

# Environmental Opportunities and Challenges with Siting New Transmission Lines



Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation

We Are Arkansas

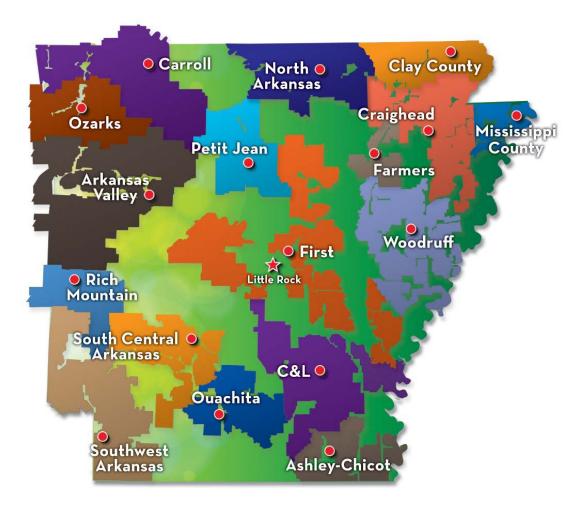
## AECC

- Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation (AECC) is a not-forprofit generation and transmission electric cooperative
- Founded in 1949 to provide wholesale electricity to Arkansas' distribution cooperatives.





#### AECC



- 17 member cooperatives
- 500,000+ members
- 1.2 million people
- Covers about 62% of state



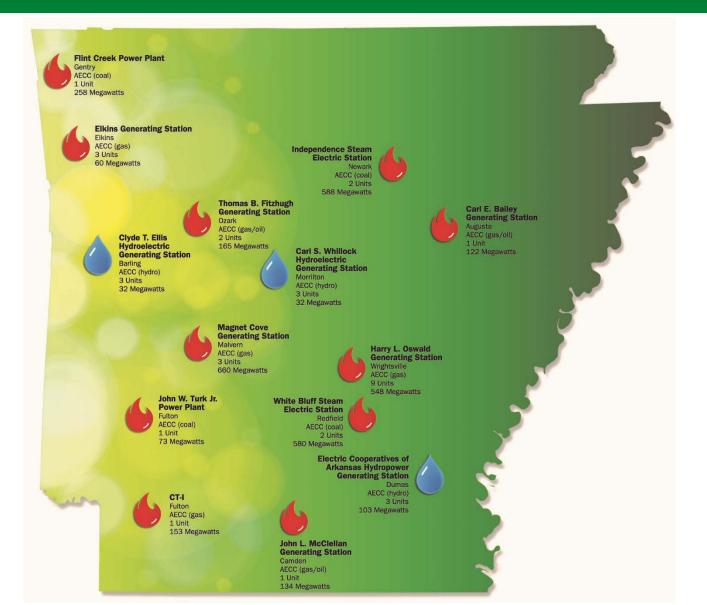
## Generation

- AECC owns and operates
  - Seven natural gas plants (three with fuel oil backup)
  - Three hydroelectric plants on the Arkansas River
- AECC co-owns (but does not operate)
   Six coal units
- AECC has multiple power purchase agreements with wind, solar, hydro, etc.
- Market purchased power.





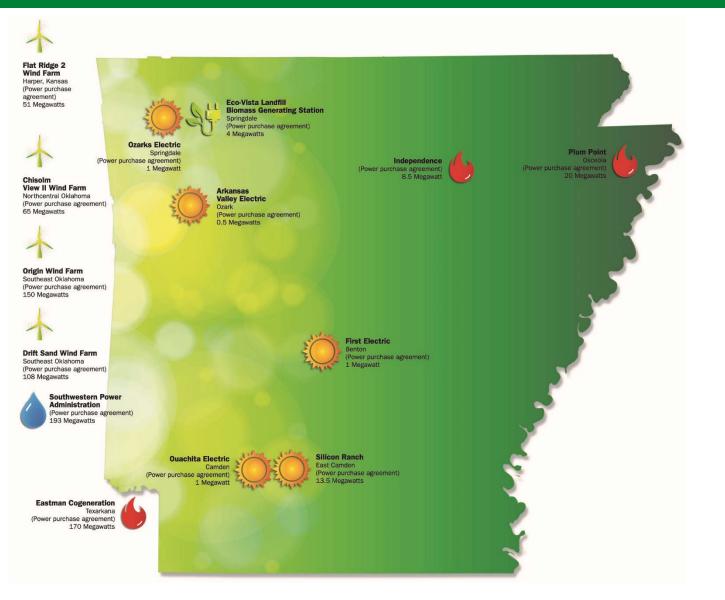
#### Generation



 Owned/Co-owned generation



#### Generation

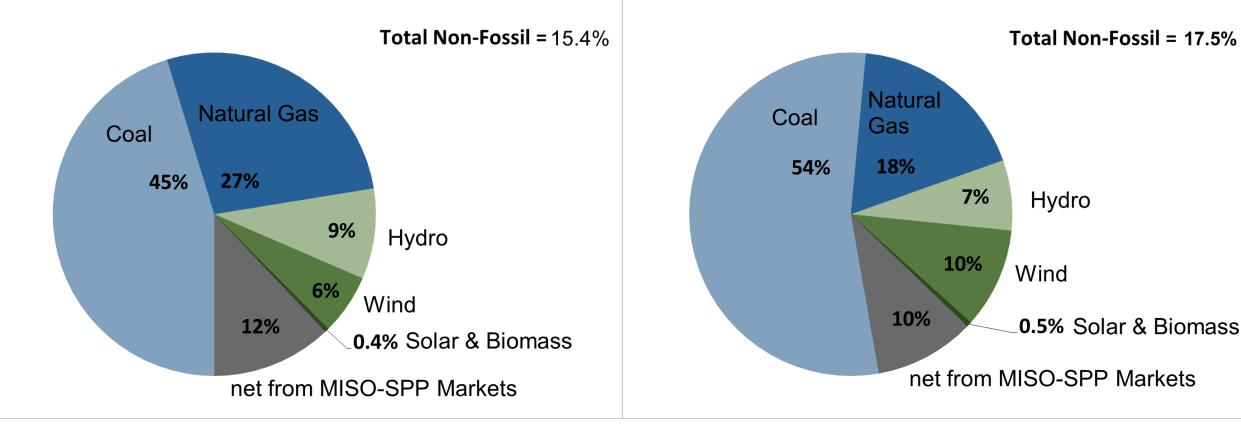


• Power purchase agreements (2017)



## AECC Energy Supply in 2016 & 2017

#### **Sources of AECC Energy in 2016**





Sources of AECC Energy in 2017

#### Recent Growth of AECC's Non-Fossil Energy Sources

(Percentages of total Member energy needs)

	2012	2016	2017
	<u>Actual</u>	Actual	<u>Tentative</u>
Hydroelectric	7%	9%	7%
Wind		6%	10%
Solar & Biomass		0.4%	0.5%
Total	7%	15.4%	17.5%



## Transmission



- AECC currently owns/operates about 350 miles of transmission lines (and growing).
- AECC began a series of planned new transmission projects in 2013.



## Transmission

- Generation Terms:
  - CAIR/CSAPR
  - MATS
  - Regional Haze/BART
  - NESHAP/MACT
  - NSPS
  - Title V
  - PSD/NSR/BACT
  - BART

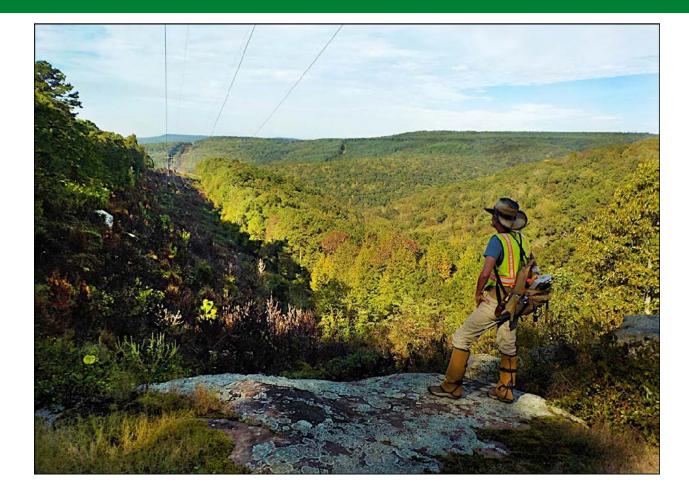
- Transmission Terms:
  - SWPPP
  - STAA
  - SPCC Plan
  - 404 Permit
  - Cultural Resources
  - IPaC
  - Endangered Species



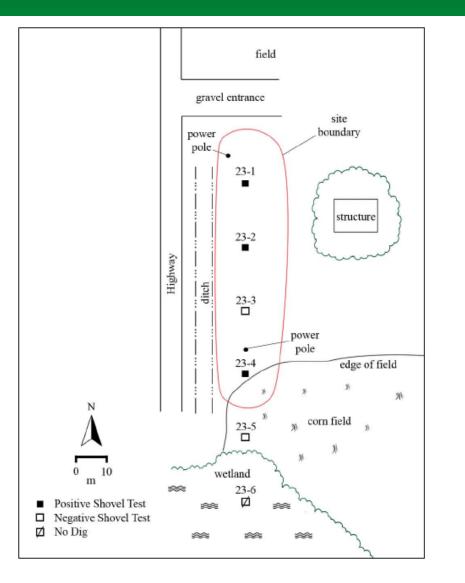
- USDA/RUS Loans = NEPA Review
- The RUS environmental review of a proposed project must be complete before RUS loans are approved
  - Environmental Report
  - Environmental Assessment
  - Environmental Impact Statement



- Consultants/contractors are hired to perform environmental surveys and reports
  - Wetland delineation
  - Cultural resources
  - Others
    - Endangered species, etc.







- Findings of surveys used to get environmental approvals and permits
  - 404 permit (if needed)
  - Approval from State and Tribal Historic
    Preservation Officers





- Other reviews/permits
  - NRCS
    - Determination of loss of prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance
  - ADEQ

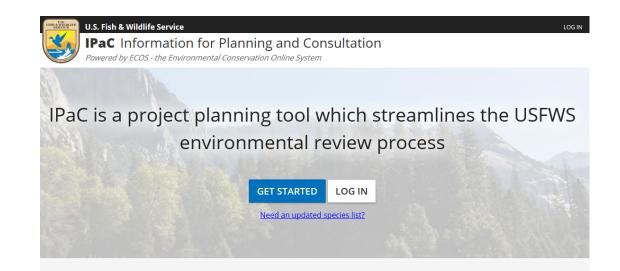


- If a large construction project, NOI and SWPPP submittal for coverage under general SW permit for construction activities
- Short-term Activity Authorizations (if needed)



## **Endangered Species**

- USFWS/AGFC and endangered species
  - IPaC Report (Information for Planning and Consultation)
    - List of ES believed to exist in area of project
    - Any critical habitats of ES that the project may impact



#### Integrate the environmental review process into your project design

Quickly and easily identify USFWS managed resources and suggested conservation measures for your project.

#### 😤 Explore species and habitat

See if any listed species 1, critical habitat, migratory birds or other natural resources may be impacted by your project.

Using the map tool, explore other resources in your location, such as wetlands, wildlife refuges, GAP land cover, and other important biological resources.

#### **Q** Conduct a regulatory review

Log in and define a project to get an official species list and evaluate potential impacts on resources managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Follow IPaC's Endangered Species Review process—a streamlined, step-by-step consultation process available in select areas for certain project types, agencies, and species.

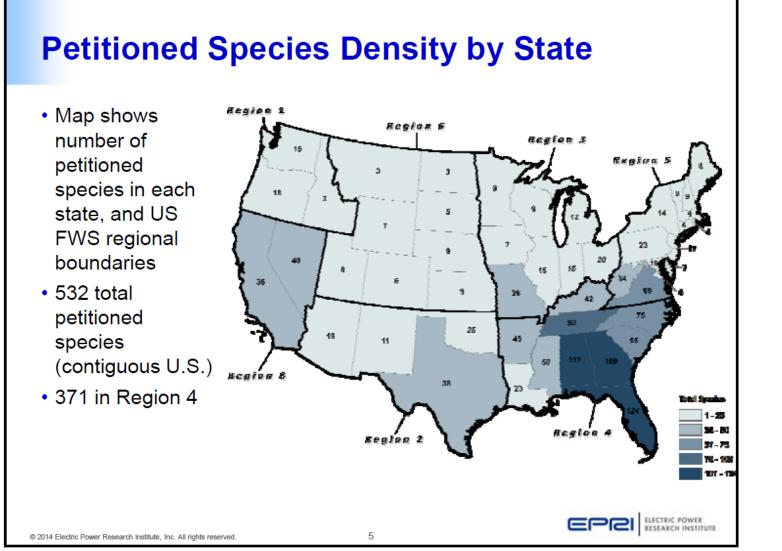
#### Perform an impact analysis

For projects or species not covered by the step-by-step consultation process, get a list of potential impacts from your specified project activities to use when making effect determinations.

Receive conservation measures recommended by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to listed species.



#### **Petitioned Species**



In 2014, AR contained 45 petitioned species



## **Endangered Species**



- General language from IPaC report for projects in Arkansas
  - "If your species list includes any mussels, Northern Long-eared Bat, Indiana Bat, Yellowcheek Darter, Redcockaded Woodpecker, or American Burying Beetle, your project may require a presence/absence survey prior to commencing project activities."



## Endangered Species

- Listed bats in Arkansas
  - Indiana Bat
  - Northern Long-eared Bat
  - Ozark Big-eared Bat
  - Grey Bat
- Candidate bats in Arkansas
  - Tri-colored Bat

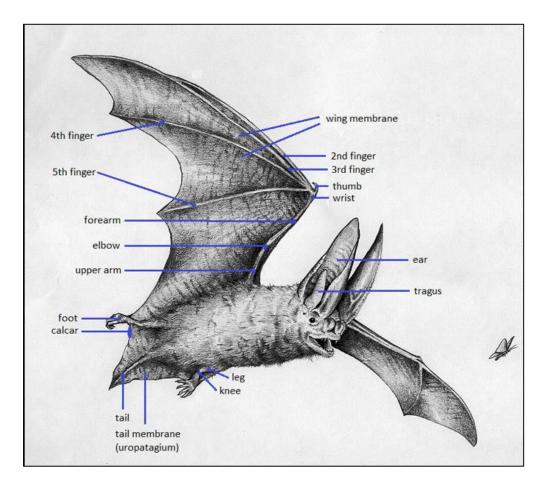






#### Listed Bats in Arkansas

• Disclaimer: I'm not a bat biologist.





# Roosting



 Shagbark hickory and other trees with exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows



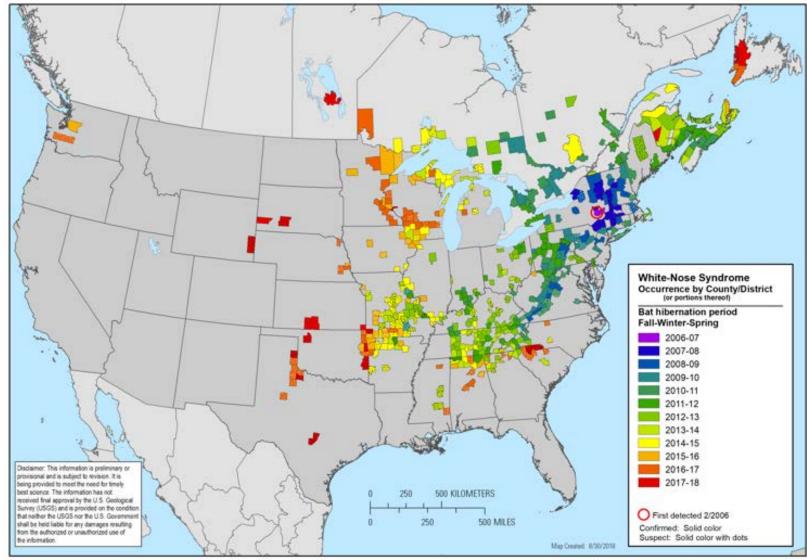
## White-Nose Syndrome (WNS)



- First detected in New York in 2006
- Spread rapidly from northeast US to midwest and southeast



# WNS



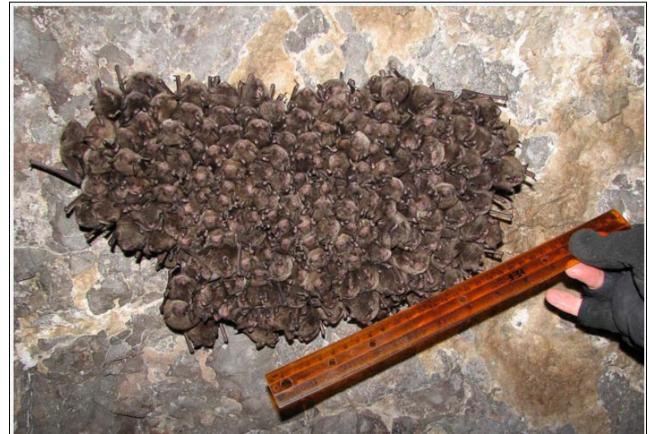
- Confirmed in Washington state in 2015
- No longer confined to eastern U.S.



Citation: White-nose syndrome occurrence map - by year (2018). Data Last Updated: 8/30/2018. Available at: https://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/resources/map.

## Indiana Bat

- Listed as endangered in 1967
- Weigh ¼ of an ounce (~3 pennies)
- Hibernates in winter; roosts in summer





## Northern Long-Eared Bat

- Spends winter hibernating in caves and mines (hibernacula)
- Roosts in summer primarily in cavities or crevices of trees
- Listed as threatened on April 2, 2015





# What is a 4(d) Rule?

- Final ESA Section 4(d) Rule published for the Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) on January 14, 2016
- Section 4(d) allows USFWS to establish special regulations for threatened (not endangered) species



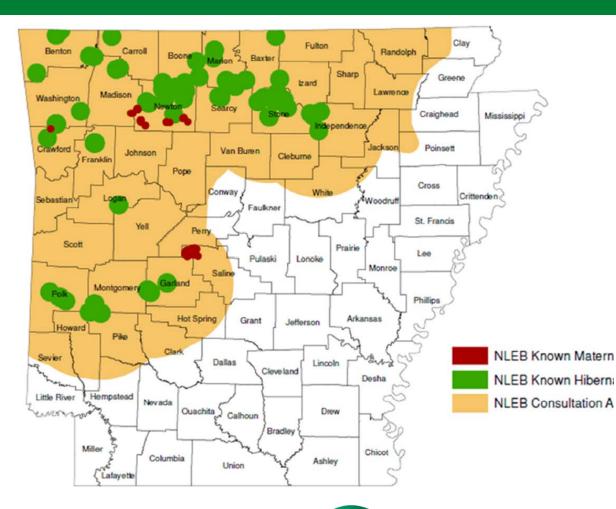


#### **Consultation Areas**



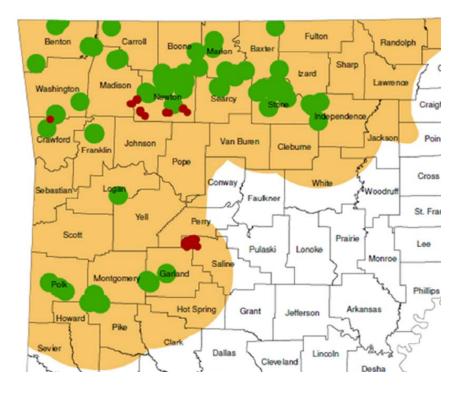
If project is in yellow area, you are likely to have to perform survey for Indiana Bats before clearing begins

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# Discussion with USFWS Field Office



- How do I know where known NLEB hibernacula and maternity roost trees are located?
  - That info is not public; however, if you are close to a green or red dot then contact USFWS
  - Data can be purchased from the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
    - Two weeks



## Bat Surveys

- In Arkansas, can only be performed May 15 through August 15 under current guidance
  - Can be a huge impact to project schedule
- If listed bats are present, then clearing ROW may be delayed until November 15
- A negative survey no listed bats found – is good for five years





## Current AECC Project

- Project in both bat consultation areas
- AECC anticipated being required to perform a bat survey during the summer of 2018
- AECC had a bat habitat assessment performed in January 2018 as an attempt to lower the number of survey sites



## Current AECC Project

- The assessment determined that the habitat is not that great for bats.
- Only 152 potential roost trees identified over an 18-mile route.
- USFWS agreed that AECC could fell the PRTs during the offseason of November 15 – March 15.





- Installed three poles at each of four predetermined locations within the consultation area
- Worked with USFWS, The Nature Conservancy, ANHC, and AGFC.
  - The latter three manage three of the four sites

- Kings River Reserve (TNC)
- Slippery Hollow (ANHC)
- Dave Donaldson Black River WMA (AGFC)
- Near Blackwell (private property)







 USFWS has an arrangement with a UCA graduate student to monitor the four sites for two years







 By mid-May, the grad student informed the group that she had confirmed bat presence at one of the sites





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#### AECC helps conserve bat habitats

BY ARKANSAS LIVING MAGAZINE STAFF ON JUNE 2, 2018

#### AECC helps conserve bat habitats

Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation (AECC), a wholesale electricity supplier for Arkansas' 17 electric distribution co-ops, recently installed 12 artificial bat habitats at four sites in north Arkansas.



The artificial habitats consist of 20-foot wooden poles fitted with BrandenBark, an artificial tree bark, and bat guano catchers, said Stephen Cain, manager of environmental compliance for AECC.

The areas are: Kings River Preserve near Berryville, Slippery Hollow Natural Area near Dodd City; Dave Donaldson Black River Wildlife Management Area near Pocahontas, and private property near Blackwell. AECC worked with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, The Nature Conservancy and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on the projects.

AECC funded the BrandenBark sets for nine structures, pole delivery



Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation We Are Arkansas

#### **COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

#### Bats Gain New Summer Roosts in Converted Utility Poles

Arkansas co-ops support program to mitigate impact of new transmission lines

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Author Cathy Cash

Tags Co-op News, Endangered Species Act

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