EXHIBIT B ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

As stated in Arizona Corporation Commission Rules of Practice and Procedure R-14-3-219:

"Attach any environmental studies which applicant has made or obtained in connection with the proposed site(s) or route(s). If an environmental report has been prepared for any federal agency or if a federal agency has prepared an environmental statement pursuant to Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act, a copy shall be included as part of this exhibit."

Exhibit B-1. Planning Process and Responsibilities
Exhibit B-2. Alternative Links Carried Forward
Exhibit B-3. Rosemont Copper Project Draft EIS (DVD copy provided in this exhibit)

INTRODUCTION

EPG completed the environmental studies for the Rosemont 138kV Transmission Line Project in 2011. These studies began in 2008 and included land use, visual resources, biological resources, and cultural resources analyses. The environmental planning process completed for the proposed project is described below, followed by a description of the land use study.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PROCESS

Overview

TEP worked with EPG to facilitate the studies for the Rosemont 138kV Transmission Line Project. Generally, the environmental planning process involved several steps including the identification of a study area, identification of alternatives, inventory and assessment of the proposed routes, alternatives comparison and selection, and CEC application preparation (Exhibit B-1 illustrates this process). The study information for this process was provided to the CNF for incorporation into the CNF's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS process for the Rosemont Copper Project – Rosemont operations project; Draft EIS is available through the CNF website, available at www.rosemonteis.us) and forest plan amendment. Likewise, studies and other appropriate information completed for the EIS process were shared with EPG for preparation of the CEC application.

Environmental studies, including land use, visual, biological, and cultural resources, were conducted for consideration in the siting of these project facilities. Also integral to the study was coordination with relevant agencies, jurisdictions, and others (e.g., CNF, ASLD, the University of Arizona [including SRER], BLM, Pima County, Town of Sahuarita, Green Valley, Rosemont, and public stakeholders). TEP and EPG implemented a comprehensive public involvement program to disseminate information and receive feedback. Public participation tools to achieve these objectives included a stakeholder group, which served in an advisory capacity; public open

house meetings; community and small group meetings; newsletters; a website; and a telephone information line. Activities associated with this process are described in Exhibit J.

Early in the process, an initial regional study area (including both the existing South and Vail Substations) was identified for purposes of the environmental and public planning process. At the beginning of this process, the study area encompassed both the TEP South and TEP Vail substations as potential starting points for the line and the Rosemont Substation on Rosemont property near the operations facilities as the termination point. At that time, TEP anticipated that the load forecast by Rosemont would require service at a 138kV voltage level originating at one of TEP's EHV source substations (South or Vail). Initial environmental studies, including public notifications, were conducted within this study area.

During the same period, TEP initiated a detailed electrical system engineering study and concluded that sufficient capacity would be available if the 138kV line to the mine connected to TEP's existing South to Green Valley 138kV line at the proposed Toro Switchyard location – located east of Sahuarita and on property owned by Rosemont. With this change, the study area was reduced in size to encompass the new point of origin while eliminating the South and Vail substation starting points. This revised regional study area allowed the study efforts to concentrate on a smaller footprint. While the footprint from a detailed analysis perspective was reduced, TEP continued to provide public notification to the initial larger regional study area notification list.

The revised regional study area was reviewed with the stakeholder group and public for comment. Data were collected and analyzed for this regional study area, and an opportunities and constraints analysis was conducted. Based on that analysis, the alternative links or segments that could be combined to form routes were identified and presented to the stakeholder group and public for comment. Environmental study results, public and agency input, engineering and technical considerations, and cost were considered by TEP and, ultimately, a preferred route and four alternative routes were selected.

Regional Study/Alternatives Identification.

As previously described, the initial larger regional study area was established during the beginning phase of the proposed project that encompassed the South and Vail substations (see Exhibit B–2). The South Substation is located near Pima Mine Road east of I-19 on the north side of the Town of Sahuarita. The Vail Substation is located just south of I-10 near South Rita Road on the south side of Tucson. In the larger regional study area, sensitive areas to avoid (constraints) as well as existing major linear features (opportunities) that could be utilized by the proposed project were identified. The northern regional study area boundary was located approximately 1 mile north of the Vail Substation, while the southern boundary was located near the south end of the SRER, for the most part staying north of the Mt. Wrightson Wilderness Area. The eastern boundary was located east of State Route (SR) 83 allowing its incorporation as an existing linear feature, while the western boundary was located west of I-19 to allow consideration of existing transmission line and railroad corridors as well as the Interstate itself. After the detailed electrical system engineering study eliminated the need to connect to TEP's EHV system at the existing South or Vail substations, the regional study area was updated to

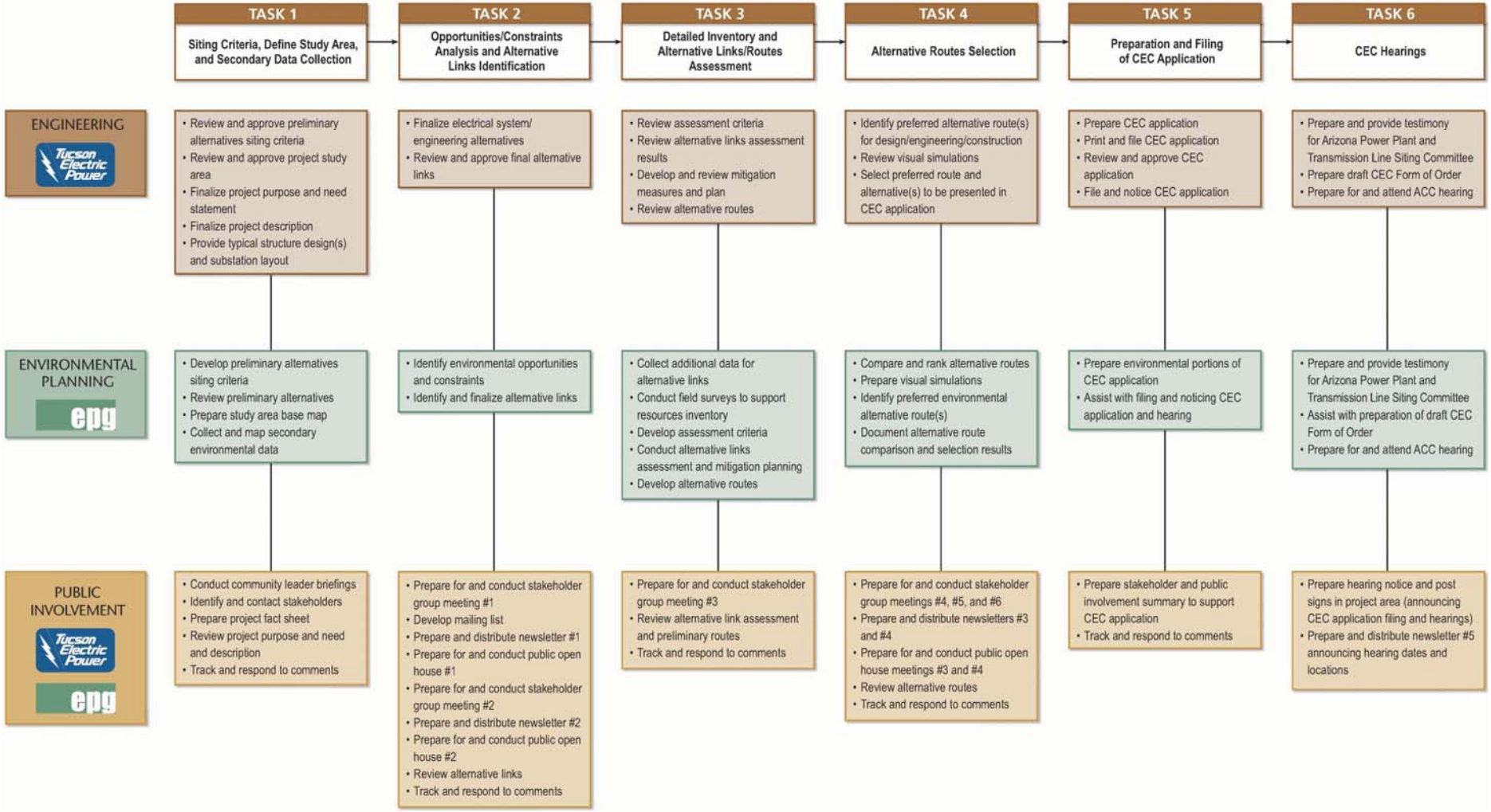

Exhibit B-1. Planning Process and Responsibilities

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more closely identify linear features originating at the new origination point. This change moved the northern boundary southward approximately 7 miles, eastern boundary to the west approximately 3 miles, and western boundary approximately 2.5 miles to the east. The southern boundary was not modified. Initial data collection and analysis efforts included the initial largerregional study area; but alternative routes were identified within only the revised regional study area from the point where the switchyard would interconnect with TEP's existing transmission system to the Rosemont operations site. Exhibit B-2 illustrates both the initial and revised regional study area boundaries. Both the initial and revised regional study areas were reviewed with the stakeholder group and public for input.

The revised (and final) regional study area consists primarily of ASLD land (leased by the University of Arizona for the SRER), CNF, and private (Rosemont) land, with dispersed parcels of BLM and other private land. Planning jurisdictions located within the study area include the Town of Sahuarita, Pima County, and Green Valley Planning Area (established by Pima County in coordination with the Green Valley Coordinating Council). Major features include I-19, CNF, and the University of Arizona SRER. It is characterized by primarily undeveloped land, with areas of dispersed residential development. More developed areas that include residential, commercial, industrial, and public uses are located in the north, northwestern, and western portions and within the unincorporated community of Corona de Tucson, Town of Sahuarita, and Green Valley Planning Area. In addition, besides the Rosemont operations, there are existing mining operations (Imerys Mine) near the center of the regional study area.

Opportunities for and constraints to siting a transmission line in the study area were identified based on environmental resource inventories including land use, visual, cultural, and biological resources, indicating whether or not an area/use would be considered more or less compatible for the proposed facilities. Examples of sensitivity criteria used to identify these areas include residential uses having a higher sensitivity and industrial uses having a lower sensitivity. Existing linear features such as transmission lines and roadways are typically considered opportunities for siting and constructing future transmission lines. This information was applied to the existing and future land use patterns within the study area (Exhibits A-2 and A-3), and opportunities and constraints within the study area were identified.

Using the information derived from the opportunities and constraints analysis, a set of preliminary transmission line alternative links were developed. The initial alternative links were chosen with a primary goal of maximizing opportunities to use existing linear features. This resulted in many of the links paralleling linear features, including existing transmission lines, roadways, and future utility alignments.

After the alternative links identification, an initial screening was conducted to eliminate alternative links based on consideration of: (1) minimizing or avoiding potential land use, visual, cultural, and biological impacts; (2) meeting system or engineering requirements; (3) responding to feedback from the jurisdictions and public; and (4) meeting Rosemont's operational requirements. The first level of screening was conducted for the purpose of eliminating less environmentally compatible routes prior to the detailed analysis. During this phase, alternative links were evaluated based on relative environmental impact, and the links with the least environmental impact were retained. The retained links were combined to form preliminary transmission line route alternatives. Project updates were presented to the stakeholder group

through meetings and general public through newsletters and open houses, and feedback was received and incorporated. During this process, members of the stakeholder group suggested an alternative location for construction power by tapping the 46kV line near the intersection of the existing 46kV line and Helvetia Road. This construction option also was studied as part of the process and later removed, as it was determined to be not necessary, as previously described.

Data were analyzed, resulting in the identification of alternative links to carry forward (see Exhibit B-2) that would provide a balance of environmental and engineering compatibilities, with respect to public and agency support.

Overall, three preliminary route groups or families were developed from these links that largely paralleled existing major linear features, including the northern boundary of the SRER, Santa Rita Road, and the existing 46kV transmission line. The preliminary route families were referred to as the North Route family, the Santa Rita Road Route family, and the Adjacent 46kV Route family. The North Route family generally follows the northern and eastern boundary of the SRER. The Santa Rita Road Route family generally follows Santa Rita Road. The Adjacent 46kV Route family generally follows the existing 46kV alignment.

Detailed Analysis

A detailed analysis for each of the three preliminary alternative route families was conducted to determine potential environmental impacts, engineering and constructability, and the customer's (Rosemont) power need considerations. Each analysis considered and compared details of the alternative route families (e.g., those with the presence of access roads, the presence of existing transmission lines, etc.) that would not only minimize potential environmental impacts, but would also result in the most suitable location for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project. A second level of screening was performed based on this information and input from the stakeholder group, public, and agencies. The detailed environmental and engineering analysis covered approximately 45 to 60 miles of alternative links.

The impact assessment was conducted for each of the preliminary alternatives and included an evaluation of potential impacts to land use, visual, biological, and cultural resources. The impact assessment for each alternative tiered off of the siting criteria developed during the opportunities and constraints analysis phase. The impact assessment was based on experience with past high-voltage transmission line projects and input from agencies, planners, stakeholders, and the public. The intent of the impact assessment was to characterize impacts, and where possible, identify measures to mitigate and reduce or minimize the overall environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of the proposed project (i.e., mitigation planning).

After determining the general locations of preliminary alternative routes and conducting the impact assessment and mitigation planning, this information was shared with the stakeholder group and the public (via public open houses) to gather comments on the preliminary alternative route families.,

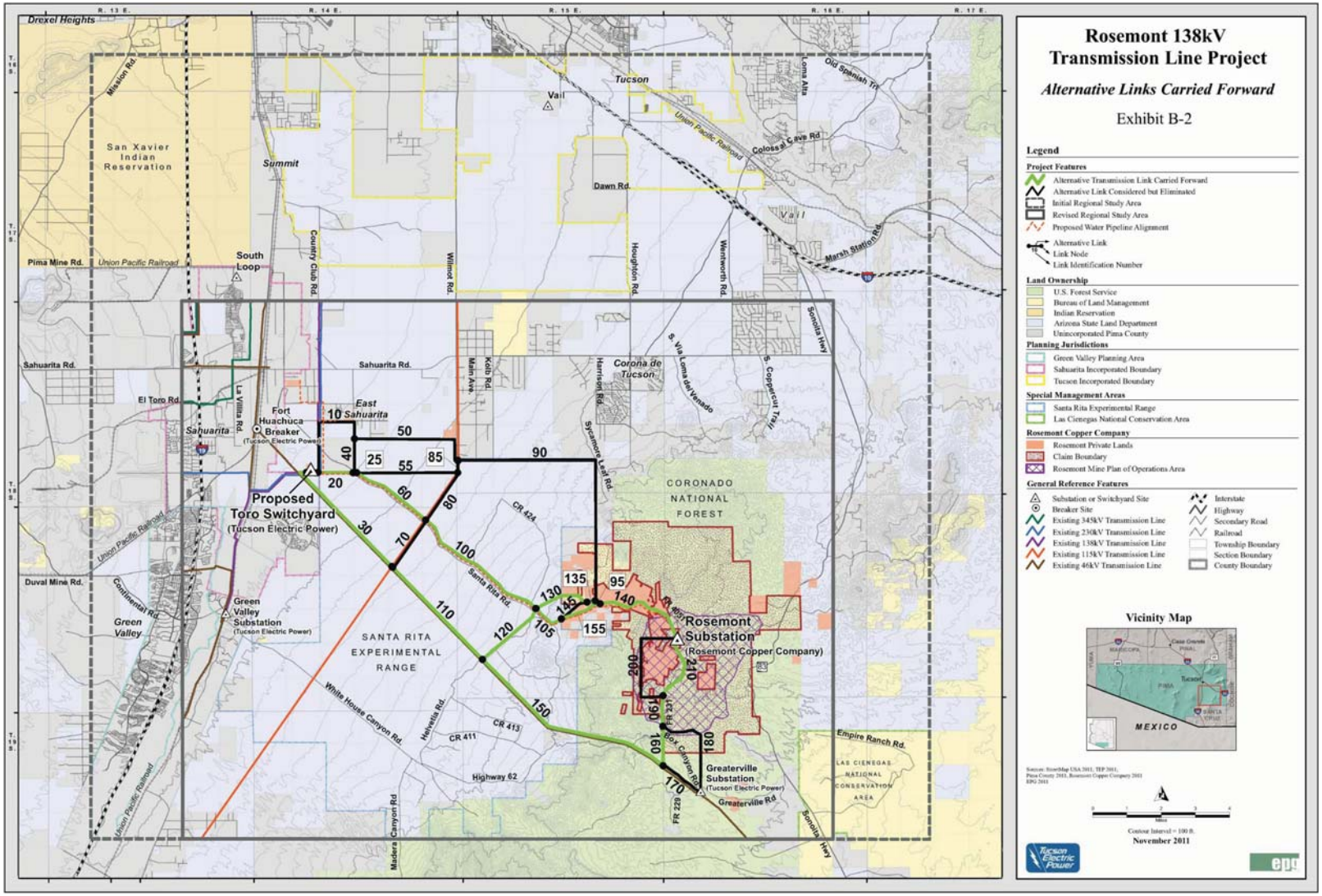

Exhibit B-2. Alternative Links Carried Forward

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Transmission Line Alternative Route Comparison and Selection

The next step was to determine which alternative routes should be carried forward into this application that would represent a balance between engineering and project requirements, potential environmental impacts, and public/agency input.

Ultimately, TEP selected a preferred and four alternative routes presented in this application based on environmental study results, public and agency input, engineering and technical considerations, and cost (see Exhibit A-1). TEP identified the routes that best responded to the criteria established to be carried forward, while the others were not recommended for further consideration (see Exhibit B-2). These routes were recommended to be carried forward because they minimize impacts by being co-located with the Rosemont water pipeline or consolidated with the existing 46kV structures for a substantial portion of their alignment to accommodate both the existing 46kV and proposed 138kV line. Since the routes would be co-located and/or consolidated with one of—or a combination of—these facilities, ground disturbance and impacts to resources would be reduced. The detailed project study area includes a 2-mile buffer around the preferred and alternative routes and switchyard/substation sites. recommended to be carried forward (see Exhibit A-1).

LAND USE

Overview

The project included a regional and detailed (within a 2-mile buffer) land use inventory, as well as an assessment of potential impacts that may occur as a result of construction and operation of the project. The following describes the inventory and impact assessment results of the land use study for the project.

Inventory

The land use inventory included land jurisdiction and existing and future land uses. Methods used for the land use inventory included collection of secondary data, field verification, and review and interpretation of maps, aerial imagery, comprehensive plans, and other documents. In addition, this inventory included communication with government agencies within the study area. Land use data were inventoried for the preferred and alternative routes and switchyard and substation sites and are described below.

Jurisdiction and Land Ownership

The Preferred Route and four alternative routes, as well as the switchyard site, cross land primarily under the jurisdiction of the ASLD (which it leases to the SRER) and also includes portions of USFS land managed by the CNF, private (Rosemont) land under the jurisdiction of Pima County, and a small portion of BLM land. Exhibit A-1, Preferred Routes and Alternatives Jurisdiction and Ownership, illustrates jurisdiction and land ownership for the Preferred Route and alternative routes.

Approximate surface land management and ownership by route is as follows (Table B-1 and Table B-2):

Table B-1. Jurisdictions Crossed By Alternative Routes (approximate miles)		
Routes	**Unincorporated Pima County***	**Incorporated Town of Sahuarita**
Preferred Route	3.7	0
Alternative Route 1	2.6	0
Alternative Route 2	3.6	0.8
Alternative Route 3	2.5	0.8
Alternative Route 4	0.3	0.8
*Private lands crossed by the alternatives outside the Town of Sahuarita's boundaries		

Table B-2. Land Ownership Crossed by Alternative Routes (approximate miles)				
Routes	**USFS**	**BLM**	**ASLD**	**Private (Rosemont)**
Preferred Route	0.5 (3.8%)	0	9 (68.2%)	3.7 (28%)
Alternative Route 1	0.5 (3.8%)	1.1 (8.4%)	8.9 (67.9%)	2.6 (19.9%)
Alternative Route 2	0.5 (3.3%)	0	10.9 (72.7%)	3.6 (24%)
Alternative Route 3	0.5 (3.3%)	1.1 (7.4%)	10.8 (72.5%)	2.5 (16.8%)
Alternative Route 4	6.5 (35.7%)	0	11.4 (62.6%)	0.3 (1.7%)

Existing Land Use

Existing land uses are mapped in Exhibit A-2 of Exhibit A – Location and Land Use Maps, the project study area is primarily undeveloped vacant land consisting of the SRER and CNF, with dispersed residential areas on private land, particularly in the northwestern portion of the study area as well as residences in the Helvetia area and along the 46kV alignment. Urban developed areas occur in the northern and western portion of the region, largely outside the project study area. Mining and other major industrial operations are located in isolated areas in the western and northern parts of the region, along with an operation on the CNF and BLM, near the alternative routes. Agricultural areas are clustered along the Santa Cruz River corridor on the western side of the regional study area. Several existing transmission lines traverse the western portion the area where most of the concentrated development occurs. The land use categories identified in Exhibit A – Location and Land Use Maps are described below.

Residential – Residential land uses primarily include low-density residential areas (between 0 and 2 dwelling units per acre). Dispersed residential areas occur on private land and within private inholdings of CNF and ASLD land. Medium residential areas (between 2.1 and 8 dwelling units per acre) are located on the western side of the regional and project study area

within the Town of Sahuarita incorporated boundary and unincorporated areas in Pima County, including Corona de Tucson and the Green Valley Planning Area.

Commercial – Commercial land uses are concentrated along the I-19 corridor along the western side of the regional study area. The retail/services include restaurants, gas stations, offices, hotels, etc.

Industrial – Industrial land uses are heavily concentrated along the Union Pacific Railroad and SR 89 in the western portion of the regional and project study area. Several copper mines are located to the west of I-19. Other industrial uses are located in the northern part of the regional area near Corona de Tucson. A sand and gravel operation is located west of the proposed Toro Switchyard. The Imerys Marble quarry is a limestone quarry facility located on CNF and BLM land in the central portion of the study area, and access to that site is provided via a portion of the same route that the Preferred Route and Alternative Route 1 follows along Santa Rita Road. In addition, Rosemont Copper Company has 132 patented mining claims totaling 1,968 acres and 899 unpatented mining claims representing more than 14,000 acres. Rosemont's holdings are located in the eastern portion of the regional study area.

Utilities –Electrical substations and transmission lines are present in the regional and project study area. There is one TEP 345kV transmission line that traverses generally southwest in the northwestern corner of the regional study area. A Southwest Transmission Cooperative, Inc. (SWTC) 230kV transmission line and the TEP South to Green Valley 138kV transmission line traverse generally north-south in the western portion of the regional and project study area, parallel to Country Club Road, and turn west at the location of the proposed Toro Switchyard. TEP plans to tap into the 138kV transmission line for this project. A UNS Electric, Inc. (UNSE) 115kV transmission line traverses the regional and project study area going south along Wilmot Road, and then continues in a southwest diagonal direction across the SRER through the project study area. A TEP 46kV transmission line that connects to the Fort Huachuca Breaker and Greaterville substations traverses the study area northwest to southeast, across the SRER and CNF.

Public/Quasi-public – Public/quasi-public uses in the study area are located in the northern and western portions of the regional study area, within the Town of Sahuarita incorporated boundary and unincorporated Corona de Tucson. They include uses such as schools, town department buildings, municipal court, and a police department.

Agriculture – Agricultural areas occur in the northwestern portion of the study area. There are irrigated pecan groves parallel on either side of the Santa Cruz River corridor as it traverses the regional and project study area.

Transportation – Major transportation routes in the regional and project study area include I-19, SR 89, SR 83, Sahuarita Road, and the Union Pacific Railroad.

Vacant/Undeveloped Land/SRER – The majority of the project study area is vacant or undeveloped land. The SRER consists of more than 80 square miles of grazed and ungrazed rangeland – which it leases from ASLD – located mostly in the center and making up a substantial portion of the project study area. The SRER uses multiple repeat photo locations to

study long-term range recovery from drought and over-grazing. The majority of the repeat photo locations occur in the southern portion of the range. According to an SRER representative, SRER is the oldest repeat photography site in the world (over 100 years). In addition, SRER has research study areas that are long-term study areas for the assessment of vegetation change over time. The grazing is part of those research study areas.

Recreation and Parks/Preservation – Recreation uses in the regional and project study area include golf courses and community parks associated with residential areas. These facilities are located in the northern and western portions of the regional study area within the Town of Sahuarita incorporated boundary and unincorporated areas of Corona de Tucson and the Green Valley Planning Area.

Pima County has identified proposed mountain parks within the regional study area, located adjacent to the northeastern corner of the CNF and in the southeastern corner of the regional study area. The Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan has identified a network of several first, second, and third priority trails. These trails generally follow roads and unnamed washes throughout the regional study area. A portion of the Anza National Historic Trail is located in the western portion of the regional area, generally following the Santa Cruz River corridor. The Arizona Trail, a designated National Scenic Trail, is located within the eastern portion of the regional and project study area, primarily on CNF land.

A small portion of the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area is located in the southeastern corner of the regional study area and managed by the BLM. Dispersed and permitted recreation opportunities include hiking, camping, mountain biking, picnicking, horseback riding, birding, back-country road touring, hunting, and photography.

Dispersed recreation activities occur throughout the CNF. These activities include hiking, camping, birding, horseback riding, picnicking, sightseeing, and visiting historic areas. As stated above, the Arizona Trail also occurs within the CNF. Recreation resources within the CNF are additionally discussed in the visual and recreation resources sections within Exhibit E and Exhibit F, respectively.

Public Lands – Approximately 60 square miles of the USFS-CNF land is located in the eastern/southeastern portion of the regional study area, with approximately 30 square miles within the project study area. Approximately 2 square miles of BLM land is located in the eastern portion of the project study area.

Future Land Use

Future land use designations were assigned to lands with current vacant/undeveloped use(s) based on information from planning documents relative to the regional and project study area. Stakeholder group members and jurisdictional representatives were contacted during the siting process to confirm general planned land use(s) and developments that were in the process of receiving permit approval. Three levels of planned developments were identified and include conceptual, general, and comprehensive plan uses; zoning approved developments; and plat approved developments. A description of each is provided below.

Conceptual/General/Comprehensive Plan Status land uses (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.) are guides for future land uses, as defined in planning documents from the planning, zoning, and/or development departments of jurisdictions and may not reflect actual development.

Zoning Approved Status land uses are developments that have submitted an initial plat, or layout plan, and have been tentatively approved by a jurisdiction subject to final plat submittal.

Plat Approved Status land uses are developments that have been submitted to a jurisdiction and have been approved for at least one final plat (i.e., one development could have multiple final plats depending on size), which establishes the necessary jurisdictional approval for construction to begin.

Future land uses are illustrated in Exhibit A-3 of Location and Land Use Maps. These data are based on the Pima County Comprehensive Plan Update (2009), Town of Sahuarita General Plan (2002), title records, and communication with the jurisdiction's planning departments. Land uses, types and patterns, and densities are not anticipated to change substantially in the project study area.

Coronado National Forest – Currently, the CNF Land and Resource Management Plan provides descriptions of current and future management directions and emphases for management areas within the CNF; however, the CNF is in the process of adopting the newer Land Use Zones. The management area identified within the study area is currently Management Area 4 (1986 Forest Plan Management Areas). Management emphasis for this area is sustainable harvest of livestock forage and fuel wood, while maintaining and improving game animal habitat. Under the proposed Santa Rita Ecosystem Management Area Land Use Zones, the following zones occur within the study area:

Wild backcountry – Managed for non-motorized areas including Roadless Areas, Wilderness Areas, and other relatively pristine areas. There are no permanent facilities, and settings are natural with no sounds of motorized vehicles or other urban elements. Few primitive roads exist in limited areas. Temporary roads may be allowed for specific purposes.

Roaded backcountry – Managed for a range of dispersed uses and motorized access, while retaining the natural character. Opportunities for developed and undeveloped camping and recreation facilities or administrative sites exist in this zone. New roads are added when needed.

Backcountry recreation – Managed for recreational motorized use, generally focused on all-terrain vehicles and driving for pleasure. A network of CNF roads and high speed highways are located within this zone. New roads are added when needed.

Future Industrial Development – An Environmental Impact Statement process is currently underway by the CNF to evaluate the construction of the Rosemont Copper Project, which drives the need for the proposed transmission line project. The proposed Rosemont operation, which occurs both on private land owned by Rosemont and the CNF, is identified as future industrial development. Proposed project alternatives cross both the private and CNF portions of the project area.

In addition, many patented and unpatented mining claims exist within the project study area and broader regional area. Patented mining claims are lands which provide the owner with the right to extract minerals from those lands. Existing mining operations within the regional and project study area may expand operations in the future, though indications of this have not been identified.

Bureau of Land Management – The BLM Phoenix Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (1988) identifies goals to manage six key resource issues on public land, including land tenure, utility corridors, special management areas, off-road vehicle restrictions, recreation management, and land classifications. Under this RMP, BLM land within the project study area is identified for disposal in order to acquire land that would potentially eliminate the currently fragmented land pattern and form a more manageable one.

Pima County – Unincorporated areas of Pima County are primarily designated as rural residential, with portions designated for parks and preservation.

The Pima County Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2001) is periodically updated, when rezoning and specific plans are not consistent with the comprehensive plan. Management goals are to conserve the natural resources; to ensure efficient expenditure of public funds; and to promote health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the public. Pima County Comprehensive Plan Update Version VI – November 2009 was used to identify future land use within the regional and project study area.

Santa Rita Experimental Range/ASLD – The SRER will continue to be vacant, undeveloped land managed and used by the University of Arizona, College of Agriculture to continue the mission "to advance research and education on the ecology and management of desert rangelands through the secure, long-term access to research areas, state-of-the-art facilities, new discoveries, and research legacies."

Town of Sahuarita – The Town of Sahuarita has designated commercial uses along the Sahuarita Road corridor in the northern portion of the regional study area. Several existing residential developments throughout the regional study area have development plans to expand the residential development beyond the existing build out.

The Town of Sahuarita General Plan (2002) emphasizes ways to address land use and circulation, open space and recreational needs, new public facilities and services, and growth management.

Potential Impacts Associated with the Alternatives

Land use resource data, including jurisdiction, surface management, and existing and future land use, were inventoried to determine environmentally compatible areas for the proposed facilities within the regional and project study area (described above).

Land use impacts may be defined primarily as (1) restrictions on a land use that would result from the construction or operation of the proposed project, (2) incompatibility with existing

plans, or (3) restricting a land use that would result from changing the use of that land to a utility corridor.

Preferred Route

The Preferred Route is approximately 13.2 miles long and likely to have minimal impacts to land use because it will result in minimal additional restrictions on lands crossed, and is not incompatible with existing jurisdictional plans for the areas crossed. The proposed Toro Switchyard will be constructed on Rosemont private property. The route primarily parallels Santa Rita Road for approximately 7 miles and would be co-located with the Rosemont water pipeline alignment for the majority of its length except on Rosemont property where the transmission line ends at the Rosemont Substation.

Alternative Route 1

Alternative Route 1 is approximately 13.1 miles long and likely to have minimal impacts to land use because it will result in minimal additional restrictions on lands crossed, will minimally interfere with existing uses on the SRER, and is not incompatible with existing jurisdictional plans for the areas crossed. Alternative Route 1 follows the same path as the Preferred Route, except for using links 130,135, and 95, which requires a new corridor and ROW across the SRER and an approximate 1.1-mile stretch of BLM land. Alternative Route 1 would be co-located with the Rosemont water pipeline utility corridor for approximately 10 miles, and would require approximately 2 miles of new utility ROW across the SRER and BLM land (under authorization as part of the EIS process).

Alternative Route 2 and Alternative Route 3

Alternative Route 2 is approximately 15 miles long and likely to have minimal impacts to land use because it will result in minimal additional restrictions on lands crossed, minimally interfere with existing uses on the SRER, and is not incompatible with existing jurisdictional plans for the areas crossed. From the proposed Toro Switchyard, Alternative Route 2 would be consolidated with the existing 46kV transmission line across state land, designated by Pima County as future residential, for approximately 1 mile, as well as approximately 6.6 miles across the SRER and would require a new ROW across the SRER along links 120/Helvetia Road. The route would be co-located with the Rosemont water pipeline alignment across the SRER and onto Rosemont private property similar to the Preferred Route.

Alternative Route 3 is approximately 14.9 miles long and likely to have minimal impacts to land use because it will result in minimal additional restriction on lands crossed, will minimally interfere with existing uses on SRER and BLM land, and is not incompatible with existing jurisdictional plans for these areas. It follows the same alignment as Alternative Route 2, until the intersection with the Rosemont water pipeline corridor. Alternative Route 3 will also use links 130,135, and 95, which will require a new corridor and ROW across the SRER and BLM land (under authorization as part of the EIS process). Alternative Route 3 would be co-located with the Rosemont water pipeline utility corridor for approximately 3 miles (similar to the Preferred Route), and would also be consolidated with the existing 46kV transmission line.

Alternative Route 4

Alternative Route 4 is approximately 18.2 miles long and likely to have minimal impacts to land use. Similar to Alternative Routes 2 and 3, Alternative Route 4 would be consolidated with the existing 46kV transmission line across state land, designated by Pima County as future residential, for approximately 1 mile, as well as approximately 10.4 miles across the SRER. The route would be consolidated with the existing 46kV transmission line for approximately 2.7 miles on CNF land.

REFERENCES

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_____. 1986. Eastern Arizona Grazing FEIS. September 1986

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Pima County. Pima County Comprehensive Plan Update Policies and Land Use Intensity Legend Version V. Adopted November 2009. Pima County, Arizona

Town of Sahuarita. Town of Sahuarita General Plan. Adopted May 20, 2003. Town of Sahuarita, Arizona.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Adopted August 4, 1986. Washington, D.C.: Forest Service.

Exhibit B-3. Rosemont Copper Project Draft EIS

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