Record of Decision for the Sigurd to Red Butte No. 2 345kV Transmission Project

DOI-BLM-UT-C010-2009-0048-EIS

UTU 83067

Color Country

December 2012

Table of Contents

Introduction 3
Summary 3
Agencies' Purpose and Need 3
Decision to be Made 3
Proposed Action 3

Decision 4
Mitigation and Monitoring 7
Management Considerations 8
Meeting the Purpose and Need 8
Consideration of the Issues 11
Greater Sage-Grouse 12
Cultural and Historic Resources 13
Other Planned Activities 13
Consideration of Public Comments and Concerns 14

Consultation 14
Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act 15
Consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 15
Government-to-Government Tribal Consultation 18

Public Involvement 18
Scoping Process 18
Public Review Process 19
Comments Received on the Final EIS 19
Clarifications to Final EIS 19

Alternatives 20
Alternatives Considered in Detail 20
Northern Area – Sigurd Substation to South of the Black Mountains 20
Alternative N1 – Black Rock Road to IPP North of Milford Wind Farm 20
Alternative N2 – Black Rock Road to IPP South of Milford Wind Farm 20
Alternative N2-A (Route variation of Alternative N2) – Black Rock Road to IPP south of Milford Wind Farm 1,500 feet east of Kern River Pipeline (Agency Preferred Alternative) 21
Alternative N3 – Black Rock Road Parallel to Kern River Pipeline 21
Alternative N4 – Mineral Mountains to IPP South of Milford Wind Farm 21
Alternative N5 – Mineral Mountains Parallel to Kern River Pipeline 22
Alternative N6 – Mineral Mountains 1,500 Feet East of Kern River Pipeline (Proponent's Preferred Alternative) 22
Southern Area – South of the Black Mountains to Red Butte Substation 22
Alternative S1 – Pinto Creek 22
Alternative S2 – IPP West 22
Alternative S3 – Ox Valley 23
Alternative S4 – IPP East 23
Alternative S5 – Iron Springs and Pinto Creek (Proponent's Preferred Alternative) 23
Alternative S6 – Iron Springs and Ox Valley 24

Alternative S7 – Middle Hybrid Route 24
Alternative S7-A (route variation of Alternative S7) – Middle Hybrid Route 300 Feet East of Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 Transmission Line Adjacent to Atchinson IRA (Agency Preferred Alternative).....24
No Action Alternative 25

Environmental Preferred Alternative.....25
Alternatives Considered But Not Studied in Detail.....26
Transmission Line Routes Considered and Eliminated.....26
Alternatives to a Transmission Line Option.....26
Electrical Load and Demand-Side Management and Energy Conservation 26
New Generation Facilities or Other Types of Generation 27
Existing Transmission Systems 28
Alternative Transmission Technologies.....29
Underground Transmission.....29
New Transmission Technologies 30

Compliance with Resource Management Plans and Other Laws 30
Resource Management Plan Compliance 30
Other Laws.....31
Endangered Species Act 31
Clean Air Act 31
Safe Drinking Water Act 31
Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11988, and Executive Order 11990 31
Executive Order 12898.....31
Executive Order 13186.....31

Contact Person 32

For further information, please contact:.....32

Final Agency Action 33

Appendix A – Exhibit A of Right-of-Way Grant, Legal Descriptions
Appendix B – Plan of Development
Appendix C – Appeals Process (ROW-IBLA) (Form 1842-1)

List of Maps

Map 1 Selected Alternative – Sigurd Substation to South of the Black Mountains 5
Map 2 Selected Alternative – South of the Black Mountains to Red Butte Substation..... 6
Map 3 Route Adjustments to Selected Alternative – Sigurd Substation to South of Black Mountains 9

List of Tables

Table 1 Modification to the Centerline Analyzed in the Final EIS 7

Introduction

Summary

On December 19, 2008, PacifiCorp (doing business as Rocky Mountain Power [the Proponent]) submitted an Application for Transportation and Utility Systems and Facilities on Federal Lands (Standard Form 299) to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (UTU-83067). The Proponent proposes to construct, operate, and maintain the Sigurd to Red Butte No. 2 – 345-kilovolt (kV) Transmission Project (Project) from the existing Sigurd Substation in Sevier County, Utah, to the existing Red Butte Substation in Washington County, Utah. The application was revised by the Proponent on September 11, 2009, and July 5, 2011, to reflect changes in the Project description.

Agencies' Purpose and Need

The purpose of this federal action is to respond to the Proponent's application to the BLM and USFS for right-of-way for the Project across the federal lands they administer.

The purpose and need of both the BLM and USFS stems from the overarching policy and direction in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, and its mission, which is multiple-use, sustained-yield management of the National System of Public Lands and National Forest System lands. The FLPMA also provides the BLM and USFS with discretionary authority to grant rights-of-way on lands they administer, taking into consideration impacts on natural and cultural resources. In doing so, the BLM and USFS must endeavor "to minimize damage to scenic and esthetic values and fish and wildlife habitat and otherwise protect the environment" through avoidance or mitigation (FLPMA Title V).

The agencies' purpose and need is further guided by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which recognized the need to improve domestic energy production, develop renewable energy resources, and enhance the infrastructure (e.g., transmission lines) for collection and distribution of energy resources across the nation. To this end, the BLM and USFS are charged with analyzing applications of utility and transportation systems on federal lands they administer. When analyzing applications, the agencies also must consider the recommendations in the 2011 Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) 10-Year Regional Transmission Plan regarding future transmission needs (WECC 2011).

Decision to be Made

The decision to be made by BLM is whether or not to grant the Proponent a right-of-way to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities for a lease term of 30 years on lands they administer and under what terms and conditions.

Proposed Action

The BLM is proposing to grant the Proponent right-of-way across the federal lands they administer to accommodate the Proponent's proposed Project for a lease term of 30 years with right to renew.

The Proponent's Proposed Action is to construct, operate, and maintain a single-circuit 345kV transmission line from the existing Sigurd Substation, located north of Richfield, in Sevier County, Utah, to the existing Red Butte Substation, located west of Central, in Washington County, Utah.

Permanent facilities would include:

- A single-circuit, alternating current 345kV overhead transmission line (including structures, shield wires, conductors, and insulators) between the Sigurd Substation and Red Butte Substation
- Communication regeneration stations associated with the transmission line
- Access roads to the 345kV transmission line structures where needed and where there is no existing access
- New substation equipment at terminus points to interconnect the Project with the existing Sigurd and Red Butte substations

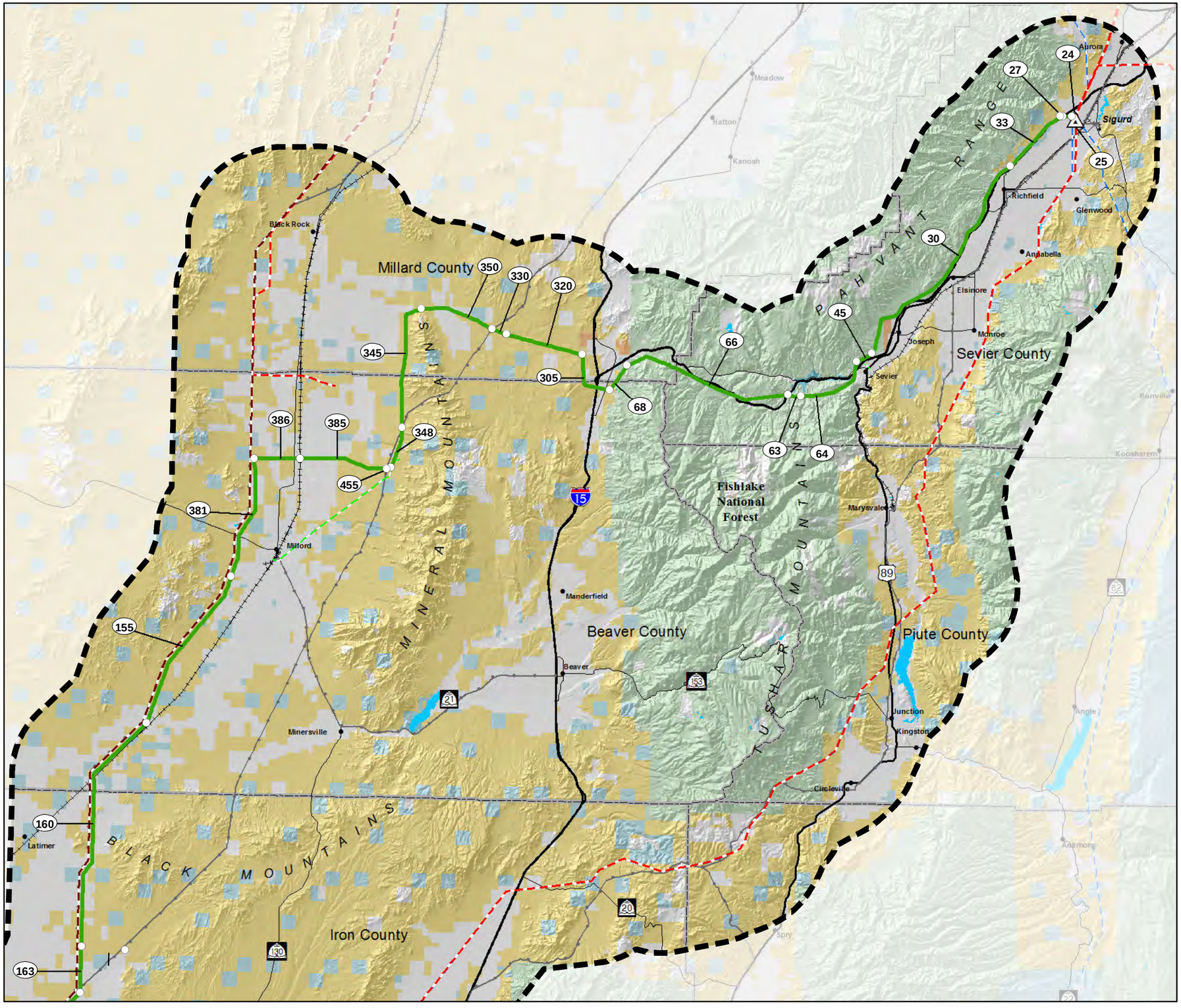
The Proposed Action and Project description are presented in detail in Chapter 2, Sections 2.2 and 2.3, of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Decision

The authority under which the BLM and USFS will issue a right-of-way grant and special-use authorization, respectively, for the transmission line and associated facilities addressed in the EIS is Title V of FLPMA of October 2, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761-1771), as amended. The FLPMA provides the BLM and USFS with discretionary authority to grant rights-of-way on lands they administer, taking into consideration impacts on natural and cultural resources (including historical resources). In doing so, the BLM and USFS must endeavor "to minimize damage to scenic and esthetic values and fish and wildlife habitat and otherwise protect the environment" through avoidance or mitigation (FLPMA Title V). Additionally, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which recognized the need to improve domestic energy production, develop renewable energy resources, and enhance the infrastructure (e.g., transmission lines) for collection and distribution of energy resources across the Nation, encourages the use of public land for energy-related facilities.

Based on review of the analysis as documented in the Draft EIS (BLM 2011) and Final EIS (BLM 2012), the decision is hereby made to issue a major right-of-way grant to Rocky Mountain Power for a 150-foot-wide right-of-way on 69 miles of BLM-administered lands for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a 345kV transmission line following Alternatives N2-A and S7-A, the Agency Preferred Alternative (refer to Maps 1 and 2 of this Record of Decision [ROD]). Alternatives N2-A and S7-A are now referred to as the Selected Alternative. The decision includes approval of the Plan of Development (POD) submitted by the Proponent after review by the BLM and USFS.

This decision affects only those lands in the Project area administered by the BLM. The USFS will issue a separate decision on whether to grant a special-use authorization for lands under its jurisdiction based on the analyses contained in the EIS. However, I considered effects on public lands managed by the BLM, as well as private lands and those managed by agencies other



MAP 1
SELECTED ALTERNATIVE SIGURD SUBSTATION TO SOUTH OF THE BLACK MOUNTAINS

SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

- Selected Alternative Route

GENERAL REFERENCE FEATURES

- Project Study Area
- Link Number
- Link Node
- Bureau of Land Management
- Indian Reservation
- National Park Service
- Private
- State of Utah Trust Lands
- State Park
- U.S. Forest Service
- Substation
- 500kV +/- DC Transmission Line
- 345kV Transmission Line
- 230 to 287kV Transmission Line
- 138 to 161kV Transmission Line
- Pipeline
- County
- Interstate & U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Railroad
- Lake or Reservoir

SOURCES:

Transportation: Streetmap 50K to 250K, 2008
Land Jurisdiction: BLM State Office Utah, 2009
POWERmap, powermap.platts.com
©2007 Platts, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies

NOTES:

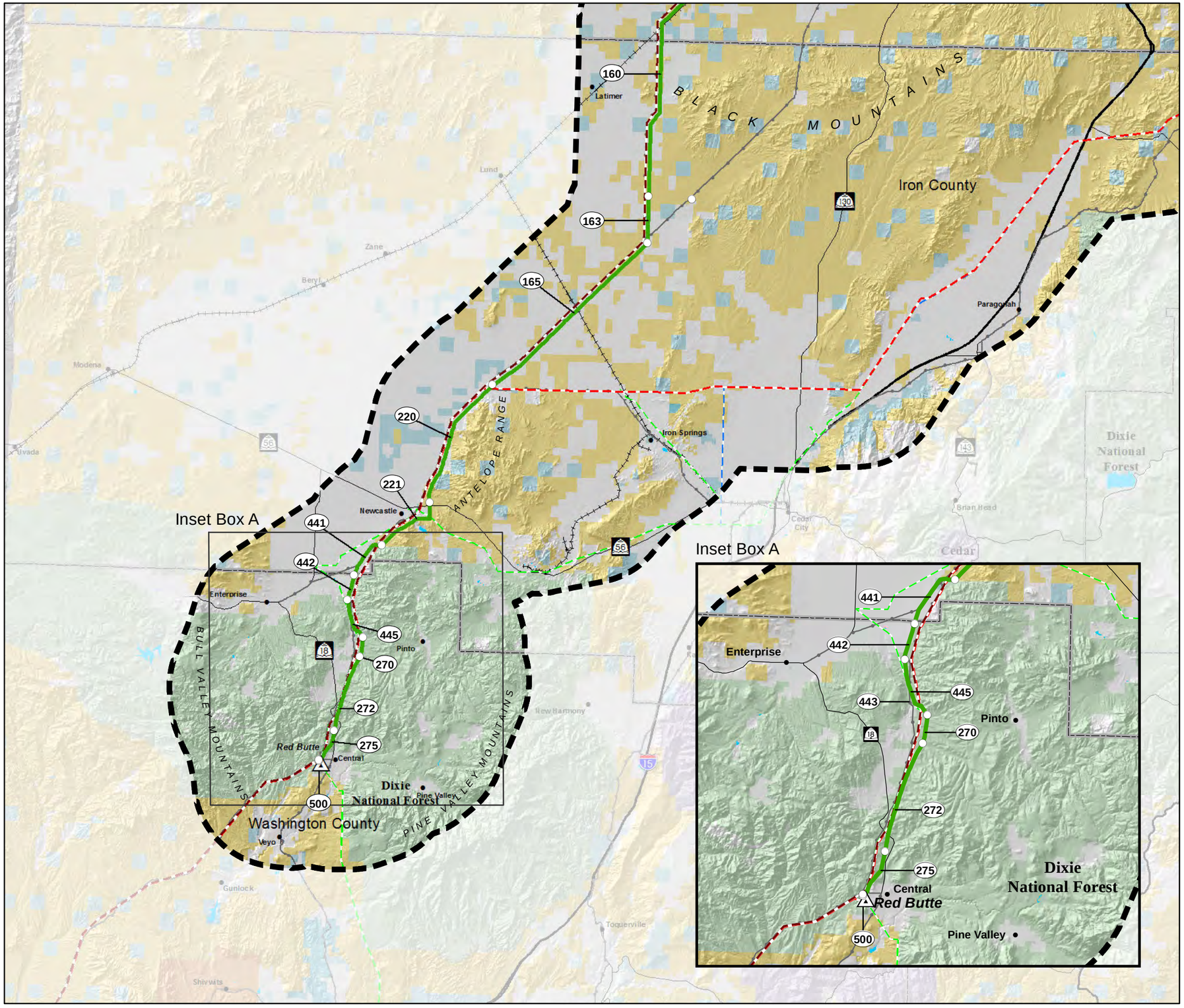
Route colors are representative of the centerline, but multiple options are being considered.

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

December 2012 **Record of Decision**

SIGURD TO RED BUTTE NO. 2 345kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Path: Q:\SRB\Apps\ROD\Figure_1_Selected_Alternative_Route_North.mxd



MAP 2
SELECTED ALTERNATIVE
SOUTH OF THE BLACK MOUNTAINS TO RED BUTTE SUBSTATION

SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

- Selected Alternative Route

GENERAL REFERENCE FEATURES

- Project Study Area
- Link Number
- Link Node
- Bureau of Land Management
- Indian Reservation
- National Park Service
- Private
- State of Utah Trust Lands
- State Park
- U.S. Forest Service
- Substation
- 500kV +/- DC Transmission Line
- 345kV Transmission Line
- 230 to 287kV Transmission Line
- 138 to 161kV Transmission Line
- Pipeline
- County
- Interstate & U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Railroad
- Lake or Reservoir

SOURCES:

Transportation: Streetmap 50K to 250K, 2008
Land Jurisdiction: BLM State Office Utah, 2009
POWERmap, powermap.platts.com
©2007 Platts, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies

NOTES:

Route colors are representative of the centerline, but multiple options are being considered.

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

December 2012

Record of Decision

SIGURD TO RED BUTTE NO. 2 345kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Path: Q:\SRB\Apps\ROD\Figure_2_Selected_Alternative_Route_South.mxd

than the BLM in making my decision. Legal descriptions for the portions of BLM-administered lands in the BLM Cedar City, Fillmore, and Richfield Field Offices are included in Appendix A of this ROD.

This decision does not authorize the Proponent to commence construction of any Project facilities or proceed with other ground-disturbing activities in connection with the Project on federal lands. The Proponent shall not commence construction of Project facilities or proceed with any ground-disturbing activities related to the Project on federal lands until the Proponent, in accordance with 43 CFR 2807.10, receives a written Notice to Proceed, which will consist of separate work authorizations that must be approved by the BLM's Authorized Officer.

Engineering design was ongoing in parallel with the preparation of the EIS. Since the Final EIS was published, one minor modification was made along approximately 0.9 mile of the reference centerline on BLM-administered lands described and analyzed in the Final EIS. The modification reflects slight adjustment required to refine the location of the centerline that was required after completing more detailed engineering design. Table 1 is a summary of the modification made to the reference centerline of the Selected Alternative; provided is the location of each modification by link and milepost, and a description and reason for the modification. Map 3 shows the modification. In addition to the route modification, the Proponent has determined that the temporary development and use of a shoe-fly (a temporary line built to bypass a construction area) adjacent to the north side of the Red Butte Substation, and requiring a temporary work area approximately 1.25 miles long and 150 feet wide (refer to Section 2.3.5.2 of the Final EIS), will not be necessary for Project construction. It is my view that these changes in the Project description are not substantial and the effects of the changes are still within the range of effects analyzed in the Final EIS.

TABLE 1
MODIFICATION TO THE CENTERLINE ANALYZED IN THE FINAL EIS

Link No.	From Milepost	To Milepost	Miles	Description of Modification[1, 2] (maximum number of feet moved)	Direction of Modification	Reason for Modification to Referenced Centerline
160	11.3	12.2	0.9	15	North and West	Adjusted to avoid existing windmill
Total miles of route modified			0.9	–	–	–

NOTES:
[1]The number reported here is the maximum distance the centerline was moved.
[2]Calculations are approximate.

Mitigation and Monitoring

This Project includes the following measures, terms, and conditions:

- Monitoring and mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 3 and Appendix F of the Final EIS and the POD (refer to Appendix B of this ROD);
- Terms and conditions in the Programmatic Agreement that are provided in Appendix 3 of the Programmatic Agreement;

- Mitigation measures that would be implemented to eliminate or minimize impacts on greater sage-grouse as outlined in Appendix F of the Final EIS and included in the approved *Compensatory Mitigation Plan for Greater Sage-Grouse* (Rocky Mountain Power 2012); and

- Standard terms, conditions, and stipulations (43 CFR 2800).

Before BLM will issue a notice to proceed with construction, the Proponent must post a financial security (such as a surety bond, letter of credit, etc.) with the BLM in an amount sufficient to cover all post-fieldwork costs associated with implementing the Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP), or other mitigation activities, to be required by the Proponent when they contract for services in support of the Programmatic Agreement and for reclamation requirements and activities.

The Proponent will provide for an environmental compliance inspection contractor (CIC), to be approved by the BLM and USFS, to represent the BLM and USFS during the construction and reclamation phases of the Project. The CIC will report directly to the BLM. The primary role and responsibility of the CIC is to ensure compliance with all terms, conditions, and stipulations of the right-of-way grant, the POD, and other permits, approvals and regulatory requirements, as described in Section 1.9 of the Final EIS and Section 1.6 of the POD (refer to Appendix B of this ROD). Additionally, the CIC shall follow the Environmental Compliance Management Plan, included as Appendix A6 of the POD.

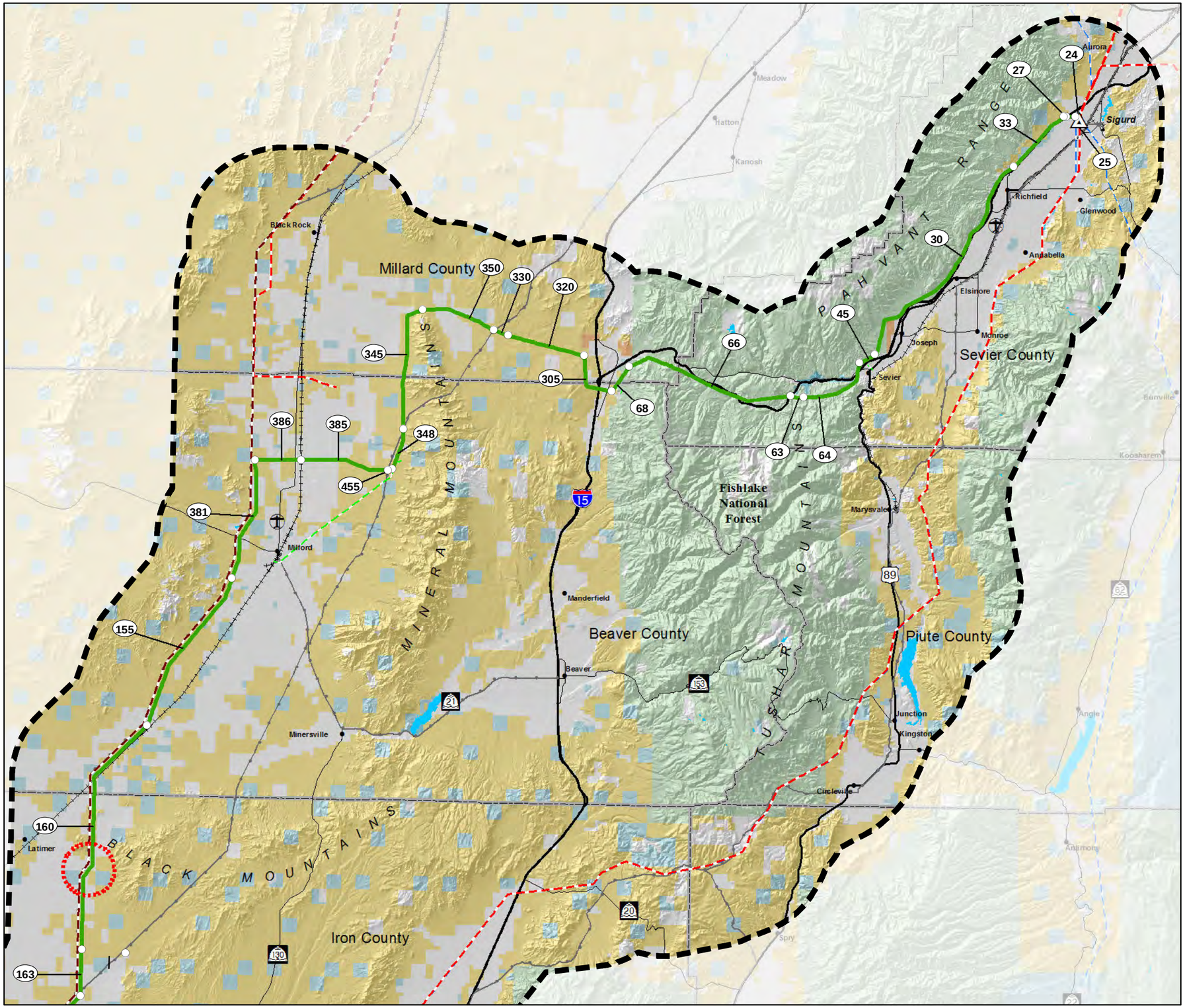
The Proponent also will be responsible for monitoring the reclamation of the transmission line, temporary access roads, and ancillary facilities, as described in Appendix B14 (Reclamation, Revegetation, and Monitoring Framework Plan), and for compliance with Appendix B10 Noxious Weed Management Plan) of the POD.

Management Considerations

The route combination of Alternatives N2-A and S7-A has been identified as the Selected Alternative because this route attains the Proponent's purpose and need for the Project while being sensitive to other resource concerns within the Project area, and the missions and management objectives of the various land-management agencies responsible for the public lands that would be crossed by the Selected Alternative. It was a combination of several issues that led to the decision on the Selected Alternative. We considered the goals and objectives for the Project area as outlined in the relevant BLM resource management plans, and took into account competing interests and values of the public.

Meeting the Purpose and Need

As a regulated utility, PacifiCorp is responsible for providing its customers with safe, reliable, and adequate transmission capacity to meet short- and long-term projected load growth via connection to generation resources and through access to energy markets. The current transmission capacity of the existing system will be exceeded by 2015. For the Project to address projected short-term load growth and to provide reliable electrical power service to Washington County, Utah, the Project must be in service by June 2015. The Selected Alternative for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project will meet the need for the



MAP 3

ROUTE ADJUSTMENTS TO SELECTED ALTERNATIVE SIGURD SUBSTATION TO SOUTH OF THE BLACK MOUNTAINS

SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

- Selected Alternative described in Record of Decision
- Area of Minor Adjustment to Selected Alternative

GENERAL REFERENCE FEATURES

- Project Study Area
- Link Number
- Link Node
- Bureau of Land Management
- Indian Reservation
- National Park Service
- Private
- State of Utah Trust Lands
- State Park
- U.S. Forest Service
- Substation
- 500kV +/- DC Transmission Line
- 345kV Transmission Line
- 230 to 287kV Transmission Line
- 138 to 161kV Transmission Line
- Pipeline
- County
- Interstate and U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Railroad
- Lake or Reservoir

SOURCES:

Transmission Line: EPG, 2009; Roads, County Boundary: ESRI, 2008
Land Jurisdiction: BLM State Office Utah, 2009;
Transportation: NTAD2008, U.S. Department of Transportation
Railroad: FRA, 2008; Airport: RITA/BTS, 2008; PLSS: BLM, 2006; Water, River, Stream: USGS, 2008
Hillshade: USGS, 1999; POWERmap, powermap.platts.com
© 2007 Platts, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

December 2012

Record of Decision

SIGURD TO RED BUTTE NO. 2 345kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Path: Q:\SRB\Apps\ROD\SRB_ROD_v12_2_v15_North_BLM.mxd

Project by enabling PacifiCorp to meet these obligations by adding facilities to its transmission system that would improve reliability and increase the capacity required to serve forecasted loads in Utah. The Selected Alternative also will allow for potential access to renewable energy resources and other generation sources in the future and would provide increased capacity to export energy in the event of energy surpluses.

The Selected Alternative will require the proposed transmission line to cross the existing direct-current Intermountain Power Project 500kV transmission line (IPP), which is a major transmission line delivering up to 1,800 megawatts (MW) of power to southern California, and the existing Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission line. In a letter dated August 11, 2011, PacifiCorp responded to an earlier request from BLM to evaluate a middle hybrid alternative route (Alternative S7) against its system planning criteria. PacifiCorp noted that while the transmission line could be built using this alignment, it would not be prudent to cross the transmission lines and risk the reliability of the system. BLM requested an independent review from U.S. Department of Energy (DOE, Mills 2011), which concurred with PacifiCorp that multiple line crossings could affect reliability of the system but did not discount the technical feasibility of the alternative route. In a letter dated September 28, 2011, responding to BLM regarding questions posed by DOE during their independent review, the Proponent stated that while they would prefer to avoid line crossings of the IPP and Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission line due to safety issues and additional ongoing risk to reliability, they would be willing to construct the Project using the Alternative S7 alignment. The concerns of PacifiCorp about effects on reliability of the system associated with Alternative S7 also would be relevant to the Selected Alternative.

A detailed description of the Proponent's purpose and need for the Project is presented in Appendix A of the Final EIS.

Consideration of the Issues

The range of issues summarized and analyzed in this EIS was derived from the scoping process and public involvement (described in detail in Chapter 5, Section 5.3, of the Final EIS). These issues were used to identify, refine, and evaluate alternative routes, and to direct the level of detail needed for each of the environmental resource studies completed for the EIS. A complete list of the issues identified and where each issue is addressed in the EIS is presented in Table 1-1 of the Final EIS.

From the inclusive list of issues identified in scoping and public involvement, many issues are addressed by design features of the Project or were found not to be substantive through the effects analysis conducted for the Project. However, several planning issues proved to be pivotal to Project development and critical to the decision for the Selected Alternative. These issues include potential impacts on greater sage-grouse and their habitats and compliance with the BLM's interim management policies and procedures for greater sage-grouse (BLM Washington Office Instruction Memorandum [WO IM] 2012-043), cultural and historic resources, and other planned activities in the Project area.

Greater Sage-Grouse

Impacts on greater sage-grouse and loss of sage-grouse habitat were identified as issues by both agencies and the public during scoping in March 2010. The extent of sage-grouse habitat crossed by potential routes and resulting direct and indirect impacts on sage-grouse were issues considered during the development of alternative routes for the Project. Routes that both met the Proponent's purpose and need and avoided all areas identified by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) as sage-grouse habitat were not feasible because of the location and extent UDWR mapped sage-grouse habitat, and therefore were not considered as alternatives in the EIS. BLM's general direction at the time of alternatives development for the Project was to colocate potential rights-of-way in existing West-wide Energy Corridors. Alternatives that would locate the transmission line within West-wide Energy Corridors were considered as alternatives in the EIS. Revisions to the UDWR-mapped sage-grouse habitat after scoping shifted the locations of sage-grouse habitat present in the Project area.

During the preparation of the EIS, changes in management and existing knowledge of sage-grouse in the Project area have affected the analysis of impacts on sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat. These changes include (1) UDWR's revision of areas identified as sage-grouse occupied, crucial brood rearing, and crucial winter habitat in January, May, and September 2011; (2) the discovery of the Mud Springs lek in 2010; (3) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) 12-month findings on petitions to list sage-grouse as threatened or endangered in March 2010; and (4) BLM's issuance of WO IM 2012-043 in December 2011.

The UDWR revisions also added sage-grouse occupied, crucial brood-rearing, and crucial winter habitat in the vicinity of the Black Mountains and west to the Mud Springs Bench area in Iron County. These habitats are crossed by all alternative routes considered in the EIS, including the Agency Preferred Alternative, and were not identified as sage-grouse habitat during scoping in 2010. Habitats identified by UDWR after scoping are the only sage-grouse habitats crossed by the Selected Alternative.

Alternative routes that would avoid sage-grouse habitat entirely would have required development of new alternative routes, re-initiation of public scoping, and would significantly delay the BLM's decision on the Project. Significant delays in the decision would not have met the Proponent's purpose and need for the Project to increase transmission capacity by the time the full-rated capacity of the existing southwestern Utah electrical system is expected to be exceeded in 2015. The Agency Preferred Alternative (now the Selected Alternative) was selected based on several considerations, including potential impacts on sage-grouse. The Agency Preferred (and Selected) Alternative crosses the least amount of UDWR-designated sage-grouse habitat (11.7 miles), maintains the greatest separation between the Project and active leks, and is parallel to an existing high-voltage transmission line and within a designated utility corridor in areas where sage-grouse habitat is crossed.

To achieve compliance with WO IM 2012-043, the BLM Cedar City Field Office conducted an analysis of potential impacts of the Agency Preferred (and Selected) Alternative for the Project on the greater sage-grouse population in the Bald Hills area of Iron County, Utah, in coordination with the UDWR, the FWS, and the USFS (refer to Appendix F of the Final EIS). Based on this analysis, the BLM concluded that the Project would likely have more than minor adverse effects on the Bald Hills greater sage-grouse population and identified mitigation measures that would be implemented to eliminate or minimize impacts on greater sage-grouse. The Proponent has committed to the mitigation framework and habitat improvement projects outlined in Appendix F of the Final EIS and documented in the approved *Compensatory*

Mitigation Plan for Greater Sage-Grouse (Rocky Mountain Power 2012). A minimum of 850 acres of habitat treatments within the Bald Hills sage-grouse habitat area (subject to subsequent analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA]) and fencing mitigation within 1.25 miles of the Mud Springs lek will be completed. In addition, the Proponent has committed to supporting telemetry studies of the Bald Hills sage-grouse population.

Cultural and Historic Resources

The Selected Alternative crosses more miles of areas with high cultural resource sensitivity and more cultural resource sites than other alternative routes considered in the EIS. However, the Selected Alternative mitigates adverse visual effects on the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site National Historic Landmark (NHL) on the Dixie National Forest and avoids crossing segments of the Old Spanish Trail, while also minimizing impacts on inventoried roadless areas (IRAs) (also on the Dixie National Forest). A Class III intensive field survey has been completed on the Selected Alternative and associated access roads, substations, and ancillary facilities and the results documented in a Class III Technical Report. The Class III intensive field survey report and an addendum were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on August 20, 2012, and November 2, 2012, respectively. Letters documenting concurrence with the findings in the Class III intensive field survey report and the addendum were issued by the SHPO on October 11, 2012, and November 21, 2012, respectively.

All cultural resources identified in the survey have been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on criteria set forth in the federal regulation 36 CFR 60.4. The final class III Technical Report facilitated BLM and USFS, in consultation with the SHPO, to identify NRHP-eligible properties and make determination on eligibility of, and potential effects on, those properties and to develop an HPTP. The HPTP addresses the effects of the Project on identified historic properties. Eligible cultural resource sites will be treated in accordance with the direction in the HPTP and implemented in consultation with the BLM, SHPO, other involved agencies, and consulting parties.

Other Planned Activities

After publication of the Draft EIS in May 2011, a private wind developer obtained development rights on private lands crossed by or adjacent to several alternative routes considered in the EIS and expressed intent to complete construction of a new wind facility prior to this decision. Both Beaver and Millard counties supported the development of the wind farm and approved permit applications for the wind farm after the release of the Draft EIS. In addition, Millard County provided formal comments on the Draft EIS noting that they would not support amending the County General Plan to allow for a utility corridor along the alignment of Alternative N1, the Environmentally Preferred Alternative presented in the Draft EIS and an alternative route that crossed the area of planned wind development. Based on the additional information provided by the private developer and Millard and Beaver counties after the Draft EIS was published, the BLM facilitated a series of meetings with the Proponent, the private developer, and the counties to discuss solutions that could accommodate both projects in the areas of the planned wind developments. Based on new information presented at those meetings, a route variation of Alternative N2, Alternative N2-A, was developed and analyzed in the Final EIS. The Proponent supplied a letter endorsing Alternative N2-A so that both utility projects can be accommodated.

Consideration of Public Comments and Concerns

The BLM and USFS considered effects on other resource areas in the process of evaluating the consequences of the alternatives in the EIS and identifying the Agency Preferred Alternative. In addition to the specific resource issues discussed above, the Agency Interdisciplinary Team considered the effect of each of the alternative routes on paleontological resources, soils, water, vegetation, forest products, rangeland resources, recreation, cultural resources, visual resources, and socioeconomics. All practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from implementation of the Selected Alternative have been adopted (see Table 3-3 of the Final EIS).

The BLM published a Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS for public review and comment in the *Federal Register* on May 27, 2011. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published a Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS for public review and comment in the *Federal Register* on June 3, 2011, which initiated a 45-day public comment period. During the comment period, 41 comments on the Draft EIS were received from various federal, state, and local agencies; various special interest groups; and individuals, including 17 emails, 7 letters, 10 comment forms with comments submitted at the public open house meetings, and 7 comment forms with comments mailed to the BLM. A list of agencies, organizations, and individuals that commented on the Draft EIS is presented in Appendix M, Table M-1, of the Final EIS. Agency responses to agency and public comments received on the Draft EIS also are contained in Appendix M of the Final EIS.

Based on agency and public comments received, some expansion of discussions and addition of information to the Draft EIS were determined to be warranted. Also in response to agency and public comments received on the Draft EIS and additional information received since the Draft EIS was published, one additional alternative route (Alternative S7) was derived from a combination of two existing alternative routes (Alternatives S2 and S4) and two additional alternative route variations (Alternatives N2-A and S7-A) were developed for analysis in the Final EIS. The additional alternative route and route variations are described in Section 2.4.2 of the Final EIS. Chapters 3 and 4 of the Final EIS include updated analysis reflecting these changes.

Substantive changes made between the Draft and Final EIS are demarcated by a vertical black line on the left margin of each page, where applicable, of the Final EIS.

Consultation

The BLM is required to prepare EISs in coordination with any studies or analyses required by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Also, in accordance with Executive Order 13175, BLM must consult, government to government, with American Indians, to ensure the tribes are informed about actions that may affect them.

Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act

Under provisions of Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, a federal agency that carries out, permits, licenses, funds, or otherwise authorizes an activity must consult with the FWS as appropriate to ensure the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species listed as threatened or endangered. The BLM initiated informal consultation with the FWS in September 2009 by requesting a list of federally threatened, endangered, and candidate species that may occur in the Project area. On November 2, 2009, the FWS attended an interagency meeting with the BLM, USFS, and UDWR to identify and discuss concerns regarding the potential effects of the Project on wildlife resources, including federally listed species.

At the direction of FWS, BLM obtained lists of federally threatened, endangered, and candidate species with the potential to occur in Sevier, Millard, Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties from the FWS Region 6 website in September 2009. The species lists have been updated as new lists become available to reflect the current listing status of all federally listed and candidate species occurring in Utah counties potentially crossed by the Project.

The BLM formed the Biological Resources Task Group (BRTG) composed of the biologists from the BLM, USFS, FWS, and UDWR. The group met via conference call once a month throughout preparation of the EIS to discuss status of the Project, issues, and approach. BLM and USFS have coordinated with FWS through the BRTG to determine the potential need for formal consultation under Section 7 of the ESA for the various action alternatives. FWS has indicated that formal consultation, including preparation of a Biological Assessment, would not be required if the selected route would not adversely affect listed species. The Agency Preferred Alternative will avoid occupied habitat for federally listed species that may occur in the Project area, including Utah prairie dog and southwestern willow flycatcher. BLM prepared a letter to FWS documenting the occurrence of threatened, endangered, and candidate species along the Agency Preferred Alternative route and potential effects on each species, and requested concurrence on the information presented.

Consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 (16 U.S.C. 470f) of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, historic properties, including those listed on, or eligible for, the NRHP. Regulations for the implementation of Section 106 are defined in 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties. These regulations define how federal agencies meet their statutory responsibilities as required under the law. The Section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (36 CFR 800.1). These parties include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), SHPO, American Indian tribes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, state and other federal agencies, and individuals or organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the effects of undertakings on historic properties (36 CFR 800.2).

As lead federal agency for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM initiated Section 106 consultation with the SHPO, Utah Public Lands Policy Coordination Office (PLPCO), Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA), USFS, National Park Service (NPS) and the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6 and 800.14 (b) of the ACHP's regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA in April 2010. The Section 106 process is separate from but often conducted parallel with the preparation of an EIS.

The BLM formed the Cultural Resources Task Group composed of cultural resource specialists from the BLM and USFS. The group met via conference call once a month throughout the preparation of the EIS to discuss status of the Project, issues, and approach. The group also coordinated with the ACHP and Utah SHPO regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The BLM and USFS in consultation with the SHPO agreed to develop a Programmatic Agreement among various state and federal agencies and consulting parties with an interest in the Project. A Programmatic Agreement outlines the stipulations that will be followed concerning the identification, assessment, and treatment of cultural resources for the Project in accordance with 36 CFR 800.15(b). Signatories agree that the Project will be administered in accordance with stipulations and measures set forth in the Programmatic Agreement. The following parties have been participating in development of the Programmatic Agreement:

- Signatory Parties
  - BLM Color Country District
  - USFS Dixie National Forest
  - Utah SHPO
  - ACHP
  - NPS
  - SITLA
  - Utah Department of Transportation
- Invited Signatory Parties
  - PacifiCorp (Rocky Mountain Power, Proponent)
- Concurring Parties
  - PLPCO
  - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
  - Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
  - Milford Archaeological Research Institute
  - Mountain Meadows Association
  - Mountain Meadows Massacre Descendants
  - Mountain Meadows Monument Foundation
  - National Trust for Historic Preservation
  - Old Spanish Trail Association
  - Oregon California Trails Association
  - Utah Rock Art Research Association
  - We Nooch Society

A copy of the draft Programmatic Agreement is presented in Appendix G of the Final EIS. The signature process for the Final Programmatic Agreement was completed on November 29, 2012. The Programmatic Agreement is in the Project Record.

In addition, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.2, the lead federal agency must consult with American Indian tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. This requirement applies regardless of the location of the historic property. In such cases, the federal agency must notify the tribes potentially affected by the

undertaking and give those tribes the opportunity to participate in the Project as a concurring party should they wish to do so. Early in the environmental process, BLM initiated contact with several American Indian tribes in accordance with various environmental laws and Executive Orders[1]. While no American Indian reservations or lands owned in fee by tribes are within the Project area, the BLM identified several American Indian tribes whose traditional territories are within the Project area.

BLM initiated consultation meetings with the tribes in October 2009, meeting with the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, and Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Nation. The tribes did not express specific concerns or objections to the Project. All requested to be kept informed of Project developments and updated on the EIS process.

As part of scoping, the BLM mailed letters, dated December 17, 2009, to the Navajo Utah Commission and the following 13 American Indian tribes to inform them of and determine their interest in the Project:

- Confederated Tribes of Goshute Nation
- Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
- Hopi Tribe
- Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians
- Moapa Band of Paiute Indians
- Navajo Nation
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
- San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
- Southern Ute Tribe
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Tribe (Band of the Ute Mountain Ute)

The tribes also were asked to determine the need for further study related to the identification of traditional cultural properties in the Project area that may be affected by the Project.

Through BLM's consultation, one tribe contacted, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, agreed to participate in development of the Programmatic Agreement as a concurring party. BLM continued meeting with tribes in spring and summer of 2010. The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah expressed an interest in participating in the Project. On August 2, 2010, the BLM met with the Council of the Paiute Indian Tribe to update them on the status of the Project and discuss the tribe's concerns. On November 16, 2010, the BLM sent a letter to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah offering field visits of all alternative routes. The tribe requested visits to three areas of importance to them in the Project area. BLM conducted multiple field visits with tribal representatives to specific areas of concern between April 2011 and November 2011. BLM also met with the tribal council on April 26, 2011; September 16, 2011; and March 2, 2012, to update them on the status of the Project. Consultation efforts and results of the consultation efforts are documented in the Project administrative record.

[1] NEPA; NHPA, as amended; American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended; FLPMA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Executive Order 12898 – Environmental Justice; Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites; Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian tribal Governments

Before BLM will issue a notice to proceed with construction, the Proponent must post a financial security (such as a surety bond, letter of credit, etc.) with the BLM in an amount sufficient to cover all post-fieldwork costs associated with implementing the HPTP, or other mitigation activities, as negotiated by the Proponent where they contract for services in support of the Programmatic Agreement. Such costs may include, but are not limited to treatment, fieldwork, post-field analyses, research and report preparation, interim and summary reports preparation, and the curation of Project documentation and artifact collections in a BLM-approved curation facility.

Government-to-Government Tribal Consultation

The United States has a unique legal relationship with American Indian tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, Executive Orders (e.g., Executive Order 13175), federal statutes, federal policy, and tribal requirements, which establish the interaction that must take place between federal and tribal governments. An important basis for this relationship is the trust responsibility of the United States to protect tribal sovereignty, self-determination, tribal lands, tribal assets and resources, and treaty and other federally recognized and reserved rights. Government-to-government consultation is the process of seeking, discussing, and considering views on policy, and/or, in the case of this Project, environmental and cultural resource management issues. As part of the BLM's government-to-government consultation, tribal officials were informed of the Project and those who expressed interest in the Project were updated periodically on the status of the Project. For efficiency, government-to-government consultation activities (e.g., updates to the Paiute Tribal Council) often were combined with Section 106 tribal consultation activities described above. Consultation efforts and results of the consultation efforts are documented in the Project administrative record.

Public Involvement

Scoping Process

Scoping, a process open to the public and conducted early in the Project (February and March 2010), served to identify the range or scope of issues to be addressed during the environmental studies in the EIS. A Notice of Intent was published in the *Federal Register* on January 5, 2010, announcing preparation of the EIS for the proposed Project and the opportunity for the public to participate in the process and provide input. Activities associated with scoping included (1) agency and interagency meetings; (2) four public scoping meetings; (3) newsletter mailings (distributed to interested parties on the Project mailing list, which includes federal, state, and local government agencies, special interest groups, and individuals—a total of 5,322 parties), media releases, and legal notices to inform the public of the Project, EIS preparation; and (4) establishing a BLM Project website (http://www.blm.gov/ut/ st/en/fo/cedar_city/planning/ sigurd_to_red_butte.html) and posting Project information to the BLM Environmental Notification Bulletin Board (https://www.blm.gov/ut/enbb/index.php). In general, comments from both the public and agencies related to Project need, benefits, and impacts on the environment. Comments received during this early process are documented in the Sigurd to Red Butte No. 2 – 345kV Transmission Line Project EIS Scoping Report (BLM 2010), which is available for viewing at the BLM field offices and on the BLM Project website.

Public Review Process

The BLM published a Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS for public review and comment in the *Federal Register* on May 27, 2011. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published a Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS for public review and comment in the *Federal Register* on June 3, 2011, which initiated a 45-day public comment period. Approximately 90 hard copies and 135 electronic copies of the Draft EIS were distributed in May and June 2011 to federal agencies; tribal, state, and local governments; organizations; and individuals. The availability of the Draft EIS; deadline for public comments; and locations, dates, and times of public meetings on the Draft EIS were announced in paid newspaper legal notices, paid newspaper advertisements, and Project newsletters that were mailed out to potentially affected property owners, agencies, and stakeholders. During the comment period, BLM held four public meetings, one each in Richfield, Milford, Enterprise, and St. George, Utah, to provide information and solicit public comments on the proposed Project and the Draft EIS. A total of 81 people attended the public open houses.

The comment period ended on July 11, 2011. BLM received 41 submittals containing comments from federal, state, and local agencies; public and private organizations; and individuals. The comments in each submittal were identified, recorded, and analyzed. Responses were prepared for all substantive comments. A description of the comment analysis, the comments received, and the responses to those comments are provided in the Appendix M of the Final EIS.

Comments Received on the Final EIS

Although not a formal comment period, BLM received two comment submittals during the 30-day public review period for the Final EIS. The comment submittals were received from Millard County, Utah, and the Southern Utah Wilderness Association. The comments contained in the submittals did not identify significant new circumstances or information relative to environmental concerns and did not bear upon this decision.

Clarifications to Final EIS

The typical temporary work area for wire-pulling sites to be used during construction of the Final EIS is 150 by 750 feet (rather than 75 by 150 feet per lattice structure as presented in Table 2-1 of the Final EIS). Also, the wire-pulling sites are typically placed every 2 to 4 miles (similar to wire-tensioning sites).

In Appendix M, page M-13, of the Final EIS, part of BLM's text response to comment 1H was truncated. The rest of the sentence should read "…in consultation with the BLM, SHPO, and other involved agencies, and consulting parties."

In Appendix M, page M-21, the BLM's response to comment 3D should read "See also the response to Comment 3C."

Alternatives

Alternatives Considered in Detail

Thirteen alternative routes (and two route variations) were analyzed in the Final EIS, including the Agency Preferred Alternative on federal lands and the Proponent's Preferred Alternative, as well as the alternative of taking no action. The alternative routes were organized into two segments: (1) the northern area from the existing Sigurd Substation to south of the Black Mountains and (2) the southern area from south of the Black Mountains to the existing Red Butte Substation. Maps presenting the alternative routes are presented in Chapter 2, Maps 2-1 and 2-2, and Volume II of the Final EIS.

Northern Area – Sigurd Substation to South of the Black Mountains

Six transmission line alternative routes (and one route variation) were analyzed in the Final EIS in this segment that begins at the Sigurd Substation and end south of the Black Mountains. Each alternative route crosses Sevier, Millard, Beaver, and Iron counties.

Alternative N1 – Black Rock Road to IPP North of Milford Wind Farm

Alternative N1 is 120.6 miles in length. As proposed, the alternative route exits the existing Sigurd Substation to the north and crosses Interstate 70 (I-70) approximately 1.0 mile west of the substation. The alternative route then turns south and parallels I-70 to the west for approximately 23.8 miles before crossing I-70 west of Fremont Indian State Park. The alternative route then crosses west through Sage Flat (a narrow mountain valley), south of Fremont Indian State Park, before paralleling the existing Cameron to Sigurd 138kV transmission line through the Fishlake National Forest for approximately 14.0 miles before turning west, approximately 2.6 miles south of the historic Cove Fort.

From the Cove Fort area, the alternative route continues west and crosses Interstate 15 (I-15) before turning northwest to parallel Black Rock Road. The alternative route parallels Black Rock Road for approximately 6.3 miles before heading west at the north end of the Mineral Mountains. From the Mineral Mountains it continues west, crossing State Route (SR) 257 before turning south to parallel the IPP. The alternative route parallels the transmission line 1,500 feet to the east for approximately 48.1 miles before terminating south of the Black Mountains. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Richfield, Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, and Milford.

Alternative N2 – Black Rock Road to IPP South of Milford Wind Farm

Alternative N2 is 120.4 miles in length and would follow the same route as Alternative N1 to the north end of the Black Mountains. From the north end of the Mineral Mountains the alternative route turns south and parallels the west bench of the Mineral Mountains for approximately 11.8 miles. Near the Blundell Geothermal Plant, the alternative route turns west for approximately 9.1 miles before turning south to parallel the IPP. The alternative route parallels the transmission line 1,500 feet to the east for approximately 37.8 miles before terminating south of the Black Mountains. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Richfield,

Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, Blundell Geothermal Plant, and Milford.

Alternative N2-A (Route variation of Alternative N2) – Black Rock Road to IPP south of Milford Wind Farm 1,500 feet east of Kern River Pipeline (Agency Preferred Alternative)

Alternative N2-A, a route variation of Alternative N2, was developed in response to comments received on the Draft EIS from First Wind Corporation and Beaver and Millard counties regarding conflicts with planned energy projects (refer to Appendix M of the Final EIS). Alternative N2-A is 120.0 miles in length and would follow the same route as Alternative N2 with a slight variation using Links 25 and 27 as the route exits the Sigurd Substation on the west side. The route would use Links 348 and 455, instead of Link 450. The route is located 1,500 feet east of the Kern River Pipeline corridor near the Blundell Geothermal Plant, then turns west for approximately 9.1 miles before turning south to parallel the IPP. The alternative route parallels the transmission line 1,500 feet to the east for approximately 37.8 miles before terminating south of the Black Mountains. Notable features or places within proximity to the alternative route include Richfield, Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, Blundell Geothermal Plant, and Milford.

Alternative N3 – Black Rock Road Parallel to Kern River Pipeline

Alternative N3 is 117.2 miles in length and is similar to Alternative N1 from the Sigurd Substation to near the Blundell Geothermal Plant. From the geothermal plant the alternative route parallels the Kern River Pipeline approximately 100 feet to the east before turning south at SR 21 to avoid center-pivot-irrigated agriculture. It parallels SR 21 for approximately 4.2 miles before crossing the highway and rejoining the pipeline west of Minersville. The alternative route continues to parallel the pipeline to the south of the Black Mountains. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Richfield, Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, Blundell Geothermal Plant, and Minersville.

Alternative N4 – Mineral Mountains to IPP South of Milford Wind Farm

Alternative N4 is 109.4 miles in length and follows the same route as Alternative N1 between the Sigurd Substation and Cove Fort area. From the Cove Fort area, the alternative route would parallel an existing 46kV transmission line over the Mineral Mountains north of Bailey Mountain to the Blundell Geothermal Plant. The alternative is also similar to Alternative N2 from the geothermal plant to south of the Black Mountains. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Richfield, Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, Blundell Geothermal Plant, and Milford.

As a design alternative, the transmission line could be colocated with the existing Cove Fort to Blundell 46kV transmission line. If implemented, the right-of-way of the Cove Fort to Blundell 46kV transmission line would be increased to 150 feet to accommodate this design alternative.

Alternative N5 – Mineral Mountains Parallel to Kern River Pipeline

Alternative N5 is 106.2 miles in length and is similar to Alternative N4 from the Sigurd Substation to the Blundell Geothermal Plant. From the geothermal plant, the alternative route follows the same route as Alternative N3. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Richfield, Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, Blundell Geothermal Plant, and Minersville.

Alternative N6 – Mineral Mountains 1,500 Feet East of Kern River Pipeline (Proponent's Preferred Alternative)

Alternative N6 is 105.4 miles in length and is similar to Alternative N5, except the alternative route is located approximately 1,500 feet east of the Kern River Pipeline. This alternative was selected by the Proponent because it provides physical separation from other high-voltage transmission lines (e.g., IPP) and underground pipelines (e.g., Kern River Pipeline). Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Richfield, Elsinore, Joseph, Fremont Indian State Park, Fish Creek, Cove Fort, Blundell Geothermal Plant, and Minersville.

Southern Area – South of the Black Mountains to Red Butte Substation

There were seven transmission line alternative routes (and one route variation) analyzed in the Final EIS in this segment that begins south of the Black Mountains and end at the Red Butte Substation. Each alternative route crosses Iron and Washington counties.

Alternative S1 – Pinto Creek

Alternative S1 is 55.9 miles in length. From the Black Mountains it parallels the IPP approximately 1,500 feet to the east for approximately 14.9 miles before paralleling the Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 – 345kV transmission line for approximately 8.8 miles along the east bench of the Antelope Range. The alternative route continues east of Newcastle Reservoir and follows Pinto Creek, turning southwest after passing the community of Pinto. The alternative route then turns northwest approximately 2.2 miles south of Central to parallel two existing 345kV and 138kV transmission lines and enters the north side of the Red Butte Substation. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Newcastle Reservoir, Pinto, Pine Valley, Santa Clara River, and Central.

Alternative S2 – IPP West

Alternative S2 is 49.6 miles in length and is similar to Alternative S1 from the Black Mountains to north of the Newcastle Reservoir. North of the Newcastle Reservoir, the alternative route continues west of the reservoir and continues to parallel the Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 – 345kV transmission line to the east for approximately 3.1 miles. The alternative route then turns west, south of Newcastle, and parallels the IPP approximately 1,500 to 2,500 feet to the west. The alternative route crosses back to the east side of the IPP and Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission lines north of the community of Central and enters the north side of the Red Butte Substation. Alternative S2 crosses a corner of the Mogotsu IRA on the Dixie National Forest for 0.1 miles. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Newcastle,

Newcastle Reservoir, Holt Canyon, Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL and Mountain Meadows Historic Site, and Central.

Alternative S3 – Ox Valley

Alternative S3 is 57.4 miles in length and is similar to Alternative S2 from the Black Mountains to crossing the IPP and Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission lines. The alternative route continues to parallel the IPP until turning west along the north bench of Gum Hill. After crossing SR 18, the alternative route turns south and passes near Ox Valley. The alternative route continues south for approximately 6.4 miles before crossing the IPP and Harry Allen to Red Butte 345kV transmission lines. After crossing the transmission lines, the alternative route turns northeast to parallel the Harry Allen to Red Butte 345kV transmission line approximately 1,500 feet to the east before entering the north side of the Red Butte substation. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Newcastle, Newcastle Reservoir, Enterprise, Ox Valley, and Central.

Alternative S4 – IPP East

Alternative S4 is 48.9 miles in length and is similar to Alternative S2, with the exception that the alternative route parallels the Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 – 345kV transmission line approximately 1,500 feet to the east. The alternative route also is parallel to the UNEV Pipeline through Holt Canyon. Notable features or places within proximity to the alternative route include Newcastle, Newcastle Reservoir, Holt Canyon, Mountain Meadows Massacre NHL and Mountain Meadows Historic Site, and Central. Because the alternative route is located east of the existing transmission lines, it is farther away from the Mountain Meadows Massacre NHL and Mountain Meadows Historic Site than Alternative S2, but crosses the Atchinson IRA for 2.8 miles (approximately 0.4 miles from the western boundary) and the Cove Mountain IRA for 5.5 miles.

Alternative S5 – Iron Springs and Pinto Creek (Proponent's Preferred Alternative)

Alternative S5 would be 59.0 miles in length. The alternative route runs south from the Black Mountains for approximately 16.2 miles before turning southwest at Iron Springs. From Iron Springs, the alternative route crosses through the Neck of the Desert (a narrow mountain valley between the Antelope Range and Granite Mountains) and along the southern bench of the Antelope Range before crossing State Route 56. After crossing State Route 56, the alternative route turns south at the Newcastle Reservoir and follows Pinto Creek, turning southwest after passing the community of Pinto. The alternative route then turns northwest approximately 2.2 miles south of Central to parallel two existing 345kV and 138kV transmission lines and enters the north side of the Red Butte Substation. Notable features or places in proximity to the alternative route include Iron Springs, Newcastle Reservoir, Pinto, Pine Valley, Santa Clara River, and Central.

This alternative was selected by the Proponent because it best meets their need to provide safe, reliable, adequate, and efficient service to southwestern Utah by providing physical separation from existing high-voltage transmission lines (e.g., IPP and Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1) and would require the least cost for permitting and construction to be passed on to ratepayers.

Alternative S6 – Iron Springs and Ox Valley

Alternative S6 is 61.8 miles in length and is similar to Alternative S5 between the Black Mountains and Newcastle Reservoir. South of the reservoir the alternative route turns west for approximately 3.3 miles and follows the same alignment as Alternative S3. Notable features or places in proximity to the route include Iron Springs, Newcastle Reservoir, Newcastle, Enterprise, Ox Valley, and Central.

Alternative S7 – Middle Hybrid Route

Alternative S7 is 49.8 miles in length and combines segments of Alternatives S2 and S4. This alternative route was developed in response to comments received on the Draft EIS from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, NPS, and private organizations and descendants' groups with special interest in the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL and Mountain Meadows Historic Site. The alternative route would follow Alternative S2 to a point north of the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL boundary, cross back east across the existing transmission lines and pipeline to follow Alternative S4, and continue south to the Red Butte Substation. Using segments of Alternative S2 to the point of crossover, the existing transmission lines would avoid about 5.2 miles of the Cove Mountain IRA. Alternative S7 crosses 2.7 miles of the Atchinson IRA. Crossing over to segments of Alternative S4 north of the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL would mitigate cultural, historical, and visual impacts by placing more distance between the proposed transmission line and the NHL. The crossover would require the transmission line to cross the existing direct-current IPP, which is a major transmission line delivering up to 1,800 MW of power to Southern California, and the existing Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission line.

Alternative S7-A (route variation of Alternative S7) – Middle Hybrid Route 300 Feet East of Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 Transmission Line Adjacent to Atchinson IRA (Agency Preferred Alternative)

Alternative S7-A, a route variation of Alternative S7, was developed in response to agency and public comments received on the Draft EIS. This alternative route variation is 49.8 miles in length and follows Alternative S7 to a point north of the Atchinson IRA boundary, where it crosses back west across the existing transmission lines (the IPP and Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1) and pipeline corridor, and follows the existing Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission line offset 300-feet from the eastern side of the transmission line for approximately 1.8 miles to just south of the Atchinson IRA boundary. From there it returns to the alignment of Alternative S7 to the Red Butte Substation. Alternative S7-A crosses 1.4 miles of the Atchinson IRA. Following the existing Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1 transmission line 300 feet east of the line would reduce impacts on the Atchinson IRA while also mitigating cultural, historical, and visual impacts on the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL and the Mountain Meadows Historic Site by placing distance between the proposed transmission line and the NHL (but lesser distance than under Alternative S7) and by concentrating the linear utilities into a narrower corridor.

No Action Alternative

If no action were taken, the BLM right-of-way and USFS special-use authorization for the Project to cross federal lands would not be granted and the transmission line and ancillary facilities would not be constructed.

Environmental Preferred Alternative

In an EIS, the alternative or alternatives that are considered to be environmentally preferable are identified. In this EIS, the environmentally preferred alternative is the alternative route that, on balance, appears to have the lowest overall impact on the natural, human, and cultural environment, including resource uses.

The route that exhibits the least impact overall is a combination of Alternative N2 and Alternative S2. After implementation of measures to lessen impacts, significant long-term impacts resulting from implementation of the Project along this route, are anticipated only in localized areas. These areas include 2.1 miles of moderate-to-high impacts on views from the Fremont State Park and other recreation and travel-corridor views, on views from the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL and Mountain Meadows Historic Site and views from portions of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail, and some residences.

In the Draft EIS, Alternative N1 in the northern portion of the Project area exhibited the least impact on the environmental resources and resource uses analyzed. Since publication of the Draft EIS in May 2011, a private wind developer has obtained development rights on private lands crossed by Links 365 and 380 and intends to complete construction of a new wind facility prior to BLM's decision on the Project. Link 380 is located within the designated WWEC containing the IPP; however, wind turbines are planned for development on private land within the designated utility corridor, thereby precluding use of the designated utility corridor for the proposed transmission line (Alternative N1). Both Beaver and Millard counties support the development of the wind farm and have approved permit applications for the wind farm since the release of the Draft EIS. In addition, Millard County provided formal comments noting that they would not support amending the County General Plan to allow for a utility corridor along the alignment of Alternative N1. Based on the reasons outlined here, Alternative N1 is no longer a technically feasible and viable alternative for the transmission line. Therefore, the alternative route in the northern portion of the Project area that exhibits the least environmental impact overall is Alternative N2. Alternative N2-A, a route variation of Alternative N2, was developed and selected as the Agency Preferred Alternative (and Selected Alternative) in response to comments received on the Draft EIS from First Wind Corporation and Beaver and Millard counties regarding conflicts with planned energy projects (refer to Appendix M of the Final EIS).

The IRAs, identified and mapped by the USFS, are undeveloped and meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration by the USFS (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2001); therefore, development in these areas should be avoided. In the southern portion of the Project area, Alternative S2 avoids crossing through IRAs on the Dixie National Forest. Alternative S2 is, however, located within approximately 1,458 feet (0.25 mile) of the northern parcel of the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL and less than 700 feet (0.13 mile) of the southern parcel of the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL. The Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL was given landmark status on June 30, 2011 (after the Draft EIS was published). In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs and associated guidelines, an agency evaluating an undertaking

that could affect directly or indirectly and adversely an NHL should consider all “prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid an adverse effect on the NHL.”

The environmentally preferred alternative was not selected as the Agency Preferred Alternative. As discussed previously in this section, Alternative N1 in the northern Project area is no longer a technically feasible and viable alternative for the transmission line based on information provided since the Draft EIS was published. In the southern portion of the Project area, Alternative S7-A, derived from a combination of Alternatives S2 and S4 and a route variation of Alternative S7, was developed and analyzed to address impacts on the Atchinson IRA and to mitigate cultural, historical, and visual impacts on the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site NHL and the Mountain Meadows Historic Site by placing distance between the proposed transmission line and the NHL (but lesser distance than under Alternative S7) and by concentrating the linear utilities into a narrower corridor. Based on these reasons, Alternatives N2-A and S7-A were selected as the Agency Preferred Alternative (and the Selected Alternative).

Alternatives Considered But Not Studied in Detail

In the preparation of the Draft EIS, an initial evaluation was made of a full range of alternatives. All reasonable alternatives were given further consideration, including alternatives to the transmission line option, new generation facilities, reliance on the existing transmission system, and alternative transmission technologies. Alternatives that were (1) ineffective (i.e., did not meet the agencies’ purpose and need), (2) technically or economically infeasible, (3) inconsistent with the basic policy objectives for management of the area (e.g., resource management plans), (4) remote or speculative (i.e., could not be analyzed), or (5) substantially similar in design or effects to another alternative being analyzed were eliminated from further consideration.

Transmission Line Routes Considered and Eliminated

Transmission line alternative routes and segments considered early in the NEPA process and eliminated from detailed analysis based on the systematic analysis for preliminary impact analysis and screening and comparing alternatives (described in Section 2.4.1.5 of the Final EIS) are presented on Map 2-3 of the Final EIS. These alternative routes and segments had greater overall impacts than other routes and segments in the same general vicinity.

Alternatives to a Transmission Line Option

Alternatives to constructing new transmission lines and substations, which would reduce the electrical load requirements of the system or provide additional capacity to the system, were considered but did not meet the purpose and need for the Project.

Electrical Load and Demand-Side Management and Energy Conservation

Load-management programs are designed to achieve reductions in load (i.e., the amount of power needed), primarily at the time of peak load. For example, by agreement with their customers, utilities can have direct control over loads that can be interrupted by the utility

system operator during periods of peak demand by directly interrupting power supply to individual appliances or equipment. This method usually involves consumers allowing the utility to periodically interrupt service to water or space-heating units during the hours of peak load.

Another type of load-management program makes use of interruptible loads. An interruptible load is a load that can be separated from the system during periods of peak load or system disturbances, either by direct control of the utility system operator, or by action of the consumer at the direct request of the system operator. For example, large commercial and industrial consumers are candidates for interruptible load management, depending on the type of business.

Other load-management programs that limit peak loads shift peak load from on-peak to off-peak hours or encourage consumers to respond to changes in the utility's cost of providing power. This includes technologies that primarily shift all or part of a load from one time of day to another and may affect overall energy consumption. Examples include space- and water-heating storage systems, cool-storage systems, and load-limiting devices in energy management systems.

Demand-side management consists of electric utilities planning, implementing, and monitoring activities designed to encourage consumers to modify their levels and patterns of energy consumption. While demand-side management affects only a small percentage of the system load, utilities implement demand-side management programs to achieve two basic objectives: energy efficiency and load management.

Energy efficiency (or energy conservation) is achieved primarily through programs that reduce the overall energy consumption of specific end-user devices and systems by promoting high-efficiency equipment and building design. Energy-efficiency programs typically reduce energy consumption over many hours during the year. Examples include energy-saving appliances and lighting, high-efficiency heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems or control modification, efficient building design, advanced electric motors and drive systems, and heat recovery systems. The Proponent has implemented energy-efficiency and load-management programs.

Energy-efficiency and load-management programs are valuable tools that the Proponent is using and will continue to use to manage the demand for and consumption of energy. However, these programs do not address any of the need categories of the Project. While demand-side management programs focus on managing a very small part of the load on the system; two of the Project's primary needs are to increase transmission capacity and improve the ability of the Proponent's transmission system to transport energy into central and southern Utah and to growth areas along the Wasatch Front, facilitating better operational management of the existing interconnected system. Further, energy-efficiency and load-management programs do not meet the BLM's purpose and need, which is to analyze the Proponent's application for a utility-scale transportation system across federal lands and enhance transportation infrastructure for collection and distribution of energy resources across the nation. Thus, these alternatives were eliminated from further consideration and detailed analysis.

New Generation Facilities or Other Types of Generation

The Proponent assesses electric generation needs and transmission expansion requirements on a long-term basis. An electrical system model is established to analyze different transmission and generation options geographically to deliver electricity to customers while evaluating

electrical generation alternatives (i.e., natural gas, wind, geothermal, etc.) to assess financial requirements and risk. One of the Proponent's models studied various combinations of electrical generation alternatives and/or transmission to determine the mix of generation sources and transmission options and timing that minimizes investment and operating costs. These studies include electrical system reliability constraints, loads, generation/transmission costs and operating characteristics, transmission system configuration, electricity markets, fuel price variations, and emissions.

Electrical-system modeling has indicated the optimal portfolio includes a mix of generation alternatives (i.e., base-load generation, intermediate generations, and seasonal peaking generation) that can be delivered to the Proponent's customers. Additionally, market purchases from the Desert Southwest are particularly important for supporting northern and southern Utah loads prior to when generating facilities can be acquired and enabled by the Project.

Other types of generation, including distributed (local) generation resources, also were considered. Based on responses to the previous Proponent request for potential new generation resources, none of the current proposed facilities would meet the load growth demands in southern and central Utah and, therefore, would not meet the purpose and need for the Project. Construction of the Project would provide flexibility to match customer load requirements in varying locations.

Distributed generation resources can be differentiated from centralized generation resources, primarily in terms of size, multiple units dispersed throughout an area, and they are usually installed at or near customer loads where the generated power is used. Distributed generation generally ranges in size from about 5,000 watts to 10 MW, in contrast to centralized generation resources that are typically hundreds of megawatts per site. Distributed generation is also more expensive per watt than central generation due to the types of technology used. Distributed generation resources technologies include solar photovoltaics, energy storage devices (e.g., batteries), micro turbines, mini wind turbines, and fuel cells. For the reasons described, it is most effective for the Proponent to use a centrally located generation unit, in addition to supporting seasonal or regional energy exchanges.

New and distributed generation resources did not meet the agencies' purpose and need, which is to analyze the Proponent's application for a utility-scale transportation system across federal lands and, therefore, were eliminated from further consideration for this Project.

Existing Transmission Systems

Transmission capacity of the existing transmission lines in the Project area is fully allocated to meet native load obligations or point-to-point transmission service. The existing 345kV transmission line (Sigurd to Red Butte No. 1), as part of the electric supply grid, is currently being operated at full capacity. Therefore, the use of the existing transmission system was eliminated from further consideration for this Project.

Alternative Transmission Technologies

Alternative Voltage Levels

To provide the Project's needed capacity in the most cost effective manner, a 345kV line was chosen to match the existing voltage infrastructure of the local bulk transmission facilities. If a 345kV line is not built, then multiple 230kV lines or a 500kV line would be needed to meet the Project's needed capacity. However, multiple 230kV lines would be more costly and result in greater surface disturbance and resource impacts. Likewise, because there is no existing 500kV infrastructure in the area, the existing substation facilities would need to be greatly expanded or a new substation site would be required, thereby, also resulting in greater cost, surface disturbance, and resource impacts than a single 345kV line. This alternative was dismissed because the effects would be substantially similar to or greater than those predicted to occur under the Proponent's Preferred Alternative.

Direct or Alternating Current Transmission

The main benefit of a direct-current system is better control of power flows over very long distances (i.e., more than 400 miles); whereas, line construction cost savings may be able to offset the high costs of direct-current terminal substations. To interconnect with an alternating-current system, the DC must be converted to alternating current. Converter substations require more land than a typical alternating-current substation, and costs for one 500kV direct-current converter station can be up to $350 million (a potential total of $700 million for the two new substations) (Rocky Mountain Power 2008). The alternating-current system selected allows for multiple substation interconnections necessary for load centers and for generation resources while being more economical than direct current. A direct-current system also has limited ability for future expansion where additional future transmission capacity is needed and therefore requires a higher upfront cost. For these reasons, the alternating-current design was chosen for the Project over a direct-current design.

Underground Transmission

Extra-high-voltage underground lines (345kV and 500kV) have been constructed in some parts of the United States, but only for short distances, and usually where circumstances dictated overhead lines were not feasible (e.g., in the vicinity of airports and urban centers).

High-voltage underground transmission lines have markedly different technological requirements than lower-voltage underground distribution lines. Underground high-voltage transmission lines require extensive cooling systems to dissipate the heat generated by the transmission of bulk energy. Cooling systems are complex and expensive. The extremely high cost of large cooling systems and other special design requirements are prohibitive for long-distance underground transmission and are estimated to be 10 times greater, or more, than the cost of constructing a 345kV overhead transmission line (National Grid 2009; Rocky Mountain Power 2008).

Operational problems are greater and the duration of outages is normally longer for underground transmission lines. When an outage of an underground line occurs, determining the cause and location of the damage, the replacement parts needed to repair the line, and actually repairing the line takes much more time than for an overhead line. Repairs to an

underground line are also more expensive. If an underground line is damaged during the winter at a high elevation, the presence of snow would increase the length of time required and the degree of difficulty to repair the facility. The potential long-term outages associated with the 345kV transmission line would be unacceptable for a circuit carrying bulkpower to a large area of south central/southern Utah.

The environmental impacts from construction of an underground transmission line would be similar to those for major pipeline construction. Typical construction would require a continuous trench between endpoints, resulting in ground disturbance along an entire right-of-way. By comparison, overhead transmission line construction typically results in partial disturbances of the right-of-way, primarily at individual tower sites, pulling and tensioning sites, staging areas, and in areas providing access to the right-of-way.

Because this alternative was not economically feasible, it was eliminated from further consideration.

New Transmission Technologies

Other technologies considered as alternatives for economical bulk-power transmission of electric energy to load centers included microwave, laser, and superconductors. Current research and development indicate some of these technologies eventually may become viable alternatives to overhead transmission systems; however, none of them are currently available for commercial use. Because they are remote and speculative and not technically feasible at this time, alternatives associated with new transmission technologies were eliminated from further consideration.

Compliance with Resource Management Plans and Other Laws

Resource Management Plan Compliance

BLM lands are administered with direction from land use plans that establish the goals and objectives for the management of the resources that would be affected by the Proposed Action. The Project area includes lands administered by three BLM field offices (Cedar City, Fillmore, and Richfield). The relevant approved management plans include the following:

- Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Resource Area Resource Management Plan, as amended (BLM 1986a)—BLM Cedar City Field Office
- Warm Springs Resource Area: The Resource Management Plan, ROD Rangeland Program Summary (BLM 1987)—BLM Fillmore Field Office
- Pinyon Management Framework Plan (BLM 1983)—BLM Cedar City Field Office
- Richfield Field Office ROD and Approved Resource Management Plan (BLM 2008a)—BLM Richfield Field Office

The implementation of the Selected Alternative would be conformance with these plans, as required by 43 CFR 1610.5-3 and of the USFS by 36 CFR 219.17(c).

Other Laws

Endangered Species Act

The Selected Alternative will avoid occupied habitat for federally listed species that may occur in the Project area, including Utah prairie dog and southwestern willow flycatcher. BLM prepared a letter to FWS documenting the occurrence of threatened, endangered, and candidate species along the Selected Alternative route and potential effects on each species, and requested concurrence on the information presented from FWS. Written concurrence from the FWS was received on November 9, 2012.

Clean Air Act

The screening-level air-quality model performed to analyze potential impacts on air quality could not rule out a potential exceedance of the numerical value of the 1-hour standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) or the 24-hour standard for particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) because of emissions from diesel equipment to be used during Project construction. However, both the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ and 1-hour NO_2 National Ambient Air Quality Standards are based on a 3-year average of sub-maximum concentrations, while the model only predicts maximum concentrations over a construction duration of less than 2 years. Based on the conservative assumptions used in estimating the concentrations and dispersion of criteria pollutants generated from construction activities, violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2, or any other criteria pollutant resulting from Project construction would not be anticipated.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Potential impacts of the Selected Alternative on drinking water sources (i.e., wells, springs, and shallow groundwater) were determined to be low (refer to Section 3.2.3.4 of the Final EIS).

Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11988, and Executive Order 11990

The Project has been designed to comply with the requirements of Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Wetland Protection), and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (refer to Sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 of the Final EIS).

Executive Order 12898

Potential environmental justice populations are not expected to be disproportionately affected by impacts associated with construction of the Project (refer to Section 3.6.2.2 of the Final EIS).

Executive Order 13186

On April 12, 2010, a National Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and the FWS was entered into to promote the conservation of migratory birds. The bird species analyzed in the EIS were derived from a compilation of species included in the Utah Partners in Flight

Conservation Strategy, the Utah Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, and the FWS' Birds of Conservation Concern bird lists. The analysis regarding migratory birds presented in the Final EIS is compliant with the terms of both memorandum (refer to Section 3.2.4.5 and Appendix E of the Final EIS) and Executive Order 13186.

Contact Person

For further information, please contact:

Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City Field Office
Attn: Tamara Gertsch
176 East D.L. Sargent Drive
Cedar City, Utah 84720
(307)775-6115
utsrbproj@blm.gov

Final Agency Action

It is my decision to grant an electric transmission line right-of-way grant UTU-83067 to PacifiCorp, subject to the terms, conditions, stipulations, Plan of Development, and environmental protection measures developed by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

This decision shall take effect immediately upon the date it is signed by the Authorized Officer, December 7, 2012, and shall remain in effect while any appeal is pending unless the Interior Board of Land Appeals issues a stay (43 CFR 2801.10). Any appeal of this decision must follow the procedures set forth in 43 CFR Part 4. Within 30 days of the decision, a notice of appeal must be filed in the office of the Authorized Officer at U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. If a statement of reasons for the appeal is not included with the notice, it must be filed with the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 801 North Quincy St., Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203 within 30 days after the notice of appeal is filed with the Authorized Officer.

If you wish to file a petition for stay pursuant to 43 CFR Part 4.21(b), the petition for stay should accompany your notice of appeal and shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied,

2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits,

3. The likelihood of irreparable harm to the appellant or resources if the stay is not granted, and

4. Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

If a petition for stay is submitted with the notice of appeal, a copy of the notice of appeal and petition for stay must be served on each party named in the decision from which the appeal is taken, and with the IBLA at the same time it is filed with the Authorized Officer.

A copy of the notice of appeal, any statement of reasons and all pertinent documents must be served on each adverse party named in the decision from which the appeal is taken and on the Office of the Regional Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, 6201 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138-1180, not later than 15 days after filing the document with the Authorized Officer and/or IBLA.

See Appendix C (Form 1842-1) for filing information related to appeals and requesting a stay.

Approved by:

Juan Palma

JUAN PALMA
UTAH STATE DIRECTOR

12-7-2012
Date

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A – Exhibit A of Right-of-Way Grant, Legal Descriptions

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, EXHIBIT A OF
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANT
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
PERMANENT RIGHT-OF-WAY

Salt Lake Meridian, Richfield Field Office, Sevier County

T. 22 S., R. 02 W.,
sec. 33, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 34, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 23 S., R. 02 W.,
sec. 5, SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, SE1/4NE1/4.

T. 23 S., R. 03 W.,
sec. 13, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4.

Salt Lake Meridian, Cedar City Field Office, Beaver County

T. 26 S., R. 07 W.,
sec. 1, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 3, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 10, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 11, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 12, lot 5, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and SE1/4NW1/4.

T. 26 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 3, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 10, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 15, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 22, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, E1/2NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 34, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4.

T. 27 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 3, lot 4, SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 4, NE1/4SE1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 6, lot 7, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 7, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, and NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 8, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 9, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and NW1/4SW1/4.

T. 27 S., R. 10 W.,
sec. 1, N1/2SW1/4 and SE1/4;
sec. 5, S1/2SW1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 6, S1/2SW1/4.

T. 27 S., 11 W.,
sec. 1, S1/2SW1/4 and SE1/4;
sec. 11, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 12, NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;

sec. 25, E1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 35, lots 2 and 3, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 28 S., R. 11 W.,
sec. 1, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 11, E1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4;
sec. 12, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 15, SE1/4NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 22, lots 5, 7, and 8, W1/2NE1/4 and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, lot 1, NW1/4NE1/4 and NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 28, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 33, lots 4 to 6, inclusive, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 29 S., R. 11 W.,
sec. 4, lot 4;
sec. 5, lot 1, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, E1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 8, N1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 18, lots 1 to 3, inclusive, E1/2NW1/4.

T. 29 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 13, SE1/4;
sec. 24, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4 and NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 25, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4;
sec. 26, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 35, E1/2NE1/4 and SE1/4.

T. 30 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 10, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 16, NE1/4SE1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 20, lots 3 and 4, W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 21, NW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 29, NW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 30, S1/2SE1/4.

Salt Lake Meridian, Cedar City Field Office, Iron County

T. 31 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 6, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, E1/2NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 18, NE1/4NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 31, lot 1.

T. 32 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 7, lot 1;
sec. 18, lots 1 and 2, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E1/2NW1/4;
sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;
sec. 31, lots 1 to 3, inclusive.

T. 33 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 6, lot 7.

T. 33 S., R. 13 W.,
sec. 13, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 14, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 23, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 27, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 28, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 32, W1/2SE1/4.

T. 34 S., R. 14 W.,
sec. 14, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 35 S., R. 15 W.,
sec. 24, NW1/4NW1/4.

T. 36 S., R. 15 W.,
sec. 3, SE1/4NE1/4 and SE1/4;
sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8, NE1/4SW1/4 and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 14, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 15, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 20, lots 3 and 4, SW1/4SE1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 21, NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and N1/2SW1/4;
sec. 22, N1/2NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 29, N1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 30, lots 7, 10, 11, and 12, S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4.

Salt Lake Meridian, Fillmore Field Office, Millard County

T. 25 S., R. 07 W.,
sec. 21, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 22, S1/2SW1/4;
sec. 27, S1/2SW1/4 and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 28, NW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 29, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 30, lot 1, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 34, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and SE1/4.

T. 25 S., R. 08 W.,
sec. 17, NE1/4SW1/4 and N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 21, lot 1, E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 22, lots 4, 7, 8, and 10, SW1/4NW1/4, and NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 23, lot 1, NW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 24, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 25, NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4.

T. 25 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 13, N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 14, N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2NW1/4;
sec. 15, E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 34, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 26 S., R. 07 W.,
sec. 1, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 2, lot 3, SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 3, lot 1, SE1/4NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4.

T. 26 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 3, lot 3, SE1/4NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, EXHIBIT A
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANT
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
TEMPORARY RIGHT-OF-WAY

Salt Lake Meridian, Richfield Field Office, Sevier County

T. 22 S., R. 02 W.,
sec. 33, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 34, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 23 S., R. 02 W.,
sec. 5, SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, SE1/4NE1/4.

T.23 S., R.03 W.,
sec. 13, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4.

Salt Lake Meridian, Cedar City Field Office, Beaver County

T. 26 S., R. 07 W.,
sec. 1, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 3, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 10, E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 11, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 12, lots 3 and 5, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and SE1/4NW1/4.

T. 26 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 3, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 10, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 15, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 22, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, E1/2NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 34, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4.

T. 27 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 3, lot 4, SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 4, NE1/4SE1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 6, lot 7, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 7, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, and NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 8, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 9, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and NW1/4SW1/4.

T. 27 S., R. 10 W.,
sec. 1, N1/2SW1/4 and SE1/4;
sec. 5, S1/2SW1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 6, S1/2SW1/4.

T. 27 S., 11 W.,
sec. 1, SW1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 11, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 12, NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;

sec. 25, E1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 35, lots 2 and 3, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 28 S., R. 11 W.,
sec. 1, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 11, E1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4;
sec. 12, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 15, SE1/4NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 22, lots 5, 7, and 8, W1/2NE1/4 and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, lot 1, NW1/4NE1/4 and NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 28, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 33, lots 4 to 6, inclusive, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 29 S., R. 11 W.,
sec. 4, lot 4;
sec. 5, lot 1, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, E1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 8, N1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 18, lots 1 to 3, inclusive, E1/2NW1/4.

T. 29 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 13, SE1/4;
sec. 24, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4 and NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 25, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4;
sec. 26, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 35, E1/2NE1/4 and SE1/4.

T. 30 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 10, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 16, NE1/4SE1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 20, lots 3 and 4, W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 21, NW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 29, NW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 30, S1/2SE1/4.

Salt Lake Meridian, Cedar City Field Office, Iron County

T. 31 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 6, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, E1/2NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 18, NE1/4NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 31, lot 1.

T. 32 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 7, lot 1;
sec. 18, lots 1 and 2, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E1/2NW1/4;
sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;
sec. 31, lots 1 to 3, inclusive.

T. 33 S., R. 12 W.,
sec. 6, lot 7.

T. 33 S., R. 13 W.,
sec. 13, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 14, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 23, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 27, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 28, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 32, W1/2SE1/4.

T. 34 S., R. 14 W.,
sec. 14, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 35 S., R. 15 W.,
sec. 24, NW1/4NW1/4.

T. 36 S., R. 15 W.,
sec. 3, SE1/4NE1/4 and SE1/4;
sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8, NE1/4SW1/4 and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 14, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 15, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 20, lots 3 and 4, SW1/4SE1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 21, NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and N1/2SW1/4;
sec. 22, N1/2NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 29, N1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 30, lots 7, 10, 11, and 12, S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4.

Salt Lake Meridian, Fillmore Field Office, Millard County

T. 25 S., R. 07 W.,
sec. 21, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 22, S1/2SW1/4;
sec. 27, S1/2SW1/4 and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 28, NW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 29, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 30, lot 1, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, and NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 34, NE1/4 and SE1/4.

T. 25 S., R. 08 W.,
sec. 17, NE1/4SW1/4 and N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 21, lot 1, E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 22, lots 4, 7, 8, and 10, SW1/4NW1/4, and NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 23, lot 1, NW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 24, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 25, NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4.

T. 25 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 13, N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 14, N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2NW1/4;
sec. 15, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 34, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 26 S., R. 07 W.,
sec. 1, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 2, lots 2 and 3, SW1/4NE1/4 and SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 3, lot 1, SE1/4NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4.

T. 26 S., R. 09 W.,
sec. 3, lot 3, SE1/4NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4.

Appendix B – Plan of Development

The Plan of Development is a two-volume document. A copy of Volume I (text volume) of the Plan of Development is included on the CD attached to the back cover of this ROD.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix C – Appeals Process (ROW-IBLA) (Form 1842-1)

Form 1842-1
(September 2006)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION ON TAKING APPEALS TO THE INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS

DO NOT APPEAL UNLESS
1. This decision is adverse to you,
AND
2. You believe it is incorrect

IF YOU APPEAL, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED

1. NOTICE OF APPEAL..... A person who wishes to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals must file in the office of the officer who made the decision (not the Interior Board of Land Appeals) a notice that he wishes to appeal. A person served with the decision being appealed must transmit the *Notice of Appeal* in time for it to be filed in the office where it is required to be filed within 30 days after the date of service. If a decision is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, a person not served with the decision must transmit a *Notice of Appeal* in time for it to be filed within 30 days after the date of publication (43 CFR 4.411 and 4.413).

2. WHERE TO FILE

NOTICE OF APPEAL..... U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, P.O. Box 45144, Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0155
or
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 W. 200 S., Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

WITH COPY TO SOLICITOR... Office of the Regional Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, 6201 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138-1180

3. STATEMENT OF REASONS Within 30 days after filing the *Notice of Appeal*, file a complete statement of the reasons why you are appealing. This must be filed with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Interior Board of Land Appeals, 801 N. Quincy Street, MS 300-QC, Arlington, Virginia 22203. If you fully stated your reasons for appealing when filing the *Notice of Appeal*, no additional statement is necessary (43 CFR 4.412 and 4.413).

WITH COPY TO SOLICITOR..... Office of the Regional Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, 6201 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138-1180

4. ADVERSE PARTIES..... Within 15 days after each document is filed, each adverse party named in the decision and the Regional Solicitor or Field Solicitor having jurisdiction over the State in which the appeal arose must be served with a copy of: (a) the *Notice of Appeal*, (b) the Statement of Reasons, and (c) any other documents filed (43 CFR 4.413).

5. PROOF OF SERVICE..... Within 15 days after any document is served on an adverse party, file proof of that service with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Interior Board of Land Appeals, 801 N. Quincy Street, MS 300-QC, Arlington, Virginia 22203. This may consist of a certified or registered mail "Return Receipt Card" signed by the adverse party (43 CFR 4.401(c)).

6. REQUEST FOR STAY..... Except where program-specific regulations place this decision in full force and effect or provide for an automatic stay, the decision becomes effective upon the expiration of the time allowed for filing an appeal unless a petition for a stay is timely filed together with a *Notice of Appeal* (43 CFR 4.21). If you wish to file a petition for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Interior Board of Land Appeals, the petition for a stay must accompany your *Notice of Appeal* (43 CFR 4.21 or 43 CFR 2801.10 or 43 CFR 2881.10). A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the *Notice of Appeal* and Petition for a Stay **must** also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

Standards for Obtaining a Stay. Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulations, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards: (1) the relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied, (2) the likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits, (3) the likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and (4) whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

Unless these procedures are followed, your appeal will be subject to dismissal (43 CFR 4.402). Be certain that **all** communications are identified by serial number of the case being appealed.

NOTE: A document is not filed until it is actually received in the proper office (43 CFR 4.401(a)). See 43 CFR Part 4, Subpart B for general rules relating to procedures and practice involving appeals.

(Continued on page 2)

43 CFR SUBPART 1821--GENERAL INFORMATION

Sec. 1821.10 Where are BLM offices located? (a) In addition to the Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C. and seven national level support and service centers, BLM operates 12 State Offices each having several subsidiary offices called Field Offices. The addresses of the State Offices can be found in the most recent edition of 43 CFR 1821.10. The State Office geographical areas of jurisdiction are as follows:

STATE OFFICES AND AREAS OF JURISDICTION:

Alaska State Office ---------- Alaska
Arizona State Office --------- Arizona
California State Office ------- California
Colorado State Office -------- Colorado
Eastern States Office --------- Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri
and, all States east of the Mississippi River
Idaho State Office ---------- Idaho
Montana State Office --------- Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota
Nevada State Office ---------- Nevada
New Mexico State Office ---- New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas
Oregon State Office ---------- Oregon and Washington
Utah State Office ---------- Utah
Wyoming State Office -------- Wyoming and Nebraska

(b) A list of the names, addresses, and geographical areas of jurisdiction of all Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management can be obtained at the above addresses or any office of the Bureau of Land Management, including the Washington Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240.