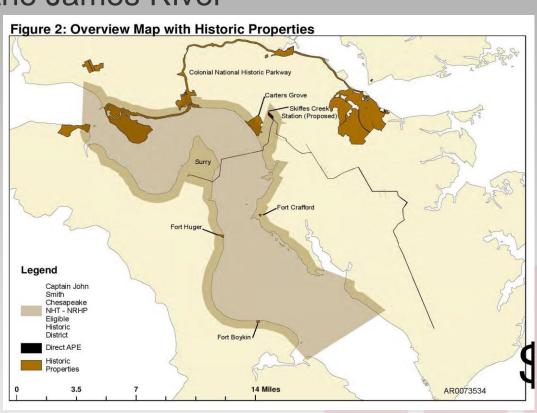
JAMES RIVER CASE STUDY

Matthew Adams
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The Project

- Purpose: Increase reliability with coal retirements
- Transmission lines (approx. 27 total miles)
- Switching station (approx. 20 acres)
- 4-mile crossing of the James River
 - >Jamestown Island
 - >Colonial NHP
 - >Colonial Pkwy
 - >John Smith trail
 - >Carter's Grove
 - >JR-HI-JS district



The Permitting Process

- Lead agencies:
 - >VA SCC (2010-13): Cert. of public convenience and necessity
 - >Corps (2013-17): CWA 404, RHA 10, NEPA, NHPA
- Key issues:
 - >Significance of impacts (EA vs. EIS)
 - >Alternatives
 - >110(f)?
 - >Conflict re: agency/proponent roles and responsibilities

-Results:

- >106 MOA documenting extensive adverse effects
- >EA/FONSI, no EIS
- >No 110(f)

The Litigation

- Claims
 - >Failure to prepare EIS
 - >Arbitrary/capricious alternatives analysis
 - >Failure to comply with 110(f)
- DC District Court
 - >Upheld Corps' analyses
- DC Circuit
 - >Invalidated FONSI, ordered EIS
 - >110(f) compliance required
 - >Resolution of alternatives claims not required

NEPA: A Preview of the New Regulatory Regime?

- Changes to the significance determination
- Agency jurisdiction as a limitation on scope
 - >Environmental analysis
 - >Alternatives
- Lead agency role / responsibilities
- Project proponent role / responsibilities
- Purposes of NEPA / NEPA review

NHPA: Common Sense Makes a Comeback?

 NEPA/106 Coordination: Common sense as a limit on silo-ed review

 110(f): Common sense as guide to applying the statutory requirement

Thank You

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projects that keep life moving.