Merrill to Coolidge 69kV Transmission Line Project

Open House

Welcome

Please Sign In



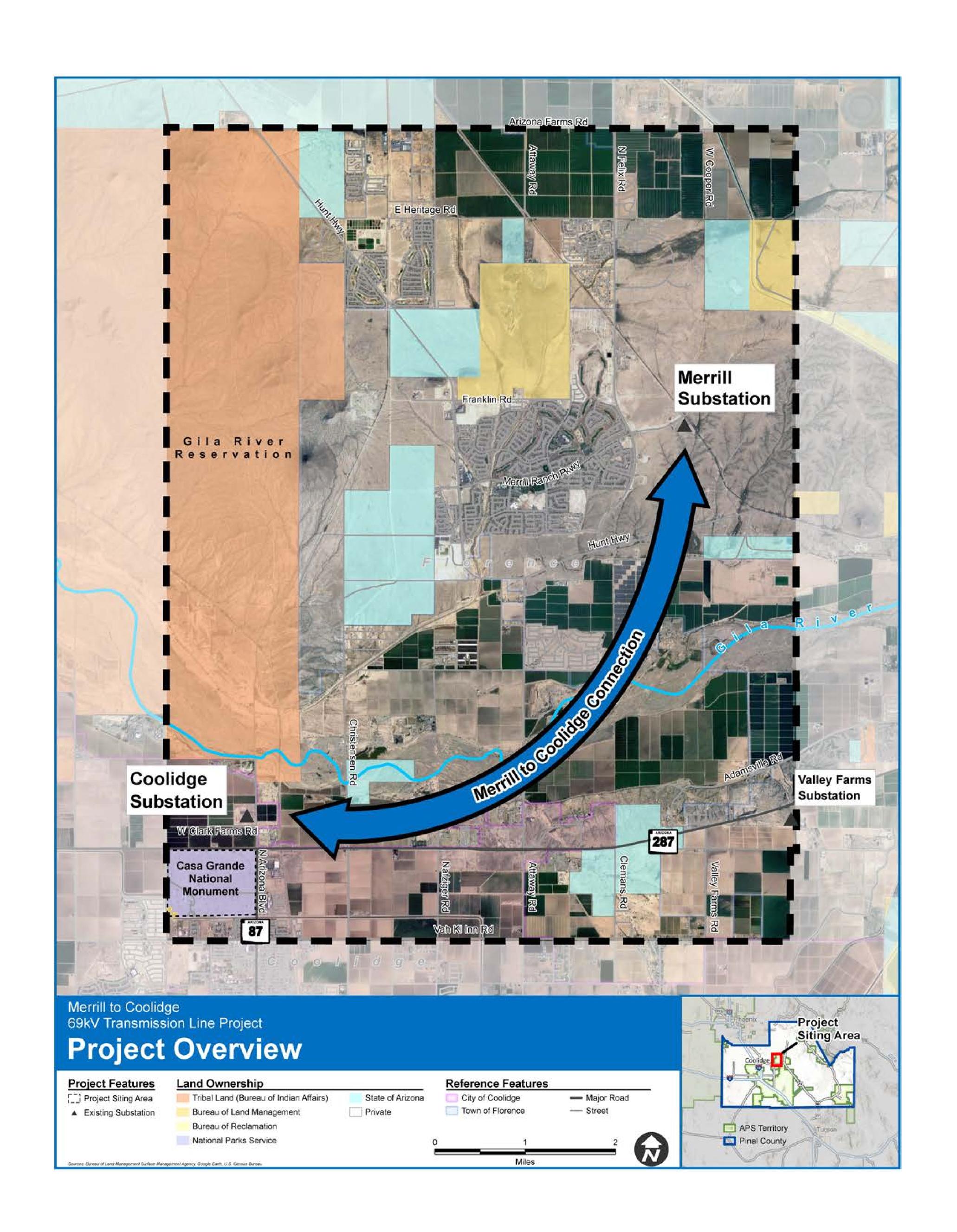
Project Overview and Need





Project Overview

Double circuit 69kV
transmission line from the
Coolidge Substation, near
North Arizona Boulevard and
West Clark Farms Road, to the
Merrill Substation, east of
Merrill Ranch Parkway and
North Felix Road.





Project Need

Existing system:

- Existing system may experience low voltage if an outage occurs on the system.
- Low voltage limits the ability of the system to support existing and future demands from APS customers.
- Increase in demand from industrial customers and new development further limits the ability of the system.
- All substations served from the Valley Farms Substation are supplied by a single source of power flowing in one direction; in the event of a system outage, there is a potential supply failure to customers in the area.

Improvement will:

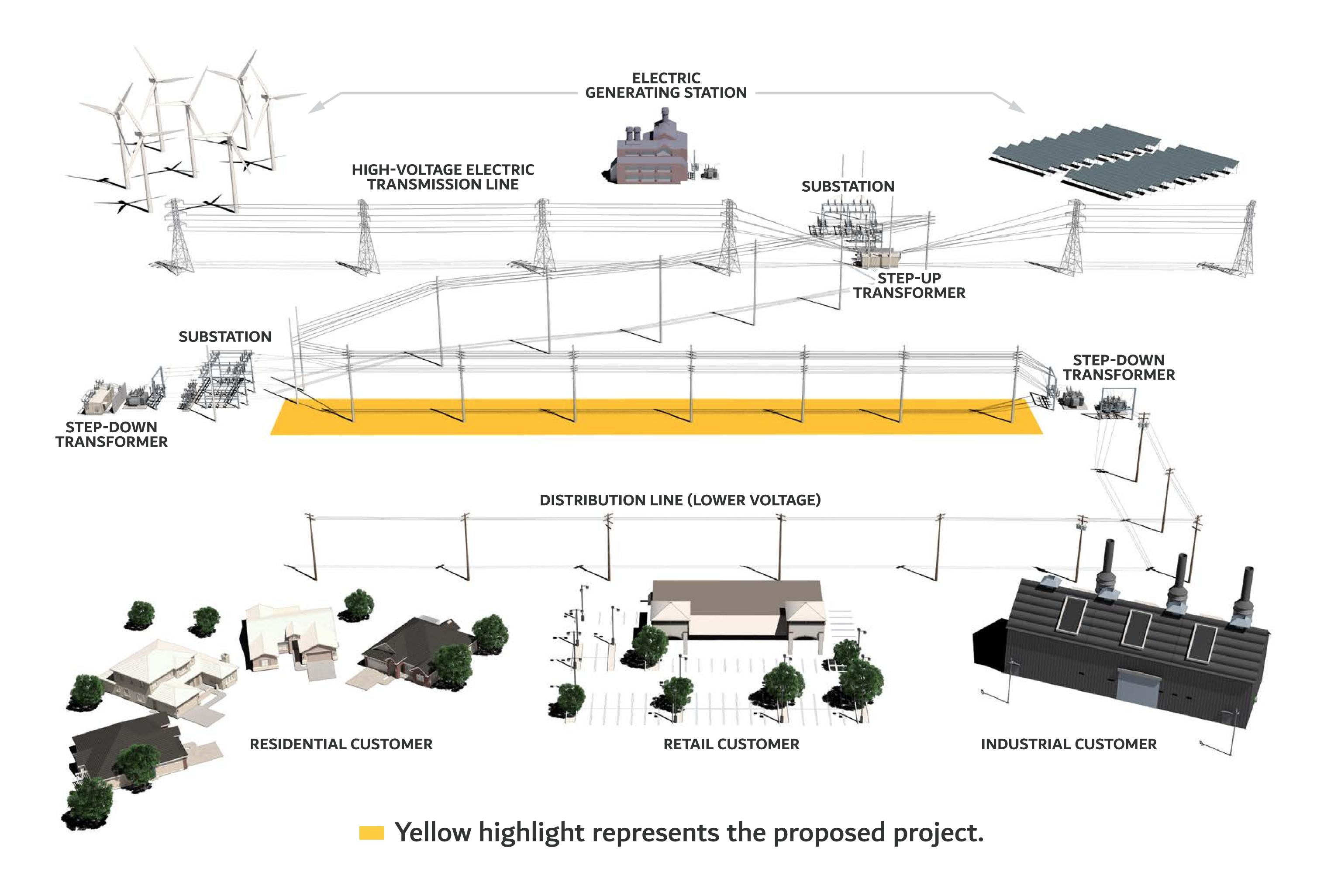
- Connect the Merrill Substation with the Coolidge Substation to create a redundant power source. This will:
 - Increase electric service capacity.
 - Improve electric transmission system reliability.

Typical Infrastructure





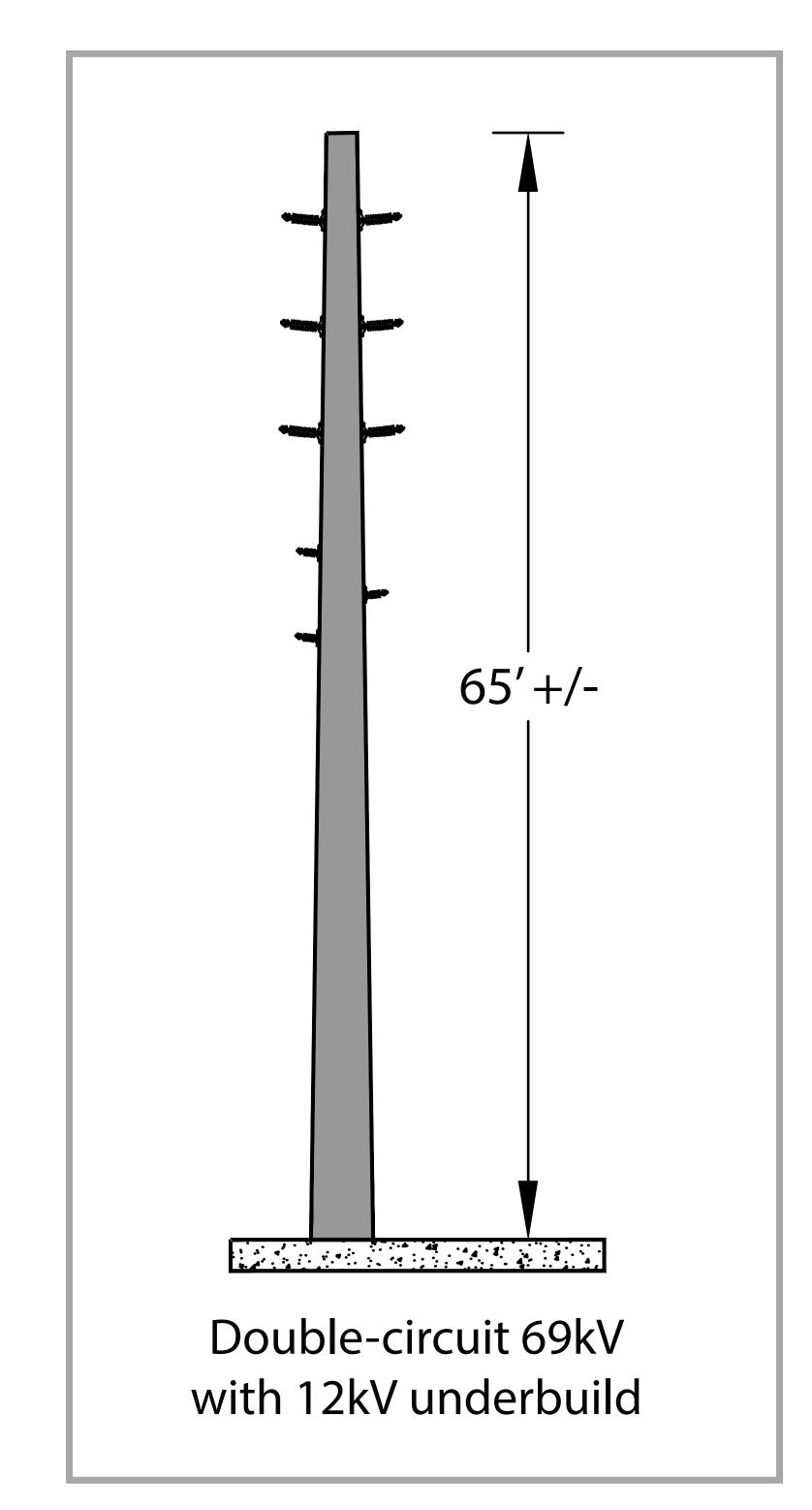
Electricity: From the Generating Source to the Customer

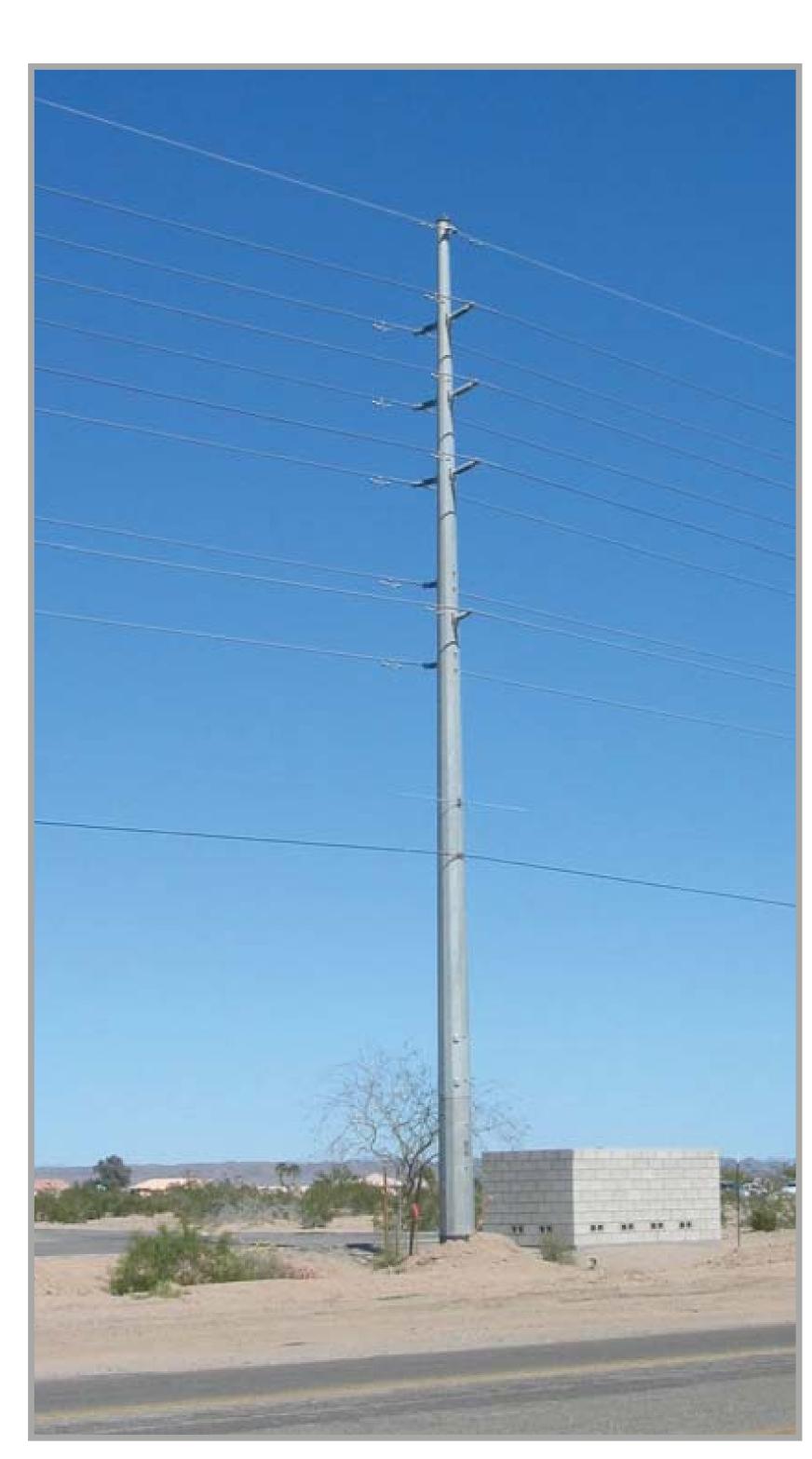




Typical Structures

- Voltage: 69kV (one 69kV circuit initially second future 69kV circuit and 12kV distribution underbuild)
- Type of structure: Steel monopole
- Length: Approximately 8-12 miles
- Height of monopoles: Approximately 65 feet (depends on design requirements)
- Span between monopoles: 250-350 feet (15-20 structures per mile)
- Right of way width: 60 feet





Planning Process





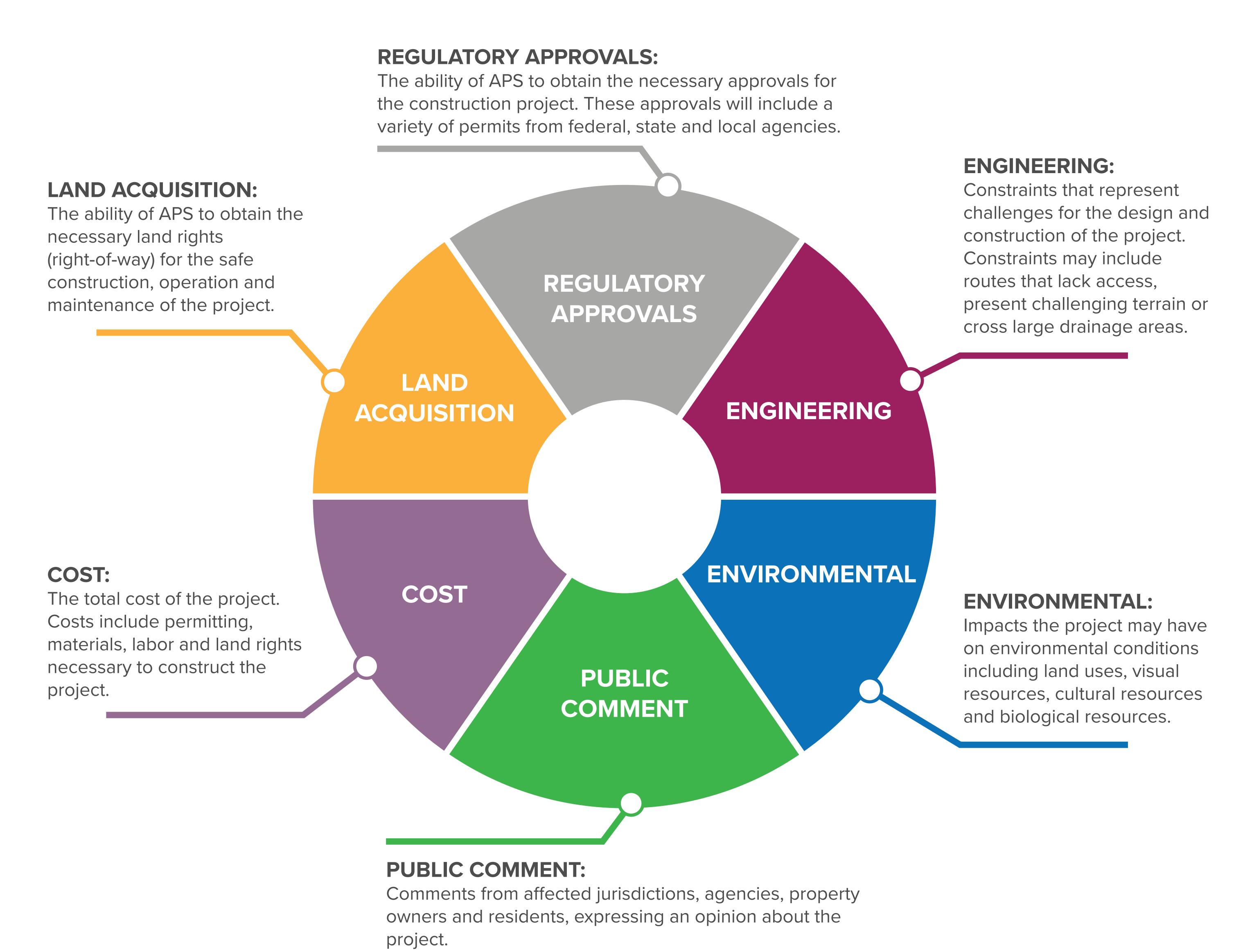
Siting Study Approach

We are here Alternative Routes Purpose and Need Siting Study Area Opportunities and Preliminary Route Identification Preferred Route Project Description Data Collection **Constraints Analysis** links Identification Alternative Routes Selection Comparison Newsletter 1 Newsletter 2 Jurisdictional Outreach Plan Public Communication Public Information Public Information Newsletter 3 Briefings Develop Materials and Outreach Open House 1 Open House 2



Factors Considered in Route Identification

When siting new electrical facilities, we strive to minimize impacts to sensitive resource areas (i.e., residential developments, airports, etc.) and maximize use of siting opportunities, including location near existing linear facilities and/or compatible land uses (i.e., transmission lines, roads, railroads, canals, etc.). Factors that APS must consider include the following:



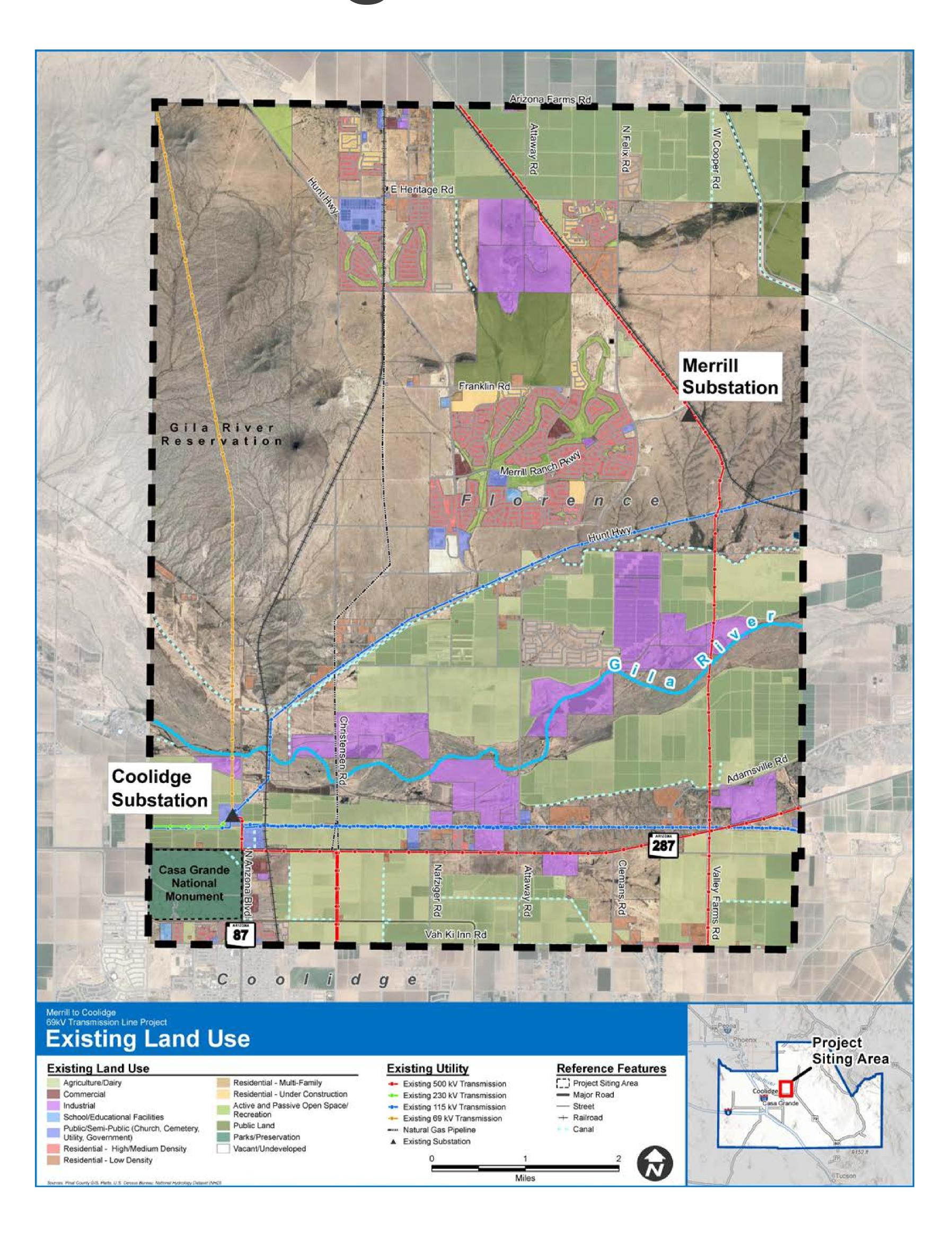


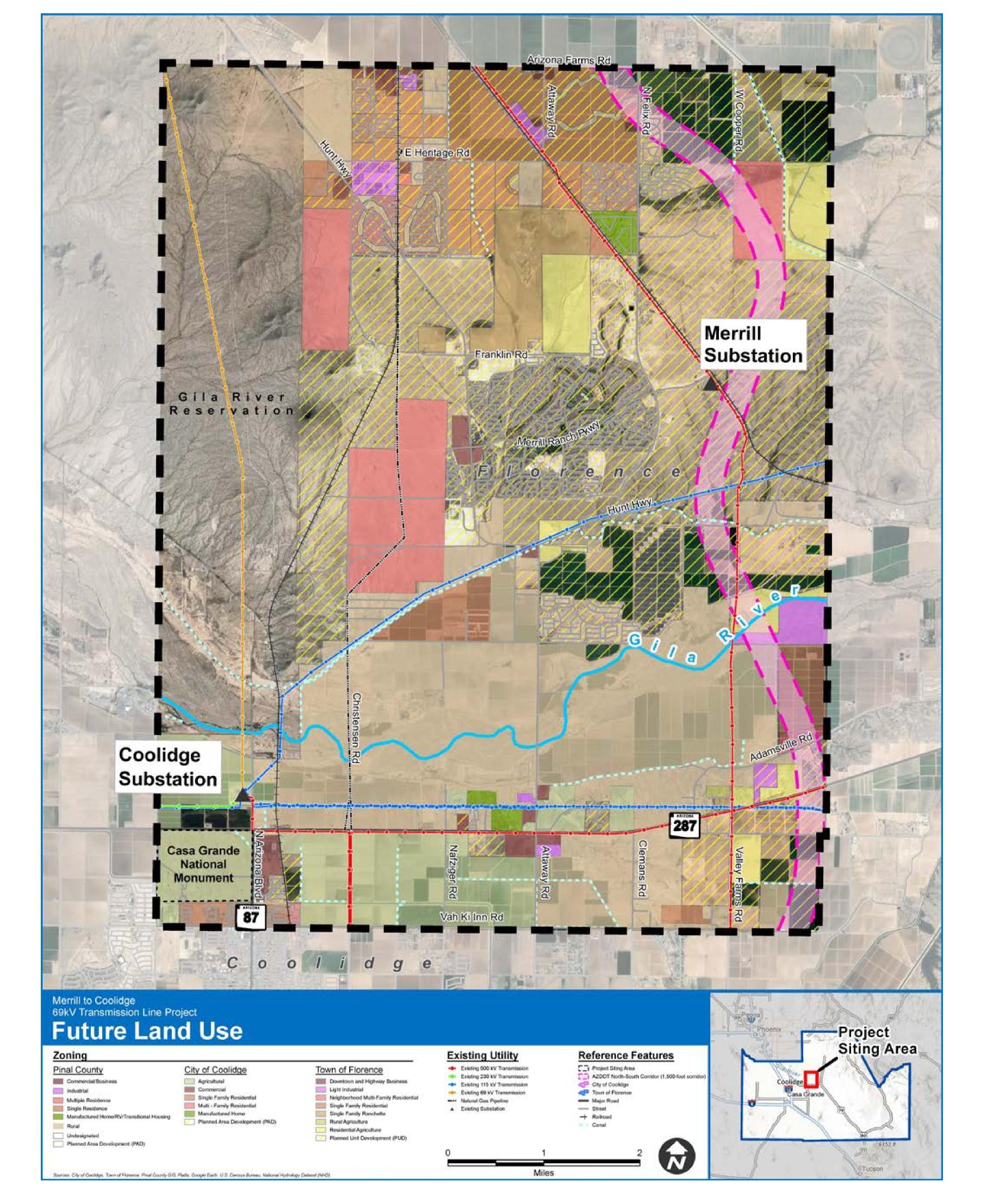
Environmental Studies Overview

- Land Use: existing and planned land use and jurisdictional planning guidelines.
- Visual/Aesthetics: the appearance of transmission line in the landscape to sensitive viewers (residences, parks, travel routes).
- Biology: special status species (endangered, threatened, candidate species) and critical wildlife habitat.
- Cultural: the presence of cultural resources (National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, National Historic Trails).



Existing Land Use and Future Land Use





Opportunities and Constraints Analysis



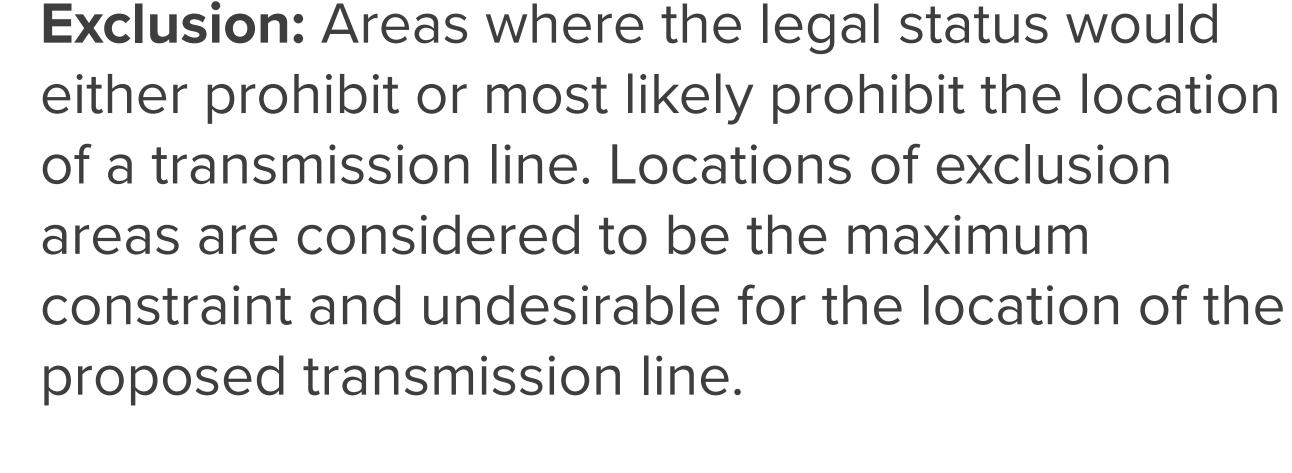


Resource Sensitivity Levels: Land Use

What is sensitivity?

The measure of the probable adverse response to direct and indirect effects associated with construction, operation, maintenance and abandonment of the transmission.

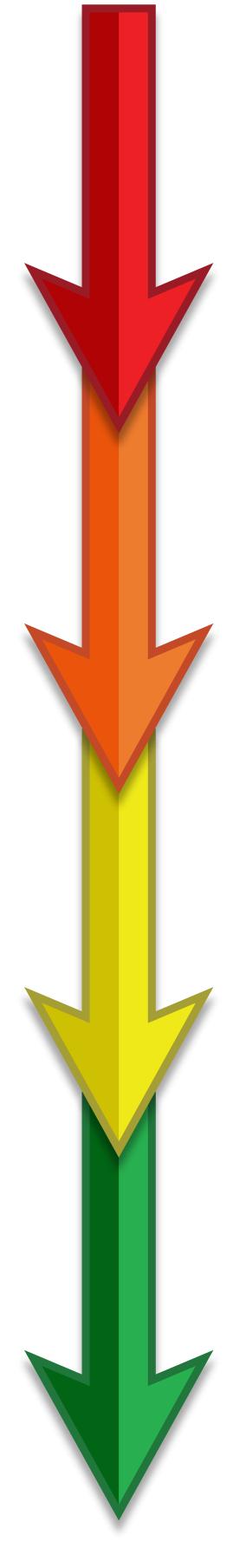
Less
Suitable
(Constraint)



High Sensitivity: Areas determined to be less suitable because of unique, highly valued, complex, historic, or protected resources, ownership and significant potential conflict with existing or planned land use, or areas posing substantial hazards to the construction and operation of the transmission line. Locations of high sensitivity are considered to be high constraints or are least desirable for the location of the proposed transmission line.

Moderate Sensitivity: Areas where potential environmental effects on important, valued resources, resources assigned a special status or some conflict with use. Locations of moderate sensitivity are considered to be moderate constraint areas and less desirable for siting the proposed transmission line.

Low Sensitivity: Areas where resource conflicts are minimal. These areas of low sensitivity are considered to be of minimal constraint for locating the proposed transmission line and generally indicate opportunities for routing the proposed transmission line.

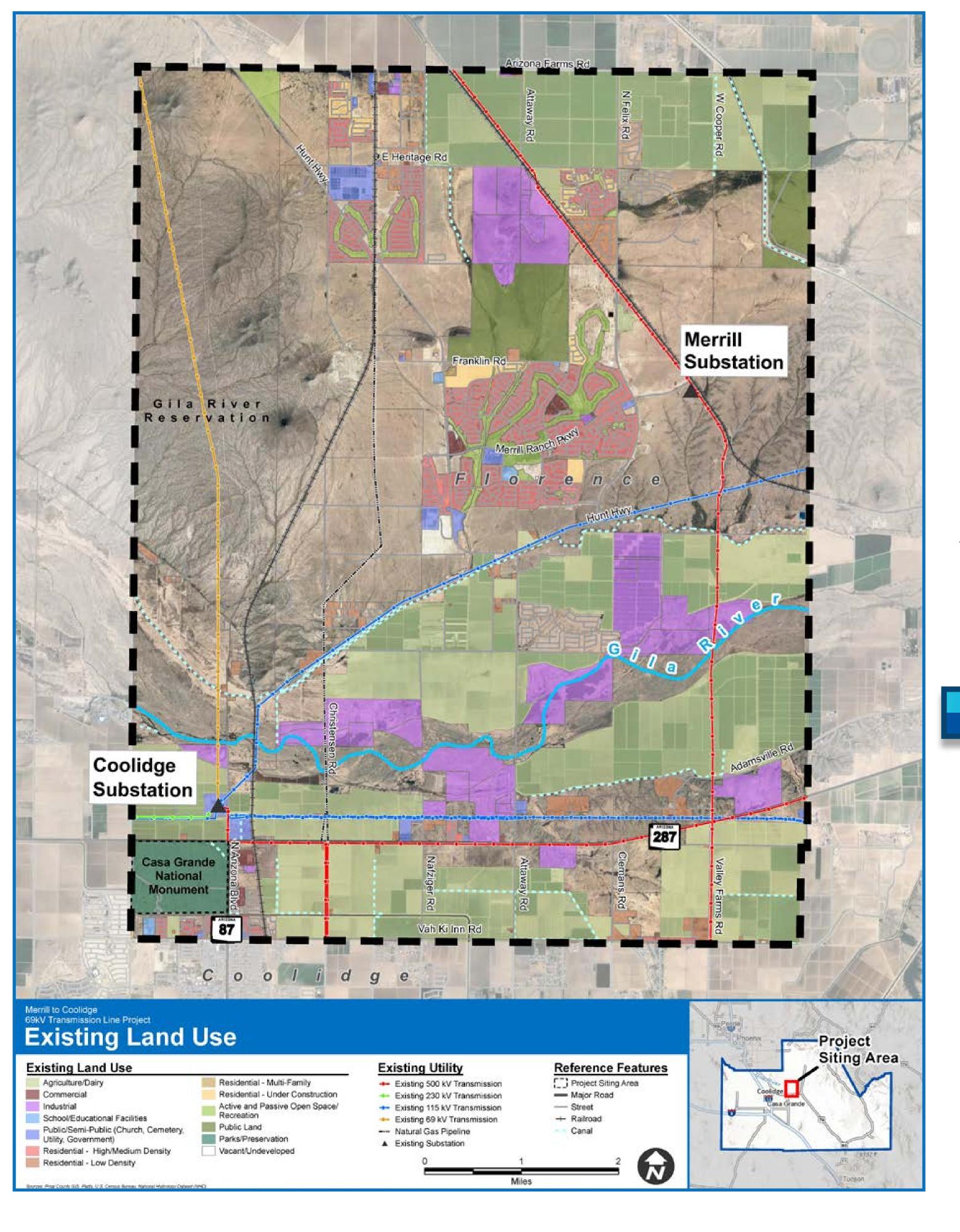


More Suitable (Opportunity)

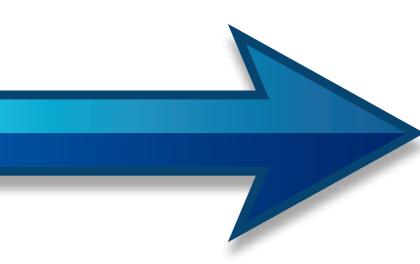
RESOURCE CATEGORY	SENSITIVITY / CONSTRAINT LEVEL	OPPORTUNITY AREA
Airport/Airstrip/Heliports	Exclusion	ANEA
	(incompatible) Exclusion	
Commercial Flight Path	(incompatible)	
Military Air Space	Exclusion (incompatible)	
National Monument	Exclusion (incompatible)	
Tribal Lands	High	
Federal/Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lands	High	
State Lands	High	
Parks, Recreation & Open Space	Moderate	
Residential – Low Density (Including Rural Residential in Agricultural Areas)	High (displacement of homes)	
	Moderate	
	(use of property for ROW) High	
Residential – Medium Density	(displacement of homes)	
·	Moderate (use of property for ROW)	
	High	
Residential – High Density	(displacement of homes) Moderate	
	(use of property for ROW)	
Agriculture – Vacant / Undeveloped / Rangeland	Low	X
Agriculture – Irrigated	Low	
Commercial Retail	Moderate	
Commercial Business Park / Office	Moderate	
Light Industrial	Low	X
General Industrial	Low	X
Urban Areas	High	
Schools / Educational Facilities	Moderate	
Places of Worship	Moderate	
Cemetery	Moderate	
Land Grants	Moderate	
Mining Areas (USGS Mines and Minerals Database)	Moderate	
Communication Facilities (Federal Communications Commission [FCC] Cell Tower and FCC Antenna Structures)	Moderate	
Oil and Gas Wells within 200 feet	High	
Water Wells within 200 feet	High	
Transportation Routes (Interstates, U.S. Highways, State Routes, and County Roads)	Low	X
Railroads	Low	X
Existing Utility Facilities (Substations, Water/Wastewater Treatment Plants)	Low	Х
Existing Utility Corridors (Pipelines, Overhead Transmission Lines ≥ 44 kV)	Low	X
Solar Energy Facilities	Moderate	
Superfund Sites	High	

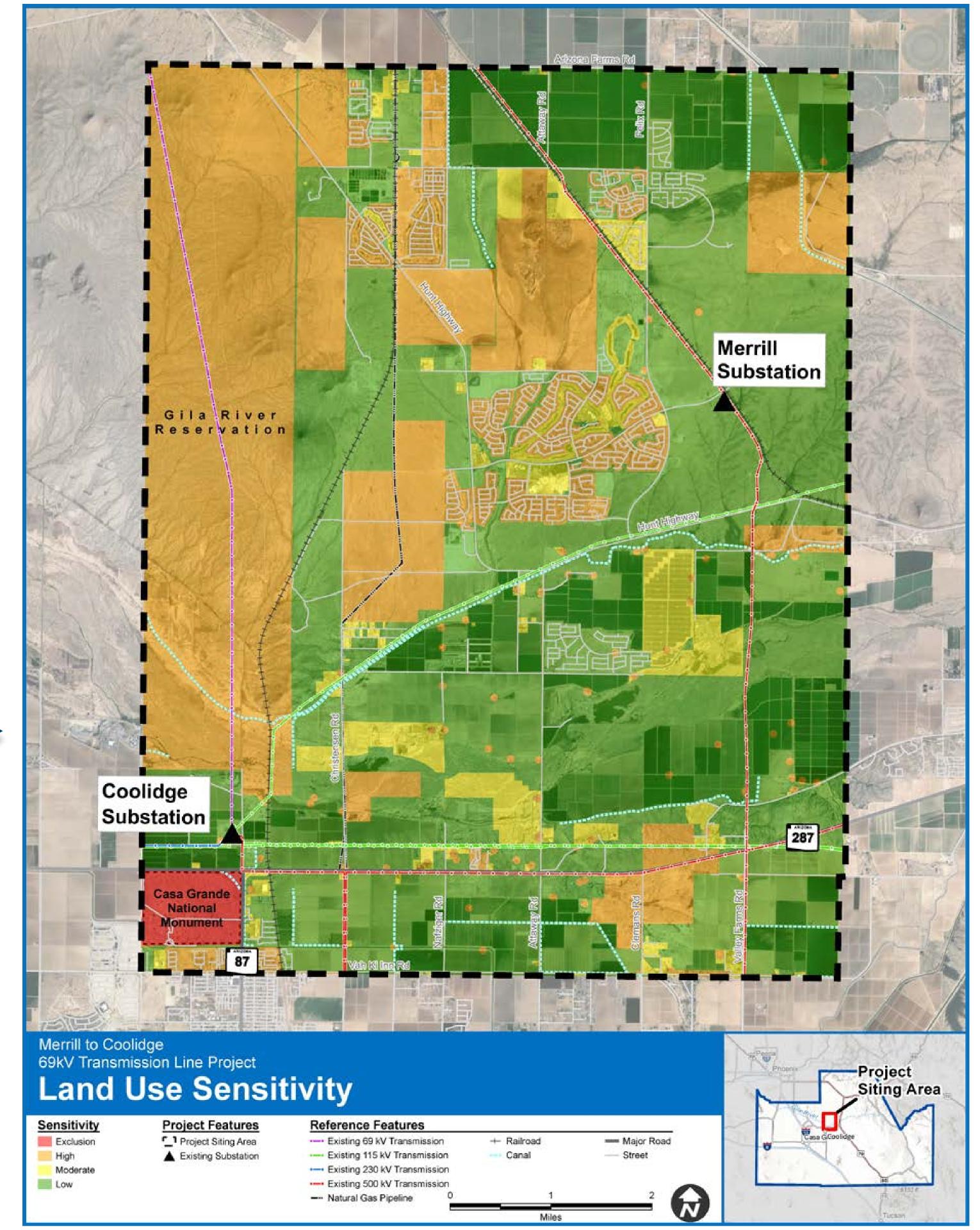


Resource Sensitivity Analysis



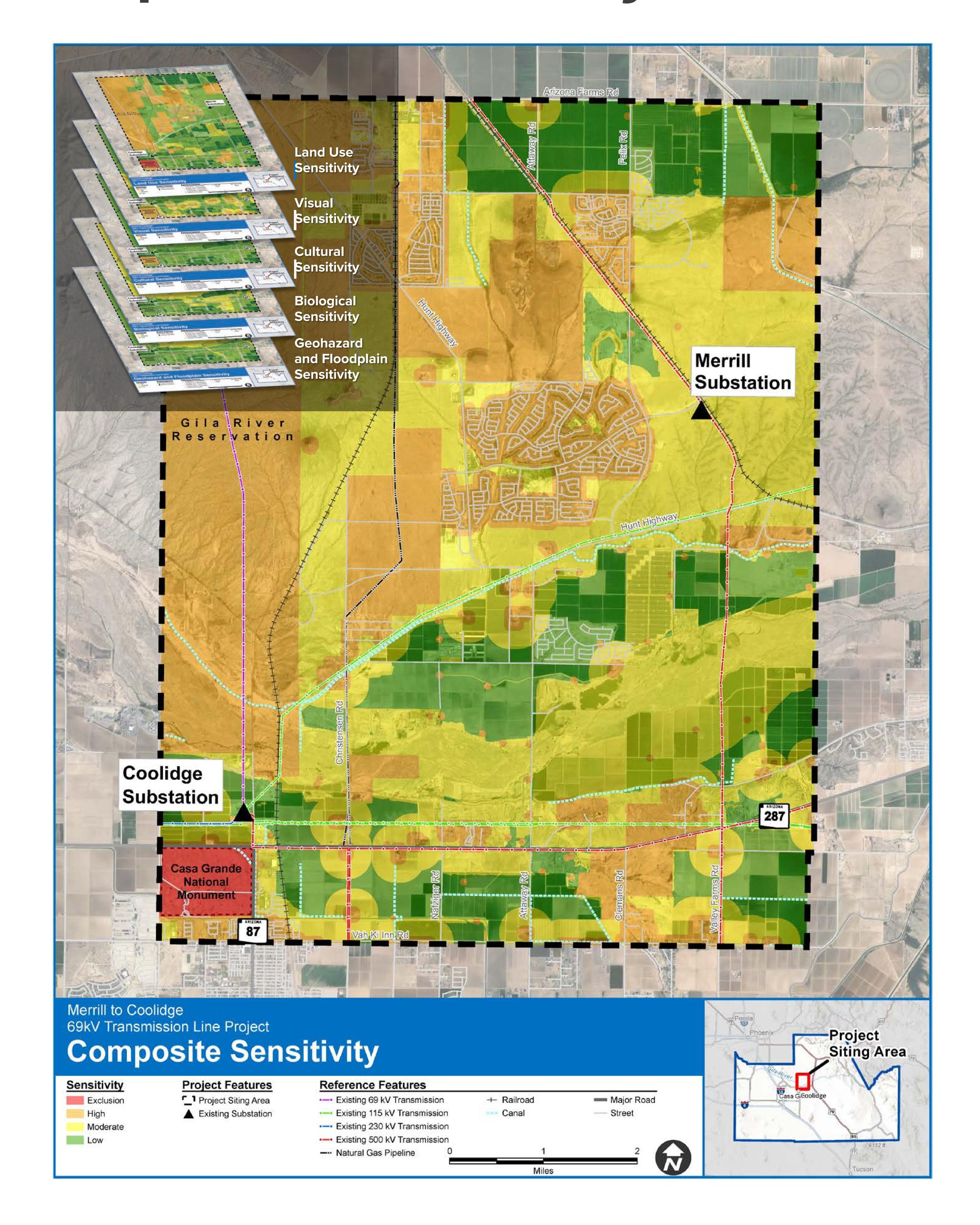
Apply
Sensitivity
Levels







Composite Sensitivity



Preliminary Route Links

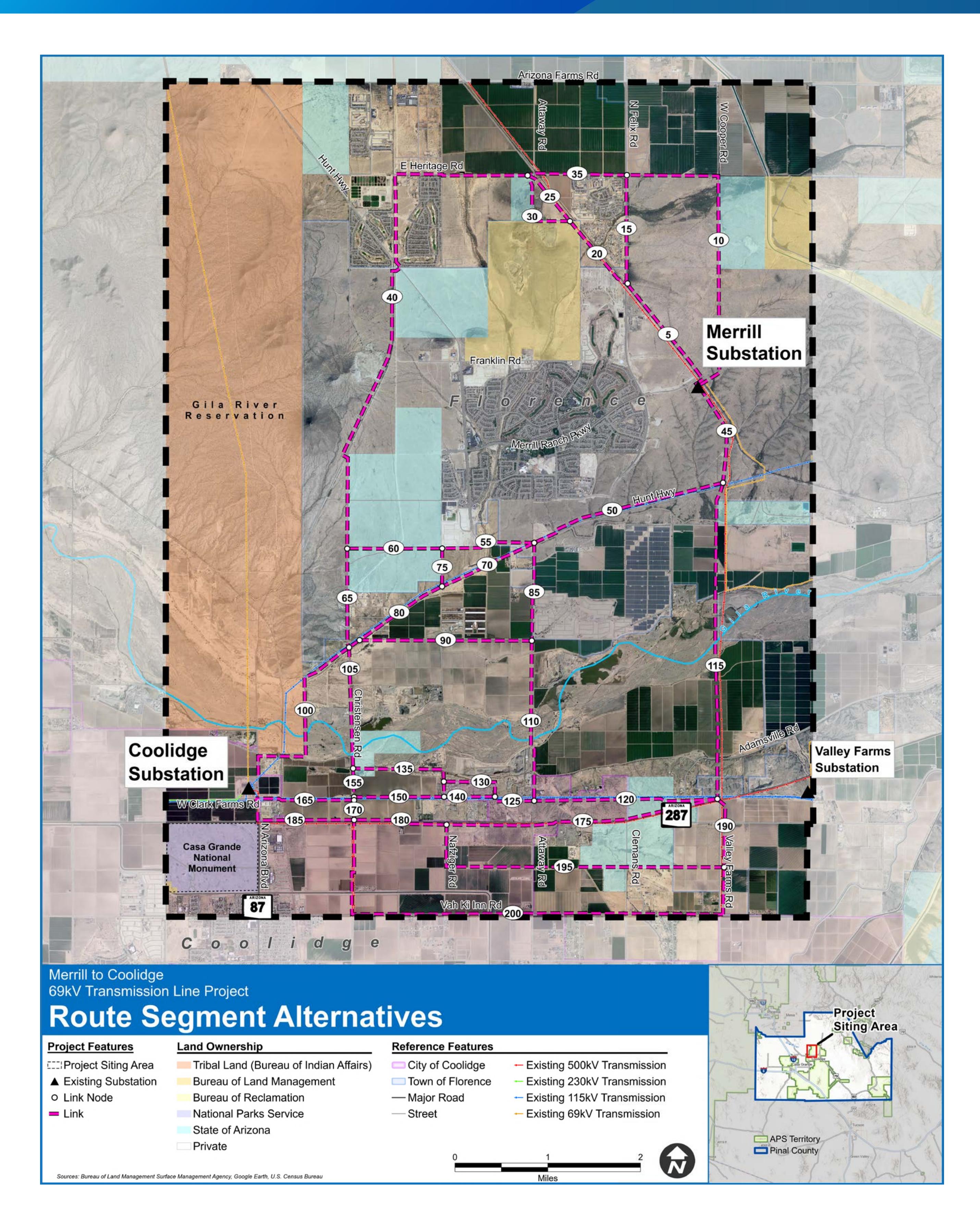




Developing Preliminary Route Links

- A link is defined as a discrete segment of a route sharing common end points. Each link has a unique identifier or link number.
- Preliminary links typically are identified in areas of high opportunity/low constraint.
- Once the links are developed, they are analyzed individually and either eliminated or retained, based on how the links compare to each other, using the evaluation criteria.
- The remaining links are then combined, end-to-end, to create alternative routes to carry forward for further analysis.







Steps Completed, Steps Remaining

	February - March 2023
	April - May 2023
	May - June 2023
O Compile, respond to and document public comments	Ongoing
O Alternative routes evaluation and comparison	Fall 2023
O Final route selection	Spring 2024

Public Outreach and Engagement





Public Outreach and Engagement



Fact Sheet



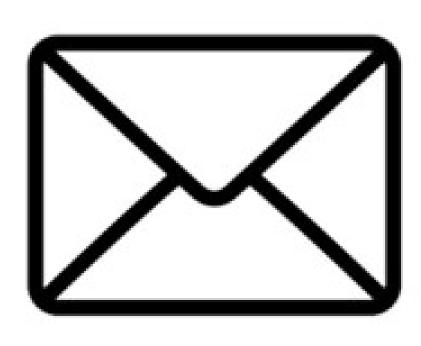
Website aps.com/merrillcoolidge



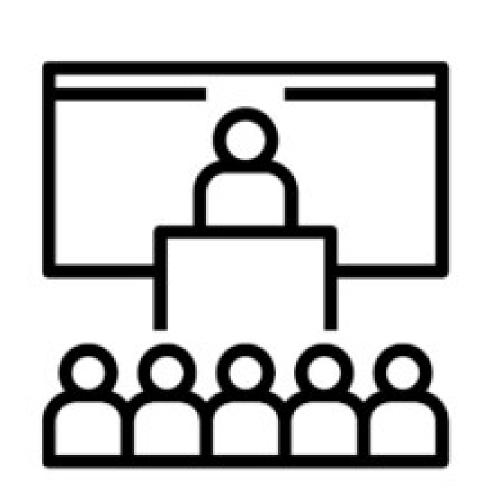
Information Phone Line 1-602-812-5829 or toll free at 1-888-687-2144



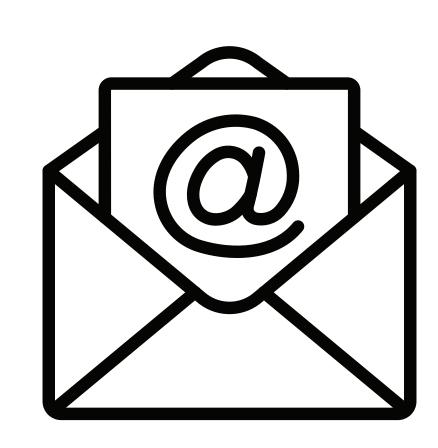
Stakeholder Briefings



Notifications/
Mailing List



Open House Meetings



Email MerrilltoCoolidge@aps.com



Next Steps

- Provide Your Input: The following methods can be used to provide your input by September 29, 2023:
 - Comment Form: Complete and return a comment form this evening or mail to the address on the form, or download a comment form from the project website at www.aps.com/merrillcoolidge.
 - Email: Email Lupe Martinez, APS Siting Consultant, at MerrilltoCoolidge@aps.com
 - Phone Line: 1 (602) 812-5829 or toll free at
 1 (888) 687-2144
- Second open house: Anticipated Fall 2023
- Preferred Route Selection: Anticipated Spring 2024
- Project updates: Visit www.aps.com/merrillcoolidge