Corridor 121-220
Northwest Rock Springs Corridor

Corridor Purpose and Rationale
This short corridor provides an east-west pathway in southwest Wyoming. The corridor connects multiple corridors to the east and west, creating a continuous corridor network in southern Wyoming across BLM- and USFS-administered lands. Input regarding alignment from multiple organizations\(^1\) during the WWEC PEIS suggested following this route. The recently approved 500 kV Energy Gateway West transmission line project is adjacent or very close along the entire length of the corridor. The corridor was designated electric-only because no underground use was anticipated. However, the Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative (WPCI) is proposed to follow this segment. WPCI is a proposed pipeline ROW network designed to connect sources of CO\(_2\) to existing oil fields to support further extraction of oil/gas reserves while sequestering CO\(_2\) in the ground.

Corridor location:
Wyoming (Sweetwater Co.)
BLM: Rock Springs Field Office
Regional Review Region: Region 4

Corridor width, length:
Width 3,500 ft
7 miles of designated corridor
13 miles to posted route, including gaps

Designated Use:
- corridor is electric only

Corridor of concern (N)

Figure 1. Corridor 121-220

Corridor history:
- Locally designated prior to 2009 (N)
- Existing infrastructure (Y)
  - Three 345-kV transmission lines are centered within the corridor for its full length.
- Energy potential near the corridor (Y)
  - 1 substation is within the corridor.
- Corridor changes since 2009 (N)

\(^1\) Frontier Line, Idaho Power Company, National Grid, PacifiCorp, Rocky Mountain Area Transmission Study, Western Utility Group, and Wyoming Natural Gas Pipeline Authority
Figure 2. Corridor 121-220 and nearby electric transmission lines and pipelines
Figure 3 reflects a comprehensive resource conflict assessment developed to enable the Agencies and stakeholders to visualize a corridor’s proximity to environmentally sensitive areas and to evaluate options for routes with lower potential conflict. The potential conflict assessment (low, medium, high) shown in the figure is based on criteria found on the WWEC Information Center at www.corridoreis.anl.gov. To meet the intent of the Energy Policy Act and the Settlement Agreement siting principles, corridors may be located in areas where there is potentially high resource conflict; however, where feasible, opportunity for corridor revisions should be identified in areas with potentially lower conflict.

Visit the 368 Mapper for a full view of the potential conflict map (https://bogi.evs.anl.gov/section368/portal/)
Figure 4 shows the density of energy use to assist in evaluating corridor utility. ROWs granted prior to the corridor designation (2009) are shown in pink; ROWs granted after corridor designation are shown in blue; and pending ROWs under current review for approval are shown in turquoise. Note the ROW density shown for the corridor is only a snapshot that does not fully illustrate remaining corridor capacity. Not all ROWs have GIS data at the time this abstract was developed. BLM and USFS are currently improving their ROW GIS databases and anticipate more complete data in the near future.
Corridor Review Table

Designated energy corridors are areas of land prioritized for energy transmission infrastructure and are intended to be predominantly managed for multiple energy transmission infrastructure lines. Other compatible uses are allowable as specified or practicable. Resource management goals and objectives should be compatible with the desired future conditions (i.e., responsible linear infrastructure development of the corridor with minimal impacts) of the energy transmission corridor. Land management objectives that do not align with desired future conditions should be avoided. The table below identifies serious concerns or issues and presents potential resolution options to better meet corridor siting principles.

The preliminary information below is provided to facilitate further discussion and input prior to developing potential revisions, deletions, or additions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORRIDOR 121-220 REVIEW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POTENTIAL COMPATIBILITY ISSUES or CONCERNS TO EXAMINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLM Jurisdiction: Rock Springs Field Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency Land Use Plan: Green River RMP (1997)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail and the corridor intersect – The RMP does not include the Four Trails Feasibility Study Trail since it pre-dates the 2009 legislation designating the Study Trail (Public Law 111-11).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Agency Land Use Plan: Wyoming GRSG ROD and ARMPA – March 2019</td>
</tr>
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<td>GRSG PHMA (ROW avoidance area) and the corridor intersect – The 2019 ROD/ARMPA indicates that collocating new infrastructure within existing ROWs and maintaining and upgrading ROWs is preferred over the creation of new ROWs or the construction of new facilities in all management areas. Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 energy corridors, will remain open in all habitat management areas.</td>
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### CORRIDOR 121-220 REVIEW

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<th>MILEPOST (MP)¹</th>
<th>STAKEHOLDER INPUT and OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION</th>
<th>POTENTIAL RESOLUTIONS BASED ON SITING PRINCIPLE ANALYSIS ²</th>
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<td>all new energy infrastructure development within GRSG PACs (43% overlap). Use full mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts within four miles of important GRSG breeding areas.</td>
<td>transmission lines. The GHMA encompasses a broad area around the corridor which cannot be avoided.</td>
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¹ Mileposts are rounded to the nearest mile.
² Siting Principles include: Corridors are thoughtfully sited to provide maximum utility and minimum impact on the environment; Corridors promote efficient use of landscape for necessary development; Appropriate and acceptable uses are defined for specific corridors; and Corridors provide connectivity to renewable energy generation to the maximum extent possible, while also considering other generation, in order to balance the renewable sources and to ensure the safety and reliability of electricity transmission. Projects proposed in the corridor would be reviewed during their ROW application review process and would adhere to Federal laws, regulations, and policy.

### Additional Compatibility Concerns

No additional concerns have been identified for Corridor 121-220.

### Abstract Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARMPA = Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; BMP = best management practice; GHMA = general habitat management area; GIS = geographic information system; GRSG = Greater Sage-grouse; IOP = interagency operating procedure; MP = milepost; NHT = National Historic Trail; NST = National Scenic Trail; PAC = priority area for conservation; PEIS = Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement; PHMA = priority habitat management area; RFI = request for information; RMP = resource management plan; ROD = Record of Decision; ROW = right-of-way; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; WPCI = Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative; WWEC = West-wide Energy Corridor.