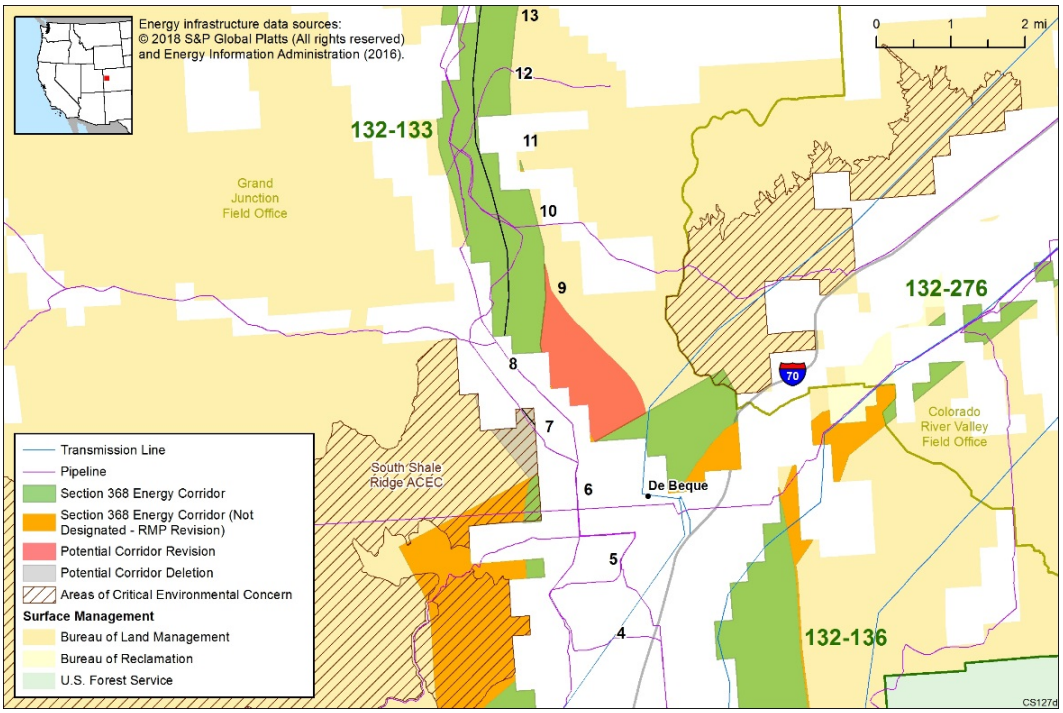

Figure 3.5-40c. Potential Revision to Corridor 132-133 (MP 6 to MP 9).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 132-133, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 132-133 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 132-136 (De Beque to Montrose)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Grand Junction Field Office
Uncompahgre Field Office

Colorado Counties

Delta County
Mesa County
Montrose County

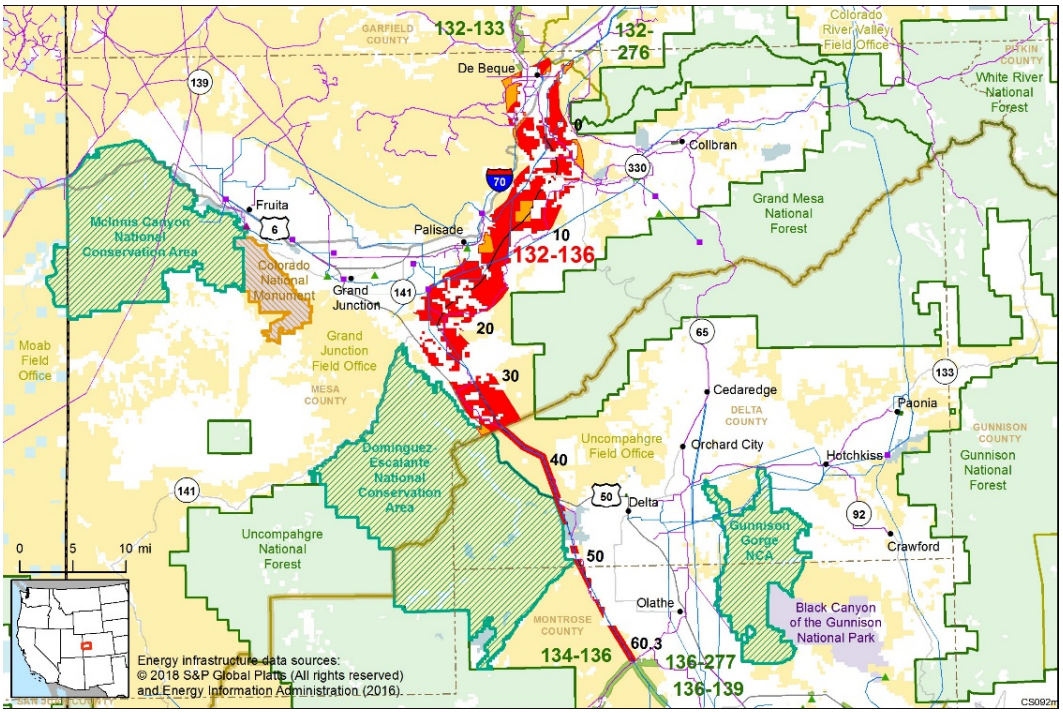

Figure 3.5-41. Corridor 132-136 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Grand Junction RMP (BLM 2015a), narrowed to avoid ACECs.
Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)
Dominguez-Escalante NCA RMP (BLM 2017), removed portion of corridor within the NCA.

Corridor width: 3,500 ft. (Region 2), variable width ranging from 21,200 ft. to 26,400 ft. (Region 3).
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- VRM Class II areas intersect the corridor at several locations. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II allows for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There is an opportunity to revise the corridor, revise the VRM Class within the corridor, or collocate future projects as close to existing infrastructure as feasible.

The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts by avoiding the ACEC and allowing for future development within the wide corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 132-136, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT intersects or is adjacent to the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- Wildlife migration corridors have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife migration corridors and habitats.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 132-136 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 132-276 (De Beque-Rifle-Craig Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Colorado River Valley Field Office
Grand Junction Field Office
Little Snake Field Office
White River Field Office

Colorado Counties

Garfield County
Mesa County
Moffat County
Rio Blanco County

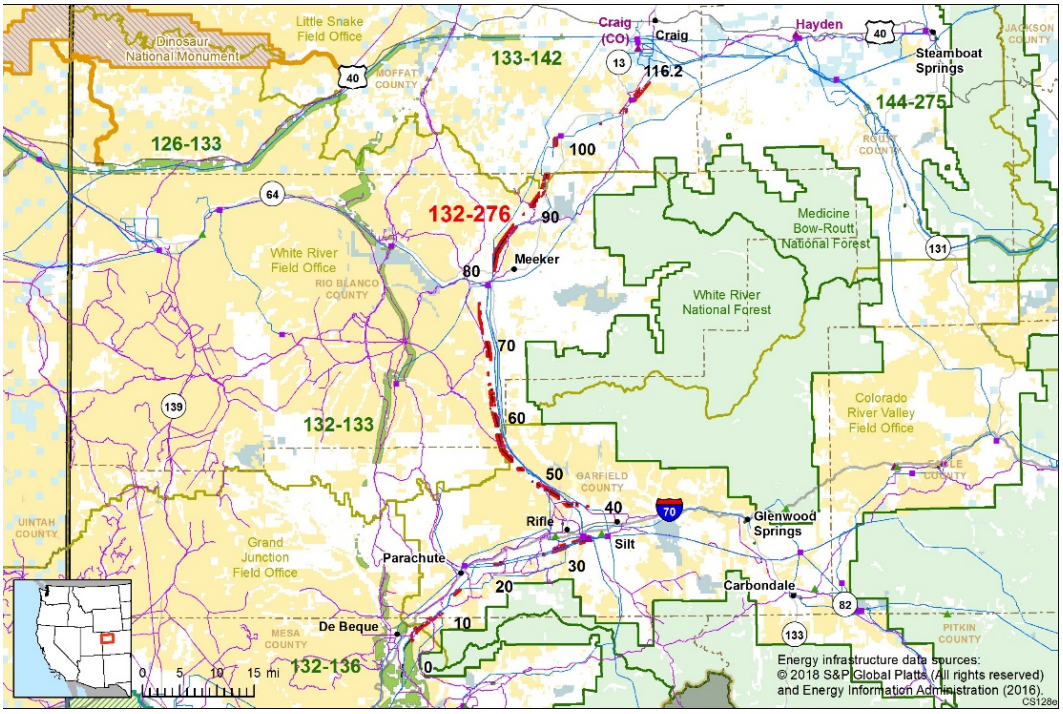

Figure 3.5-42a. Corridor 132-276 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plans

Colorado River Valley RMP (BLM 2015e)
Grand Junction RMP (BLM 2015a)
Little Snake RMP (BLM 2011)
White River RMP (BLM 1997b)
Roan Plateau Planning Area ARMPA (BLM 2016d), GHMAs will be managed as avoidance areas for major transmission lines greater than 100 kV and pipelines greater than 24 inches.

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: electric only for most of its length, although the portion of the Colorado River Valley FO is designated multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Revise the corridor along the existing 345-kV transmission line from MP 60 to MP 103 (Figures 3.5-42a, b and c). To maximize use of BLM land, the BLM should consider aligning the existing transmission line as the eastern boundary of the potential corridor revision from MP 60 to MP 80 and the western boundary from MP 80 to MP 103.

- Shift the corridor slightly to the east between MP 53 and MP 54 to retain capacity within the corridor on BLM land and avoid the Magpie Gulch ACEC, which only intersects a portion of the corridor width at this location.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor intersects the Magpie Gulch ACEC between MP 53 and MP 54. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACEC have conflicting management objectives. The proposed corridor shift described above would avoid the ACEC.

- VRM Class II areas intersect portions of the corridor. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II areas allow for low-level changes to the characteristic landscape. The corridor designation and VRM Class have conflicting management objectives. There is an opportunity to revise the corridor or to revise the VRM Class where it intersects the corridor.

The potential corridor revision improves corridor utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure and avoiding the Magpie Gulch ACEC. The potential corridor revision also avoids mining operations and state lands. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a pathway for energy transport, particularly electricity transmission and gas pipelines, through a portion of northwest Colorado. The corridor supports connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. There are two solar power plants within 2 miles of the corridor.

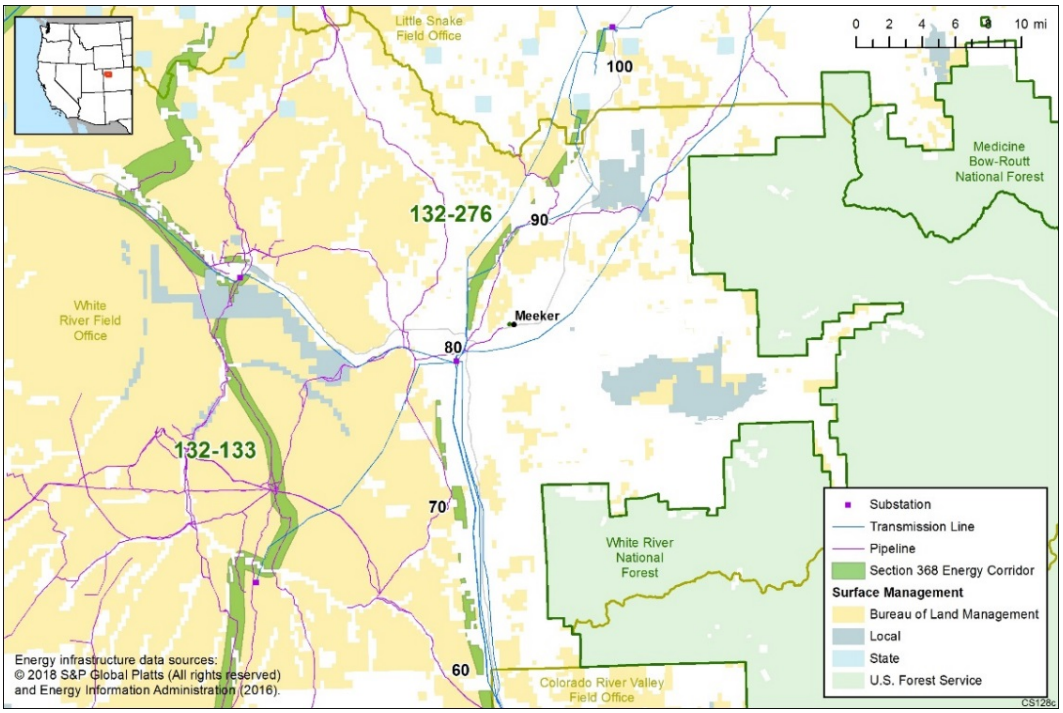

Figure 3.5-42b. Corridor 132-276, as designated

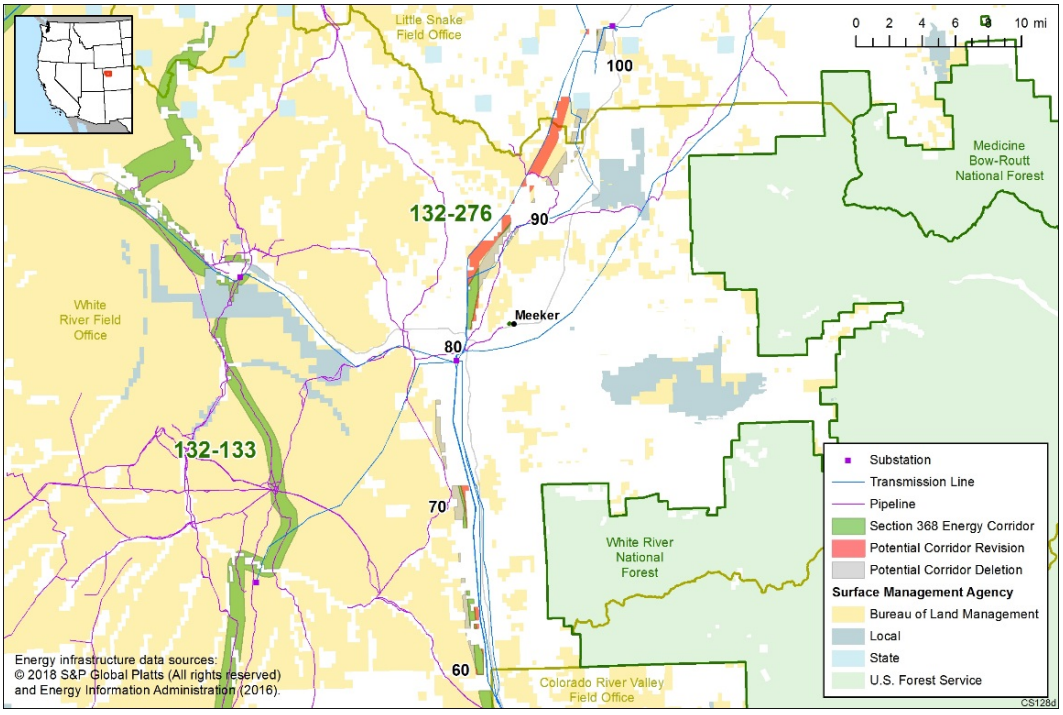

Figure 3.5-42c. Potential Revision to Corridor 132-276

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 132-276, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 132-276 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 133-142 (Maybell to Craig Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Little Snake Field Office

Colorado County

Moffat County

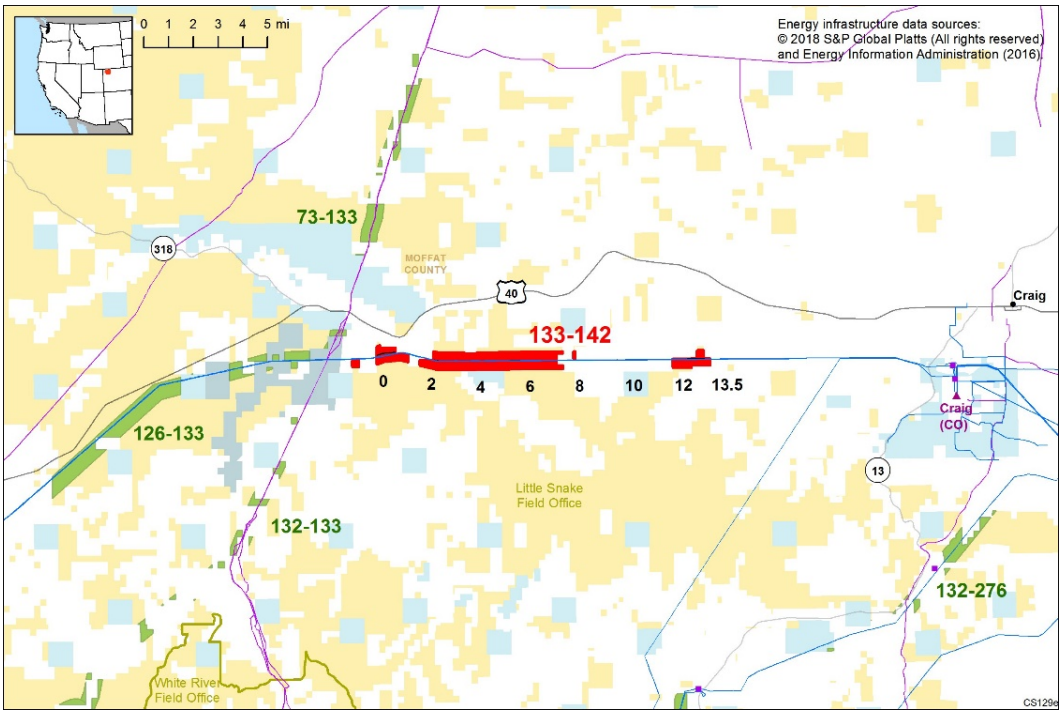

Figure 3.5-43a. Corridor 133-142 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Little Snake RMP (2011)
NWCO GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015d)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Summary of Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor so that the existing 345-kV transmission line is the southern boundary of the corridor rather than the centerline (Figures 3.5-43a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3)
- The corridor intersects the Greater Sage-grouse PHMAs. The NWCO GRSG ARMPA has a requirement to manage areas within PHMAs as avoidance areas for BLM ROW permits and are ROW avoidance areas for high-voltage transmission line ROWs. The corridor designation and management prescription for GRSG PHMAs have conflicting management objectives that need to be addressed.

This potential corridor revision would minimize impacts by avoiding lands with wilderness characteristics and maximize utility by collocating with existing infrastructure. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape since it connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors.

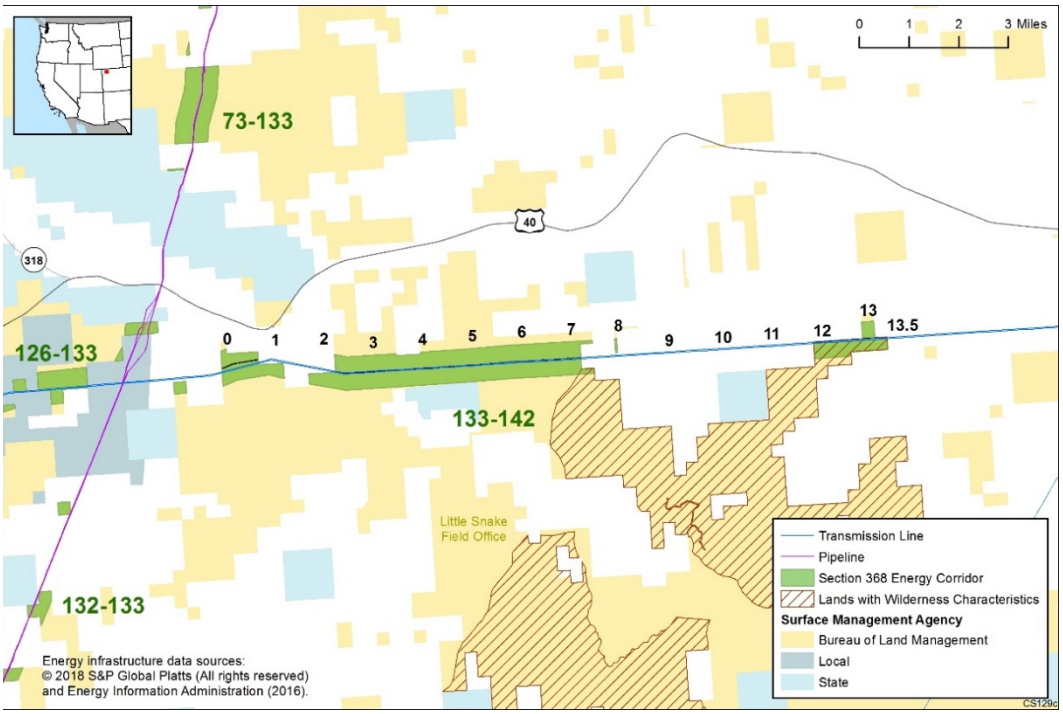

Figure 3.5-43b. Corridor 133-142, as designated.

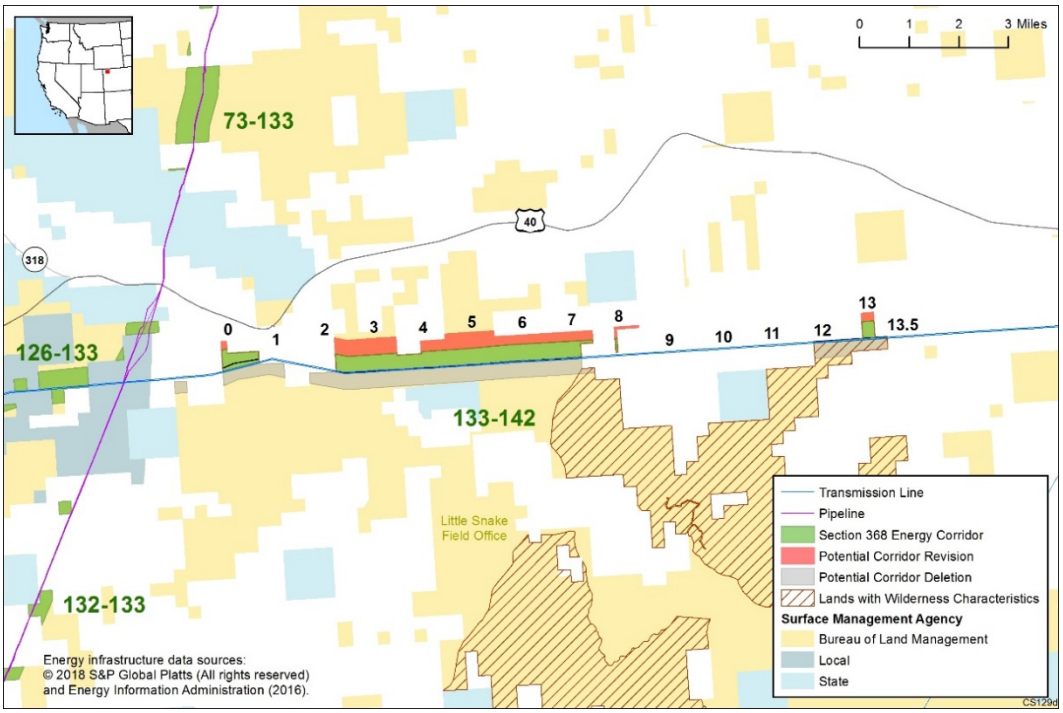

Figure 3.5-43c. Potential Revision to Corridor 133-142.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 133-142, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 133-142 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 134-136 (Roubideau Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Uncompahgre Office

Forest Service
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest

Colorado County

Montrose County

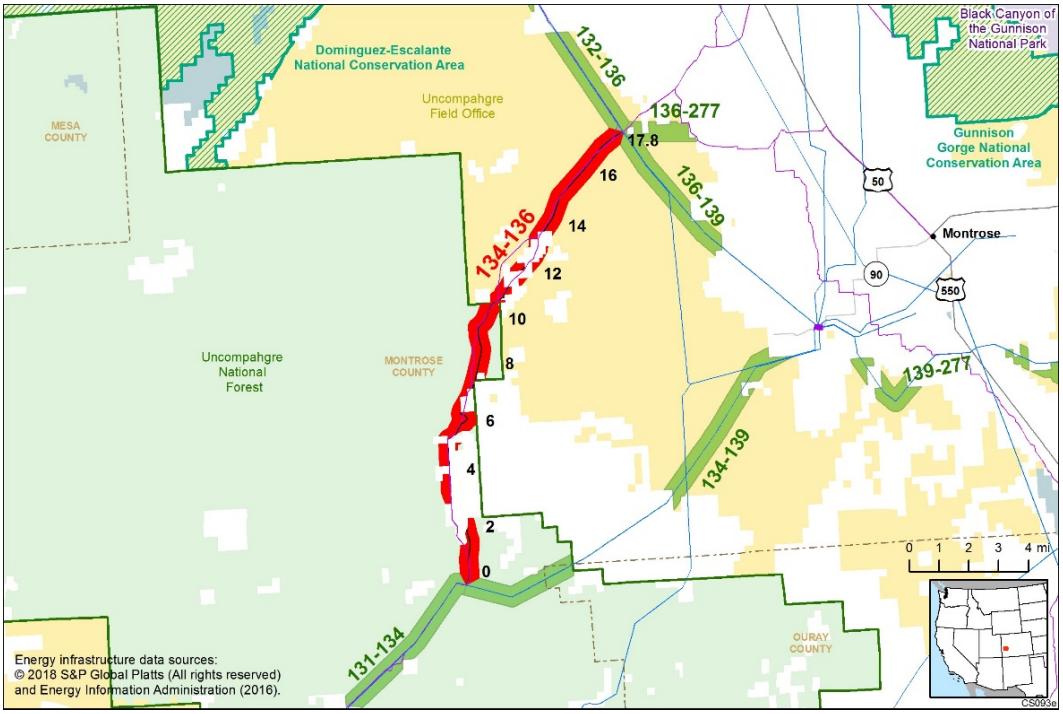

Figure 3.5-44a. Corridor 134-136 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest Amended LMP (USFS 1991)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Designate the corridor as underground only from MP 1 to MP 9 to minimize impacts on the Roubideau SMA (Figures 3.5-44a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- A very small portion of the Roubideau SMA extends into the corridor. The corridor designation and the SMA have conflicting management objectives. The potential corridor revision described above would avoid the SMA.

The potential corridor revision would restrict the development of overhead transmission lines which could impact wilderness character and visual resources in the SMA. The only existing infrastructure in the corridor is natural gas pipelines. Corridor 134-139 runs parallel to Corridor 134-136 and is designated electric-only. The potential corridor revision maximizes utility because project proponents will not have to address separation integrity issues that arise when transmission lines and pipelines are collocated within a single corridor.

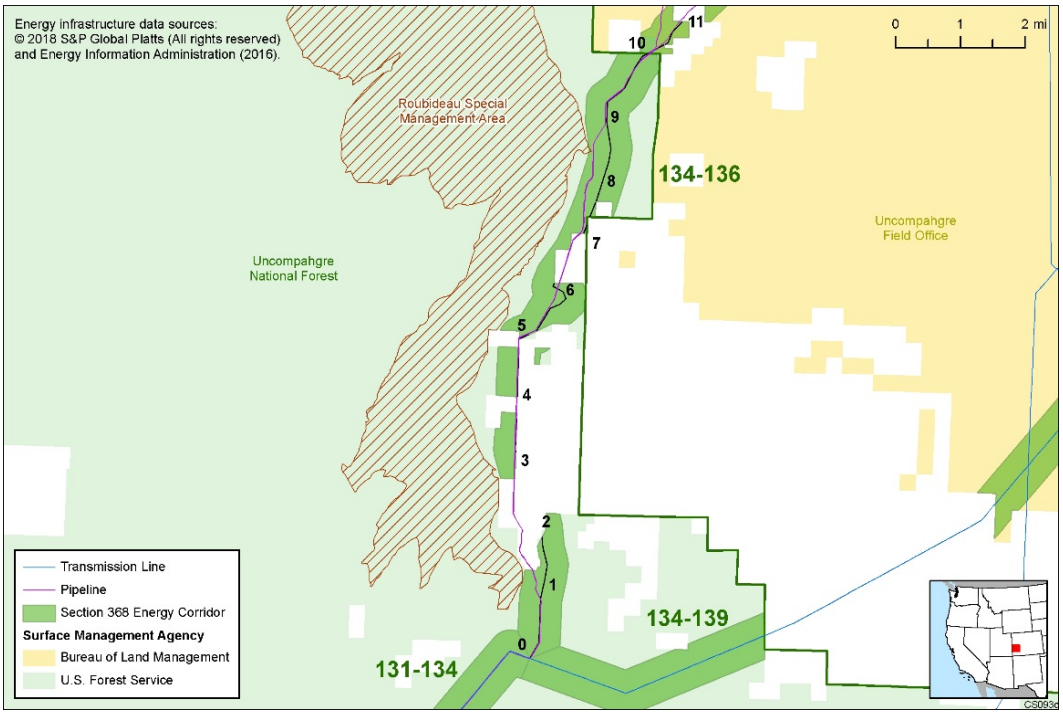

Figure 3.5-44b. Corridor 134-136, as designated.

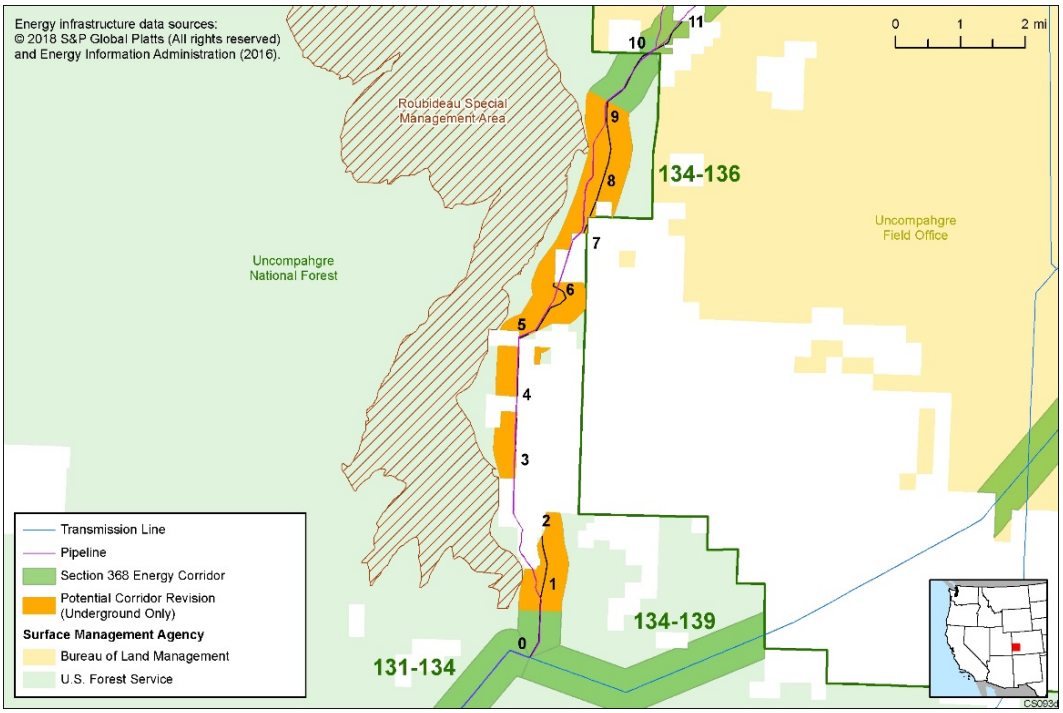

Figure 3.5-44c. Potential Revision to Corridor 134-136.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 134-136, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 134-136 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 134-139 (Montrose Sub-SW Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Uncompahgre Field Office

Forest Service
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest

Colorado Counties

Montrose County
Ouray County

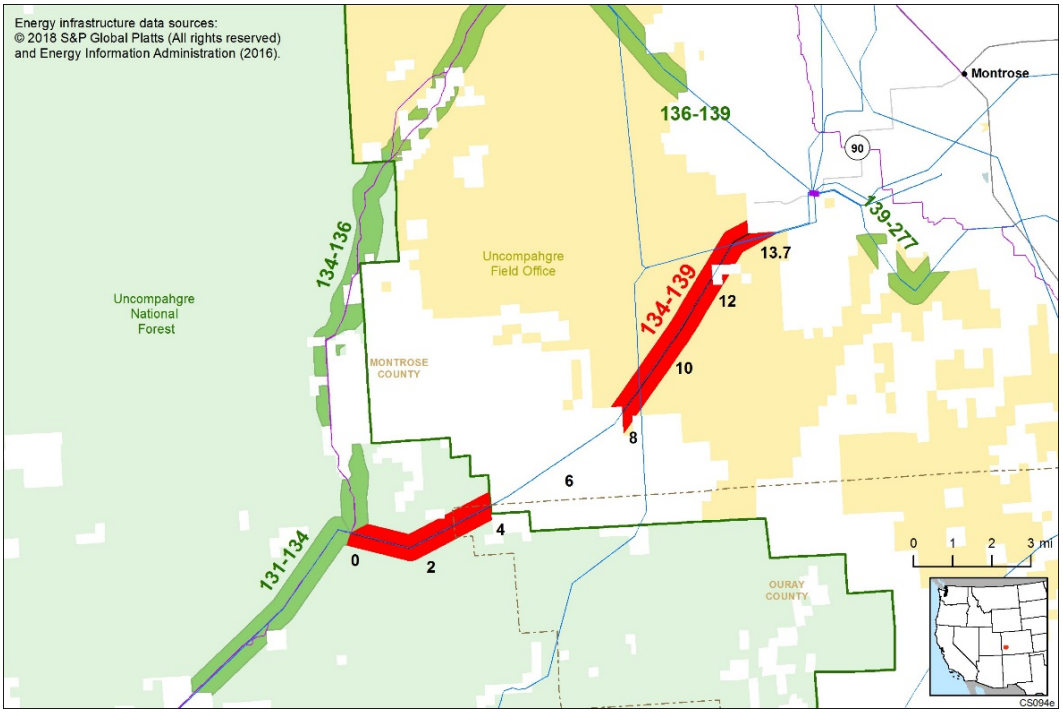

Figure 3.5-45a. Corridor 134-139 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP (USFS 1991)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: electric-only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor to the south so that the existing transmission line is the northern boundary of the corridor rather than the centerline (Figures 3.5-45b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The Silesca Ranger Station, a NRHP property, is located within the corridor at MP 3. The corridor designation and the Silesca Ranger Station have conflicting management objectives. The potential corridor revision described above would avoid the NRHP property.

The potential corridor revision would avoid the Silesca Ranger Station, a NRHP site that is within the northern portion of the current alignment near MP 3, and would maximize utility within the corridor. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a northeast-southwest linkage between Corridors 139-277 and 131-134 (Figure 3.5-45a).

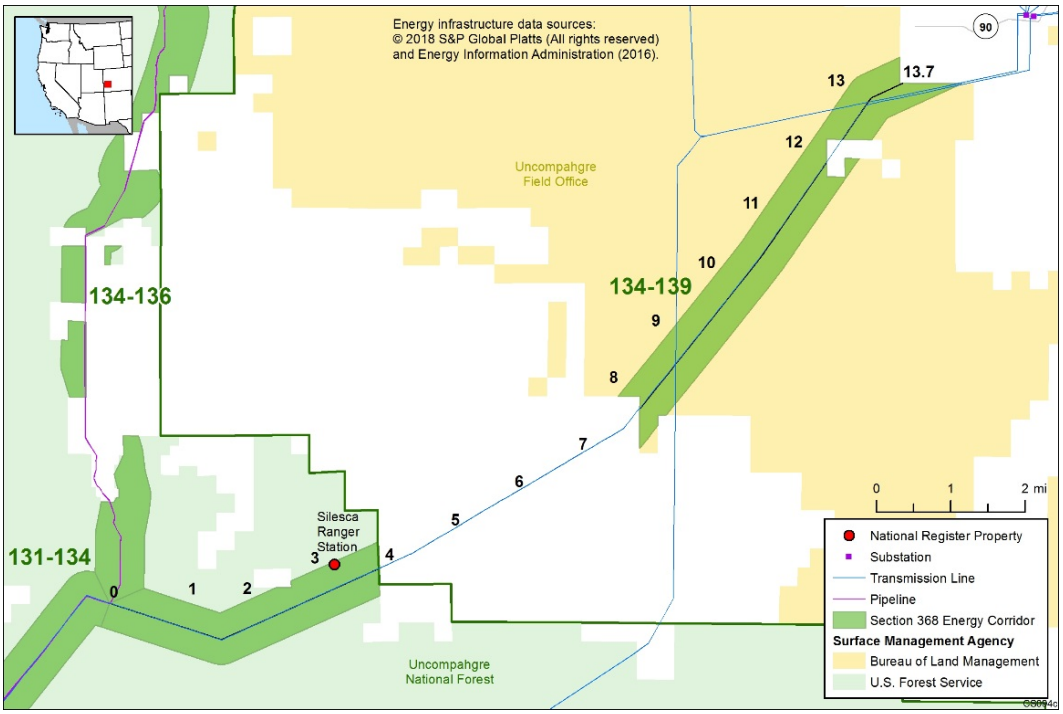

Figure 3.5-45b. Corridor 134-139, as designated.

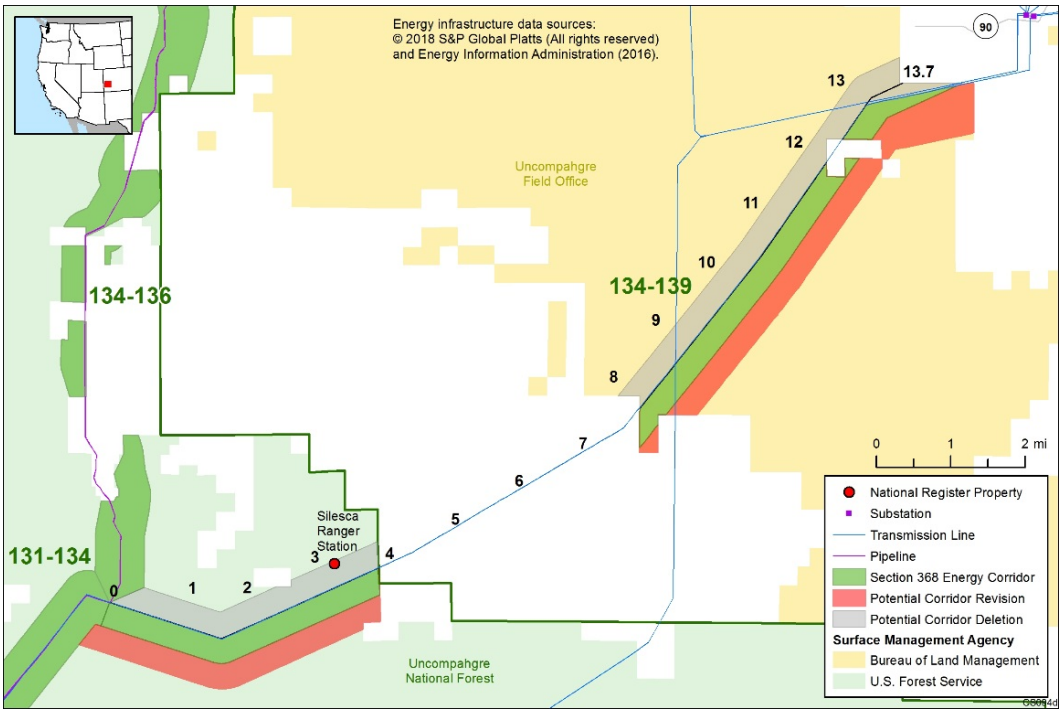

Figure 3.5-45c. Potential Revision to Corridor 134-139.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 134-139, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 134-139 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 136-139 (Montrose Sub-NW Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Uncompahgre Field Office

Colorado County

Montrose County

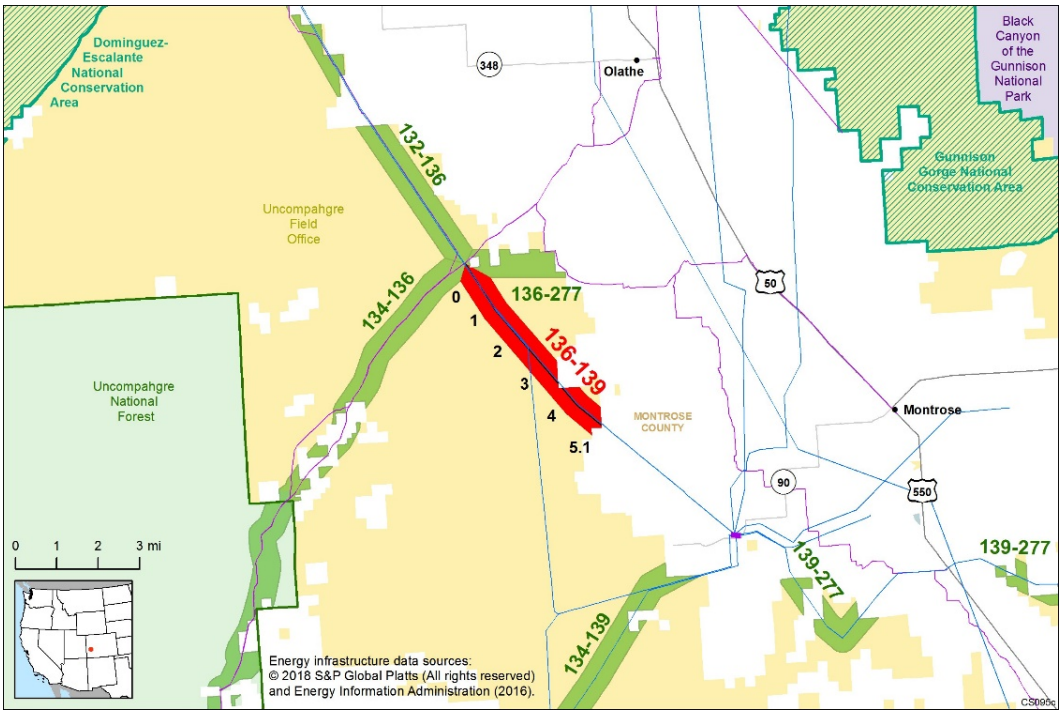

Figure 3.5-46. Corridor 136-139 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The designated corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it is a crucial link connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network for energy transport infrastructure in Colorado. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts by collocating with existing infrastructure, including transmission lines (Figure 3.5-46).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 136-139, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 136-139 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 136-277 (Highway 50 Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Uncompahgre Field Office

Colorado County

Montrose County

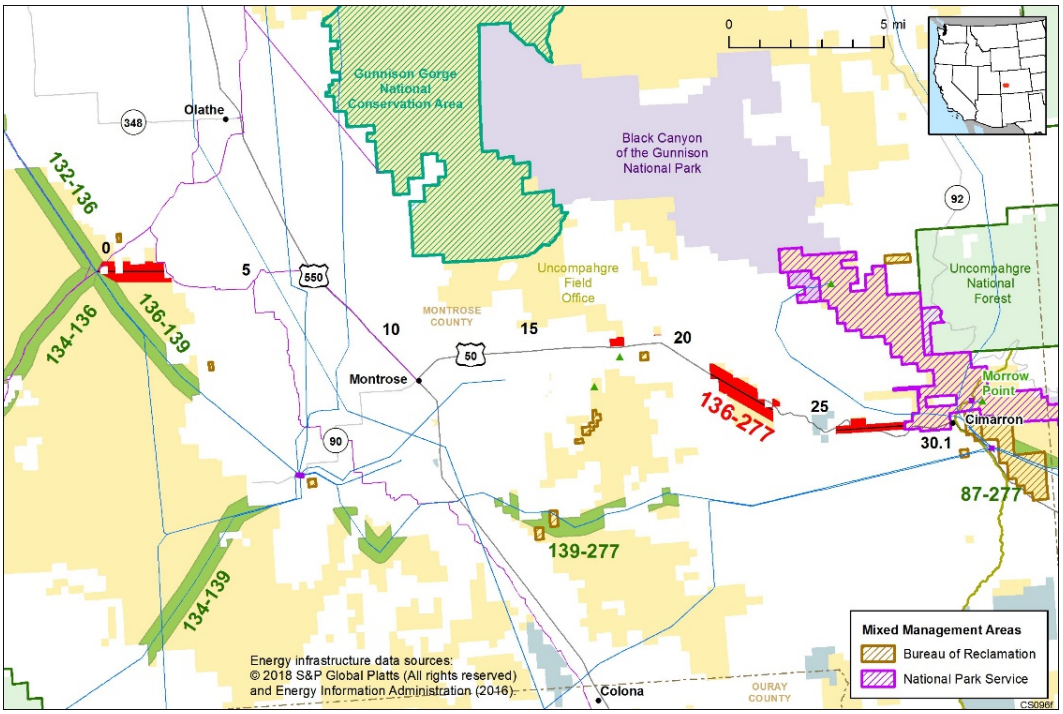

Figure 3.5-47. Corridor 136-277 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi modal.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

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. Any alternative route would go through areas of GUSG critical habitat and would not lend itself to collocation with existing development (U.S. Highway 50), further fragmenting critical habitat. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a link to multiple Section 368 energy corridors.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 136-277, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Old Spanish NHT closely parallels the corridor for 12 miles and is within the corridor for 2 miles at one location and 0.5 miles at another location. There is an opportunity to consider adding an IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 136-277 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 138-143 (Baggs Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Little Snake Field Office

Colorado County

Moffat County

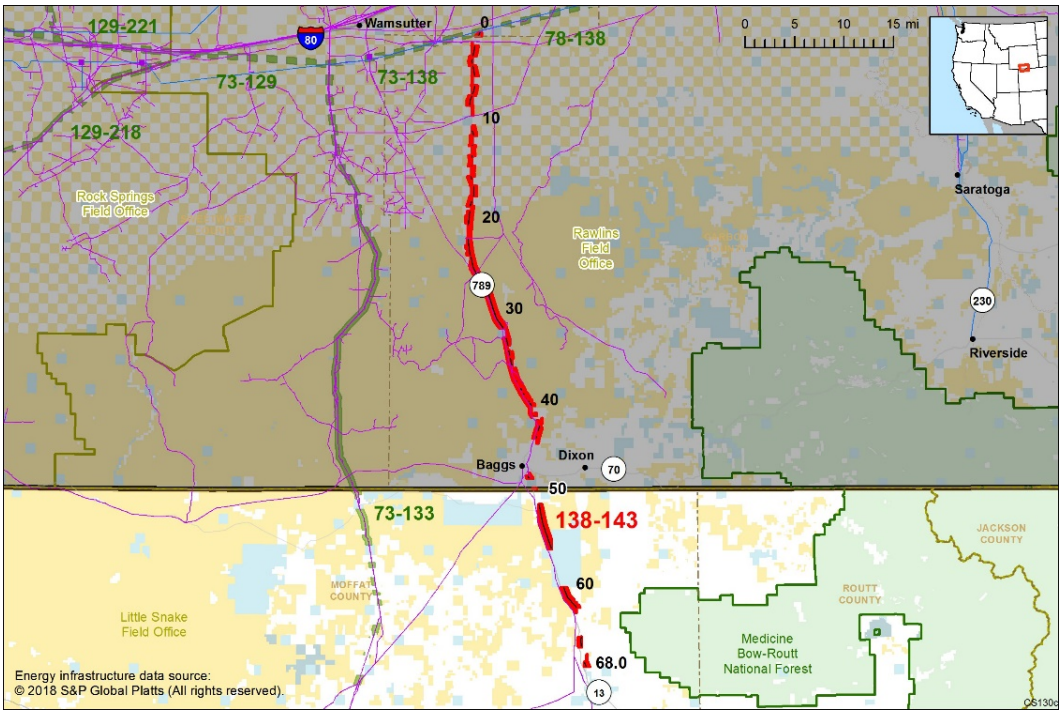

Figure 3-5.48. Corridor 138-143 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Little Snake RMP (2011)
NWCO GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015d)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: electric only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor intersects Greater Sage-grouse PHMAs. The NWCO GRSG ARMPA has a requirement to manage areas within PHMAs as avoidance areas for BLM ROW permits, including high-voltage transmission line ROWs. The corridor designation and management prescription for the PHMAs have conflicting management objectives that need to be addressed.

The designated corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by providing a north-south route for energy infrastructure in northwestern Colorado. The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure (Figure 3.5-48).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 138-143, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 138-143 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 139-277 (Montrose Sub-SE Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Uncompahgre Field Office

Colorado County

Montrose County

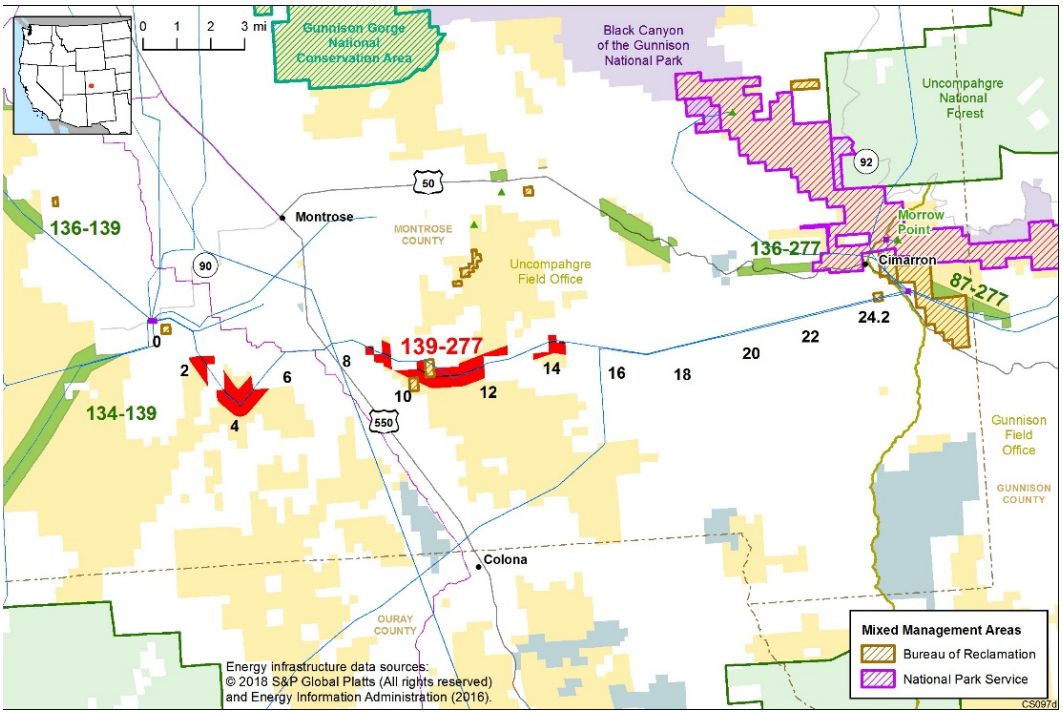

Figure 3.5-49. Corridor 139-277 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: electric only.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor slightly to the northeast or narrow the corridor slightly between MP 8 and MP 9 to avoid Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo proposed critical habitat.

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides an east-west connection between Corridors 87-277 and 134-139. Portions of the corridor cross GUSG critical habitat and habitat for the Clay loving Wild Buckwheat. Re-routing the corridor to avoid GUSG habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance. Any alternative route would go through areas of GUSG critical habitat and habitat for Clay-loving Wild Buckwheat and would not lend itself to collocation, further fragmenting habitat for the species. The corridor revisions would support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Four hydroelectric power plants are located within four miles of the corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 139-277, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Old Spanish NHT closely parallels and intersects the corridor. There is an opportunity to consider adding an IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 139-277 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 144-275 (Empire to Hayden)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Kremmling Field Office
Little Snake Field Office

Forest Service
Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest

Colorado Counties

Clear Creek County
Grand County
Routt County

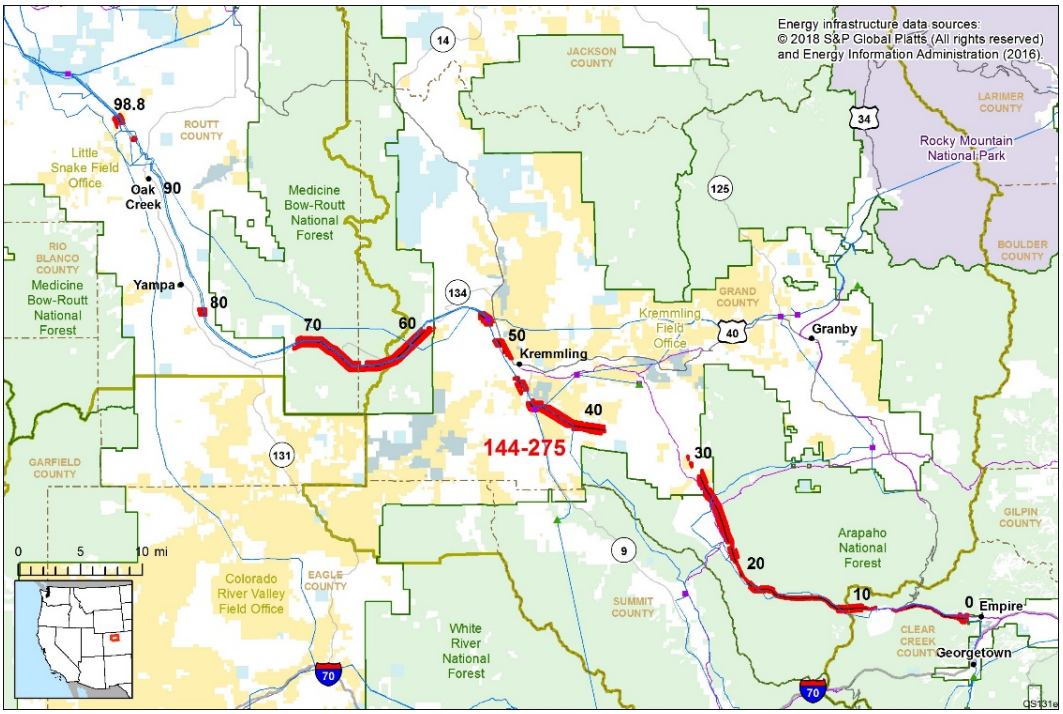

Figure 3.5-50a. Corridor 144-275 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plans

Kremmling RMP (BLM 2015b)
Little Snake RMP (BLM 2011)
Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, Pawnee National Grassland LMP (USFS 1997, updated 2012)
Medicine Bow National Forest LMP (USFS 2003b)
NWCO GRSG ARMPA (BLM 2015d)

Corridor width: variable width ranging from 200 ft. to 3,500 ft.
Designated use: electrical transmission only in the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and is designated multi-modal for future electric transmission and pipeline projects along the rest of the corridor.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Widen corridor to 3,500 ft., include existing transmission line within the corridor between MP 0 and MP 22, and avoid intersections with IRAs as much as possible (Figures 3.5-50a, b, and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- SRMAs intersect and are adjacent to the corridor between MP 46 and MP 53. According to the Kremmling RMP, SRMAs are avoidance areas. The corridor designation and management prescription for the SRMAs have conflicting management objectives. There is an opportunity to revise the corridor or revise the SRMA boundary or management prescriptions. Because the SRMA extends well beyond the corridor in one location, the opportunity to expand or shift the corridor is limited.

- The corridor intersects the Greater Sage-grouse PHMAs. The NWCO GRSG ARMPA has a requirement to manage areas within PHMAs as avoidance areas for BLM ROW permits, including high-voltage transmission line ROWs. The corridor designation and management prescription for the PHMAs have conflicting management objectives.

The potential corridor revisions would maximize utility by widening the corridor at pinch points and would minimize impacts by collocating with existing infrastructure. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a pathway to support future interstate energy transport across north-central Colorado.

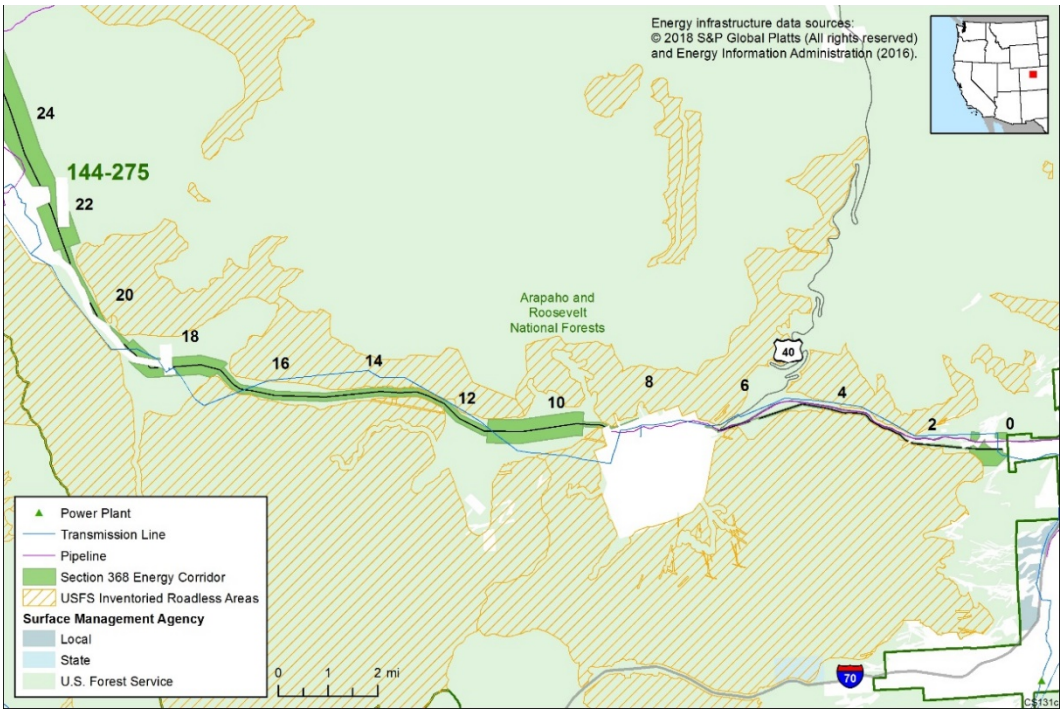

Figure 3.5-50b. Corridor 144-275, as designated.

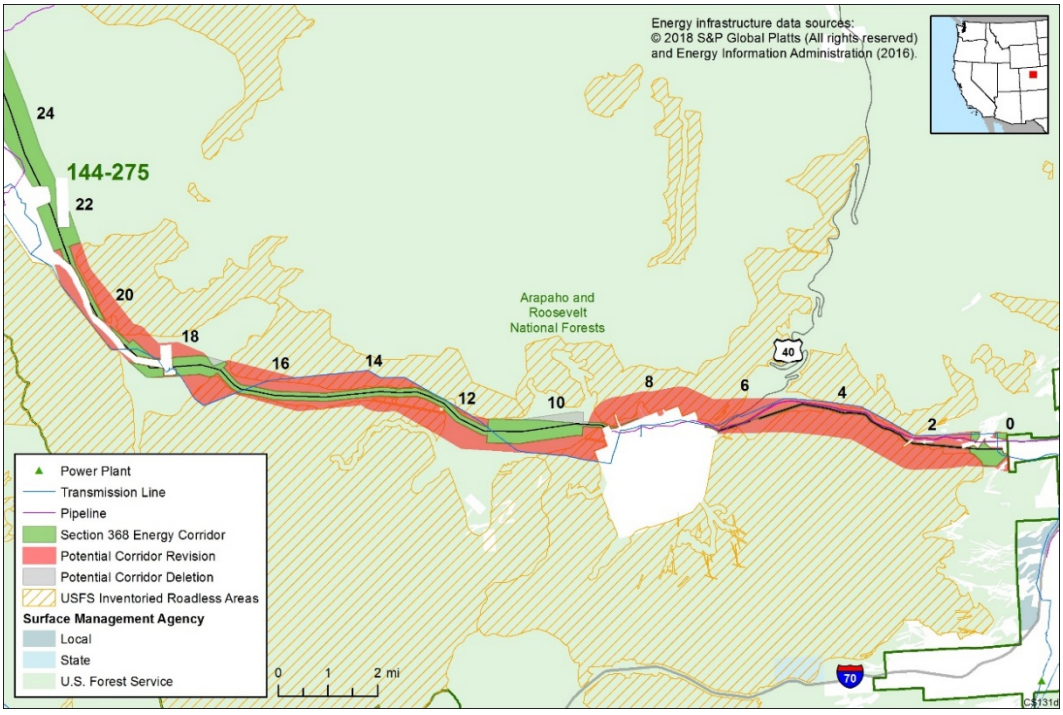

Figure 3.5-50c. Potential Revision to Corridor 144-275.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 144-275, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Continental Divide NST intersects the corridor or is close to the corridor. Adding an IOP for NSTs and NHTs, as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources, could help further minimize impacts where the corridor crosses or is near the NST.

- Bard Creek, Byers Peak, James Peak Colorado Roadless Areas intersect or are adjacent to the corridor. The addition of an agency coordination IOP related to IRAs could help in minimizing conflicts with the Roadless Rule.

- Habitat connectivity concerns have been identified within the corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife connectivity.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agencies' review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 144-275 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 232-233(E) (W) (Southern Nevada North-South Connector)

Agency Jurisdiction

Bureau of Land Management
Caliente Field Office

Nevada County

Lincoln County

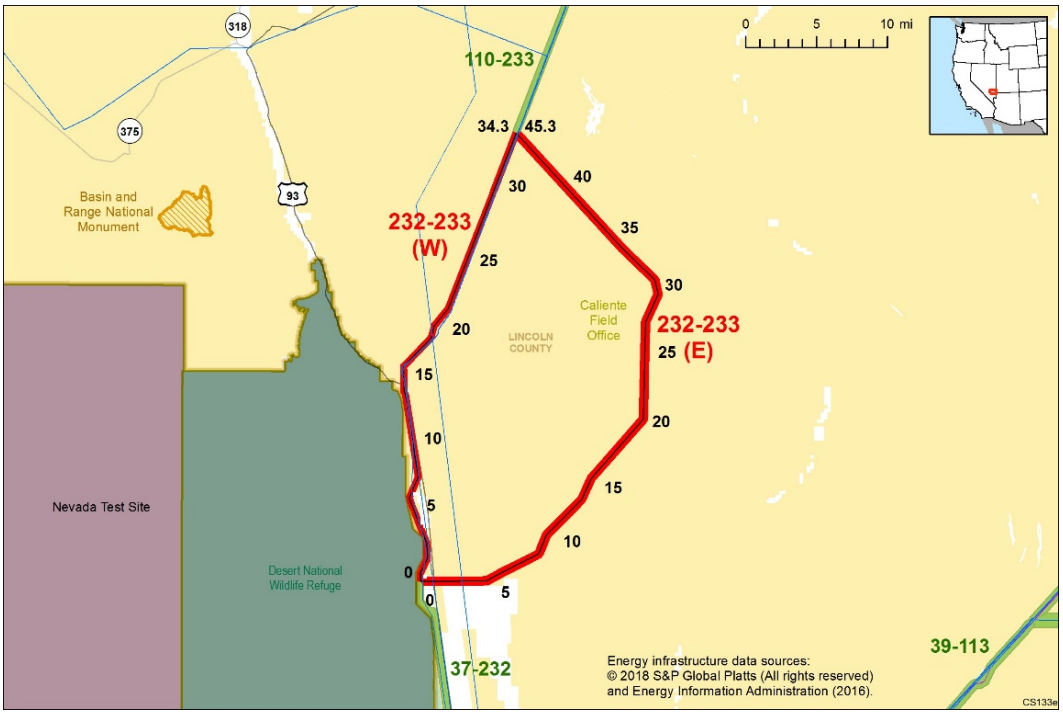

Figure 3.5-51a. Corridor 232-233 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Resource Management Plan

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Delete Corridor 232-233(E) (Figures 3.5-51a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The Ely RMP states that ROWs in Desert Tortoise habitat should be managed the same as the three Desert Tortoise ACECs, as avoidance areas. The corridor designation and management prescription for the ACECs and Desert Tortoise habitat have conflicting management objectives. There is a need to provide clarification on the management prescriptions in the land use plan: options include revising the corridor, the ACEC boundary, or providing clarification that avoiding the ACEC has already been reviewed and the best method to meet the siting principles is through minimizing or mitigating impacts on a case-by-case basis.

The western corridor (Corridor 232-233(W)) includes existing infrastructure; however, there are topography concerns in the between MP 15 and MP 17. There is little opportunity to widen the corridor because it is flanked by the Desert National Wildlife Refuge to the west and designated Wilderness to the east. The route for the ON Line transmission line did not use the corridor due to existing infrastructure and the pinch point created by topography, a wash, and the Desert National Wildlife Refuge. Instead, the route parallels Corridor 232-233(W) to the east through designated Wilderness and the Desert Tortoise ACEC. There is no alternative route in which the corridor could be collocated with existing infrastructure or a locally designated corridor that would avoid desert tortoise critical habitat. Co-location is preferred from a wildlife perspective. Although future capacity within the corridor may be limited, the corridor minimizes impact and maximize utility through collocation. The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape because it provides a north-south pathway for energy infrastructure to Las Vegas.

The eastern corridor (Corridor 232-233(E)) contains no infrastructure and goes through the Kane Springs ACEC and Desert Tortoise habitat. In addition, development within Corridor 232-233(E) would create an isolated parcel between Corridor 232-233(E) and Corridor 232-233(W) that would further fragment habitat for desert tortoise and other wildlife. The corridor does not minimize impacts to Desert Tortoise and does not maximize utility through collocation, therefore, the BLM suggests a potential corridor deletion for Corridor 232-233(E).

Because future capacity within Corridor 232-233 (W) is limited, there may be a need to provide a supplemental north-south route in a more preferred location than Corridor 232-233(E). The Agencies propose a potential corridor addition for a new east-west corridor 22 miles north of Corridor 232-233 that would connect Corridor 110-233 (near the Dry Lake Valley North SEZ) to the recently authorized TransWest Express route. This potential corridor addition would be dependent on the construction of TransWest Express in Nevada (see *TransWest Connector Corridor Addition Summary*).

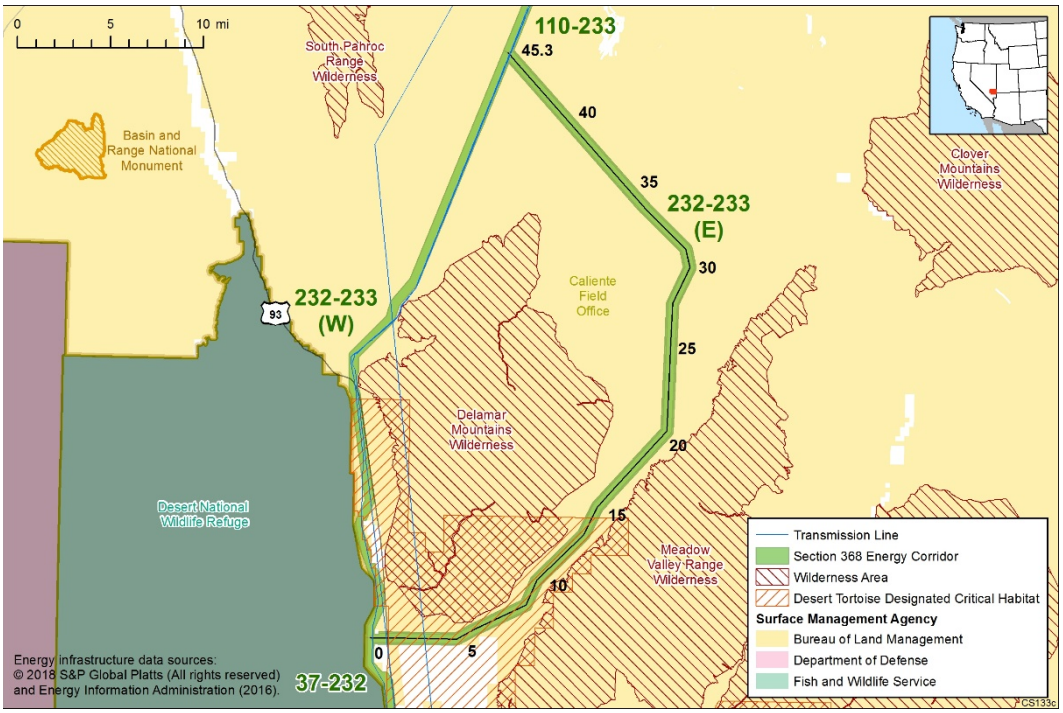

Figure 3.5-51b. Corridor 232-233, as designated.

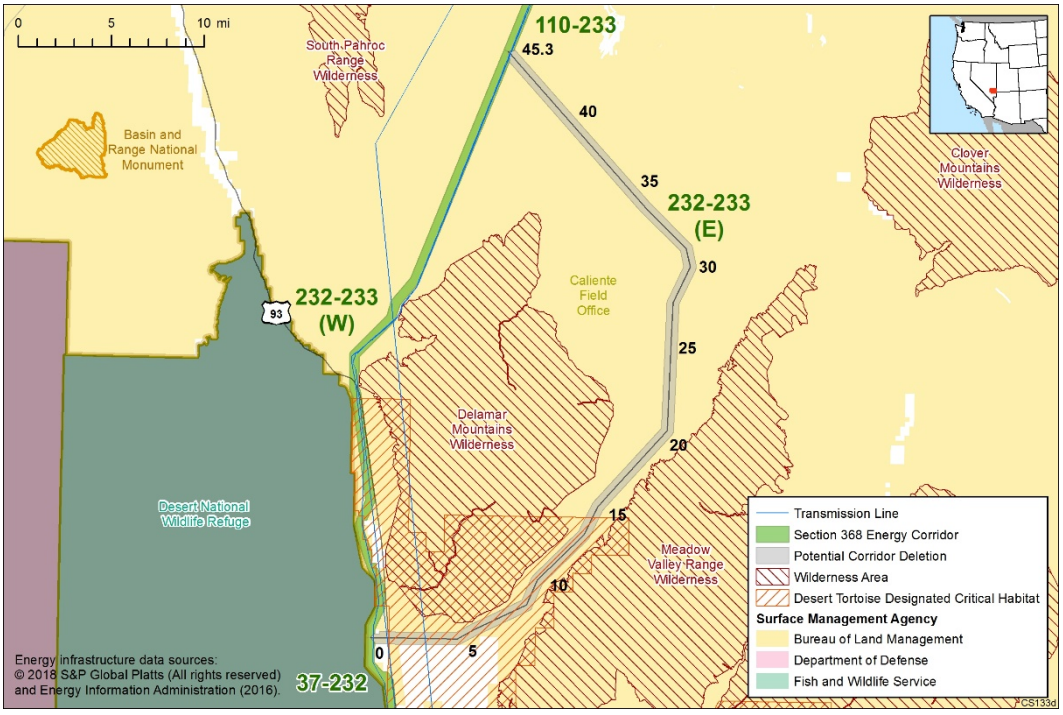

Figure 3.5-51c. Potential Revision to Corridor 232-233.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 232-233(E)(W), specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Desert Tortoise and mule deer migration corridors and habitat have been identified within the Section 368 energy corridor. An IOP could help minimize impacts on wildlife corridors and habitats.

- There is opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristic applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- MTR-VR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 232-233 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 234-235 (Nogales Corridor)

Agency Jurisdictions

Forest Service
Coronado National Forest

Arizona County

Santa Cruz County

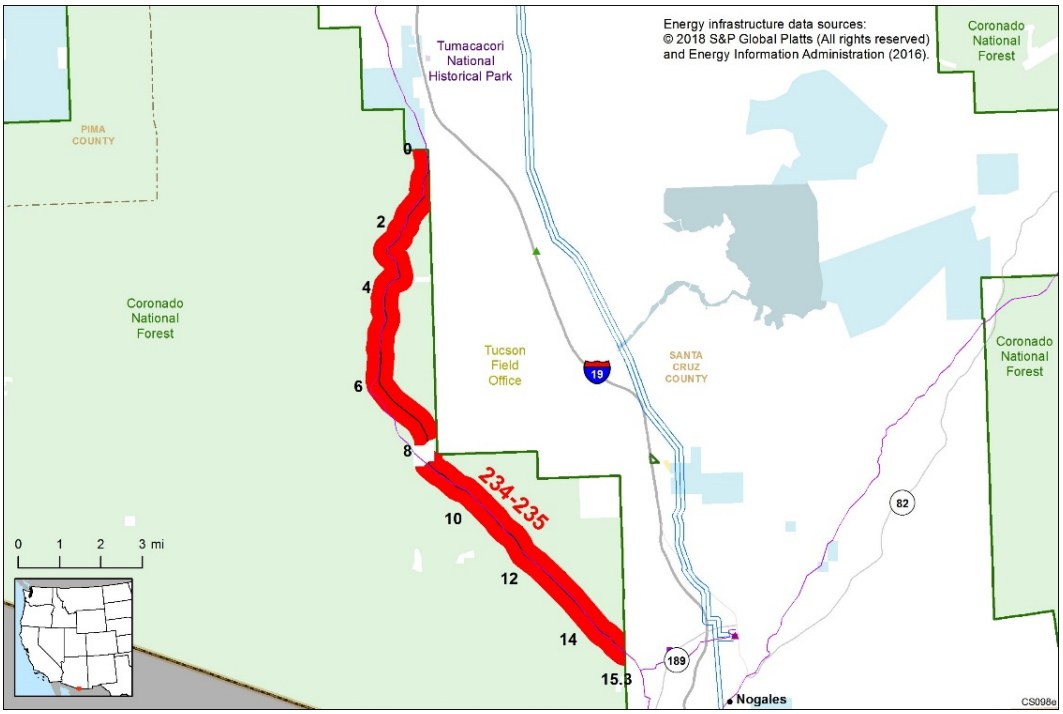

Figure 3.5-52a. Corridor 234-235 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Forest Plan

Coronado National Forest Plan (USFS 1988, as amended 2018)

Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Shift the corridor to the east from MP 0 to MP 6 and MP 8 to MP 15 so that the existing natural gas pipeline is the western boundary of the corridor, rather than the centerline. Also shift the corridor to the west from MP 7 to MP 8 to include more USFS land and increase capacity for the corridor (Figures 3.5-52a, b and c).

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- The corridor intersects ESA-listed Jaguar and Mexican Spotted Owl critical habitat. Future development in the corridor may conflict with the Coronado National Forest Plan that states measures will be prescribed to prevent the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for federally listed species.

The potential corridor revisions would maximize utility through collocation with existing and planned infrastructure and promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a pathway for energy transport on National Forest System lands with Mexico. The potential corridor revisions would also avoid a portion of Jaguar and Mexican Spotted Owl critical habitat.

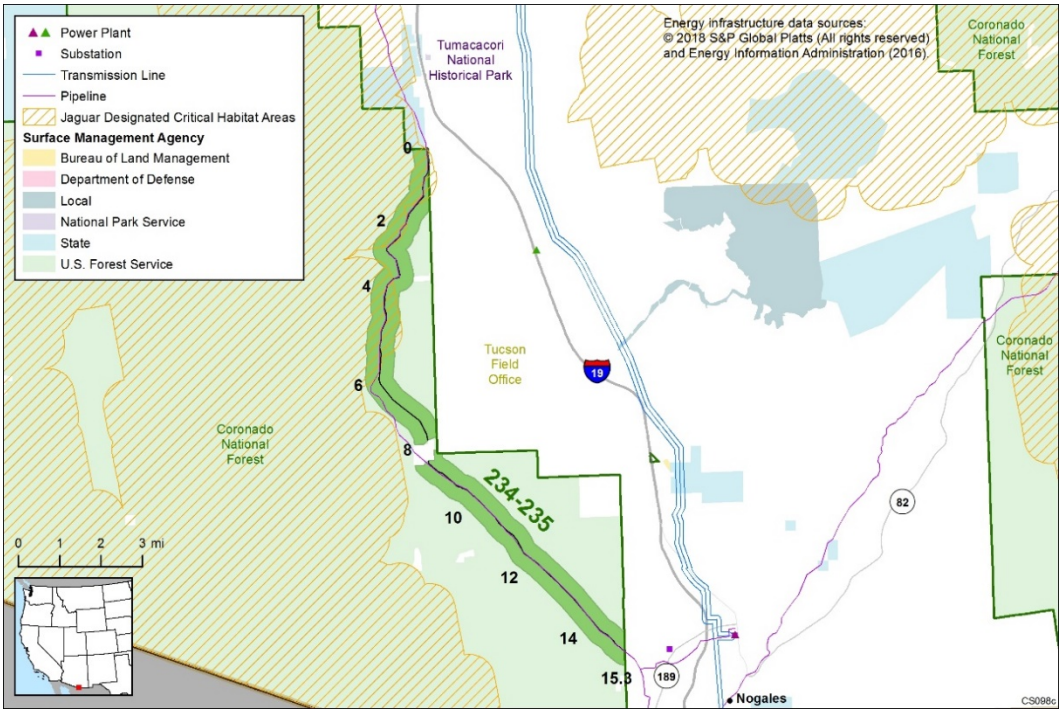

Figure 3.5-52b. Corridor 234-235, as designated.

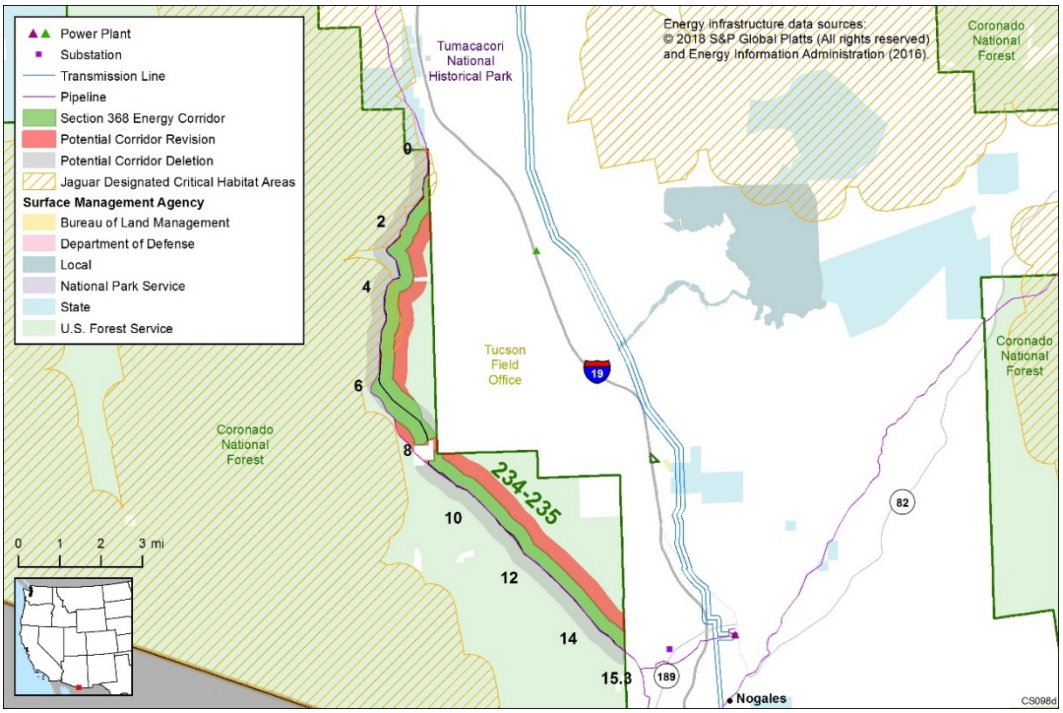

Figure 3.5-52c. Potential Revision to Corridor 234-235.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 234-235, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- Wildlife migration through the Santa Rita-Tumacacori Wildlife Linkage has been identified at both the north and south limits of the corridor. A new IOP related to wildlife could help minimize impacts.

- MTR-VR intersects the corridor. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

- Juan Bautista de Anza NHT is within one mile of the corridor at both the northern and southern ends. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 234-235 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Corridor 256-257 (North Ogden Corridor)

Agency Jurisdiction

Forest Service
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Utah County

Weber County

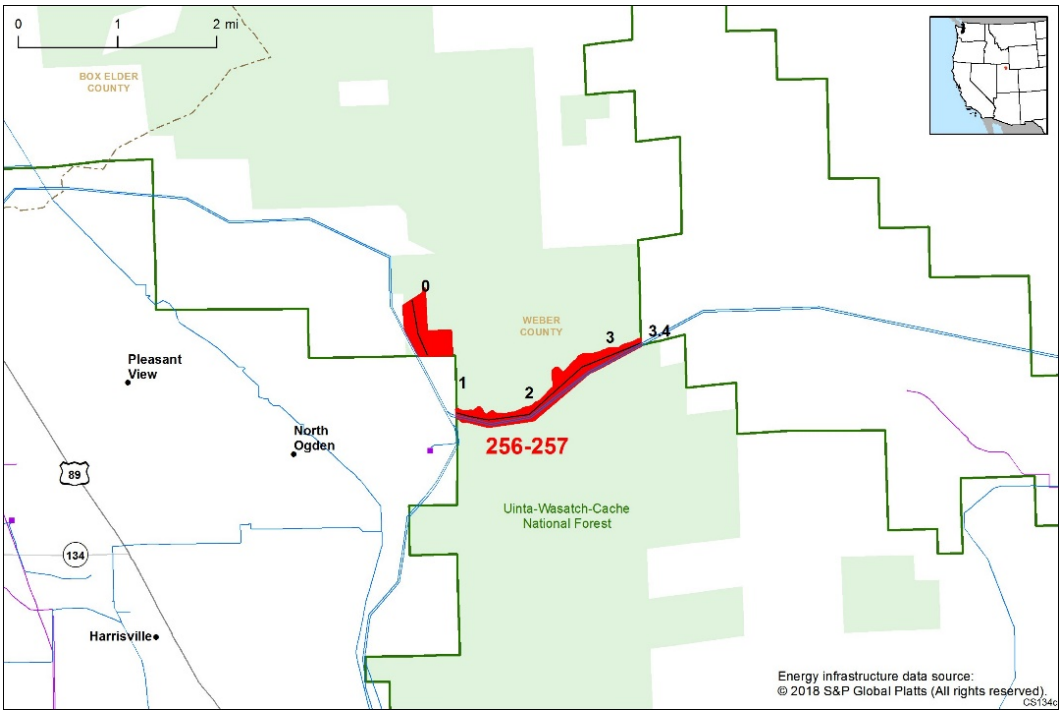

Figure 3.5-53. Corridor 256-257 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines (subject corridor in red).

Land and Resource Management Plan

Wasatch-Cache National Forest LMP (USFS 2003a)

Corridor width: variable width ranging from 345 ft. to 2,640 ft.
Designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Modifications Summary and Rationale

- Implement minor adjustments as appropriate to improve corridor alignment to better follow existing infrastructure and allow maximum future build out capacity (see Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

- Develop a specific Energy Corridor Management Plan and incorporate into Agency land use plans to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy infrastructure through the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in northern Utah (Figure 3.5-53). The corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impact by collocating with existing infrastructure and avoiding IRAs. Opportunity to expand or shift the corridor is limited because IRAs restrict the corridor for much of its length.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For Corridor 256-257, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Corridor Abstract

Comprehensive background information and the Agency's review and analysis of the existing corridor can be located in Corridor Abstract 256-257 which is available on the West-wide Energy Corridor Information Center project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov.

Potential Energy Corridor Additions and Total Deletions (if any)

The summaries for each of the six potential energy corridor additions in Regions 2 and 3 include the route for the potential energy corridor addition, corridor-specific discussion of existing use and opportunity for future development, and the rationale for how the corridor meets the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement.

Potential Energy Corridor Addition—Cross-Tie Corridor (Corridor 110-114 Potential Corridor Revision)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Fillmore Field Office

Utah County

Millard County

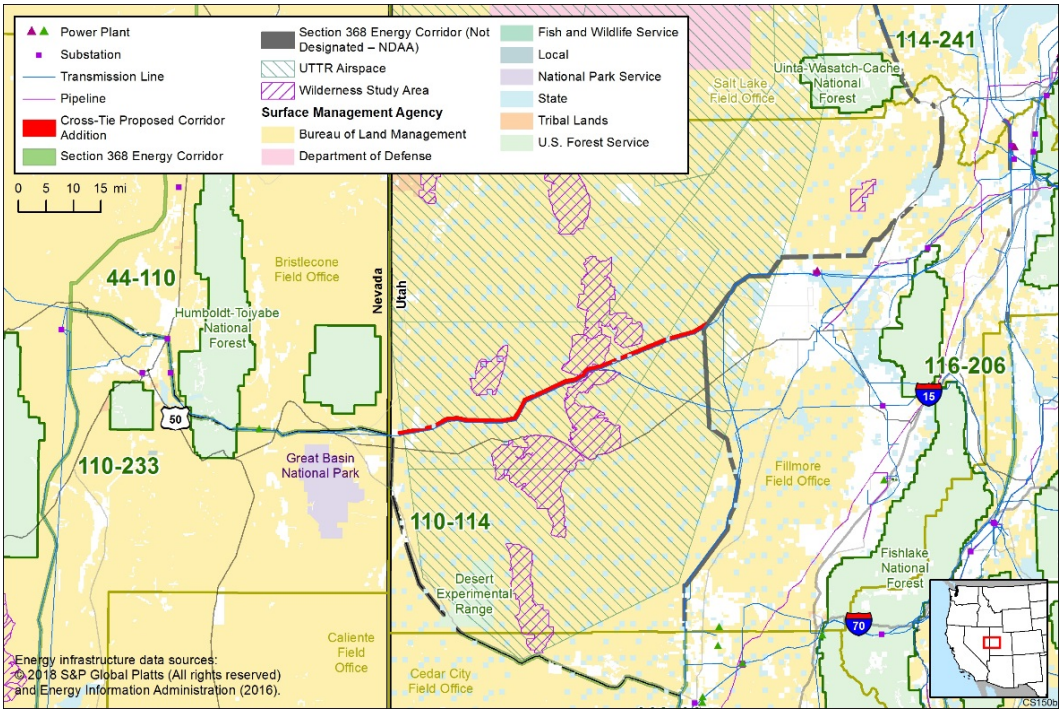

Figure 3.6-1a. Cross-Tie Potential Corridor Addition.

Resource Management Plans

House Range Resource Area RMP (BLM 1987b)
Warm Springs Resource Area RMP (BLM 1987c)

Suggested Energy Corridor width: 6,000 ft.
Suggested Energy Corridor designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Addition Summary and Rationale

The potential energy corridor addition was developed through the energy corridor regional reviews (Figure 3.6-1a). Corridor 110-114 was designated to avoid the UTTR, however, there is little demand for energy transmission along the current designated route. Current energy transmission demand is north of the designated corridor, and the potential corridor addition would promote a more efficient use of landscape for necessary development to connect energy supply with demand.

The potential corridor addition would meet the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement; specifically the potential corridor addition would:

- maximize utility by increasing transmission capability between the Utah/Wyoming and Nevada/California areas of Section 368 energy corridors;

- minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure. The proposed corridor addition would contain an existing 230-kV transmission line and the proposed TransCanyon, LLC Cross-Tie transmission project, if constructed. CrossTie is a proposed 213-mile long 500-kV transmission line that would be located within Corridor 110-114 for 71 miles until it deviates at the Nevada-Utah state line and runs east to Delta, Utah instead of following Corridor 110-114 south to avoid the UTTR.

- promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a continuous east-west pathway for interstate energy transport through Nevada and Utah; and

- 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.

In addition, the Western Electricity Coordinating Council has identified this potential corridor addition route as Path 32 (Pavant Intermountain-Gonder 230-kV line) and is congested under a high CO_2 price scenario or an increased use of renewable energy scenario in southern California and the southwestern U.S. (Figure 3.6-1b).

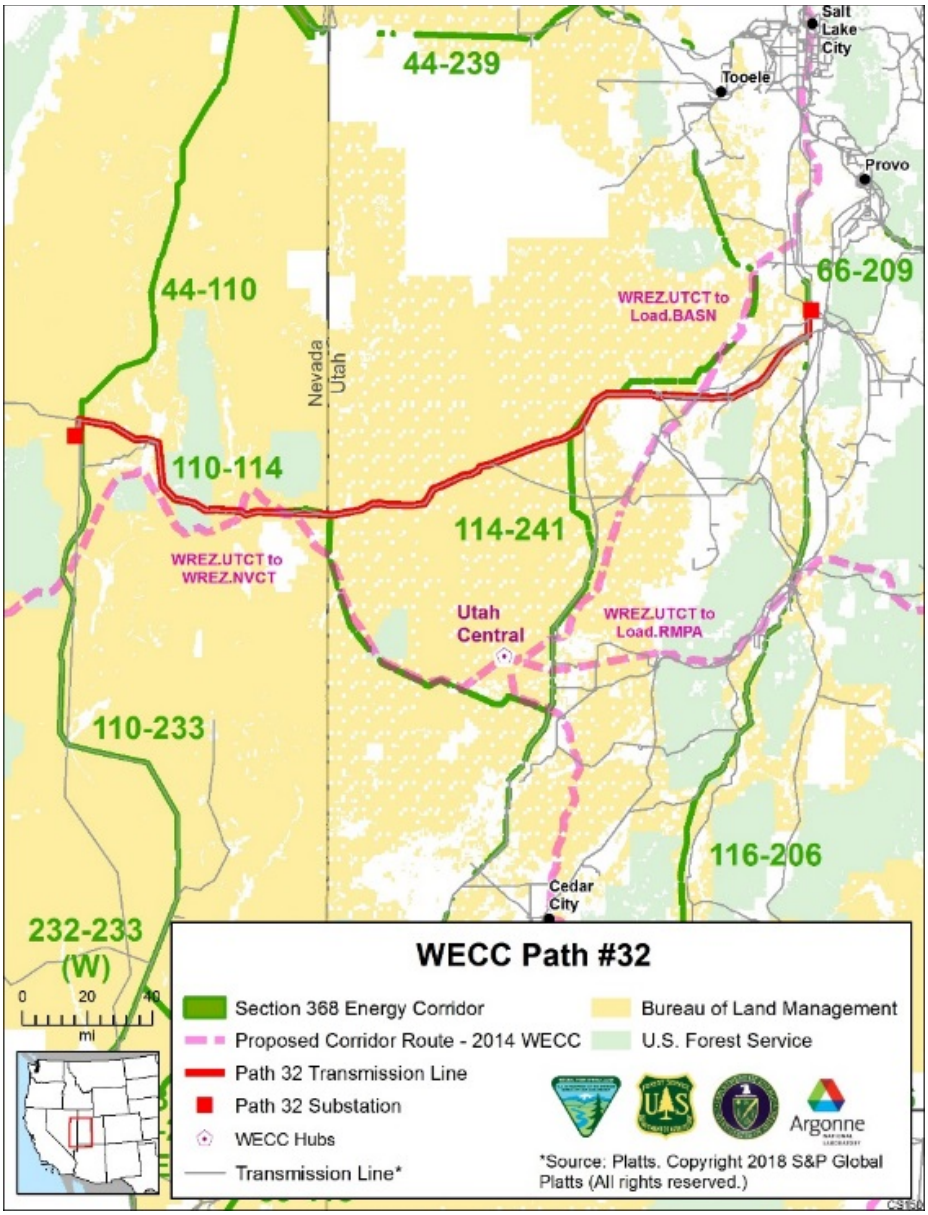

Figure 3.6-1b. WECC Path 32.

The potential corridor addition would be constrained for approximately 4 miles by Wilderness Study Areas on either side of the corridor.

If designated through the Agency's land use planning process, an Energy Corridor Management Plan should be developed as part of the land use planning designation process to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- Due to the NDAA for FY 2000, the potential energy corridor addition would not be able to be designated in the Fillmore Field Office as long as the NDAA is in effect. Early and extensive coordination with DoD would be required to mitigate conflicts with DoD-administrated lands associated with the UTTR along this route for any future development.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and addition to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For the potential corridor addition, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The potential corridor addition would intersect lands with wilderness characteristics. There is opportunity to develop an IOP to provide guidance on the review process for lands with wilderness characteristic applications within corridors with incomplete inventories. The potential IOP would assist with avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics.

- MTR-IR and a surface area-restricted area would intersect the potential corridor addition. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

- The potential corridor addition would be located within the UTTR. A revised IOP provision for DoD coordination to mitigate potential impacts pre-emptively by coordinating at early stages of energy infrastructure proposals could help avoid adverse impacts on training activities.

Potential Energy Corridor Addition—Curecanti-Rifle Corridor

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Uncompahgre Field Office
Colorado River Valley Field Office

U.S. Forest Service
GMUG National Forests

Colorado Counties

Delta County
Garfield County

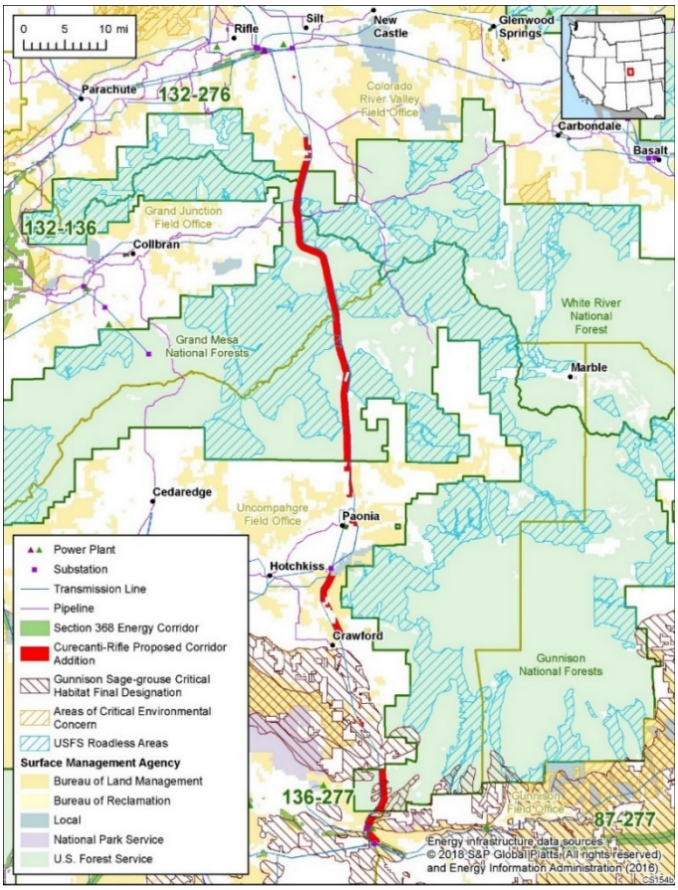

Figure 3.6-2 Curecanti-Rifle Potential Corridor Addition.

Land and Resource Management Plans

Colorado River Valley RMP (BLM 2015e)
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Amended LMP (USFS 1991)
Uncompahgre Basin RMP BLM 1989

Suggested Energy Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Suggested Energy Corridor designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Summary and Rationale for Potential Corridor Addition

The potential energy corridor addition was developed through the energy corridor regional reviews (Figure 3.6-2). The northern end of the potential energy corridor addition would begin near Corridor 132-276 and the southern end would intersect with Corridor 132-277, providing a north-south link to multiple Section 368 energy corridors in Colorado.

The potential corridor addition would meet the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement; specifically, the potential energy corridor addition would:

- promote efficient use of the landscape because it linking multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create a north-south pathway for energy transport in Colorado; and

- maximize utility by collocating along existing infrastructure (230-kV WAPA transmission line) and minimize potential impacts by avoiding IRAs.

The portion of the potential corridor within the GMUG National Forests navigates between IRAs on either side, but allows a wide enough corridor to accommodate future infrastructure. The southern portion of the corridor intersects GUSG critical habitat. Protection of GUSG critical habitat is important and 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 Agencies should consider aligning the existing infrastructure within corridor boundary to allow maximum future build-out capacity while avoiding IRAs within the GMUG National Forests.

If designated through the Agencies' land use planning processes, an Energy Corridor Management Plan should be developed as part of the land use planning designation process to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

- VRM Class II areas intersect the potential energy corridor addition. Future development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II areas allow for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There could be an opportunity to revise the location of the potential energy corridor addition or revise the VRM Class where it would intersect the corridor.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For the potential energy corridor addition, specific issues that would be addressed through proposed IOP revisions or additions include:

- VRM Class II areas are located along the northern and southern portions of the potential energy corridor addition. There could be an opportunity to consider a new IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs with proposed development within the corridor.

Potential Energy Corridor Addition—Lucky Corridor

Agency Jurisdictions

U.S. Forest Service
Carson National Forest

New Mexico Counties

Taos County

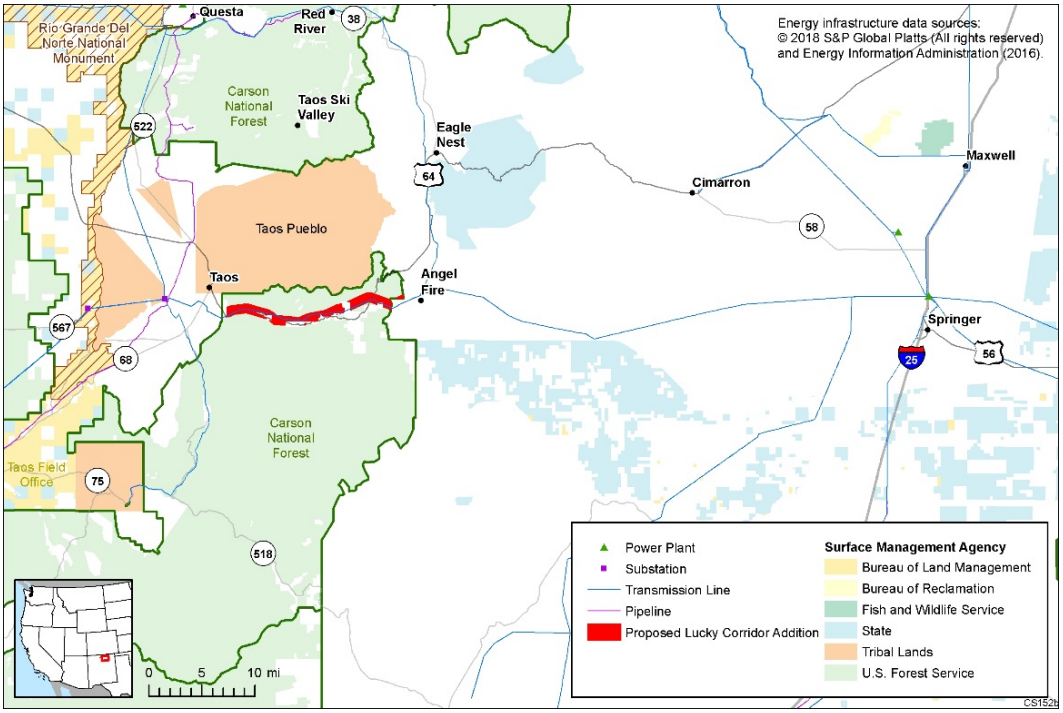

Figure 3.6-3. Lucky Corridor Potential Addition.

Land and Resource Management Plan

Carson National Forest Plan 1986, as amended (USFS 1990)

Suggested Energy Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Suggested Energy Corridor designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Summary and Rationale for Potential Corridor Addition

The potential energy corridor addition was developed through the energy corridor regional reviews (Figure 3.6-3). The corridor would provide an east-west pathway through north-central New Mexico on federally administered land. Lucky Corridor, LLC has also filed for Section 368 energy corridor designation for the 12 miles that cross federal lands. The potential corridor addition has received a letter of support from the State of New Mexico which states there is a need for new transmission capacity near renewable energy resource zones to accomplish New Mexico's clean energy goals. The potential corridor addition is also supported by the Coalition of Renewable Energy Landowner Association, which states that the corridor could provide greater flexibility to meet the challenges of an aging grid system and facilitate renewable energy growth and development in northeastern New Mexico.

The potential corridor addition would meet the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement; specifically, the potential corridor addition would:

- maximize utility by strengthening the weakness in the transmission grid along the aging 115-kV transmission line;

- minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure. The proposed corridor addition would contain an existing 115-kV transmission line and the proposed Lucky Corridor, LLC Lucky Corridor transmission line, if constructed. The Lucky Corridor is a proposed 62-mile long 345-kV transmission line that would cross 12 miles of USFS-administered lands in the Carson National Forest;

- promote efficient use of the landscape by providing an east-west pathway for energy transport through the Carson National Forest in northern New Mexico near Taos; and

- 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. The transmission grid in New Mexico has historically centered on coal-generated electricity, but as coal-fired power plants in the Four Corners region retire, wind farms and other generation plants could re-supply the market.

If designated through the Agency's land use planning process, an Energy Corridor Management Plan should be developed as part of the land use planning designation process to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and addition to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For the potential energy corridor addition, specific issues that would be addressed through proposed IOP revisions or additions include:

- The Taos Pueblo is located two miles north of the potential energy corridor addition. A revised IOP that includes early tribal engagement during the conceptual stage of route planning for energy projects could help address tribal concerns.

Potential Energy Corridor Addition—San Miguel/Dolores Corridor
(Corridor 130-274 Potential Corridor Revision)

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Tres Rios Field Office
Uncompahgre Field Office

U.S. Forest Service
San Juan National Forest

Colorado Counties

San Miguel County
Dolores County

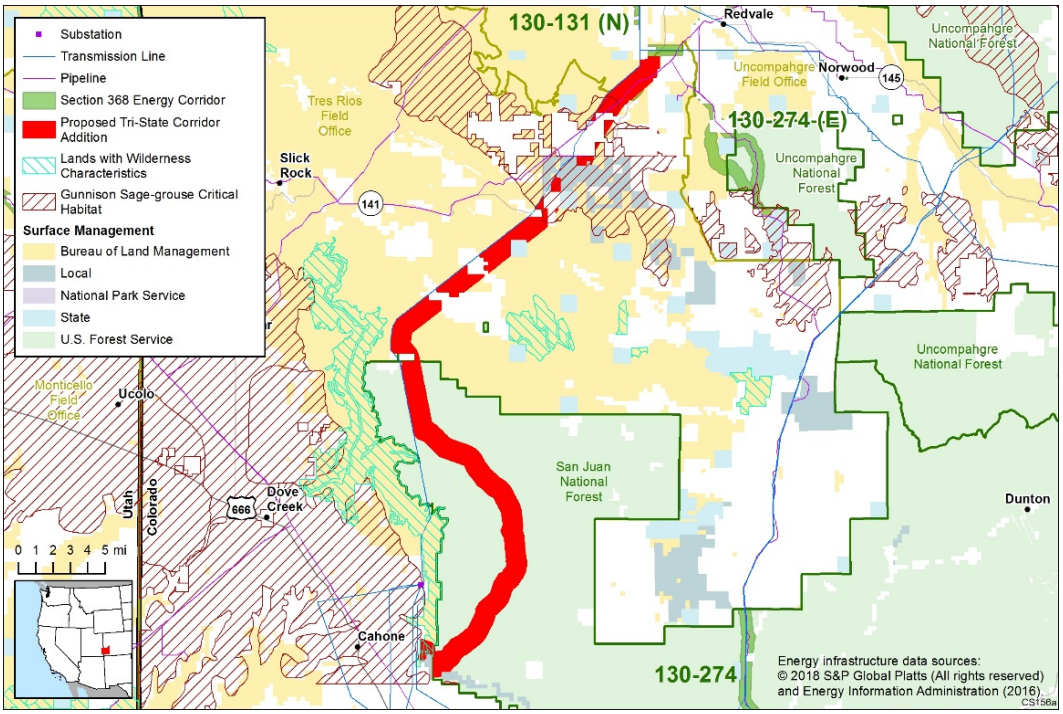

Figure 3.6-4. San Miguel County Potential Corridor Addition.

Land and Resource Management Plans

Tres Rios RMP (BLM 2015f)
Uncompahgre Basin RMP (BLM 1989)
San Juan National Forest and Proposed Tres Rios Field Office LMP (BLM and USFS 2013)

Suggested Energy Corridor width: 6,000+ ft. along 230-kV line, 3,000 ft. centered on existing county road (see Rationale)
Suggested Energy Corridor designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Addition Summary and Rationale

The potential energy corridor addition route was developed through the energy corridor regional reviews and is suggested to replace Corridors 130-274 and 130-274(E) (which is being considered for deletion in this regional review) (Figure 3.6-4). The potential energy corridor addition would provide a north-south pathway for energy transport through western Colorado. The northern portion of the corridor includes a recently-upgraded 230-kV transmission line. In the southern portion of the potential corridor addition, the corridor deviates from the existing 230-kV transmission line and follows a local road to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics. The potential corridor addition should be aligned so that the existing 230-kV transmission line is the western boundary of the corridor rather than the centerline to avoid ACECs, VRM Class II areas, and lands with wilderness characteristics. The Agencies propose a 6,000-ft. wide corridor for maximum flexibility to avoid Sage-grouse leks and better avoid critical habitat and do not suggest full build-out of the entire corridor width.

The potential corridor addition would meet the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement. Corridor 130-274 was designated to maintain a north-south route for transmission lines; however, private lands create a large gap between segments of the existing corridor. The potential corridor addition would create a more continuous corridor across BLM- and USFS-administered lands. In addition, the potential corridor addition would:

- maximize utility by collocating along existing infrastructure (230-kV transmission line and existing access road(s));
- minimize potential impacts by avoiding lands with wilderness characteristics;
- minimize potential impacts on conservation easements to protect GUSG;
- minimize potential visual resource conflicts by aligning corridor with existing infrastructure which in turn would minimize potential loss to local economics from landscape scenery; and
- promote efficient use of the landscape by providing a continuous north-south corridor network through a large portion of western Colorado along existing infrastructure and an established county road.

The Agencies should coordinate with Colorado Parks and Wildlife to identify conservation easements along the route identified as a potential corridor addition. The potential corridor addition crosses GUSG critical habitat and would require mitigation and IOPs to minimize impacts. The corridor would be adjacent to the Glade Wetland, a Regional Wetland supporting waterfowl (including breeding and as a regional stopover point for migrating waterfowl). The corridor would also cross Dolores River Canyon where the river is eligible for Wild and Scenic designation. Other concerns include migration patterns of other migratory birds and raptor nesting opportunities, threatened and endangered species concerns, and elk migration areas.

If designated through the Agencies' land use planning process, an Energy Corridor Management Plan should be developed as part of the land use planning designation process to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For the potential corridor addition, no potential IOP revisions or additions have been identified.

Potential Energy Corridor Addition—Santa Fe Transmission Line

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Farmington District Office

U.S. Forest Service
Santa Fe National Forest

New Mexico Counties

Santa Fe County
San Miguel County

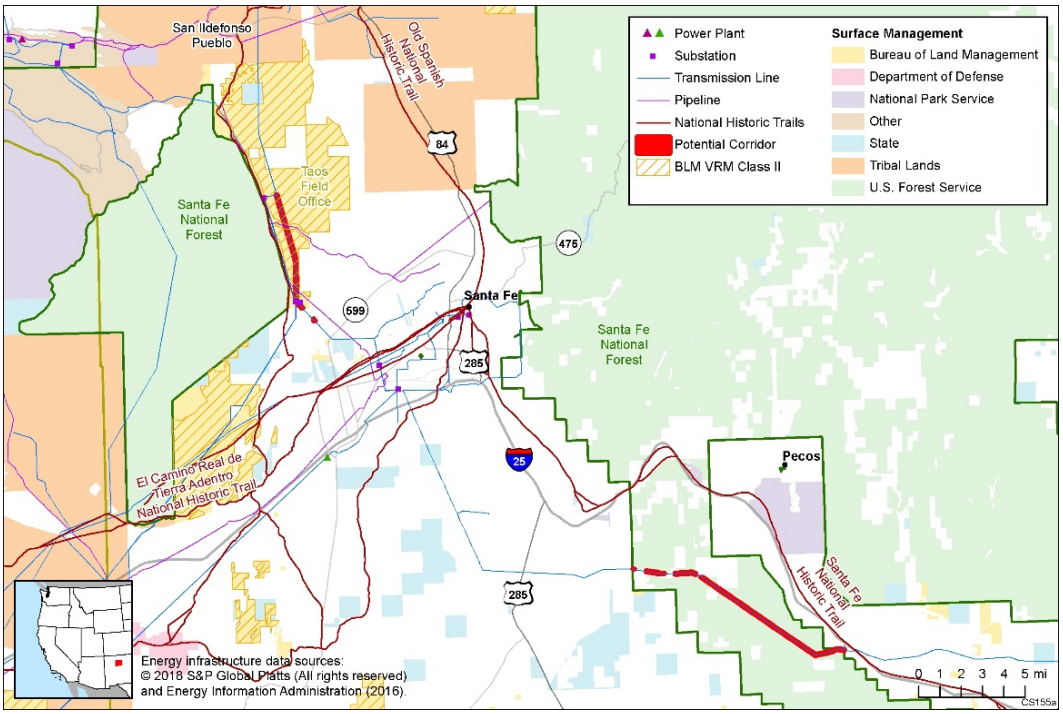

Figure 3.6-5. Santa Fe Transmission Line Potential Addition.

Land and Resource Management Plans

Farmington RMP (BLM 2003)
Santa Fe National Forest Plan (USFS 2010)

Suggested Energy Corridor width: 3,500 ft.
Suggested Energy Corridor designated use: multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Addition Summary and Rationale

The potential energy corridor addition was developed through the energy corridor regional reviews to provide an east-west pathway for energy transport in New Mexico (Figure 3.6-5). The proposed corridor addition would contain an existing 115-kV transmission line and the proposed Lucky Corridor, LLC Santa Fe Transmission Line project, if constructed. The Santa Fe transmission line is a proposed 71-mile long 345-kV transmission line from Las Vegas, New Mexico to Santa Fe that would cross 10 miles of USFS-administered lands in the Santa Fe National Forest and 6 miles of BLM-administered land. The potential energy corridor addition would have a large (22-mi) gap between the USFS-administered segment and the BLM-administered segment. There is no alternative route that would contain more federal land and still collocate with existing infrastructure in the area.

Lucky Corridor, LLC has also filed for Section 368 energy corridor designation for the 12 miles that cross federal lands. The potential corridor addition is supported by the Coalition of Renewable Energy Landowner Association, which states that the corridor will provide greater flexibility to meet the challenges of an aging grid system and facilitate renewable energy growth and development in northeastern New Mexico.

The potential corridor addition would meet the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement; specifically, the potential 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;

- minimize potential impacts by collocating along existing infrastructure;

- promote efficient use of the landscape provide an east-west pathway for energy transmission on BLM- and USFS-administered lands through northern New Mexico near Santa Fe; and

- 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. The transmission grid in New Mexico has historically centered on coal-generated electricity, but as coal-fired power plants in the Four Corners region retire, wind farms and other generation plants could re-supply the market.

If designated through the Agencies' land use planning process, an Energy Corridor Management Plan should be developed as part of the land use planning designation process to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For the potential energy corridor addition, specific issues that would be addressed through potential IOP revisions or additions include:

- The potential corridor addition is in very close proximity to the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT that lies at the western edge of the Buckman Diversion Parcel that BLM withdrew from consideration for the State Land Exchange. A new El Camino NHT Retracement Trail has been established in the same vicinity (a little further west on USFS managed land) and closely parallels the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP for NSTs and NHTs as well as adding an IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

- VRM Class II areas are located along the potential energy corridor addition. Further development within the corridor could be limited as VRM Class II allows for low level of change to the characteristic landscape. There could be an opportunity to revise the location of the potential energy corridor addition or revise the VRM Class where it would intersect the corridor.

- MTR-VR and a surface area-restricted area intersect the potential energy corridor addition. A revised IOP for DoD coordination that includes height restrictions could help minimize impacts on military training activities.

Potential Energy Corridor Addition—TransWest Connector Corridor
(Corridor 110-233(E))

Agency Jurisdictions

Bureau of Land Management
Caliente Field Office

Nevada County

Lincoln County

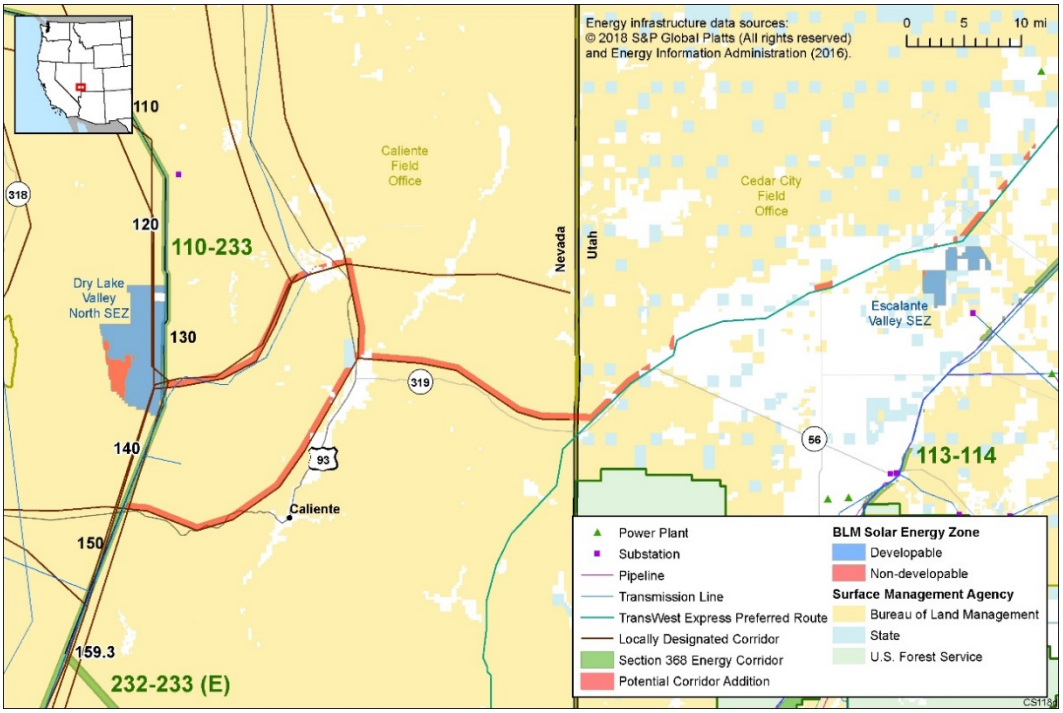

Figure 3.6-6. TransWest Connector Potential Corridor Addition.

Land and Resource Management Plans

Ely District RMP (BLM 2008b)

Suggested Energy Corridor width: 6,000+ ft.
Suggested Energy Corridor designated use: designated multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.

Potential Corridor Addition Summary and Rationale

The potential energy corridor addition was developed through the energy corridor regional reviews. The potential corridor addition would connect Corridor 110-233 to the authorized TransWest Express preferred route either from MP 136 east-southeast to the TransWest Express preferred route or from MP 146 along U.S. Highway 93 to the TransWest Express preferred route (Figures 3.6-6). Both of these potential corridor addition routes would follow locally designated corridors. Corridor 110-233 provides a north-south transmission connection into Las Vegas through Corridor 232-233; however, Corridor 232-233 is congested with existing infrastructure and may not be able to accommodate additional infrastructure projects. The potential corridor addition would provide a second more viable north-south pathway into southern Nevada.

The authorized TransWest Express transmission line is a DC line and will need separation between DC and AC transmission lines for safety issues. There is no existing infrastructure at MP 136, but there are no significant resource conflicts in the area. The potential corridor addition would be dependent on the construction of TransWest Express line in Nevada. The potential corridor addition would meet the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement; specifically, the potential corridor addition would:

- promote efficient use of the landscape by identifying a corridor segment that would create a second north-south pathway into Las Vegas;

- support connectivity to multiple energy generation sources. Depending on the specific route, the Dry Lake Valley North SEZ would be adjacent to or in close proximity to the potential corridor addition.

If designated through the Agency's land use planning process, an Energy Corridor Management Plan should be developed as part of the land use planning designation process to provide applicable guidance, current policy and technical standards for improved management (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3).

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

Revisions, deletions, and additions to IOPs are discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.4. For the new potential corridor addition, specific issues that would be addressed through proposed IOP revisions or additions include:

- VRM Class II areas are located within the new potential corridor segment. There is an opportunity to consider a new IOP related to visual resources to ensure appropriate consideration occurs for future development within the energy corridor.

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