

**MOHAVE COUNTY WIND FARM PROJECT  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT**

*Prepared for:*  
**U.S. Department of Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Field Office  
Kingman, Arizona**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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		Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1-1
1.1	OVERVIEW .....	1-1
1.2	PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	1-1
1.3	PURPOSE AND NEED .....	1-3
1.4	CONFORMANCE WITH EXISTING LAND USE PLAN .....	1-3
2.0	SCOPING PROCESS .....	2-1
2.1	OBJECTIVES .....	2-1
2.2	DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPING PROCESS.....	2-1
	2.2.1 Announcements .....	2-1
	2.2.2 Public Scoping Meetings .....	2-2
2.3	AGENCY COORDINATION .....	2-3
	2.3.1 Cooperating Agencies.....	2-3
	2.3.2 Agency Coordination and Consultation.....	2-3
	2.3.3 Tribal Consultation .....	2-4
3.0	SUMMARY OF SCOPING COMMENTS .....	3-1
3.1	INTRODUCTION .....	3-1
3.2	COMMENT ORGANIZATION .....	3-1
3.3	SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS .....	3-2
3.4	ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING SCOPING.....	3-3
	3.4.1 Actions and Alternatives.....	3-4
	3.4.2 Environmental Impacts .....	3-6
3.5	ISSUES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE EIS .....	3-12
4.0	SUMMARY OF FUTURE STEPS IN THE EIS PROCESS .....	4-1
4.1	IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES .....	4-1
4.2	DATA COLLECTION AND DATA GAPS.....	4-1
4.3	ASSESS IMPACTS AND PLAN MITIGATION .....	4-2
4.4	DRAFT EIS AND PUBLIC REVIEW .....	4-2
4.5	PREPARE FINAL EIS AND ISSUE RECORD OF DECISION.....	4-2
4.6	AGENCY AUTHORITIES AND DECISIONS TO BE MADE .....	4-3

## LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 2-1	Public Scoping Meeting Attendance.....	2-2
Table 3-1	Summary of Total Issues Identified.....	3-3
Table 4-1	Potential Agency Decisions and Actions .....	4-3

## LIST OF FIGURES AND MAPS

---

Map 1-1	Project Location .....	1-2
Figure 4-1	EIS Process Flow Chart .....	4-1

## **APPENDICES**

### **A Announcements**

Notice of Intent  
Newsletter  
Interested Parties Letter and Distribution List  
Poster and Distribution List  
Press Release and Distribution List

### **B Public Scoping Meeting Materials**

Sign-in sheet  
Frequently Asked Questions  
Comment form  
Presentation  
Boards

### **C Agency Coordination and Consultation**

Cooperating Agencies Letter and Distribution List  
Interested Agencies Letter and Distribution List  
Tribal Consultation Letter and Distribution List

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

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AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AZ	Arizona
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	geographic information system
Hz	hertz
kV	kilovolt
MW	megawatt
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NOI	Notice of Intent
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Western	Western Area Power Administration

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Kingman Field Office is preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) to identify the potential effects of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Mohave County Wind Farm Project, a proposed wind generating facility and ancillary facilities that would produce up to 500 megawatt (MW) in northern Mohave County, Arizona. An EIS is required because BP Wind Energy has applied for right-of-way on BLM-administered land; consideration of this application requires Federal action. Additionally, Western Area Power Administration (Western) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) are two of the agencies participating as cooperating agencies during preparation of the EIS. BP Wind Energy has submitted an application for right-of-way on land managed by Reclamation and a request to interconnect with Western's power transmission system. The EIS is being prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and associated regulations.

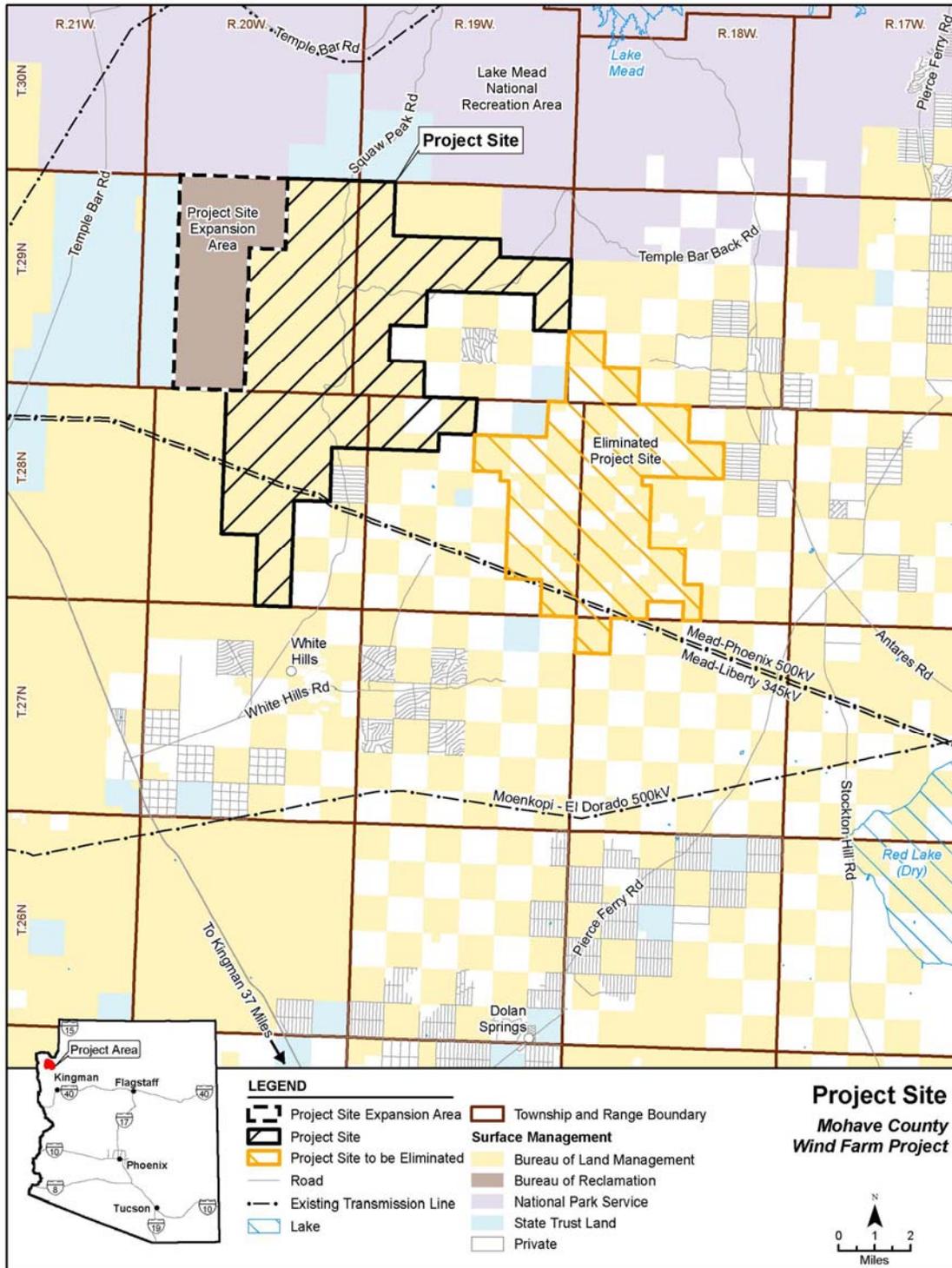
This report is a summary of the scoping process and results for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project. Scoping is the first step and an integral part of the EIS process. It is “an early and open process for determining the issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action” (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 1501.7). During scoping, BLM actively seeks to engage potentially affected or interested Federal, State, and local agencies; American Indian tribes; and the public. Scoping for this EIS commenced on November 20, 2009, with publication of a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS in the *Federal Register, Volume 74, Number 223* (Appendix A), and concluded on January 8, 2010.

### 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BP Wind Energy, a wholly owned subsidiary of BP, a privately held, independent power company, has been collecting wind data on a site in Mohave County, Arizona, for more than four years and has determined that the resources are sufficient to develop a wind energy project. BP Wind Energy proposes to construct, in phases, a wind generating facility that would produce up to 500 MW. The facility would be located approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona (Map 1-1) in Mohave County, Arizona.

The proposed site as described during scoping included 44,860 acres of public land administered by the BLM Kingman Field Office and 4,360 acres of private land. Based on further study and public scoping comments, the study area has been revised. Land previously identified as subsequent phases or Phase 2 of the project, including 13,522 acres of BLM-administered land and 4,360 acres private land, is no longer under consideration. The proposed project area now includes 41,577 acres—31,338 acres of BLM-administered land and 10,239 acres of Federal land administered by Reclamation, located to the west of the BLM-administered land.

## Map 1-1 Project Location



The primary components of the proposed project include:

- Up to 333 wind turbines
- 34.5 kilovolt (kV) underground electrical collection system between turbines
- 345kV or 500kV substation
- 345kV or 500kV transmission line to connect to existing transmission lines
- 10 temporary and 2-3 permanent meteorological towers
- Permanent and temporary access roads
- Operations and maintenance building
- Layout yard

Exact locations of project facilities are subject to change and will be refined as project design is completed. It is estimated that construction activities would encompass approximately 675 acres of disturbance; of this, about 25 percent of the affected lands would be permanently disturbed and 75 percent would be temporarily disturbed and then treated to mitigate the effects of disturbance. The total area estimated to be used by the proposed project (all facilities and temporary disturbance) is approximately 1.5 percent of the total right-of-way requested. The permanent footprint of the wind energy facility would constitute 0.4 percent of the right-of-way.

### **1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED**

The purpose of the action is to consider use of BLM-administered public lands and other Federal lands in the White Hills area of Mohave County, Arizona, to help meet the demand for energy, particularly from renewable wind energy sources. The need for the action is established by BLM's responsibility under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to respond to a request for right-of-way on BLM administered public lands.

The Mohave County Wind Farm Project would support (1) the National Energy Policy to increase renewable energy production on public lands by 10,000 MW by the year 2015; (2) BLM's Wind Energy Development Policy and commitment to promote the use of public lands for renewable energy development; and (3) the demand for additional energy supply in the Southwest.

### **1.4 CONFORMANCE WITH EXISTING LAND USE PLAN**

BLM reviewed the resource management plan (RMP) in May 2009 to determine if the proposed project would be in conformance with the resource area goals, management guidance, and decisions in the Kingman Field Office RMP. Although the RMP is silent on the development of wind energy, neither allowing nor disallowing the use specifically, it was determined that the proposed project would be in conformance with the RMP. The project would not result in conflicts with management guidance or resource goals and therefore would not require an amendment to the RMP.

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## 2.0 SCOPING PROCESS

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This section provides a summary of the objectives of scoping and a description of the scoping process and agency coordination for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project EIS.

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the scoping process include:

- Coordinate with affected Federal, State, and local agencies, affected American Indian tribes, and other interested parties to:
  - Invite agencies to participate as cooperators in the EIS process
  - Establish a process to integrate and expedite environmental reviews
  - Establish the planning and decision-making schedule
- Determine the scope of the project and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS, including the range of alternatives and impacts.
- Identify:
  - Issues that have been covered by prior environmental review and can be eliminated from detailed study
  - Any public environmental assessments and other EISs that are being or will be prepared that are related to but are not part of the scope of the EIS under consideration
  - Other environmental review and consultation requirements (e.g., Endangered Species Act, Historic Preservation Act) so the required analyses and studies can be prepared and integrated with the EIS

### 2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

The following section describes methods used to involve the public, notify them of scoping meetings, and facilitate exchange of updated project information throughout the planning process.

#### 2.2.1 Announcements

##### 2.2.1.1 Notice of Intent

The public was notified of the project and upcoming scoping meetings through the NOI published in the *Federal Register* on November 20, 2009 (Appendix A). The notice announced the intent to prepare an EIS, and advised that specific dates, locations, and times of scoping meetings would be announced through the local media and on the BLM website. In addition, the notice provided project information including a description of proposed facilities and project location, information on how to submit comments and why they are important, and BLM contact information.

##### 2.2.1.2 Mailings and Poster

The public and many agencies were notified of the scoping period and public scoping meetings through a newsletter distributed to approximately 1,900 people on November 25, 2009 (Appendix A). In addition to the newsletter, an “interested party” letter was sent directly to elected officials, public facilities, and special interest groups. The letter included a description of the project, copy of the NOI, and a project map (Appendix A). The newsletter mailing list included property owners within 3 miles of the project site, local elected or municipal officials, Federal and State agencies, potentially interested American

Indian tribes, and other interested parties, in addition to BLM right-of-way holders, mining claimants, and other permittees. Information to contact BLM or provide scoping comments was provided in the newsletter and “interested parties” letter. The mailing list will be supplemented throughout the project as people notify BLM of their interest in the project through direct requests to BLM, participation in public meetings, or submission of comments.

A poster announcing the public meetings was distributed by mail to the Dolan Springs Community Center, White Hills Community Association, and Rosie’s Den in White Hills, Arizona. An electronic version of the poster was sent by e-mail to the Kingman Chamber of Commerce with a request to share the information with its members. The purpose of the poster was to increase public awareness of the scoping meetings in those areas where newspaper notice may not have been as visible or effective. Copies of the newsletter, “interested parties letter” and distribution list, and poster are included in Appendix A.

**2.2.1.3 Media Contacts**

The public also was notified of the scoping meetings through a press release distributed on November 23, 2009, to newspapers and other news outlets in the project area and regionally. The press release also was provided to county officials, elected officials, and Arizona congressional members. Press releases were distributed to the media outlets identified in Appendix A. A copy of the press release also is included in this appendix.

**2.2.2 Public Scoping Meetings**

Three public scoping meetings were held for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project EIS. Each scoping meeting was held in an open house format, with a brief presentation on the proposed project and NEPA process. Attendees were asked to sign in and each person was given a handout of Frequently Asked Questions and a comment form. Display boards containing information on the project purpose and need, project description, planning process, purpose of the scoping process, and public comment opportunities were displayed. Before and after the presentation, an open house atmosphere was maintained during which attendees could browse the information on the boards and speak informally to representatives from the BLM, Western, BP Wind Energy, Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), and URS Corporation (the contractor assisting with the EIS).

Questions and comments were discussed during and after the presentation, and in small groups or individually during the open house. These comments were recorded by individual notetakers, and were discussed among the project team after each meeting. These verbal comments were reviewed in conjunction with written comments to ensure that all issues were identified in this report (as discussed in Section 3). As previously mentioned, comment forms were available at each meeting for attendees to provide written comments at the time of the meeting, or to return by mail. Locations, dates, and attendance of each public meeting are shown in Table 2-1. Copies of scoping meeting materials are provided in Appendix B.

**Table 2-1  
Public Scoping Meeting Attendance**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Attendance</b>
Dolan Springs, Arizona – Dolan Springs Community Center	December 8, 2009	21
Kingman, Arizona – Hampton Inn	December 9, 2009	37
White Hills, Arizona – White Hills Community Center	December 10, 2009	52
Total attendance at scoping meetings		110

## **2.3 AGENCY COORDINATION**

### **2.3.1 Cooperating Agencies**

In November 2009, letters extending the offer of formal cooperation were sent to various agencies at the Federal, State, and county levels with potential interest in serving as cooperating agencies during the EIS preparation. The letter described the proposed project, including facilities, and the role of a cooperating agency. Tribes also were invited to be a cooperating agency through a letter distributed in September 2009 (see Section 2.3.3; copies of the letters and recipients are included in Appendix C). AGFD, Reclamation, Western, National Park Service at Lake Mead Recreation Area, Mohave County, and the Hualapai Tribe are identified as cooperating agencies.

### **2.3.2 Agency Coordination and Consultation**

In addition to inviting agencies to participate as cooperators during preparation of the EIS, BLM distributed letters to other potentially interested agencies to notify them of the project and the scoping period (Appendix C). An agency scoping meeting was held in Kingman, Arizona, on December 9, 2009, to introduce the project to interested agencies, identify issues, and encourage participation as a cooperating agency during preparation of the EIS. The meeting was attended by project team and representatives of AGFD, Western, Arizona Department of Transportation, Mohave County, Reclamation, and the BLM Arizona State Office.

During the EIS process, various consultation efforts will occur related to environmental and archaeological resources or historic properties potentially affected by the proposed project. Agency consultation is an ongoing effort throughout the EIS. As resources are identified, more agencies may be consulted to help characterize the sensitivity of resources to project activities as well as to help determine mitigation measures to ensure that effects on resources are minimized. The following sections discuss archaeological and biological resource consultation efforts.

#### **2.3.2.1 Arizona State Historic Preservation Office**

Section 106 consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is required by the National Historic Preservation Act (Title 16 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] Section [§] 470 *et seq.*) and will be formally initiated later in the process. Section 106 stipulates that Federal agencies responsible for planning and implementing undertakings consult with the appropriate SHPO and other interested parties to determine if the undertaking would affect historic properties, and consider measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate any identified adverse effects. Historic properties are districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. BLM will continue to consult with the Arizona SHPO throughout the EIS process. Section 106 also requires that BLM involve the public when accounting for the effects of the proposed project on historic properties; this public involvement process is being coordinated with the EIS public involvement activities to satisfy the requirements of both laws.

#### **2.3.2.2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. § 661 *et seq.*) and Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*) prior to initiation of a project that may affect any federally listed special status species or its habitat. The Mohave County Wind Farm Project is considered a major Federal action and, in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, consultation will be initiated. If required, a biological assessment will be completed in coordination with USFWS prior to issuing the Final EIS.

### **2.3.2.3 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

Coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is required to complete a jurisdictional delineation to formally define whether washes in the study area are jurisdictional waters of the United States, identify permit requirements under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and mitigate potential impacts as the design of the proposed project goes forward. Initial consultations regarding CWA requirements will occur, and will facilitate future coordination and permitting activities as the project moves forward.

### **2.3.3 Tribal Consultation**

In recognition of the relationship of American Indian tribes, BLM consults with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. The BLM Kingman Field Office initiated tribal consultations by sending a letter in September 2009, announcing the proposed project and extending an invitation to the tribes to be a cooperating agency. The BLM sent a second letter in November 2009 to announce the scoping period and invite the tribes to the agency or public scoping meetings. Letters sent in December 2009 and February 2010 regarded a tribal information meeting, which was held on March 16, 2010. The contacted tribes include the Chemehuevi Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Havasupai Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Kaibab Paiute Tribe, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Pahrump Paiute Tribe, San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, Yavapai Apache Nation, and Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe. (Copies of the letters and the mailing list of recipients are included in Appendix C.) Consultations with tribes that have an interest in the project will continue throughout the EIS process. Consultations with the Arizona SHPO pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see Section 2.3.2.1 above) will be coordinated with tribal consultations as appropriate.

## 3.0 SUMMARY OF SCOPING COMMENTS

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides a summary of the method used to organize and analyze comments; a quantification of how many comments were received; how many issues were identified within those comments; a summary of issues identified during scoping; BLM management concerns that were identified independent of public or agency scoping comments; and issues that will not be addressed in the EIS with justification as to why they will not be addressed. Although BLM will continue to consider comments throughout the EIS process, all of the scoping comments documented in this report were received or postmarked by January 8, 2010.

Comments regarding the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action will be considered by BLM in refining the project description and alternatives that will serve as the basis for assessment of impacts. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA require a rigorous analysis of alternatives prior to selecting a preferred course of action. Some input on alternatives will be included in the analysis and text of the EIS. Chapter 2 of the EIS also will describe which alternatives were considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis in the EIS.

The Council on Environmental Quality regulations require an analysis of the impacts of a proposed project on the environment. These impacts include effects on natural, human, and cultural resources. Discussions with affected public or agencies, such as those that have occurred through this scoping effort, help to define and evaluate effects of the different alternatives on the environment. Comments relating to environmental impacts will be considered by BLM in developing the scope of EIS technical studies. Chapters 3 (Affected Environment) and 4 (Environmental Consequences) of the EIS will address the issues incorporated into the study. Concerns about the EIS studies and decision-making processes will be considered in refining and modifying these processes throughout the remainder of the EIS preparation.

Some suggestions may be considered outside the scope of this EIS if the issue relates to facilities not included in this project, if the issue is not within the jurisdiction of BLM to resolve, if the issue cannot be reasonably addressed within the scope of this process or is being addressed through a separate NEPA process, or if the issue does not satisfy the project's purpose and need. Those issues that will not be addressed are identified by issue or resource under Section 3.5.

### 3.2 COMMENT ORGANIZATION

The comment forms, electronic (e-) mail messages, and mailed letters received at each scoping meeting and through January 8, 2010, were reviewed, documented, and entered into a database to facilitate organization, sorting, analytical review, and management of the comments in several different ways. The database is structured to organize comments into separate issue categories, identify the type (e.g., letter, e-mail, comment form), and source (e.g., agency, special interest group, citizen) of submittal, and tally the number of comments using various combinations of identifiers.

Using the experience and professional judgment of the study team, the comments were organized according to 15 major issue categories as they relate to the EIS. These 15 main issues are as follows.

**Actions and Alternatives:** Includes comments about various aspects and components of the proposed project, as well as suggestions for and concerns about alternative facilities or decisions that people feel should be considered in the EIS. Comments also identified topics relative to the planning and EIS preparation process, including public review opportunities. Identified issues include the following:

- Project Description
- Project Purpose and Need
- Project Alternatives
- EIS Process

**Environmental Impacts:** Includes comments about the proposed project’s potential impacts on natural, human, and cultural resources, and about social and economic concerns that people feel should be addressed in the EIS. Topic categories include the following:

- Air Quality
- Biological Resources (Vegetation and Wildlife)
- Cultural Resources
- Cumulative Effects
- Geology and Minerals
- Hazardous Materials and Safety
- Land Use, Recreation, and Transportation
- Noise
- Socioeconomics (including property values)
- Visual Resources
- Water Resources

### 3.3 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

A total of 71 comment submissions were entered into the project database. In addition, comments received during the “question and answer” session at the three public and one agency scoping meeting were entered into the comment database to ensure all issues were recorded and considered. The comments were classified into the 15 main categories of issues (discussed in Section 3.2 above), and 41 categories of sub-issues. For example, a comment regarding the effects to bat and avian species was listed under the main issue of biological resources, sub-issue of bat and avian species. Similarly, if a comment questioned impacts on property values, socioeconomics was the main issue with property values as the sub-issue. This organization allowed the project team to identify, quantify, and analyze public concern during preparation of this Scoping Report and the EIS. It also allowed team members to identify issues at a very detailed level while maintaining the context of each comment. If a comment mentioned multiple issues, it was categorized as belonging to each of those issues. These comments and issues are summarized in Section 3.4 along with a sample of representative quotations.

Within the 75 comment submissions entered into the database (71 written submissions and four meetings), 398 issues were identified and categorized into the 15 main issue categories. Several submissions contained only requests for information or to be added to the project mailing list. A total of 15 of these inquiries were received and although entered into the database, were not assigned to a particular issue category. If a single letter mentioned the same issue multiple times through various statements, each issue was coded; therefore, a single comment submission could contribute multiple issues to the same category. Table 3-1 summarizes the volume of comments received on each of the 15 main issue categories.

**Table 3-1  
Summary of Total Issues Identified**

<b>Main Issue</b>	<b>Total Issues Identified in Comment Submissions</b>	<b>Percent Based on Total Issues Identified</b>
Project Description	74	18.6
Project Need	13	3.3
Project Alternatives	18	4.5
NEPA Process	32	8
Air Quality	13	3.3
Biological Resources	96	24.1
Cultural Resources	10	2.8
Cumulative Effects	15	3.5
Geology and Minerals	16	4
Hazardous Materials and Safety	6	1.5
Land Use, Recreation, and Transportation	25	6.3
Noise	15	3.8
Socioeconomics	34	8.5
Visual Resources	17	4.3
Water Resources	14	3.5
<b>Total Issues Identified in Comments</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>100</b>

As noted in the table above, biological resources was the most frequently mentioned main issue, appearing in 24.1 percent of total issues received. However, because each individual statement was coded, a single comment submission from a special interest group accounted for more than half (56 percent) of all issues within the biological resources category. The second most frequently mentioned issue was project description, which was commented on by numerous entities.

Although quantifying comments and issues is helpful in summarizing comments for public review and helping to guide future EIS studies, it is important to note that the level of importance of comments to BLM or to the decision-making process is not influenced by the frequency of a specific issue. In some cases, for example, a person may have submitted more than one letter or mentioned the same issue several times in their letter; therefore, his or her issues may have been recorded several times. In contrast, if only one comment was made about a certain issue, it will have the same level of importance as any other comment.

### **3.4 ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING SCOPING**

NEPA requires Federal agencies to focus their analysis and documentation on the significant issues related to a proposed action. Significant issues serve as the basis for developing and comparing alternatives. The following section provides a summary of significant issues identified during scoping, including a sample of representative quotations, and of BLM issues and concerns that were identified independent of public or agency scoping comments based on a review of the Resource Management Plan and input from BLM resource specialists. Those representative statements not in quotations were verbal questions received via telephone or at the public or agency scoping meetings, rather than in written comments. These issues will be considered and analyzed in the EIS. Those issues that will not be addressed in the EIS are identified under Section 3.5.

### **3.4.1 Actions and Alternatives**

#### **3.4.1.1 Project Description**

Questions regarding project description were diverse. Many comments focused on the construction process and inquiries on various project components (access roads, security fencing, and water wells). Other questions or comments were received on project capacity and how many homes would be served, project lifespan, and what would happen to project facilities after decommission. Comments in this category also included inquiries from private property owners about what private parcels would be included in the subsequent phases of the project and how project phasing would be implemented.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “What is the estimated total cost of construction and annual maintenance costs?”
- “What is the expected life span of the system, or its major components?”
- “Will the access roads be [constructed] to county specs? Who will maintain them? Where will their entrance roads be?”
- “Since most of this project will be on BLM land, will they have to comply with county regulations?”
- “What will happen to the 335 turbines? 80-foot wide concrete pads? Buildings? Lines?” [after decommissioning]
- “Some turbines [in Palm Springs] built on private land have been abandoned by the builder, leaving landowners with nonfunctional wind towers they can't get rid of.”
- [What is] “The expected capacity factor (%) for an entire year and individual seasons.”
- Will implementation of the subsequent project phases depend on the success of Phase 1?
- Is my private property included in the subsequent project phases planned after completion of Phase 1? What private land will be acquired?

#### **3.4.1.2 Project Purpose and Need**

With the exception of three general comments, all comments in this category related to the potential consumers of energy to be produced by the plant. Most comments in this category were from residents near the project area, inquiring if they would receive the power or benefit from lower energy costs. Other comments were received from agencies, in the context of how project need should be discussed in the Draft EIS.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “We can assume this energy will go to Las Vegas, the closest market.”
- “Who is going to benefit from the electricity produced?”
- “Will the power generation stay in AZ [Arizona]? Or will AZ get first dibs on it?”
- “Will White Hills residents experience lower costs from the energy produced by the project?”
- “The purpose and need should discuss the proposed project in the context of the larger energy market that this project would serve.”
- “The purpose and need should identify potential purchasers of the power produced.”

- “The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) should clearly identify the underlying purpose and need to which BLM is responding in proposing the alternatives.”
- “The purpose and need should discuss how the project will assist the state in meeting its renewable energy portfolio standards and goals.”

### 3.4.1.3 Project Alternatives

Most of the comments received on project alternatives were regarding the evaluation of other sites (44 percent), including previously disturbed sites or sites that would avoid the use of public land. Other comments in this category included suggesting the consideration of other technologies and other ways to meet energy demands.

#### *Representative Quotations*

- “The DEIS should discuss the feasibility of using residential and wholesale distributed generation, in conjunction with increased energy efficiency, as an alternative to the proposed project.”
- “Alternatives analysis should include ... capacities, and generating technologies including different types of technologies, and describe the benefits associated with the proposed technology.”
- “Renewable energy projects should be sited on previously disturbed lands. In the case of wind, these lands could be former mine sites ... BP should site its project on one of these areas, not on intact public land.”
- “Please consider alternatives of siting in brownfields, marginal ag[ricultural] and other lands.”
- “Whenever possible, we think it is most appropriate to seek disturbed sites for these types of projects.”

### 3.4.1.4 EIS Process

Many comments in this category were regarding the scoping process (40 percent), including statements that interested parties did not receive notice promptly and requests that the scoping period be extended due to the holidays. Other comments noted that project information was difficult to locate, or not enough information was available to provide adequate comment. Some comments, primarily received by agencies or special interest groups, provided recommendations for the level of study that should be completed for the EIS.

#### *Representative Quotations*

- “BLM appears to be purposefully deluging the public with a dozen or more of these projects during the holiday period.”
- “BLM is doing a very poor job of providing maps, and other documents that give the public any information to even comment on.”
- “The BLM did not give us much more than a week notice about these meetings.”
- “If the notice was published on the BLM web site, we may have seen it. Not all interested parties read the Kingman newspaper. You exclude a lot of people when you only go to a local newspaper.”

- “By the time people learn about these projects there will not be enough time to research them. People who travel for Thanksgiving will have one week notice of public meetings. There is simply not enough time for the public to provide adequate scoping comments.”
- “The proposed lifespan of the wind farms and solar farms now under consideration is 20-30 years. Such drastic measures should NOT be hurried along without adequate study.”

### **3.4.2 Environmental Impacts**

#### **3.4.2.1 Air Quality**

All comments in this category were received from agencies with permitting or review authority (i.e., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) or special interest groups. Several comments related to how air quality and climate issues should be considered and addressed in the EIS.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “It will destroy lands that naturally sequester carbon, and are naturally combating global warming.”
- “Consider how climate change could potentially influence the proposed project, specifically within sensitive areas, and assess how the projected impacts could be exacerbated by climate change.”
- “This action, plan or activity may temporarily increase ambient particulate matter (dust) levels ... The following measures are recommended to reduce disturbance of particulate matter ... ”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Fugitive dust from construction and traffic and mitigation strategies
- Cumulative effects of emissions on regional air quality
- Construction-related traffic emissions
- Suppression of concrete dust

#### **3.4.2.2 Biological Resources (Vegetation and Wildlife)**

Comments on biological resources mentioned general impacts to wildlife, habitat, and vegetation, as well as impacts to specific species. Bats and avian species received most comments in this category (38 percent); however, comments were also received on specific species including California condors and desert tortoise. Other comments were related to recommendations for surveys, monitoring, and mitigation, including reclamation after construction and project decommissioning. More than half of the issues in this category resulted from a single comment submission that contained very detailed comments on specific species, impacts, and studies that should be included in the EIS. Due to the length and technical nature of most comments in this category, only a general representation is included below.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “After approx 30 years the project will be decommissioned ... Will the vegetation be replaced?”
- “There are suggestions that pigs are effected [sic] by low frequency noises. Even pregnant cows might be effected [sic] by low frequency noise. And turbines generate low frequency noises and vibrations.”

- “We are greatly concerned about potential migratory bird, bat and other mortality in important ranges or migration areas.”
- “Industrial turbines kill birds. Past projects have minimized this by manipulating their studies. Most birds migrate at night, and most scavengers eat at daybreak. A search for "bird kills" conducted on a January afternoon will yield a much lower count than one conducted at dawn early May. The BLM must require proper studies.”
- “Habitat on the project site will be severely fragmented with many roads and power lines.”
- “This project could have negative effects on threatened and sensitive species.”

The BLM project team identified the following additional concerns related to wildlife, vegetation, and reclamation to be addressed in the EIS:

- Wildlife movement corridors
- Habitat in desert washes
- Effects of invasive species including the spread of nonnative species and potential fire risk
- Direct loss of wildlife from construction (particularly for burrowing species) and turbine operation (primarily birds and bats)
- Wind turbine produced noise and vibration impacts on wildlife (including mitigation)
- Increased road kill risk
- Adequacy of soils and growth media to successfully meet reclamation objectives
- Ability to scale back width of roads following construction and need to use roads during operations and maintenance or decommissioning phases

### **3.4.2.3 Cultural Resources**

Of the 10 comments received in this category, all except two related to the need for agency or tribal consultation. Most of these were received from agencies (i.e., SHPO) or tribes requesting consultation or coordination on the project and offering to assist with the cultural resource studies. Archaeological resources and historic properties will be addressed through consultation with the Arizona SHPO under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The results of the consultation will be documented in the EIS.

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Prehistoric cultural resources (previously recorded and newly recorded), particularly those sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- Unanticipated discoveries, including human remains
- Visual impacts to the settings of historic sites, including mining sites, mining towns, historic trails
- Traditional Cultural Properties and other sites of concern to Native Americans
- Effects on cultural and historic landmarks from road construction needed for tower installation
- Historic trails and mining sites, including the historical mine sites identified in subsequent phases of the project
- Monitoring plans during construction

#### **3.4.2.4 Cumulative Effects**

More than half of the comments received regarding cumulative effects referenced other proposed solar or renewable energy projects, both in the local area and on public land. Concerns were stated for cumulative effects to visual resources, loss of public land, open space, water supplies, and native species as a collective result of proposed renewable projects.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “There are a plethora of solar projects underway. Demands on open space land, viewsheds, water supplies, and extirpation or extinction of native species is likely if they all proceed.”
- “Kingman area is sacrificing enough with the solar plants. Why do we have to do more?”
- “I am concerned about the cumulative impacts of all of the proposed solar and wind facilities on the desert. The EIS should consider the possibility that many of these projects will be built, and what effect this will have on the integrity of the ecology of the desert, as well as impacts to visual resources. Is the loss of tens of thousands of acres of public land in the public interest?”

The BLM project team identified the following additional concerns for cumulative effects to be addressed in the EIS:

- Regional cultural resource base
- Human and environmental elements
- Industrializing public and private land located in a rural environment
- Forage reduction from surface disturbance
- Interference with herd or flock movements within BLM allotments
- Proposed master-planned development

#### **3.4.2.5 Geology and Minerals**

The comments on geology and minerals focused on potential effects to mineral exploration and effects to existing mineral rights holders.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “The proposed Wind Farm would materially interfere with the valid, pre-existing rights of the claim holder to carry out prospecting, mining and processing operations.”
- “Phase 2 [subsequent phases] of the proposed Wind Farm covers public land with indicated significant mineral potential and numerous mining claims.”
- “The proposed Wind Farm would have a material effect on mineral exploration and development and would effectively remove the public land from mineral entry, mineral exploration and mining.”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Quantified disturbance by soil mapping unit
- Accelerated sedimentation, erosion, and erosion potential
- Long-term losses to soil productivity

- Best Management Practices and mitigation measures to minimize ground surface disturbance
- Waste material disposal
- Conflicts with locatable mineral resources
- Affected environment should address rights of mining claimants

### **3.4.2.6 Hazardous Materials and Safety**

Minimal comments were received on hazardous materials or public safety.

#### *Representative Quotations*

- “This action, plan or activity may temporarily increase ambient particulate matter (dust) levels. Particulate matter 10 microns in size and smaller can penetrate the lungs of human beings and animals ...”
- “Address potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of hazardous waste from construction and operation of the proposed project. The document should identify projected hazardous waste types and volumes, and expected storage, disposal, and management plans.”
- “Safety should be a big factor, not only for the public but also vandalism by the public.”
- “Who or what entity is liable for damages which might be incurred as a result of the project?”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Fencing requirements for safety or liability

### **3.4.2.7 Land Use, Recreation, and Transportation**

Most of the comments received regarding land use focused on potential impacts to adjacent residences, private property (particularly for the subsequent phases), and to the adjacent communities of White Hills and Dolan Springs. Comments were also received questioning if access to the area would be closed or maintained, and how increased access to the area would impact wildlife and other resources.

#### *Representative Quotations*

- “I hike and birdwatch in the area, and visit Mt. Tipton Wilderness often, so this project would definitely impact my experience of the area.”
- “Our most pressing concern is the impact which will be made upon current and future residents of the White Hills community.”
- “It appears that Phase 2 [subsequent phases] of the Windfarm is right next to my property. And that my property will be totally "boxed-in" by this project.”
- “Heard at meeting that after roads are put in for the project the public will have access to the area.”
- “Will there be closed off sections?”
- Wildcat dumping will increase with the increase in tourists. Access roads can create problems as they provide greater access to the remote areas.
- “[Consider] proximity to areas such as National Parks and Wilderness Areas.”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns for land use, recreation, and traffic and transportation to be addressed in the EIS:

- Federal Aviation Administration requirements regarding the lighting and color of turbines
- Interference with Department of Defense operations and long-range radar operations
- Interference with communications facilities (microwave paths)
- Increase traffic (during construction) on nearby roads, the potential for road degradation due to oversized loads, and conflicts with other road users
- Potential accidents and emergency response
- Reclamation or reuse of construction access roads
- Use of trains for equipment transport
- Effects on master-planned community roads and post-construction use of access roads to support master planned communities
- Dispersed recreation and managed recreation sites (including hunting, camping, sight-seeing, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle use, use of the Colorado River for boating/rafting, rock hounding, and geocaching)
- Accommodation of recreational opportunities during and post construction
- Outfitters for bighorn sheep hunts and off-highway vehicle tours
- Special Recreation Permits
- Use of an interpretive site (kiosk) as mitigation
- Equipment or construction fencing that might affect recreational access
- Effects on helicopter tour companies and flights between Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Grand Canyon

#### **3.4.2.8 Noise**

Comments regarding noise focused on noise produced by the turbines during operation and the potential effects to residences and adjacent recreation areas.

##### *Representative Quotations*

- “Noise is a big concern of those who live nearby; some mitigation should be included in case it is needed.”
- “[Question regarding] the intensity (dB) and frequency (Hz) of the noise emitted by the turbines.”
- “Outdoor recreation, particularly quiet recreation, is the major attraction for many public lands visitors. The noise of the turbines relative to the ambient noise levels should be addressed in NEPA process.”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Duration and timing of construction noise

### 3.4.2.9 Socioeconomics

Most comments in this category (38 percent) related to the various economic benefits that would be offered by the project, including how much revenue the BLM would receive, tax revenue, and who would experience the benefits (local residents, county, etc.). Employment opportunities as well as the source and composition of the labor force were also frequently mentioned, accounting for 32 percent of comments in this category. Local residents also questioned the impacts to property values.

#### *Representative Quotations*

- “How much annual revenue would BLM receive from BPWE [BP Wind Energy]?”
- “What is the benefit coming back to the public of the use of public land?”
- “How much tax money will phase one generate?”
- “How much of the revenue generated by the project would flow out of the country to BP, foreign manufacturers, foreign lenders, and foreign workers?”
- “Area developers will profit ... Mohave County will profit and WHITE HILLS where they are located will NOT PROFIT.”
- “If the Mohave County Wind Farm Project is going to generate county revenue, White Hills residents feel justified in requesting the county provide the same level of services [fire, police, medical] given to all other Mohave County residents.”
- “How many local people will BP Winds employ? How long will their employment last? Will they use only local contractors?”
- “Bottom line for the homeowners in the local area their land values will depreciate. Will they be compensated?”
- “One of Arizona’s major assets is its stunning open spaces, which bring tourism and revenue to local communities. The BP proposal will severely harm this treasured landscape.”

The BLM project team identified the following additional socioeconomic concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Ongoing and proposed industrial and commercial development in the Kingman and Boulder City area
- Temporary workforce effects on local housing conditions/resources, local labor market conditions (i.e., competition with other energy resource development)
- Public infrastructure and service demands
- Other users of the project area (i.e., grazing permittees, recreationists)
- Effects to development of existing and proposed master planned communities

### 3.4.2.10 Visual Resources

Comments on visual resources focused primarily on potential effects to views and the visibility of project facilities from nearby residences.

### *Representative Quotations*

- “This project will impact the outstanding visual resources along US Highway 93 and adjacent to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.”
- “Will some or any White Hills residents' landscape views be obstructed by the turbines?”
- “At what distance would the towers be visible (N, S, E, and W of the site)?”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Visual landscape, including private lands, trails, and recreational use areas
- Identification of key observation points
- Mitigation including use of natural terrain as visual barriers, colors and surface treatment of turbines
- Turbine lighting, night pollution

#### **3.4.2.11 Water Resources**

Agencies with permitting or review authority (e.g., EPA) submitted the majority of the comments regarding water resources and included recommendations of water resource studies that should be included in the EIS. A few comments regarding water use were received from the public.

### *Representative Quotations*

- “Water use (i.e.) to clean bugs off the blades should addressed.”
- “Do they have to prove enough water to use in case a fire for their project?”

The BLM project team identified the following concerns to be addressed in the EIS:

- Sedimentation and increased salinity of tributaries to the Colorado River
- Water quality, particular if there are accidental spills of petroleum products and other hazardous substances used during construction and operations or if there are reductions in either stream-flow or groundwater levels
- Water use requirements and water sources (for dust suppression, cleaning concrete trucks, sanitation, etc.)
- Wetlands and floodplains
- Natural drainages, particularly if affected by construction of access roads, and mitigation of drainage configuration alterations
- Use of, or effects on, established wells

### **3.5 ISSUES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE EIS**

Some suggestions may be considered outside of the scope of this EIS if the issue relates to facilities or a purpose and need that is not included in or defined for this project, is not within the jurisdiction of BLM to resolve, cannot be reasonably addressed within the scope of this process, or is being addressed through a separate NEPA process. Additionally, comments that offer opinions or position statements, such as wind turbines are ugly, are not based on anticipated environmental effects and therefore cannot be considered substantive and addressed in the EIS. The below issues identified in scoping comments for the project are considered outside the scope of the EIS and will not be addressed.

**Project Need** – Although it is possible to identify potential markets for the power on a regional basis based on load forecasts and other industry data, discussion on specific entities that may purchase power from this plant would be speculative at this time. Therefore, it is beyond the scope of this effort to evaluate specific power purchase contracts.

**Project Alternatives** – Comments suggesting that the proposal should be for solar rather than wind are outside of the scope of this EIS because the application submitted to BLM was for a wind farm. BLM must consider the applications that are received.

**Air Quality** –While the issue of global warming will be assessed in the analysis, the analysis will be qualitative rather than quantitative and will include how renewable energy projects, such as the proposed wind farm, may off-set some of the emissions associated with fossil fuel power generation facilities.

## 4.0 SUMMARY OF FUTURE STEPS IN THE EIS PROCESS

The process for the EIS requires a team of interdisciplinary resource specialists to complete each step. An important part of the BLM planning process is engaging the public and relevant agencies from the earliest stages of and throughout the planning process to address issues, comments, and concerns. The steps of the planning process and agency authority and decisions to be made are described below; Figure 4-1 provides a summary of the EIS process and schedule.

**Figure 4-1  
EIS Process Flow Chart**



### 4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

Issues were identified through the scoping process, which initiated the NEPA planning process. The scoping period and the issues identified are documented in this Scoping Report, which is also available on the BLM website ([www.blm.gov/az/st/en/prog/energy/wind/mohave.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en/prog/energy/wind/mohave.html)) and from the BLM Kingman Field Office.

### 4.2 DATA COLLECTION AND DATA GAPS

Much of the data and information, which form the baseline resource inventory, will be compiled and used from existing data on file at the BLM Kingman Field Office, BLM Arizona State Office, or through other local agencies and academic institutions. Other data and information will be obtained from current studies being conducted by BLM and through relevant sources to update and/or supplement BLM's data. Particularly, data included in the Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2005) will be used during preparation of this EIS and in the analysis of resources and project facilities. Additionally, the public is encouraged to provide any data or data sources that may be relevant to or assist with the EIS analysis.

Data include published and unpublished reports, maps, and digital format files used in a geographic information system (GIS). Data gaps identified during scoping regarded topics that were already expected to be addressed in the EIS analysis. To help complete the analysis, the project team also will conduct field surveys to verify local conditions and data collected from existing sources. Field review has been or will be conducted, in particular, for potential sources of hazardous materials on the site as well as biological, cultural, visual, and noise resources.

Generally, the resources and resource uses to be addressed include the following:

- Land use (including grazing)
- Recreation and access
- Special management areas ( including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Special Recreation Management Areas, and Wilderness Study Areas)

- Ground- and surface-water resources
- Climate and air quality
- Biological resources (including vegetation, wildlife, special status species, wild horses and burros, and noxious weeds and invasive species)
- Geology, soils, and minerals
- Noise
- Archaeological resources, historic properties, and paleontological resources
- Visual resources
- Social and economic conditions
- Environmental justice
- Public health and safety, hazardous materials and waste

During the data- and information-collection step of the process, BLM will initiate specific coordination with agencies, including the USFWS for Section 7 consultation and SHPO for Section 106 consultation, to ensure these processes are completed in conjunction with the EIS process. In addition, a summary of all tribal coordination and consultation will be included in Chapter 5, Consultation and Coordination, of the Draft EIS.

#### **4.3 ASSESS IMPACTS AND PLAN MITIGATION**

The impacts that could result from implementing the project or any of the alternatives will be analyzed and measures to mitigate those impacts will be identified.

#### **4.4 DRAFT EIS AND PUBLIC REVIEW**

A summary of the scoping process, data collection efforts, and the findings of the impact assessment and mitigation planning will be documented in a Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will be made available for public review, which is expected to be in fall 2010. The availability of the Draft EIS will be announced in the *Federal Register* and advertised in local media. Public comments will be accepted for a minimum of 45 days, during which time public meetings will be held to receive comments on the adequacy of the Draft EIS.

#### **4.5 PREPARE FINAL EIS AND ISSUE RECORD OF DECISION**

BLM will review comments received on the Draft EIS and consider them as they prepare the Final EIS. While the EIS may or may not be modified based on public comments, BLM will respond to all substantive comments in the Final EIS.

The Final EIS also will be made available for the public to review for a period of 30 days, estimated for spring 2011. The availability of the Final EIS will be announced in the *Federal Register* and advertised in local media. Following the 30-day period, BLM will address any protests and/or issue a Record of Decision, likely in summer 2011.

#### 4.6 AGENCY AUTHORITIES AND DECISIONS TO BE MADE

Prior to and during the scoping process, BLM anticipated the actions that would need to be addressed in the EIS, and decisions related to those actions. Using the input from scoping, BLM will conduct the environmental analysis to address the identified issues and concerns. The analysis will then be used to make a decision whether to authorize a right-of-way for the proposed wind farm development. Decisions from other agencies at the Federal, State, and local level also will be required before construction of the proposed project could begin. Table 4-1 represents a preliminary list of likely decisions and actions required for each component of the proposed project.

**Table 4-1  
Potential Agency Decisions and Actions**

Agency	Permit/Approval Required
<b>FEDERAL</b>	
BLM	Issue a Record of Decision for the EIS, Right-of-way grant, and Notice To Proceed
Western Reclamation	Issue a Record of Decision for EIS and interconnection agreement with integral construction contract
USFWS	Endangered Species Act, Section 7 consultation (potentially required); biological assessment/opinion (as necessary)
USACE	Clean Water Act, Section 404/401 Permit for impacts to wetlands and water crossings (potentially required)
Federal Aviation Administration	Notice of Construction or Alteration pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44718; Determination of No Hazard
National Resource Conservation Service	Consultation related to protection of prime and unique farmlands
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Federal Highway Administration	Encroachment Permit
<b>STATE</b>	
Arizona Corporation Commission	Certificate of Environmental Compatibility for generating facility and transmission line
Arizona Department of Transportation	Encroachment Permit, Oversize Load Permit
Arizona SHPO	National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 consultation; Arizona Historic Preservation Act consultation on historic and archaeological resources
AGFD	Consultation related to State protected species
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	Arizona Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit for discharge related to construction site of over one acre (CWA Section 402)
<b>LOCAL</b>	
Mohave County	General Plan Amendment / Conditional Use Permit (if any project facilities are located on private lands)

**APPENDIX A**  
**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Notice of Intent

Newsletter

Interested Parties Letter and Distribution List

Poster and Distribution List

Press Release and Distribution List

## Background

The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee) (Administration Act), as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, requires us to develop a CCP for each national wildlife refuge. The purpose for developing a CCP is to provide refuge managers with a 15-year plan for achieving refuge purposes and contributing toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and our policies. In addition to outlining broad management direction on conserving wildlife and their habitats, CCPs identify wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities available to the public, including opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation. We will review and update the CCP at least every 15 years in accordance with the Administration Act.

## Comments

Approximately 100 copies of the Draft CCP/EA were made available for a 30-day public review period as announced in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 2009 (74 FR 27174). Several comments were received from local citizens and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

## Selected Alternative

After considering the comments we received, and based on the sound professional judgment of the planning team, we selected Alternative B to implement the CCP. The primary focuses of the CCP are to optimize Louisiana black bear and wetland habitats, monitor targeted flora and fauna representative of the lower Atchafalaya Basin, and provide quality public use programs and wildlife-dependent recreational activities. Based on the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the purposes for which Bayou Teche NWR was established, and the focus of the Lower Mississippi River Ecosystem priorities, we believe Alternative B best fits the goals of the refuge.

## Authority

This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–57.

Dated: August 24, 2009.

**Patrick Leonard,**

*Acting Regional Director.*

[FR Doc. E9–27888 Filed 11–19–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–55–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

**[LLAZC010.L51010000.ER0000.  
LVRWA09A2310.241A; AZA 32315]**

### Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Initiate Public Scoping for the Proposed Mohave County Wind Farm Project, Mohave County, AZ

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1976, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office, Kingman, Arizona, intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Mohave County Wind Farm Project and by this notice is announcing the beginning of the scoping process to solicit public comments and identify issues.

**DATES:** This notice initiates the public scoping process for the EIS. Comments may be submitted in writing until January 4, 2010. The date(s) and location(s) of any scoping meetings will be announced at least 15 days in advance through local news media, newspapers, and the BLM–Arizona Web site at: <http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html>. In order to be included in the Draft EIS, all comments must be received prior to the close of the scoping period or 15 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later. We will provide additional opportunities for public participation upon publication of the Draft EIS.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments related to the Proposed Mohave County Wind Farm Project, Mohave County, Arizona by any of the following methods:

- *Web site:* <http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html>.
- *E-mail:* [KFO\\_WindEnergy@blm.gov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blm.gov).
- *Fax:* (928) 718–3761.
- *Mail:* Ruben Sanchez, Field Manager, BLM, Kingman Field Office, 2755 Mission Boulevard, Kingman, Arizona 86401.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Bureau of Land Management Kingman Field Office, Kingman, Arizona.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For further information and/or to have your name added to our mailing list, contact Jerry Crockford, BLM-contracted Project Manager at (505) 360–0473 or e-mail [KFO\\_WindEnergy@blm.gov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blm.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On November 1, 2002, the BLM received a right-of-way (ROW) application from BP Wind Energy North America (BPWE) for meteorological testing and monitoring for a wind energy project area. The BLM issued BPWE a ROW grant (AZA 32315) for a wind energy testing and monitoring project area of approximately 41,900 acres. Having gathered wind data for more than four years, BPWE is now moving forward to develop the project area, including an additional 3,520 acres, with a proposal to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission facilities and improvements associated with wind energy generation on the site, including wind turbine generators (WTG), access roads, operations and maintenance buildings, power lines, substations and other ancillary facilities and improvements, and an interconnection with one of two transmission lines which transect the project area. BPWE also proposes installing WTGs on approximately 4,360 acres of private lands adjacent to the ROW over which BPWE holds or anticipates holding wind development leases or easements. Zoning approval for development on private lands will be sought from Mohave County. The project area ROW includes approximately 45,420 acres of public land under jurisdiction of the BLM Kingman Field Office and potentially 4,360 acres of private land in the White Hills area approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, approximately nine miles south of the Colorado River, and approximately 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. The project area is generally located within Townships 27 through 29 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West, and Townships 28 and 29 North, Range 20 West.

Total electric generation capacity of the project is anticipated to be up to 500 megawatts (MW). The project will consist of up to 335 WTGs and consist of construction in multiple phases.

Phase I is proposed to be located on the northwest portion of the BLM project area ROW, and may consist of up to 235 WTGs, access roads, and ancillary facilities. The WTGs are anticipated to range in size from 1.5 to 3.0 MW each. To the extent possible, existing roads would be used for access to the project, supplemented with internal access/service roads to each WTG. Ancillary facilities may include

pad-mounted transformers, an underground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collection system between the turbines, either a 345 or 500 kV electrical substation, and either a 345 or 500 kV overhead transmission line from the substation to a new switchyard where the project would interconnect to one of the two major existing transmission lines in the area. Up to 10 WTGs could be installed on adjacent private lands during Phase I.

Subsequent phases are proposed to include comparable facilities with additional wind generation capacity of up to 150 MW on the balance of the area within the ROW and the private lands adjacent to the ROW area. A total of 50 to 100 WTGs may be installed on public or adjacent private lands in the subsequent phases of the project. These turbines also are anticipated to range in size from 1.5 to 3.0 MW.

A map of the proposed project area with the news release announcing the public meetings, is available on the BLM-Arizona Web site at: <http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html>.

The EIS will consider the impacts of the proposed action, alternatives, and a no action alternative.

The public is invited to submit comments and resource information and identify issues or concerns to be considered in the Draft EIS. Public comments will aid the BLM in identifying alternatives and mitigating measures and will help assure all relevant issues are considered in the EIS.

Preliminary issues that have been identified by the BLM for analysis include: access requirements; air quality during construction; cultural and historical resources; areas with high mineral potential; noise; sensitive soils and geology; recreation resources; socioeconomic; threatened and endangered species; visual resources; water resources; and wildlife habitats.

The BLM will use and coordinate the NEPA commenting process to satisfy the public involvement process for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) as provided for in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). Native American Tribal consultations will be conducted in accordance with policy and Tribal concerns and will be given due consideration, including impacts on Indian trust assets. Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as individuals, organizations, or tribes that may be interested or affected by the BLM's decision on this project are invited to participate in the scoping process and, if eligible, may request or be requested by the BLM to participate as a cooperating agency.

Before including your phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Authority:** 43 CFR 2800.

**James G. Kenna,**  
State Director.

[FR Doc. E9-27867 Filed 11-19-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-32-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLNVL0000 L51010000.ER0000  
LVRWF09F1640; N-82076; 09-08807;  
MO4500009275; TAS:14X5017]

#### Notice of Availability of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the One Nevada Transmission Line, NV

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Availability.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the One Nevada Transmission Line and by this Notice is announcing the opening of the comment period.

**DATES:** To ensure comments will be considered, the BLM must receive written comments on the Draft SEIS for the One Nevada Transmission Line within 60 days following the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**. The BLM will announce future meetings or hearings and any other public involvement activities at least 15 days in advance through public notices, media news releases, and/or mailings.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Web site:* [www.blm.gov/nv](http://www.blm.gov/nv).
- *E-mail:* [michael\\_dwyer@blm.gov](mailto:michael_dwyer@blm.gov).
- *Fax:* (775) 289-1910.
- *Mail:* Michael Dwyer, BLM, HC 33 Box 33500, Ely, NV 89301.

*Copies of the Draft SEIS for the One Nevada Transmission Line are available at the following locations in Nevada:*

—BLM Ely District Office, 702 North Industrial Way, Ely.

—White Pine County Library, 950 Campton Street, Ely.

—BLM Nevada State Office, 1340 Financial Blvd., Reno.

—BLM Caliente Field Station, U.S. Highway 93, Caliente.

—Caliente Branch Library, 100 Depot Avenue, Caliente.

—BLM Southern Nevada District Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines, Las Vegas.

—North Las Vegas Library, 2300 Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Dwyer, (702) 821-7102; e-mail: [michael\\_dwyer@blm.gov](mailto:michael_dwyer@blm.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On March 30, 2009, the BLM received an amended right-of-way application and Plan of Development from NV Energy for the One Nevada Transmission Line Project (ON Line Project). The Draft SEIS analyzes the construction, operation, and abandonment of a 236-mile, 500 kilovolt transmission line and telecommunication facilities running generally from Ely to Las Vegas, one new substation near Ely, and an expansion of one existing substation on private land near Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Notice of Intent to Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed One Nevada Transmission Line, Nevada was published in the **Federal Register** on July 29, 2009 (74 FR 37728).

The components of the ON Line Project had been part of the original Ely Energy Center (EEC) proposal. In February 2009, during the public comment period for the EEC Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), NV Energy made public their intention to postpone including the coal-fired power generation facilities associated with the EEC in their proposal until carbon capture technology becomes commercially feasible.

Two north-south utility corridors exist in Nevada that could accommodate a transmission line linking the northern and southern grids: one on the eastern side of the state and the other on the Western side of the State. The westerly corridor was considered as a potential location for the ON Line Project, but was eliminated because it would not provide access to transmission infrastructure for renewable energy resource areas in Eastern Nevada. Two alternative alignments within the eastern corridor (except in a few locations) are assessed in the SEIS. The "action" alternative generally follows the western boundary of the corridor and is the proponent's preferred

# NEWSLETTER # 1

November 2009

BLM

## Mohave County Wind Farm Project

Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office / Arizona



## Introduction

In November 2002, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) received a right-of-way application from BP Wind Energy North America, Inc. (BPWE), for meteorological testing and monitoring for a potential wind energy project in the White Hills area of Arizona. BPWE has gathered wind data for more than four years, and is now moving forward with a proposal to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission facilities on approximately 44,860 acres of public land and potentially 4,360 acres of private land.

The BLM will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. The proposed project site would be mostly on public land that is presently managed by the BLM; therefore, the project is considered a Federal action requiring review under and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). An EIS is a document prepared to comply with NEPA and discloses how a proposed project might impact the natural, cultural, and human environment and what actions may be required to minimize those impacts. The first step in the EIS process is public scoping to identify issues and concerns that should be addressed in the EIS.



This newsletter is being provided to interested parties and nearby property owners to describe the proposed project, announce upcoming scoping meetings, and let you know how you can contribute to the EIS process by offering your comments on the project.

## Project Description

The proposed project would be located in the White Hills area, approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona. Most of the land is administered by the BLM, but some private land is interspersed in a checkerboard pattern as illustrated on the project location map included in this newsletter.

BPWE proposes to produce up to 500 megawatts (MW), which would supply approximately 110,000 homes per year with power. To generate this much power, the project will consist of up to 335 wind turbine generators, and construction would occur in multiple phases. Phase 1 would be located on the northwest portion of the project area, and would consist of up to 235 wind turbines. Up to 10 of the turbines in Phase 1 could be installed on the private lands leased from the property owners within the project area boundary. Phase 2 would include the addition of between 50 and 100 wind turbines. While the specific type of turbine that may be used has not yet been determined, each turbine would be expected to generate between 1.5 and 3.0 MW. The turbines would be approximately 263 feet tall from the ground to the hub, with rotors extending up to an additional 157 feet. The total height of the wind turbines could be up to 420 feet.

In addition to the wind turbines, the project would include access roads, transformers, operations and maintenance buildings, a switchyard, and a 345-kilovolt (kV) or 500 kV transmission line and substation. The project also would require an interconnection with one of the two existing transmission line facilities in the area, which are operated by Western Area Power Administration. Consequently, Western Area Power Administration will serve as a cooperating agency during preparation of the EIS so that the EIS also satisfies this agency's requirements to comply with NEPA. The exact locations of each component will be determined as project design is completed and the EIS process proceeds.

## The EIS Process

The NEPA compliance process for the proposed project is anticipated to occur within an 18- to 24-month timeframe and consist of several steps as depicted in the flow chart on the following page. At this early stage in the process, BLM (the lead Federal agency) will identify the range or scope of public and agency issues through comments received in meetings and discussions with relevant agencies, Tribes, and the public.

Once the BLM has an understanding of the issues, the study team will begin to develop an inventory of resource information by gathering data representing human, natural, and cultural resources within the study area. The types of resources considered include, but are not limited to air quality, water resources, soils, geology, minerals, land use, recreation, public health and safety, visual resources and scenic quality, social and economic conditions, wildlife, vegetation, protected species, and cultural resources (including historic and prehistoric sites as well as places of traditional cultural importance). Based on the description of the proposed

project and any alternatives to be evaluated, issues identified, and inventoried resource data, the EIS team will comprehensively assess potential impacts of the project and identify measures to mitigate or reduce those impacts.

Once completed, the Draft EIS will be released to the public for a 45-day review period so you can read about the findings of the environmental studies. During that 45-day review period, BLM will conduct public meetings and you will be given an opportunity to comment on the draft document.

## Planning Process



## Public Scoping

It is important to BLM to involve the public, Tribes, and agencies in the NEPA process so that your concerns and comments are considered before making a decision on granting the right-of-way to allow BPWE to develop the wind farm. During public scoping, BLM encourages comments to identify issues and concerns that are important to the public in the region and that need to be addressed in the EIS.

The first opportunity for you to participate in the process will be the upcoming public scoping meetings. These public meetings are planned for the City of Kingman, and the towns of Dolan Springs and White Hills, Arizona in December 2009 as noted on the back of this newsletter. These meetings also will be announced in local newspapers and on the BLM Arizona website, [www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html). Comments may be submitted in writing at the public meetings, as well as by mail, fax or e-mail.

The scoping meetings will be held in an open house format, with a brief presentation to provide an overview of the project and EIS process. Project team members will be available at display stations to answer questions about the project.

Your thoughts, comments, and concerns are important to us throughout the process, but especially right now at this early stage! Please attend one of the three scoping meetings and/or send us your written comments before the 45-day scoping period ends on Friday, January 8, 2010 so that your comments can be considered in the preparation of the EIS.

**If you have questions, would like to be on the mailing list, or would like to speak to a project representative, please use the contact information below.**

### Questions may be directed to:

Jerry Crockford, contracted  
BLM Project Manager, at (505) 360-0473

### Written comments may be e-mailed to:

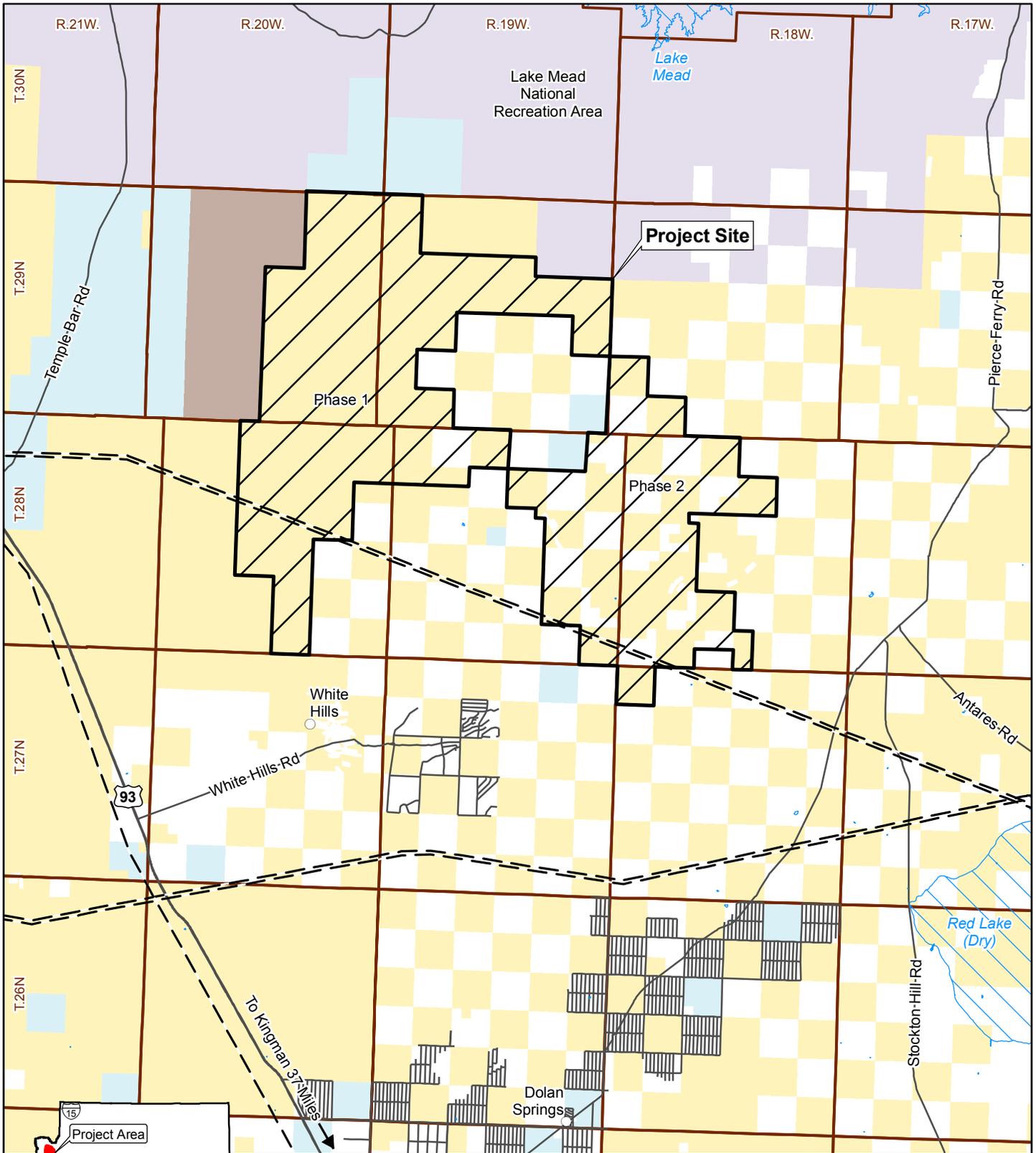
[KFO\\_WindEnergy@blm.gov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blm.gov)

### Written comments may be faxed to:

(928) 718-3761 Attn: Joyce Cook

### Written comments may be mailed to:

Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Field Office  
Joyce Cook, Realty Specialist  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, AZ 86401



**Project Site**

Phase 1

Phase 2

White Hills

White Hills Rd

Red Lake (Dry)

Dolan Springs

To Kingman 37 Miles

93

**LEGEND**

- Mohave County
- Wind Project Site
- Road
- Existing Transmission Line
- Lake
- Township and Range Boundary

**Surface Management**

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- National Park Service
- State Trust Land
- Private

**Project Site**  
**Mohave County**  
**Wind Farm Project**



## Public Meeting Announcement

The BLM invites you to attend a scoping meeting to help identify the range or scope of issues related to the proposed Mohave County Wind Project. The issues identified during the scoping process will be considered and addressed during preparation of the EIS. Please attend one of the following open house meetings:

### Dolan Springs

Dolan Springs Community Center  
15195 Pierce Ferry Road  
Dolan Springs, AZ 86441  
Tuesday, December 8, 2009  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  
*presentation at 6:45 pm*

### Kingman

Hampton Inn  
1791 Sycamore Avenue  
Kingman, AZ 86409  
Wednesday, December 9, 2009  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  
*presentation at 6:45 pm*

### White Hills

White Hills Community Center  
8599 W. White Hills Blvd.  
White Hills, AZ 86445  
Thursday, December 10, 2009  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  
*presentation at 6:45 pm*



Participants will have the opportunity to submit written comments at all meetings.

## INTERESTED PARTIES DISTRIBUTION LIST

### ELECTED

US Senate  
Honorable Senator John McCain  
241 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

US Senate  
Honorable Senator Jon Kyle  
730 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords  
1728 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congressman Raul Grijalva  
1440 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congresswoman Ann Kirkpatrick  
1123 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congressman Harry Mitchell  
1410 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congressman Jeff Flack  
240 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congressman Trent Franks  
2435 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

US House of Representatives, Office of Congressman  
Trent Franks  
Shari Farrington  
7121 West Bell Road, Suite 200  
Glendale, AZ 85308

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congressman Ed Pastor  
2465 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 85004

US House of Representatives  
Honorable Congressman John Shadegg  
436 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

Arizona State Senate  
Senator Ron Gould  
1700 West Washington, Room 303  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona State House or Representatives  
Honorable Representative Doris Goodale  
1700 West Washington, Room 310  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona State House or Representatives  
Honorable Representative Nancy McLain  
1700 West Washington, Room 344  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Office of the Governor  
BLM Resource Advisory Council  
Josh Avey  
Governor's Representative  
5000 North Carefree Highway  
Phoenix, AZ 85086  
BLMRAC

### PUBLIC/FACILITIES

Kingman Public Library  
3269 Burbank Street  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86402

Dolan Springs Community Library  
15947 North Don Nell Road  
PO Box 427  
Dolan Springs, AZ 0

US Postal Service  
1901 Johnson Avenue  
Kingman, AZ 8601

US Postal Service  
1750 McCulloch Blvd. North  
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403

US Postal Service  
1002 Nevada Highway  
Boulder City, NV 89005

US Postal Service  
990 US Highway 95  
Bullhead City, AZ 86442

Kingman Area Chamber of Commerce  
120 West Andy Devine  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Dolan Springs Chamber of Commerce  
16154 N. Pierce Ferry Road  
Dolan Springs, AZ 86441

Arizona State University  
School of Life Sciences  
PO Box 874501  
Tempe, AZ 0

University of Arizona  
Cooperative Extension Service  
Rob Grumbles  
101 East Beale, Suite A  
Kingman, AZ 0

University of Arizona  
Marshall Worden  
9070 South Rita Road, Suite 1750  
Tucson, AZ 85747

Northern Arizona University  
South San Francisco Street  
Flagstaff, AZ 86011

Field Museum of Natural History  
Department of Geology  
Dr. John Flynn  
1200 South Lake Shore Dr  
Chicago, IL 0

#### **SPECIAL INTEREST**

The Sonoran Institute  
7650 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 203  
Tucson, AZ 85710

Audubon Arizona  
4250 East Camelback Road, Suite 310  
Phoenix, AZ 85018

Northwest Watershed Council  
Earl Engelhardt  
6125 East Westwind Road  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Western Resource Advocates  
PO Box 1064  
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Center for Biological Diversity  
1333 North Oracle Road  
Tucson, AZ 85702

Western Watersheds Projects  
Greta Anderson  
PO Box 2264  
Tucson, AZ 85702

The Grand Canyon Trust  
2601 N. Fort Valley Road  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Grand Canyon Wildlands Council  
PO Box 1594  
Flagstaff, AZ 86002

Friends of Grand Canyon  
Dennis Brownridge  
HC63, Box 3040  
Mayer, AZ 86333

Wild Earth Guardians  
312 Montezuma Avenue  
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Arizona Riparian Council  
Kris Randall  
PO Box 873211  
Tempe, AZ 0

Arizona Sportsman  
PO Box 13116  
Phoenix, AZ 0

The Nature Conservancy  
Arizona Field Office  
1510 East Ft. Lowell  
Tucson, AZ 85719

Arizona Audubon Society  
4250 East Camelback Road, Suite K310  
Phoenix, AZ 85018

Mohave Sportsman's Club  
PO Box 687  
Kingman, AZ 86402

Cerbat Ridge Runners  
P.O. Box 4492  
Kingman, AZ 86402  
<http://crratvclub.tripod.com>

Walapai 4 Wheelers  
PO Box 4004  
Kingman, AZ 86402

Bullhead 4 Wheelers, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2403  
Bullhead City, AZ 86430

Desert Bighorn Council  
Arthur Fuller  
365 Greenway  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society  
PO Box 21705  
Mesa, AZ 85277

Arizona Mule Deer Society  
Ulrich Flach  
416 Hightop Lane  
Henderson, NV 89002

Arizona Antelope Association  
PO Box 12590  
Glendale, AZ 85318

Arizona Wildlife Outfitters  
Don Martin  
2644 Broken Arrow Street  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Arizona Wildlife Federation  
651 South Sun Road  
Apache Junction, AZ 85219

Arizona Chapter of the Wildlife Society  
Brian Dykstra  
PO Box 41377  
Phoenix, AZ 85080

Defenders of Wildlife  
110 South Church Avenue  
Tucson, AZ 85701

Sierra Club  
Grand Canyon Chapter  
Sandy Bahr  
202 E. McDowell Road, Suite 277  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Public Lands Advocacy  
Claire M. Moseley  
Executive Director  
10200 East Girard Avenue, Suite C-141  
Denver, CO 0

Kalamazoo Materials  
6975 N. Oracle Road  
Tucson, AZ 85704

CO River Basin Salinity Control Forum  
Jack Barnett  
Executive Director  
106 West 500 South, Suite 101  
Bountiful, UT 84010



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Kingman Field Office  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, Arizona 86401  
[www.blm.gov/az/](http://www.blm.gov/az/)



In Reply Refer To:  
2800 (LLAZC01000)  
AZA 32315AA

Dear Interested Party:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office (KFO) is processing right-of-way applications filed by BP Wind Energy North America, LLC (BPWE). BPWE seeks approval to construct, maintain, operate and decommission a wind farm on public land in Mohave County, Arizona. The BLM is lead federal agency in providing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze potential impacts of the proposed project (Mohave County Wind Farm Project).

The project area consists primarily of public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM KFO with some of the wind turbine generators (WTGs) planned to be located on private land leased by BPWE. The project area includes approximately 44,860 acres of public land and approximately 4,360 acres of private land in the White Hills area approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, nine miles south of the Colorado River, and 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. The project area is located within Townships 27 through 29 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West, and Townships 28 and 29 North, Range 20 West. Some electric lines and access roads may be located on private and Arizona State lands pending negotiations.

Total energy production from the project is anticipated to be up to 500 megawatts (MW). The project will consist of up to 335 WTGs that would range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW each. Construction would be in multiple phases: Phase I would be located on the northwest portion of the BLM project area right-of-way, and consist of up to 235 WTGs, access roads and ancillary facilities. Subsequent phases would include comparable facilities with production capacity of up to 150 MW of additional wind generated energy. Turbines would also range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW; therefore, the total number for subsequent phases would be between 10 and 100 WTGs.

Construction is anticipated to begin by mid-2011, with commercial operations commencing in early 2012. The project will operate continuously, except for maintenance shutdowns on individual wind turbine generators, with a projected 30 year life.

Enclosed are a Notice of Intent and a map of the project area.

BLM is conducting public scoping for 45 days after publication of the Notice of Intent for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project in the *Federal Register*. If you are interested in participating in the scoping process, we request that you respond by sending your written or e-mailed comments, or providing written comments at a scheduled scoping meeting. Comments should be provided prior to the end of the 45-day scoping period.

Questions should be directed to:

Jerry Crockford, contracted BLM Project Manager, at (505) 360-0473.

Comments may be e-mailed to: [KFO\\_WindEnergy@blm.gov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blm.gov)

Written comments may be mailed to:

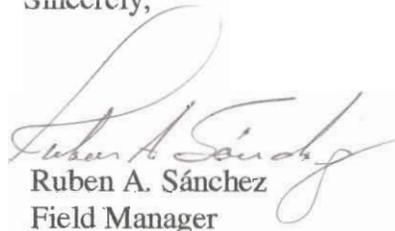
Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Field Office  
Joyce Cook, Realty Specialist  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, AZ 86401

The Scoping Notice and other pertinent project information are accessible at: [www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html)

Places, dates, and times of public meetings will be carried in newspapers of local and regional distribution at least 15 days prior to the meetings.

Your response is important and will be considered in the environmental analysis process. Please note public comments submitted for this scoping review, including names, e-mail addresses, and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review and disclosure at the above address during regular business hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except for holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name, e-mail address, or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this plainly at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Sincerely,



Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager

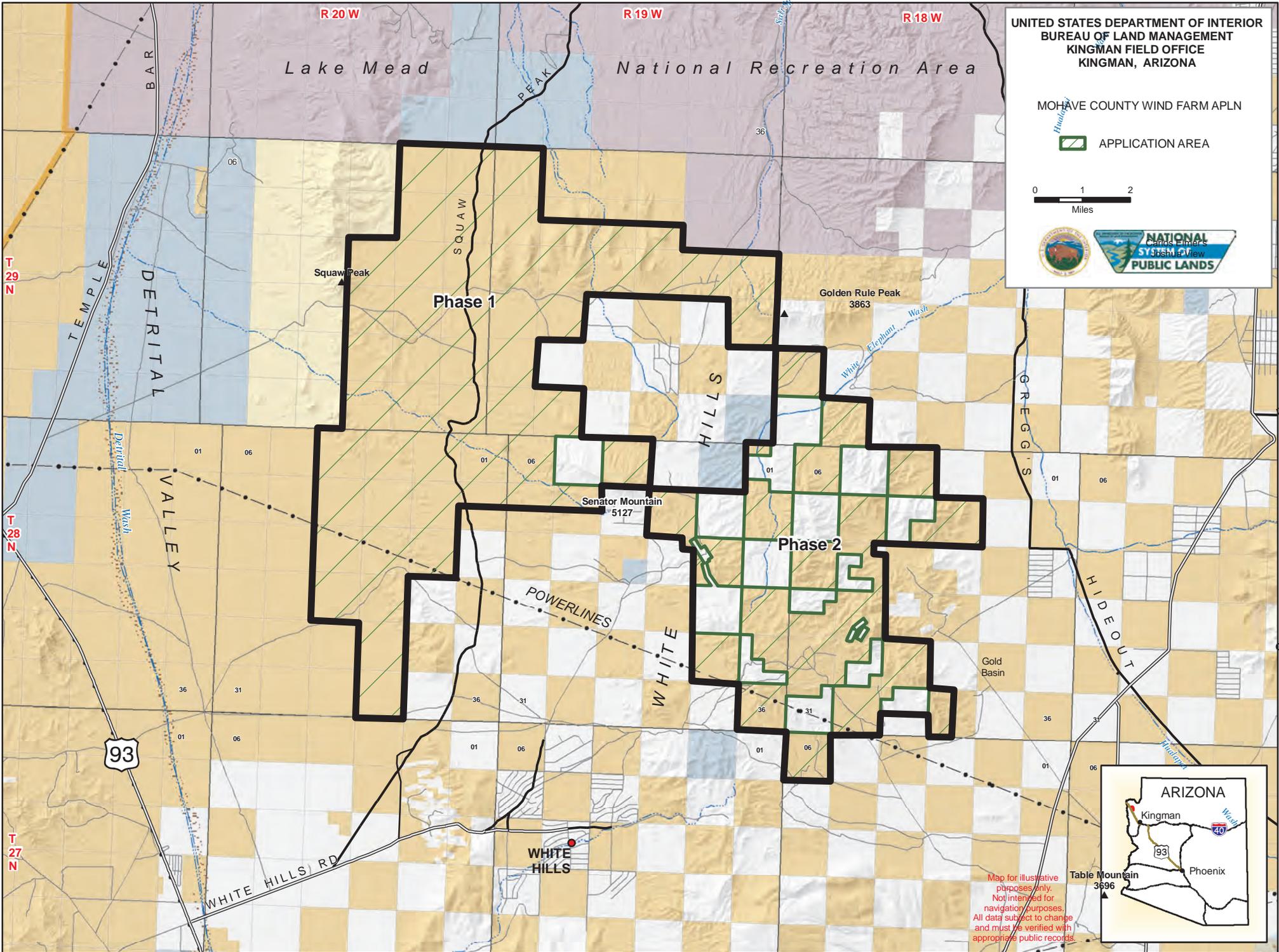
Enclosures (2)

# BP PROJECT AREA - WIND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
KINGMAN FIELD OFFICE  
KINGMAN, ARIZONA

MOHAVE COUNTY WIND FARM APLN

 APPLICATION AREA



Map for illustrative purposes only. Not intended for navigation purposes. All data subject to change and must be verified with appropriate public records.



## POSTER DISTRIBUTION LIST

June Rausch  
Dolan Springs Community Center  
PO Box 201  
Dolan Springs, AZ 86441

Brad and Shiela Larson  
Rosie's Den  
19949 N Us Highway 93  
White Hills, AZ, 86445

Jan Henry  
White Hills Community Association  
8599 W. White Hills Blvd.  
White Hills, AZ 86445

Kingman Chamber of Commerce  
[kgmncofc@ctaz.com](mailto:kgmncofc@ctaz.com)

# Public Meeting Announcement

## Mohave County Wind Farm Project

Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office / Arizona

BLM



## Public Meeting Announcement

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) invites you to attend a scoping meeting to help identify the range or scope of issues related to the proposed Mohave County Wind Farm Project. The issues identified during the scoping process will be considered and addressed during preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement. Please attend one of the following open house meetings:

### Dolan Springs

Dolan Springs Community Center  
15195 Pierce Ferry Road  
Dolan Springs, AZ 86441  
Tuesday, December 8, 2009  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  
*presentation at 6:45 pm*

### Kingman

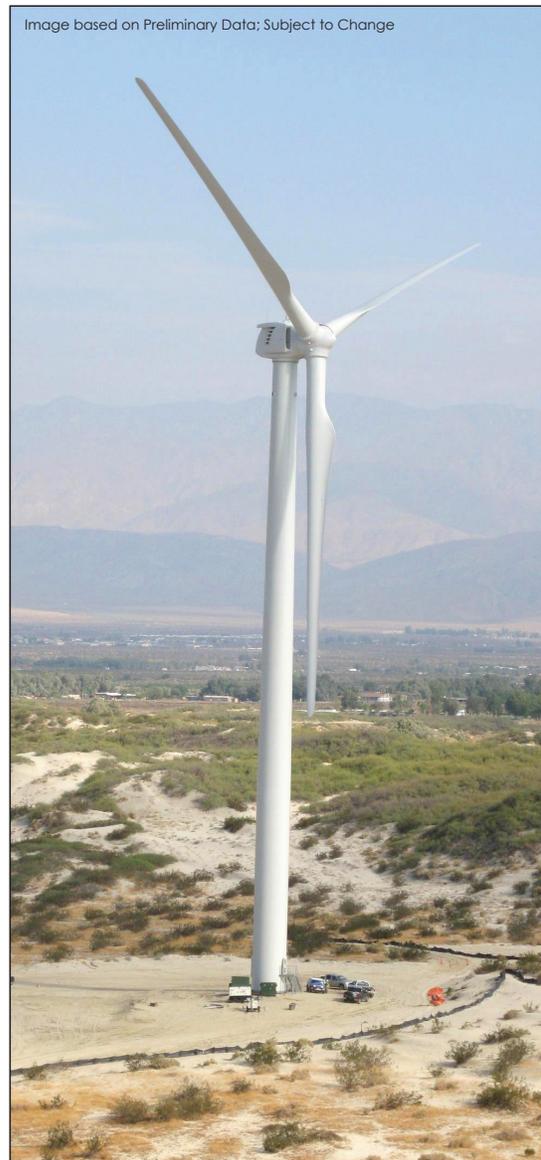
Hampton Inn  
1791 Sycamore Avenue  
Kingman, AZ 86409  
Wednesday, December 9, 2009  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  
*presentation at 6:45 pm*

### White Hills

White Hills Community Center  
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White Hills, AZ 86445  
Thursday, December 10, 2009  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  
*presentation at 6:45 pm*

**Participants will have the opportunity to submit written comments at all meetings.**

Image based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change



**For further information contact: BLM Project Manager Jerry Crockford, 505-360-0473  
or visit the BLM Arizona website: [www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html)**

## APPENDIX A

### MEDIA DISTRIBUTION LIST

The following e-mail distribution list includes county officials, elected officials, Arizona congressionals, and public affairs counterparts with public agencies in Mohave County. The list also includes Associated Press, all radio and newspapers in Mohave County, southern Nevada, and other state-wide media who have requested to receive all Kingman media releases.

#### E-Mail Media Distribution List for Mohave County

awoguide@ctaz.com,  
mborgard@kingmandailyminer.com,  
news@thestandardnewspaper.net,  
sadams@kingmandailyminer.com,  
mvdnews@npgcable.com,  
jseckler@citlink.net,  
weekender@laughlinentertainer.com,  
jdodder@prescottaz.com,  
sdaravanis@prescottaz.com,  
hdfoster@prescottaz.com,  
jherrmann@prescottaz.com,  
ssialega@prescottaz.com,  
dengler@verdevalleynews.com,  
sayers@verdevalleynews.com,  
editor@larsonnewspapers.com,  
needlesdesertstar@citlink.net,  
editor@havasunews.com,  
smuller@azdailysun.com,  
editorial@williamsnews.com,  
pio@bullheadcity.com,  
gsheler@tv2klbc.com,  
duncan@cableone.net,  
3tvnews@azfamily.com,  
mcasey@kpnx.com,  
news@myradioplac.com,  
don@myradioplac.com,  
news@kgmn.net,  
news@cameronbroadcasting.com,  
bill@kppv.com,  
kyca@quest.net,  
therustsays@worldnet.att.net,  
epress@maddog.net,

stanfred23@yahoo.com,  
jim@azbw.com,  
EVogel@reviewjournal.com,  
aplasvegas@ap.org,  
metroeditors@lasvegassun.com,  
bpeditor@lvpress.com,  
aparizona@ap.org, ZMocarski@azgfd.gov,  
Byron.Steward@co.mohave.az.us,  
pio@bullheadcity.com,  
nyoung@mohavedailynews.com,  
wagner@mohavedailynews.com,  
gbucci@mohavedailynews.com,  
hometowncrier@yahoo.com,  
news@havasunews.com,  
Sharon\_Varga@kyl.senate.gov,  
Carlos\_Sierra@mccain.senate.gov,  
shari.farrington@mail.house.gov,  
darryle.purcell@co.mohave.az.us,  
MBeggs@azdot.gov,  
Joshua@kingmanchamber.org,  
Beverly@kingmanchamber.org,  
Buster.Johnson@co.mohave.az.us,  
Tom.Sockwell@co.mohave.az.us,  
buzzybee3@bullheadcity-bee.com,  
Clint\_Chandler@kyl.senate.gov,  
john.stanley@arizonarepublic.com,  
ffonseca@ap.org,  
Ryan@KingmanChamber.org,  
aznews@skyviewsat.com,  
Gary.Watson@co.mohave.az.us

## **E-Mail Media Distribution List for Las Vegas/Southern Nevada**

5newsdesk@kvvu.com,  
abel.ortiz@nbcuni.com,  
ademeo@co.nye.nv.us,  
admin@mesquitelocalnews.com,  
aguilac@co.clark.nv.us,  
aplanas@reviewjournal.com,  
aplasvegas@ap.org,  
arivera@entravision.com,  
bajones@nyecounty.net,  
becky.bosshart@hbcpub.com,  
BHaynes@reviewjournal.com,  
castle@lnett.com,  
citydesk@reviewjournal.com,  
Carolyn@knpr.org,  
darren\_emery@metronetworks.com,  
dbly@dvtv.com, desk@ktnv.com,  
dkihara@reviewjournal.com,  
DHam@reviewjournal.com,  
editor@hbc.lvcoxmail.com,  
editor@jewishlasvegas.com,  
elawrence@klastv.com,  
eruttan@cox.net, etl@lvvj.com,  
EPAPPA@co.clark.nv.us,  
fely@precious-properties.com,  
fmccabe@reviewjournal.com,  
gschumacher@lasvegasmercury.com,  
hbceditors@hbcpub.com,  
info@lvchamber.com,  
info@nevadapublicradio.org,  
info@pvtimes.com,  
irussell@klastv.com,  
jcarrillo@viewnews.com,  
jhogan@viewnews.com,  
khennessy@ap.org,  
khoward@reviewjournal.com,  
knews970@aol.com,  
knye@knye.com,  
kpah@pahrumpradio.com, kritter@ap.org,  
krogers@reviewjournal.com,  
Keene@lvpress.com,  
lasvegas.news@metronetworks.com,  
lawichman@gmail.com,  
lmower@reviewjournal.com,  
lvsvrelease@yahoo.com,  
manning@lasvegassun.com,  
mcphaulradio@aol.com,  
metroeditors@lasvegassun.com,  
mfox@klvx.org,  
mwaite@pvtimes.com,  
MHynes@reviewjournal.com,  
MSquires@reviewjournal.com,  
news3@kvbc.com,  
news@dvtv.com,  
news@kdwn.com, news@kpvm.tv,  
news@pahrumptv.org,  
newsdesk@klastv.com,  
nicole.lucht@lvsun.com,  
norm@mgci.com,  
nyeadmin@co.nye.nv.us,  
paul.themirror@gmail.com,  
power88@power88lv.com,  
progress@mvdsl.com,  
pvmirror@air-internet.com,  
PAO@lasvegasnevada.gov,  
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rbruce@tv2klbc.com,  
rcarveranch@hughes.net,  
reception@knpr.org,  
R2128C@co.clark.nv.us,  
RLake@reviewjournal.com,  
sales@highwayradio.com,  
scgent@juno.com,  
scott@agclv.org,  
scotte@redcrosslasvegas.org,  
sheriff@co.nye.nv.us,  
stac@co.clark.nv.us,  
sys@co.clark.nv.us,  
S7701A@co.clark.nv.us,  
talkradioofpahrumpp@yahoo.com,  
WBates@reviewjournal.com,  
WilliamB@co.clark.nv.us,  
WRK@co.clark.nv.us,

# NEWS RELEASE

WWW.BLM.GOV/AZ/



Date: November 23, 2009  
For More Information Contact:  
Mike Brown, (928) 718-3756

## WIND ENERGY PROJECT COMMENTS REQUESTED

**Kingman, Ariz.** – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office is asking for public comment regarding the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze the effects for a wind energy right-of-way application submitted by BP Wind Energy of North America for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project. The Western Area Power Administration is a cooperating agency for the project.

Public open house meetings to discuss the project are scheduled for:

Tuesday, December 8, 2009, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm in Dolan Springs, Ariz. at the Dolan Springs Community Center, 15195 Pierce Ferry Road. Presentation at 6:45 pm.

Wednesday, December 9, 2009, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm in Kingman, Ariz. at the Hampton Inn, 1791 Sycamore Avenue. Presentation at 6:45 pm.

Thursday, December 10, 2009, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm in White Hills, Ariz. at the White Hills Community Center, 8599 W. White Hills Blvd. Presentation at 6:45 pm.

BP Wind Energy has gathered wind data for more than four years, and is now proposing to construct, operate, and maintain facilities and improvements associated with wind energy generation including up to 335 wind turbine generators, roads, power lines, substations and other ancillary facilities and improvements.

The project area for the proposed development includes approximately 44,860 acres of public land in the White Hills area approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman and approximately 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. BP Wind Energy proposes to potentially site a range of 10 to 100 of the total 335 wind turbines on approximately 4,360 acres of private lands adjacent to the public lands.

Preliminary issues that have been identified include: access requirements, air quality during construction; cultural and historical resources; high potential minerals; noise; sensitive soils and geology; recreation resources; socioeconomics; visual resources; water resources; and wildlife and habitats.

While BLM invites the public to offer comments on the project throughout the process, in order to be analyzed in the EIS, comments and issues must be submitted during a 45-day comment period ending January 8, 2010. Comments may be mailed to Joyce Cook, Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office, 2755 Mission Boulevard, Kingman, Ariz. 86401-5308; or email [KFO\\_WindEnergy@blm.gov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blm.gov).

For more information, call Jerry Crockford, the BLM contracted Project Manager at (505) 360-0473. Information will also be posted on the BLM Arizona Web site: [www.blm.gov/az](http://www.blm.gov/az).

-blm-

The BLM manages more land -- 253 million acres -- than any other Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 Western states, including Alaska. The Bureau, with a budget of about \$1 billion, also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the nation. The BLM's multiple-use mission is to sustain the health and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Bureau accomplishes this by managing such activities as outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, mineral development, and energy production, and by conserving natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.

###

**APPENDIX B**  
**PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING MATERIALS**

Sign-in sheet

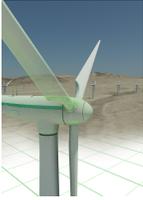
Frequently Asked Questions

Comment form

Presentation

Boards





# Mohave County Wind Farm Project

BLM



## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office / Arizona

### Project Description

#### *What is proposed as part of the project?*

The project would consist of up to 335 wind turbine generators and produce up to 500 megawatts (MW) of power. The project would be built in multiple phases with the first phase expected to be up to 250 MW. The project would also include access roads, transformers, an operations and maintenance building(s), a switchyard, and a 345- or 500-kilovolt transmission line and substation.

#### *Who is BP Wind Energy?*

BP Wind Energy is a wholly owned subsidiary of BP, one of the world's leading energy companies. BP Wind Energy is a leading owner/operator of wind assets in the U.S. with over 1,000 MW in commercial operation and more than 1,000 MW in an advanced stage of development.

#### *When will the project be complete?*

An environmental impact statement (EIS) will take approximately 18-24 months to complete. Once the EIS has been completed and BLM has made its decision, it is expected that construction could start as early as 2011. Construction of the first phase of the development would take approximately one year. The project would have an estimated service life of 30 years, after which it would be decommissioned.

#### *How many homes can be powered by this project?*

According to the American Wind Energy Association, 1 MW of wind-generated power can supply electricity for up to 240 to 300 households per year. This project would produce enough power for approximately 110,000 homes per year at the completion of subsequent phases of the project.

#### *Does Arizona need wind power and, if so, will the power generated be used in Arizona?*

The Arizona Corporation Commission established a renewable energy standard in 2007 requiring Arizona utilities to generate 15 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2025. Energy generation, particularly renewable energy, is important to Arizona. As Arizona's population grows, more energy will be needed to meet the power needs of these new citizens. Energy is sold like any commodity, and depending on the purchaser, power generated by the Mohave County Wind Farm Project may or may not be used in Arizona.

### Project Location

#### *Where would the project be located?*

The proposed project would be located in the White Hills area, approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona. The project area includes about 44,860 acres of public land and potentially 4,360 acres of private land, though only a relatively small proportion of this area would be occupied by project facilities. If private lands are needed for the project, it would only occur with the approval of the land owner.

#### *Why was the location selected?*

BP Wind Energy has been collecting wind data on the site for more than four years and has determined that the resources are sufficient to develop a wind energy project. The proposed project would meet federal and state directives to increase renewable energy production. There are 20 million acres of BLM-administered lands with "good wind," where wind has an average annual speed of at least 13 miles per hour (mph). The National Energy Policy Act recommends that the Department of Interior work to increase renewable energy production. The BLM established a wind energy development program to respond to this and other directives.

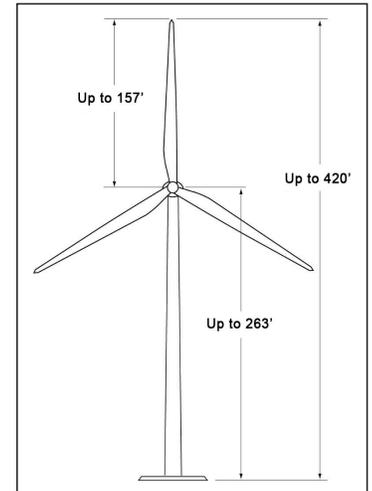
# Project Technology and Construction

## ***How will the project work?***

The term “wind energy” describes the process by which the wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. The wind turbines are equipped with sensors that continuously monitor wind speed and direction. Once the wind reaches a pre-determined speed, the wind turbine rotor and blades begin to turn and the generator produces electricity. As the wind changes direction, the turbines rotate to face the wind in order to maximize energy production. The turbines are connected by power collection systems linked to an electric substation so that power generated by these turbines can be fed into a utility grid and distributed to customers.

## ***What will the facilities look like?***

The turbines measure approximately 263 feet tall from the ground to the hub with rotors extending up to an additional 157 feet, for a total height of up to 420 feet. The rotor diameter would be approximately 328 feet. The turbines would be mounted on buried concrete foundations approximately 42 – 80 feet wide. The size of the facilities would depend on the type of turbine used.



## ***How frequently will the turbines generate power?***

The facility would be open for business 365 days a year during which time the turbines would continually be generating power at various stages of production depending on the velocity of the wind. Not all of the turbines would necessarily operate at once because of maintenance schedules and other factors.

## ***At what wind speed do the turbines start to produce power and at what wind speed can the turbines no longer functionally turn faster?***

The wind turbines are equipped with sensors that continuously monitor the wind speed and direction. Once the wind reaches a pre-determined speed of approximately 8 mph, the wind turbine rotor and blades would begin to turn and the generator would produce energy. The angle of the blades would adjust once maximum power output is reached at around 30 mph. At a predetermined maximum wind speed (approximately 50 mph), the wind turbines would shut down in order to limit the amount of stress on the turbine.

## ***Where will equipment parts be manufactured?***

The exact turbine model has not definitively been selected, but at this time the 2.5 MW Clipper Liberty Turbine has been identified. This equipment is currently being manufactured in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## ***How will equipment be transported and will highway traffic be affected?***

The equipment would be transported via trucks or tractor/trailer rigs. Because some of the equipment is large and heavy, the transport vehicles may travel slower than posted speed limits. Highway transport would be coordinated with the state highway department and would adhere to rules and regulations (including obtaining over-weight, -width, -length permits).

## ***How long will it take to construct the towers?***

Full construction of the towers and generators would take approximately twelve to eighteen months.

## ***Will I still have recreational access to the site during construction and after construction?***

Temporary fences would be erected in areas where public safety risks could exist and where site personnel would not be available to control public access during construction. The project substation would be permanently fenced for safety. Otherwise, recreational access would be allowed.

## ***What does it take to decommission a project of this size?***

The major activities required for the decommissioning are wind turbine and meteorological tower removal, electrical system removal, structural foundation removal, road removal, re-grading, and re-vegetation.

# Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Process

## ***What is an EIS?***

An EIS is a document that describes how a proposed project might impact the natural, cultural, and human environment, as well as actions that may be required to minimize impacts. An EIS is required because the project is located on federal land and involves a federal action in the form of BLM issuing a right-of-way grant. Both are considered federal actions requiring compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

## ***Are there other environmental laws that need to be considered?***

Yes, the project needs to comply with all environmental laws including the National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and other laws and regulations. Compliance with these laws will be documented in the EIS.

## ***What is scoping?***

Scoping is the first step in the EIS process. Scoping allows agencies, Tribes, and the public the opportunity to identify issues and concerns that should be addressed in the EIS. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that BLM take into account the effects of the proposed project on historic properties before making a decision about issuing a right-of-way grant to BP Wind Energy for the wind farm. The National Historic Preservation Act also has public outreach requirements that are being coordinated with the NEPA requirements for this proposed project. You are therefore encouraged to provide input on your knowledge of historic properties in the proposed project study area or to offer comments on concerns you may have regarding effects on historic properties during the scoping meetings and throughout the NEPA process.

## ***What studies are involved?***

The “environment” considered in an EIS typically includes soils, geologic resources, water, air, plants, wildlife, land uses, visual resources, noise, recreational resources, cultural resources, and social and economic conditions.

## ***What is BLM’s role in the process?***

BLM manages public land on which the project is proposed, and will serve as lead federal agency during preparation of the EIS. BLM is responsible for approving the project. Should they do so, BLM would issue the right-of-way grant to authorize project development.

## ***Who else is involved in the project?***

A number of agencies and Tribes have been invited to participate as cooperating agencies. At this time, Western Area Power Administration, National Park Service, and Arizona Game and Fish Department have agreed to participate as cooperating agencies during preparation of the EIS. They will support BLM’s resource team and contribute information for those portions of the EIS where the agency has specific expertise. URS, as a third-party NEPA contractor, is assisting BLM with preparation of the EIS.

# Environmental Considerations and Impacts

## ***What impacts do these facilities have on the environment?***

Wind energy farms may result in impacts to wildlife habitat or to wildlife species themselves through bird and bat mortality, as well as impacts to the human environment such as noise produced by the rotor blades or visual impacts. However, most of these issues have been resolved or greatly reduced through technological development or by properly siting facilities.

## ***Approximately how many local jobs will be created during project construction, and how many local jobs will be created during the operations and maintenance phase? What are the subcontractor opportunities for local businesses? Who may be contacted for more information about job opportunities?***

Typically, a wind farm of this size would employ around 10-20 people for operations and maintenance. In addition, up to 100-200 people could be involved during the construction phase. Depending on the skills required, skills available, and the nature of the construction and equipment contracts, BP Wind Energy and its contractors typically source workers locally whenever possible. Environmental clearance is needed before BLM can issue a right-of-way grant to ensure the viability of the project, but a BP Wind Energy contact person will be identified for job opportunities as the project progresses.

## Public Involvement

### *How do I provide comments on the project?*

Submit written comments by email (KFO\_WindEnergy@blm.gov) or fax them to 928-718-3761 (attn: Joyce Cook). You can also mail your comments to the BLM, Kingman Field Office, Joyce Cook, Realty Specialist, 2755 Mission Boulevard, Kingman, AZ 86401.

For more information, visit the project website: [www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html). Questions may be directed to Jerry Crockford at 505-360-0473 or [jandjcrockford@msn.com](mailto:jandjcrockford@msn.com).

### *Where can I learn more about wind energy?*

There are many web sites with information on wind energy. Visit <http://windeis.anl.gov/guide/links/index.cfm> for a list of web sites with wind energy information.







Welcome and thank you for attending this scoping meeting for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project. An Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, is being prepared to assess the effects of the proposed project on the environment and our task tonight is to learn about the issues and concerns that you have so that we are sure to address those in the EIS. The project team is making a brief presentation to help you understand the project so that you can offer more meaningful comment. We also have a number of display boards and team members who can talk with you after this presentation.

**Project Team**

**Proponent**  
BP Wind Energy North America, Inc. (BPWE)

**Lead Agency**  
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

**Cooperating Agencies**  
Western Area Power Administration  
Arizona Game and Fish Department  
National Park Service (Lake Mead Recreation Area)

**NEPA Consultant**  
URS Corporation

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Tonight we have members of BP Wind Energy with us. BP Wind Energy has proposed to construct and operate a wind farm called the Mohave County Wind Farm Project. The project is proposed to be mostly on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or BLM. Therefore, BLM is serving as the lead federal agency in the preparation of the EIS.

To date, three agencies have agreed to serve as cooperating agencies. These agencies will contribute their expertise and will be involved in the preparation of the EIS. The cooperating agencies include Western Area Power Administration, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the National Parks Service represented by Lake Mead Recreational Area. Other agencies have recently been invited to serve as cooperating agencies so we may have some additional agencies join the team.

BLM has selected URS Corporation to serve as a third-party contractor to prepare the EIS. URS is now going to share some information about the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, with you.

## Why is BLM Hosting Public Meetings?

- BP Wind Energy applied for a right-of-way to construct and operate a wind farm project on federal land administered by BLM (called “public land”)
- Use of public land is a federal action that requires BLM to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by analyzing impacts of the proposed project
- NEPA requires the public be involved in the process
- Meetings are part of BLM’s efforts to conduct public “scoping”

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BLM is required to address applications for rights-of-way on the public lands administered by BLM. BP Wind Energy filed an application and BLM is processing that application. Part of that process involves ensuring that the project complies with all environmental laws and regulations, including the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Clean Water Act, and others. The National Environmental Policy Act, commonly referred to as NEPA, can be thought of as an umbrella because it covers the other environmental laws in the documentation being prepared to comply with NEPA.

Public scoping is part of the NEPA process and allows the public to be part of the EIS process early in the project. To ensure you have an opportunity to be part of the EIS process, BLM is hosting three public scoping meetings and has also had separate meeting with interested agencies.

## Purpose of Public Scoping

- To introduce and describe the proposed project
- To provide the public, tribes, and other interested parties and agencies the opportunity to express comments and concerns
- To identify issues that should be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- To supplement the National Historic Preservation Act requirement to seek public input
- To identify feasible alternatives that should be evaluated in the EIS

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The purpose of tonight's meeting is to introduce the project, and at this very early stage of the EIS process, receive comments from you related to this project. Comments received during the scoping period and at these scoping meetings will help us understand the issues to be addressed and the studies that will need to be completed for the EIS. The results of these scoping meetings will be summarized in a scoping report that will be available on the BLM website after the close of the scoping period. We will accept comments throughout the EIS process, but it would be most helpful to receive your comments by **January 8, 2010** to include them in the scoping report and help direct our next steps.

Scoping is required by NEPA and is the first step in preparing an EIS. Note that the NHPA also requires that public input on historic resources be sought; to be efficient, the public input required for both NEPA and NHPA are being addressed through a coordinated effort.

The scoping period for this project began on **November 20, 2009** and will **conclude on January 8, 2010**. Comments will be most helpful if received by that date. There's several ways to provide your comments and we'll provide that information to you during this presentation.

**NEPA**

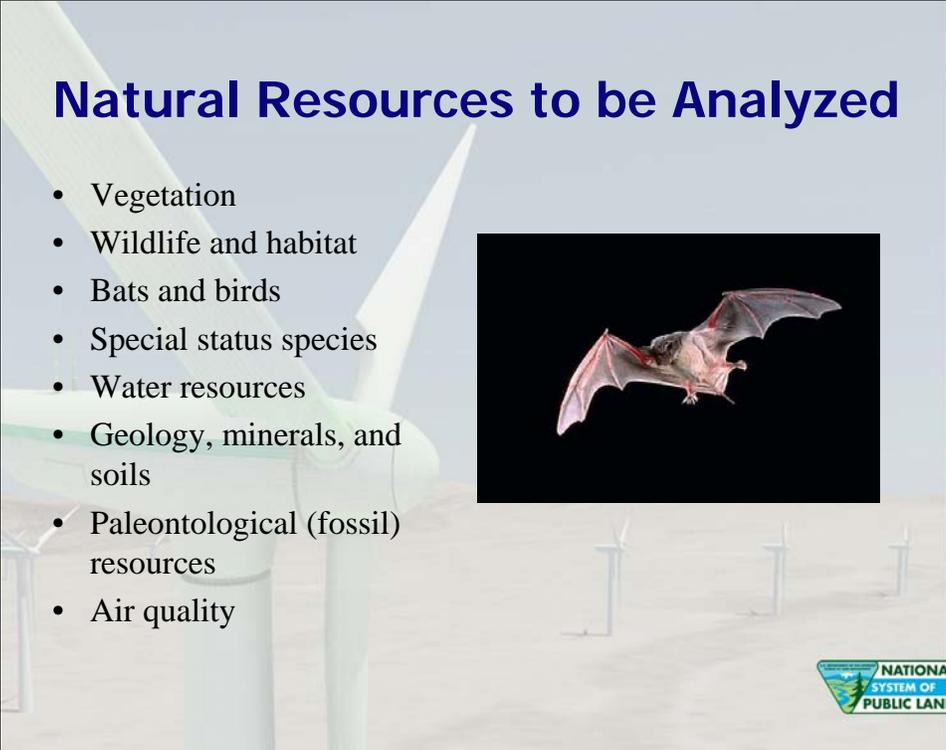
- NEPA is our basic national charter for protection of the environment.
- BLM will prepare an EIS to identify the project's impacts and measures to mitigate those impacts.

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Federal agencies are required by NEPA to consider the potential effects on the environment that could result from a proposed action, such as this wind project. As part of the NEPA process, the BLM will prepare an EIS to describe the purpose and need for the project, alternatives to the proposed action, impacts that could result from the project and mitigation that may be employed to reduce those impacts.

## Natural Resources to be Analyzed

- Vegetation
- Wildlife and habitat
- Bats and birds
- Special status species
- Water resources
- Geology, minerals, and soils
- Paleontological (fossil) resources
- Air quality



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Following scoping, the project team will collect and analyze data on the natural, human, and cultural resources. This slide lists some of the natural resources that will be analyzed. Biological resources will evaluate vegetation and wildlife, including special status or threatened or endangered species, etc. This information is collected by coordinating with other agencies, reviewing existing information (reports and maps), and conducting reviews in the field. If you have a special concern about these resources or have information to share that would be useful for the EIS, be sure to provide us with a written comment.

## Cultural Resources to be Analyzed

- Prehistoric sites
- Historic sites
- Traditional cultural places, particularly of importance to Native Americans



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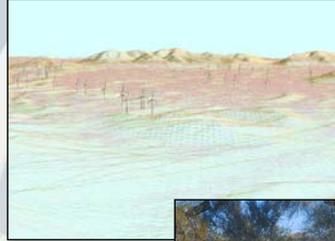
The cultural resource analysis will consider prehistoric sites, historic sites, and traditional cultural places, such as sacred sites or ceremonial gathering locations.

We are in the process of identifying archaeological and historical sites in the proposed project area, and we would like the public to identify any concerns you have about these types of resources.

Cultural resources include prehistoric sites, historic sites, and traditional cultural places. These may include many features including artifacts such as pottery shards or prehistoric tools; historical roads, trails, buildings, and districts; and places important to a culture such as ceremonial places or places and events that contribute to oral or written history. There are certain laws that specifically protect cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 of this Act requires that BLM take into account the effects of the proposed project on historic properties before making a decision about issuing a right-of-way grant to BP Wind Energy for the wind farm. The National Historic Preservation Act also has public outreach requirements that are being coordinated with the NEPA requirements for this project. You are therefore encouraged to provide input on your knowledge of historic properties in the project study area or to offer comments on concerns you may have regarding effects on historic properties during the scoping meetings and throughout the NEPA process.

## Human Environment Resources and Issues to be Analyzed

- Land uses
- Recreation
- Visual resources
- Noise
- Social and economic conditions
- Environmental justice
- Public health and safety



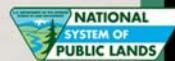
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The EIS will also examine the human environment, including how the project would affect current and proposed land uses, recreation, scenic quality and the views from various key observation points, the amount of noise in the area, and public health and safety. It will identify the potential to bring temporary as well as permanent jobs to the area or influence the economy through the purchase of goods and services. The EIS will also consider the potential for the project to disproportionately affect low income or minority populations, which is what is meant by environmental justice.

## Studies Completed

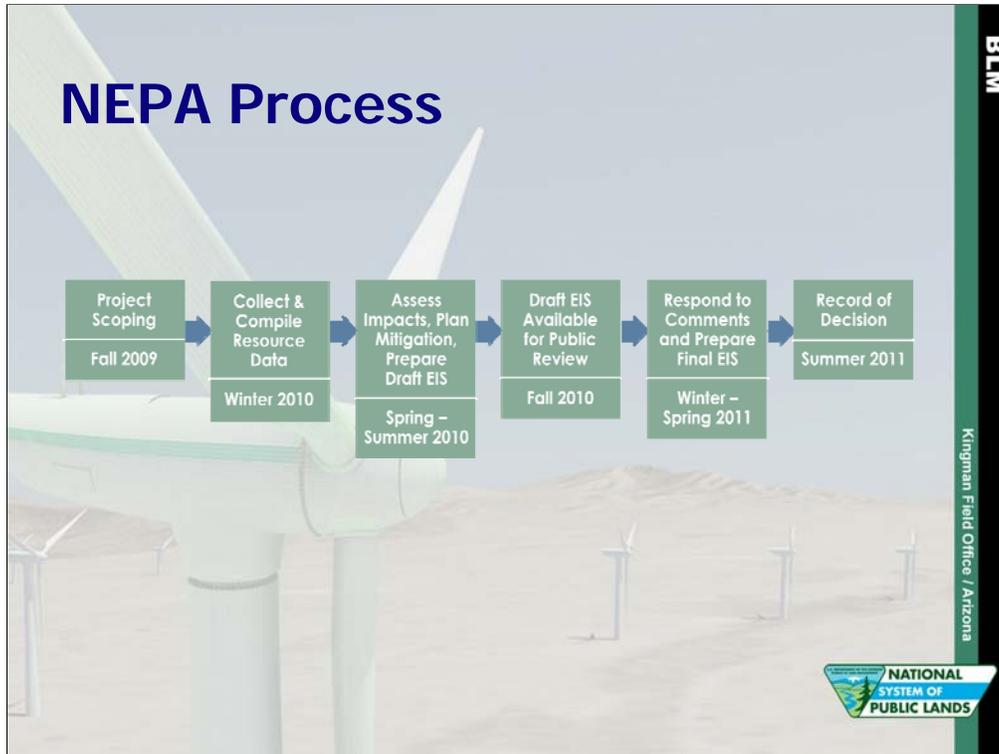
- Site Characterization Study, 2007
- Biological Site Assessment, 2007
- Bat Report, 2007-2009
- Wetland Delineation Report, 2008
- Special Status Plant Survey, Spring 2008
- Cultural Resources Met Tower Study, 2008



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Several studies have already been conducted. Key information from these reports will be summarized in the EIS.

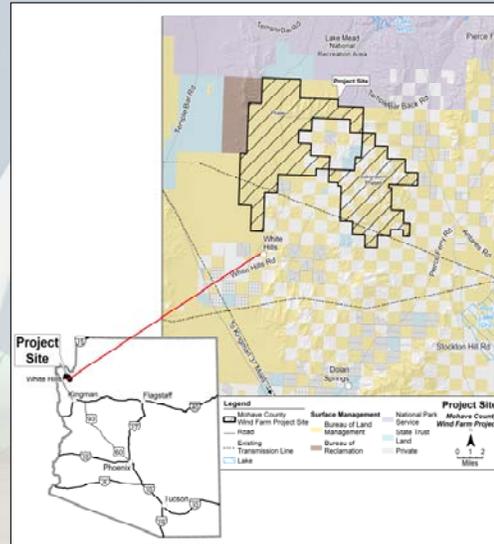


After we collect and compile data on the project area, BLM will review the project description and identify reasonable, feasible alternatives to the proposed action. The team will then analyze the potential types of impacts the proposed project and the alternatives could have on the environment and identify ways to mitigate, or reduce those impacts to minimize effects to the environment. The Draft EIS will document these studies and will be released for a 45-day public review and comment period. During this review period, agencies and the public will be asked to comment on the adequacy of the Draft EIS. A Final EIS will be prepared to respond to the comments received on the Draft EIS. The last step of this process is for the BLM to consider the analysis as well as the agency and public comments, and make a decision on whether or not to grant a right-of-way to construct and operate the facility. The Record of Decision is scheduled for summer 2011. The entire EIS process will take approximately 2 years.

BP Wind Energy will now tell you about the project location, project features, and the construction process.

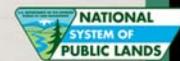
## Project Location

- 40 miles north of Kingman, Arizona
- Nearest to White Hills, Arizona



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- Phase I would be located on the northwest portion of the BLM right-of-way, and is proposed to consist of up to 235 turbines, access roads, an interconnection substation, an Operations and Maintenance facility, permanent meteorological towers, and collector power lines to transmit approximately 350 MW of generated electricity to the substation.
- Subsequent phases would generate up to 150 MW of power using between 50 and 100 turbine generators located in the southeast portion of the BLM right-of-way.
- Phase I is all public land under BLM jurisdiction, while subsequent phases would be a mix of BLM and private land.
- BP would negotiate with private property owners for the use of any private lands
- Arizona State land is not identified for occupation by any part of the Project.
- The plan would be to interconnect with one of the two transmission lines crossing the southern part of the Project area.

## How Much Power?

Overview

- Up to 500 megawatts
- Wind power tied into electrical power grid
- Energy for approximately 110,000 homes per year

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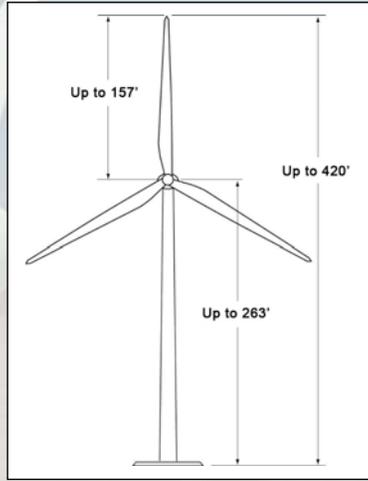
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS

Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

- This is a schematic of the proposed project to illustrate the flow from wind turbines generating electricity, through a collection system to the substation, and on to the National grid through a transmission line.
- BP will sell the power to a utility company and the utility will then sell the power to consumers. BP Wind Energy will not have any control over where the power is used, but if there is demand in the local area, it is efficient for utility companies to use a more local source of power than to transmit the power over long distances.

## Project Features

- Up to 335 wind turbines



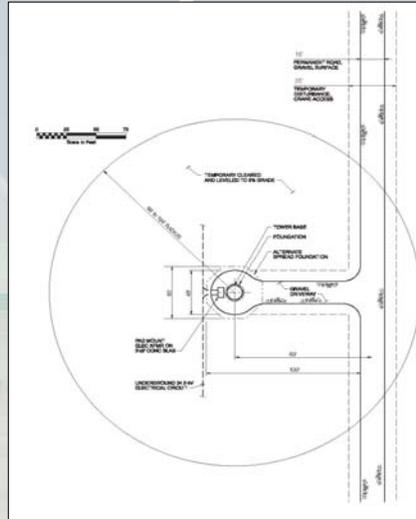
Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

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- The total height of the turbines from the ground to the upper reach of the rotor would be about 413 feet.
- A football field is 300 feet long. So, the height of a turbine to the highest extent of the rotor is about one and one-third lengths of a football field.
- The rotor diameter is about 300 feet. This is like a football field spinning on the top of each turbine tower.

## Typical Turbine Location Footprint



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

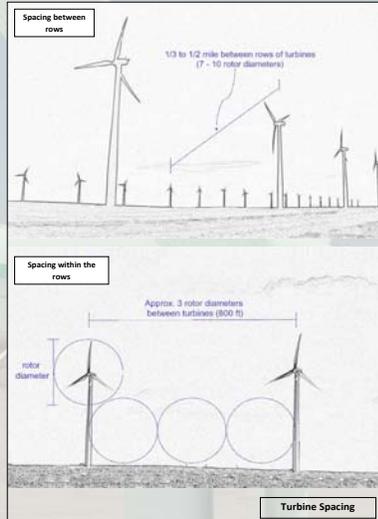


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- This is a typical footprint of the active areas at a turbine site.
- Most of the disturbance is in the vicinity of the turbine foundation.
- The extremities of the work area would not be disturbed other than to store elements of the wind turbine.
- The turbine footprint for this project would be similar to this diagram, but may not exactly mirror it.

# Typical Turbine Spacing



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

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The turbines need to be spaced so that there are approximately three rotor diameters between the turbines. The turbines would be placed in rows or corridors with about  $1/3$  to  $1/2$  mile between the corridors.

## Overview of the Construction Process



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Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

- We are going through a few slides to illustrate the construction process.
- This slide gives a good idea of activity on the turbine site.
- Visualize three sections of the turbine lying on the site with the other items.
- Even though turbine sites appear large, a lot of material, equipment, and workers need to share the site in a safe and workable manner.
- Typically, it requires about 11 loads of materials for each wind generating turbine.
- Wind generating turbines are transported to each turbine site and are not staged or stored in a separate storage site. Usually only reels of power cables, materials for the transmission line, and other incidental equipment and materials are stored in a yard.

## Pumping Base Concrete



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change



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- Two types of foundations may be used, the type used depends on geotechnical drilling – both types require tons of rebar
- One type is a mat foundation that could be approximately 50 feet square and 8 feet thick, and requires approximately 750 cubic yards of concrete.
- The other type is a vertical column of concrete approximately 15 feet in diameter with walls about three feet thick and hollow in the middle (the hollow center column is backfilled with soil and compacted). This type of foundation could extend 30 feet into the soil (or to bed rock), and requires approximately 160 cubic yard of concrete.
- Both types of foundation would contain a dense network of rebar.
- Consider the number of concrete loads. Consider the weight of loaded transit-mix trucks. Consider the amount of materials, water, and where the batch plant would be located.

## Backfilling Foundation



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Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

- Anchor bolts (illustrated in the slide) that anchor the tower to the foundation pass all the way through to the bottom of the foundation.
- Backfilling and recontouring leaves only the turbine base part of the foundation exposed.
- Note: the lattice type turbine towers in the background do not resemble the turbine towers proposed for this project.

## Collection Trench and Access Road



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change



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- This slide illustrated the buried collection cables that carry produced power from the turbines to the substation during the construction phase. These trenches are typically backfilled within a day or two of when they are dug.
- In the Mohave County Wind Farm Project, the trenches would be located adjacent to the roads.
- Wildlife escape ramps may be constructed in the trenches as they are excavated, and trenches would be inspected for wildlife immediately prior to backfilling.
- A typical power collector cable (depending on size) would carry electricity produced by eight turbines. Therefore, for every eight turbines, another collector cable would be added to the “bundle” going to the substation.

## Turbine Delivery



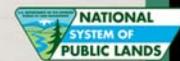
Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

- Nacelles typically weigh at least 22 metric tons or more than 48,000 pounds (one metric ton = 2204.6 pounds)
- Nacelles are typically shipped in one piece and contain the wind generation “works” including the armature and control mechanisms for the turbine.
- The bottom of the nacelle connects to the top of the turbine tower and the rotor hub and blades connect to the end of the nacelle (the left end in this photo).

## Off-Loading Turbine Parts



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change



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- Turbine towers are delivered by tractors and specially constructed trailers. Turbine towers are usually in three sections but may be in four.
- At least two cranes are required to lift a section and care must be taken not to distort the cylinder.
- Turbine sections may be 80 feet long and are tapered from the bottom to the top.

## Setting Tower Sections



BLM  
Kingman Field Office / Arizona

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS

Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

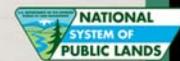
- Assembling the complete wind turbine typically uses two sizes of cranes.
- One crane sets the lower two sections on a turbine tower and moves on to the next.
- The turbine sections are bolted to the foundation and to each other.

## Typical Crane Size



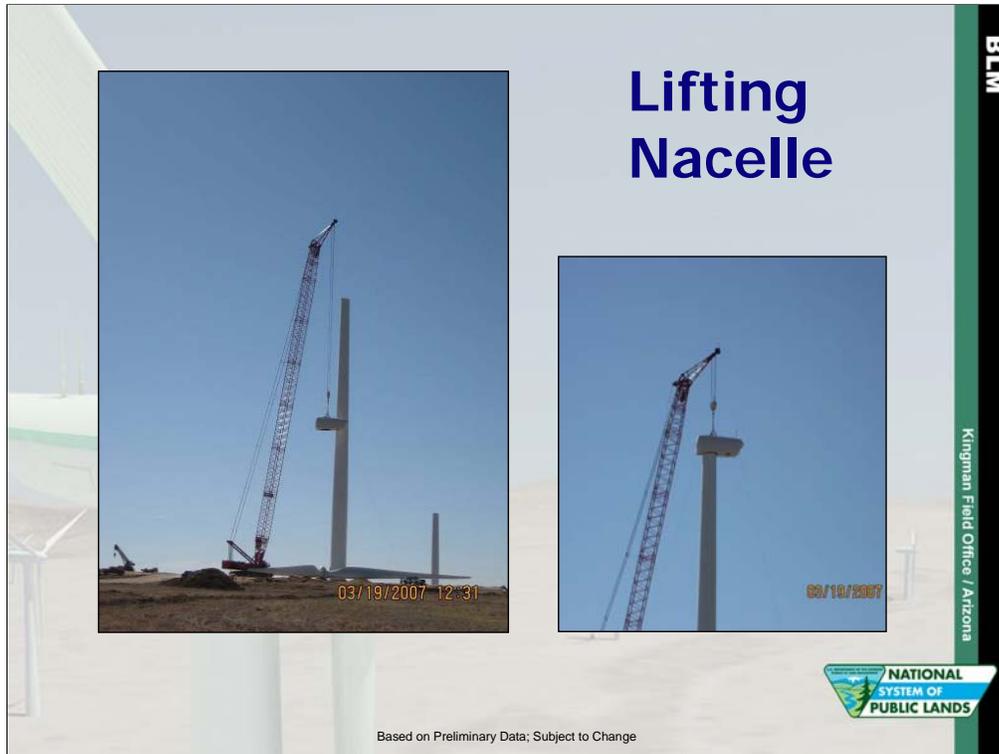
BLM

Kingman Field Office / Arizona



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

- Some of the equipment used to construct wind projects are massive, especially the cranes.
- Larger cranes measure as much as 42 feet between the outside edges of the tracks.
- Larger cranes have booms that reach almost 300 feet in the air to attain the height needed to set the nacelle and the rotor.
- Cranes of this size are moved in pieces and assembled at the wind project area.
- Large cranes cannot move great distances (in the project area) with the boom elevated.
- This crane requires a solid and level work area.



- The largest crane (300 tons of lift) and crew sets the top section, nacelle, and the rotor and blades.
- The next crew installs the wiring and pad mounted transformer.

## Typical Rotor Size



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Kingman Field Office / Arizona



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

- Rotor blades can be 120 feet long.
- Tractors and trailers hauling rotor blades can be approximately 160 or 170 feet in length.
- These loads require road curves and corners with a large turning radius.
- Roads cannot have extreme vertical profiles. Long loads cannot negotiate roads crossing deep, steep walled drainages, or steep ridge tops with a short, sharp angle at the top.

## Size Comparison - Rotor



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change



BLM

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- The worker provides a scale for size of the rotor hub and blades.

## Assembling Rotor



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

BLM

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- Turbine blades and the rotor hub need to be assembled at the turbine site. They are positioned for assembly with cranes.

## Hanging the Rotor



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

BLM

Kingman Field Office / Arizona

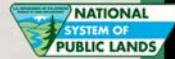
- The largest crane is used to lift the rotor assembly for attachment to the nacelle.
- Wind is especially critical to this part of construction as it is not safe to lift these heavy loads in windy conditions.
- The vehicles in the foreground provide a good scale to illustrate the size of the equipment in the background.

# Completed Towers



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Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

No notes here

## Associated Project Features



- Pad mounted transformers
- Underground electrical collection system
- Electrical substation and switchyard
- Overhead transmission line to interconnect to existing transmission lines
- Access roads



Based on Preliminary Data; Subject to Change

BLM

Kingman Field Office / Arizona

- In addition to the turbines and the equipment within the primary project area, there would be an electrical substation and switching yard and transmission line to interconnect to the electric power grid.
- Another feature that is required will be access roads. The roads need to be fairly robust to support the weight being transported.
- BLM will now tell you how you can comment on the project.



## How You Can Participate

- Complete a comment form with your name and address
- Submit written comments to:
  - KFO\_WindEnergy@blm.gov
  - Fax: (928) 718-3761 Attn: Joyce Cook
  - BLM, Kingman Field Office  
Joyce Cook, Realty Specialist  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, Arizona 86401
- Contact BLM Project Manager, Jerry Crockford at (505) 360-0473

BLM  
Kingman Field Office / Arizona



There are several ways to provide your comments during this scoping period and the EIS process. The 45-day scoping period concludes on **January 8, 2010**. You can return a comment form tonight or pick one up at the sign-in table and mail it to the BLM. The BLM also is accepting comments via email, fax, and regular mail.



## How You Can Participate

- Public meetings and 45-day review period on Draft EIS (Fall 2010)
- Public comments will be accepted throughout the process
- Mailing list and newsletter updates throughout the project
- Project Website at [www.blm.gov/az](http://www.blm.gov/az)

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We welcome comments or questions throughout the process, and there will be additional public meetings and comment opportunities when the Draft EIS is released for public review, which is anticipated to occur in Fall 2010. We'll be maintaining a project mailing list to include people who attend these meetings or submit comments, and will provide newsletter updates to that mailing list throughout the project. In addition, project information such as project newsletters and the Scoping Report will be posted to the BLM website listed here.



**BLM**  
Kingman Field Office / Arizona

## How to Make Your Comments Most Effective

- Identify specific information that should be considered during the EIS process
- Offer a specific idea of how to address a particular concern
- Provide specific information about how a particular element of the project would affect you

*One comment can make a difference.*



BLM summarized the bullet list on the slide.



No notes here

# Welcome

Mohave County Wind Farm Project

## Scoping Meetings

### December 2009



Kingman Field Office / Arizona

# Roles and Responsibilities

## Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- Preparing the Environmental Impact Statement to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (as the lead federal agency)
- Issuing the right-of-way grant authorizing the project (if approved)

## BP Wind Energy

- Developing, constructing, operating, and decommissioning the project (as the project proponent)

## Cooperating Agencies and Tribes

- Providing information for environmental analyses based on special expertise or jurisdiction by law

## URS

- Assisting BLM with preparation of the EIS (as the third-party NEPA contractor)

## Public

- Identifying issues, concerns, and input about the study area

## Project Features



**Phase 1: Up to 235 turbines  
350 megawatts**

**Subsequent Phases: 50 to 100  
turbines up to 150 megawatts**



(Showing construction phase)

**Underground 34.5 kilovolt (kV)  
collection system between  
turbines**



**345kV or 500kV Substation**



**345kV or 500kV transmission  
line to connect into the existing  
transmission lines**

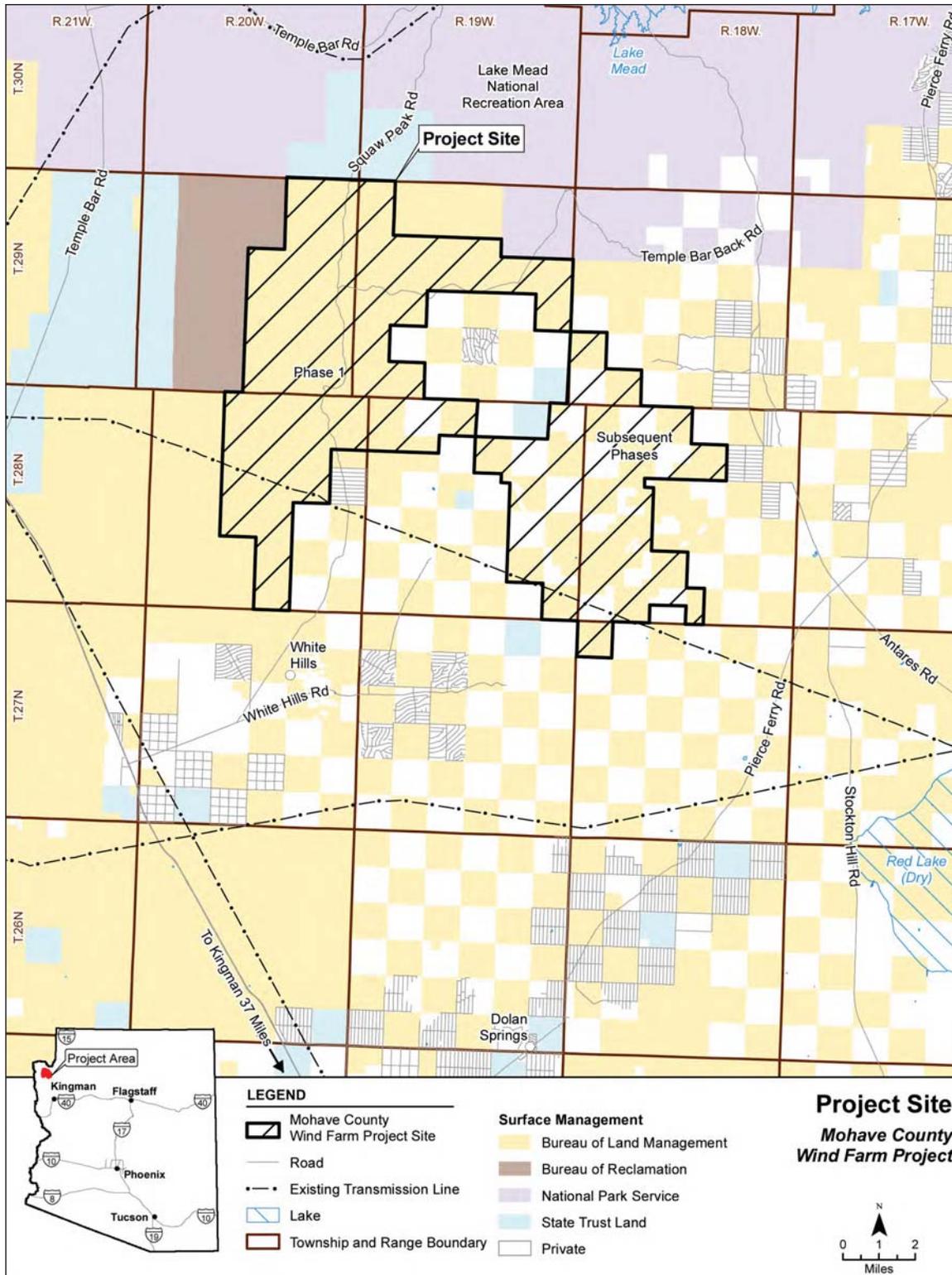


**Access roads**



**Operation and maintenance  
building and layout yard**

# Project Location Map



# Typical Wind Turbine Construction Process



Pumping Base Concrete

Backfilling Foundation



Turbine Delivery



Off-loading Turbine Parts



# Typical Wind Turbine



Setting Tower Sections

Lifting Nacelle



Assembling Rotor



Hanging the Rotor



Completed Tower

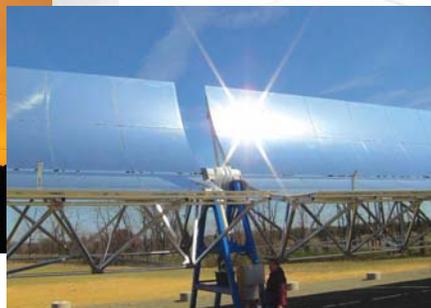
## Project Purpose and Need

### Purpose

- Evaluate and respond to application for right-of-way to construct and operate a wind farm project on federal land
- Provide use of federal lands to help create an economically viable source of clean renewable electricity

### Need

- Support the National Energy Policy to increase renewable energy production by 10,000 megawatts by the year 2015
- Support the need for additional energy supply
- Support BLM's commitment to promote the use of public lands for renewable energy development



# National Environmental Policy Act Process

- Scoping: a process that helps identify the significant issues related to a proposed project
- The scoping period for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project will be from November 20, 2009 through January 8, 2010
- Public comments will be accepted throughout the NEPA process



Kingman Field Office / Arizona

# Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Studies

The EIS process includes analysis of potential impacts on the environment and ways to mitigate, or reduce, these impacts. Topics to be addressed in the EIS include:



Land Use



Geology/  
Soils



Social and  
Economic Conditions/  
Environmental  
Justice



Water



Vegetation



Visual  
Characteristics



Wildlife



Noise



Bats and Birds



Recreation



Protected Species



Interference with  
Communication  
Signals



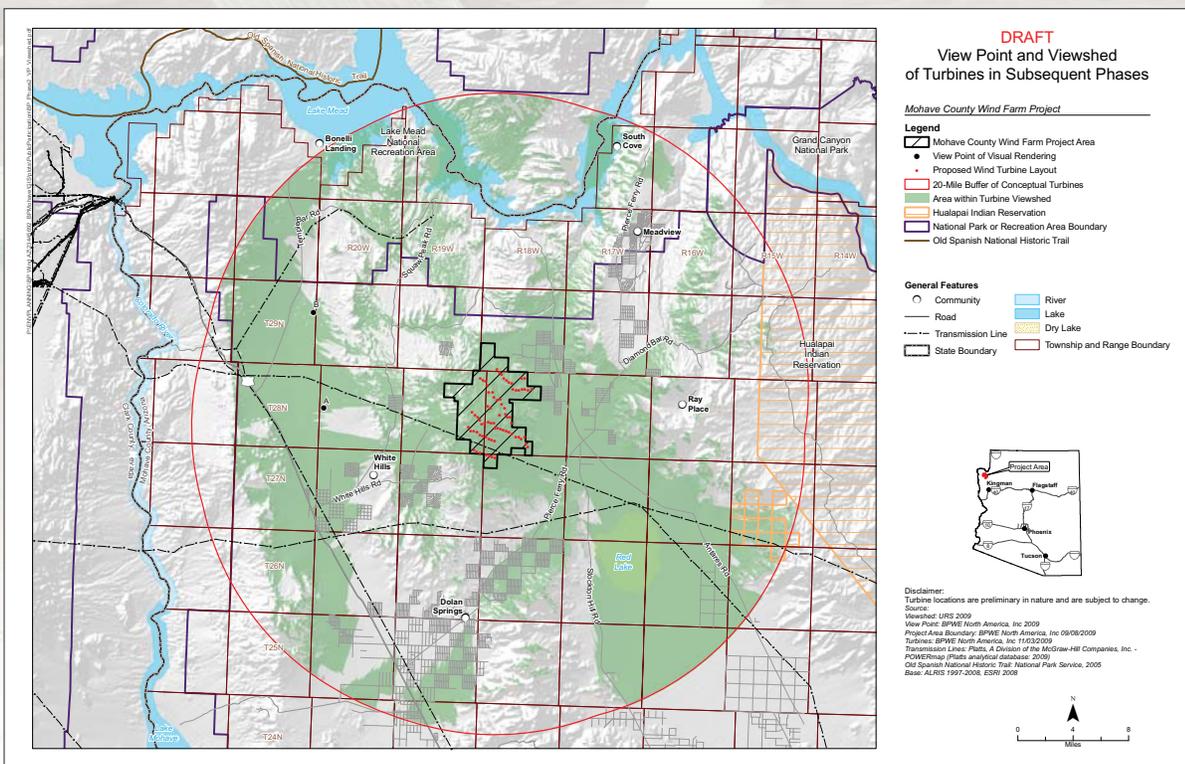
Prehistoric and  
Historic Sites and  
Traditional  
Cultural  
Resources



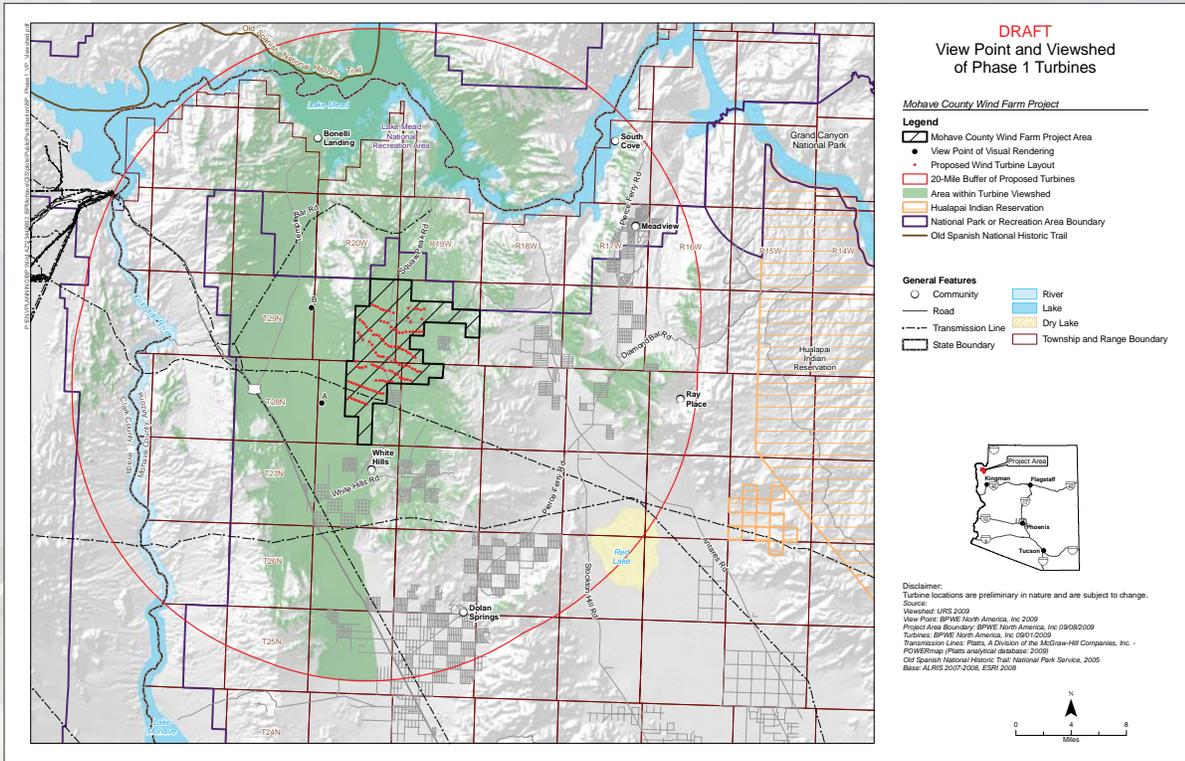
Air Quality

# Viewshed Analysis

- 20-mile buffer extends to the seldom-seen views
- Viewshed analysis is based on planned turbine height and surrounding terrain elevation, which may block views of turbines
- Green coverage shows areas in which some portion of the proposed project would likely be visible



# Viewshed Analysis

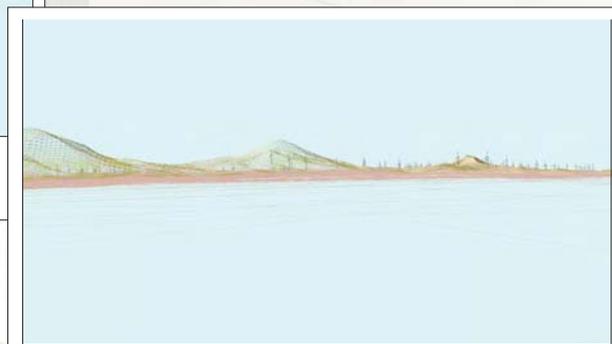


## Conceptual Visual Renderings



Point A

Creation Date: May 28, 2009  
Looking northeast, from a viewpoint southwest of the proposed project.  
Nearest turbine is about 0.9 miles away.



Point B

Creation Date: May 28, 2009  
Looking east-southeast, from a viewpoint northwest of the proposed project.  
Nearest turbine is about 3.5 miles away.

Note: Renderings represent views from points A and B shown on the map of the Phase 1 area.

**APPENDIX C**  
**AGENCY COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

Cooperating Agencies Letter and Distribution List

Interested Agencies Letter and Distribution List

Tribal Consultation Letter and Distribution List

## COOPERATING AGENCY LETTER DISTRIBUTION LIST

### FEDERAL

US Department of Energy  
Western Area Power Administration, Desert  
Southwest Customer Service Region  
Derrick Moe  
Regional Manager  
Box 6457  
Phoenix, AZ 85005-6457

US Department of Energy  
Western Area Power Administration  
Mark Wieringa  
PO Box 281213  
Lakewood, CO 80228-8213

US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Lake Mead National  
Recreation Area  
William K. Dickinson  
Superintendent  
601 Nevada Highway  
Boulder City, NV 89005

US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Lake Mead National  
Recreation Area  
Jim Holland  
601 Nevada Highway  
Boulder City, NV 89005  
jim\_holland@nps.gov  
702-293-8986

US Department of Agriculture  
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Kingman  
Field Office  
Alan McBee  
101 East Beale Street, Suite C  
Kingman, AZ 86401-5827

### STATE

Arizona Game & Fish Department  
Main Office  
Ginger Ritter  
5000 West Carefree Highway  
Phoenix, AZ 85086-5000

Arizona Game & Fish Department  
Region III  
Trevor Buhr  
5325 Stockton Hill Road  
Kingman, AZ 86401

### COUNTY

Mohave County Board of Supervisors  
700 West Beale Street  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86402-7000

Mohave County  
Community and Economic Department  
Susie Parcel  
Director  
700 West Beale Street  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Mohave County Development Services  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 96401



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Kingman Field Office  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, Arizona 86401  
[www.blm.gov/az/](http://www.blm.gov/az/)



In Reply Refer To:  
2800 (LLAZC01000)  
AZA 32315AA

Dear Potential Cooperating Agency:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office (KFO) is processing right-of-way applications filed by BP Wind Energy North America, LLC (BPWE). BPWE seeks approval to construct, maintain, operate and decommission a wind farm on public land in Mohave County, Arizona. The BLM is lead federal agency in providing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze potential impacts of the proposed project (Mohave County Wind Farm Project).

The project area consists primarily of public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM KFO with some of the wind turbine generators (WTGs) planned to be located on private land leased by BPWE. The project area includes approximately 44,860 acres of public land and approximately 4,360 acres of private land in the White Hills area approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, nine miles south of the Colorado River, and 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. The project area is located within Townships 27 through 29 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West, and Townships 28 and 29 North, Range 20 West. Some electric lines and access roads may be located on private and Arizona State lands pending negotiations.

Total energy production from the project is anticipated to be up to 500 megawatts (MW). The project will consist of up to 335 WTGs that would range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW each. Construction would be in multiple phases. Phase I would be located on the northwest portion of the BLM project area right-of-way, and consist of up to 235 WTGs, access roads and ancillary facilities. Subsequent phases would include comparable facilities with production capacity of up to 150 MW of additional wind generated energy. Turbines would also range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW; therefore, the total number for subsequent phases would be between 10 and 100 WTGs.

Construction is anticipated to begin by mid-2011, with commercial operations commencing in early 2012. The project will operate continuously, except for maintenance shutdowns on individual wind turbine generators, with a projected 30 year life.

Enclosed are a Notice of Intent and a map of the project area.

We are extending an invitation to your agency to be a cooperating agency in processing the Mohave County Wind Farm Project EIS. BLM anticipates holding an agency scoping meeting in late October or November. Details will be provided when known. Scoping will be conducted for 45 days after publication of the Notice of Intent for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project in the

*Federal Register*. If you are interested in participating as a cooperating agency, please contact Jerry Crockford, BLM contracted Project Manager, at (505) 360-0473. To insure your inclusion as a cooperating agency in the process, please contact Jerry at your earliest convenience. Jerry will work with you to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) defining roles and responsibilities and generally include:

- 1.) Participating in the scoping process and identifying issues;
- 2.) Providing inventory data and collecting information including responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses including portions of the EIS in which the cooperating agency has special expertise;
- 3.) Assisting in making staff support available, at the lead agency's request, to enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability;
- 4.) Estimating effects of alternatives; and
- 5.) Assist in selecting the preferred alternative.

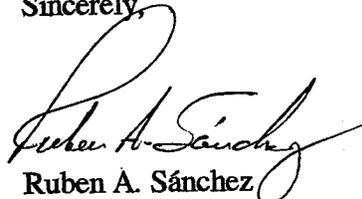
Cooperating agency status is available to government entities with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. A cooperating agency would provide staff to develop analysis for which they have particular expertise. Engaging various federal, state, tribal, and county governments as cooperating agencies with BLM in EIS evaluations has, in the past, been beneficial for interests of BLM and these entities.

In the first sentence of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Congress declares:

“ . . . it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local Government, and other concerned public and private organizations . . . to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.” [Sec. 101(a)].

Your response is important and will be considered in the environmental analysis process. Please note comments submitted for this scoping review, including names, e-mail addresses, and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review and disclosure at the above address during regular business hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except for holidays. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Sincerely,



Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager

Enclosures (2)

## INTERESTED AGENCY DISTRIBUTION LIST

US Department of the Interior  
Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance  
Willie Taylor  
Director  
1849 C Street NW, MS 2342  
Washington, DC 20230

US Department of the Interior  
Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance  
Vijai N. Rai  
1849 C Street, NW, Mailstop 2340-MIB  
Washington, DC 20240

US Department of the Interior  
Office of Enviro. Policy & Compliance, Oakland  
Region  
Patricia Port  
Environmental Officer  
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 520  
Oakland, CA 94607

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office  
Jim Kenna  
State Director  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Colorado River District  
Becky Heick  
District Manager  
2610 Sweetwater Avenue  
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406-9071

Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Field Office  
Ruben Sanchez  
Field Manager  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, AZ 86401-5308

Bureau of Land Management  
National Science & Technology Center  
Bruce Durtsche (ST-131)  
Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 50  
P.O. Box 25047  
Denver, CO 80225-0047

Bureau of Land Management  
National Science & Technology Center  
Scott Archer (RS-133)  
Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 50  
P.O. Box 25047  
Denver, CO 80225-0047

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office  
Eddie Arreola  
One North Central Avenue  
Suite 800(RECO)  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office (LLAZ930000)  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office (LLAZ921000), Public Room  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office (LLAZ910000)  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office (LLAZ912000)  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office (LLAZ920000)  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office (LLAZ934000)  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center (2) Library  
Barbara Klassen  
Bldg. 50 Denver Federal Center  
P.O. Box 25047  
Denver, CO 80225-0047

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona Liaison  
1620 L Street, MS 1075  
Washington, DC 20036

US Department of Defense  
Region IX, Navy Region Southwest, Environmental  
Department (N45JRR)  
Michael Huber  
Commander  
33000 Nixie Way, Bldg., 50, Suite 22  
San Diego, CA 92147-5110

US Government Printing Office  
Depository Receiving Section  
Jackson Alley, Room A-150  
Washington, DC 20401

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Natural Resources Library  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Federal Highway Administration  
Arizona Division Office  
Steve Thomas  
4000 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1500  
Phoenix, AZ 85012

US Department of Defense  
ODUSD (I&E)  
William Van Houten  
1225 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Arlington, VA 22202

US Department of Defense  
US Air Force, Office of Deputy A/S of USAF,  
Environment, Safety, Occupational Health  
SAF/RQ Room 4C916 Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20030-001

US Department of Defense  
US Air Force, Environmental Division, Chief  
HQ-USAF/LEEV  
Bolling AFB, Bldg 516  
Washington, DC 20330-5000

US Department of Defense  
Air Force Region 9 Environmental Office  
Regional Environmental Officer  
333 Market St, Suite 625  
San Francisco, CA 94105-2196

US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park  
PO Box 129  
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023-0129

US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Jake Hoogland/Dale Morlock  
1849 C Street NW, NPS-2310, MS 2242  
Washington, DC 20240

US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, NEPA/Section 106 Specialist  
Greg Cody  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Air Resources Division  
Don Coddling  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-2167

US Department of Agriculture  
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Arizona  
State Office  
230 North 1st Avenue, Suite 509  
Phoenix, AZ 85003-1733

US Federal Communication Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554

US Federal Aviation Administration  
National Headquarters Office, Obstruction  
Evaluation Service  
Kevin Haggerty  
Manager  
Room 400 East  
800 Independence Ave, SW  
Washington, DC 20591

US Federal Aviation Administration  
Western-Pacific Region  
15000 Aviation Blvd.  
Hawthorne, CA 90261

US Federal Aviation Administration  
Western U.S. Operations  
Bruce Beard  
Supervisor, Southwest Regional Office  
Obstruction Evaluation Service, AJR-322  
2601 Meacham Blvd.  
Fort Worth, TX 76193

US Department of Energy  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance  
(EH-23)  
1000 Independence Avenue SW  
Washington, DC 20585

US Department of Energy  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory  
Douglas Dahl/Robi Robichaud  
1617 Cole Blvd.  
Golden, CO 80401-3305

US Department of Energy  
Division of NEPA Affairs  
Director  
Mail Station E-201 GTN  
Washington, DC 20545

US Department of the Interior  
Minerals Management Service, Environmental  
Division  
James F. Bennett  
Environmental Chief  
MS 4042  
381 Elden Street  
Herndon, VA 20170-4817

Library of Congress (15)  
Exchange and Gift Division, Federal Documents  
Section  
Madison Building  
C Street SE  
Washington, DC 20540-0001

US Environmental Protection Agency  
Jeanne Geselbracht  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

US Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Federal Activities, EIS Filing Section, Ariel  
Rios Bldg., South Oval Lobby, Room 7241  
Mail Code 2252-A  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20460-2403

US Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 9 – Environmental Review Office  
Nova Blazej  
Manager  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

US Department of the Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Brenda Smith  
323 North Leroux Street, Suite 201  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

US Department of the Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Environmental  
Quality  
Patricia Carter or Stephanie Nash  
4401 North Fairfax Drive  
Arlington, VA 22203

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Chief, Division of Federal Projects  
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 400  
Arlington, VA 22203-1610

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Western Area Regional  
Office, Environment Quality Services  
Amy Heuslein  
400 North 5th Street, Suite 12-2  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Don Sutherland  
2051 Mercator Drive, MS 228R  
Reston, VA 20191

US Department of the Interior  
Office of Surface Mining  
Vernell Davis  
1951 Constitution Avenue NW, MS 202  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

US Department of the Interior  
Office of Surface Mining  
Sam Bae  
1951 Constitution Ave., NW, MS 10  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Deputy Commissioner  
External & Intergovernmental Affairs  
Mail Code 92-00000  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Resources  
Mike Gabaldon  
Director  
Denver Federal Center  
P.O. Box 25007  
Denver, CO 80225-0007

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional  
Office  
Lorri Gray  
Regional Director  
P.O. Box 61470  
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Dams  
Office  
Ken Rice  
Area Manager  
PO Box 60400  
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Judy Toast  
1849 C Street NW, MS 7612  
Washington, DC 20240

US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Mines, Branch of Mineral Assessment  
Division Head  
MS-5050, Room 819  
Washington, DC 20240

US Corps of Army Engineers  
Los Angeles District Office  
Colonel Thomas H. Magness IV  
District Commander  
915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 980  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

US Corps of Army Engineers  
South Pacific Division, Los Angeles District,  
Arizona/Nevada Area Office  
3636 North Central Avenue, Suite 900  
Phoenix, AZ 85012-1939

U.S. Geological Survey  
Lloyd Woosley  
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS 423  
Reston, VA 20192

US Geological Survey  
2255 North Gemini Drive  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Arizona State Land Department  
Maria Baier  
Land Commissioner  
1616 West Adams Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona State Capitol  
Office of the Governor  
Honorable Governor Jan Brewer  
1700 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

State of Arizona  
Office of the Governor  
Michael E. Anable  
Natural Resource Policy Advisor  
1700 West Washington  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

State of Arizona  
Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and  
Budgeting  
1700 West Washington Street, Suite 500  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona Corporation Commission  
Kristen K. Mayes  
Chairperson  
1200 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona State Parks Department  
1300 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Northern Regional Office  
1801 West Route 66, Suite 117  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Steven Owens  
Director  
1110 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Air Quality Division, Northern Regional Office  
1801 West Route 66, Suite 117  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Air Quality Division, Phoenix Main Office  
1110 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Water Resources Division  
3550 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Arizona Department of Revenue  
1600 West Monroe  
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2650

Arizona State Geological Survey  
406 West Congress Street, Suite 100  
Tucson, AZ 85701-1381

Arizona Department of Transportation  
Michael Kondelis  
District Engineer  
3660 East Andy Devine  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Arizona Department of Transportation  
State Engineer's Office  
206 South 17th Avenue  
Room 131 A, MD 102A  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

State Historic Preservation Office  
Jim Garrison  
1300 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mohave County Manager's Office  
Ron Walker  
County Manager  
700 West Beale Street  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Mohave County Arizona  
Development Services  
Nicholas S, Hont  
Director  
3675 East Andy Devine Avenue  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86402-7000

Mohave County Economic Develop. Dept.  
Jonas Peterson  
Director  
PO Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86402

City of Kingman  
Community Development  
Dennis Roberts  
Director  
310 North Fourth Street  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Kingman Arizona Airport Authority  
Brenda Chastain  
Director  
7000 Flightline Drive  
Kingman, AZ 86401

City of Kingman  
John Salem  
Mayor  
310 North Fourth Street  
Kingman, AZ 86401

City of Kingman  
Jack Kramer  
City Manager  
310 North Fourth Street  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Bullhead City  
Jack Hakim  
Mayor  
2355 Trane Road  
Bullhead City, AZ 884422

Lake Havasu City  
Richard Kaffenberger  
City Manager  
2330 McCullough Blvd. North  
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403

Boulder City  
Mayor  
401 California Avenue  
Boulder City, NV 89005

Boulder City  
Tim Emster  
City Manager  
401 California Avenue  
Boulder City, NV 89005



# United States Department of the Interior



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Kingman Field Office  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, Arizona 86401  
[www.blm.gov/az/](http://www.blm.gov/az/)

In Reply Refer To:  
2800 (LLAZC01000)  
AZA 32315AA

Dear Interested Agency:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office (KFO) is processing right-of-way applications filed by BP Wind Energy North America, LLC (BPWE). BPWE seeks approval to construct, maintain, operate and decommission a wind farm on public land in Mohave County, Arizona. The BLM is lead federal agency in providing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze potential impacts of the proposed project (Mohave County Wind Farm Project).

The project area consists primarily of public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM KFO with some of the wind turbine generators (WTGs) planned to be located on private land leased by BPWE. The project area includes approximately 44,860 acres of public land and approximately 4,360 acres of private land in the White Hills area approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, nine miles south of the Colorado River, and 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. The project area is located within Townships 27 through 29 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West, and Townships 28 and 29 North, Range 20 West. Some electric lines and access roads may be located on private and Arizona State lands pending negotiations.

Total energy production from the project is anticipated to be up to 500 megawatts (MW). The project will consist of up to 335 WTGs that would range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW each. Construction would be in multiple phases: Phase I would be located on the northwest portion of the BLM project area right-of-way, and consist of up to 235 WTGs, access roads and ancillary facilities. Subsequent phases would include comparable facilities with production capacity of up to 150 MW of additional wind generated energy. Turbines would also range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW; therefore, the total number for subsequent phases would be between 10 and 100 WTGs.

Construction is anticipated to begin by mid-2011, with commercial operations commencing in early 2012. The project will operate continuously, except for maintenance shutdowns on individual wind turbine generators, with a projected 30 year life.

Enclosed are a Notice of Intent and a map of the project area.

BLM anticipates holding an agency scoping meeting in late October or November. Details will be provided when known. Scoping will be conducted for 45 days after publication of the Notice of Intent for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project in the *Federal Register*.

Questions should be directed to:

Jerry Crockford, contracted BLM Project Manager, at (505) 360-0473.

Comments may be e-mailed to: [KFO\\_WindEnergy@blm.gov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blm.gov)

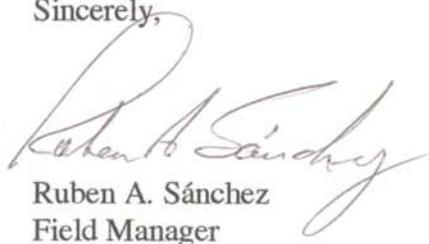
Written comments may be mailed to:

Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Field Office  
Joyce Cook, Realty Specialist  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, AZ 86401

The Scoping Notice and other pertinent project information are accessible at: [www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html)

Your response is important and will be considered in the environmental analysis process. Please note comments submitted for this scoping review, including names, e-mail addresses, and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review and disclosure at the above address during regular business hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except for holidays. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Sincerely,



Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager

Enclosures (2)

**SEPTEMBER 2009**  
**TRIBAL LETTER DISTRIBUTION LIST**

Charles Wood, Chairman  
Chemehuevi Tribal Council  
PO Box 1976  
Havasu Lake, CA 92636

Loretta Jackson-Kelly  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Hualapai Tribe  
PO Box 179  
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Daniel Eddy, Jr., Chairman  
Colorado Indian Tribal Council  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker, AZ 85344

Michael Tsosie, Director Museum  
Colorado Indian Tribal Council  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker, AZ 85344

Timothy Williams, Chair  
Fort Mojave Tribal Council  
500 Merriman Avenue  
Needles, CA 92363

Ona Segundo, Chairwoman  
Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council  
HC 65, Box 2  
Fredonia, AZ 86022

//CENTRAL FILES/DOCKET//

//KFO READ FILE//

//AUTHOR//

September 14, 2009

In Reply Refer To:  
AZA 32315 (LLAZC01000)  
2800 (LLAZC01000)  
8160 (LLAZC01000)

CERTIFIED MAIL-RETURN RESCEIPT REQUESTED NO. 5519 5916

Dr. Michael Tsosie, Director Museum  
Colorado River Indian Tribal Council  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker, Arizona 85344

Dear Dr. Tsosie:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office (KFO) is processing an application filed by BP Wind Energy North America, LLC (BPWE) for approval to construct, maintain, operate, and decommission a wind farm in Mohave County Arizona. The BLM is lead federal agency in providing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze potential impacts of the proposed project. Project information is provided below.

We are extending an invitation to the Colorado River Indian Tribe to be a cooperating agency in processing the Mohave County Wind Farm Project EIS. Engaging various federal, state, tribal, and county governments as cooperating agencies with BLM in EIS evaluations has, in the past, been beneficial for BLM and tribal interests.

In the first sentence of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Congress declares:

“ . . . it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local Government, and other concerned public and private organizations . . . to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.” [Sec. 101 (a)].

A Memorandum of Understanding will be developed between BLM KFO and the Colorado River Indian Tribe. Becoming a cooperating agency would be in addition to government-to-government consultation which will be ongoing throughout the process. Cooperating agency status is available to government entities with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. Tribal governments are eligible for cooperating agency status based on their special expertise in the project area. A cooperating agency would provide staff to develop analysis for which they have particular expertise. Please note that tribal participation as a cooperating agency does not satisfy BLM's obligation to consult on a government-to-government basis. Consultation will occur regardless of cooperating agency status.

The role and responsibility of cooperating agencies generally includes:

- 1.) Participation in the scoping process and identification of issues;
- 2.) Providing inventory data and information collection including responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses including portions of the EIS in which the cooperating agency has special expertise;
- 3.) Assisting in making staff support available, at the lead agency's request, to enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability;
- 4.) Estimating effects of alternatives; and
- 5.) Assist in selection of the preferred alternative.

A Notice of Intent for the Mohave County Wind Farm EIS will be provided when it is published. The project area includes approximately 45,420 acres of public land in the White Hills area approximately 40 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, nine miles south of the Colorado River, and 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. The project area is generally located within Townships 27 through 29 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West, and Townships 28 and 29 North, Range 20 West. The project consists primarily of public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM KFO with some of the wind turbine generators (WTGs) planned to be located private land. Some electric lines or access roads may be located on private and Arizona State lands pending negotiations.

Total energy production is anticipated to be up to 500 megawatts (MW). The project would consist of up to 335 WTGs, and would be constructed in multiple phases:

- 1.) Phase I would be located on the northwest portion of the project area right-of-way, and consist of up to 235 WTGs, access roads and ancillary facilities. The WTGs would range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW each. To the extent possible, existing roads would be used for ingress and egress to the project, supplemented with internal access/service roads to each WTG. Ancillary facilities would include pad mounted transformers, an underground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collection system between the

WTGs, a 230 kV electrical substation, and a 230 kV overhead transmission line. The overhead transmission would transmit approximately 350 MW of generated electricity from the substation to a new switchyard where the project would interconnect with the national electric grid through one of the two major existing Western Area Power Administration transmission lines in the area. Approximately eight miles of new electric transmission line is anticipated.

2.) Subsequent phases would include comparable facilities with production capacity of up to 150 MW of additional wind generated energy. These WTGs would also range in size from 1.5 MW to 3.0 MW; therefore, the total number for subsequent phases would be between 10 and 100 turbines.

Construction is anticipated to begin by the second quarter of 2011, with commercial operations commencing in early 2012. The project will operate continuously, except for maintenance shutdowns on individual wind turbine generators, with a projected 30 year life.

Please indicate your interest in becoming a cooperating agency for the Mohave County Wind Farm Project within 30 days of receiving this letter. Developing partnerships between cooperating agencies and BLM will aid in implementing the NEPA process. This will help provide defensible decisions. Consultation on a government-to-government basis will continue under Section 106 even if you elect to not be a cooperating agency.

If you have questions, please contact Craig Johnson, KFO Archaeologist, at 928-718-3731.

Sincerely,

/s/ RUBEN SANCHEZ

Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager

Enclosure: Location Map

**NOVEMBER 2009**  
**TRIBAL LETTER DISTRIBUTION LIST**

Mr. Wilfred Whatoname Sr., Chairperson  
Hualapai Tribe  
P. O. Box 179  
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Ms. Loretta Jackson-Kelly  
Hualapai Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
P. O. Box 179  
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Mr. Timothy Williams, Chair  
Fort Mojave Tribal Council  
500 Merriman Avenue  
Needles, CA 92363

Ms. Linda Otero, Director  
Aha Makav Cultural Society  
10225 South Harbor Avenue, Unit 7  
Mohave Valley, AZ 86440

Ms. Mary Felter, Tribal Secretary  
Hopi Tribe  
123 Main Street  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Mr. Leigh Kuwanwisiwma  
Director Cultural Preservation  
Hopi Tribe  
123 Main Street  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Mr. Daniel Eddy Jr., Chairman  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
Route 1, Box 23-B  
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. Michael Tsosie, Museum Director  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
Route 1, Box 23-B  
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. Charles Wood, Chairman  
Chemehuevi Tribal Council  
P. O. Box 1976  
Havasu Lake, CA 92363

Ms. Cara McDonald  
Chemehuevi Cultural Resource Director  
P. O. Box 1976  
Havasu Lake, CA 92363

Mr. Jamie Fullmer, Chairman  
Yavapai-Apache Nation  
2400 W. Datsi Street  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

Mr. Chris Coder, Tribal Archaeologist  
Yavapai-Apache Nation  
2400 W. Datsi Street  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

Mr. Ernest Jones Sr., President  
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe  
530 E. Merritt Street  
Prescott, AZ 86301

Mr. Gregory T. Glassco  
Director, Cultural Research  
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe  
530 E. Merritt Street  
Prescott, AZ 86301

Ms. Alfreda L. Mitre, Chairperson  
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe  
One Paiute Drive  
Las Vegas, NV 89106

Mr. Kenny Anderson  
Cultural Resource Coordinator  
Las Vegas Paiute Indian Tribe  
One Paiute Drive  
Las Vegas, NV 89106

Ms. Deanna Domingo  
Moapa Band of Paiute  
Chairwoman Cultural Committee  
1 Lincoln Street  
Moapa, NV 89025

Mr. Richard Arnold  
Cultural Tribal Chairman  
Pahrump Paiute Tribe  
2300 W. Bonanza Road  
Las Vegas, NV 89041

Mr. Don Watahomigie, Chairperson  
Havasupai Tribe  
P. O. Box 10  
Supai, AZ 86435

Mr. Ronald Manakaja  
Natural Resources Department  
Havasupai Tribe  
10 Main Street  
Supai, AZ 86434

Ms. Mary Lou Boone, President  
San Juan Southern Paiute  
P. O. Box 2710  
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Ona Segundo, Chairwoman  
Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council  
HC 65, Box 2  
Fredonia, AZ 86022

In Reply Refer To:  
2800/8160 (LLAZC01000)  
AZA 32315AA

November 20, 2009

CERTIFIED MAIL-RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED NO.

See Mailing List

Dear:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Kingman Field Office is processing a right-of-way application filed by BP Wind Energy North America, LLC for approval to construct, maintain, operate, and decommission a wind farm in Mohave County Arizona. The BLM is lead federal agency in providing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze potential impacts of the proposed project.

In our letter sent to you in September 2009, we extended an invitation to your Tribe to be a cooperating agency in the preparation of the EIS. In reference to our previous letter addressing the Mohave County Wind Farm Project, enclosed are a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a map of the project area which provide additional information. The proposed project area includes approximately 44,860 acres of public land in the White Hills area northwest of Kingman. Phase 1 facilities would include up to 235 wind turbine generators and approximately 8 miles of new electric transmission line. Phase 2 would add up to 100 additional turbines. The transmission facilities would interconnect with the national electric grid through one of the two nearby transmission lines operated by the Western Area Power Administration.

We invite you to comment on the proposed right-of-way, in accordance with provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and American Indian Religious Freedom Act, to ensure that any concerns you may have about the project are fully considered and incorporated into the environmental analysis. We request your assistance in identifying properties of traditional, religious, or cultural importance that may be affected by the proposed project. We would also like to consult, if possible, with traditional or religious leaders who may have information about places of cultural significance that should be considered in the analysis of environmental consequences.

BLM will be holding an agency scoping meeting on December 9, 2009 from 1:00-3:00 p.m. at the Hampton Inn, 1791 Sycamore Avenue in Kingman, Arizona. Public open house meetings to discuss the project are scheduled for:

Tuesday, December 8, 2009, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm in Dolan Springs, Ariz. at the Dolan Springs Community Center, 15195 Pierce Ferry Road. Presentation at 6:45 pm.

Wednesday, December 9, 2009, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm in Kingman, Ariz. at the Hampton Inn, 1791 Sycamore Avenue. Presentation at 6:45 pm.

Thursday, December 10, 2009, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm in White Hills, Ariz. at the White Hills Community Center, 8599 W. White Hills Blvd. Presentation at 6:45 pm.

The Scoping Notice and other pertinent project information will be accessible at:

<http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html>

Comments may be e-mailed to: [KFO\\_WindEnergy@blmgov](mailto:KFO_WindEnergy@blmgov)

Written comments may be mailed to:

Bureau of Land Management  
Kingman Field Office  
Attn: Joyce Cook  
2755 Mission Blvd.  
Kingman, AZ 86401

Your response is important and will be considered in the environmental analysis process. Please note comments submitted for this scoping review, including names, e-mail addresses, and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review and disclosure at the above address during regular business hours (8:00 am to 4:00 pm), Monday through Friday, except for holidays. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Tribal representatives are welcome to attend any and all of the above meetings. After the holidays, BLM would like to schedule a government-to-government tribal consultation meeting on January 12, 2010 at 1:00 p.m. at the BLM Kingman Field Office at the above address. Please note: Use of Mapquest or any other mapping service will not provide accurate directions to the BLM Kingman Field Office. Enclosed is a map for your use. Please contact Jerry Crockford, contracted BLM Project Manager, at (505) 360-0473 to RSVP and if you have any technical questions regarding the project. If you are unable to attend this meeting, we would be happy to arrange a separate meeting at your request.

Should you have questions regarding planned cultural resource studies for this project or wish to offer information, please contact:

Craig J. Johnson      Kingman Field Office      (928) 718-3731  
Connie Stone      Arizona Renewable Energy Office      (602) 417-9429

Thank you for your consideration. Again, we invite your comments relating to cultural and environmental resources, socioeconomic effects, or any other issues regarding this project proposal that may be of concern to your community. Whether or not your Tribe makes the decision to become a formal cooperating agency, we will continue to share information with you throughout the EIS process.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruben A. Sanchez

Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager

Enclosures (3)