

# Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project

**DOI-BLM-AZ-C020-2016-0010-EIS**

**Economic Strategies Workshop Report**

**Prepared for:  
Bureau of Land Management  
Yuma Field Office**

**August 8, 2016**

# **Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project**

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- Appendix 1 Invitation Letter; Invitation Mailing List; and Workshop attendees
- Appendix 2 Handout on Social and Economic Conditions; and Workshop Slideshow Presentation
- Appendix 3 Notes on Workshop; Notes on Group Discussions; and Written Comments Received

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DCRT	DCR Transmission, LLC
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
kV	kilovolt
LWC	lands with wilderness characteristics
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
OHV	off-highway vehicle
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMPA	Resource Management Plan Amendment
ROW	right-of-way
RV	Recreational Vehicle
YFO	Yuma Field Office
YPG	Yuma Proving Grounds



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

DCR Transmission, LLC (DCRT) has filed a right-of-way (ROW) application with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that proposes to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission a proposed electric transmission project that would begin near Tonopah, Arizona and terminate near Blythe, California (**Figure 1-1**). The proposed Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project (the Project) would consist of a 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line traversing approximately 114 miles.

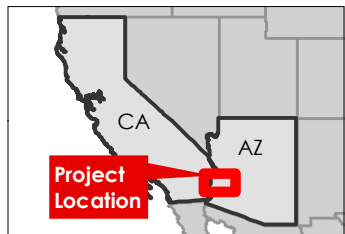
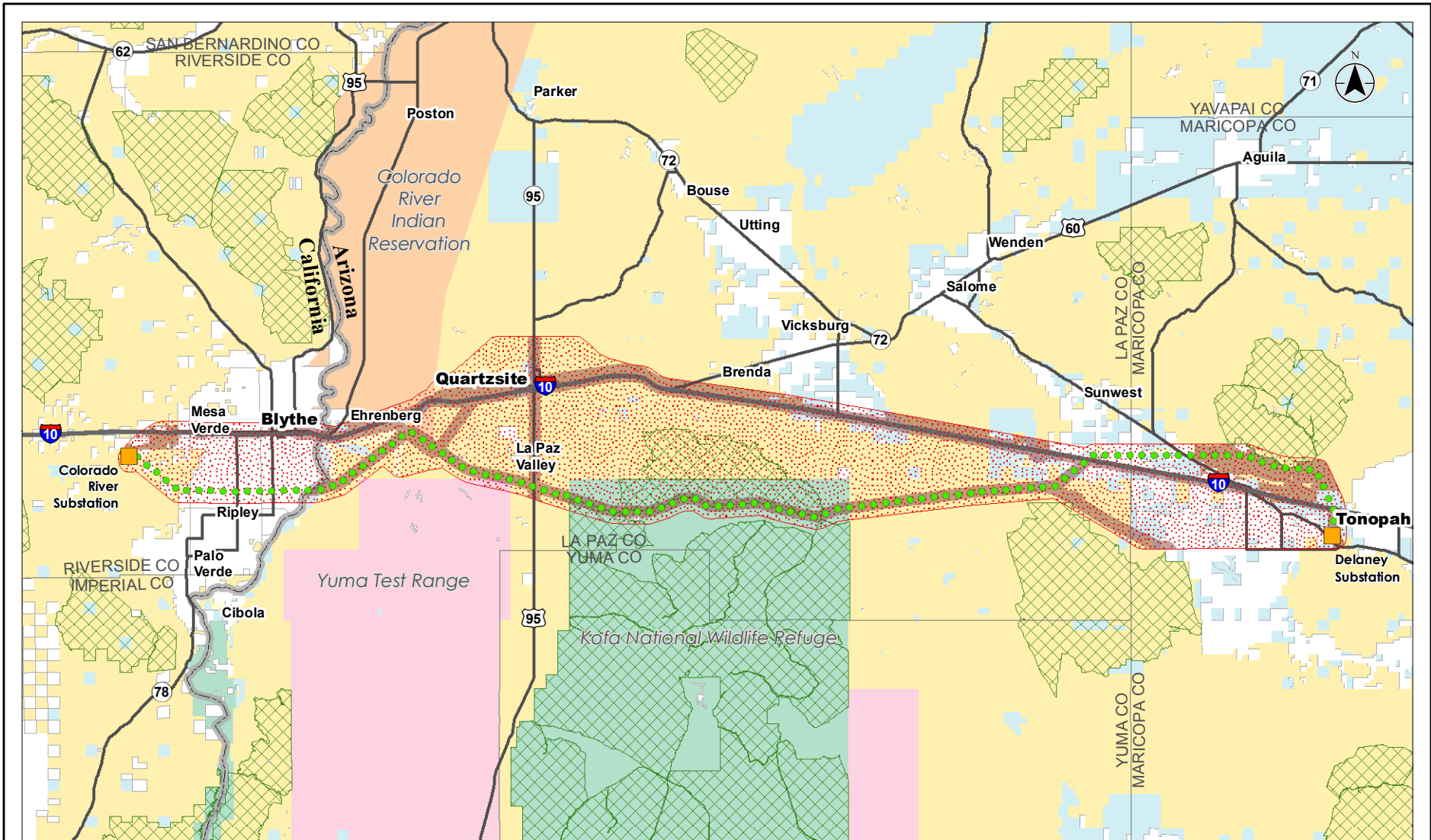
The lead agency for the Project is the BLM; Arizona has been designated the lead state; and the Yuma Field Office (YFO) is the lead office. Multiple decisions will be required for the Project. The decision regarding the proposed ROW grant on BLM land is the responsibility of the BLM Yuma Field Office Manager. However, inconsistency with visual management classes along certain portions of the proposed Project would require an amendment to the Yuma Resource Management Plan (RMP), in addition to the ROW grant. The BLM Arizona State Director will issue a separate, but related decision on the RMP amendment (RMPA). Because a portion of the Project would be in California, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is also required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the entirety of the Project and issue its own decision on that portion of the Project within California. The CPUC is a cooperating agency and will ensure that the EIS meets the requirements of CEQA.






In order to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) the BLM has determined that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) needs to be prepared for the Project. The EIS will analyze the effects of the Project on all lands, public and non-public, in the proposed route(s).





## 1.2 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES





The purpose of the workshop was to identify potential social and economic challenges posed by the Project and potential opportunities that might enhance or expand the social and economic goals of area communities. Letters of invitation to the workshop were sent to government agencies with an interest in the Project and to organizations and individuals who had expressed an interest in the Workshop during public scoping. A copy of the invitation letter and the mailing list are included in Appendix 1 along with a list of people who attended.

On the afternoon of June 14, 2016 an Economic Strategies Workshop (the Workshop) was conducted by the DCRT, Stantec, HDR, Galileo Project, and the BLM in Quartzsite, Arizona. The Workshop provided an opportunity for local and regional businesses, governments, individuals, and community organizations to identify, clarify, and discuss economic and social effects that may result from the Project. The feedback gathered from the Workshop will be used in the continuing NEPA process, to determine what types of impacts may occur from the Project. The Workshop focused on economic and social topics related to the Project; including regional economic effects, fiscal effects, and non-market impacts.



-  Substation
-  Proposed Route
-  Study Area
-  Utility Corridor (in study area)
-  Wilderness Area

- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
  -  Bureau of Reclamation
  -  Local or State Parks
  -  Indian Lands

-  Military
-  Private
-  State
-  US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)

0 7.5 15 miles  
 1:950,400 (At original document size of 8.5x11)



**Figure 1-1**  
**Ten West Link Proposed Action**

This summary report provides a framework for analysis of social and economic issues in the Draft EIS.

## 2.0 WORKSHOP PROCESS

After welcoming participants, covering logistical details, and introducing presenters, the workshop started with a discussion of the cooperating agencies involved in the Project and the objectives of the Workshop. This was followed by a description of the Project, how it will be operated, possible alternative routes, and project goals. There was a brief discussion of the NEPA process and a brief description of where the Project was relative to the NEPA process.. A summary of comments heard during scoping was presented with an emphasis on the comments related to social and economic matters.

An overview of area social and economic trends and conditions was then presented to provide a basis for discussion of possible Project effects in the area. The slides used during this discussion are included in **Appendix 2** along with a handout given to all attendees. The graphics in the slide show and handout were generated using information supplied by DCRT's consultant, HDR; this information is from a technical report on socioeconomics and environmental justice, which is in production at this time.

After the discussion of area trends participants were divided into discussion groups where the social and economic issues identified during scoping were used as discussion starting points. New issues and concerns were identified and existing issues were clarified. Following the smaller group discussions the full Workshop was reconvened. Notes taken during the group discussions were then shared with all attendees. Participants were encouraged to submit written comments. Transcribed notes from the smaller group discussions are presented in **Appendix 3**.

## 3.0 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COMMENTS

Participants had multiple opportunities to ask questions and comment on the Project and the social and economic information presented at the Workshop. These included a question and answer session, smaller group discussions, presentation of notes from the smaller group discussions during the Workshop; and written comments provided as a result of the Workshop. Each of these is presented separately below. Transcripts from the discussion groups and written comments are included in **Appendix 3**.

Each response was assigned an identifying letter a number (regardless of comment format), scanned, and filed in electronic and hard copy format. Group discussion comments were given a letter corresponding to the "color" the group was named (i.e., G for the Green group, O for the Orange group, Y for the Yellow group, R for the Red group, and B for the Blue group); written comments use a W for Written (for example, W-1-17; W-10-13 means written comment, commenter 10, comment 13). Discrete comments within the group transcripts and written submittals were then numbered sequentially. Socioeconomic comments from the scoping report (**Section 3.1**) use the numbering codes they were given during scoping to make them easier to identify.

Comments are summarized by resource topic below and include citations to responses and comment numbers for reference. The comment summaries were paraphrased from the original comments to convey the content of multiple similar comments. Comments made will be analyzed and determined as to how they will be used in the DEIS.

### **3.1 SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION**

- What changes will be made with the Resource Management Plan Amendment (RMPA)? *There will be a change to the visual resource management (VRM) classification and a corridor change.*
- Is this a private project? *The transmission line will be owned by DCRT, which is a private entity. DCRT is governed by FERC regulations for cost, etc. The CAISO will control the line capacity.*
- Will DCRT be paying property tax in Arizona? *Yes. DCRT will be paying tax on private property and lease fees for BLM land.*
- Will the lease fee to BLM increase La Paz County's PILT (payment in lieu of taxes)? *The PILT calculation is authorized by Congress annually and is based on a specific formula. The BLM / DOI do not have direct control over that amount. PILT is a way to compensate counties with public land for the loss or property taxes they would otherwise receive.*
- Who would own the transmission line and towers? *DCRT will own the Project. The BLM would be leasing ROW to the company for the Project.*
- What is the compensation – specifically taxes – for each county? *DCRT is working on that calculation now.*
- How are residential vacancies counted for in areas such as Quartzsite where there are a lot of out-of-state owners? *Additional research is needed to answer this question. It was noted that Quartzsite has quite a few out-of-state property owners who pay taxes but aren't counted as part of the census.*

### **3.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES AND CONCERNS IDENTIFIED IN DISCUSSION GROUPS AND WRITTEN COMMENTS<sup>1</sup>**

#### **3.2.1 Economic (Market) Values**

##### **3.2.1.1 General**

- La Paz County noted that a greater portion of the proposed line (approximately 80%) will be in La Paz County. Applying any economic data from Maricopa and Riverside counties to this project for a regional overview of the study area is unfair, since La Paz has the

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<sup>1</sup> Citations in parentheses refer to transcription in **Appendix 3**

majority of the project. The economic study areas should be specific to La Paz or other counties and not on a regional (i.e., grouped) basis. (W-1-17; W-10-13)

- Need to address impacts of out of state property owners. (Workshop notes)
- Verification of accuracy of the presented data question- what is the best source data? (Workshop notes)
- Most data on housing and demographic data collected by agencies and consultants outside of Quartzsite can generally be considered to be unreliable in that they are generally based on accepted industry practices which do not take into account the unique aspects of Quartzsite's winter visitor quirks, the unique population described above, and demographic trends which do not show up on traditional census and economic data bases. (W-10-1)

### **3.2.1.2 Property Values**

- Property impacts because of loss of scenic quality. (Real estate values and loss of real estate tax revenue). (G-6)
- Impacts to property values if too close to residents/community facilities. (R-4)
- The public expresses high levels of aversion to ... reduction in property values for properties adjacent to or around these lines or visually impacted by these lines. (W-1-4; W-1-5)
- Lease information from BLM – Will this affect existing leases? Extension of right-of-way. Effect to property owners. (W-6-2)

### **3.2.1.3 Recreation Expenditures and Tourism**

- Recreational impacts from any areas closed would have an economic impact to local economy. (O-5; W-5-5)
- Impacts to recreational riders and recreational trails. (Peace Trail and other existing trails and riding areas.) (Y-4)
- Impacts to recreational use during construction period. (Can Quartzite construction occur during summer, May-September?) (Y-6)
- There should be a net gain to the recreational trails in the region. (Y-7; W-10-15; W-10-16)
- Perception that project will result in recreational trails closures. (Plomosa Road mentioned specifically.) (Y-8)
- Johnson Canyon - No closure of Peace Trail through Johnson Canyon. (Y-9)
- Proactive promotion of no negative impacts of line and positive benefits of the project to recreational use. (Y-10; W-10-16)

- Integration and access to open space (i.e., Too much- damage or positive economic impacts more visitors. Too little (reduce) - not enough space for visitors). (R-3)
- Possible loss of economic benefit from tourism/OHV to La Paz and Quartzsite, as well as Yuma and Mohave counties; cascading impacts on hotels, merchants, etc. (Johnson Canyon Segment). (B-1; W-10-17)
- Generational shift of Quartzsite tourism (i.e., more OHV, possibly younger tourists - may or may not be snowbirds, “Go and Do” tourism). (B-2)
- There is the direct possibility of stigmatizing effects on the visitor and tourist industries of La Paz County – one of the only revenue generating industries in the County. (W-1-14)
- Our visitors come here for the temperate, climate, affordability, regional access, and foremost, the scenic beauty of the area. (W-10-2)
- Off-road recreation is one of the few areas of the local economy which is expanding. The proposed transmission line is aligned to go up the middle of Johnson Canyon. This area is one of the only “challenging” off-road sections of the entire 750-mile Peace Trail. The proposed construction would destroy the challenging features of the trail by constructing bladed service access roads, and would create significant adverse visual impact in this pristine area. (W-10-14)
- Concerned over loss of tourism visitation and money due to degradation of the environment. (G-4)

#### **3.2.1.4 Commercial Revenue, Employment, and Income**

- Potential inability for local entities to participate in energy development because of CAISO (ultimate decision maker). (G-5)
- Keeping jobs and hiring locals first. Potential collaborative training. (AZ West College) “Boom/bust” while building/once complete. (O-1; W-5-1; W-6-3; W-6-4)
- [Regarding alternate routes CB8 and CB9] Would be direct line of site - security issue possible job loss. [Encroachment into YPG with potential jobs loss.] (O-3; W-3-1; W-5-3)
- Quartzsite economic trends/La Paz CO: Recreation, Long-term visitors, Poultry production. (O-6; W-5-6)
- Concern about impact to existing off-trails (designated trails) and mining. (Y-5: W-2-1; W-2-3; W-6-7)
- Consider economic impacts of hunting and fishing. (R-1)
- Indirect impacts if line attracts or increases solar near YPG, could impact (mission) uses - cumulative. (R-5)

- Agricultural - additional consideration for farmers (crop dusting). (R-9)
- Concern about lack of available local workforce for construction and technical jobs (counter-residuals staying, potential for positive impacts during construction). (B-6)
- In terms of the employment, spending, and income potential in La Paz County, the benefits of construction of the transmission line is negative. Most of the construction labor will come from outside the County. (W-1-8; W-10-5; W-10-6)
- The construction purchasing practices produce few benefits to La Paz County residents because the bulk of goods and services are generally produced and purchased outside the County. (W-1-9; W-10-7; W-10-9)
- The benefits seem, in these cases, to be temporary, just during the construction phase. I am hoping a more equitable resolution, not only for the County but also their tax payers, creating full time jobs long into the future. (W-8-1; W-8-2; W-10-8)
- I would be favorable to the approach taken in City of Boulder, Nevada, where legislation was enacted between the Federal Government and the State for local ownership. In return, the County, in this case La Paz, would lease the land for the very same projects presently under consideration thereby enhancing the Counties ability to provide necessary services to its citizens and the projects themselves. This would help offset the tax base loss of the Bill Williams River area. (W-8-3)
- There are 80 Army Civilian and contractors associated with the work in the Northern Cibola Range area that the powerlines would impact, and encroachment on these test facilities may put these jobs at risk. Our reservations and concerns continue to be related to the power lines running along our northern boundary line (cb-9, cb-8, and cb-7), which have line of site visibility into the Joint Experimentation Range Complex test facilities for either radio frequency waves or visual observation. (W-9-2; W-9-3)
- Quartzsite as a “base camp” for Peace Trail (i.e., other institutes- local park board staging area). (B-3)

### **3.2.1.5 Fiscal Impacts**

- Property impacts because of loss of scenic quality. (Real estate values and loss of real estate tax revenue). (G-6)
- Loss of County revenues. (G-8)
- Clarify the benefits to La Paz County from the project. (Y-3; W-6-6; W-7-4)
- There are no fiscal benefits from Ten West Link because the local economy is designed to collect tax revenues yet the BLM plans to pay PILT which is not even close to what the County would get if this was private property. (W-1-10; W-2-2; W-10-10; W-10-11)
- Because the Ten West Link does not increase the visitor and tourist spending, it does not pay for the public services provided to its employees and contractors. Temporary construction workforces will likely add to crime rates and will require greater levels of

law enforcement resources and other public safety services. It has been evidenced in other cases that crime rates and domestic issues will raise in proportion to the population with an influx of temporary laborers working daily in the county. (W-1-11; W-1-12)

- Transmission lines CUP? (W-6-1)

### **3.2.1.6 Future Projects Accommodated with Increased Capacity**

- Economic differences for I-10 build-out area with and without transmission line. Look at 50-70 year build-out vs shorter term. (O-4; W-5-4)
- Identify how project would promote development of renewable projects in La Paz County. (Y-11)
- Has the potential to open up connections to new renewable energy projects. (R-6)
- Would power line bring in or attract any other business that would need access to power other than solar or power generation - (industrial park)? (R-8)
- Loss of pristine condition in Johnson Canyon, and impacts to current business, possible chilling effect on future economic development (Johnson Canyon Segment). (B-1)
- Potential positive impacts of grid access to solar and other renewables (understanding of current transmission bottleneck). (B-5)
- We will not gain access to cheap renewable energy nor will this improve the County's overall grid flexibility, nor will it create economic development opportunities locally. In some cases, it reduces economic opportunities by lessening property taxes and removing properties from consideration for residential development because developers and homeowners see being close to large transmission lines as a negative. (W-1-6; W-1-7)
- Negative impacts to future economic development should also be analyzed with impacts from the stigma resulting from the aesthetic changes to the desert. (W-1-16; W-7-2)

## **3.2.2 Economic (non-market) Values**

### **3.2.2.1 Consumer Surplus Value of Recreation**

- Be a driver for the community (YPG, residents, seasonal users, AGFD) to develop beneficial collaborative projects and communication. (R-10; W-7-3)
- To make matters worse, many tourists will chose to stay away from recreational areas crisscrossed by large transmission line since it is the pristine desert environment that attracts these visitors. (W-1-13)
- The most significant overt impact of the Ten West Transmission line is the visual impact upon Quartzsite's pristine desert's natural beauty. As stated, the vast population which comes to Quartzsite in the winter is here to enjoy the undisturbed beauty of the local desert. (W-10-3)



### **3.2.2.2 Ecosystem Services**

- Unique environment (asset). (G-2)
- Maintaining/finding balance (approving development) between access/preservation. (G-3)

### **3.2.3 Social Values**

#### **3.2.3.1 Quality of Life**

- Concerns about the potential deterioration of recreation resources and loss of access to them. (i.e., Tourism/visitors (social and economic). (G-1) Loss of wildlife and habitat/fragmentation. Impacting visitors/hunters/other users (local and other) E.J. (G-9)
- Discussion of project positives - including reinforcement of aging grid infrastructure. Black/brown-outs. (Statistics/etc.). (O-2; W-5-2; W-6-4)
- Impacts to recreational riders and recreational trails. (Peace Trail and other existing trails and riding areas.) (Y-4)
- There should be a net gain to the recreational trails in the region. (Y-7)
- Perception that project will result in recreational trails closures. (Plomosa Road mentioned specifically). (Y-8; W-6-7)
- Johnson Canyon- No closure of Peace Trail through Johnson Canyon. (Y-9)
- Proactive promotion of no negative impacts of line and positive benefits of the project to recreational use. (Y-10)
- Quality of life choices (ATV, hunt, fish, camp). (R-2)
- Emotional attachment to views, lifestyle, and resistance to change. (B-4)
- Concern about proximity to Quartzsite of I-10 parallel route (i.e., impacts to views, visual resources). (R-7)
- The nature of these impacts will include potential threats to health and safety, effects on community infrastructure, social conflict, changes to local government from economic and social dislocation, and alterations in community social structures caused by the long-term nature of Ten West Link. (W-1-1)

#### **3.2.3.2 Environmental Justice**

- Due to local environment justice conditions, impacts to this area are greater. (G-10)
- Benefits to the public are outside of the local region where direct/indirect impacts are occurring. The market is not working to quantify those impacts on residents. (G-11; G-12)

### 3.2.3.3 Health and Safety

- Potential impact to human health. (G-7; W-1-1)
- Concern about proximity to Quartzsite of I-10 parallel route (i.e., health impacts of transmission-lines). (B-4; W-6-5)
- Large transmission lines are the source of serious health concerns, real or imagined. The public expresses high levels of aversion to such hazards, which leads to quality of life issues. (W-1-2; W-1-3)
- A transmission line that covers almost one hundred miles of probably rough terrain will require extensive search and rescue personnel preparation in the event that workers are hurt or harmed. It will mean purchasing aircraft to access difficult areas and training forces to provide services to difficult to reach locations. (W-1-15)
- The Developer stated that there is a potential to place solar panel facilities near the power lines and emphasized that this might be a positive economic value for the area. However, any solar panels near the drop zones would be a hazard to our developmental parachute jumpers and aircrew; therefore, we would object based on the safety factors related to these operations. (W-9-4)

## 4.0 ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

No significant new issues were raised during the Workshop and comment period that had not been raised previously, during scoping. However, participants elaborated on multiple issues and discussed many issue in the context of their potential impact on the economics of the affected areas. For example, where impacts to wildlife were raised as an issue during scoping, during the Workshop the effect of negative impacts was raised as a potential loss to the tourism economy of the study area.

## 5.0 REFERENCES

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Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2005. Land Use Planning Handbook. BLM Handbook H-1601-1 (supersedes Re. 1-1667). Release # 1-1-1693, March 11, 2005.

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California ISO (CAISO). 2014. 2013-2014 Transmission Plan. Prepared by Infrastructure Development, approved by ISO Board of Governors July 16, 2014. Available at: [https://www.caiso.com/Documents/Board-Approved2013-2014TransmissionPlan\\_July162014](https://www.caiso.com/Documents/Board-Approved2013-2014TransmissionPlan_July162014).

Ten West Link. 2016. Economic Strategies Workshop handout. June 2016.

**APPENDIX 1**  
**INVITATION LETTER; INVITATION MAILING**  
**LIST; AND WORKSHOP ATTENDEES**



# United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Colorado River District  
Yuma Field Office  
7341 E. 30th Street, Suite A  
Yuma, Arizona 85365-6525  
[www.blm.gov/az](http://www.blm.gov/az)

In Reply Refer To:  
8120 (9200/C020)  
AZA-36819

May 26, 2016

Name  
Position  
Agency  
Address  
Address

Dear,

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Yuma Field Office cordially invites you to participate in an Economic Strategies Workshop (Workshop) for the proposed Ten West Link 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line project (Project). This workshop is scheduled for **June 14, 2016 from 12:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Quartzsite Senior Center, 40 S. Moon Mountain Ave., Quartzsite, Arizona 85346.**

The Economic Strategies Workshop is part of the process needed for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project. The Workshop provides an opportunity for local and regional businesses, governments, and community organizations to discuss economic and social conditions and issues that may result from the proposed Project. This Workshop is focused on economic and social topics related to the Ten West Link Project only.

We ask that you consider the following questions in preparing for the workshop:

- What are some important social, environmental, and economic issues, values, and concerns of your community?
- Generally, what social and economic effects do you anticipate the proposed project having on your community? Can these be captured using existing data?
- Are there specific route alternatives or BLM management actions associated with the proposed project that may result in significant social and economic effects on your community?
- What are some partnership/collaboration opportunities that could result from this project between BLM and your community/industry/organization?
- Are there any key geographic areas and/or industries that should be examined in greater detail for potential social and economic impacts?
- Are there key data sources that should be included in any social and economic analyses?
- Who are the people or organizations we should be talking with about this proposed project and its social and economic impacts?

An agenda for the Economic Strategies Workshop is enclosed. We also ask that you RSVP, if possible, by **June 7, 2016**.

A two (2) week comment period will follow the Economic Strategies Workshop during which you may submit comments, concerns, or documentation you would like the agency to consider in the EIS analysis. Comments should be postmarked by **June 28, 2016**. You may submit your comments by one of the following methods:

- Submit your written comments directly at the Economic Strategies Workshop;
- Submit your comments electronically via email by sending them to **blm\_az\_azso\_10WestLink@blm.gov**;
- Mail comments to Ten West Link Project, c/o Joe Incardine, BLM Arizona State Office, One North Central Avenue, Ste. 800; Phoenix, AZ 85004; or
- Fax comments to Ten West Link Project, c/o Joe Incardine, (602) 417-9452.

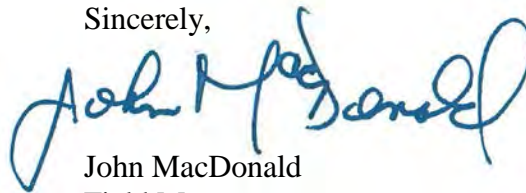
DCR Transmission, LLC (DCRT) filed a right-of-way (ROW) application with the BLM on September 14, 2015. DCRT proposes to construct, operate, and maintain the Project. The Project would connect the Delaney Substation west of Tonopah, Arizona and the Colorado River Substation west of Blythe, California. The total length of the proposed Project is 114 miles with approximately 97 miles in Arizona and 17 miles in California. Of the total length, 83 miles are on public land; the majority of the public land crossed would be in Arizona. While the proposed route largely follows the existing Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 500kV transmission line in an established utility corridor, there are a number of utility corridors and potential alternative route segments in the study area. Additional alternatives are being developed now as part of the alternatives analysis process.

The BLM's decisions are to approve, deny, or approve with modifications the proposed Project; and to determine whether to amend the Yuma RMP. Because a portion of the Project would be in California, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is also required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to issue its own decision on that portion of the Project in California. The CPUC will serve as a cooperating agency and will ensure that the EIS also meets the requirements of CEQA. Additional related decisions will likely be required by other agencies.

To RSVP or if you have any questions about the Project, please contact the BLM National Project Manager, Joe Incardine, at (801) 560-7135, or [jincardi@blm.gov](mailto:jincardi@blm.gov). If you require special accommodations at the Economic Strategies Workshop, please contact Ellen Carr at Galileo Project, at (480) 629-4705, or [ellen.carr@galileoaz.com](mailto:ellen.carr@galileoaz.com).

We appreciate your participation in this proposed Project.

Sincerely,



John MacDonald  
Field Manager

Enclosure

# **Social and Economic Issues Workshop Agenda**

---

Ten West Link Project

**Date:** June 14, 2016 12:30-5:00pm (AZ)

**Location:** Quartzsite Senior Center, 40 N Moon Mountain Ave, Quartzsite, AZ 85346

## **12:30 pm WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

- Ground Rules
- Introductions

## **PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP**

- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Need for Resource Management Plan (RMP) Amendment
- Ten West Link Project Update
- Workshop Goals and Objectives:
  - Identify and clarify economic and social issues;
  - Focus on local perceptions of social and economic concerns

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- EIS area of analysis
- Proposed Project Construction and Maintenance Activities

## **SUMMARY OF SCOPING AND ALTERNATIVES**

- Scoping results
- Preliminary alternatives

## **SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE DATA**

- Existing socioeconomic conditions and trends in the area of analysis
- Locations and types of possible environmental justice populations
- Currently identified social and economic issues

**2:45 pm BREAK**

## **PARTICIPANT DISCUSSION SESSION**

- Identify social issues and values for area communities
- Identify social and economic opportunities and constraints
- Identify possible collaboration opportunities

## **DISCUSSION REPORT OUT TO GROUP**

### **Next Steps / Wrap-up**

**5:00pm ADJOURN**

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## **POTENTIAL DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

- What are some important social, environmental, and economic issues, values, and concerns of your community?
- Generally, what social and economic effects do you anticipate the proposed project having on your community? Can these be captured using existing data?
- Are there specific route alternatives or BLM management actions associated with the proposed project that may result in significant social and economic effects on your community?
- What are some partnership/collaboration opportunities that could result from this project between BLM and your community/industry/organization?
- Are there any key geographic areas and/or industries that should be examined in greater detail for potential social and economic impacts?
- Are there key data sources that should be included in any social and economic analyses?
- Who are the other people or organizations we should be talking with about this proposed project and its social and economic impacts?
- Other comments/questions?



**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Fed Agencies**

Title	First Name	Last Name	Position	Organization	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
Mr.	Bill	Brake	Chair / Grazing	AZ Resource Advisory Council	5225 E Pershing Ave		Scottsdale	AZ	85254
Mr.	Jim	de Vos	Governor's Representative, AGFD	AZ Resource Advisory Council	5000 W Carefree Highway		Phoenix	AZ	85086
Ms.	Dawn	Hubbs	Archaeology/History	AZ Resource Advisory Council	P.O. Box 793		Peach Springs	AZ	86434
Mr.	Thomas	Hulen	Archaeology/History	AZ Resource Advisory Council	6625 S McKemy Street		Tempe	AZ	85283
Mr.	Drew	John	Public-at-Large	AZ Resource Advisory Council	2305 Branding Iron Lane		Safford	AZ	85546
Mr.	Stuart	Marsh	University of Arizona	AZ Resource Advisory Council	School of Natural Resources & the Environment		Tucson	AZ	85719
Ms.	Mandy	Metzger	Coconino County Supervisor	AZ Resource Advisory Council	P.O. Box 31239		Flagstaff	AZ	86003
	Krishna	Parameswaran	Energy & Minerals	AZ Resource Advisory Council	34365 N 96th Way		Scottsdale	AZ	85262
Mr.	Michael	Quigley	Water & Healthy Landscapes	AZ Resource Advisory Council	5469 S Thunder Sky Way		Tucson	AZ	85747
Ms.	Maggie	Sacher	Vice-Chair / Commercial Recreation	AZ Resource Advisory Council	HC 67 Box 1		Marble Canyon	AZ	86036
Mr.	J.C.	Sanders	OHV / Developed Recreation	AZ Resource Advisory Council	P.O. Box 2211		Bouse	AZ	85325
Mr.	Mica	Schotborgh	Environmental	AZ Resource Advisory Council	555 E Suffolk Drive		Tucson	AZ	85704
Mr.	Emmett	Sturgill	Grazing	AZ Resource Advisory Council	12375 N Holstein Dr.		Kingman	AZ	86409
Mr.	David	Tenney	Dispersed Recreation	AZ Resource Advisory Council	6792 Chaney Ranch Loop		Show Low	AZ	85901
Mr.	Stephen	Trussell	Public-at-Large	AZ Resource Advisory Council	312 S Hardy Drive		Tempe	AZ	85281
Mr.	Gary	Watson	Mohave County Supervisor	AZ Resource Advisory Council	1285 Franklin Court		Kingman	AZ	86401
Mr.	Joe	Incardine	National Project Manager	Bureau of Land Management	8945 S Rockwell Drive		Sandy	UT	84093
Mr.	Gregory	Nadeau	Administrator	Federal Highways Administraion	1200 New Jersey Ave, S.E.	E87-314	Washington	DC	20590-9898

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Fed Agencies**

			Superintendent	Joshua Tree National Park	74485 National Park Drive		Twentynine Palms	CA	92277
Ms.	Judith	Movilla	Community Planner	U.S. Army - Yuma Proving Ground	301 C Street		Yuma	AZ	85365
Colonel	Randy	Murray	Commander	U.S. Army - Yuma Proving Ground	301 C Street		Yuma	AZ	85365
Mr.	William	Miller	Regulatory Division	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	3636 N Central Ave	Suite 900	Phoenix	AZ	85012
Mr.	Brian	Bowker	Western Regional Director	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs	2600 North Central Ave	4th Floor Mailroom	Phoenix	AZ	85004
Mr.	Rodney	McVey	Deputy Regional Director, Western Regional Office	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs	2600 North Central Ave	13th Floor	Phoenix	AZ	85004
Dr.	Terry	Fulp	Lower CO Regional Director	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	P.O. Box 61470		Boulder City	NV	89006
Ms.	Maria	Ramirez	Area Manager	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation - Yuma Area Office	7301 Calle Agua Salada		Yuma	AZ	85364
Mr.	Jason	Gerdes		U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pacific-Southwest Office: Region 9	75 Hawthorne Street		San Francisco	CA	94105
Ms.	Elaine	Johnson		U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Kofa National Wildlife Refuge	9300 E 28th Street		Yuma	AZ	85365
Mr.	Greg	Risdahl	Refuge Manager	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Kofa National Wildlife Refuge	9300 E 28th Street		Yuma	AZ	85365
Dr.	Ren	Lohofener	Regional Director	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service- Region 8: Pacific Southwest	2800 Cottage Way	W-2606	Sacramento	CA	95825
Mr.	Mark A.	Gabriel	Administrator and CEO	Western Area Power Administration	P.O. Box 281213		Lakewood	CO	80228
	Mark	Wieringa		Western Area Power Administration	P.O. Box 281213		Lakewood	CO	80228

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - AZ Agencies\_Govt Reps**

Title	First Name	Last Name	Position	Organization	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
Commissioner	Susan	Bitter Smith	Chairman	Arizona Corporation Commission- Commissioners Wing	1200 W Washington	2nd Floor	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Ms.	Wendy	Smith-Reeve	Director	Arizona Department of Emergency Management	5636 E McDowell Road		Phoenix	AZ	85008
	Misael	Cabrera	Director	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	1110 W Washington		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	Bret	Parke		Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	1110 W Washington		Phoenix	AZ	85007
				Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources	1520 W Adams Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	John S.	Halikowski	Director	Arizona Department of Transportation	206 S 17th Avenue	Mail Drop 100 A	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	Paul	Patane	SW District Engineer	Arizona Department of Transportation	2243 E Gila Ridge Road		Yuma	AZ	85365
Mr.	Thomas	Buschatzke	Director	Arizona Department of Water Resources	3550 N Central Avenue		Phoenix	AZ	85012
Mr.	William	Knowles	Region IV Habitat Program Manager	Arizona Game and Fish Department	5000 W Carefree Highway		Phoenix	AZ	85086
				Arizona Governor's Office	1700 W Washington Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Representative	Sonny	Borrelli	District 5	Arizona Legislature	1700 W Washington Street	Room 113	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Representative	Regina	Cobb	District 5	Arizona Legislature	1700 W Washington Street	Room 335	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Senator	Susan	Donahue	District 5	Arizona Legislature	1700 W Washington Street	Room 304	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Representative	Darin	Mitchell	District 13	Arizona Legislature	1700 W Washington Street	Room 313	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Representative	Steve	Montenegro	District 13	Arizona Legislature	1700 W Washington Street	Room 208	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Senator	Don	Shooter	District 13	Arizona Legislature	1700 W Washington Street	Room 200	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	David	Tenney	Director	Arizona Residential Utility Consumer	1110 W Washington	Suite 220	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	Micah	Horowitz	Project Manager	Arizona State Land Department	1616 W Adams Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	James	Rees	Project Leader	Arizona State Land Department	1616 W Adams Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Ms.	Sue	Black	Executive Director	Arizona State Parks	1300 W Washington Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - AZ Agencies\_Govt Reps**

Mr.	Bob	Sejkora		Arizona State Parks	23751 N 23rd	Suite 190	Phoenix	AZ	85085
Mr.	Theodore	Cooke	General Manager	Central Arizona Project	P.O. Box 43020		Phoenix	AZ	85080
Mr.	Rick	Warren	General Manager	Harquahala Valley Irrigation District	402 S Harquahala Valley Road		Tonopah	AZ	85354
Supervisor	King	Clapperton	District 2	La Paz County	1108 Joshua Avenue		Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	Daniel	Field	County Administrator	La Paz County	1108 Joshua Avenue		Parker	AZ	85344
Ms.	Nora	Yackley	Community Development Manager	La Paz County Community Development Department	1112 Joshua Avenue	Suite 202	Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	Alex	Taft	Community Resource Director	La Paz County Enterprise Zone Commission	1112 Joshua Avenue		Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	Steve	Biro	Director	La Paz County Office of Emergency Management	1108 Joshua Avenue		Parker	AZ	85344
Colonel	James	Kessler	Commander, 56th Mission Support Group	Luke Air Force Base	7224 N 139th Drive		Luke AFB	AZ	85309
Mr.	Eric	Anderson	Transportation Director	Maricopa Association of Governments	303 N 1st Avenue	#300	Phoenix	AZ	85003
Mr.	Tim	Strow	Sr. Transportation Project Manager	Maricopa Association of Governments	303 N 1st Avenue	#300	Phoenix	AZ	85003
Supervisor	Steve	Gallardo	District 5	Maricopa County	301 W Jefferson Street	10th Floor	Phoenix	AZ	85003
Supervisor	Clint L.	Hickman	District 4	Maricopa County	301 W Jefferson Street	10th Floor	Phoenix	AZ	85003
Mr.	Phillip	McNeely	Director	Maricopa County Air Quality Department	1001 N Central Avenue	Suite 125	Phoenix	AZ	85004
	Kelly	Roy	Utility Coordination Branch Manager	Maricopa County Department of Transportation	2901 W Durango Street		Phoenix	AZ	85009
Ms.	Jennifer	Toth	Transportation Director	Maricopa County Department of Transportation	2901 W Durango Street		Phoenix	AZ	85009
Mr.	Ken	Saline		Tonopah Irrigation District	P.O. Box 1267		Mesa	AZ	85211
Mayor	Jackie A.	Meck	Mayor	Town of Buckeye	530 E Monroe Avenue		Buckeye	AZ	85326
Mayor	Chuck	Turner	Mayor	Town of Gila Bend	644 W Pima St		Gila Bend	AZ	85337
Mayor	Dan	Beaver	Mayor	Town of Parker	1314 11th Street		Parker	AZ	85344
Mayor	Ed	Foster	Mayor	Town of Quartzsite	P.O. Box 2812		Quartzsite	AZ	85346
Congressman	Trent	Franks	District 8	U.S. House of Representatives	7121 W Bell Road	Ste 200	Glendale	AZ	85308

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - AZ Agencies\_Govt Reps**

Congressman	Ruben	Gallego	District 7	U.S. House of Representatives	411 N Central Avenue	Suite 150	Phoenix	AZ	85004
Congressman	Paul	Gosar		U.S. House of Representatives	One City Plaza	Suite 161	Yuma	AZ	85364
Congressman	Raul	Grijalva		U.S. House of Representatives	738 N 5th Avenue	#110	Tucson	AZ	85705
Congresswoman	Ann	Kirkpatrick	District 1	U.S. House of Representatives	211 N Florence Street	Suite 1	Casa Grande	AZ	85122
Congresswoman	Martha	McSally	District 2	U.S. House of Representatives	4400 E Broadway Blvd	Suite 510	Tucson	AZ	85711
Congressman	Matt	Salmon	District 5	U.S. House of Representatives	207 N Gilbert Road	Suite 209	Gilbert	AZ	85234
Congressman	David	Schweikert	District 6	U.S. House of Representatives	10603 N Hayden Road	Suite 108	Scottsdale	AZ	85260
Congresswoman	Kirsten	Sinema	District 9	U.S. House of Representatives	2944 W 44th Street	Suite 150		Phoenix	AZ
Senator	Jeff	Flake		U.S. Senate	2200 E Camelback Road	Suite 120	Phoenix	AZ	85016
Senator	John	McCain		U.S. Senate	2201 E Camelback Road	Suite 115	Phoenix	AZ	85016
Supervisor	Russ	Clark	District 3	Yuma County	198 S Main Street		Yuma	AZ	85364
Mr.	Roger	Patterson	County Engineer	Yuma County Department of Development Services	2351 W 26th Street		Yuma	AZ	85364
Ms.	Charlene	FitzGerald	Executive Director	Yuma Metropolitan Planning Organization	502 Orange Avenue		Yuma	AZ	85364

**Ten West Link**  
**ESW Mailing List - CA Agencies\_Govt Reps**

Title	First Name	Last Name	Position	Organization	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
Representative	Raul	Ruiz	Representative	CA State Assembly (District 36)	43875 Washington Street	Suite F	Palm Desert	CA	92211
Representative	Eduardo	Garcia	Representative	CA State Assembly (District 56)	48220 Jackson Street	#A3	Coachella	CA	92236
Senator	Jeff	Stone	Senator	CA State Senate (District 28)	45-125 Smurr Street	Suite B	Indio	CA	92201
Ms.	Stacey	Crowley	Director, Regional Affairs	CAISO	250 Outcropping Way		Folsom	CA	95630
Ms.	Debi	LeVine	Director of Systems Operations	CAISO	P.O. Box 639014		Folsom	CA	95630
Honorable	Brian	Jones		California Assembly, District 71	10152 Mission Gorge Rd.		Santee	CA	92071
Mr.	Dana Bart	Fisher, Jr.	Chairman	California Colorado River Board	770 Fairmont Avenue	#100	Glendale	CA	91203
Mr.	Charlton H.	Bonham	Director	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	1416 9th Street	12th Floor	Sacramento	CA	95814
Mr.	Bruce	Kinney	Sr. Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	407 W Line Street		Bishop	CA	93514
Mr.	David	Vigil	Sr Environmental Scientist, CO River Program	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	P.O. Box 2160		Blythe	CA	92226
Mr.	Malcolm	Dougherty	Director	California Department of Transportation	1120 N Street		Sacramento	CA	94273
Mr.	Mark W.	Cowin	Director	California Department of Water Resources	1416 9th Street	Room 1115-1	Sacramento	CA	95814
Mr.	Robert	Weisenmiller	Chair	California Energy Commision	1516 Ninth Street	MS-33	Sacramento	CA	95814
Ms.	Cynthia	Cory	Director of Environmental Affairs	California Farm Bureau Federation	2300 River Plaza Drive		Sacramento	CA	95833
Commissioner	Jack	Baylis	President	California Fish and Game Commission	1416 Ninth Street	Ste 1320	Sacramento	CA	95814
Judge	Cynthia	Gomez	Tribal Advisor	California Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor	1550 Harbor Blvd.	Ste 100	West Sacramento	CA	95691
Ms.	Mary Jo	Borak	Infrastructure, Permitting, & CEQA	California Public Utilities Commission	505 Van Ness Avenue		San Francisco	CA	94102

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - CA Agencies\_Govt Reps**

Mr.	Eric	Chiang	Project Representative	California Public Utilities Commission	505 Van Ness Avenue	4th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94102
Mr.	Randy	Collins	Land Management Division	California State Lands Commission	100 Howe Avenue	Ste 100 South	Sacramento	CA	95825
Ms.	Jennifer	Lucchesi	Executive Officer	California State Lands Commission	100 Howe Avenue	Ste 100 South	Sacramento	CA	95825
Ms.	Lisa	Mangat	Director	California State Parks	1416 9th Street		Sacramento	CA	95814
Honorable	Ben	Hueso		California State Senate, District 40	45-125 Smurr Street	Suite B	Indio	CA	92201
Mr.	John P.	Donnelly	Executive Director	California Wildlife Conservation Board	1416 9th Street	Room 1266	Sacramento	CA	95814
Ms.	Rebecca	Forbes	District 8	Caltrans	464 W 4th Street	Mail Station 722	San Bernadino	CA	92401
Mayor	Mike	Evans	Mayor	City of Blythe	235 N Broadway		Blythe	CA	92225
Mr.	Robert	Perdue	Executive Officer	Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board	73-720 Fred Waring Drive	Suite 100	Palm Desert	CA	92260
Mr.	Alan	DeSalvio	Deputy Director, Mojave Desert Operations	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District	14306 Park Avenue		Victorville	CA	92392
Mr.	Ned	Hyduke	Manager	Palo Verde Irrigation District	180 W 14th Avenue		Blythe	CA	92225
Ms.	Kimberly	Barraza	Scheduler	Representative Eduardo Garcia	48220 Jackson Street	#A3	Coachella	CA	92236
			General Manager	Riv. County Flood Control / Water Conservation Dist.	1995 Market St.		Riverside	CA	92501
Supervisor	John J.	Benoit	District 4	Riverside County	73-710 Fred Waring Drive	Ste 222	Palm Desert	CA	92260
Mr.	Larry	Ross	Sr. Planner	Riverside County	4080 Lemon Street	12th Floor	Riverside	CA	92501
Mr.	Larry W	Ward	County Assessor	Riverside County Assessor's Office	2720 Gateway Dr.		Riverside	CA	92507
Mr.	Mike	Lara	Director	Riverside County Department of Building and Safety	4080 Lemon Street	9th Floor	Riverside	CA	92502
Mr.	Juan C.	Perez	Director	Riverside County Department of Transportation and Land Management	4080 Lemon Street	14th Floor	Riverside	CA	92502
Mr.	Warren "Dusty"	Williams	General Manager	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	1995 Market Street		Riverside	CA	92501
Manager			Idyllwild Nature Center	Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space Dist.	25225 Highway 243		Idyllwild	CA	92549
			General Manager	Riverside County Waste Management Department	14310 Frederick St.		Moreno Valley	CA	92553
Mr.	Glenn	Miller	District 28 Director	Senator Jeff Stone's Office	State Capitol	Room 4062	Sacramento	CA	95814

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - CA Agencies\_Govt Reps**

Mr.	Arnold	San Miguel	San Bernadino County Regional Office	Southern California Association of Governments	1170 W 3rd Street	Suite 140	San Bernadino	CA	92410
Mr.	Cesar	Diaz	Deputy Legislative Director	State Building & Construction Trades Council of California	1231 I Street	Suite 302	Sacramento	CA	95814
Governor	Jerry	Brown		State of California	State Capitol	Ste 1173	Sacramento	CA	95814
Mr.	Steven	Weiss	Planning Director	Transportation & Land Management Agency (TLMA)	4080 Lemon Street	12th Floor	Riverside	CA	92501
Honorable	Duncan	Hunter		U.S. House of Representatives, District 50	1611 N Magnolia Ave	Suite 310	El Cajon	CA	92020
Senator	Barbara	Boxer	Senator	U.S. Senate	501 I Street	Suite 7-600	Sacramento	CA	95814
Senator	Dianne	Feinstein	Senator	U.S. Senate	One Post Street	Suite 2450	San Francisco	CA	94104
Honorable	Barbara	Boxer		U.S. Senate	3403 10th Street	Suite 704	Riverside	CA	92501
Honorable	Dianne	Feinstein		U.S. Senate	11111 Santa Monica Blvd.	Suite 915	Los Angeles	CA	90025
Ms.	Vikki Dee	Bradshaw		The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	700 N Alameda Street		Los Angeles	CA	90012



**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Tribal**

Title	First Name	Last Name	Position	Organization	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
Chairman	Jeff L.	Grubbe	Chairman	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5401 Dinah Shore Drive		Palm Springs	CA	92264
Chairman	Louis J.	Manuel, Jr.	Chairman	Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa Indian Reservation	42507 W Peters and Nall Road		Maricopa	AZ	85138
Chairperson	Amanda	Vance	Chairperson	Augustune Band of Cahuilla Indians	PO Box 846		Coachella	CA	92236
Mr.	David	Limon-Saldivar	Tribal Government Affairs Manager	Augustune Band of Cahuilla Indians	PO Box 846		Coachella	CA	92236
Chairman	Doug	Welmas	Chairman	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	84-245 Indio Springs Drive		Indio	CA	92201
Mr.	Edward D.	Smith	Chairman	Chemehuevi Tribe of the Chemehuevi Indian Reservation	PO Box 1976		Havasu Lake	CA	92363
Dr.	Jay	Cravath	Director, Cultural Center	Chemehuevi Tribe of the Chemehuevi Indian Reservation	PO Box 1976		Havasu Lake	CA	92363
Chairwoman	Sherry	Cordova	Chairwoman	Cocopah Tribe of AZ	14515 S Veterans Drive		Somerton	AZ	85350
Chairman	Dennis	Patch	Chairman	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation	26600 Mohave Road		Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	David	Harper	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the	26600 Mohave Road		Parker	AZ	85344
President	Ruben	Balderas	President	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	PO Box 17779		Fountain Hills	AZ	85269
Ms.	Karen	Ray	Language/Cultural Coordinator	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	PO Box 17779		Fountain Hills	AZ	85269
Ms.	Erika	McCalvin	Community Planner	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	PO Box 17779		Fountain Hills	AZ	85269
Dr.	Carole Cole	Klopatek	Director of Government Relations	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	PO Box 17779		Fountain Hills	AZ	85269
Chairman	Timothy	Williams	Chairman	Fort Mojave Tribe of AZ	500 Merriman Avenue		Needles	CA	92363
Ms.	Linda	Otero	Director, Aha Makav Cultural Society	Fort Mojave Tribe of AZ	10225 S. Harbor Avenue	Unit 7	Mohave Valley	AZ	86440
President	Michael	Jackson, Sr.	President	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	PO Box 1899		Yuma	AZ	85366
Ms.	Willa	Scott	Chairwoman, Culture Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	PO Box 1899		Yuma	AZ	85366
Governor	Stephen	Roe Lewis	Governor	Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation	PO Box 97		Sacaton	AZ	85247
Chairman	Herman G.	Honanie	Chairman	Hopi Tribe of AZ	PO Box 123		Kykotsmovi	AZ	86039
Chairman	Robert	Martin	Tribal Chairman	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	12700 Pumarra Road		Banning	CA	92220
President	Delbert	Ray	President	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation	10005 East Osborn Road		Scottsdale	AZ	85256
Chairperson	Lynn	Valbuena	Chairperson	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	26569 Community Center Drive		Highland	CA	92346
Chairwoman	Rosemary	Morillo	Chairwoman	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	PO Box 487		San Jacinto	CA	92583
Chairperson	Mary L.	Resvaloso	Chairperson	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	PO Box 1160		Thermal	CA	92274
Ms.	Tisha	Vega	Planning Department Assistant	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	PO Box 1160		Thermal	CA	92274

Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Tribal

Mr.	Darrell	Mike	Spokesman	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	46-200 Harrison Place		Coachella	CA	92236
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**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Special Interest Groups**

Title	First Name	Last Name	Position	Organization	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
			President	Agricultural Council of California	1121 L Street	#304	Sacramento	CA	95814
Mr.	Vince	Brunasso		American Sand Assn	4992 Old Ranch Road		La Verne	CA	91750-1528
			Western State Policy Director	American Wind Energy Association	1501 M Street NW	Suite 1000	Washington	D.C.	20005
Mr.	Steve	Arnquist	President	Anza Trail Foundation	1180 Eugenia Place	Suite 220	Carpinteria	CA	93013
				Arizona Assoc for Economic Development	3033 N Central Avenue	#615	Phoenix	AZ	85012
				Arizona Assoc of Counties	1910 W Jefferson Street		Phoenix	AZ	85009
Mr.	Rob	Sargent		Arizona Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs	P.O. Box 23904		Tempe	AZ	85285
Mr.	Tim	Stephens	President	Arizona Association of Environmental Education	P.O. Box 7661		Goodyear	AZ	85338
Mr.	Doc	Lane		Arizona Catleman's Assn	1401 N 24th Street	Suite 4	Phoenix	AZ	85008-4638
Ms.	Janine	Blaeloch	Director of Marketing	Arizona Cattle Growers Association	1401 N 24th Street	Suite 4	Phoenix	AZ	85008
				Arizona Commerce Authority	333 N Central Avenue	#1900	Phoenix	AZ	85004
				Arizona Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	255 E Osborn Road	#201	Phoenix	AZ	85012
Ms.	Jeannie	Gillen	Executive Director	Arizona Land and Water Trust	3127 N Cherry Avenue		Tucson	AZ	85719
	Kelly	Norton		Arizona Mining Assn	916 W Adams Street	Suite 2	Phoenix	AZ	85007
Ms.	Nancy	Meister		Arizona Mining Association	916 W Adams		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	Douglas	Ross		Arizona Peace Trail	P.O. Box 1845		Quartzsite	AZ	85346
Mr.	Greg	Suba		Arizona Peace Trail	P.O. Box 878		Bouse	AZ	85325
Ms.	Kris	Randall	President	Arizona Riparian Council	P.O. Box 875402		Tempe	AZ	85287
Mr.	Jim	Bedore		Arizona Roamers Buggy Club	13221 N 19th Place		Phoenix	AZ	85022-5014
Mr.	Chuck	Nisbet		Arizona Rock Products Association	916 W Adams		Phoenix	AZ	85007
Mr.	Douglas	Nelson		Arizona Rural Water Assn	7000 N 6th Street	Suite 12	Phoenix	AZ	85020-5547
Ms.	Becky	Antle		Arizona ST Assn of 4WD Club	P.O. Box 23904		Tempe	AZ	85285-3904
Mr.	Bruce	Fuller		Arizona Sunriders	1469 E Sage Hen Ct.		Meridian	ID	83646

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Special Interest Groups**

Mr.	Robert A.	Witzeman		Arizona Sunriders ATV Club	PO Box 5054		Quartzsite	AZ	85359
Mr.	Jeff	Schmidt	President	Arizona Trail Association	P.O. Box 36736		Phoenix	AZ	85067
Ms.	Lauren	Scheller		Arizona Trail Riders	P.O. Box 31877		Phoenix	AZ	85046
Mr.	Pete	Marckman		Arizona Trail Riders Assn	P.O. Box 31877		Phoenix	AZ	85046-1877
Ms.	Barbara	Hawke	Executive Director	Arizona Wilderness Coalition	P.O. Box 40340		Tucson	AZ	85717
Dr.	Mylon	Filkins		Backcountry Horsemen of America	4408 Wible Road		Bakersfield	CA	93313-2642
Mr.	Kevin	Emmerich		Basin and Range Watch	P.O. Box 70		Beatty	NV	89003
	H	Grounds		Black Mountain Outfitters	P.O. Box 4118		Kingman	AZ	86402-4118
Ms.	Bernadette	Del Chiaro		Blythe Chamber of Commerce	207 E Hobsonway		Blythe	CA	92225
Mr.	Jim	Shipley		Blythe Chamber of Commerce	207 E Hobsonway		Blythe	CA	92225
Mr.	Julie	Hayden		Blythe Riding Club -- Happy Hoofers	19975 S Intake Blvd		Blythe	CA	92225-9250
				Bouse C of C	P.O. Box 817		Bouse	AZ	85325-0817
Mr.	Brandon	Tooley		Bouse Ghost Riders	P.O. Box 878		Bouse	AZ	85325
Mr.	William	Wilson		Bouse Ghost Riders	5774 Yukon Drive		Sun Valley	NV	89433
Ms.	Dana	Rochat		California Desert Coalition	P.O. Box 1508		Yucca Valley	CA	92286
			Legislative Director	California Labor Federation	1127 11th Street	Suite 425	Sacramento	CA	95814
			Executive Director	California Solar Energy Industries Association	1107 9th Street	Suite 820	Sacramento	CA	95814
Mr.	Kevin	Dahl		California Wilderness Coalition	1814 Franklin St	#510	Oakland	CA	94612
				Campeinos Sin Fronteras	600 N 2nd Ave		San Luis	AZ	85349
Ms.	Ileen	Anderson	Public Lands Desert Director	Center for Biological Diversity	8033 Sunset Boulevard	#447	Los Angeles	CA	90046
				Chicanos Por La Causa	1112 E. Buckeye Rd.		Phoenix	AZ	85034
Mr.	Charles	Grotke		City of Blythe	8401 E Hobsonway		Blythe	CA	92225-2113
Mr.	David	Petritz	Development Svcs Dept	City of Blythe	235 N Broadway		Blythe	CA	92226-1609
Mr.	Robert	Crain		City of Blythe	220 N Spring Street		Blythe	CA	92225-1635
Mr.	Larry	Liguori	Executive Director	Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy	73-710 Fred Waring Drive	Suite 112	Palm Desert	CA	92260
Ms.	Diana	Freshwater	Executive Director	Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection	300 E University Blvd	#120	Tucson	AZ	85705

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Special Interest Groups**

Mr.	Jack	Barnet		Colo River Basin Salinity Control Forum	106 W 500 S	Suite 101	Bountiful	UT	84010-6203
Mr.	Phil	Lehr		Colorado River Commission	555 E Washington Street	Suite 3100	Las Vegas	NV	89101-1065
Mr.	Gary	Kania		Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation	110 N Carolina Ave SE		Washington	DC	20003-1841
Mr.	John	Jackson		Conservation Force	3240 S I-10 Servcie Road W	Suite 200	Metairie	LA	70001-6911
Mr.	Robert	Peters	Sr. Representative, SW Office	Defenders of Wildlife	100 N Stone Ave	Suite 807	Tucson	AZ	85701
Mr.	Gavin	Purchas		Desert Bicycle Club	P.O. Box 13382		Palm Desert	CA	92255
	Sidney	Silliman		Desert Riders Trail Fund, Inc	P.O. Box 4063		Palm Springs	CA	92263
Mr.	Douglas	Evans		Desert Trails Coalition	2439 S Calle Palo Fierro		Palm Springs	CA	92264
Mr.	Thomas	Hulen		Desert Trails Coalition	70590 Camellia Court		Rancho Mirage	CA	92270
Mr.	Nick	Carter		Earth Resources Mining & Milling	P.O. Box 205		Bouse	AZ	85325
Mr.	Darwin	Jansen		El Paso Electric Co	P.O. Box 982		El Paso	TX	79999
Mr.	Garry	Zieske		El Paso Natural Gas	7815 S 48th Street		Phoenix	AZ	85044
Mr.	Patrick	Scott		El Paso Natural Gas					
Mr.	Henri	Bisson	Sr. Energy Policy Analyst	Environmental Arizona	130 N Central Avenue	Suite 202	Phoenix	AZ	85004
			Director of California Clean Energy	Environmental Defense Fund	123 Mission Street	28th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94105
Mr.	Gary	Keller		Great Western Trail Assn AZ Council	531 N Los Alamos		Mesa	AZ	85213
Mr.	Chris	Camacho		Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce	201 N Central Avenue		Phoenix	AZ	85004
Mr.	Todd	Sanders		Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce	201 N Central Avenue		Phoenix	AZ	85004
Mr.	Nicholas	Adcock	VP/Governmental Affairs Manager	Greater Riverside Chamber of Commerce	3985 University Avenue		Riverside	CA	92501
				Jessen Family Ltd	4269 W County 12th Street		Yuma	AZ	85365-9793
Mr.	Kemper	Brown		K Lazy B Ranch	P.O. Box 753		Salome	AZ	85348-0753
Ms.	Doris	Heisler		Maricopa Audubon Society	4619 E Arcadia Lane		Phoenix	AZ	85018
Ms.	Beth	Pratt	Executive Director of California Regional Center	National Wildlife Federation	11100 Wildlife Center Drive		Reston	VA	20190

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Special Interest Groups**

Ms.	Dana	Bell		National Off-Hwy Consv Council	5764 Campo Walk		Long Beach	CA	90803-5035
			Rocky Mountains Regional Center	National Wildlife Federation	303 E 17th Ave	Suite 15	Denver	CO	80203
Ms.	Helen	O'Shea	Director, Western Renewable Energy Project	Natural Resources Defense Council	111 Sutter Street	20th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94104
Mr.	Walter	McTeer		Palo Verde Valley Rod & Gun Club	P.O. Box 243		Palo Verde	CA	92266-0243
				Parker 4-Wheelers Association					
				Parker Chamber of Commerce	1217 S California Ave		Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	Fred	Cronk		Phoenix Varmint Callers	1634 W Charleston Ave		Phoenix	AZ	85023-2507
			Executive Director	Planning and Conservation League	1107 9th Street	#901	Sacramento	CA	95814
Mr.	Garry	George		Public Lands Foundation, Arizona Chapter	3032 N Homestead Place		Tucson	AZ	85749
Mr.	Greg	Hiner		Public Lands Interpretive Association	6501 Fourth Street NW		Albuquerque	NM	87107
Ms.	Lisa	Belenky		Quartzsite Area Chamber of Commerce	P.O. Box 640		Quartzsite	AZ	85346
Mr.	Steve	Trussel		Quartzsite Improvement Association	P.O. Box 881		Quartzsite	AZ	85346
Ms.	Marilyn	McFate		Quartzsite Roadrunner Gem & Min Club	P.O. Box 993		Quartzsite	AZ	85346-0993
Mr.	Peter	Sauricki		Quartzsite Roadrunners Rock Club	646 Ohio Ave		McDonald	OH	44437-1832
Mr.	Howard	White		Quartzsite Rock & Gem	P.O. Box 5171		Quartzsite	AZ	85346-5171
				Quartzsite School	P.O. Box 130		Ehrenberg	AZ	85334-0130
Ms.	Kim	Delfino	Executive Director	Riverside County Farm Bureau	21160 Box Springs Road	Suite 102	Moreno Valley	CA	92557
Mr.	William	Doelle		Riverside County Farm Bureau	21160 Box Springs Road	Ste 102	Moreno Valley	CA	92557
Mr.	Reid	Haughey		Riverside Land Conservancy	4075 Mission Inn Avenue		Riverside	CA	92501
Mr.	Joe	Angerami		RV Lifestyles	P.O. Box 3146		Quartzsite	AZ	85346-3146
Ms.	Laura	Verdugo		So CA Edison Co	9500 Cleveland Ave	Suite 100	Rancho Cucamon	CA	91730-5976

**Ten West Link  
ESW Mailing List - Special Interest Groups**

Ms.	Joyce	Grossman	President	Society for Range Management, Arizona Section	3290 S Little Drive		Flagstaff	AZ	86001
Mr.	Ian	Dowdy	Director, Sun Corridor Program	Sonoran Institute	11010 N Tatum Blvd	Suite D101	Phoenix	AZ	85028
Ms.	Jen	Marson		The Nature Conservancy	7600 N 15th Street	Suite 100	Phoenix	AZ	85020
Mr.	Tom	Darin	Project Director, CA Renewable Energy Initiative	The Nature Conservancy	201 Mission Street	4th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94105
Ms.	Sandy	Bahr	Chapter Director	The Sierra Club Grand Canyon Chapter	514 W Roosevelt Street		Phoenix	AZ	85003
	Sydney	Hay		The Sierra Club San Geronimo Chapter	4079 Mission Inn Avenue		Riverside	CA	92501
Ms.	Emily	Nottingham	Media contact for Arizona	The Trust for Public Land	AZ State Office,607 Cerrillos Road	Suite F1	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Mr.	Alex	Daue	Assistant Director	The Wilderness Society	1660 Wynkoop Street	Suite 850	Denver	CO	80202
			Acquisitions and Projects Manager	The Wildlands Conservancy	39611 Oak Glen Road	Bldg #12	Oak Glen	CA	92399
				Tonopah Valley Association					
				Tonopah Valley Community Council					
				Town of Quartzsite	P.O. Box 2812		Quartzsite	AZ	85346-2812
Mr.	John	Weisser		Weisser Cattle Co	P.O. Box 282		Salome	AZ	85348-0282
Ms.	Caitlin	Vega		Western Lands Project	P.O. Box 95545		Seattle	WA	98145
Ms.	Janine	Blaeloch		Western Lands Project	P.O. Box 95545		Seattle	WA	98145
				Western Regional Partnership					
Ms.	Greta	Anderson	Arizona Director	Western Watersheds Project	738 N. 5th Ave.	Suite 200	Tucson	AZ	85705
				Wild Earth Guardians	516 Alto Street		Santa Fe	NM	87501
Mr.	Kris	Randall	President	Wilderness Land Trust	P.O. Box 1420		Carbondale	CO	81623
Mr.	George	Nickas		Wilderness Watch	P.O. Box 9175		Missoula	MT	59807
Mr.	Douglas	Grann		Wildlife Forever	2700 Freeway Blvd	Suite 1000	Brooklyn Center	MN	55430
Mr.	Peter	Cimellaro		Yellowhorn Outafitters	5118 E Flower Street		Phoenix	AZ	85018
Ms.	Nancy	Meister		Yuma Audubon Society	P.O. Box 6395		Yuma	AZ	85366
Mr.	Doug	Beach		YVRGC	P.O. Box 6500		Yuma	AZ	85366
Ms.	Carol	Stimson			P.O. Box 2669		Quartzsite	AZ	85346
Ms.	Kelly	Sarber			642 Margarita Ave		Coronado	CA	92118

**Ten West Link**  
**ESW Mailing List - Special Interest Groups**

Mrs.	Jen	Rouda	VP, Environmental Development	Abengoa T&I	3030 N. Central Ave	Suite 804	Phoenix	AZ	85012
Mr.	Rich	Weiss	Project Manager	Starwood Energy Global	5 Greenwich Office Park		Greenwich	CT	06831
Mrs.	Cary	Olson	Sr. Project Manager	HDR, Inc.	3200 E Camelback Rd	Suite 350	Phoenix	AZ	85015



*(Handwritten signature/initials in a blue circle)*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Org</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Address</u>
Doug Ross	Arizona Peace Trail	ddmas@tda.net	2243 E Gilad Ridge Rd Yuma AZ
Bruce Fenske	ADOT	Bfenske@azdot.gov	9100 E 25th Yuma AZ
Bill Knowls	AGFM	bknowls@azagfm.gov	Yuma AZ
Russ Clark	Yuma County	RUSSTCLARK@YUMACON	10555 S. LAZ COUNTY #601613 5994
Kelly Sarber	La Paz County	kellysarber@hotmail.com	
Holly Irwin La Paz BOS		hirwin@co.la-paz.az.us	
Patrick Jones		SUNWESTRACING@YAHOO.COM	Parker
Bosun Erin	YPC	erin.r.goslin.civ@mail.mil	DFW-ypg
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Vora Yackley	La Paz County	vyackley@co.la-paz.az.us	1123 Joshua Ave Pk
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Ian Cadkins	Copper State Consulting Group	ian@copperstate.net	
Marilyn W State	City of Roadhouse	Wstate@cityofroadhouse.net	Box 973
Duane Minor			
John Huttkunt	Parker Pioneer	pioneer@pavasnews.com	1517 Joshua Ave L. Parker, AZ 85344
Monice Timberlake	072 Area Chamber of Commerce	m.timberlake@072chamber.com	
Slena Petro			



<u>Name</u>	<u>Org</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Address</u>
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Ernestina Noriega	Quechan Tribe		
George NAVLT			
Linda Cachara	Quechan tribe		
Lorey Cachara	Quechan Tribe		
Gloria McGee	Quechan Tribe		
Barbarita Koteen	Quechan Tribe		Yuma, AZ 85364
Gary Zak	Wenden-Salome		PO Box 715 Salome AZ
Lynda Goldberg	Quartzsite	lyndegoldberg@aol	P.O. Box 461
Nancy Jasculca	Colorado River Indian Tribes - Attorney General's office	njasculca@cit	2660 Mohave Rd Parker AZ 85344
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CHARLIE Philpot			
DAVID LEWIS	Yuma Proving Ground	David.p.lewis26.civ@mail.mil	
Mike Diehl	Yuma Proving Ground	michael.diehl2.civ@mail.mil	
Stan Barnes	Ten West consultant	stan@copperstate.net	
COL Randy Murray		randy.murray2.mil@mail.mil	Yuma Proving Ground
Barbara Burrow	City of Blythe	bburrow@cityofblythe.ca.gov	235 N. Broadway Blythe CA 92225
S. Rain Bearcat	Desert Messenger	Editor@desertmessenger.	
Carolynn Stimson	Resident	Qtz, AZ	
DANNY WAYNE Dickerson	CANDIDATE FOR DISTRICT 2 SUPERVISOR		Parker, AZ

**APPENDIX 2**  
**HANDOUT ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC**  
**CONDITIONS; AND WORKSHOP**  
**SLIDESHOW PRESENTATION**





# Ten West Link Economic Strategies Workshop



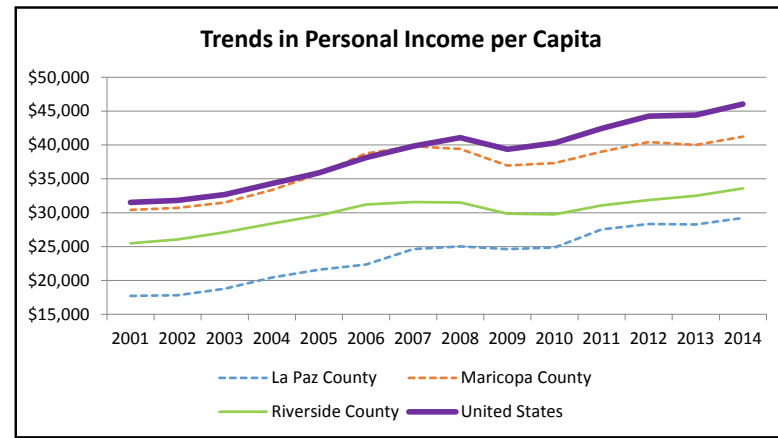
# Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project

Economic Strategies Workshop

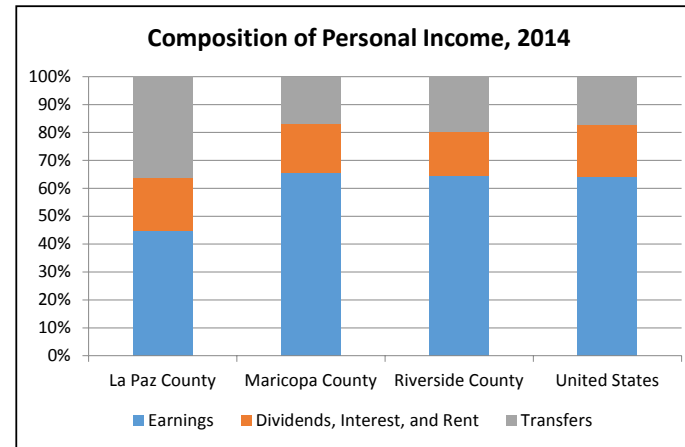
June 2016



## Personal Income



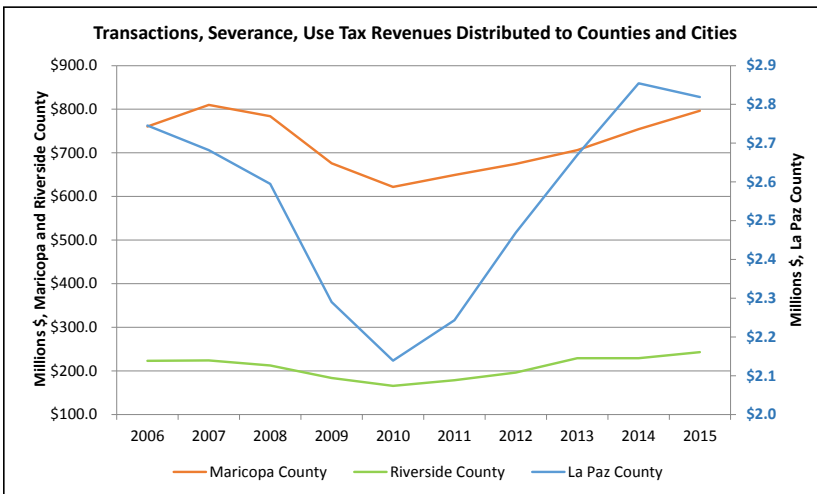
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; CA4 Personal Income and Employment by Major Components.



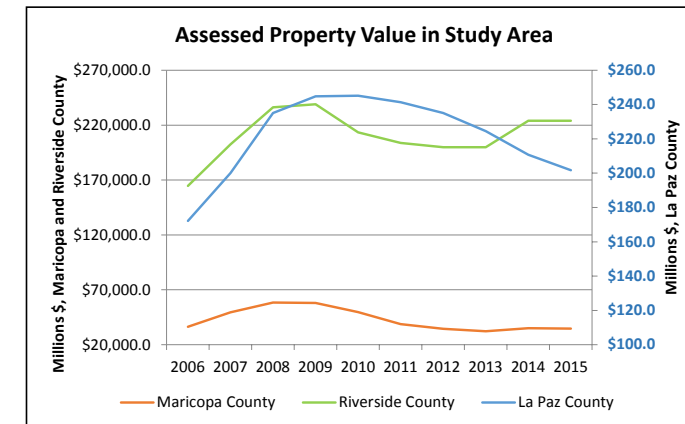
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; CA4 Personal Income and Employment by Major Components.



## Local Tax Revenues & Property Values



Source: Arizona: Compiled from Annual Reports, Arizona Department of Revenue (pdf reports). California: California Board of Equalization, research and statistics page.



Source: Arizona: Compiled from Annual Reports, Arizona Department of Revenue (pdf reports). California: California Board of Equalization, research and statistics page.



## Tourism & Recreation

Tourism generates significant direct employment in all three counties, both in absolute and relative terms.

Category	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County
Visitor Spending	\$9,500.0 M	\$137.4 M	\$6,600.0 M
Visitor Spending/Resident	\$2,324	\$6,792	\$2,834
Total Tax Revenue	\$946.1M	\$10.3M	\$557.6M

Source: based on Arizona Office of Tourism, Interactive County Travel Impacts Reports and Visit California, Interactive County Travel Impact Reports



## Key Socio-Economic Observations

### La Paz County:

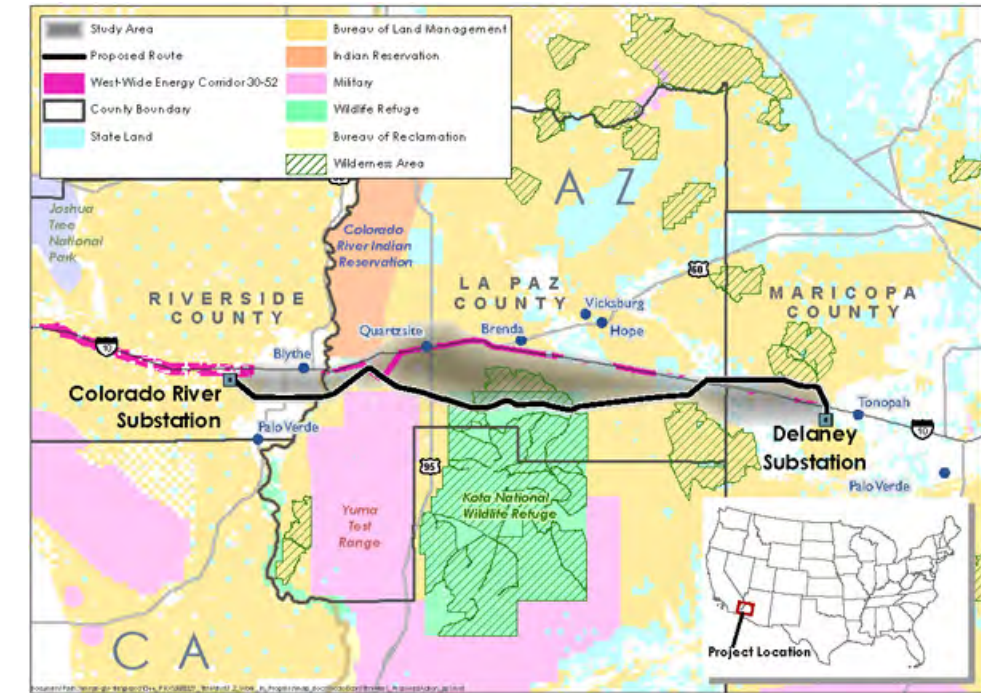
- declining population and tax base
- rapidly aging population
- total employment below pre-crisis level
- personal income lower than US avg.
- tourism-generated tax revenues

### Maricopa County:

- higher than average population growth
- younger overall population
- total employment at pre-crisis level
- personal income lower than US avg.
- decreased property values

### Riverside County:

- slowed population growth
- younger overall population
- unemployment higher than US avg.
- personal income lower than US avg.
- decreased property values



## Project Benefits and Goals

- ✓ Enhance System Efficiencies
- ✓ Improve System Economics
- ✓ Enhance Operational Flexibility
- ✓ Enhance Access to Diverse Resources
- ✓ Facilitate Renewable Energy Development
- ✓ Improve Regional Collaboration
- ✓ Strengthen Regional Reliability
- ✓ Promote Regional Economic Development
- ✓ Conserve Resources

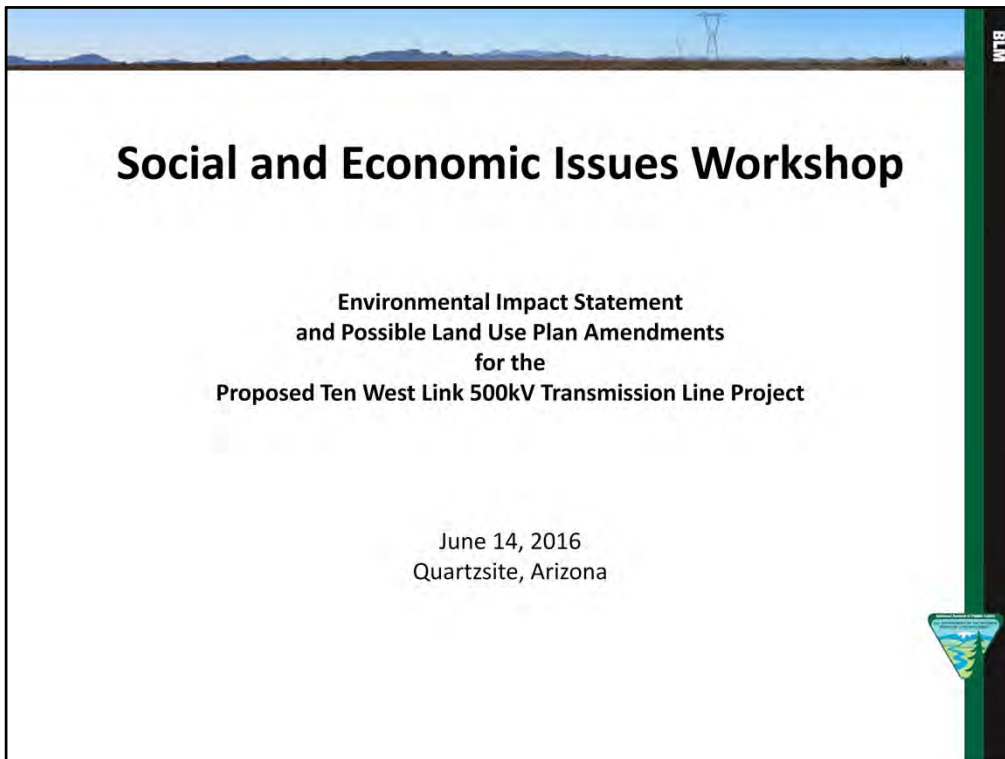


## TEEB\* Ecosystem Services

- Agricultural/Food Provisioning
- Water Regulation
- Habitat Preservation
- Cultural/Amenity/Recreation

\*TEEB- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity | United Nations Environment Program.






BLM

# **Social and Economic Issues Workshop**

**Environmental Impact Statement  
and Possible Land Use Plan Amendments  
for the  
Proposed Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project**

June 14, 2016  
Quartzsite, Arizona







BLM

## AGENDA

- WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
- PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP
- PROJECT DESCRIPTION
- SCOPING SUMMARY AND ALTERNATIVES
- SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE DATA
- PARTICIPANT DISCUSSION SESSION
- DISCUSSION REPORT TO GROUP
- NEXT STEPS / WRAP-UP



GRACE/Galileo





SLM

Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project

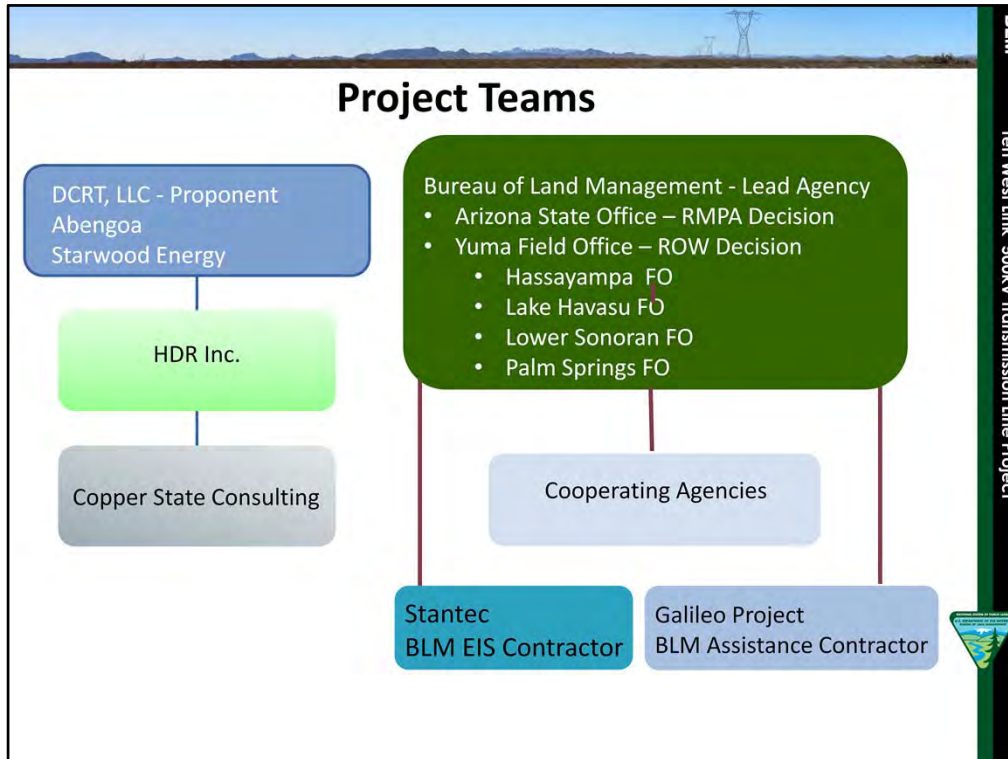
## Ground Rules

- Place cellular phones on silent or vibrate
- Side conversations are distracting
- Parking lot
- Practice active listening
- Critique ideas, not people... show respect for the views of others
- Ask questions
- Offer issues...and solutions
- Everyone's input is valuable




GRACE/Galileo





JOE – Introduce John McDonald and other BLM Staff, DCRT Team and their contractors, BLM Contractors.



- AZ State Office (Ray Suazo / RECO Team)
- Yuma FO – John McDonald, Tom Jones, Vanessa Briceno
- Other BLM offices – CA SO, Palm Springs, Hassayampa FO, Lake Havasu FO, and Lower Sonoran FO resource specialists
- Cooperating Agencies – Arizona Game & Fish, Arizona State Lands, CPUC, EPA, DOD, FWS, Army Corp, La Paz County, Maricopa Association of Governments have all accepted invitations to participate. Several others have either not replied yet (Western) or have declined the invitation.
- BLM has two contractors, Stantec Environmental, EIS Contractor and Galileo Project, Assistance Contractor
- Project Proponent is DCRT LLC – (Abengoa and Starwood Energy partnership), their contractors attending today include HDR Environmental and Copper State Consulting. They have several other contractors supporting the project as well.



BLM

## Workshop Objectives

- The Workshop provides an opportunity for local and regional businesses, governments, and community organizations to identify, clarify, and discuss economic and social effects that may result from the proposed Project.
- The Workshop is intended to gather and clarify social and economic information to be used later, during analyses, to determine what types of impacts may occur from the proposed Project.
- The Workshop is focused on economic and social topics related to the Ten West Link Project only.



JOE –

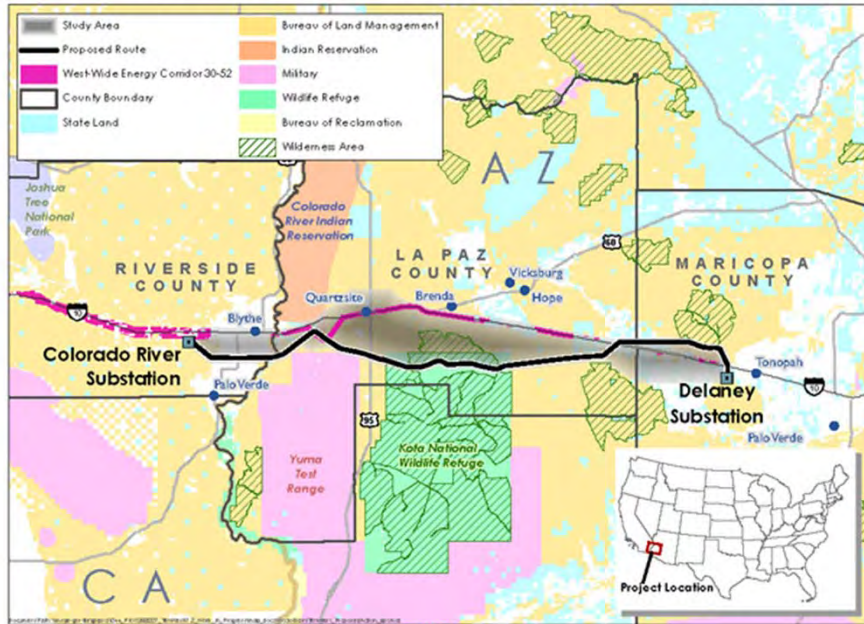
- introduce the purpose and objective of the meeting
- Turn over to DCRT to introduce the project



## **Economic Strategies Workshop**

June 14, 2016

# Ten West Link Transmission Line Project



## Project Description

- Ten West Link is a proposed 114-mile, 500 kilovolt (kV) series-compensated transmission project (Project) connecting the Delaney Substation near Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station to the Colorado River Substation near Blythe, California.
- Approximately 97 miles of this new interstate transmission line project will be in Arizona with approximately 17 miles traversing through California.
- The Project is being developed by DCR Transmission, LLC. (DCR Transmission), a joint venture led by Starwood Energy Group Global, Inc.
- Once completed, DCR Transmission will own and maintain this new transmission interstate transmission line and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) will have the operational control of this facility.
- The Project will be under the regulatory jurisdiction of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).



## Project Benefits and Goals

- Enhance system efficiencies and improve system economics. Project will increase high-voltage electrical transmission infrastructure capacity and capability, increase efficiency of transmission network, increase competition among suppliers.
- Enhance operational flexibility. Stronger transmission network will allow some flexibility to redirect power flows under normal and emergency conditions, improve system reliability, defer upgrades.
- Enhance access to diverse resources. Project will expand regional access to low-cost, environmentally friendly, more cost-effective generation sources.
- Facilitate development of new renewable energy. Project will create new transmission infrastructure needed to interconnect future renewable energy resources in Arizona and California.
- Improve regional collaboration. Project will facilitate efficient and increased sharing of generation resources between two states, enable effective integration of resources.

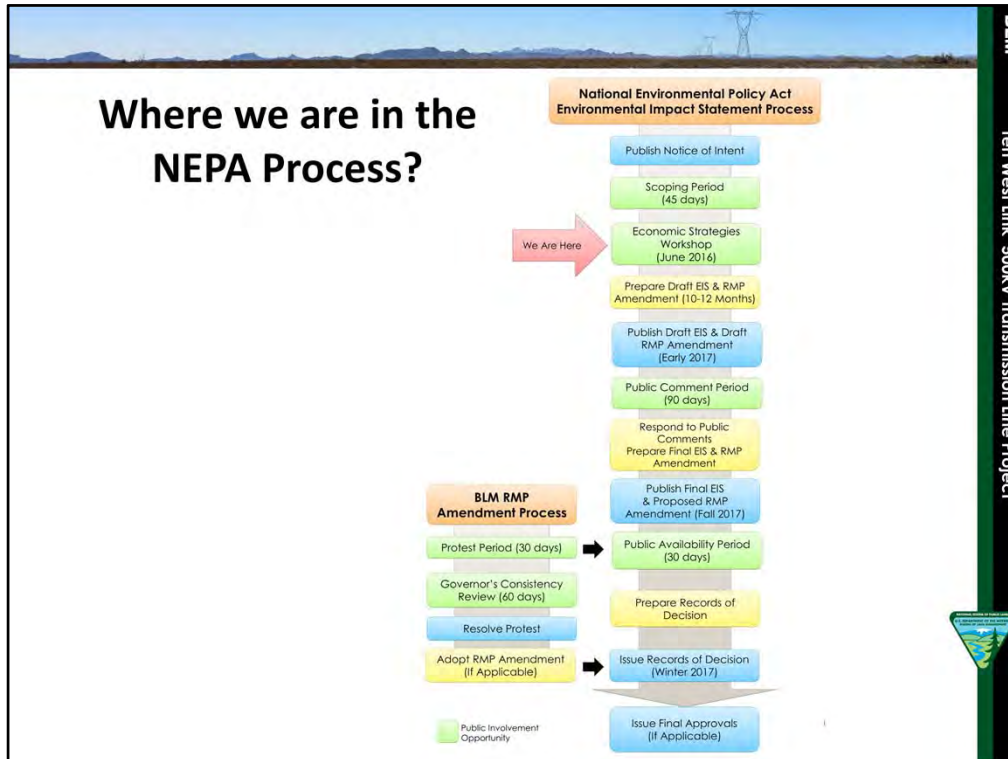




## Project Benefits and Goals (cont'd)

- Strengthen regional reliability. Project will strengthen regional transmission system , add additional capacity, alleviate grid congestion, improve energy reliability for consumers.
- Promote regional economic development. Project will provide regional economic benefits or impacts in terms of jobs, earnings, business revenue, value added, tax revenues. Large impacts are generated during construction, smaller but permanent impacts are generated when projects begin operations.
  - Direct impacts arising as immediate consequences of construction activities (e.g. employment of construction workers) and subsequently operations (e.g. employment of operations and maintenance staff).
  - Indirect impacts stemming from project-related expenditures on input supplies and services during construction and then operations (e.g. expenditures on concrete, steel, supplies).
  - Induced impacts stemming from re-spending of wages and salaries by those employed by Project directly or related to it indirectly (e.g. workers at suppliers of concrete, steel, etc. re-spending their incomes on food, housing, etc.).
- Conserve resources. Project will use already developed transmission or utility corridors whenever possible, minimizing visual, environmental, cultural and other impacts.






JOE –

- Explain where we are in the NEPA process
- Acknowledge we were in Quartzsite and Blythe in April, thank folks that participated in the meetings and provided comments





SLM

## What we heard in Scoping


**General Comments**

Public scoping respondents commonly expressed a preference for:

- siting within the existing Devers to Palo Verde line right-of-way to minimize “new” impacts
- siting within the West-wide Energy Corridor because it has already been analyzed and deemed to be environmentally acceptable


Public scoping respondents commonly expressed concern about or opposition to:

- alternative routes that would go through Johnson Canyon due to the recreational resources (primarily OHV)
- siting on the Kofa NWR due to incompatibility with the mission of the NWR and potential wildlife impacts, including to special status species
- siting on the Yuma Proving Grounds due to incompatibility with mission operations and security



Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project

Joe – What we heard when we were here before



**Social and Economic Comments From Scoping**


Public scoping respondents expressed concern that:

- the Project would negatively affect property values
- the Project would affect economic opportunities related to recreation and tourism
- a reduction in tax base caused by granting a right-of-way to the Project would cause negative fiscal and social impacts to counties and undermine the counties' ability to sustain themselves through tax revenues in the long-term
- there would be a decreased quality of life for county residents due to reductions in social services such as schools, fire, sheriff, and roads/public works

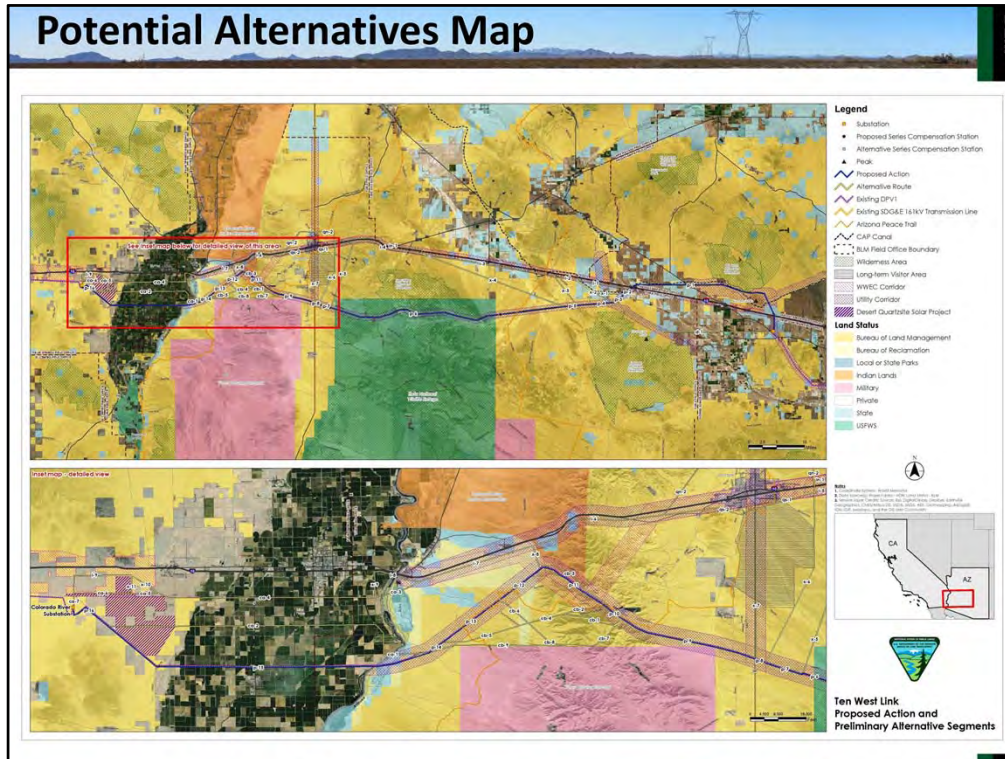
Potential benefits noted by public scoping respondents included:

- construction of the Project would create jobs
- an influx of workers during the construction of the Project would benefit secondary businesses like restaurants, stores, motels, etc.

BLM  
Ten West Link 500kV Transmission Line Project




JOE



Joe –

- explain that these segments were identified through internal and external scoping activities. Feedback from Cooperating Agencies, BLM offices/resource specialists, stakeholders, and local special interest groups.
- Not all of these segments will be carried forward for full analysis in the EIS, but serve as a starting point for the BLM.
- Reminder that the objective of THIS meeting is identify, clarify, and discuss economic and social impacts that may result from the proposed Project, not an alternative workshop. This is an information gathering meeting.
- Introduce Michael Johnson, Regional Socioeconomic Specialist for Arizona and New Mexico to provide more detail on social and economic impacts and what we hope to accomplish today.




INTB

## What Are Economic and Social Effects?


**Economic effects** are potential changes to the economy of a specific area over a specified amount of time.

Economic effects of an action can be thought of in a variety of ways:

- Regional economic effects are the effects of an action on things like economic output, employment, and wages.
- Fiscal impacts are the effects of an action on government revenues and expenditures.
- Non-market impacts are the effects of an action which may not have a direct monetary impact but cause changes in things like important landscapes and views (such as the perception of “wildness” by hikers and campers), and ecosystem services (such as providing open space for all users and natural sources of water).



MICHAEL




INTB

## What Are Social and Economic Effects?

**Social effects** are changes to the values and beliefs of people in a specified area, usually brought about by a specific action.

- Values are relatively general, basic, and enduring, conceptions of what is good or bad, right or wrong, desirable or undesirable. An example of a value might be that acting or behaving in certain ways while in nature is correct and respectful.
- Beliefs are personal judgments about what is true or false about a given object, place, or situation. Beliefs may change over a relatively short time. An example of a belief might be an assumption that your own perception of the qualities of a landscape are held by everyone else.



MICHAEL

- Introduce DCRT economist to present the data gathered to date.
- Remind group that following the break we will have a group / breakout group discussion.
- Any questions so far?

# Contents

- Methodology
- Key observations from data analysis
- Study area population and trends
- Housing and property values
- Employment and unemployment
- Income
- Local tax revenues
- Tourism and recreation and its economic impact
- Non-market socio-economic values that may be affected
- Ecosystem services



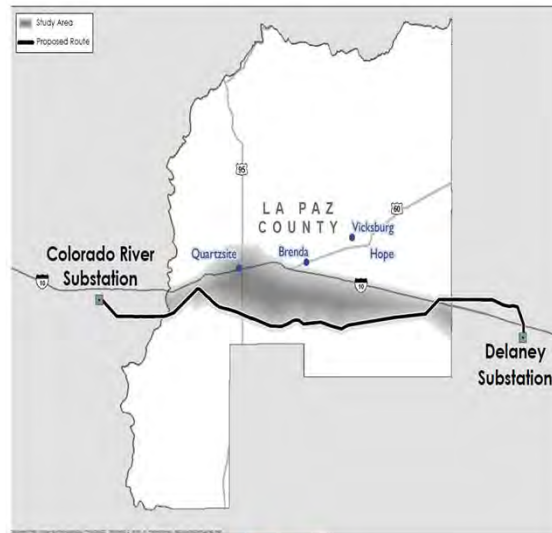


# Socio-economic Methodology

- Baseline analysis examining existing characteristics and trends over the past 15 years
- Study area defined by the three counties where project is expected to be located:
  - La Paz County, Arizona
  - Maricopa County, Arizona, and
  - Riverside County, California
- Analysis primarily at county level due to data limitations
- Study area compared to benchmark of the United States as a whole
- Topic areas include:
  - Population
  - Housing
  - Employment
  - Taxes
  - Property value
  - Economic impact of recreation industry
  - Overview of ecosystems and non-market values



# Study Area – La Paz County





## La Paz County – Key Observations

- Declining population
- Rapidly aging population: median age much higher than in other study area counties and US-average, rapidly growing share of seniors in total population
- Primary economic drivers
  - Agriculture
  - Travel and Tourism
- Economically very challenged: total employment still recovering to pre-crisis level, unemployment rate above US average
- Personal incomes much lower than in other study area counties and US average and with much higher share of transfers in total income (as opposed to earnings)



20

Peak population 20,647 in 2007; declined slightly to 20,231 in 2014

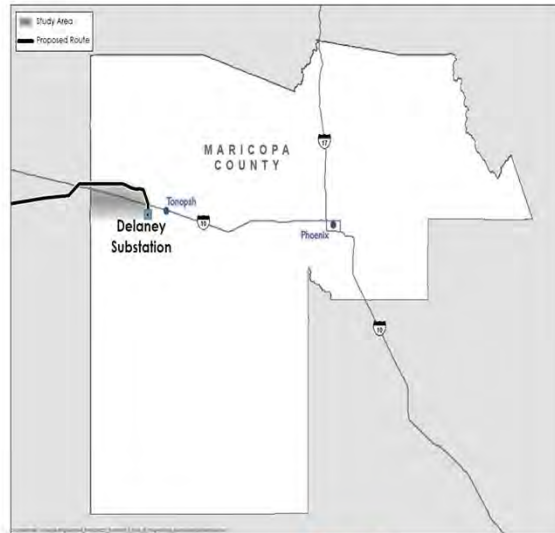
Median age of 54.6 in 2014

Higher than median age in rest of study area

Median age up 16.7% from 46.8 in 2000

Share of seniors in population growing rapidly

# Study Area – Maricopa County

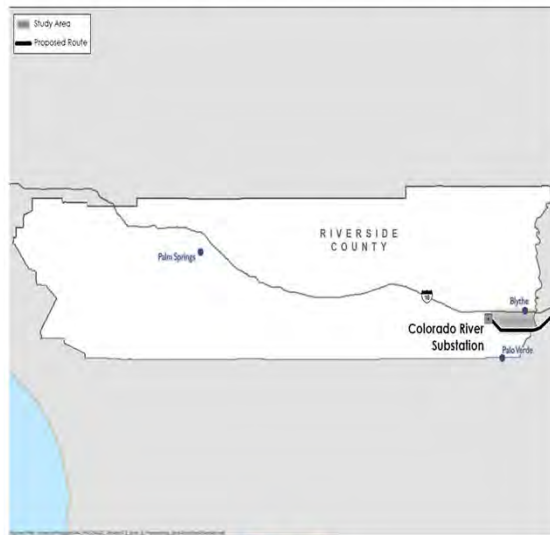


## Maricopa County – Key Observations

- Relatively high population growth compared to US average, although slower in recent years
- Younger population compared to US average: lower median age, higher share of younger population groups (children, youth, and young adults)
- Economically challenged: total employment just recovered to pre-crisis levels, unemployment rate below US-average but above pre-crisis level
- Relatively high share of employment in professional, management, and administrative services industries, lower employment in government
- Personal incomes lower than US average, the gap to US average growing in recent years
- Fiscally challenged local governments: tax revenues below pre-crisis peak (in nominal dollars terms), decreased property values



# Study Area – Riverside County

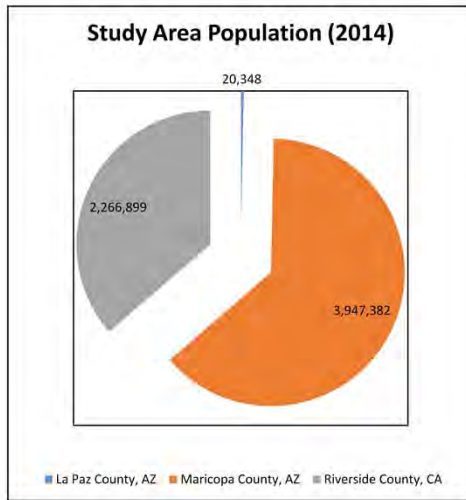


## Riverside County – Key Observations

- High population growth in the early to mid-2000s compared to US average, growth slowed down substantially in recent years
- Younger population compared to US average: lower median age, higher share of younger population groups (children, youth, and young adults)
- Economically challenged: employment just recovered to pre-crisis levels but unemployment rate remains relatively high and above US average
- Personal incomes lower than US average
- Fiscally challenged local governments: tax revenues just recovering to pre-crisis level (in nominal dollars terms), decreased property values



## Study Area Population - 2014

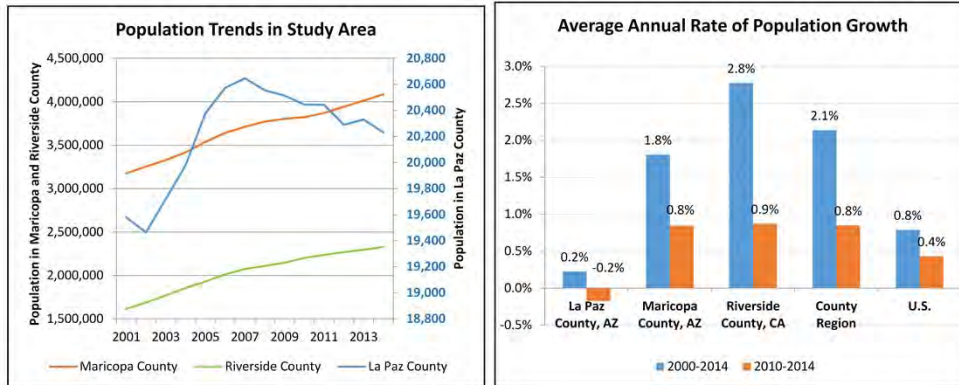


- 6.2 million residents in study area
- Population split:
  - Maricopa County – 63.3%
  - Riverside County – 36.4%
  - La Paz County – 0.3%

Source: Economic Profile System, data based on American Community Survey 5-year estimates.



# Population Trends



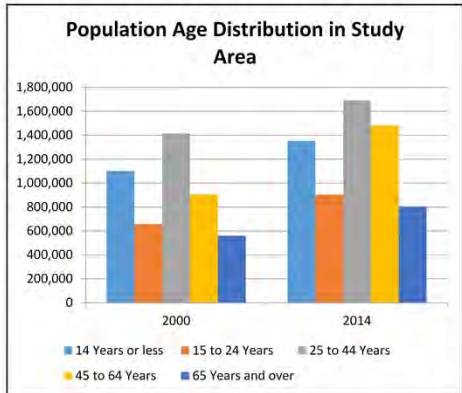
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA4 Personal Income and Employment by Major Component.

Source: Calculated based on Economic Profile System and 2010 Census population data.

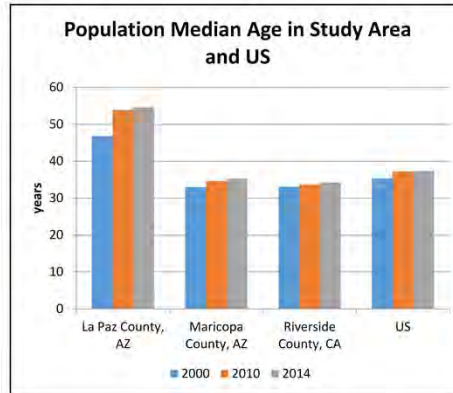


- Total population in study area increased by more than 1/3 over 2000-2014, from 4.6 million to 6.2 million. This compares with population growth of less than 12% across all of US.
- Population growth was slowing down over time, both across all of US as well as in study area
- Riverside County had fastest growth: more than 45% over 2000-2014, from 1.5 million to 2.3 million
- La Paz County population experienced very modest growth of 3.2% over 2000 - 2014, less than half of all of US growth, and declined over 2010-2014

# Population Age



Source: Economic Profile System and US Census Bureau 2000 Census population data.



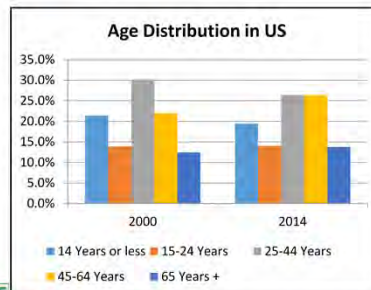
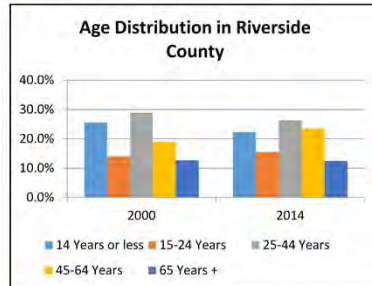
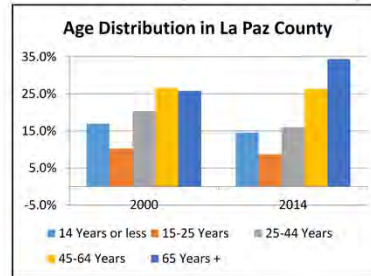
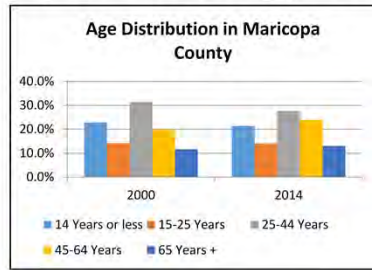
Source: Economic Profile System and US Census Bureau 2010 Census population data.



- Largest population group in study area in 2000 and 2014: younger working age adults age 25 to 44
- Over 2000-2014, largest increase was in population group of older working age adults age 45 to 64
- Seniors 65 years and older represent smallest population group, however, this group is growing at a fast rate
- Population median age is increasing across all levels of geographies. In La Paz County, median age is much higher than elsewhere (54.6 years in 2014) and increasing at a faster rate than elsewhere.



# Population Age Distribution by County



Source: Economic Profile System and US Census Bureau 2000 Census population data.



- Except for Riverside County, the share of seniors in total population was increasing over 2000 - 2014. In Riverside County, this share declined.
- At the same time, share of children, youth and young adults declined over 2000 to 2014 in all jurisdictions.
- Share of older working age adults (45 to 64 years) increased in all jurisdictions, except for La Paz County.

# Housing Trends

**Housing Units (all Housing Structures:  
Single Detached, Multi-Unit, Mobile,  
Other)**

**Households**

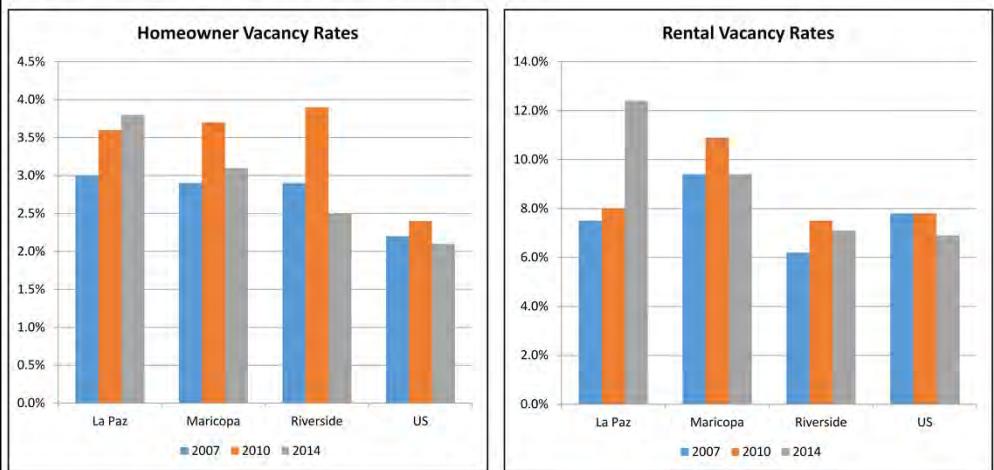
Year	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County	Total	Year	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County	Total
2007	1,492,572	15,577	729,148	2,237,297	2007	1,318,623	8,932	636,755	1,964,310
2010	1,596,165	16,007	783,116	2,395,288	2010	1,411,583	9,198	686,260	2,107,041
2014	1,657,753	16,113	810,426	2,484,292	2014	1,424,244	9,707	690,388	2,124,339
<b>Change 2007- 2014</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>Change 2007- 2014</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



Over 2007-2014, number of housing units in study area increased by about 11%. La Paz County had much smaller increase of about 3.4%  
 Number of households increased in all counties in study area by 8% or more, including La Paz County  
 Except for La Paz County, increase in number of households was smaller than increase in housing units

# Housing Vacancy Rates

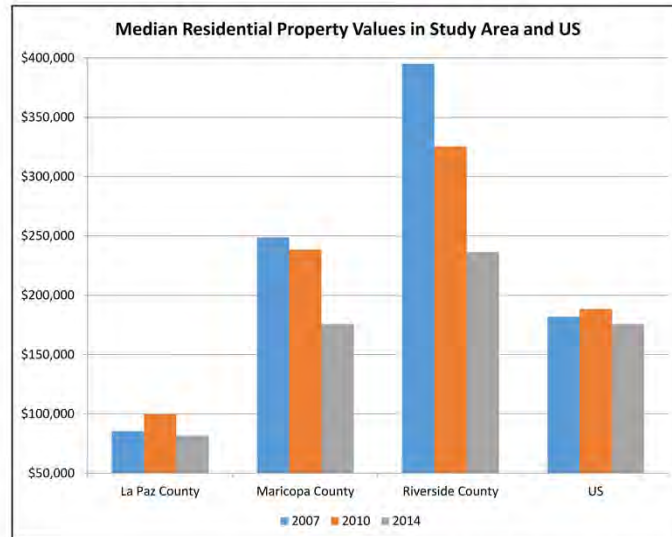


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



- Over 2007-2014, homeowner vacancy rates in study area were larger than in all of US. In Maricopa County, rental vacancy rates were also higher than in all of US.
- In 2010, homeowner and rental vacancy rates increased in study area compared to 2007. By 2014, vacancy rates declined, except for La Paz County.
- In Riverside County and across all of US, homeowner vacancy rates declined to a level below that observed in 2007; in Maricopa County they remained above the 2007 level.
- In 2014, homeowner and rental vacancy rates in study area exceeded US-wide vacancy rates.

## Property Value Trends

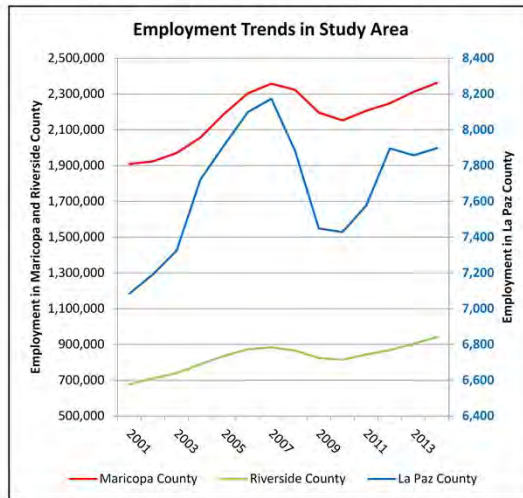


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.  
By owner for all residential units

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- Riverside County has the highest property values in study area followed by Maricopa County. These values exceed overall US property values.
- In all geographies, property values declined over 2007-2014; 2014 values (5-year estimates) were lower compared to 2007 (3-year estimates). In Riverside County, values declined by 40%.
- Property values increased in recent 2 years as evidenced by 2014 1-year estimates (not shown here). However, they still did not fully recover to 2007 level.

## Employment Trends



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic data CA25N Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by NAICS Industry



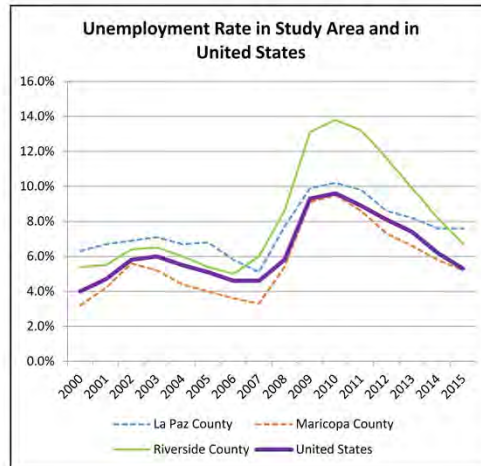
32

- 28% increase in total employment
  - 2.6 million in 2001
  - 3.3 million in 2014
- Employment peaked in 2007, decreased from 2008 to 2010, started growing in 2011
- 2014 employment in Maricopa and Riverside Counties exceed 2007 levels

- Total employment in study area increased from about 2.6 million in 2001 to 3.3 million in 2014. This represents an increase of nearly 720,000 jobs, or 28%.
- In all counties, employment peaked in 2007 and declined over 2008 to 2010. Employment started growing again in 2011. In Maricopa and Riverside Counties, 2014 employment exceeded 2007 pre-recession peak. However, in La Paz County it remained below pre-recession peak.

# Unemployment

- Regional unemployment rates followed same general trend as US
  - As of 2015, unemployment rate still exceeds pre-recession levels
- Maricopa County lowest unemployment rate
  - Peaked at 9.5% in 2010
  - Declined to 5.2% in 2015
- La Paz County highest unemployment rate since recession
  - Low of 5.1% in 2006
  - Peaked at 10.2% in 2010
  - Declined to 7.6% in 2015



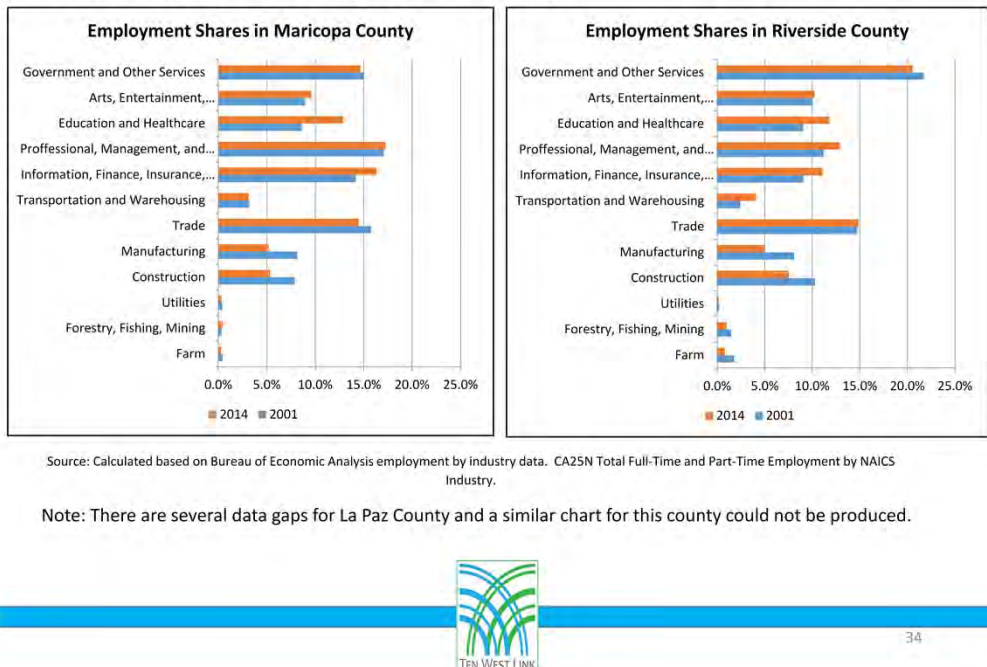
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics



- Over 2000-2015, Maricopa County had lowest unemployment rate below US-wide rate. Unemployment rate in La Paz County and Riverside County exceeded US-average rate.
- Trends in unemployment rate in study area were broadly consistent with US-wide trends. During economic recession unemployment rate in Riverside County increased to nearly 14% compared to a peak of less than 10% US average. This unemployment rate declined to 6.7% in 2015 but remains above US-average level.
- In 2015, highest unemployment rate was in La Paz County at 7.6% compared to 5.2% in Maricopa County, 6.7% in Riverside County, and 5.3% on average across all of US. This rate is also above the pre-recession levels.



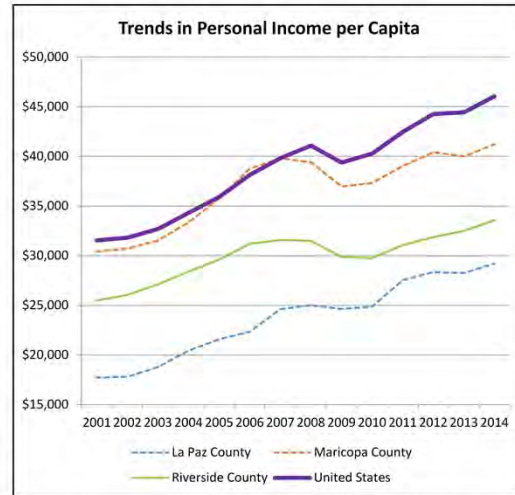
# Employment by Industry



- Industrial structure of employment in study area is broadly consistent with structure and trends observed across all of US.
- Except for Maricopa County, largest share of employment is in government (federal, state, and local). In 2014, share of government services amounted to 30% in La Paz County, 9.5% in Maricopa County, and 13.4% in Riverside County compared to 12.9% US average.
- Second largest employment is in retail trade at over 10% of total. Combined with wholesale trade, the sector accounts for about 14% of total employment. Between 2001 and 2014, the share of this sector declined slightly.
- Between 2001 and 2014, share of health care services and education services increased in Maricopa County, Riverside County, and US-wide to more than 10%.
- Share of manufacturing industry in study area is smaller than US average (about 5% vs. 7.5%). Between 2001 and 2014, this share decreased across all levels of geographies.
- Share of construction industry in study area was larger than US average. However, this share declined between 2001 and 2014.
- Share of farm employment amounted to 4% in La Paz County but less than 1% in other counties. This compares to a share of 1.4% across all of US.

# Income

- Per capita income in study area consistently lower than US average
- Lowest per capita income in La Paz County
  - \$17,732 in 2001
  - \$29,219 in 2014
- Highest per capita income in Maricopa County
  - \$30,422 in 2001
  - \$41,222 in 2014
- La Paz County fastest personal income growth, averaging 3.9% per year
  - Maricopa County – 2.4%
  - Riverside County – 2.1%



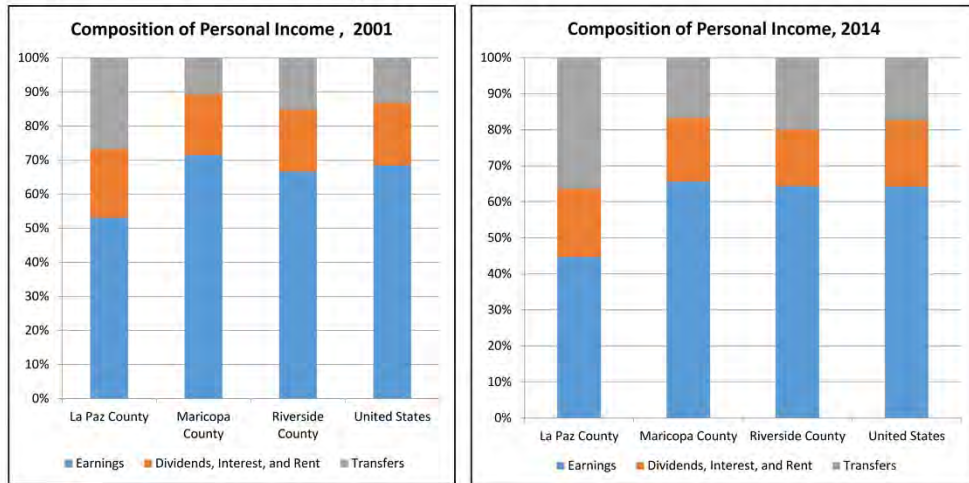
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; CA4 Personal Income and Employment by Major Components.



- Over 2001-2014, personal income per capita in study area was in general lower than on average across US (except for a short pre-recession period in Maricopa County).
- La Paz County had lowest per capita income. In 2014, this income amounted to \$29,219, and was followed by Riverside County at \$33,590, and Maricopa County at \$41,222. US average amounted to \$46,049.
- Personal income growth was fastest in La Paz County at 3.9% compared to 2.4% in Maricopa County, 2.1% in Riverside County, and 3% across US.



# Income Composition



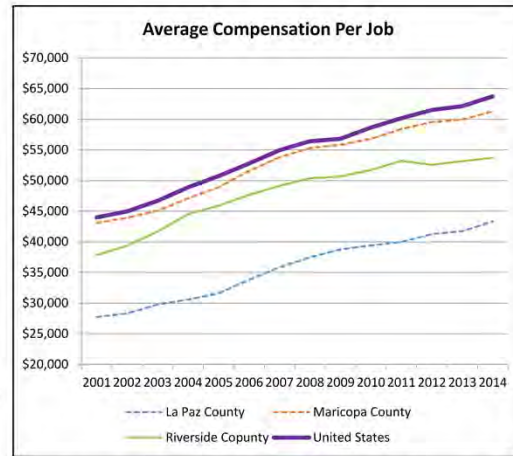
Source: Calculated based on Bureau of Economic Analysis; CA4 Personal Income and Employment by Major Components.



- In 2014, in all jurisdictions earnings had largest share of income. Share of earnings varied from less than 45% in La Paz County to nearly 2/3 in Maricopa County and 64% in Riverside County and across US.
- Dividends, Interest, and Rent accounted for about 16% to 19% of personal income.
- Transfers had the largest share in La Paz County at more than 36% of 2014 personal income. This was followed by Riverside County with a share of nearly 20%.
- Compared to 2001, share of transfers increased across all geographies, while share of earnings decreased.

# Compensation

- Includes wages and employer payments for benefits including retirement, pension, and social programs
- Average compensation lower in study area than US
  - Gap widening over time in Maricopa and Riverside Counties
- Overall compensation has increased in all counties between 2001 and 2014
  - La Paz County up 56% from \$27,763 to \$43,315
  - Maricopa County up 42% from \$43,106 to \$61,297
  - Riverside County up 42% from \$37,844 to \$53,717



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, CA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry.



Over 2001-2014, average compensation per job in study area was lower than US average. In 2014, in Maricopa County the compensation gap with all of US amounted to about \$5,000 while this gap amounted to about \$12,500 in Riverside County and \$16,800 in La Paz County.

For Maricopa County and Riverside County, the difference with US average compensation per job tended to widen over time (both in relative and absolute terms).

## Average Compensation, by Industry

Industry	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County	United States
Farm employment	\$33,081	\$39,038	\$22,565	\$11,546
Nonfarm employment	\$47,886	\$32,549	\$38,520	\$50,248
Private nonfarm employment	\$45,583	\$22,953	\$31,580	\$46,682
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	\$18,616	\$29,507	\$28,932	\$23,487
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	\$31,375	\$5,623	\$11,477	\$58,883
Utilities	\$144,172	NA	\$108,751	\$127,771
Construction	\$47,306	NA	\$42,767	\$43,877
Manufacturing	\$82,825	\$38,338	\$58,928	\$74,678
Wholesale trade	\$79,428	NA	\$57,047	\$76,473
Retail trade	\$32,715	\$23,807	\$28,874	\$29,276
Transportation and warehousing	\$48,714	\$26,286	\$35,607	\$47,106
Information	\$70,777	\$21,859	\$50,270	\$91,978
Finance and insurance	\$59,850	\$21,029	\$29,083	\$69,258
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$14,008	\$6,061	\$7,504	\$15,644
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$56,248	NA	\$28,944	\$66,103
Management of companies and enterprises	\$100,148	NA	\$80,567	\$123,615
Administrative and support and waste management services	\$36,008	\$11,833	\$20,923	\$32,174
Educational services	\$41,961	NA	\$24,402	\$38,742
Health care and social assistance	\$55,191	NA	\$42,151	\$49,408
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$28,545	NA	\$19,479	\$22,961
Accommodation and food services	\$24,848	NA	\$23,542	\$23,182
Other services (except public administration)	\$24,146	\$17,617	\$20,228	\$25,100
Government and government enterprises	\$69,661	\$53,328	\$82,913	\$73,862
Federal, civilian	\$99,920	\$87,816	\$110,692	\$109,172
Military	\$48,152	\$29,932	\$35,874	\$67,265
State and local	\$67,999	\$48,597	\$82,850	\$69,425
State government	\$66,996	NA	\$82,873	\$72,142
Local government	\$68,299	NA	\$82,848	\$68,399



Source: Calculated based on Bureau of Economic Analysis employment and compensation by industry data.

- Across all jurisdictions, the best paying jobs are in utilities, management, and federal government.

Average 2014 salaries in these industries were as follows:

- Utilities: \$144,172 in Maricopa County, \$108,751 in Riverside County, and \$127,771 U.S. average
- Management: \$100,148 in Maricopa County, \$80,567 in Riverside County, and \$123,615 U.S. average
- Federal government: \$87,816 in La Paz County, \$99,920 in Maricopa County, \$110,692 in Riverside County, and \$109,172 U.S. wide
- The higher-paying jobs in these counties compare to average compensations of \$43,315 in La Paz County, \$61,297 in Maricopa County, \$53,717 in

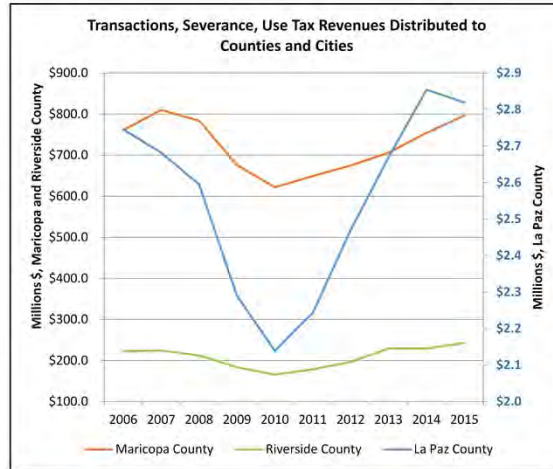
Riverside County, and \$63,726 U.S. average (consult chart Average Compensation per Job)

- Industries with relatively lower average salaries include: real estate, arts and entertainment, other services, and retail trade. Average salaries in these industries are below \$30,000.

- For La Paz County, there are several data gaps. However, based on data that is available, it is notable that farm employment provides the highest salary for non-government jobs. This salary is also higher than farm salaries in Maricopa County, Riverside County, or on average across all of US.

## Local Government Tax Revenues – Sales Related

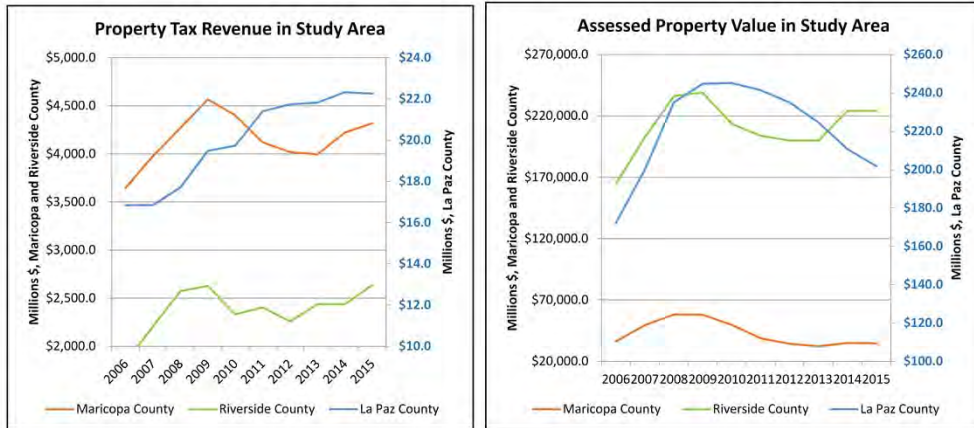
- Sales tax revenues distributed to counties and cities were falling between 2008 and 2010
- In 2011, sales tax revenues distributed to counties and cities started to increase again. However, in Maricopa County, they have not fully recovered to pre-crisis level.



Source: Arizona: Compiled from Annual Reports, Arizona Department of Revenue (pdf reports). California: California Board of Equalization, research and statistics page.



# Local Government Tax Revenues – Property



Source: Arizona: Compiled from Annual Reports, Arizona Department of Revenue (pdf reports). California: California Board of Equalization, research and statistics page.



- Over 2006-2015, property tax revenues in La Paz County were increasing or remaining stable
- In Maricopa County and Riverside County, property tax revenues were increasing until 2009 and then started falling. In the last 2 years, revenues increased somewhat but have not fully recovered to 2009 levels.
- Property valuation were increasing in the study area until 2009/2010 and then started to fall
- In Maricopa County and Riverside County, property values rebounded in the last 2 years but have not fully recovered to the pre-crisis level



## Tourism and Recreation – Resources

- All three counties boast a range of significant tourism and recreation resources, and visitor attractions
  - Desert scenery
  - Colorado River/Parker Strip, lakes, with water recreation and sports opportunities
  - State Parks (River Island, Buckskin Mountain, Alamo Lake, Anza-Borrego Desert, Chino-Hills, Lake Perris)
  - Parks (municipal), hiking/bike trails with desert/mountain/water views
  - Golf courses
  - Festivals/fairs, entertainment, shopping
  - Ghost towns, history dating back to mid-19th century
- Quartzsite (La Paz County) welcomes over 1 million RV visitors during the winter months, including visitors and exhibitors for rocks, gems, mineral specimens and fossils during the town's two-month-long gem show and swap meet every January and February.



## Tourism and Recreation – Economic Impact

Tourism-Related Visitor Spending and Tax Revenues, 2014

Category	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County
Visitor Spending, \$Millions	\$9,500.0	\$137.4	\$6,600.0
Visitor Spending per County Resident, \$	\$2,324	\$6,792	\$2,834
Total Tax Revenue, \$Millions	\$946.1	\$10.3	\$557.6
Tax Revenue as % of Total Transaction Privilege Tax Distributions	125.4%	360.9%	243.4%

Source: Based on Arizona Office of Tourism, Interactive County Travel Impacts Reports and Visit California, Interactive County Travel Impact Reports

- All three counties attract a significant number of visitors who spend money, and generate tax revenues, jobs (see next slide), etc.
- In La Paz County, visitor spending per county resident amounts to over \$6,700 annually. In Maricopa County and Riverside County, visitor spending is lower but still exceeds \$2,300 per resident annually.
- Direct tax receipts related to tourism are well in excess of sales tax revenues distributed by state governments to each county and its cities.



Sales Tax includes (transaction privilege and severance tax)



## Tourism and Recreation – Economic Impact (cont'd)

**Direct Employment in Tourism-Related Industries, 2014**

**Average Direct Earnings, 2014**

Industry	Direct Employment in Tourism-Related Industries, 2014			Average Direct Earnings, 2014		
	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County	Maricopa County	La Paz County	Riverside County
Accommodation & Food Services	44,800	702	43,700	\$31,250	\$27,183	\$25,172
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	18,900	504	18,700	\$31,746	\$29,563	\$26,738
Retail Trade	13,900	173	6,800	\$71,942	\$24,855	\$29,412
Other Travel	7,300	6	1,800	\$82,192	\$16,667	\$55,556
Ground Transportation	6,200	0	1,500	\$32,258	\$0	\$66,667
Visitor Air Transportation	3,100	0	300	\$32,258	\$0	\$66,667
Total Tourism	94,200	1,385	72,800	\$42,418	\$23,827	\$27,435
<b>Share of Tourism in Total County Employment</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>			

Source: Based on Arizona Office of Tourism, Interactive County Travel Impacts Reports and Visit California, Interactive County Travel Impact Reports

- Tourism generates significant direct employment in all three counties. In La Paz County employment in tourism related industries accounts for over 17% of total employment
- Average earnings in tourism-related industries tend to be lower than all-industry average.



## Non-Market Values Potentially Impacted by Project

- Studies on socio-economic implications and impacts of transmission lines suggest a range of potential impacts on surrounding areas that may be difficult to evaluate in monetary terms.
  - Visual disturbance. Transmission lines may negatively affect perceptions of landscapes and their attractiveness as natural or recreational resources, limit location of buildings, or tourist trails. In residential areas, transmission lines may reduce property values within a certain distance.
    - Assessments of property value impacts vary significantly from no impact to about 8% (and possibly higher) of average selling price of affected properties.
  - Interference with agricultural operations. Transmission towers may impede agricultural operations and contribute to weed propagation from under towers. This may increase labor costs as well as reduce value of agricultural lands.
    - Labor cost impacts assessed at \$27 per steel tower and yield loss at \$207 per tower.
    - Loss in agricultural land values assessed at about 1% to 2.4%.
  - Soil damage. Transmission line construction activities may impact soil structure around tower bases.
  - Impact on natural environment and wild life. Construction and maintenance of transmission lines may impact plant species and wildlife or disrupt their habitat.
- The impacts listed may be relevant to this project and study area and may affect local economies (e.g. tourist perceptions of sceneries with transmission towers, impact of towers on agriculture).



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## Ecosystem Services in Study Area

- Ecosystem Services in Study Area; based on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) classification
  - Provisioning services:
    - Food supply (e.g. all three counties boast significant agricultural production with a wide range of products: vegetables, citrus and other fruits, field crops, cattle and poultry, milk, eggs)
    - Water supply (e.g. Colorado River, Gila River, lakes, used for recreation and irrigation)
  - Regulating services
    - Water regulation (e.g. Colorado River, Gila River, Salt River, artificial reservoirs build to improve flood control)
  - Habitat services
    - Habitat and biodiversity (e.g. preservation of rare and endangered species of plants and animals in all three counties)
  - Cultural and amenity services
    - Aesthetic services (e.g. enjoyment of desert and mountain scenery)
    - Recreation and tourism (e.g. all three counties feature wide range of tourism and recreation resources outlined on earlier slide)
    - Cultural and artistic (e.g. The multiple cultural groups in study area perceive and interpret the landscape, natural and cultural resources of the area in many different ways and thus may receive differing services from the landscape)



## Sources

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (total employment, employment by industry, compensation, income by source) <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdn=7#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1>
- US Census (population, age distribution, housing units, housing vacancy rates, property values) <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment) <http://www.bls.gov/lau/>
- Arizona Department of Revenue, Annual Reports (tax revenue, tax revenue distributed to cities and counties) <https://www.azdor.gov/ReportsResearch/AnnualReports.aspx>
- California Board of Equalization (tax revenues) <http://www.boe.ca.gov/legdiv/legresearch.htm>
- Arizona Office of Tourism (economic impact of tourism – visitor spending, direct jobs, direct tax revenues) <https://tourism.az.gov/research-statistics/economic-impact>
- Visit California (economic impact of tourism – visitor spending, direct jobs, direct tax revenues) <http://industry.visitcalifornia.com/find-research/california-statistics-trends/>



## Sources (cont'd)

- Socio-economic impact literature and reviews (non-market values potentially impacted by project)
  - Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, "Environmental Impact of Transmission Lines" (undated).
  - Parsch & Noramn "Impact of Powerlines on Cost of Crop Production", 1988.
  - Jackson "Electric Transmission Lines: Is there an impact on rural land values?," 2010.
  - Kellough W.R., "Impact Analysis of Electrical Transmission Lines," *Right of Way Magazine*, 198.
  - For examples of the literature on the impact on property values see: (1) Electric Power Research Institute "Transmission Lines and Property Values: State of the Science," 2003, and (2) Jackson & Pitts "The Effects of Electric Transmission Lines on Property Values: A Literature Review," 2010
- Earth Economics, "Nature's Value in the Colorado River Basin", 2014
- Various web-based resources, government agencies (ecosystem services)









**PARTICIPANT DISCUSSION SESSION**  
Breakout Groups

- Identify social issues and values for area communities
- Identify social and economic opportunities and constraints
- Identify possible collaboration opportunities




GRACE / Michael




## Discussion

- What are some important social, environmental, and economic issues, values, and concerns that are usually considered by your community?
- Are there specific route alternatives or BLM management actions associated with the proposed project that may result in significantly different social and economic effects on your community?
- What are some partnership/collaboration opportunities that may result from this project between BLM and your community/industry/organization?
- Are there any key geographic areas and/or industries that should be examined in detail for social/economic discussion?
- Are there key data sources that should be included in any social and economic analyses?



Grace – Explaining breakouts





INTB


## Social and Economic Comments From Scoping

Public scoping respondents expressed concern that:

- the Project would negatively affect property values
- the Project would affect economic opportunities related to recreation and tourism
- a reduction in tax base caused by granting a right-of-way to the Project would cause negative fiscal and social impacts to counties and undermine the counties' ability to sustain themselves through tax revenues in the long-term
- there would be a decreased quality of life for county residents due to reductions in social services such as schools, fire, sheriff, and roads/public works

Potential benefits noted by public scoping respondents included:



- construction of the Project would create jobs
- an influx of workers during the construction of the Project would benefit secondary businesses like restaurants, stores, motels, etc.



KEEP UP DURING BREAKOUTS




GRACE



## Next Steps / Wrap-Up

- Comment due **June 28, 2016** - Submit your written comments
- Email comments to **blm\_az\_azso\_10WestLink@blm.gov**
- Mail comments to -  
Ten West Link Project  
Attn: Joe Incardine  
BLM Arizona State Office  
One North Central Avenue, Ste. 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004; or
- Fax comments to Ten West Link Project, Attn: Joe Incardine, (602) 417-9452

For more information visit the BLM website:  
**[www.blm.gov/az/st/en/prog/energy/10\\_west\\_link\\_transmission.html](http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en/prog/energy/10_west_link_transmission.html)**



JOE –

- Wrap up and thank you for coming
- Reminder to submit written comments – this is NOT a formal scoping comment period, but the BLM wants to hear from you with comments that are specific to the social and economic impacts or benefits you see stemming from the proposed project.
- This is not your final opportunity to be involved – following the publication of the DEIS, expected in early spring 2017, there will be a 90-day public comment period.

**APPENDIX 3**  
**NOTES ON WORKSHOP; NOTES ON**  
**GROUP DISCUSSIONS; AND WRITTEN**  
**COMMENTS RECEIVED**

## **Economic Strategies Workshop Notes**

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Ten West Link Project

**Date:** June 14, 2016 12:30pm (Pacific/Arizona)

**Location:** Quartzsite Senior Center, Quartzsite, Arizona

- I.** See Presentation for additional information.
- II.** Question & Answer
  - A.** What changes will be made with the Resource Management Plan Amendment (RMPA)? There will be a change to the visual resource management (VRM) classification and a corridor change.
  - B.** Is this a private project? The transmission line will be owned by DCRT, which is a private entity. DCRT is governed by FERC regulations for cost, etc. The CAISO will control the line capacity.
  - C.** Will DCRT be paying property tax in Arizona? Yes. DCRT will be paying tax on private property and lease fees for BLM land.
  - D.** Will the lease fee to BLM increase La Paz County's PILT? The PILT calculation is authorized by Congress annually and is based on a specific formula. The BLM / DOI do not have direct control over that amount. PILT (payment in lieu of taxes) is a way to compensate counties with public land for the loss or property taxes they would otherwise receive.
  - E.** Who would own the transmission line and towers? DCRT will own the project. The BLM would be leasing ROW to the company for the project.
  - F.** What is the compensation – specifically taxes – for each county? DCRT is working on that calculation now.
  - G.** How are vacancies counted for areas such as Quartzsite where there are a lot of out-of-state owners? Additional research is needed to answer this question. It was noted that Quartzsite has quite a few out-of-state property owners who pay taxes but aren't counted as part of the census.
  - H.** La Paz County noted that a greater portion of the proposed line (approximately 80%) will be in La Paz County. Applying any economic data from Maricopa and Riverside counties to this project for a regional overview of the study area is unfair, since La Paz has the majority of the project. The economic study areas should be specific to La Paz or other counties and not on a regional (i.e., grouped) basis.
- III.** Group Presentations (each group was asked to discuss potential social and economic impacts to the project area)

- A. Green (Brandon Colvin):** There would be impacts to tourism and recreation for those who come to the area for its unique assets. There would be impacts to realty values and human health for those who may live in the vicinity of the line, which also ties into a loss of revenue for La Paz County. The loss of biological habitat would impact locals and visitors to the area. Due to local environmental justice concerns in La Paz County, impacts would be greater. There is a smaller private base and a smaller community, which would amplify impacts. The smaller tax base also has a downward multiplier on all services. The benefits to the public would be outside of the local region.
- B. Orange (Eddie Arreola):** Jobs should be kept to the local community to the extent possible. The analysis should consider the “boom/bust” scenario and what the impacts would be from an influx of workers who then leave. DCRT should look at the possibility of partnerships with local colleges for training opportunities as this would foster skill sets that would create a future benefit to the local population. There should be a focus on the positive aspects of the project including adding redundancy to an aging grid, etc. The CR8 and CR9 segments would create line-of-sight issues for Yuma Proving Ground and could lead to potential job loss. The analysis should look at economic differences for a build out along I-10 vs. no build out in the area. This should look at a longer term as well (50+ years). La Paz /Quartzsite economic trends /drivers include recreation, long-term visitors, and ag production. Any permanent closures of recreational areas would have a negative impact on the recreational economy.
- C. Yellow (Nancy Favour):** La Paz County reiterated their concern that the economic data presented was on too broad of a scale. There is also a question about the accuracy of the data and the data sources were requested. There is concern that La Paz County would not see very many benefits from this project as the benefits are focused elsewhere. There is concern about recreation areas, particularly the Arizona Peace Trail, which is a big attraction. Access to these areas should not be limited or closed. Concerns about impacts to the mining community were also expressed. Construction should not occur during the winter months in order to avoid impacts to winter visitors. It would be great if the BLM and proponent would say that there would be no net loss of recreational trails available for OHV users and ensure that the public gets that message. There is a perception that this project would lead to closure of recreational opportunities, which would curtail the local economy. Johnson Canyon should not be closed. Proactive, positive messaging would be helpful. It would also be useful to have a greater understanding of how this project could lead to future economic growth for the area.
- D. Red (Schelle Davis):** The analysis should consider economic impacts to hunting and fishing in the area. There should also be consideration of impacts to quality of life choices for locals and visitors. There would be potential impact to access to open space, which is a double-edged sword – too much access could damage the landscape or open up more room for recreation. Property values for land close to the line would be negatively impacted. There may also be indirect impacts to the economy if the transmission line increases attraction of solar facilities near Yuma Proving Ground – the YPG mission could be impacted by glare, etc. YPG brings economic positives to

the community, so impacting that area could be negative. The line does have potential to open up new renewable opportunities. Local residents do have an emotional attachment to the area (e.g., views, etc.) so there is some natural resistance to change. The line may also bring in/attract ancillary businesses. There are agricultural considerations for farmers, particularly with crop dusting, etc., although the general consensus is that this would not be a significant impact. The project is a driver for the community to develop positive collaboration opportunities, which is beneficial for the area.

- E.** Blue (Lane Cowger): Impacts to Johnson Canyon would have impacts to OHV tourism. There is concern about economic loss related to OHV tourism. Yuma and Mohave counties may also be impacted, but most of the impact would be for La Paz County. There are potential cascading impacts for the tourism industry – hotels, restaurants, etc. Any adverse impacts to the pristine nature of Johnson Canyon, any closures, etc. would be negative. There would be impacts to existing businesses but there may also be impacts to future development. Tourism in this part of the County has experienced a generational shift. There are younger visitors with a more active go-and-do mentality. There were concerns about the line’s proximity to Quartzsite, particularly south of the city limits as this would have impacts to visual resources and potential health issues. The potential positive impact would be the possible access to additional solar facilities. The lack of available work force to be part of the construction of this or subsequent projects is also a concern.

#### **IV.** Other Discussion Items

- A.** Comment deadline is June 28, 2016.

#### **V.** Action Items/Follow-up Questions

- A.** Do towers and wires fall under possessory interest? If so, is that taxable?
- B.** What would be the annual payment to La Paz County in relation to the ROW? Does it change the PILT?
- C.** What is the estimated property tax (by proponent) to be paid to the counties?
- D.** Do we need to explore greater granularity in the social and economic data in all counties?
- E.** How are the vacancy rates calculated for the presented economic data?
- F.** The analysis should address the impacts of out-of-state landowners.
- G.** Economic data sources should be provided.

## Ten West Link Project: Economic Strategies Workshop

### Flip Chart Transcription

June 14, 2016

#### Action Items (6/14/16)

- Do towers and wire fall under possessory interest? If so isn't that taxable?
- What would be the/any annual payment to the county in relation to the row? Does it change PILT?
- What is the estimated property tax (by proponent) to be paid to county?
- Do we need to explore greater granularity in soc-econ data in Riverside and Maricopa Cos?
- Need to address impacts of out of state owners.
- How are vacancy rates calculated?

#### Green Group (Brandon Colvin) - G

1. Tourism/visitors (social and economic)
2. Unique environment (asset)
3. Maintaining/finding balance (approving development) between access/ preservation
4. Concerned over loss of tourism visitation and money due to degradation of the environment.
5. Potential inability for local entities to participate in energy development because of CAISO (ultimate decision maker)
6. Property impacts because of loss of scenic quality. (Real estate values and loss of real estate tax revenue)
7. Potential impact to human health
8. Plus loss of County Revenues
9. Loss of wildlife and habitat/FRAG. Impacting visitors/hunters/other users (local and other)  
E.J.
10. Due to local environment justice conditions, impacts to this area are greater.
11. Benefits to the public are outside of the local region where direct/indirect impacts are occurring.
12. Market not working to quantify those impacts.

#### Orange group (Eddie Arreola and Meredith Griffin) - O

1. Keeping jobs and hiring locals first. Potential collaborative training. (AZ West College) "Boom/bust" while building/once complete.
2. Discussion of project positives- including reinforcement of aging grid infrastructure. Black/brown-outs. (Statistics/etc.)



3. [CB8 and CB9] Would be direct line of site -> security issue possible job loss.  
[Encroachment into YPG with potential jobs loss.]
4. Economic differences for I-10 build-out area with and without transmission line. Look at 50-70 year build-out vs shorter term.
5. Recreational impacts from any areas closed would have an economic impact to local economy.
6. Quartzsite economic trends/La Paz CO: Recreation, Long-term visitors, Poultry production.

#### Yellow group (Nancy Favour) - Y

1. More granular data - broken down further to specific region in project area.
2. Verification of accuracy of the presented data question- what is the best source data?
3. Clarify the benefits to La Paz County from the project.
4. Impacts to recreational riders and recreational trails. (Peace Trail and other existing trails and riding areas.)
5. Concern about impact to existing off-trails (designated trails) and mining.
6. Impacts to recreational use during construction period. (Can quartzite construction occur during summer, MAY-SEPTEMBER)
7. There should be a net gain to the recreational trails in the region.
8. Perception that project will result in recreational trails closures. Plomosa Rd. (Mentioned specifically)
9. Johnson Canyon- No closure of Peace Trail through Johnson Canyon.
10. Proactive promotion of no negative impacts of line and positive benefits if the project to recreational use.
11. Identify how project would promote development of renewable projects in La Paz County.

#### Red group (Schelle Davis and Ellen Carr) - R

1. Consider economic impact of hunting and fishing
2. Quality of life choices- (ATV, hunt, fish, camp)
3. Integration and access to open space
  - o Too much- damage or positive economic impacts more visitors.
  - o Too little (reduce) - not enough space for visitors
4. Property values if too close to residents/community facilities
5. Indirect impacts if line attracts increases solar near YPG, could impact (mission) uses - cumulative.
6. Has the potential to open up connections to new renewable energy projects.
7. Emotional attachment to views, lifestyle, and resistance to change.
8. Would power line bring in or attract any other business that would need access to power- other than solar or power generation- (industrial park)
9. Agricultural- additional consideration for farmers (crop dusting)
10. Be a driver for the community (YPG, residents, seasonal users, AGFD...) to develop beneficial collaborative projects and communication.

## Blue group (Lane Cowger) - B

1. Johnson Canyon Segment
  - Possible loss of economic benefit from tourism/OHV to La Paz and Quartzsite
  - Yuma and Mohave Co too
  - Cascading impacts on hotel, merchant, etc.
  - Loss of pristine condition in Johnson
  - Impacts to current business, possible chilling effect on future economic development
2. Generational shift of Quartzsite tourism
  - More OHV
  - Possibly younger tourists- may or may not be snowbirds
  - “GO and DO” tourism
3. Quartzsite as a “base camp” for Peace Trail
  - Other institutes- local park board staging area
4. Concern about proximity to Quartzsite of I-10 parallel route
  - Impacts to views, visual resources
  - Health impacts of x-lines
5. Potential positive impacts of grid access to solar and other renewables
  - Understanding of current transmission bottleneck
6. Concern about lack of available local workforce for construction and technical jobs
  - Counter- residuals staying
  - Potential for positive impacts during construction



# La Paz County Board of Supervisors

1108 S. Joshua Avenue  
Parker, Arizona 85344

(928) 669-6115 TDD (928) 669-8400 Fax (928) 669-9709

[www.co.la-paz.az.us](http://www.co.la-paz.az.us)

D. L. Wilson - District 1 Daniel G. Field - County Administrator /  
King E. Clapperton - District 2 Clerk of the Board  
Holly Irwin - District 3

June 14, 2016

Mr. Joseph Incardine  
BLM Arizona State Office  
Renewable Energy Coordination Office  
Ten West Link Transmission Project  
One North Central Ave. Suite 800  
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Dear Mr. Incardine:

The La Paz County Board of Supervisors believes that the Ten West Link, (regardless of route selected) will have major negative socio-economic impacts to our taxpaying citizens, incorporated and unincorporated communities and our County as a whole.

Clearly, these major transmission lines, once constructed, will last for many generations to come. Future trans-county infrastructure projects are likely to follow the same path broadening the scope of negative impacts. The nature of these impacts will include potential threats to health and safety, effects on community infrastructure, social conflict, changes to local government from economic and social dislocation, and alterations in community social structures caused by the long-term nature of the Ten West Link. All of these negative impacts need to be quantified and addressed for mitigation fees as part of the socio-economic study. W-1-1

At the national policy level, the socioeconomic vulnerabilities and impacts from these types of projects continue to be ignored in La Paz County since prior socio-economic studies, the BLM used faulty analysis to imply that these projects create positive local economic benefits as the BLM declared for the Solar SEZ project near Brenda. That conclusion was from a study that included California communities who do not provide services for our jurisdiction. That result would not address the fact that the services required by the local government are not being repaid or recovered from any increase in the contribution of revenues from visitors, businesses or industry. The outcome of this in the future will be that projects may be delayed, opposed locally and communities controlled by the BLM made to feel weaker and vulnerable. This is not a pathway towards alignment of goals between federal policy nor does it lead to cooperation and collaboration from the local jurisdiction.



La Paz County Board of Supervisors believes that there are ways to work toward cooperation on massive projects that create negative impacts but do not deliver local benefits. This process must start by identifying appropriate mitigation impact fees that will compensate for the negative impacts from a social, environmental and economic standpoint. Independent to this process, we must find ways to allow the local government to participate in the economics of providing renewable energy in the future through La Paz County owning and leasing property to developments under the same business model that has been shown to be successful for Boulder City in Nevada. The Board of Supervisors have started a parallel process to promote legislative actions that transfer BLM property for use by the County to create a more sustainable local economy and we expect local cooperation from the BLM regional offices to this effort.

The impacts and vulnerabilities that need to be analyzed for the Ten West Line are the outcomes that may result from a number of conditions:

1.) Large transmission lines are the source of serious health concerns, real or imagined. W-1-2

2.) The public expresses high levels of aversion to such hazards, which leads to qualify of life issues as well as reduction in property values for properties adjacent to or around these lines or visually impacted by these lines. W-1-3  
W-1-4  
W-1-5

3.) The level of trust that the public has for the Bureau of Land Management currently does not command confidence that federal policies driving the goals for renewable energy are fairly weighted when it comes to local jurisdictions benefits.

4.) Market forces dictating estimates of cost for the project may need to increase to pay for local impacts by better addressing the priority needs of the community bearing the brunt of the impacts from the project.

5.) Precise socioeconomic forecasts related to the future effects and negative impacts to the local government is extremely difficult to quantify due to the BLM's refusal to analyze the incremental effects from all of the recent federal policies that together continue to deteriorate La Paz County's ability to be financially sustainable in the future.

6.) The fact that the BLM controls more than 60% of the property in the County means that the PILT fees available to be collected are reduced due to the population cap placed by the federal government. With only 5% of available private property for taxation purposes, the rest of the property is controlled by either the Federal, State or Tribal ownership. This distribution of property ownership needs to be addressed against the context of current federal activities that undermine our local jurisdiction's financial vitality.

### **Project Description:**

The future goals, strategies, activities, schedules, and intentions of the Federal Government and the BLM as it relates to national support for large infrastructure projects like the Ten West Link remains uncertain and subject to abrupt change at any time. This condition makes it extremely difficult to make precise socio-economic forecasts for the future effects and impacts to La Paz County whether it is successful or not. National goals of grid reliability, cheap renewable energy and a lessened reduction on fossil fuels are lofty goals driving the federal policies that support development of energy projects but the benefits from these goals are not necessarily being achieved locally.



### **Economic and Demographic Benefits:**

The Ten West Link is designed to benefit California's power industry. If accomplished, this would improve grid reliability for California residents and increase the capacity to bring more renewable energy to their State on a transmission line owned by a regulatory entity in California. These benefits are made possible by our local communities dealing with these lines on a daily basis. We will not gain access to cheap renewable energy nor will this improve the County's overall grid flexibility, nor will it create economic development opportunities locally. In some cases, it reduces economic opportunities by lessening property taxes and removing properties from consideration for residential development because developers and homeowners see being close to large transmission lines as a negative. There doesn't appear to be any benefit of this grid to La Paz County unless certain mitigation efforts are taken or agreement reached to allow the County to participate in economic development opportunities around this line.

In terms of the employment, spending, and income potential in La Paz County, the benefits of construction of the transmission line is negative. Most of the construction labor will come from outside the County. The construction purchasing practices produce few benefits to La Paz County residents because the bulk of goods and services are generally produced and purchased outside the County. There are no fiscal benefits from the Ten West Link because the local economy is designed to collect tax revenues yet the BLM plans to pay PILT which is not even close to what the County would get if this was private property. Because the Ten West Link does not increase the visitor and tourist spending, it does not pay for the public services provided to its employees and contractors. Temporary construction workforces will likely add to crime rates and will require greater levels of law enforcement resources and other public safety services. It has been evidenced in other cases that crime rates and domestic issues will raise in proportion to the population with an influx of temporary laborers working daily in the County. To make matters worse, many tourists will chose to stay away from recreational areas crisscrossed by large transmission lines since it is the pristine desert environment that attracts these visitors. There is the direct possibility of stigmatizing effects on the visitor and tourist industries of La Paz County – one of the only revenue generating industries in the County. A transmission line that covers almost one hundred miles of probably rough terrain will require extensive search and rescue personnel preparation in the event that workers are hurt or harmed. It will mean purchasing aircraft to access difficult areas and training forces to provide services to difficult to reach locations.

### **Federal Mandate Impacts**

Federal PILT provides federal payments to local governments in order to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within local governments' boundaries. La Paz County receives no offsets from having KOFA, Cibola, Bill Williams or the military installations within our boundaries. Federal PILT is supposed to help local governments provide firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search and rescue operations. The authorized level of PILT payments is calculated using a complex formula. No precise dollar figure can be given in advance for each year's PILT authorized level and payment remains uncertain due to political uncertainties. Because of this risk, La Paz County



always feels vulnerable to the federal receipt of PILT monies. For other federal properties that constitute a large proportion of our land base, we receive nothing.

PILT is primarily based on BLM administered acreage, but in lower population counties is capped based on population. This can be interpreted to mean that an increase in BLM lands at the expense of privately held lands does not affect the County financially. However this actually has a negative impact on all taxing authorities, in many cases in excess of \$10.00 per year per acre with no additional PILT payment because of the population cap. These amounts have proven to be woefully inadequate to support the jurisdictions' services for our tax payers.

### **The Socio-Economic Study of La Paz County**

The Supervisors request that the socio-economic portion define the activities to be undertaken by the project developer, including the location, number and type of personnel, wages and salaries, other costs, purchases, and expenses, taxes, fees, and other revenues to public funds, schedule of activities, location of activities, distribution of employees to communities, and alternatives to the proposed action. Negative impacts to future economic development should also be analyzed with impacts from the stigma resulting from the aesthetic changes to the desert. In addition, the impacts should all be assessed WITHIN THE COUNTY'S BORDERS. We do not support an economic analysis that includes surrounding Counties that does not include detail specific to La Paz since "the Region" is not responsible for providing the services required in our County.

The Board will submit other questions for a local analysis of the socio-economic study. We request to know which companies or entities are currently being evaluated to conduct the study and request participation in that selection process.

Sincerely yours,



Ms. Holly Irwin  
Chairperson, Board of Supervisors

CC:

Mr. DL Wilson (Supervisor, District 1)  
Mr. King Clapperton (Supervisor, District 2)  
Mr. Dan Field, County Administrator  
Ms. Kelly Sarber, Strategic Management Group  
Mr. Mike Ford, Abbey, Stubbs and Ford, LLC.



Ten West Link Project  
Environmental Impact Statement

Economic Strategies Workshop  
COMMENT FORM

Please Print *LAPAZ CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS #3*

*Holly Travin*  
Name

*1108 Joshua Ave*  
Address

*Parker, AZ 85344*  
City, State, Zip

*LAPAZ County Bds #3*  
Organization (if applicable)

Add to mailing list  Yes  No

Withhold personal information\*  Yes  No

COMMENT (use reverse side if you need additional space or attach additional sheets)

When making comments, please consider the following areas specifically:

- Existing socioeconomic conditions and trends in the area of analysis
- Locations and types of possible environmental justice populations
- Currently identified social and economic issues

*Social Economic Study current on La Paz County has repeatedly requested this info.*

*What impacts will this have on the OHV + trails outside of the Peace trail for OHV + mining*

W-2-1

*Deal w/management not the word "closed".*

*Benefits to County financially? None*

W-2-2

\*Comments - including names, street addresses, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers (if provided) of respondents - will be available for public review at the address above during regular business hours. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comment continued:

→ Impacts to Mining Community

W-2-3

**Thank you for your comment!**

**SEND COMMENTS BY June 28, 2016 TO:**

Ten West Link Project  
c/o Joe Incardine

BLM Arizona State Office  
One North Central Ave., Ste. 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Email:

[blm\\_az\\_azso\\_10westlink@blm.gov](mailto:blm_az_azso_10westlink@blm.gov)

Fax: (602) 417-9452





Ten West Link Project  
Environmental Impact Statement

Economic Strategies Workshop  
COMMENT FORM

Please Print

DAVID LEWIS  
Name

301 C STREET  
Address

Yuma AZ 85365  
City, State, Zip

YUMA PROVING GROUND  
Organization (if applicable)

Add to mailing list  Yes  No

Withhold personal information\* Yes  No

COMMENT (use reverse side if you need additional space or attach additional sheets)

When making comments, please consider the following areas specifically:

- Existing socioeconomic conditions and trends in the area of analysis
- Locations and types of possible environmental justice populations
- Currently identified social and economic issues

W-3-1

SEGMENT CB-9 AND CB-8 RUN ALONG A RIDGE THAT BOUNDARIES  
 YUMA PROVING GROUND WHICH IF BUILT ~~W~~ WOULD PROVIDE  
 DIRECT LINE OF SIGHT INTO SENSITIVE AREAS OF  
 OPERATION. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 80 GOVERNMENT  
 EMPLOYEES WHO'S JOBS WOULD BE ~~IN~~ ~~AT~~ AT RISK DUE TO  
 BEING UNABLE TO PERFORM TASKS RELATED TO OPERATIONS.

\*Comments - including names, street addresses, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers (if provided) of respondents - will be available for public review at the address above during regular business hours. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.











Ten West Link Project  
Environmental Impact Statement

Economic Strategies Workshop  
COMMENT FORM

Please Print

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

Organization (if applicable)

Add to mailing list

Yes

No

Withhold personal information\*

Yes

No

COMMENT (use reverse side if you need additional space or attach additional sheets)

When making comments, please consider the following areas specifically:

- Existing socioeconomic conditions and trends in the area of analysis
- Locations and types of possible environmental justice populations
- Currently identified social and economic issues

1.) Hiring local first... Boom/Bust construction, W-5-1

Partnering to train/skill set created locally

2.) Aging grid infrastructure/(Black/Brown out) W-5-2

3.) YPG Direct line of site/security/job loss W-5-3

4.) I-10 Build out. 50-70 years - W-5-4

5.) Economic differences recreational impact. W-5-5

6.) Quartzsite trends - recreation/long term visitors. W-5-6

\*Comments - including names, street addresses, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers (if provided) of respondents - will be available for public review at the address above during regular business hours. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.





Ten West Link Project  
Environmental Impact Statement

Economic Strategies Workshop  
COMMENT FORM

Please Print

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

Organization (if applicable)

Add to mailing list

Yes

No

Withhold personal information\*

Yes

No

COMMENT (use reverse side if you need additional space or attach additional sheets)

When making comments, please consider the following areas specifically:

- Existing socioeconomic conditions and trends in the area of analysis
- Locations and types of possible environmental justice populations
- Currently identified social and economic issues

Transmission Lines CUP? W-6-1

Lease INFO from BLM - will this effect existing Leases extension of rightaway - effect to property owners. W-6-2

Hire local W-6-3

Boom/Bust 1 1/2 yr project W-6-4  
+ = aging grid

Possible encroachment

Buildouts along I-10? paralling I-10 W-6-5

Benefits to LAPAZ? W-6-6

Mining - Plomosa RD Closures perceptions - Johnson Canyon

W-6-7

\*Comments - including names, street addresses, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers (if provided) of respondents - will be available for public review at the address above during regular business hours. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.







Ten West Link Project  
Environmental Impact Statement

→ Wild Horse  
Donkeys

Economic Strategies Workshop  
COMMENT FORM

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- Currently identified social and economic issues

• weak jurisdiction due to lack of property W-7-1

• New County 1983, taken advantage of its powers.

• economic development constraints - W-7-2

• seasonal use/ W-7-3

• Diverse communities separated by space.

HMA mapping →

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Comment continued:

From project,  
How much revenue would come to County direct  
and indirect —

W-7-4

**Thank you for your comment!**

**SEND COMMENTS BY June 28, 2016 TO:**

Ten West Link Project  
c/o Joe Incardine

BLM Arizona State Office  
One North Central Ave., Ste. 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Email:

[blm\\_az\\_azso\\_10westlink@blm.gov](mailto:blm_az_azso_10westlink@blm.gov)

Fax: (602) 417-9452

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
June 21, 2016

Ten West Link Project  
Joe Incardine  
BLM Arizona Office  
One North Central Avenue, Ste. 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

2016 JUN 23 P 3:47

RECEIVED

**RE: LA PAZ COUNTY BLM PROJECTS**

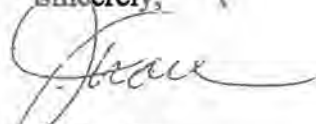
Dear Mr. Incardine:

I was unable to attend the La Paz County Board of Supervisors meeting in Quartzsite on June 14, 2016, however, I did review the document sent to me from them to the McMullen Valley Chamber of Commerce regarding the projects being planned for La Paz County.

While I do think projects, the 114 mile transmission line, solar farm and expansion of the Yuma Proving grounds, like these are a benefit to the area, the benefits seem, in these cases, to be W-8-1 temporary, just during the construction phase. I am hoping a more equitable resolution, not only W-8-2 for the County but also their tax payers, can be reached for long term benefits, creating full time jobs long into the future.

I would be favorable to the approach taken in City of Boulder, Nevada, where legislation was W-8-3 enacted between the Federal Government and the State for local ownership. In return, the County, in this case La Paz, would lease the land for the very same projects presently under consideration thereby enhancing the Counties ability to provide necessary services to its citizens and the projects themselves. This would help offset the tax base loss of the Bill Williams River area.

Sincerely,



Judie New

cc: La Paz County Board of Supervisors



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**UNITED STATES ARMY YUMA PROVING GROUND**  
**301 C STREET**  
**YUMA AZ 85365-9498**

June 27, 2016

Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona State Office  
Attention: Joseph Incardine/Ten West Link Project  
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Dear Mr. Incardine:

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the June 14, 2016 Economic Strategies Workshop.

The following summarizes Yuma Proving Ground's comments and concerns as discussed at the workshop with respect to impacts to workforce, Ten West Link proposed routes along northern border and a solar panel facility near drop zone. We request the Bureau of Land Management consider them in the Environmental Impact Statement analysis. W-9-1

a. There are 80 Army Civilian and contractors associated with the work in the Northern Cibola Range area that the powerlines would impact, and encroachment on these test facilities may put these jobs at risk. W-9-2

b. The Ten West Link Propose Action and Preliminary Alternative Segments map (attached) used at the workshop identifies the routes with another set of labels. Our reservations and concerns continue to be related to the power lines running along our northern boundary line (cb-9, cb-8, and cb-7) which have line of site visibility into the Joint Experimentation Range Complex test facilities for either radio frequency waves or visual observation. W-9-3

c. The Developer stated that there is a potential to place solar panel facilities near the power lines and emphasized that this might be a positive economic value for the area. However, any solar panels near the drop zones would be a hazard to our developmental parachute jumpers and aircrew; therefore, we would object based on the safety factors related to these operations. W-9-4

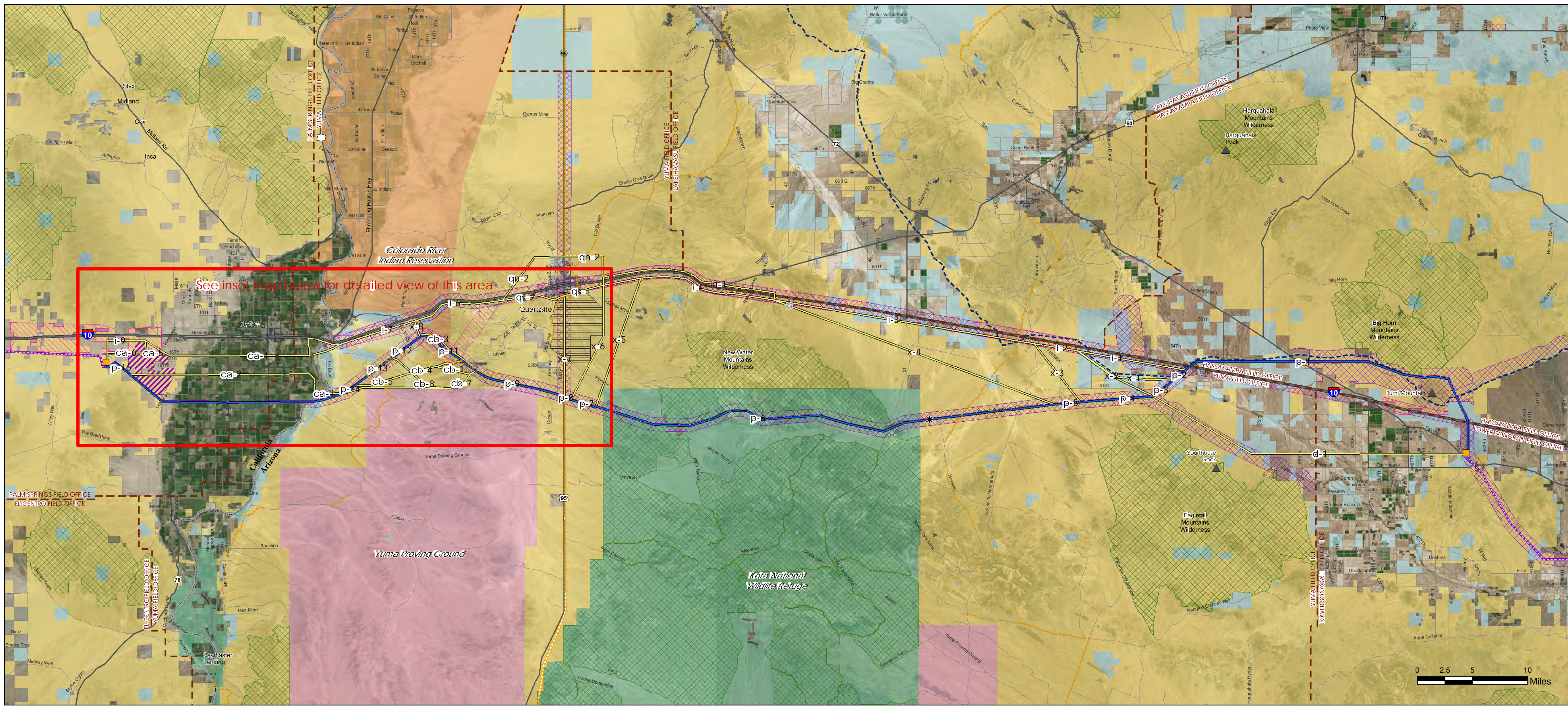
d. The Point of contact for this actions is Mr. David Lewis at 928-328-6639.

Sincerely,

Randy Murray  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Commanding

Enclosure



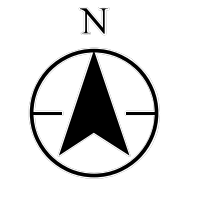
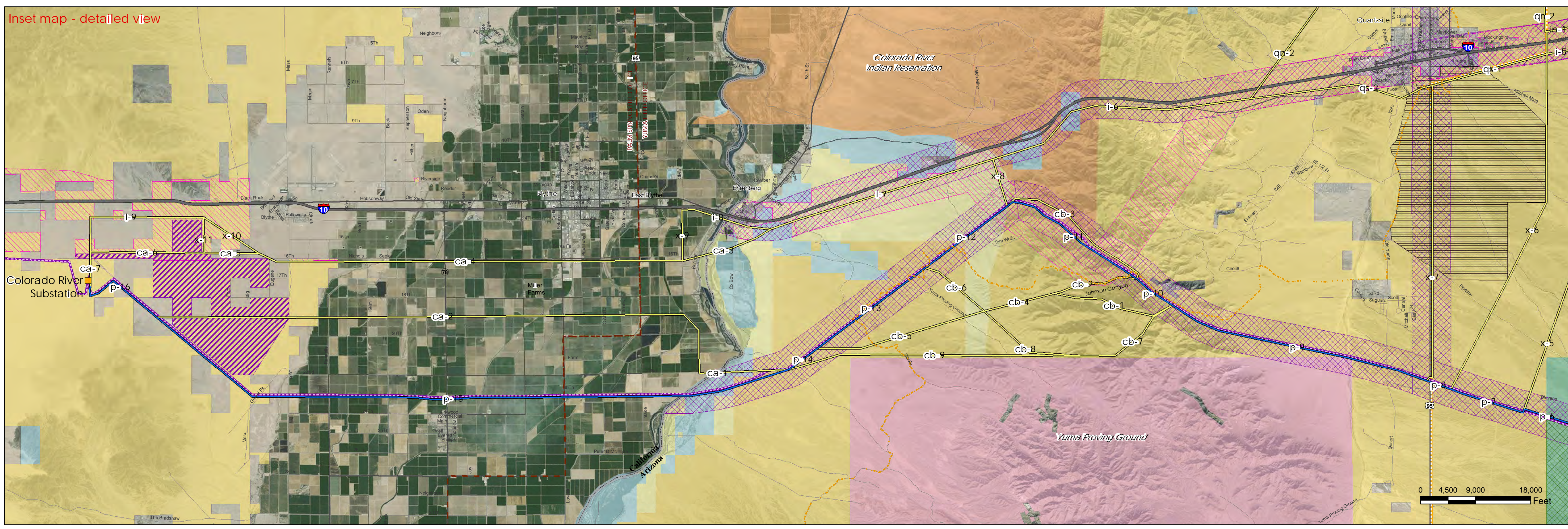
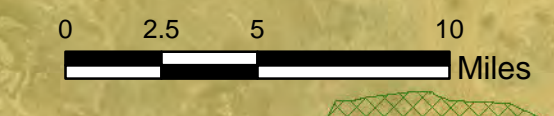


### Legend

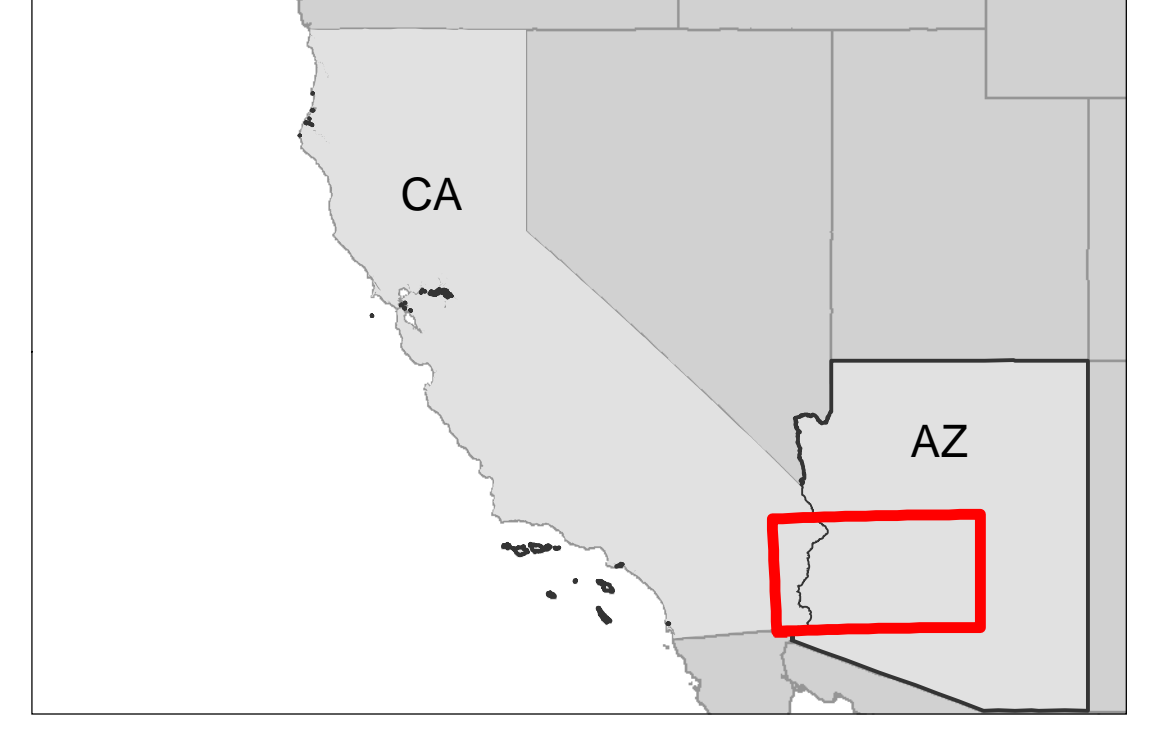
- Substation
- \* Proposed Series Compensation Station
- ⊙ Alternative Series Compensation Station
- ▲ Peak
- Proposed Action
- Alternative Route
- Existing DPV1
- Existing SDG&E 161kV Transmission Line
- Arizona Peace Trail
- CAP Canal
- - - BLM Field Office Boundary
- ▨ Wilderness Area
- ▨ Long-term Visitor Area
- ▨ WVEC Corridor
- ▨ Utility Corridor
- ▨ Desert Quartzsite Solar Project

### Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Local or State Parks
- Indian Lands
- Military
- Private
- State
- USFWS



Notes  
 1. Coordinate System: World Mercator  
 2. Data Source(s): Project data - HDR; Land Status - BLM  
 3. Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



## Ten West Link Proposed Action and Preliminary Alternative Segments



To: Joe Incardine, BLM  
From: Mark & Lynda Goldberg, Quartzsite Residents  
Re: Ten West Transmission Line EIS - Economic Strategy Comments  
Date: June 28, 2016

Dear Mr. Incardine,

We have been coming to Quartzsite since 1986, and became full-time residents in 2007. Quartzsite has been under tremendous stress to maintain its stature as a haven for winter visitors. Quartzsite is unlike any other community and tourism vis-a-vis winter visitors is the mainstay of the local economy. It is important to understand the unique and sensitive economic factors which impact Quartzsite's economy.

Quartzsite has a large proportion of housing which is owned by "snowbirds," who come to Quartzsite for the activities and temperate winters, and afford ability. These homes consist of mobile homes on acreage, some conventional housing, and improved individual private lots where owners park RV's in the winter. These homes sit vacant from April 1 until October/November. The amount can be quantified by active water service payments during the winter months. There is also a huge transient snowbird population, of tens of thousands, which comes to the area's mobile home parks, and RV parks for the winter season. A third group of snowbirds populates the BLM long-term visitor areas during the same winter season. This area and the RV parks in town seem to be the bulk of the winter population increase.

Winter visitor "stays" have been significantly declining for the past 10 years. The season used to be from October through April. Most of the visitors during that time were from Canada, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, & Montana, and were retirees in their 60's+. Due to the aging of that population (now in their 90's), changes in Canadian insurance, price of fuel, and other factors, this population generally no longer makes the winter trip. This group is slowly being replaced by "Baby Boomers," who are now of retirement age and are looking for active recreation and a nice winter climate. Instead of staying in one place for the season, they are more transient, looking for a variety of active recreation, and may only stay in Quartzsite for two-weeks to six weeks, before moving on. The 14-day camping limit in many of the BLM LTVA's probably provides a convenient time-frame before having to move to another spot locally, or just move on to another region. Quartzsite's winter visitor season has now reduced to a steady, albeit *significantly* reduced, number of winter visitors between October and March, with the maximum number during the last two weeks of January.

The 'Temporary residents,' many of whom are property owners, pay property tax year-around, utilities, and sales tax. There is an indirect benefit to the Town in that since these "residents" are here only a short time, public service needs are minimal when they are gone, yet the revenue stream from property tax is constant. There is an indirect, yet similar benefit of having a large transient population...they come and spend money which generates local revenue, yet generally do not require a large demand for public services. We get the revenue, and do not have to provide significant services.

Most data on housing and demographic data collected by agencies and consultants outside of Quartzsite can generally be considered to be unreliable in that they are generally based on accepted industry practices which do not take into account the unique aspects of Quartzsite's winter visitor quirks, the unique population described above, and demographic trends which do not show up on traditional census and economic data bases. W-10-1

The vast majority of the Quartzsite population is retired. The balance is employed by services, government, health care, and special districts. The remaining population is owner-operated local businesses with minimum employees, locally-owned single proprietorships which cater to the RV trade, senior citizens, local maintenance, and similar. The rest work for franchises, fast food, or are unemployed and/or on welfare.

Our visitors come here for the temperate climate, afford ability, regional access, and foremost, the scenic beauty of the area. W-10-2

The most significant overt impact of the Ten West Transmission line is the visual impact upon Quartzsite's pristine desert's natural beauty. As stated, the vast population which comes to Quartzsite in the winter is here to enjoy the undisturbed beauty of the local desert. Distant vistas exist with an unobstructed mountain backdrop all around the valley. The power lines are a juxtaposition of ugly, large, urban infrastructure on the otherwise pristine desert environment. The negative visual impact has the potential to adversely impact tourism to Quartzsite W-10-3 W-10-4

W-10-5 There are very minimal benefits of the project to Quartzsite and La Paz County. There is no guarantee that locals will be hired for construction. Most construction materials will be purchased out of the area. Some short-term minimal benefit will accrue from local purchases of fuel, food, and lodging. Few long-term jobs will result from the project. La Paz County receives no direct benefit from the transmission line's power, yet they sustain all of the impacts. BLM is receiving direct, long-term financial benefit from the lease, yet La Paz County derives no financial benefit. Virtually no sub-routes and few primary route alternatives are presented. The public 8-1/2" x 14" route map available on-line shows no detail and is wholly inadequate to begin to evaluate the local impacts of route alternatives. The impacts to La Paz County, and the demographics are significantly different than the impacts to Maricopa County and Riverside County. The environmental impact assessment should address each area separately, not as a general group. W-10-6 W-10-7 W-10-8 W-10-9 W-10-10 W-10-11 W-10-12 W-10-13

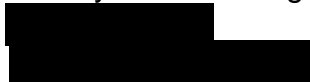
The Peace Trail is a unique, new off-road regional trail linking Mojave, LaPaz, and Yuma Counties. There are *thousands* of winter visitors who come to La Paz County to enjoy the beauty of the desert, and off-road touring. Off-road recreation is one of the few areas of the local economy which is expanding. The proposed transmission line is aligned to go up the middle of Johnson Canyon. This area is one of the only "challenging" off-road sections of the entire 750-mile Peace Trail. The proposed construction would destroy the challenging features of the trail by constructing bladed service access roads, and would create significant adverse visual impact in this pristine area. Alternatives should be considered: Alternate route; putting towers on the hillside W-10-14 W-10-15

versus canyon bottom; using a few double-circuit towers on the existing power line to carry the proposed line around the canyon. At the very least, mitigation measures W-10-16 should provide a rehabilitated, challenging off-road route to match the original level of challenge, adjacent to the bladed route, or in another area acquired for mitigation.

The local economy of Quartzsite is strongly dependent on tourism generated by our W-10-17 unique desert. Adverse, impacts from the proposed Ten West Transmission Line need to be addressed carefully and thoughtfully to respect to mitigation and minimizing the impact to area tourism and the fragile local economy of Quartzsite.

Thank you for your consideration, we look forward to working with you as the Environmental Review proceeds to develop reasonable alternatives and mitigation.

Sincerely, Mark & Lynda Goldberg

A black rectangular redaction box covering the names of Mark and Lynda Goldberg.