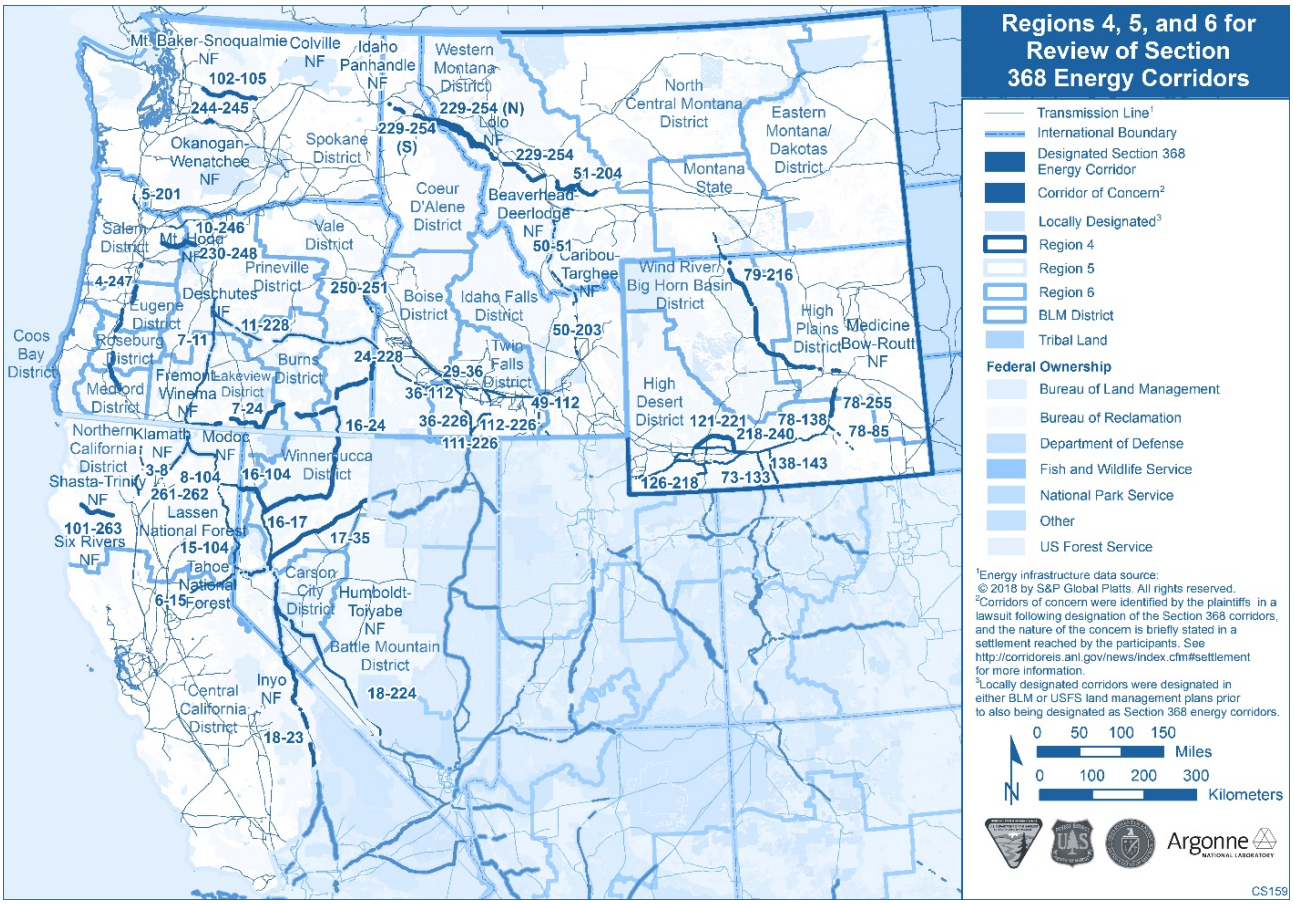
November 2020

Section 368 Energy Corridor Review

VOLUME 2 — REGIONS 4, 5, and 6

APPENDICES: SUPPORTING INFORMATION



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

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
3-8 R5 CA	Two electric transmission lines extend the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 22 to MP 58.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
4-247 R6 OR	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length. One to five additional electric transmission lines are also within and adjacent to the corridor at several locations from MP 0 to MP 142. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 58 to MP 70 and from MP 139 to MP 142.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
5-201 R6 OR	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
6-15 R5 CA & NV	Three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 41 and one continues the full length of the corridor. A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 19 to MP 40.	An electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the entire length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
7-8 R6 OR & CA	Four electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. One electric transmission line is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 2. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 3 to MP 4.	A planned electric transmission line would be adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects in OR, but the 500 ft corridor width in CA could limit infrastructure placement.
7-11 R6 OR	Three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 74; four from MP 74 to MP 81; five from MP 81 to MP 91; three from MP 91 to MP 140; and five from MP 140 to MP 141.	An electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 4 to MP 39. A planned electric transmission line would be within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 20.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
7-24 R6 OR	A natural gas pipeline generally follows the corridor from MP 0 to MP 69.	A planned electric transmission line would generally follow the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
8-104 R5 CA	An electric transmission line extends the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 31.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 54 to MP 84.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects from MP 0 to MP 49, but the remainder of the corridor, from MP 49 to MP 84 is limited because of the 500 ft width.
10-246 R6 OR	Four electric transmission lines are within the corridor for its entire length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
11-103 R6 OR	Four electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor for its entire length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
11-228 R6 OR & ID	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length.	A planned electric transmission line would be within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 159 to MP 221 and an additional planned electric transmission line would be within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 207 to MP 221.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
15-17 R5 NV	The corridor is occupied by two electric transmission lines from MP 0 to MP 16, by four electric transmission lines from MP 16 to MP 20, by two electric transmission lines from MP 20 to MP 29, and by two electric transmission lines from MP 35 to MP 40. The corridor is occupied by two natural gas pipelines from MP 15 to MP 27 and by one natural gas pipeline from MP 27 to MP 40.	An electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 0 to MP 28.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
15-104 R5 NV & CA	An electric transmission line is within or adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	An electric transmission line is planned within or adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects from MP 0 to MP 107, but the remainder of the corridor, from MP 107 to MP 114 is limited because of the 500 ft width.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
16-17 R5 NV	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor and a second electric transmission line is within the corridor from MP 15 to MP 22.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
16-24 R5 & R6 NV & OR	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 11 to MP 56 and from MP 100 to MP 167.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
16-104 R5 NV & CA	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 31.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
17-18 R5 NV	An electric transmission line is within the entire length of the corridor. An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 11 to MP 28 and from MP 52 to 58.	An electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 52 to MP 58.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
17-35 R5 CA & NV	Two electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 143 which is the R5 portion of the corridor. An electric transmission line generally follows the corridor from MP 143 to MP 202 and from MP 227 to MP 311, within the R3 portion of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 108 to MP 113 and from MP 209 to MP 244.	An electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 68 to MP 128 and two electric transmission line are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 208 to MP 300.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
18-23 R5 & R1 NV & CA	The corridor is the general pathway for a 1,000 kV DC electric transmission line from The Dalles, OR to southern CA. Multiple other electric transmission lines use the corridor in various locations.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 0 to MP 17. No additional projects are currently proposed.	With the exception of the portion of the corridor from MP 0 to MP 49 and from MP 212 to MP 239, the corridor has very limited potential for additional projects.
18-224 R5 & R1 NV	The corridor is occupied by an electric transmission line from MP 0 to MP 86 and from MP 225 to MP 234.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 225 to MP 233.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
24-228 R6 OR & ID	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 42 to MP 95.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
29-36 R6 ID	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline generally follows the corridor from MP 15 to MP 63. A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	One electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 5 to MP 63 and another is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 9 to MP 49. A natural gas pipeline generally following the corridor is planned from MP 15 to MP 63.	The potential for additional projects may be limited because of the density of existing and planned infrastructure within and adjacent to the corridor.
36-112 R6 ID	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	One electric transmission line is planned that would extend within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor and another electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 16 to MP 38.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
36-226 R6 ID	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 15. A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 15.	Two electric transmission lines are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 25 to MP 43. A natural gas pipeline is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 15.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
36-228 R6 ID	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 89 to MP 106.9	Two electric transmission lines are planned to generally follow the full length of the corridor.	There is potential for additional projects to use the corridor.
49-112 R6 ID	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 44 and one electric transmission line continues from MP 44 to MP 72.7.	Two electric transmission lines are planned that would generally follow the corridor from MP 0 to MP 18.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
49-202 R6 ID	A refined product pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 30 to MP 52.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
50-51 R6 MT	Two electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor and an additional electric transmission line extends from MP 25 to MP 39.	A planned electric transmission line generally follows the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
50-203 R6 MT & ID	One to three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 147.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
51-204 R6 MT	Two electric transmission lines are within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 9 and two other electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 16 to MP 38. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 16 to MP 38.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
51-205 R6 MT	Two electric transmission lines extend the full length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 25.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
55-240 R4 WY	The corridor contains multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines from about MP 17 to MP 29. The corridor is also intersected by natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines throughout its length and is intersected by two electric transmission lines.	No additional pipelines or transmission lines are currently proposed within the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
73-129 R4 WY	Multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 8 to MP 14.	Additional pipelines are planned within the corridor near MP 13 and planned electric transmission lines as well as pipelines intersect the corridor in several locations.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
73-133 R3 & 4 CO & WY	Multiple natural gas pipelines and a refined product pipeline are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 83.	Two additional natural gas pipelines are planned within and adjacent to the Wyoming portion of the corridor from MP 0 to MP 46.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional pipeline projects, however the corridor is designated underground only which would limit potential electric transmission.
73-138 R4 WY	The corridor is occupied by an electric transmission line and a refined product pipeline from MP 0 to MP 16. Several local natural gas pipelines and a crude oil pipeline intersect the corridor.	A planned natural gas and a planned refined product pipeline would intersect the corridor and two planned electric transmission lines would extend within or adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
78-85 R4 WY	The corridor is centered on two electric transmission lines for its full length and is intersected by electric transmission lines as well as crude oil and natural gas pipelines.	A planned electric transmission line and a planned natural gas pipeline would intersect the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
78-138 R4 WY	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its full length. Multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines are adjacent to the corridor with one refined product pipeline within the corridor from MP 73 to MP 80.	Four electric transmission lines are planned within or adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A refined product pipeline and a natural gas pipeline are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 43 to MP 80.	The potential for projects to use the corridor in addition to those already planned may be limited, particularly if already planned projects locate within the corridor.
78-255 R4 WY	The corridor follows, and is mostly centered on, an electric transmission line for its entire length. An additional electric transmission line parallels the corridor from MP 15 to MP 42	One electric transmission line is planned within the corridor for its full length and a second electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 41.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
79-216 R4 WY & MT	One or two electric transmission lines are within or immediately adjacent to the corridor from MP 22 to MP 110, MP 118 to MP 126, MP 157 to MP 185, and MP 237 to MP 245. Multiple crude oil and natural gas pipelines are within or immediately adjacent to the corridor from MP 38 to MP 103, MP 123 to MP 185, MP 206 to MP 209, and MP 214 to MP 255.	A planned natural gas pipeline would cross the corridor from MP 242 to MP 245.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
101-263 R5 CA	An electric transmission line is within the entire length of the corridor. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
102-105 R6 WA	Three electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor throughout its length.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
112-226 R6 ID	The corridor is centered on an electric transmission line for its entire length.	An electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor for its entire length. Two other electric transmission lines are planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 33 to MP 41 and another electric transmission line is planned within the corridor from MP 48 to MP 55.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
121-220 R4 WY	Three electric transmission lines are centered within the corridor for its full length.	One electric transmission line is planned within the corridor for its full length.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional transmission lines projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
121-221 R4 WY	A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 32. Natural gas pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor at MP 8, from MP 21 to MP 25, and from MP 44 to MP 63.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
121-240 R4 WY	Multiple electric transmission lines are adjacent to or intersect the corridor, but none is aligned within the corridor. A crude oil pipeline generally follows and occasionally crosses the corridor. Multiple natural gas pipelines are adjacent to or intersect the corridor, but none is aligned within the corridor. Multiple refined product pipelines intersect the corridor between MP 36 and MP 38.	A refined product pipeline is planned within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 4.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
126-218 R3 & R4 UT & WY	Two electric transmission lines are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 11. One electric transmission line is within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 109 to MP 119. Multiple natural gas pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 67 and from MP 108 to MP 119.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional pipeline projects along most of the corridor except between MP 49 and MP 56 where it is constrained by topography. However, most of the corridor is designated underground only which would limit potential electric transmission projects.
129-218 R4 WY	A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 19. A natural gas pipeline is within the corridor from MP 11 to MP 19. One refined product pipeline extends the full length of the corridor and two others are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 19.	A crude oil pipeline is planned within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 19.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects, subject to possible limitations from the Union Pacific Railroad within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 9.
129-221 R4 WY	Multiple natural gas, crude oil, and refined product pipelines are within or adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 14.	An electric transmission line and a natural gas pipeline are planned within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects, subject to possible limitations from Interstate Hwy. 80 within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 14.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
138-143 R3 & R4 CO & WY	A crude oil pipeline extends within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 24 to MP 48 and a natural gas pipeline extends within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 50 to MP 68.	No additional projects are currently planned.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
218-240 R4 WY	A crude oil pipeline is within the corridor from MP 13 to MP 33. Multiple natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 9 to MP 36. Multiple refined product pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 36.	A refined product pipeline is planned within the corridor from MP 27 to MP 33.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
219-220 R4 WY	Two electric transmission lines extend the full length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
220-221 R4 WY	Multiple electric transmission lines are within the corridor from MP 0 to MP 26. Other transmission lines extend within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 22 and from MP 26 to MP 35. Multiple natural gas pipelines extend within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 22 to MP 35.	An electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 35.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
229-254 R6 ID & MT	The corridor follows one or two existing electric transmission lines from MP 0 to MP 52 and is then centered on a single 500kV electric transmission line from MP 52 to MP 300. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 5 to MP 29. A refined products pipeline is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 5 to MP 21. The corridor is intersected by multiple electric transmission lines between MP 146 and 150, between MP 214 and MP 231, and between MP 265 and MP 272.	An electric transmission line is planned to use the corridor from MP 52 to MP 300.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
229-254 (S) R6 ID & MT	An electric transmission line is within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 8 to MP 79	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.

Corridor and Location	Existing Energy Infrastructure	Planned or Future Energy Development Potential	Potential Additional Energy Capacity
230-248 R6 OR	There is no infrastructure currently within the corridor	A natural gas pipeline is planned within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	The potential for additional projects to use the corridor is limited by a pinch point between MP 1 and MP 2.
244-245 R6 WA	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
250-251 R6 OR	Two electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 30. A natural gas pipeline is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A refined products pipeline is within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	An electric transmission line is planned within and adjacent to the corridor from MP 0 to MP 29. A natural gas pipeline is planned within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor.	Agencies anticipate the corridor could support additional projects.
261-262 R5 CA	Multiple electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	No additional projects are currently proposed.	There is limited potential for additional projects because of the number of existing transmission lines coupled with the proximity of Interstate Hwy. 5 the entire length of the corridor.

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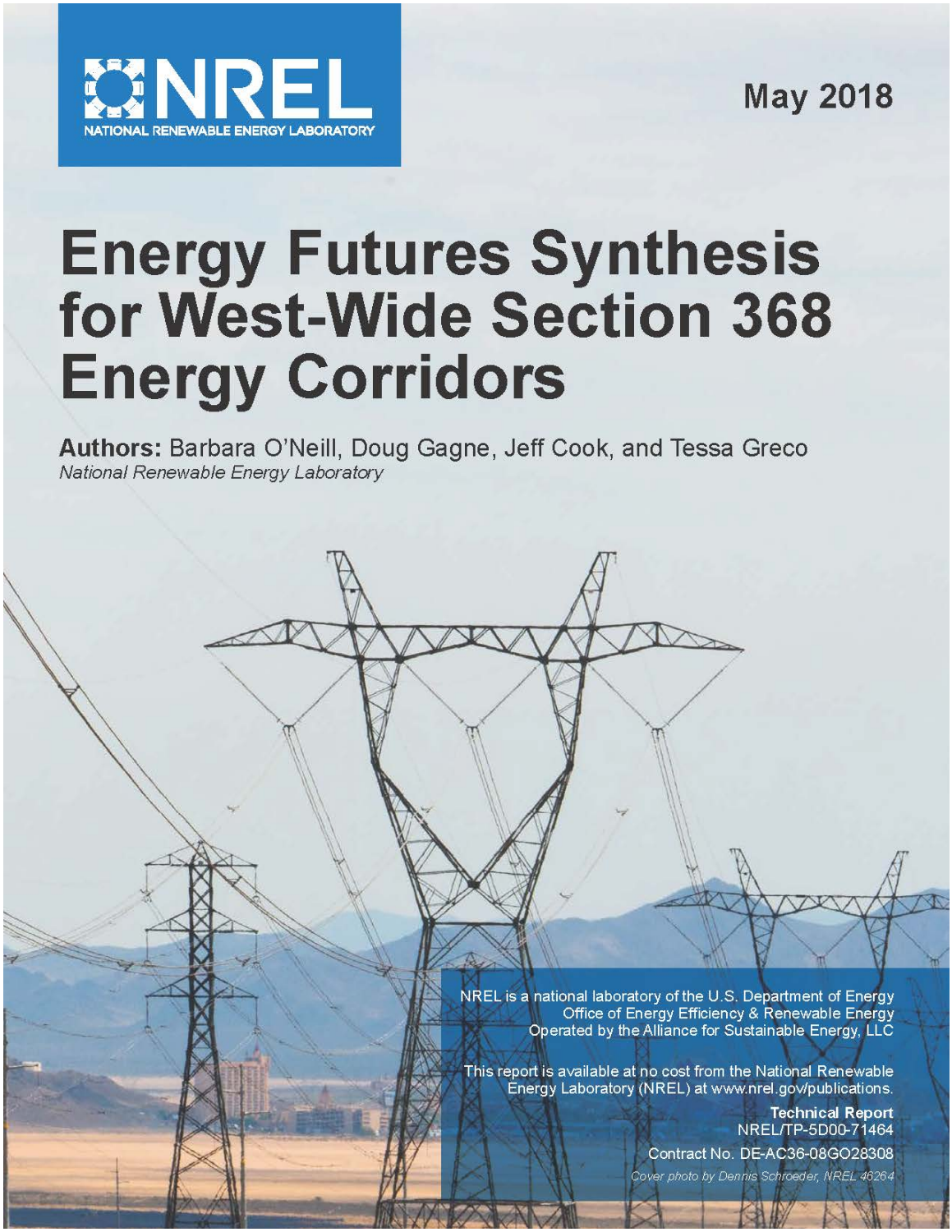
Appendix B: Energy Futures Synthesis for West-Wide Section 368 Energy Corridors



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

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Appendix C: Land Use Plans Associated with Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors

Table C-1: Land Use Plans Associated with Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors

Corridor	Region	State[a]	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
3-8	5	California	Lassen NF LMP[1] Modoc NF LMP[2] Shasta-Trinity NF LMP[3]
4-247	6	Oregon	Northwestern and Coastal Oregon ROD/RMP[4] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP[5]
5-201	6	Oregon	Northwestern and Coastal Oregon ROD/RMP
6-15	5	California Nevada	Sierra RMP/ROD[6] Tahoe NF LMP[7] Toiyabe NF LMP[8]
7-8	5 and 6	California Oregon	Alturas RMP[9] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP
7-11	6	Oregon	Deschutes NF LMP[10] Fremont NF LMP[11] Lakeview RMP/ROD[12] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP Upper Deschutes RMP/ROD[13]
7-24	6	Oregon	Andrews Management Unit ROD/RMP[14] Fremont NF LMP Lakeview RMP Southeastern Oregon RMP[15] Southwestern Oregon ROD/RMP Winema NF LMP[16]
8-104	5	California	Alturas RMP Modoc NF LMP
10-246	6	Oregon	Mt. Hood NF LMP[17] Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP
11-103	6	Oregon	Upper Deschutes RMP
11-228	6	Idaho Oregon	Owyhee RMP[18] Brothers/LaPine RMP[19] Southeastern Oregon RMP Three Rivers RMP/ROD[20] Upper Deschutes RMP

Corridor	Region	State[a]	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
15-17	5	Nevada	Carson City FO Consolidated RMP[21] Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP[22]
15-104	5	California Nevada	Alturas RMP Eagle Lake RMP ROD[23] Carson City FO Consolidated RMP Toiyabe NF LMP
16-17	5	Nevada	Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
16-24	5 and 6	Nevada Oregon	Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP Southeastern Oregon RMP
16-104	5	California Nevada	Alturas RMP ROD Surprise RMP ROD[24] Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
17-18	5	Nevada	Carson City Consolidated RMP Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
17-35	5 (and 3)	Nevada	Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP
18-23	5 (and 1)	California Nevada	Bishop RMP ROD[25] Inyo NF LMP[26] Carson City FO Consolidated RMP Toiyabe NF LMP
18-224	5 (and 1)	Nevada	Carson City FO Consolidated RMP Las Vegas RMP[27] Tonopah RMP[28]
24-228	6	Idaho Oregon	Owyhee RMP Southeastern Oregon RMP
29-36	6	Idaho	Jarbidge RMP[29] Kuna MFP[30]
36-112	6	Idaho	Jarbidge RMP Monument RMP[31]
36-226	6	Idaho	Jarbidge RMP Twin Falls MFP[32]
36-228	6	Idaho	Bruneau MFP[33] Jarbidge RMP Kuna MFP Owyhee RMP
49-112	6	Idaho	Monument RMP
49-202	6	Idaho	Cassia RMP[34] Monument RMP Pocatello RMP[35]
50-51	6	Montana	Dillon RMP[36]

Corridor	Region	State[a]	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
50-203	6	Idaho	Medicine Lodge RMP[37]
			Targhee NF Revised Forest Plan[38]
		Montana	Dillon RMP[39]
51-204	6	Montana	Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF LMP[40]
			Butte RMP
51-205	6	Montana	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest LMP
			Butte RMP
55-240	4	Wyoming	Kemmerer RMP[41]
73-129	4	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP[42]
73-133	4 (and 3)	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
73-138	4	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
78-85	4	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
78-138	4	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
78-255	4	Wyoming	Casper RMP[43]
			Medicine Bow NF LMP[44]
			Rawlins RMP
79-216	4	Montana	Billings RMP[45]
		Wyoming	Casper RMP
			Cody RMP[46]
			Lander RMP[47]
			Worland RMP[48]
101-263	5	California	Redding RMP[49]
			Shasta Trinity NF LMP
			Six Rivers NF LMP[50]
102-105	6	Washington	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF LMP[51]
			Wenatchee NF LMP[52]
			Spokane RMP[53]
111-226	6 (and 3)	Idaho	Twin Falls MFP
112-226	6	Idaho	Cassia RMP
			Monument RMP
			Twin Falls MFP
121-220	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP[54]
121-221	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP
121-240	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP
			Kemmerer RMP
126-218	4 (and 3)	Wyoming	Ashley NF LMP[55]
			Green River RMP

Corridor	Region	State[a]	BLM/USFS Plans[a]
129-218	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP Rawlins RMP
129-221	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP Rawlins RMP
138-143	4 (and 3)	Wyoming	Rawlins RMP
218-240	4	Wyoming	Ashley NF LMP Green River RMP Kemmerer RMP
219-220	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP
220-221	4	Wyoming	Green River RMP
229-254(S)	6	Idaho Montana	Lolo National Forest Plan[56] Lolo National Forest Plan
229-254	6	Idaho Montana	Coeur d'Alene RMP[57] Idaho Panhandle National Forests LMP[58] Lolo National Forest Plan Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest LMP Butte RMP Garnet RMP[59] Lolo National Forest Plan
230-248	6	Oregon	Mt. Hood NF LMP Northwestern and Coastal Oregon ROD/RMP
244-245	6	Washington	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF LMP Wenatchee NF LMP
250-251	6	Oregon	Baker RMP[60] Southeastern Oregon RMP
261-262	5	California	Redding RMP Shasta Trinity NF LMP

Table C-2: Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors Affected by Land Use Plan Amendments Published after 2009

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
GRSG ARMPAs		
7-8	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015)[61] Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019)[62] Amend the Alturas RMP in California	Corridor remains at no more than 500 ft in width within OHMA on BLM-administered land (MP 2 to MP 4). However, the corridor narrowing is unrelated to GRSG, as OHMAs are open for major ROWs.
7-11	Oregon GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 3 (BLM 2015)[63] Oregon GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019)[64] Amend the Lakeview and Upper Deschutes RMPs in Oregon	Corridor remains at 3,500 ft. GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs, but may be available with special stipulations. Additionally, designated existing utility corridors in GHMA will remain open to utility ROWs.
7-24	Oregon GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 3 (BLM 2015) Oregon GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Andrews Management Unit, Lakeview, and Southeastern Oregon RMPs in Oregon	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. PHMAs and GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs, but may be available with special stipulations. Additionally, designated existing utility corridors will remain open to utility ROWs. Although designated corridors will remain open to new ROWs, several reroutes are suggested for the corridor.
8-104	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Alturas RMP in California	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft within the Modoc NF and 500 ft within the Applegate FO (stated ROW width in the Alturas RMP is unrelated to GRSG). PHMAs and GHMAs are an avoidance area for major ROWs. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Energy Corridors, will remain open to ROWs. Required Design Features identified in the ARMPAs would be required for future development within corridor intersections with PHMAs or GHMAs.
11-103	Oregon GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 3 (BLM 2015) Oregon GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Upper Deschutes RMP in Oregon	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs, but may be available with special stipulations. Additionally, designated existing utility corridors will remain open to utility ROWs.
11-228	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015)[65] Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019)[66] Amend the Owyhee RMP in Idaho.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft (except for MP 195 to MP 200 that remains at 1,500 ft due to the Owyhee Below Dam ACEC). In Idaho: Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
	Oregon GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 3 (BLM 2015) Oregon GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Brothers/LaPine, Southeastern Oregon, Three Rivers, and Upper Deschutes RMPs in Oregon	In Oregon: PHMAs and GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs, but may be available with special stipulations. Additionally, designated existing utility corridors will remain open to utility ROWs.
15-17	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Carson City FO Consolidated RMP and Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP in Nevada	Corridor width remains at 10,560 ft. GHMAs are an avoidance area for major ROWs. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to ROWs. OHMAs are open for major ROWs.
15-104	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Alturas and Eagle Lake RMPs in California and Carson City FO Consolidated RMP in Nevada GRSG ROD for Idaho and Southwest Montana, Nevada, and Utah and LMPAs (USFS 2015)[67] Amends the Toiyabe NF LMP in Nevada	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft (500 ft from MP 107 to MP 114). PHMAs and GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs on BLM-administered lands. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to ROWs. Required Design Features identified in the ARMPAs would be required for future development within corridor intersections with PHMAs or GHMAs. The corridor portion within USFS-administered lands does not intersect PHMAs or GHMAs.
16-17	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP in Nevada	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. OHMAs are open for major ROWs.
16-24	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP in Nevada Oregon GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 3 (BLM 2015) Oregon GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019)	Corridor width remains at 2,640 ft (MP 0 to MP 42) or 3,500 ft (MP 42 to MP 195). In Nevada: GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to ROWs. Required Design Features identified in the ARMPAs would be required for future development within corridor intersections with GHMAs. In Oregon: PHMAs and GHMAs are also avoidance areas for major ROWs. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to ROWs.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
	Amend the Southeastern Oregon RMP in Oregon	
16-104	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Alturas and Surprise RMPs in California and Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP in Nevada	Corridor width remains at 500 ft (MP 63 to MP 75), 1,000 ft (MP 14 to MP 19), or 3,500 ft (MP 0 to MP 14 and MP19 to MP 63). PHMAs and GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to ROWs. Required Design Features identified in the ARMPAs would be required for future development within corridor intersections with PHMAs or GHMAs.
17-18	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Carson City FO Consolidated RMP and Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP in Nevada ROD and LUPA Nevada and California GRSG Bi-State DPS (BLM 2016)[68] Amends the Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP and the Approved Tonopah RMP	Corridor width remains at 10,560 ft. The corridor does not intersect PHMAs, GHMAs, or the Bi-State DPS habitat.
17-35	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Winnemucca District Planning Area RMP in Nevada	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft (1,000 ft at MP 143). PHMAs and GHMAs are avoidance areas for major ROWs. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to ROWs. Required Design Features identified in the ARMPAs would be required for future development within corridor intersections with PHMAs or GHMAs. OHMAs are open for major ROWs.
18-23	ROD and LUPA Nevada and California GRSG Bi-State DPS (BLM 2016) Amends the Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP and the Approved Tonopah RMP GRSG Bi-state DPS Forest Plan Amendment (USFS 2016)[69] Amends the Toiyabe NF LMP in Nevada	Variable corridor widths remain unmodified by GRSG LUPA or LMPAs. Both amendments state that new major transmission lines will only be authorized in DPS habitats when located within existing corridors.
18-224	Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 2 (BLM 2015) Nevada and Northeastern California GRSG and ROD ARMPA (BLM 2019)	Corridor width remains at 10,560 ft (MP 0 to MP 90) and 3,500 ft (MP 90 to MP 257). The corridor does nor intersect PHMAs or GHMAs.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
	Amend the Carson City FO Consolidated RMP and Tonopah RMP in Nevada	
24-228	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Owyhee RMP in Idaho.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. PHMAs, IHMAs, and GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
29-36	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Jarbidge RMP and Kuna MFP in Idaho	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft (1,000 at MP 31 to MP 33). GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
36-112	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Jarbidge and Monument RMPs in Idaho.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs. No GRSG habitat in the portion of the corridor located within the Jarbidge Field Office.
36-226	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Jarbidge RMP and Twin Falls MFP in Idaho	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. PHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs. No GRSG habitat in the portion of the corridor located within the Jarbidge Field Office.
36-228	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Bruneau and Kuna MFPs and the Jarbidge and Owyhee RMPs in Idaho.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft for most of its length and at 1,000 ft where it crosses the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA. IHMAs and GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
49-112	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Monument RMP in Idaho.	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
49-202	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Cassia, Monument, and Pocatello RMPs in Idaho	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. IHMAs and GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
50-51	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Amends the Dillon RMP in Montana	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
50-203	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019)	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. BLM-administered lands: PHMAs, IHMAs, and GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However,

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
	Amend the Medicine Lodge RMP in Idaho and the Dillon RMP in Montana GRSG ROD for Idaho and Southwest Montana, Nevada, and Utah and LMP Amendments (USFS 2015) Amends the Targhee NF Revised Forest Plan in Idaho	existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs. However, there are multiple leks within 2 mi of the corridor. The corridor may have to be shifted to avoid these areas (buffer is 2 mi for PHMAs, 1.2 mi for IHMAs, and 0.6 mi for GHMAs). USFS-administered lands: Infrastructure authorization may be issued on IHMAs if they can be located within existing designated corridors or ROWs. The authorization include stipulations to protect GRSG and its habitat.
51-205	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Amends the Butte RMP GRSG ROD for Idaho and Southwest Montana, Nevada, and Utah and LMP Amendments (USFS 2015) Amends the Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF LMP in Montana	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs. No GRSG habitat occurs in the corridor within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF.
55-240	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015)[70] Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019)[71] Amend the Kemmerer RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
73-129	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Rawlins RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
73-133	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Rawlins RMP in Wyoming	The corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
73-138	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Rawlins RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
		Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
78-85	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Rawlins RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
78-138	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Rawlins RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
78-255	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Casper and Rawlins RMPs in Wyoming GRSG ROD for Northwest Colorado and Wyoming (USFS 2015)[72] Amends the Medicine Bow NF LMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. BLM-administered lands: The corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied. USFS-administered lands: Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
79-216	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Billings Field Office GRSG ARMPA – Attachment 5 (BLM 2015) Cody Field Office ARMPA – Attachment 7 (BLM 2015) Worland Field Office ARMPA – Attachment 12 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Casper RMP, Cody RMP, Lander RMP, and Worland RMP in Wyoming and the Billings RMP in Montana	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. In Wyoming: Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied. In Montana: PHMAs and GHMAs are ROW avoidance area. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors.
111-226	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Twin Falls MFP in Idaho	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. PHMAs and IHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
112-226	Idaho and Southwestern Montana GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 1 (BLM 2015) Idaho GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Cassia and Monument RMPs and the Twin Falls MFP in Idaho	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. PHMAs, IHMAs, and GHMAs are ROW avoidance areas. However, existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility ROWs.
121-220	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
121-221	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
121-240	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River and Kemmerer RMPs in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
126-218	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
129-218	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River and Rawlins RMPs in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
129-221	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River and Rawlins RMPs	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
138-143	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Rawlins RMP	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
218-240	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River and Kemmerer RMPs in Wyoming GRSG ROD for Idaho and Southwest Montana, Nevada, and Utah and LMP Amendments (USFS 2015) Amends the Ashley NF LMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft on BLM-administered lands and 1,500 ft on USFS-administered lands. BLM-administered lands: The corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied. USFS Administered lands: Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors.
219-220	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
220-221	Casper, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, and Rock Spring Field Office ARMPA GRSG - Attachment 4 (BLM 2015) Wyoming GRSG ARMPA and ROD (BLM 2019) Amend the Green River RMP in Wyoming	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
250-251	Oregon GRSG ARMPA - Attachment 3 (BLM 2015) Oregon GRSG ROD and ARMPA (BLM 2019) Amend the Baker and Southeastern Oregon RMPs in Oregon	Corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. The corridor width remains at 3,500 ft. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain open to utility corridors. PHMAs will be managed as ROW avoidance areas for new ROWs. Where new ROWs are necessary, they will be located within designated RMP corridors or adjacent to existing ROWs where technically feasible Subject to valid existing rights, required new ROWs will be located adjacent to existing ROWs or where they best minimize GRSG impacts.[b] Within GHMAs, where new ROWs are necessary, they will be collocated with existing ROWs where technically feasible. Additionally, appropriate GRSG timing constraints will be applied.
Recently Authorized Interstate Transmission Projects		
29-36	**Gateway West Transmission Project ROD[73]** Amends the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA RMP.	The Gateway West transmission line and ancillary facilities will be allowed within 0.5 mi of occupied, sensitive plant habitat, with appropriate mitigation to protect sensitive plants, including Slickspot Peppergrass. Also amends the Utility and Communications Corridors Management action to allow development of the Project as follows: Restrict major utility developments to the two utility corridors identified (Lands Map 3) and allow additional major powerline ROWs as applicable with laws and values for which the NCA was designated. Allow two additional 500-kV transmission line ROWs to leave the designated WWEC and exit the NCA due south of Bruneau Dunes State Park.
36-228	**Gateway West Transmission Project ROD** Amends the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA RMP.	The Gateway West transmission line and ancillary facilities will be allowed within 0.5 mi of occupied, sensitive plant habitat, with appropriate mitigation to protect sensitive plants, including Slickspot Peppergrass. Also amends the Utility and Communications Corridors Management action to allow development of the Project as follows: Restrict major utility developments to the two utility corridors identified (Lands Map 3) and allow additional major powerline ROWs as applicable with laws and values for which the NCA was designated. Allow two additional 500-kV transmission line ROWs to leave the designated WWEC and exit the NCA due south of Bruneau Dunes State Park.

Corridor	RMPA/LMPA[a]	RMPA/LMPA Change to Corridor
73-138	**TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD[74]** Amends the Rawlins RMP	The Rawlins-Wamsutter WWEC Corridor (including MP 4 to MP 16 of Corridor 73-138) is expanded from 3,500 to 7,000 ft in width.
78-138	**Energy Gateway South Transmission Project ROD[75]** Amends Rawlins RMP **TransWest Express Transmission Project ROD** Amends the Rawlins RMP	Amendments to the Rawlins RMP do not involve the area near Corridor 78-138. The Rawlins-Wamsutter WWEC Corridor (including MP 51 to MP 80 of Corridor 78-138) is expanded from 3,500 to 7,000 ft in width.
112-226	**Gateway West Transmission Project ROD** Amends the Twin Falls MFP	An amendment to the Twin Falls MFP allows future power transmission lines (lines of at least 46 to 138 kV which originate and terminate outside of the MFP area) to be constructed within the recommended corridors. It also allows construction of transmission lines between the corridors. It does not permit power lines to the west or the east of the two corridors. It allows a 500-kV transmission line ROW outside existing corridors.
250-251	**Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project ROD[76]** Amends the Baker and Southeastern Oregon RMPs	Amendments to the Baker RMP do not involve the area near Corridor 250-251. Amendments to the Southeastern Oregon RMP include a change in a VRM Class III area near MP 36 to MP 37 to a VRM Class IV area.

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Appendix D: Stakeholder Engagement

D.1 Stakeholders that Provided Input on Regions 4, 5, and 6 Corridor Abstracts

Federal Agencies

- Deschutes National Forest Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District

State Agencies

- California Energy Commission
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality
- Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
- State of Wyoming, Office of the Governor
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Tribes

- Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley

Local Government

- Baker County, Oregon
- Campbell County, Wyoming
- Inyo County Board of Supervisors
- Mono County, California
- Owyhee County, Idaho
- Sweetwater County, Wyoming

Nongovernmental Organizations

- Alabama Hills Stewardship Group
- BARK
- Center for Biological Diversity The Wilderness Society
- Columbia Riverkeeper
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Friends of the Inyo
- Greater Little Mountain Coalition
- Great Old Broads for Wilderness Cascade Volcanoes Chapter
- Oregon Natural Desert Association
- Oregon Wild
- Pacific Crest Trail Association
- Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club and the Bodie Hills Conservation Partnership
- Trout Unlimited
- Western Watersheds Project

Industry

- Idaho Power Company
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- Southern California Edison
- Williams Companies
- Wyoming Pipeline Authority

D.2 Stakeholders Participating in Regions 4, 5, and 6 Review Workshops

Missoula, Montana

- Cassia County
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Jefferson County Commission
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality
- Montana Department of Transportation
- Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
- National Park Service
- National Park Service-National Trails Intermountain Region
- Owyhee County
- Representative for U.S. Congressman Gianforte
- TC Energy
- Tongue River Electric Cooperative
- The Wilderness Society
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service

Rock Springs, Wyoming

- Andeavor Gathering LLC
- Campbell County Board of Commissioners
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Exxon Mobil
- Greater Little Mountain Coalition
- Lincoln County Commission
- Medicine Bow Conservation District
- Petroleum Association of Wyoming
- Representative for Congresswoman Cheney
- SER Conservation District
- SWCO
- Wilderness Society
- Wyoming Department of Transportation
- Wyoming Department State Parks
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service

Reno, Nevada

- Big Pine Paiute Tribe
- Citizens for the Preservation of Long Valley
- Ducks Unlimited
- EMPSI
- Friends of the Inyo
- Inyo County
- LS Power
- Mono County
- Nevada Department of Wildlife
- Nevada Governor's Office of Energy
- NV Energy
- Nye County
- ONEOK, Inc.
- Pacific Crest Trail Association
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
- Sierra Club
- Southwest Gas Corporation
- The Nature Conservancy
- Valley Electric Association
- Walker Basin Conservancy
- Wells Rural Electric
- Wilderness Society
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service

Redmond, Oregon

- BARK
- Bitterbrush Broads-Great Old Broads for Wilderness
- Booz Allen Hamilton
- Oregon Natural Desert Association
- The Wilderness Society
- Tree Trouble
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service

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

Stakeholder engagement began with the agency release of corridor abstracts for Regions 4, 5, and 6 on February 20, 2019. Public input was requested to be submitted by April 8, 2019. Agencies made efforts to engage with State Governors' Offices, county governments, and tribal governments located in (or with interest in) the regional review area. Agencies asked stakeholder input to focus on the corridor pathway needs, specific environmental concerns within existing Section 368 energy corridors and

suggestions to increase compatibility with energy transmission needs and with valuable resource protection through corridor revisions, deletions, and additions.

To facilitate further stakeholder involvement, a web-based input form was provided on the project website at http://www.corridoreis.anl.gov/. During the review period input was received from 34 entities (including Federal, Tribal and State entities, local governments, industry, and NGOs). Additional stakeholder input was received by mail and some was submitted directly to agency staff via email and telephone.

Agencies held stakeholder workshops from May 29 to June 6, 2019 in Missoula, Montana; Rock Springs, Wyoming; Reno, Nevada; and Redmond, Oregon. More than 112 people attended the workshops. The purposes of the workshops were to promote further public engagement, provide transparency regarding the review process, and to gain additional stakeholder input on potential revisions, deletions, and additions through interactive work break-out sessions. The workshops provided a venue for robust discussion among stakeholders and agency personnel about the regional reviews process as well as specific Section 368 energy corridors. Section D.2 above includes a list of entities that provided input during the stakeholder input periods.

Complete stakeholder input will be presented in two separate reports that will be available on the website: *Regions 4, 5, and 6: Stakeholder Input, Section 368 Energy Corridor Review* and *2014 Request for Information: Section 368 Energy Corridors – Written Stakeholder Input*. Corridor-specific stakeholder input has been incorporated into the corridor abstracts, which were revised based on stakeholder input and made available on the website in May 2019. Non-corridor-specific stakeholder input on specific topics is summarized below. The Agencies have provided an initial response, but stakeholder input will be considered beyond the regional review. Through the Regions 4, 5, and 6 regional review, the Agencies intend to carry stakeholder concerns and suggestions forward for review of future projects as well as the future siting of Section 368 energy corridors.

D.3.1 Tribal Concerns

Tribal input as well as input from other stakeholders recommended that adjustments be made to protect cultural resources and cultural resource areas. These stakeholders also recommended agency consideration of environmental impacts that may have direct or indirect effects on tribal culture, traditions, and economics.

Agency Response: Existing IOPs related to cultural resources would be required for development within a Section 368 energy corridor. In addition, the Agencies have developed draft language for an additional IOP related to ethnographic studies which would serve to aide in minimizing potential impacts on Tribal concerns and cultural resources.

D.3.2 Environmental Concerns

The general environmental concerns are identified below. Corridor-specific concerns are identified and assessed in the corridor abstracts and corridor summaries. Projects proposed within Section 368 energy corridors would require appropriate site-specific environmental review pursuant to

the requirements of NEPA and other applicable law and would include an evaluation of the resources listed below.

Ecological Resources - Special Status Animal Species

Several organizations submitted concerns about potential impacts on listed species, particularly GRSG and other species affected by habitat fragmentation. Stakeholders recommended avoiding designated habitats for GRSG and ESA-listed species and minimizing impacts by implementing best management practices and mitigation measures where avoidance is not possible. Stakeholder input included that BLM must consider provisions of the 2015 Greater Sage-grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments, especially those related to climate issues. Another comment stated that the Agencies should immediately begin formal ESA Section 7 consultation.

Agency Response: The preferred methodology to mitigate undue degradation of resources is to collocate (to the extent feasible) future energy infrastructure with existing infrastructure. In many cases, re-routing the corridor to avoid special status species habitat is not a likely solution because of prevalence of habitat and the value in collocating infrastructure to limit disturbance and fragmentation. The Agencies contemplated recommendations for specific corridor revisions related to GRSG habitat during this regional review. The Agencies prefer to avoid impacts wherever possible; where avoidance isn't possible, minimization or mitigation of impacts should be implemented. For example mitigation includes the Agencies require scheduling construction times to avoid the breeding season. The Agencies have avoidance and minimization requirements in place and collaborate with U.S. Fish and Wildfire Service when appropriate to protect threatened and endangered species with habitat in or near project areas. In the case of GRSG, requirements for transmission lines and avoidance are outlined in the 2019 revisions to the ARMPAs. As corridor revisions, additions, deletion, or project specific proposals are reviewed and processed by the agencies, Section 7 consultation will occur as appropriate.

Ecological Resources – Other

Stakeholders suggested that the Agencies should place the highest priority on addressing impacts from corridors that are not co-located with existing transmission lines and pipelines. There was concern that disturbance of soil and native vegetation during project construction and maintenance activities within corridors would potentially increase the spread of weeds and disease, divert water, increase erosion, and fragment habitat. There was also a concern about wildfire risk. Stakeholders also commented that permanent vegetation removal from overly wide energy corridors could violate the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act. Concerns were presented about impacts on wildlife caused by collisions with power lines and other corridors structures, habitat loss and fragmentation, and interference with natural migration patterns. Plans for infrastructure work in existing or new corridors should include avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to ensure that future development does not adversely impact wildlife and wildlife linkage areas. Regional Reviews should address intersections with all native and wild trout and salmon habitat. One organization suggested imposing seasonal restrictions on construction and maintenance activities (for example, avoiding vegetation removal during bird nesting season). Another recommended incorporating Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as a sensitive resource category under "Medium Potential Conflict Areas" in the Conflict Assessment Criteria table.

Agency Response: The concerns identified may best be addressed through an additional IOP regarding habitat connectivity which could establish consistent controls for best management practices when infrastructure development occurs within corridors. This would add protection considerations for

ecological resources as part of the project-level NEPA. Restrictions are already in place for many threatened and endangered species. In the case of GRSG, transmission lines and avoidance are outlined in the 2019 NWCO ARMPA.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Several organizations stated that corridors should avoid lands with wilderness characteristics and wilderness-quality lands wherever possible and that the Agencies should add IOPs that would require mitigation to minimize and offset unavoidable impacts. Stakeholders noted that many intersections with wilderness-quality lands were not reflected in the corridor abstracts, and that all wilderness-quality lands should be excluded from the Section 368 energy corridors. The corridor abstracts should indicate where inventory work is ongoing. They should also note areas that have wilderness characteristics but have not undergone land use planning. The same organization recommended using the following designations when characterizing lands with wilderness characteristics, rather than the current general language, *lands with undetermined status for wilderness characteristic intersect and are adjacent to the corridor*: 1) inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics, managed for protection; 2) *inventoried* lands with wilderness characteristics*, not managed for protection*; and 3) *inventoried* lands with wilderness characteristics*, management direction pending*. Another organization stated that lands with wilderness characteristics data, including the inventory completed by the Lakeview BLM District, Oregon in late 2018 should be updated and corridors passing through lands with wilderness characteristics units should be revised to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics.

Agency Response: The Agencies have considered stakeholder comments for specific corridor revisions and for some corridors have identified where boundaries could be adjusted to avoid lands with wilderness characteristics. However, in some instances, siting of energy corridors along existing infrastructure remains preferable and would likely minimize impacts at the macro-scale despite intersections with certain local lands with wilderness-qualities. This approach is anchored on the settlement agreement four siting principles and best balances the need for resource protection and land use. The Agencies have also drafted a potential new IOP related to consistent best management practices when processing applications for infrastructure development within areas where lands have wilderness characteristics.

Specially Designated Areas

Several organizations stated that corridors should avoid various specially designated areas, including ACECs, Roadless Areas, wilderness study areas, and other resources and values. One organization stated that the Agencies must use a better and more consistent approach for addressing resource conflicts that occur at corridor intersections with these areas. A stakeholder recommended adjusting or deleting corridors to eliminate intersections with ACECs and roadless areas.

Agency Response: The corridor abstracts identify where Section 368 energy corridors intersect ACECs and other specially designated areas. The corridor summaries identify where avoidance or exclusion areas intersect the corridors and that conflicting management objectives should be resolved through a corridor revision, revision to specially designated area boundaries (if applicable) or a revision of the management prescriptions. The agencies recognize a need to address incompatible land use management objectives that exist in their land use plans and provide more clarity and/or prioritization of land management objectives. In general, the Agencies are open to potential revisions if shifting the corridors to avoid a specially designated area makes the most sense. In certain instances, maintaining

the alignment of corridors with existing infrastructure may be preferable to minimize impacts from infrastructure sprawl across more area and resources.

Visual Resources

A stakeholder stated that projects could experience schedule delays when trying to use corridors without a complete Visual Resource Inventory and also stated that corridor locations that occur on BLM or USFS lands should not have VRM I or II designations within them. Another organization suggested using vegetation as a visual screen in order to maintain the integrity of viewsheds.

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

Water Resources

Concerns were introduced regarding impacts on water quality and watersheds. Stakeholders commented that watershed information and analysis were lacking from the corridor abstract reviews even though corridors cross streams, rivers, wetlands, and riparian resources. Concerns focused on impacts on: sensitive stream habitats caused by drilling mud, erosion into streams caused by damage to steep slopes by off-highway vehicles, areas with highly erosive soils, and regions where substantial precipitation occurs.

Agency Response: Water quality and watershed concerns brought forward by stakeholders were considered during this macro-scale review to the extent feasible, but would need to be addressed at a more local-scale and/or during project-specific review and analysis. Best management practices are outlined in existing IOPs related to surface water and groundwater resources that would be required for development within a Section 368 energy corridor.

Cumulative Impacts

Stakeholders stated that a cumulative impacts analysis should be performed to consider: 1) the cumulative impacts of multiple corridors on natural resources within the same region, (e.g., habitat management areas for GRSG); 2) the cumulative impacts of power production alternatives and their energy corridor consequences; and 3) the cumulative impacts of continuous corridors, including both federal and non-federal land.

Agency Response: Cumulative impacts were analyzed in the 2009 West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS and would be further analyzed during project-specific environmental review. However, the regional reviews did evaluate the corridors a macro-scale that considered sensitive resources as well as energy demand and use to find the right balance (founded in the siting principles) across the entire western United States.

Climate Change

A stakeholder argued that resources should not be wasted on new fossil fuel infrastructure; climate change needs to be addressed.

Agency Response: The Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct) mandates that the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) designate energy

corridors for potential placement of future oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. In addition, one of the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement is to ensure that corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible while also considering other sources of generation, in order to balance the renewable sources and to ensure the safety and reliability of electricity transmission.

D.3.2 Corridor Issues and Use Opportunities

Potential Corridor Additions

There was discussion during the Missoula workshop that a north-south corridor in western Idaho sited mostly on public lands would potentially be valuable and would minimize impacts on agricultural practices in comparison with corridors located mainly on private crop lands; however, a specific new corridor location has not currently been identified. Stakeholders expressed that additional corridor options in Campbell County, Wyoming had not been thoroughly vetted.

Agency Response: Potential corridor additions (including a potential corridor addition in southern Idaho) were considered in this regional review and are listed in Table 3-1 and described further in the corridor summaries document.

Corridor Location Considerations

A stakeholder stated that the review process should focus on connecting large populations and load centers, not facilitating suburban expansion in rural areas. The review process must also consider alternatives that would encourage energy generation and energy consumption near the place of production. Other recommendations regarding corridor siting included: collocating new energy facilities within or adjacent to existing ROWs; concentrating future ROW access and development in the most degraded landscapes; avoiding areas with important wildlife values; avoiding fragmentation of high-quality habitat; choosing an alternative that disturbs the smallest land area; and siting to facilitate renewable energy development. There was a recommendation that corridors should not include lands with a federal land use designation of “no surface occupancy.” A member of the public suggested adjusting corridors to provide access to areas with high potential for renewable energy development, and that potential price and market changes related to this co-location should be analyzed. The State of Wyoming wanted to ensure that the Section 368 energy corridor regional review efforts were coordinated with the Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative.

Agency Response: Section 368 of the EPAct mandates that the DOI and the USDA designate energy corridors for potential placement of future oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure across the 11 western states. Collocation is always preferred to minimize impacts and one of the siting principles identified in the Settlement Agreement is to ensure that corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible while considering other forms of energy generation. The Agencies have considered the Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative in this regional review. Many of the corridors link large populations and load centers or connect areas of energy generation to consumers. The Agencies agree that maximum flexibility is necessary to maximize utility of energy corridors while minimizing potential resource impacts. Agencies have considered this in the revisions, deletions, and additions to the corridors and have identified actions to be further analyzed at a more local-level during subsequent land use planning efforts.

Transmission/Pipeline Capacity and Electric Grid

One stakeholder pointed out potential compatibility issues within the corridors and stated that natural gas facilities should be as far from high voltage alternative current (HVAC) lines as practical. HVAC in the immediate vicinity of natural gas pipelines increases the risk of faults or induced corrosion and can affect the cathodic protection systems used to control the corrosion. Stray DC current can also cause interference corrosion, which would require mitigation measures. A power company stated that specific siting requirements (such as maintaining a certain distance between infrastructure) should be clearly established and documented. A stakeholder stated that a 3,500 ft width would constrain corridors with multiple high-voltage transmission lines that serve similar operational functions. Corridors should be wide enough to allow for a separation of lines that would optimize energy transport efficiency and business investment. A stakeholder suggested that long distance corridors may not be needed if improvement to connectivity to enhance the capability of the national grid to deliver electricity were made. Adverse impacts associated with centralized facilities and multi-nodal energy corridors (including terrorist threats) need to be addressed.

Agency Response: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil as well as protects the reliability of the high voltage interstate transmission system through mandatory reliability standards.

D.3.3 Stakeholder Engagement and the Regional Reviews Process

Stakeholder Involvement

Three organizations noted the importance of maintaining a strong public engagement process, noting that it was crucial for meeting the terms of the Settlement Agreement. The following suggestions for stakeholder engagement were made: 1) make public comments provided during the regional review process electronically available; and 2) make additional public outreach opportunities available to promote local coordination and collaboration with federal and state agencies.

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

Consultation and Coordination

There were concerns about the Agencies' approach to tribal consultation regarding the corridors and that a contact person should have been designated to inform and consult with tribes.

Agency Response: Tribal outreach was an important component of the regional review. The agencies made contact and had communication with tribes regarding cultural and natural resource concerns.

Tribal consultation is also a requirement that the agencies take seriously at the time a project is proposed across lands it administers. The agencies follow their policies as well as an existing IOP which emphasizes consultation engagement. In addition, the Agencies are considering an additional IOP emphasizing the importance of working with tribes to conduct ethnographic studies to increase the Agencies' understanding of significant resources of concern to tribes.

Interagency Operating Procedures (IOPs)

One organization proposed adding IOPs that would require mitigation measures to minimize and offset unavoidable impacts where resource conflicts, such as corridor intersections with wilderness-quality lands, occur. The same organization also encouraged the Agencies to develop IOPs for any development that might occur in GRSG habitat. Another organization suggested IOPs for addressing nationally designated trails, with particular emphasis on preserving viewsheds.

Agency Response: Based on stakeholder concerns and additional review, the Agencies are considering the addition of IOPs for lands with wilderness characteristics, GRSG habitat, and national historic and scenic trails.

Settlement Agreement

One environmental organization stated that in order to meet the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Agencies must further improve their methods for addressing environmental concerns for the corridors. Future changes to corridors need to comply with the Settlement Agreement, FLPMA (Federal Land Policy and Management Act), NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act), and Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).

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

New Data/Additional Analyses and GIS Mapping Tool

Recommendations were made for incorporating additional or updated data/datasets into the Regional Review process, including: rare and at-risk plants and animals data from the Nevada Natural Heritage Program; updated Lands with Wilderness Characteristics inventory data; data from the California Statewide Energy Gateway site (https://caenergy.databasin.org/); and wildlife corridors identified through processes set out in Secretarial Order 3362 (Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors). Several organizations appreciated the utility of the GIS Mapping Tool and offered the following suggestions for its continued improvement: provide complete metadata for each ACEC; include data for the following resources: watershed drainages; all existing and future updates of inventories of BLM and Forest Service wilderness-quality lands; all resources and designations considered in the Conflicts Assessment Table; updates to Resource Management Plans and Land Management Plans, tribal and cultural resources, and existing transmission infrastructure; data on National Recreation Trails from the publicly available National Recreation Trails (NRT) database; and information on siting opportunities and challenges on non-federal lands.

Agency Response: Data received from stakeholders and other suggested data layers have been incorporated into the Section 368 Energy Corridor Mapping Tool, as appropriate. GIS data has been updated throughout the project as new information was published internally and externally. However, future revisions to Section 368 corridors done through land use planning would need to verify and update GIS data at that time.

Future NEPA Analyses

One organization pointed out that the Agencies would need to conduct more detailed site-specific analyses in the future and that this could result in site-specific decisions to alter corridor routes, widths, and compatible uses. Two organizations stressed the need to include non-federal lands in the analysis, noting that continuous corridors routes (including both federal and non-federal lands) are connected actions per NEPA and that the cumulative impacts of these continuous corridors must be disclosed. The Agencies should also better address impacts on National Park Service Lands.

Agency Response: Any changes to Section 368 energy corridors would be done during the land use planning process in compliance with FLPMA and NEPA. The Agencies' legal authority to designate corridors is limited to BLM- and USFS-administered lands and relies on input to that analysis from other Federal agencies, tribes, counties, states, private landowners, and others with regard to lands under their respective jurisdiction. Through this comprehensive stakeholder engagement, the Agencies are able to consider concerns and potential issues on non-federal land, which are brought forward. The Agencies acknowledge that corridor gaps across lands under multiple jurisdictions could be more challenging to develop.

Future and Foreseeable Development

The State of Wyoming pointed out that three major electrical transmission lines have received right-of-way grants through Agency Records of Decision; future development scenarios should account for micro-siting of infrastructure associated with these projects.

Agency Response: To the extent possible, the regional review includes recently authorized projects (both within and outside of Section 368 energy corridors). Future projects would collocate with recently authorized transmission projects sited within Section 368 energy corridors and specific micro-siting of future infrastructure would be conducted at the project-specific level. Section 368 energy corridors are designated at widths that are meant to accommodate multiple transmission and pipeline projects. The regional reviews evaluated the Section 368 energy corridors at the macro-scale; micro-siting would occur at the land use planning level or during project-level review.

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Appendix E: Contemplation of Siting Principles for Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
3-8 **Potential minor revision**	The corridor is collocated with three transmission lines and two natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on Pacific Crest NST, Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat, the Mayfield roadless areas, the Emigrant Trail National Scenic Byway and the Four Trails Feasibility Trail.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport along existing infrastructure between Oregon and California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three substations are within 5 miles of the corridor. The potential corridor addition (Wagontire Mountain) in Oregon would connect to Corridor 3-8 (via Corridor 7-11 and Corridor 7-8), creating a critical pathway from wind energy development in Oregon to load centers in California.
4-247 **Potential minor revision**	Corridor of concern for old growth forests, critical habitat, late-successional reserves, riparian reserves, and not close enough to qualified resource areas. At several locations throughout its length, the corridor is collocated with one to six electric transmission lines.	The corridor provides a major north-south pathway for energy transport through western Oregon with existing substations positioned throughout the length of the corridor.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three power plants are within 4 miles of the corridor, two hydroelectric and one biomass. Two substations are within the corridor and 34 more substations are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
	The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on Coho Salmon critical habitat, California NHT, and Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail.			
5-201 **Potential minor revision**	The corridor is centered on a 500-kV transmission line for its entire length. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on Coho Salmon critical habitat and Tillamook State Forest.	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transport into Portland, Oregon along existing infrastructure.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	One substation is within 5 miles of the corridor.
6-15 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple transmissions lines are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor. Interstate 80 is adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Great Basin Energy transmission line would generally follow the path of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on NHTs.	The corridor provides an east-west preferred pathway for interstate energy transport, connecting the Sacramento and San Francisco metro areas with energy resources and customers in the state of Nevada and other western states.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Six hydroelectric power plants are within 3 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
7-8 **Potential minor revision**	Four electric transmission lines are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. A 500-kV line is adjacent to the entire corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on GRSG.	The corridor creates an interstate pathway between Oregon and California providing a link to other Section 368 energy corridors (Corridor 7-11 to the north, Corridor 7-24 to the east, Corridor 8-104 and Corridor 3-8 to the south).	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A solar power plant is 4 miles west of the corridor. Three substations are within 5 miles.
7-11 **Potential minor revision**	Multiples transmission lines follow the entire length of the corridor. A 500-kV planned transmission line will follow a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics and PHMA.	The corridor provides a link to other Section 368 energy corridors (Corridor 7-8 and Corridor 7-24 to the south and Corridor 11-103 and 11-228 to the north), creating an interstate pathway for electrical and pipeline transmission between California and Oregon. The Ruby Pipeline may provide additional connectivity.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is interest in solar, wind, and geothermal development in the area. A solar power plant is within 4 miles. In addition, the potential corridor addition (Wagontire Mountain) in Oregon would connect to Corridor 7-11, creating a critical pathway from wind energy development in Oregon to load centers in California.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
7-24 **Potential deletion**	Corridor of concern for citizen-proposed wilderness, GRSG habitat, pygmy rabbit habitat, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management Area, and proposed Sheldon Mountain NWR. There is no existing infrastructure within the corridor and there are many environmental and other concerns. There could also be constraints due to terrain, making future development within the corridor unlikely.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport across southern Oregon. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a corridor network into California on the western end and Nevada on the eastern end. While the corridor provides a link to other Section 368 energy corridors, there is no demand for an east-west corridor in the area.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is renewable energy potential (wind, geothermal, and solar) near Wagon Tire Mountain (south of Corridor 11-228 and east of Corridor 7-11). There are four solar power plants within 5 miles of the corridor.
8-104 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines, a natural gas pipeline, and State Highway 139 are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. A 345-kV planned transmission line, follows and runs adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on the Damon Butte Roadless Area, the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail and the Emigrant Trail National Scenic Byway.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport across the Modoc National Forest along existing infrastructure.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three substations are within the corridor and nine more substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
10-246 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines run along the entire length of the corridor. Local roads follow portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on Sandy River WSR, Coho Salmon critical habitat, and visual resources.	The corridor provides a pathway for electricity transmission through Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon into Portland.	Electric-only.	The corridor provides a viable link between energy supply and areas of high demand from Columbia River hydroelectric generation to Portland. There are two power plants within 5 miles of the corridor.
11-103 **Potential minor revision**	A 1,000-kV transmission line runs the entire length of the corridor. Three other transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on GRSG and visual resources.	The corridor provides a north-south pathway for energy transport east of Bend north to private land near Prineville, Oregon. To the south, the corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A solar plant is within 1 mile of the corridor and one substation is within 5 miles.
11-228 **Potential minor revision**	Several transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor for portions of its length. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on lands with wilderness characteristics and visual resources.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport from eastern Oregon into Idaho along existing infrastructure. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two hydroelectric power plants are within 1 mile of the corridor, fifteen substations are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
15-17 **No change**	The corridor is collocated with multiple transmission lines and natural gas pipelines that occupy portions of the corridor throughout its length. I-80 is within and adjacent to most of the corridor. GRSG ROW avoidance areas are not compatible with the corridor's purpose as a preferred location for infrastructure. However, collocation is preferred and the corridor is collocated with several existing transmission lines and pipelines.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to provide a pathway from California across northwestern Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The corridor provides a link to the Reno and the Truckee River Industrial Center areas where renewable energy is in demand. Currently, there is one proposed PV solar project (Dodge Flat Solar) near Wadsworth, and Apple is also proposing to construct a large PV solar field on private land near Tracy that does not use public lands. There is the potential for future geothermal energy in the area that could tie into existing corridors. There are three power plants within 2 miles and twenty-three substations within 5 miles.

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

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

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16-104 **Potential Deletion**	Delete the corridor because the corridor does not meet the siting principles. The corridor is also a corridor of concern for BLM Wilderness Area. GRSG PHMA and GHMA (ROW avoidance areas) intersect the corridor where there is no existing infrastructure and there are other corridors in the area that can meet future energy needs.	The corridor provides a southeast-northwest pathway for energy transport from western Nevada into northern California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Four substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
17-18 **Potential minor revision**	A 750-kV transmission line is within the entire length of the corridor, other lines are within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on the Walker River Reservation.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Pyramid Lake near Carson City south to west of the Walker River Reservation. The corridor connects multiple corridors to both the north and south.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is an existing geothermal plant at Wabuska, which may see expansion in the future. There are five power plants and thirteen substations within 5 miles of the corridor. The corridor is occupied by a LADWP transmission line, so future energy needs in southern California and Nevada could be served by this corridor.

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17-35 **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for access to coal plant and impacts on GRSG habitat. Multiple transmission lines and natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision that would minimize impacts on PHMA by adding a braid at MP 136 west to collocate with the existing 230- kV transmission line until it joins with MP 195 in Region 3.	The corridor connects multiple West-wide energy corridors within northeastern Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A coal plant is in the corridor gap at MP 136. An electric transmission line is planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 69 to MP 128. Two electric transmission lines are planned to generally follow the corridor from MP 208 to MP 300.
18-23 **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for ACECs, IRAs, BLM WSAs, CA Boxer Wilderness, CA-and NV-proposed Wilderness, GRSG habitat, and redundant to Corridor 18-224. Multiple transmission lines and a DC line use the corridor in various locations. Highway 395 follows portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential revisions by re-aligning the corridor along the DC	The corridor provides a north-south preferred pathway for interstate energy transport from east of Carson City, Nevada to east of Bakersfield, California. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors from Oregon to southern California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Most of the corridor follows an existing 1000 kV DC transmission line that serves as a crucial north-south energy transmission pathway, bringing hydropower from Oregon into areas of high demand in Los Angeles, California. Widening the corridor between MP 110 and MP 116 may be necessary to meet reliability standards should the existing 115-kV transmission line be upgraded into a 230-kV

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	transmission line where it deviates in order to preserve the energy pathway and to collocate, it would also avoid the Alabama Hills NSA. Restricting development to the existing ROW footprint in an environmentally sensitive area would limit future impacts while maintaining corridor utility. For the orderly administration of public lands, the corridor should be placed centered on the DC transmission line even though it overlaps GIS polygons for each WSA.			in the future. A 230-kV transmission line could increase the capacity and provide maximum flexibility for renewable energy transmission. Nine hydroelectric power plants are within 4 miles of the corridor.

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18-224 **Potential revision**	Multiple transmission lines occupy the corridor for portions of its length. The Agencies have identified potential revisions by shifting the corridor to avoid the NTTR as well as other minor adjustments to minimize impacts on visual resources, avoid a pinch point along the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Depot, tribal lands, and the town of Beatty.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridor and provides a north-south pathway for energy transport, from Carson City to the Nevada Test and Training Range as well as to Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is a solar power plant within the corridor and the Amargosa Valley SEZ is adjacent. Gold Point SEZ and Miller SEZ are within 15 miles of the corridor. The Soda Springs Valley east of Hawthorne has potential for solar energy development. There is one existing solar project that the CCDO approved in 2015. Additional transmission capacity would be required to build new solar projects.
24-228 **Potential minor revision**	Corridor of concerns for pygmy rabbit habitat, GRSG habitat and NRHP property. A 69-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to a portion of the corridor while the Ion Highway is within the entire length of the corridor. The corridor crosses GHMA and PHMA, ROW avoidance areas that may not be compatible with the corridor's purpose as a preferred location for	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Oregon to Boise, Idaho, following Highway 95.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There is one substation within the corridor and four more within 5 miles.

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	infrastructure. However, the corridor is collocated with I-95. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on SRMAs and the Squaw Creek RNA ACEC while reducing overlap with specially designated areas. For the orderly administration of public lands, the corridor should be placed parallel to the highway even though it overlaps GIS polygons for each WSA.			
29-36 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines ranging from 69- to 500-kV are within and adjacent to the full length of the corridor. Gateway West, a recently authorized 500-kV transmission line follows the corridor from MP 12 to MP 46. A natural gas pipeline generally following the corridor is planned from MP 15 to MP 63. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments that would minimize impacts on special status species and visual resources.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Boise into the Twin Falls are energy corridor. The southern end of the corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in development within the corridor as well as interest in solar energy in the area. Sixteen power plants are within 5 miles of the corridor. The potential for additional projects may be limited because of the density of existing and planned infrastructure within and adjacent to the corridor.

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36-112 **Potential revision**	2 transmission lines (230-kV and 500-kV) are within or adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision by re-routing the corridor along the Gateway West approved route (and existing infrastructure). This would avoid the Oregon NHT, Snake River WSR, and non-federal lands (including prime farmland) but it would increase the area of intersection with VRM Class II and GHMA.	The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create an east-west pathway for energy transport in southern Idaho along existing infrastructure.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Eighteen power plants and twenty-six substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
36-226 **Potential revision**	A 138-kV transmission line and two natural gas pipelines run adjacent or within the entire corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision by shifting the corridor along the recently authorized Gateway West route and adding a secondary route or corridor braid along Gateway West connecting the corridor to Corridor 112-226. The potential revision would collocate and avoid sensitive areas, including the Oregon NHT, Fossil Beds	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport near Twin Falls, Idaho and connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors south to Nevada and both east and west across Idaho.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in wind energy that could support the corridor. Fifteen power plants and twenty-five substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

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	National Monument, and non-federal lands (including prime farmland).			
36-228 **Potential revision**	A 500-kV transmission line and Interstate 78 are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential revisions including re-routing the corridor to avoid private lands in Owyhee County. Option to either re-align the corridor along the approved Gateway West route or along Gateway West alternative 9E to the south.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport from Twin Falls to Boise south of the southern boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous east-west interstate corridor from Oregon across Idaho.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in development within the corridor as well as interest in solar energy in the area. Six power plants and seventeen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
49-112 **Potential revision**	A 345-kV transmission line follows the entire corridor while multiple lines are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision relocating the corridor along the authorized Gateway West route to better collocate with existing and planned infrastructure.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport through Burley, Idaho and connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the west through Idaho and south to the Utah border.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in wind energy, geothermal, and solar that could support the corridor. Five hydroelectric power plants are within 5 miles of the corridor.

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

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

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55-240 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple natural gas, crude oil and refined product pipelines follow a portion of the corridor. Highway I-80 follows the length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified potential minor adjustments to minimize impacts on NHTs.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway across southwestern Wyoming and connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the east, providing a continuous corridor network across southern Wyoming to Cheyenne.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three wind power plants and ten substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
73-129 **Potential revision**	Multiple natural gas, crude oil, refined product pipelines as well as a 230-kV transmission line are within or adjacent to a portion of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision to shift the entire corridor along the authorized Gateway West transmission line route. It creates a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	This short distance corridor in south central Wyoming provides a crucial link between multiple Section 368 energy corridors (Corridors 129-218 and 129-221 to Corridors 73-133 and 73-138).	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	One substation within 5 miles of the corridor. The potential corridor revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.

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73-133 **No change**	Multiple natural gas pipelines and a refined product pipeline are within or adjacent to the corridor. TransWest Express and Energy Gateway South are located east of and parallel to the corridor in a new 3,500-ft Wamsutter-Powder Rim energy corridor. Two additional natural gas pipelines are planned within and adjacent to the Wyoming portion of the corridor.	The corridor promotes efficient use of the landscape by connecting multiple Section 368 energy corridors on both the north and south ends, creating an underground interstate pathway from Wyoming to Colorado.	Corridor 73-133 is underground only to allow for future pipeline development.	The Agencies could consider upgrading the 3,500-ft Wamsutter-Powder Rim locally designated utility corridor along the authorized TransWest Express route (west of Corridor 73-133) to a Section 368 energy corridor.
73-138 **Potential revision**	The Agencies have identified a potential revision to shift the entire corridor along the authorized Gateway West transmission line route. It creates a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	This short distance corridor in south central Wyoming provides a crucial link between multiple Section 368 energy corridors. The corridor connects Corridors 78-138 and 138-143 to Corridors 73-133 and 73-139.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Sixteen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor. The potential corridor revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
78-85 **No Change**	The corridor is centered on two 115-kV electric transmission lines for its full length.	There are limited federal lands, but the corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the north creating a continuous north-south corridor network in southeastern Wyoming.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There are wind development projects in the area for a portion of the corridor, but no planned projects within the corridor at this time.

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

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	The Agencies have identified a potential revision to shift the corridor along existing infrastructure where it is not currently collocated and delete a portion where there is very little federal land.			
101-263 **Potential minor revision**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, WSR, CA-proposed wilderness, citizen proposed wilderness, USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. A 115-kV transmission line and State Highway 36 follow the length of the corridor and 3 natural gas pipelines are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The Agencies have identified minor potential adjustments to minimize impacts on the Trinity, California National WSR.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport in Northwestern California.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A hydroelectric power plant is within 3 miles of the corridor.

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102-105 **No change**	Corridor of concern for "Suitable" WSR segments, designated Wilderness, critical habitat and late-successional/ adaptive management reserves, PCT, America's Byway, NRHP. A 500-kV transmission line runs the entire length of the corridor, multiple other lines are within or adjacent.	The corridor provides a critical east-west pathway for transmitting generated energy from eastern Washington to the Puget Sound metropolitan area.	Multi-modal (designated for electric transmission and pipelines on BLM-administered lands), electric upgrade only on USFS-administered lands.	One side of the existing BPA 500 kV transmission line has capacity for upgrades on the line within the corridor, although there have been no new proposals or applications for energy infrastructure in the area. Sixteen substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
111-226 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified minor potential adjustments to minimize impacts on visual resources.	This energy corridor provides north-south pathway between Nevada and Idaho and connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, providing a continuous corridor network from Boise, Idaho to Las Vegas, Nevada.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	There has been interest in wind energy that could support the corridor.
112-226 **Potential minor revision**	A 230- and 345-kV transmission line are within and adjacent to portions of the corridor. The recently authorized Energy Gateway West transmission line is within the corridor for approximately the first half of the corridor. The Southwest Intertie Project North (SWIP -N) transmission line follows the corridor for most of its length.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport into the Burley and Twin Falls area. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the south, creating a continuous corridor network from Las Vegas into the Burley and Twin Falls area of Idaho. The corridor also connects to Corridors 36-226 and 36-112 which serve Idaho to the north	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three hydroelectric power plants are within 5 miles. One biomass power plant is within 1 mile.

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	The Agencies have identified minor potential adjustments to minimize impacts on GRSG and visual resources.	towards Boise and connects to Corridor 49-112, creating a corridor network to the west.		
121-220 **Potential revision**	Three 345-kV transmission lines are centered within the corridor for its full length. The WPCI is proposed to follow this segment. The Agencies have identified a potential corridor revision by shifting the corridor to align with the recently authorized Gateway West route.	This short corridor provides an east-west pathway in southwest Wyoming. The corridor connects multiple corridors to the east and west, creating a continuous corridor network in southern Wyoming	Electric only.	One substation is within the corridor. The potential corridor revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
121-221 **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for GRSG core area and habitat, NHT, BLM SMA. Natural gas pipelines overlap with portions of the corridor. WPCI is proposed to follow a portion of this segment. The Agencies have identified a potential corridor revision by shifting the corridor to follow existing pipeline/infrastructure and/or WPCI to avoid undisturbed areas and overlap with GRSG PHMA. Consider	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport north of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to the east and west.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
	designating the corridor as underground only. The Agencies have identified minor potential adjustments to minimize impacts on visual resources, ACEC, Killpecker Sand Dunes SRMA and GRSG.			
121-240 **Potential deletion**	The Agencies have identified a potential corridor deletion. The corridor could be replaced with the Gateway West potential corridor addition. A portion of the corridor does not follow existing or planned infrastructure.	The corridor provides a northeast-southwest pathway for energy transport in southern Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors on both ends.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential corridor revision (along Gateway West) provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.
126-218 **Potential revision**	A 230-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to a portion of the corridor. Three natural gas pipelines and Highway 191 run along a portion of the corridor. The Agencies should consider deleting a portion of the corridor and revising along either existing pipeline or transmission line to the east. The potential revision would	The corridor provides a north-south interstate pathway for energy transport from Utah to Wyoming. The corridor connects multiple Section 368 energy corridors.	The corridor is designated underground only from MP 71 to MP 108, multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines from MP 108 to MP 119.	There is no transmission capacity in the area to accommodate wind development, so any new wind energy development would require new transmission lines. Future energy need should inform whether or not the potential revision follows the existing pipeline or transmission line.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
	minimize impacts on the Flaming Gorge NCA.			
129-218 **No change**	A crude oil pipeline and three natural gas pipelines follow portions of the corridor. The current location of the corridor maximizes utility and minimizes impacts through collocation.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway south of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network across southern Wyoming and into Utah.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	A Simplot Phosphates power plant and five substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
129-221 **Potential revision**	Six natural gas pipelines, Rocky Mountain oil pipeline, and Highway I-80 run the length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision to shift the entire corridor to follow the recently authorized Gateway West transmission line.	The short corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport along Interstate 80, and provides a crucial link to multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create a continuous corridor network through southern Wyoming.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Three substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
138-143 **Potential deletion**	The Agencies have identified a potential corridor deletion. The corridor could be replaced with the Wamsutter-Powder Rim potential corridor addition. Corridor 138-143 does not contain existing or planned transmission lines and there are habitat concerns in the area, including mule deer migration.	There are two corridors (Corridor 138-143 and Corridor 73-133) that run north-south in this area, providing connectivity between Wyoming and Colorado.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
218-240 **Potential minor revision**	The corridor has an existing underground pipeline ROW that pre-dates Section 368 energy corridor designation. The WPCI is proposed to follow a portion of this corridor. The Agencies have identified minor potential adjustments to minimize impacts on GRSG.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway for energy transport south of Green River, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network in southern Wyoming.	The corridor is multimodal for electric transmission and pipelines on BLM land and underground only on USFS land.	There is potential for future development within the corridor, subject to possible limitations from Interstate 80 and other infrastructure congestion.
219-220 **No change**	A 230-kV transmission line extends the full length of the corridor.	The short corridor provides a pathway for energy transport in southern Wyoming.	Electric only.	Three substations are within 5 miles of the corridor.
220-221 **Potential revision**	The Agencies have identified a potential revision to shift the entire corridor along the recently authorized Gateway West route. The potential revision creates a preferred route for potential future energy development collocated with planned infrastructure.	The corridor provides an east-west pathway north of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The corridor connects to multiple Section 368 energy corridors, creating a continuous corridor network across southern Wyoming.	Electric only.	Wyoming has potential for significant renewable energy; however, transmission is not currently available to deliver these resources to western load centers. The potential revision provides connectivity to renewable energy generation.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
229-254(S) **Potential revision**	Corridor of concern for Critical habitat, NRHP, "suitable" segment under Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, CDT, USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. A 100-kV transmission line is within and adjacent to most of the corridor while Highway I-90 runs along the entire corridor. The Agencies should consider designating the corridor as multi-modal instead of underground only since there is an existing transmission line within the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision to braid the corridor to align with existing transmission rather than Interstate 90 to avoid Bull Trout critical habitat and conflicts with highway ROW.	The corridor provides a pathway for pipeline transport across the Lolo National Forest.	Underground only.	One substation is within the corridor and 15 more substations are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
229-254 **Potential minor revision**	Corridor of concern for Critical habitat, NRHP, "suitable" segment under Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, Continental Divide NST, USFS Inventoried Roadless Area. Multiple transmission lines and a natural gas pipeline are within and adjacent to the corridor. The Agencies have identified a potential revision to shift the corridor to include more federal land and shift the corridor to existing infrastructure to avoid residential areas within the town of Boulder.	The corridor provides an interstate pathway for electricity transmission from Blue Creek substation into Montana. It is the most direct route to energize communities in the Silver Valley.	Electric only.	
230-248 **No change**	Corridor of concern for critical habitat, NRHP, PCT, Clackamas WSR and other "eligible" segments under WSR Act, conflicts with Northwest Forest Plan critical habitat and late-successional/adaptive management reserves. The Agencies should consider alternate routes that follow existing infrastructure while considering energy need and demand in the area.	The corridor provide an east-west pathway across the Cascades through Mt Hood National Forest where energy infrastructure siting can be challenging.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Two hydroelectric power plants are within 5 miles.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
244-245 **No change**	Corridor of concern for conflicts with Northwest Forest Plan, critical habitat, tracks America's Byway. Multiple transmission lines are within and adjacent to the corridor. The USFS should consider adding lands acquired after 2009 to the corridor in future land use planning. Collocating future development closely with existing infrastructure would minimize concerns regarding steep topography and river water quality concerns.	The corridor provides a path for transmitting generated energy from eastern Washington to the Puget Sound metropolitan area.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	
250-251 **Potential minor revision**	Multiple transmission lines and pipelines are within and adjacent to the corridor. Highway 84 is within the entire length of the corridor. The Agencies have identified minor potential adjustments to minimize impacts on the Oregon NHT and Snake River-Mormon Basin BLM Back Country Byway.	The corridor provides a pathway for energy transport in northeast Oregon.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	Six wind and one solar power plant are within 5 miles of the corridor.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
261-262 **No Change**	A 69- and 115-kV transmission line are within and adjacent to the entire length of the corridor.	The corridor provides a north south pathway through Shasta National Forest along Interstate 5 in California.	Electric only in Redding Field Office and Shasta-Trinity National Forest, remainder multi-modal for electric transmission and pipelines.	Two hydroelectric and one biomass power plant are within 3 miles of the corridor.
Potential Corridor Addition (Wamsutter-Powder Rim)	The potential corridor addition would follow the recently authorized TransWest Express 500 kV transmission line. The potential corridor addition would minimize potential impacts by collocating along planned infrastructure.	The corridor would provide a north-south pathway from Wyoming through Colorado.	Electric only.	The potential corridor would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by facilitating the transmission of renewable energy, including wind energy from Wyoming to the Desert Southwest Region and solar or other renewable energy from the Desert Southwest to the Rocky Mountain Region.
Potential Corridor Addition (Gateway West)	The potential energy corridor addition would follow the recently authorized Gateway West 500 kV transmission line. The potential energy corridor addition would minimize potential impacts on visual resources and GRSG habitat by collocating along planned infrastructure.	The potential energy corridor addition would promote efficient use of the landscape by connecting to other Section 368 energy corridors and providing an east-west pathway for electricity transmission through from Wyoming to Idaho.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential corridor would deliver power from existing and future electric resources (including renewable resources such as wind energy). Solar energy development in Lincoln County will be in proximity to the Gateway West transmission line, providing additional connectivity to renewable energy development.

Contemplation of Siting Principles in Developing Potential Revisions, Deletions, or Additions to Regions 4, 5, and 6 Section 368 Energy Corridors				
Section 368 Energy Corridor No.	***Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment***	***Corridors promote efficient use of the landscape for necessary development***	***Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors***	***Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation while considering other sources of generation, to balance renewable sources and ensure safety and reliability of electricity transmission***
Potential Corridor Addition (Wagontire Mountain)	The potential energy corridor addition would run along an existing 500 kV transmission line.	The potential energy corridor addition would provide a northeast-southwest pathway from Burns, Oregon to connect to Corridor 7-11 and connect multiple Section 368 energy corridors to create a continuous corridor network in Oregon.	Multimodal (designated for electrical transmission and pipeline projects).	The potential corridor would provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible by siting a corridor near Wagon Tire Mountain where renewable energy potential is high (wind, geothermal, solar).

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

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Appendix F: ROW Corridor Specific Guidance

Energy Corridor Specific Guidance for Land Use Planning

1. *When Planning Requires Consideration of Energy Corridors*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Appendix G: GIS Data Layers in Mapping Tool

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

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

National Monuments
National Register, Landmark, Highway
National Historic Landmark
National Natural Landmark
National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Site
State Scenic Highway
National Scenic Byways/All-American Roads
Protected Areas Database (USFS GAP Analysis)
BLM Plan Allocations
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
BLM Backcountry Byway
BLM DRECP California Desert National Conservation Land
BLM Plan Allocations-Recreation
Off-Highway Vehicle Open Areas, except in DRECP
SRMAs, except in California
BLM DRECP Extensive Recreation Management Areas
BLM DRECP Open Off Highway Vehicle Area
BLM DRECP Special Recreation Management Area
CA Special Recreation Management Area, not in DRECP
USFS Inventoried Roadless Areas
Management Plan Boundaries
Mt. Hood National Forest Land Resource Management Plan
NWFP Land Use Allocations 2013
BLM Resource Management Plans (Sept 2018)
BLM Resource Management Plans (Dec 2008)
USFS Land Use Plans (Dec 2008)
Other Land Use Plans (Dec 2008)
Ecological Resource Areas
Gunnison Sage-grouse Critical Habitat
ESA-Listed Species Designated Critical Habitat Areas
ESA-Listed Species Designated Critical Habitat Lines
CHAT Data
Coachella Valley MSHCP Conservation Area Boundary
Desert Tortoise Sensitive Habitat
USFWS-identified Desert Tortoise Connectivity Areas
Greater Sage grouse General Habitat Management Area
Greater Sage grouse Priority Habitat Management Area
Greater Sage-grouse Additional Habitat Management Areas
Greater Sage-grouse Proposed Critical Habitat for Bi-state Distinct Population Segment
Sagebrush Focal Area (OR)
Mohave Ground Squirrel Habitat
BLM DRECP Wildlife Allocation
Wild Horse and Burro Herd Areas
Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas

Wild Horse and Burro Territories
Energy Corridor
Energy/Utility Corridor (BLM S. NV District)
Section 368 Corridor Label
Section 368 Corridor Milepost
Section 368 Corridor of Concern
Section 368 Designated Corridor (by Status and/or Mode)
Section 368 Designated Corridor Centerline
Regional Review Boundary
Energy Zones
BLM Solar Energy Zone
Solar Energy Zone Labels
BLM Arizona Renewable Energy Development Areas
BLM DRECP Development Focus Area Restricted to Solar and/or Geothermal Energy
BLM DRECP Variance Land
WGA Western Renewable Energy Zone
Infrastructure
Electric Substations
Airports
Power Plant (EIA)
Military Uses and Civilian Aviation
Weather Radar Impact Zone-4km No Build
Weather Radar Impact Zone-Mitigation
Weather Radar Impact Zone-Consultation
Weather Radar Impact Zone-Notification
Military Training Route: Instrument Route Corridor
Military Training Route: Slow Route Corridor
Military Training Route: Visual Route Corridor
Air Force High Risk of Adverse Impact Zones
Navy Force High Risk of Adverse Impact Zones
Special Use Airspace
Utah Test and Training Range
DoD-Proposed New Land Acquisition
Airfields
Oil and Gas Resources
Oil and Gas Resources
Bakken Shale Gas Play (Elevation and Isopach Contours)
Niobrara Shale Gas Play (Elevation and Isopach Contours)
Sedimentary Basins with EIA Shale Plays
Three Forks Shale gas Play Elevation Contours
Tight Oil/Shale Gas Plays
Recently Approved Transmission Projects
Boardman to Hemingway Selected Route
Gateway South Preferred Route
Gateway West Route
Southline Preferred Route
SunZia Preferred Route

TransWest Express Preferred Route
Regional Review Assessment-Potential Conflict
Regional Review Assessment: R1-Potential Conflicts
Regional Review Assessment: R2 and 3-Potential Conflicts
Regional Review Assessment: R4-6 Potential Conflicts
ROW Avoidance or Exclusion Areas
No Surface Occupancy Restriction Areas
ROW Corridors-Locally Designated
Legacy Locally Designated Corridor Area
Legacy Locally Designated Corridor Centerline
Visual Resource Areas
VRM Class I
VRM Class II
VRM Class III
VRM Class IV
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
Scenic Integrity Objective
Visual Quality Objective
BLM DRECP National Scenic Cooperative Management Area

Appendix H: Glossary

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

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