APS North Gila to TS-8 to Yucca 230kV Transmission Project

Open House

WELCOME! Please Sign In



Project Need and Regional Information



Common Electrical Terms

- Circuit Term used to define an electrical path (e.g., 230kV circuit)
- **Conductor** Another name for the wire that carries the electricity; each conductor may actually be a bundle of several wires necessary for a complete 230kV circuit
- Kilovolt (kV) 1kV = 1,000 volts or 230kV = 230,000 volts
- **Monopole** A type of structure that supports electrical lines consisting of a single steel pole
- Megawatt (MW) One million watts. Referenced as a unit of measure for the output capacity of a power plant. Typically, 1 MW can power an average of 250 homes in the U.S.
- **Right-of-Way** The land rights that APS must acquire to safely construct, operate, and maintain a power line
- Span The distance between two supporting structures
- Substation An electrical facility that serves as a point of interconnection for transmission and/or distribution lines where power is transformed for regional transport across the electric grid





- Necessary supplement to the existing Yuma electrical system when the Palo Verde - North Gila #2 500kV line is in-service (proposed for 2014)
- Increases reliability and electric load serving capability in the Yuma area
- Provides opportunities to integrate regional renewable generation resources into the electric system



Prior North Gila to TS-8 Project

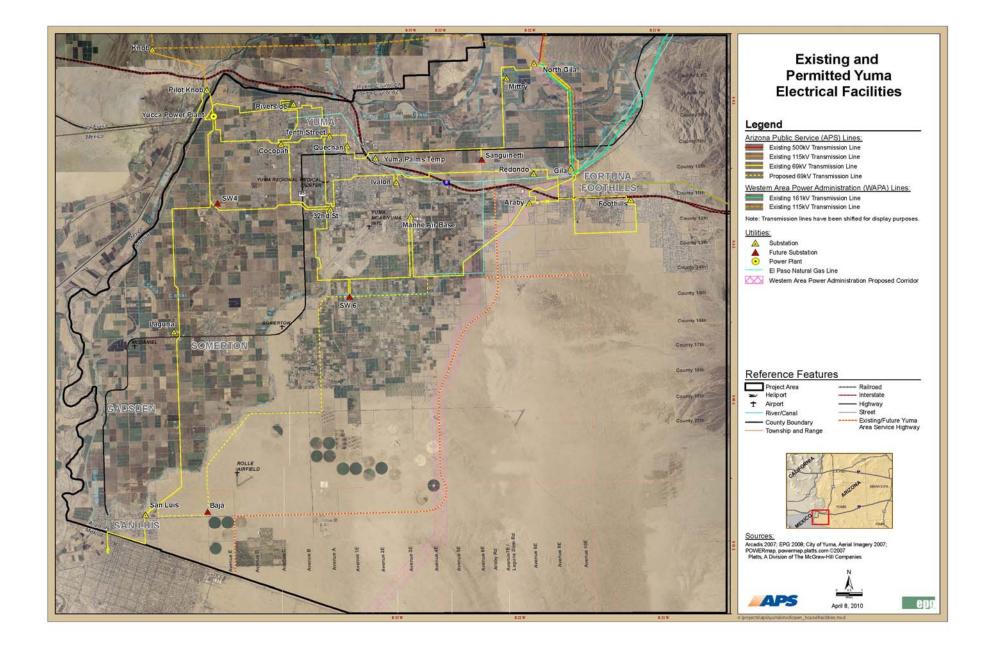
- In 2007, APS conducted a year-long public line siting process, including the identification of preliminary APS route options
- Pursuit of a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) was suspended in 2008 as a result of:
 - In-service date change for the Palo Verde North Gila #2 500kV project
 - Slowing regional growth
 - Local Yuma area electrical upgrades



APS Public Siting Activities in 2010

- Re-initiate public line siting activities for the North Gila to TS-8 230kV Transmission Project
- Re-evaluate route options identified in the previous line siting process
- Include the study of an additional segment from TS-8 to the Yucca Power Plant in the siting activities
- Conduct an extensive public outreach program to solicit input as part of the route identification process
- File a CEC application and other federal and state permits, as required







Yucca Power Plant





- Began service in 1959
 - Natural gas-fueled "peaking plant" operated by APS
 - 6 combustion turbines, capable of producing approximately 240 MW
 - APS added two new 48 MW units in 2008
 - Includes a 75 MW steam turbine and a 20 MW combustion turbine, both of which are owned by Imperial Irrigation District



Project Description and Design Considerations

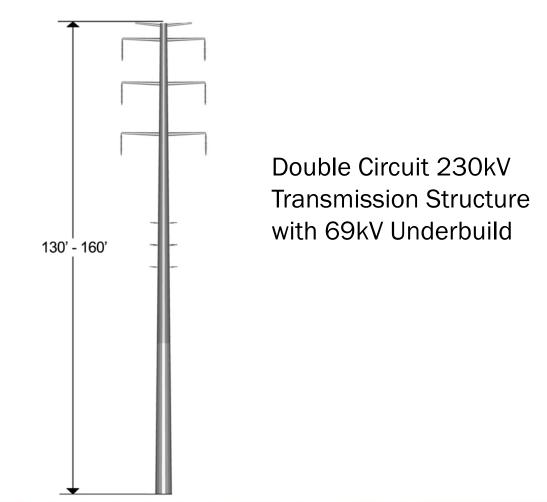


Project Description

- Double-circuit 230kV transmission line designed to accommodate the underbuild of existing and/or future 69kV circuits
- Interconnection facilities at North Gila, Yucca, and the new TS-8 Substation (location to be determined)
- Steel monopole structures, typically 130-160 feet in height
- Typical 100-foot wide right-of-way
- Project may be developed in phases depending upon system considerations

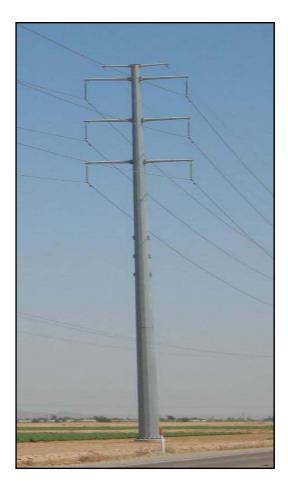


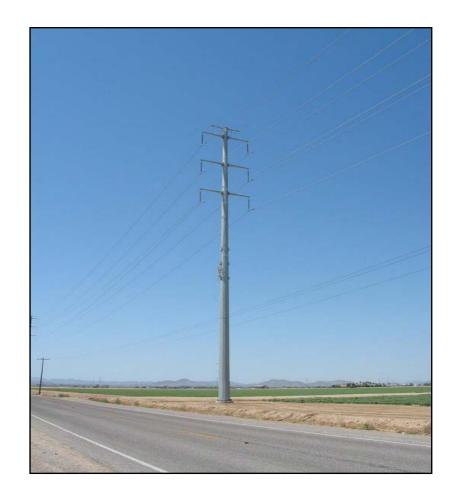
Typical 230kV Structure





230kV Structure Examples







Technical Considerations



Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF)

Electric Field

Fields created by voltage on the transmission line that can cause an electric charge to build up on insulated objects near the line. This can create nuisance shocks (much like walking across carpet and touching a door handle) to individuals touching grounded objects near the line.

The standard for maximum electrical field value outside of the power line right-of-way is 5.0kV/m. The value calculated for this project is less than 0.5kV/m.

Magnetic Field

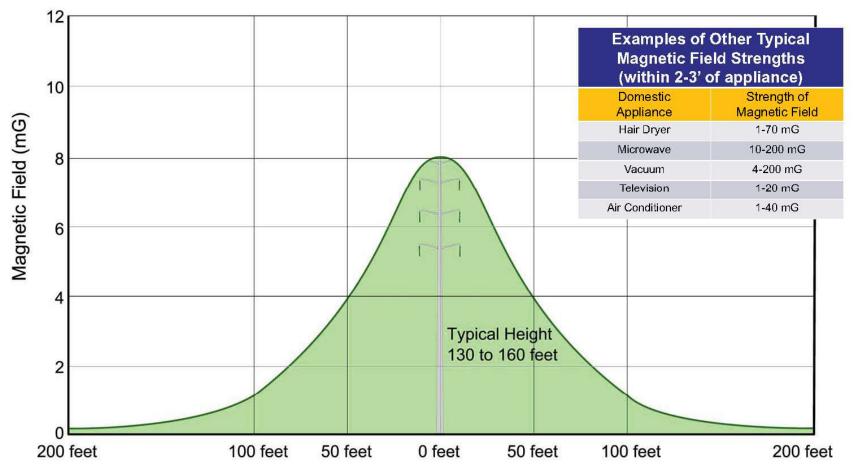
Fields that are created by ALL devices which use, carry or generate electricity. Magnetic fields drop off dramatically as distance from the source increases. To date, no Federal or Arizona State standards have been established for magnetic field levels.

APS recognizes the public concern for magnetic fields and have included those considerations in the design of this project. For this project, the calculated value for magnetic field, at the edge of the right-of-way, is approximately 4mG.

APS continues to monitor U.S. and international studies regarding EMF, and offers free in-home measurements of EMF levels to all APS customers



Magnetic Fields



Lateral Distance from Center (ft)



Noise and Communications

Noise

High voltage transmission lines can emit audible noise. The noise is often times described as a "humming" or "crackling" sound. The audible noise, from a transmission line, is most affected by weather and the surrounding conditions.

The noise value calculated for this project is 8dB(A) for fair weather and 21dB(A) for rainy weather at 100 feet from the structure. Studies have shown customer complaints, regarding transmission line noise, typically occur when values exceed 52.5dB(A).

Communications

High voltage transmission lines have been known to cause interference with radio and television transmissions. Calculated values for this project show some interference to AM radio stations may occur within 200 feet of the line. However, interference to FM radio, digital, satellite, or cable communications is not expected.



Common Noise Levels

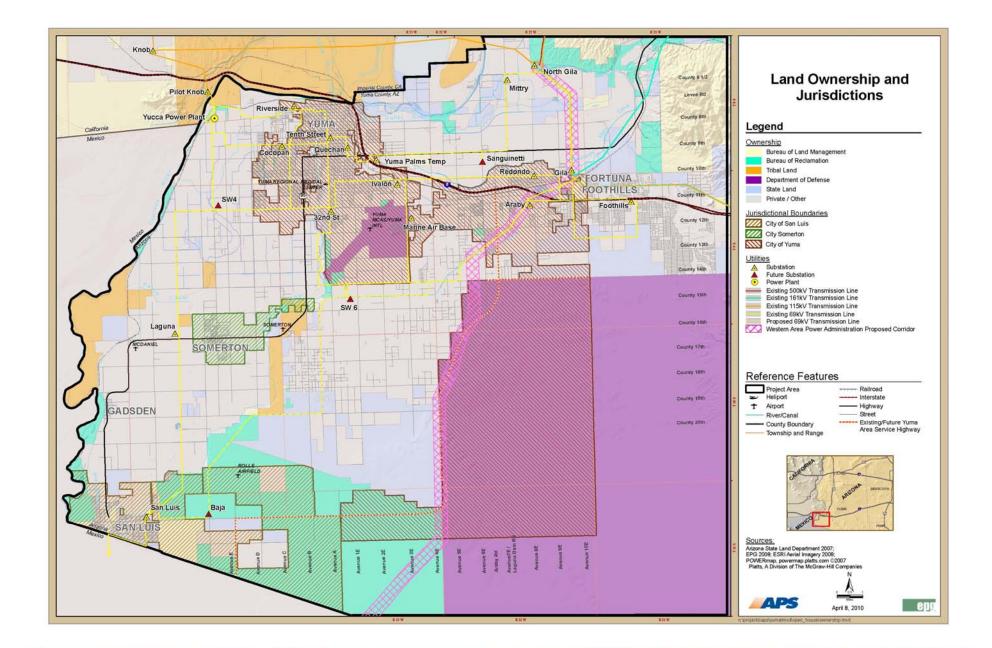
Notice140Threshold of painRock Band at 15 Feet130Gas Lawn Mower at 3 feet100Diesel Truck at 50 feet90Typical Urban Daytime80Gas Lawn Mower at 100 Feet80Heavy Traffic at 300 feet60Urban Nighttime30Rural Nighttime30Rural Nighttime30OThreshold of hearing	Common Outdoor Noises	Sound Level (dBA)		Common Indoor Noises	
Rock Band at 15 Feet Gas Lawn Mower at 3 feet110Diesel Truck at 50 feet Typical Urban Daytime Gas Lawn Mower at 100 Feet Heavy Traffic at 300 feet90Food Blender at 3 feet90Burban Nighttime Transmission Line at 100 feet110Transmission 	T CONSCIENT		130	Threshold of pain	
Diesel Truck at 50 feet Typical Urban Daytime Gas Lawn Mower at 100 Feet Heavy Traffic at 300 feet Urban Nighttime Rural Nighttime Transmission Line at 100 feet		I	110		
Gas Lawn Mower at 100 Feet Heavy Traffic at 300 feet Urban Nighttime Rural Nighttime Line at 100 feet	Diesel Truck at 50 feet Typical Urban Daytime Gas Lawn Mower at 100 Feet		80	Garbage Disposal at 3 feet	
Urban Nighttime Rural Nighttime Line at 100 feet			60	Normal Speech at 3 feet	
Transmission 20 Line at 100 feet 10	Urban Nighttime		40	Library	
	Transmission		10	Threshold of hearing	

Note: Sound is perceived differently by every individual

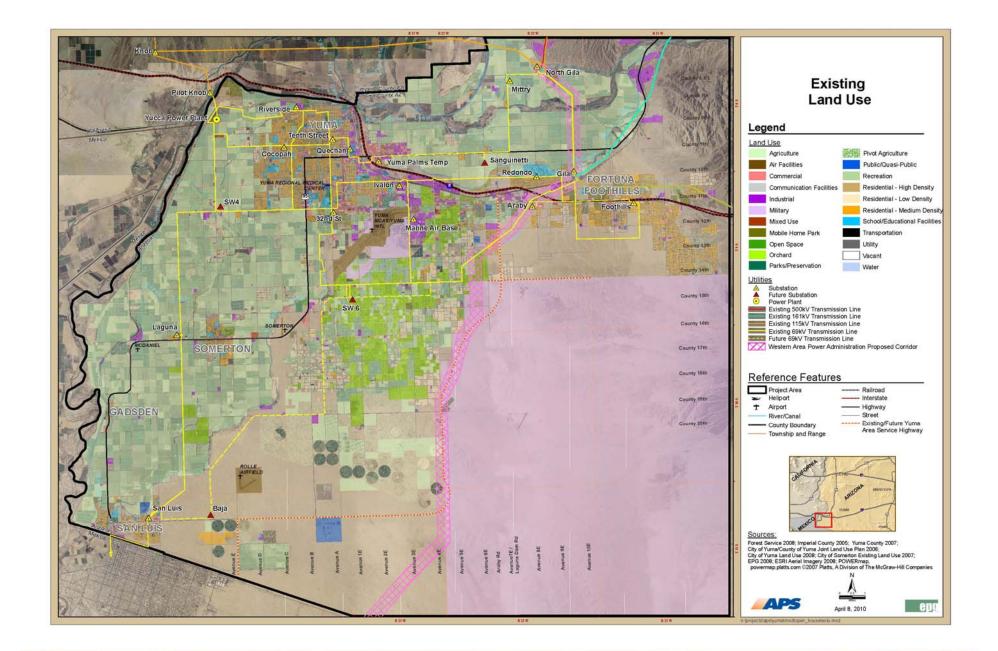


Preliminary Route Identification

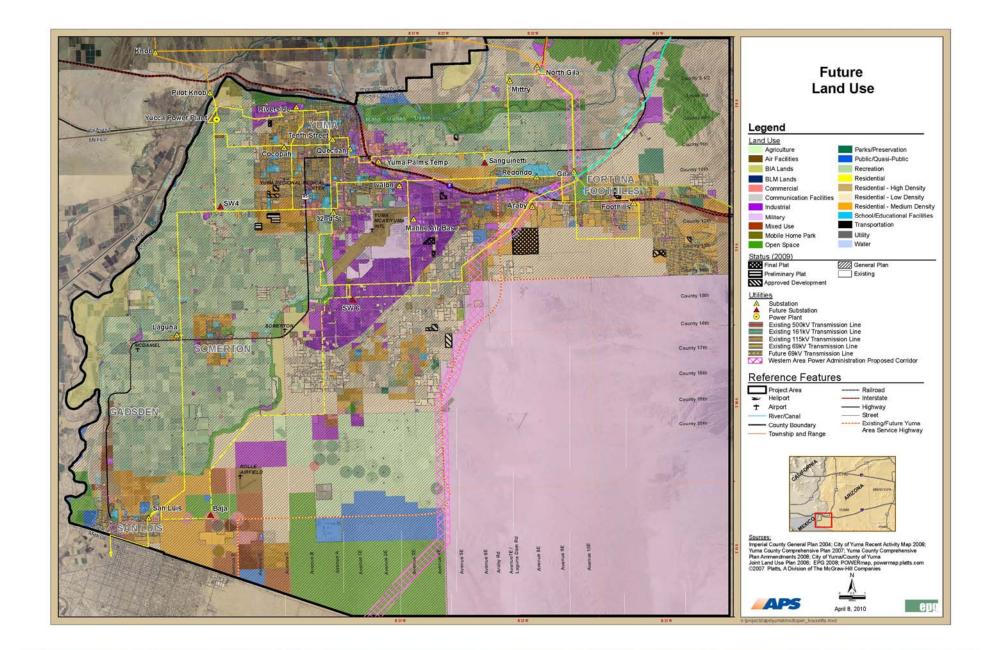












APS

Resource Sensitivity Levels

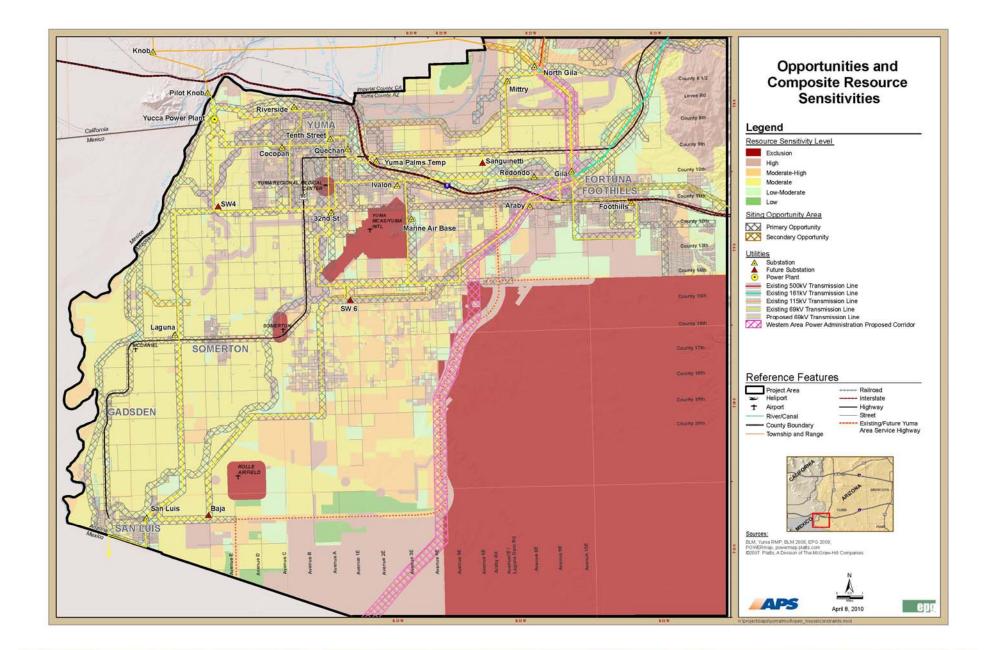
LOW	LOW-MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE-HIGH	HIGH	EXCLUSIONS
Industrial Vacant Agriculture (fallow) Planned Commercial Planned Office/ Business Park Planned Industrial	Planned Developments: Approved/Conceptual Planned Residential Planned Open Space Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)	MCAS Approach Zone – High Noise Zone Commercial Recreation Open Space Agriculture (irrigated) Planned Developments: Preliminary Plat Multi-Use Trails	MCAS Approach Zone – Zone 2 National Register Districts Orchard Pivot Agriculture (irrigated) Planned Development: Final Plat Gateway Roads	MCAS Approach Zone – Zone 1 Regional and Local Parks Residential Schools Cemeteries Endangered Species Habitat VRM Class II Cultural Sites National Historic Trails Military (within 1/4 mile of State Route 195/Yuma Area Service Highway)	MCAS Approach Zone – Clear Zone Airports/Heliports All Other Military Areas



Siting Opportunities

Primary Siting Opportunities					
APS Transmission Lines (115kV and above)					
APS Sub-transmission Lines (69kV and below)					
APS Planned/Approved Power Lines (69 kV and above)					
Designated Utility Corridors and Existing Rights-of-Way					
Major Pipelines (diameter 6" and up)					
Major Canals					
Interstates, Highways (major transportation)					
Railroads					
Secondary Siting Opportunities					
Non-APS Transmission Lines					
Non-APS Sub-transmission Lines					
Non-APS Planned/Approved Power Lines (69kV and above)					
Canal Laterals					
Western Area Power Administration Transmission Line Corridor					
Planned Highways					



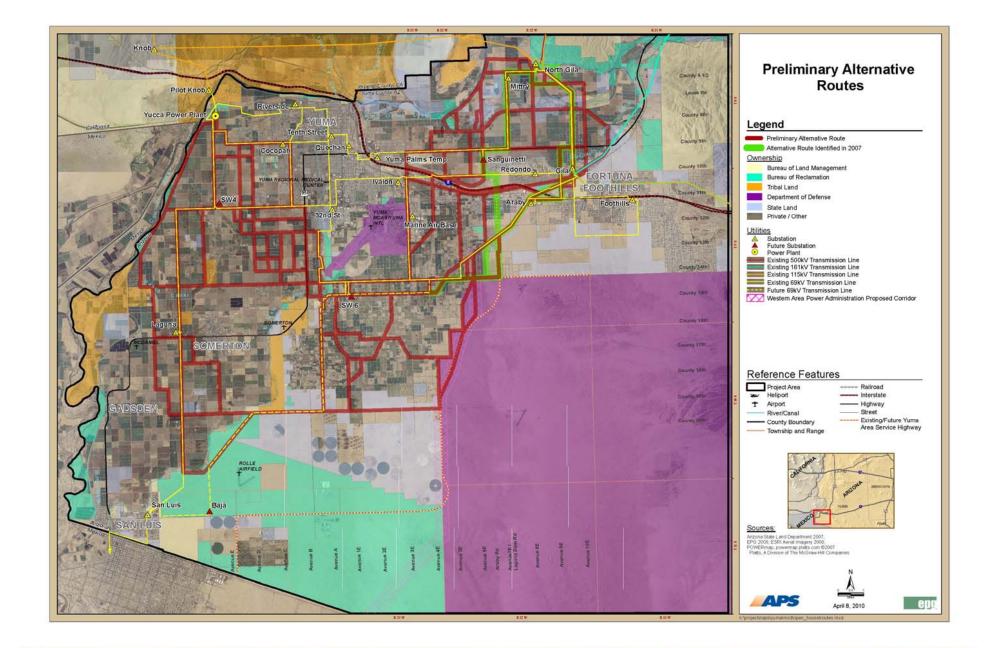




Factors Considered in Preliminary Route Identification

- Maximize use of siting opportunities
 - Parallel existing major power lines, pipelines, and other linear features
- Minimize impact to sensitive resource areas
 - Avoid highly developed areas
 - Airports, heliports, clear zones, etc.



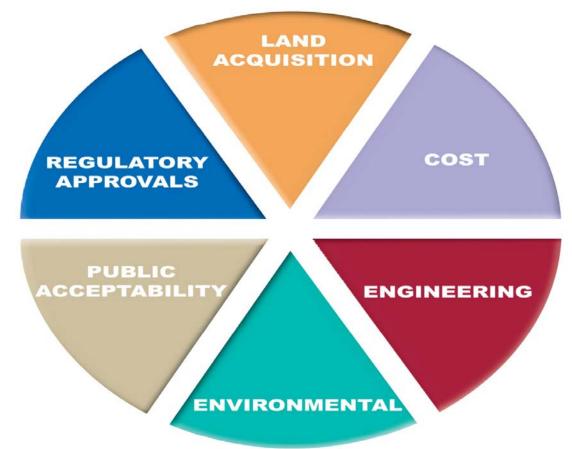




Public Comments and Next Steps

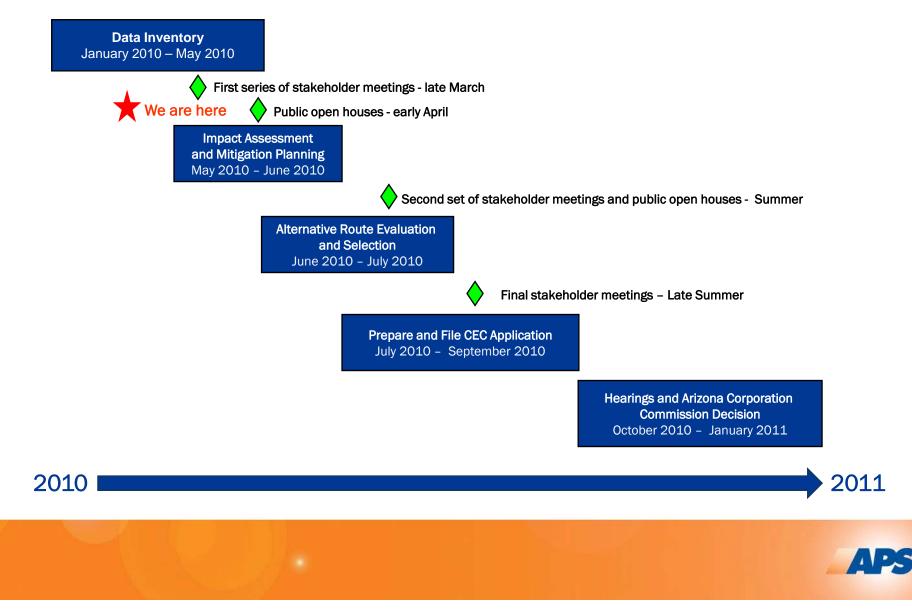


Transmission Line Siting Considerations





Proposed Project Schedule



Opportunities for Public Information and Comment

- Fill out and return a comment form tonight!
- Electronic comment forms and project updates available at:
 www.aps.com/siting

(see North Gila to TS-8 to Yucca 230kV Project under "Current Projects")

- APS Project Manager can be reached at: 1-866-472-4484 (Select Option 1)
- Future project newsletter(s) will have updated information and opportunities for comment
- Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee Hearings and ACC Open Meeting

