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BEFORE THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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NATURAL DAM HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT : Project Number  
: P-2851-014  
-----x

Cellu Tissue Corporation  
Natural Dam Mill  
4921 Route 58 N  
Gouverneur, New York  
Wednesday, June 27, 2007

The above-entitled matter came on for scoping  
meeting, pursuant to notice, at 10:08 a.m.

BEFORE:  
MICHAEL SPENCER, FERC

## 1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (10:08 a.m.)

3 MR. SPENCER: Good morning. I'd like to begin  
4 this meeting, and welcome everyone. This is the scoping  
5 meeting at 10:00 a.m. on June 27th, for the Natural Dam  
6 Hydroelectric Project at Cellu Tissue Corp., the natural dam  
7 just outside of Gourverneur, New York.

8 Here's the agenda we'll be following: I'll give  
9 the introduction; a process overview of our integrated  
10 licensing procedure; the purpose of scoping; and then Alex  
11 Levy will give a project overview, project description, as  
12 well as Cellu Tissue's proposed studies at this time, and  
13 then I'll continue with discussion of issues from the FERC  
14 scoping document, and then identifying important upcoming  
15 dates. Then we'll take questions or comments at the end.

16 We have a Court Reporter here and everything is  
17 going to be transcribed. If you wouldn't mind, please,  
18 before you make a comment or ask a question, please state  
19 your name and affiliation.

20 We have, in the scoping document, the address for  
21 where written comments can be filed, and written comments  
22 will be due by August 11, 2007, and I will give you that  
23 update again under the important dates portion.

24 We also have a mailing list, which both Cellu  
25 Tissue Corp. has put together, was well as we have

1       supplemented from our mailing list for this Project.

2               Here's a slide of our integrated licensing  
3 procedure process, which this Project is beginning to go  
4 through, and the timeframes upcoming for relicensing.

5               First, they have already filed their Notice of  
6 Intent and PAD, and in the second box, we are commencing or  
7 proceeding with the scoping process right now.

8               From the scoping process, using the PAD, we're  
9 going to develop the study plan for this Project this year  
10 and then over the next one to two years, the studies will be  
11 performed, and it make take one or two seasons, depending  
12 upon whether there are any other complications or  
13 refinements.

14              After that, they will put together the license  
15 application and file it, and then over the -- one and a half  
16 years after filing, we'll be using a Ready for EA Notice,  
17 requesting terms and conditions from the agencies and  
18 stakeholders, and will perform an Environmental Analysis to  
19 satisfy the NEPA process, and use that to put together a  
20 final Commission action or Order on Relicensing.

21              Our scoping process, as to FERC's role, we're  
22 here to identify issues, discuss the existing conditions and  
23 information, explore additional information needs, and  
24 discuss this process plan.

25              I'll go ahead and let Alex take over and he can

1 go ahead with the Project description.

2 MR. LEVY: My name is Alex Levy. I work with  
3 Gomez & Sullivan Engineers, and Gomez & Sullivan is the  
4 consultant for the relicensing of the Natural Dam Project.

5 I thought I'd start off my presentation by just  
6 giving a brief overview of the Project Layout.

7 If you look to the inset, the upper left corner,  
8 you'll see a map of New York State. This area outlined in  
9 pink is the Oswegatchie Watershed, and this box here is  
10 where the Natural Dam Project is located within the  
11 watershed.

12 If we switch our focus over to the Project  
13 layout, I thought I'd start off by saying just basically,  
14 how water is conveyed through this system for  
15 hydrogeneration.

16 Down here to the south, is the Oswegatchie River.  
17 This portion is known as the reservoir for the Natural Dam  
18 Project. Water is traveling in this direction, kind of a  
19 northwest direction.

20 For generation purposes, water is conveyed  
21 through this headgate structure here, and from here it goes  
22 into the head pond.

23 Once water is in the head pond, it is conveyed  
24 through an intake structure here, where it then travels  
25 through a power flume, and into the powerhouse.

1           The powerhouse contains three generating units,  
2           which use the water to generate electricity, and then water  
3           is discharged right here in the tail race area, where it  
4           rejoins the Oswegatchie River.

5           Now, having said that, this area of the River  
6           here, is the area that that water bypasses when it's used  
7           for generating purposes, so that is referred to as the  
8           bypass reach.

9           Some other important areas to note: Over here,  
10          to the northwest of the powerhouse, is the transformer area.  
11          This big structure here is the Cellu Tissue Paper Mill, and  
12          this area down here is the Oswegatchie River.

13          Now that I've given a general overview, I was  
14          just going to go through some of the structures in a little  
15          more detail.

16          This is a downstream view of the Project. It's  
17          kind of difficult to see, but the dam actually spans the  
18          River, roughly in this area.

19          The reservoir is 57 acres in surface area; it  
20          extends approximately 2.1 miles upstream near the location  
21          of the Gourverneur Dam, and it has a total storage capacity  
22          of 570 acre-feet.

23          One thing to note, is that the Natural Dam  
24          Project is basically as run-of-river facility, so there's  
25          not a lot of impoundment fluctuation associated with Project

1 operations.

2 The Dam is basically comprised of two main  
3 components: There's a spillway component, and this is an  
4 upstream view of the spillway.

5 The spillway itself is 155 feet long, and it's  
6 basically comprised of a two- to four-foot high concrete cap  
7 on top of a natural bedrock ledge. That concrete cap, in  
8 turn, is topped off with a 2.2-foot high by six-foot wide  
9 rubber dam.

10 The operation of the rubber dam is -- it's kind  
11 of automatically and manually operated. Personnel from the  
12 Cellu Tissue Mill establish a setpoint for the elevation of  
13 the dam, and once the setpoint is established, the dam  
14 automatically inflates and deflates, as needed, to maintain  
15 that setpoint.

16 The dam also contains a highwater fail-safe  
17 tripping mechanism, so when the water elevation of the River  
18 reaches a certain point, the dam automatically deflates to  
19 let more water through the bypass reach.

20 The second main component of the Dam, is this  
21 gated section here, this headgate structure. This is an  
22 upstream view of the headgate structure. You can see that  
23 the spillway is located off to the right.

24 The headgate structure is 72 feet wide, and it's  
25 basically a concrete housing that contains seven steel

1 bulkhead gates. For normal operations, the two bulkhead  
2 gates at the end, are usually closed, and the five gates in  
3 the middle are typically open.

4 Normally, the only time that they close the  
5 gates, is for routine maintenance operations or inspections,  
6 or if there is an emergency condition where they need to  
7 close the gates to inspect things within the head pond or  
8 the power flume.

9 These maintenance operations typically take place  
10 twice a year -- once in the Spring and once in the Fall --  
11 where they get in and inspect the turbines and other  
12 structures.

13 So this is a downstream view of the head pond,  
14 kind of looking downstream from that headgate structure that  
15 I just showed. The head pond is 152 feet long by 72 feet  
16 wide.

17 Off to the left here of this picture, you can see  
18 there's a side spillway. The side spillway is approximately  
19 7.8 feet wide, and then down here to the corner, you can see  
20 there's a log sluiceway. This log sluiceway has an opening  
21 of about six feet, and flow through this sluiceway is  
22 controlled with stop logs.

23 Adjacent to the sluiceway, is an intake  
24 structure. This intake structure is what conveys water from  
25 the head pond into the power flume.

1                   The intake structure contains three steel  
2 bulkhead gates, which you can see right here. Once again,  
3 these gates are really only closed, if they have to do  
4 maintenance, to close of the water into the power flume, to  
5 inspect the turbines.

6                   This intake structure is about 26 feet wide, and  
7 below the water surface, the intake structure contains head  
8 racks. The head racks are comprised of both steel and  
9 plastic racks.

10                  The steel racks are located over here to the  
11 left. They are about 13 feet wide, and they have a clear  
12 spacing of 1.75 inches, whereas the plastic racks are  
13 located on the right side, and they have a clear spacing of  
14 about 2.25 inches.

15                  Adjacent to the intake structure, is an end dam.  
16 The end dam is 50 long by six feet wide.

17                  Now, this is a shot looking upstream at the power  
18 flume. You can see the intake structure off in the  
19 distance. This is the spillway located over here.

20                  As I mentioned before, the power flume conveys  
21 water into the powerhouse, which is used to generate  
22 electricity. The power flume is comprised of wooden  
23 wallboard and planking, which is held together with a  
24 reinforced steel skeleton.

25                  The power flume is 28 feet wide by 14 feet high,

1 by 412 feet long.

2 I don't think we have a picture of the  
3 powerhouse, but as you saw in the first slide, the  
4 powerhouse is located at the west end of the Paper Company  
5 building, and it's a two-story structure that contains both  
6 block and brick walls that are founded on a concrete  
7 foundation.

8 The Natural Dam Project has three generating  
9 units, which were originally installed in 1924. The larger  
10 of the three units is located on the upper level of the  
11 powerhouse.

12 It has a capacity of 420 kilowatts, which equates  
13 to a hydraulic capacity of 290 CFS.

14 There are also two horizontal units located on  
15 the lower level. Each horizontal unit has a capacity of 300  
16 kilowatts and a hydraulic capacity of 225 CFS.

17 One thing worth noting about this, is that one of  
18 the units on the lower level, one of the horizontal units,  
19 has had a failure, so it's not operating at this time.  
20 Cellu Tissue is looking into replacing this unit, either  
21 this Fall or maybe next Spring. They're looking at  
22 different alternatives right now.

23 This here is another upstream shot of the bypass  
24 channel. As you can see, off to the left, is the power  
25 flume, so the bypass channel runs parallel to the power

1 flume.

2 The bypass channel is 570 feet long, and it's  
3 approximately 60 to 120 feet wide. Right now, there is no  
4 minimum flow requirement for the bypass channel, however,  
5 flow is provided to the channel through leakage at the dam,  
6 and there's also piped release to the bypass channel,  
7 located adjacent to the head pond, and, to my knowledge, the  
8 flow from that has not been quantified at this time.

9 This is a picture of the transformer yard. I  
10 guess the most important thing to note here, is that all the  
11 energy that is generated by the Natural Dam Project, is used  
12 by the Cellu Tissue Paper Mill, and, also, the Mill  
13 purchases excess power, as needed for the operations of the  
14 Mill.

15 Just to kind of recap the Project operation, the  
16 Natural Dam Project is basically a run-of-river facility  
17 that has little to no impoundment fluctuation. It had an  
18 average annual generation over the past ten years, of  
19 approximately 6,715 megawatt hours, and as I mentioned  
20 before, there is no minimum flow requirement in the bypass  
21 reach, but leakage occurs at the Dam, and there is also a  
22 piped release, adjacent to the head pond.

23 In support of Cellu Tissue's license application,  
24 they propose the following studies in the Pre-application  
25 document, and these are just proposed studies at this time,

1 and I guess that's part of the purpose of this scoping  
2 meeting, or the purpose.

3 The studies that were proposed by Cellu Tissue,  
4 include water quality monitoring. At this time we are just  
5 proposing to do dissolved oxygen and temperature monitoring  
6 within the Project area.

7 Cellu Tissue has also proposed to conduct aquatic  
8 habitat mapping in the bypass reach, as well as a macro  
9 invertebrate survey in the bypass reach, and Cellu Tissue  
10 has also proposed to evaluate minimum flow requirements for  
11 the bypass reach.

12 That concludes my presentation.

13 MR. SPENCER: All right, now, we'll have the  
14 discussion of the issues that the FERC cited in the scoping  
15 document. We're going to lead off with the aquatic  
16 resources, as presented by Steve Kartalia.

17 MR. KARTALIA: My name is Steve Kartalia. I'm a  
18 Fisheries Biologist with FERC.

19 The issues we've identified at this point,  
20 preliminarily -- and this is -- they're stated in pretty  
21 general terms, just because it's so early in the process,  
22 and we'll perhaps refine them today or as we discuss study  
23 plan needs.

24 What we know we'll be looking at, thus far, is  
25 the effect of the Project operation on DO and temperature in

1 the reservoir, bypass reach, and tail race.

2 And we've identified that as a type of effect  
3 that is potentially cumulative in nature, given the  
4 substantial activity in the basin with dams and other water  
5 uses.

6 And then also we've identified the effects of  
7 Project operation on quantity and quality of aquatic habitat  
8 for fish and invertebrates in the reservoir, bypass reach,  
9 and tail race, and we've also identified that category of  
10 effects as potentially cumulative, given the nature of the  
11 basin with a lot of dams and so on.

12 And those, we expect to refine further, through  
13 discussion and study plan meetings. Those are the issues  
14 with in the aquatics area.

15 MR. SPENCER: And then next we'll proceed with  
16 terrestrial with Pat Murphy.

17 MR. MURPHY: Yes, I'm Patrick Murphy with FERC.  
18 I'll be the lead for terrestrial resources, in this case,  
19 what are the effects of the Project operation on wetlands,  
20 (inaudible) vegetation, and associated wildlife, and then  
21 for threatened and endangered species, effects of Project  
22 operation on any listed threatened, endangered, or protected  
23 species, to include, but not limited to the Indiana Bass.  
24 That concludes the terrestrial.

25 MR. SPENCER: Our team member handling

1 recreation, land use, and cultural, wasn't able to be here  
2 because of travel prearranged for another project, so I will  
3 mention those portions.

4 For recreation and land use, we've identified the  
5 need to determine whether canoe portage around the Dam, is  
6 necessary, as well as access for canoeing and fishing in the  
7 Project locale.

8 And for cultural resources, we're going to -- we  
9 see the need to study the effects of continued Project  
10 operation on any archeological and historical resources.

11 For developmental resources, I'm the engineer, as  
12 well as the Project Coordinator, and we'll be looking at the  
13 effects of any proposed or recommended environmental  
14 measures on project economics.

15 For additional study requests, we have a set of -  
16 - the FERC has a set of criteria for those requests, and  
17 I'll go over what we need to have presented with those  
18 additional study requests.

19 We need anyone requesting additional studies, to  
20 identify the study's goals and objectives; to consider the  
21 resource management goals; to consider the public interest  
22 for those studies; consider the existing information; also  
23 the nexus between Project operations and those effects that  
24 need to be studied; also present the methodology consistent  
25 with accepted practice, that would be used to conduct those

1 studies; as well as a consideration of the level of effort  
2 and cost and why alternative studies would not suffice.

3 Here are the upcoming important dates: As I  
4 mentioned before, study requests will be due August 11,  
5 2007; proposed study plans are due from Cellu Tissue Corp.  
6 by September 25, 2007.

7 We'll hold a study plan meeting to discuss those  
8 plans, on October 25, 2007. We will revise the study plans  
9 or receive a revised studies plan by January 23, 2008, and  
10 then the FERC will issue a Study Plan Determination by  
11 February 2008.

12 Now, we'll entertain any questions or comments.  
13 As I said before, since this is being recorded, please  
14 identify yourself and your affiliation.

15 MR. WAKEFIELD: My name is Bob Wakefield, and I'm  
16 with the Black River Chapter of the ADK, but I'm also an  
17 interested citizen that lives four miles downstream.

18 I'd like to suggest that the tail race studies  
19 include some eddies slightly downstream, because this is  
20 where pollutants generally would collect, rather than the  
21 tail race, which would be frequently flushed out.

22 And also, in the past, I've documented both dyes  
23 and cellulose fibers in the sediments downstream. I don't  
24 know whether this -- I'm pretty sure that the dyes came from  
25 Cellu Tissue, and this was corrected, and I'm not sure where

1 the fibers came from.

2 So, possibly, the study should include turbidity  
3 or something that would measure the particulate matter that  
4 is emptied into the stream.

5 MR. SPENCER: Next question or comment?

6 MR. PATCH: Steve Patch, Fish and Wildlife  
7 Service.

8 In addition to the concerns you've listed, we're  
9 also interested in fish protection and downstream passage,  
10 and, of course, the bypass reach studies and minimum flow,  
11 as you've already discussed, as a possible study. That's  
12 about it.

13 MR. SPENCER: Other comments or questions?

14 MS. BAILEY: Yes. I'm Betty Lou Bailey from the  
15 Adirondak Mountain Club.

16 And we represent some 30,000 members who have --  
17 and they have chapters, 20-some chapters scattered  
18 throughout the state, so that, basically, we're a statewide  
19 recreation organization for what you might call self-  
20 propelled recreation, hiking, canoeing, that sort of thing.

21 I would say we probably include a number of all-  
22 terrain bicyclists. I can name you the ADK for that, but  
23 that's not relevant here.

24 We have been working on these rivers that tend to  
25 have a lot of hydro plants, with the idea in mind, that they

1 eventually have practically a stairstep of ponds, and so  
2 there are -- there's an existing sequence of portages on the  
3 Rackett (ph.), the Hudson, including the lower Sakendaga  
4 (ph.) where it comes into the Hudson, and we are working  
5 with the current schedule in FERC to try and get similar  
6 portage arrangements throughout the Rackett, because it does  
7 have a lot of potential for extended trips, basically, is  
8 what you're looking at.

9 And we are interested in other recreation  
10 features, which would be possibly more of local interest.  
11 That's why I find that it's poor that we don't have more  
12 local people here.

13 They didn't come last night. Bob Wakefield here,  
14 is really the only local person, other than the Mill people  
15 themselves.

16 And it was discouraging, yesterday, to discover  
17 that there is a fair amount of land on the other side of the  
18 plant here, which is owned by the Cellu Tissue Corporation.

19 We did not get any information on it, and it is  
20 presumably land that could be used quite nicely for  
21 recreation features. Bob here has actually portage around  
22 this dam and entered --

23 MR. WAKEFIELD: No, I haven't. I've entered the  
24 river from down here.

25 MS. BAILEY: Okay, all right, well, when we were

1 looking at it yesterday, there is this point here that shows  
2 up, and this is probably a better place to re-launch than in  
3 here, because as the water comes out of the powerhouse, it's  
4 on River-right, but then it seems to favor a diagonal course  
5 to River-left, and you could put in here -- much would  
6 depend on when you locate a portage path, on the local  
7 effects.

8 I have seen instances, for example, where you  
9 think, oh, now, that ought to be the right place to put the  
10 portage path. And then when you go check it out on the  
11 ground, you discover it's a very boggy area, that you need  
12 to locate it maybe another 20 feet to the right or the left,  
13 and so you need to have that in mind.

14 Because there is a fair amount of land of unknown  
15 scope, there is some sort of a load on this side, because  
16 they do, once in awhile, have to get in here to the other  
17 side of the Dam, although, normally, the -- I guess you'd  
18 call it the northeast side -- is where the general access  
19 would be.

20 But the southwest side, has some access, and that  
21 could be worked so that you would have some features there.  
22 The ILS is supposed to involve more public participation,  
23 and basically it was zilch last night.

24 You don't know until you ask the local folks,  
25 what they might like to put on this land that seems to be

1       ripe. You don't -- you know, the PAD doesn't even tell you  
2       how much land is there.

3               For the most part, it's a good PAD, but that part  
4       is lacking, and so is the -- any extensive local input, but  
5       there's a good chance you might do a picnic area with, you  
6       know, nice trees to shade the tables and a nice view of the  
7       River downstream.

8               But you have to explore that, so that basically  
9       is a study need.

10              And, let's see, usually, most consultants have  
11       what you would call a recreation specialist. I don't know  
12       whether you folks have that type of individual or not.

13              MR. LEVY: My name is Alex Levy with Gomez &  
14       Sullivan.

15              One thing I would like to add, is that we did  
16       have a figure in the PAD that showed Cellu Tissue's land use  
17       in the Project area, but that wasn't included in the public  
18       version, for critical energy and infrastructure reasons.

19              So it's unfortunate it wasn't there for that  
20       purpose.

21              In terms of studies, we didn't propose a  
22       recreation study, because we didn't really perceive it at  
23       something, you know, that had to be put out and reviewed for  
24       information-gathering purposes.

25              That's something we thought we would evaluate and

1 then kind of address in our proposed license application, in  
2 terms of recreation access at the Project.

3 MS. BAILEY: Well -- and this is Betty Lou again  
4 -- this is an area where public input is the key item, I  
5 think.

6 And obviously we didn't get any last night, so  
7 the last I knew, I thought Project boundaries were what they  
8 call public, non-Internet, which means that they should have  
9 been in the document that we would get.

10 But if not on the disk, they should be in the  
11 paper copies, and the people who got the disks, should have  
12 had the non-Internet public documentation available to them.

13 MR. LEVY: It's Alex Levy again. I think the  
14 reason that it was put under CEII, is because that drawing  
15 had additional information. It's kind of the older format.

16 MS. BAILEY: Okay, you have to prune out some of  
17 that stuff.

18 MR. LEVY: Right. Yes, it's a different process  
19 now.

20 MS. BAILEY: Yeah.

21 MR. LEVY: But that will be updated in a new  
22 format. Thank you.

23 MS. BAILEY: Yes.

24 MS. RICHARDSON: This is Alice Richardson, with  
25 the New York State DEC. Our involvement in this process,

1 part of it, is to issue a 401 Water Quality Cert.

2 And as far as the studies that have been  
3 indicated, we are interested in those studies being  
4 performed, and the fish protection and downstream pass  
5 issue, as the Fish and Wildlife Service had indicated.

6 But we also would like to indicate our interest,  
7 as part of the aquatic evaluation, specifically for Walleye,  
8 and there's Lake Sturgeon in the reach below the tail race,  
9 so those would be a couple of species that we want some of  
10 the studies geared for, and Lake Sturgeon is on our  
11 threatened list in New York State.

12 The interest in the Project, would be to maybe  
13 upgrade some of the monitoring equipment for compliance  
14 purposes. That's something that needs to be evaluated, and  
15 as part of some of the preliminary meetings, I have  
16 indicated that to Cellu Tissue.

17 So that's just to make it as part of our 401  
18 monitoring for the flows, better, so that's what DEC, at  
19 least initially, is interested in with this Project.

20 MR. SPENCER: Okay, thank you.

21 MR. LEVY: This is Alex Levy, again. Like Alice  
22 said, you know, we had discussed that during a preliminary  
23 meeting, and in terms of monitoring equipment, that's  
24 something that we thought, you know, may not need a formal  
25 study, but, rather, we would evaluate it as part of our

1 license application.

2 One thing to note about the license application,  
3 too, is that agencies and stakeholders will have a chance to  
4 review that before it's a final application, and provide  
5 comments, so if things are proposed there, any changes, I  
6 mean, people would have a chance to comment on that.

7 MR. KARTALIA: Steve Kartalia, FERC. One thing  
8 we want to do in the ILP, is make sure that issues raised at  
9 this point, do get studied and the data is available, like  
10 the feasibility of fish passage; that the aquatic habitat  
11 data addresses the specific species, such as Walleye and  
12 Lake Sturgeon, so that at the pre-application stage, that  
13 there's not a question of, well, we weren't sure what  
14 species were of concern, so we just did kind of a generic  
15 habitat survey.

16 So as we develop the study plans, as the specific  
17 requests come in and we develop the study plans, we want to  
18 try and get things as specific as possible, so that when we  
19 go to write the EA, the Environmental Assessment, we can  
20 address all the issues raised, and not have to leave big  
21 question marks, post-licensing.

22 So that's one reason -- in the past, with the  
23 traditional process, there were often a lot of these  
24 questions that were left post-licensing or when the  
25 application came in, we'd have to go out for additional

1 information.

2 That really bogged down the process, so one  
3 reason we're starting so early, is to try and fold all these  
4 specific questions into the studies, so the studies give us  
5 the exact information we need, and not just generic  
6 information.

7 But it is early. This is exactly the type of  
8 information we need now, to make sure that the studies are  
9 designed so that they answer the specific questions and give  
10 us the specific data we need.

11 MS. BAILEY: All right, this is Betty Lou Bailey  
12 again. On a somewhat different topic of, you might say,  
13 cultural background, the hearing that I referred to with  
14 Alice earlier at Alliance Halls, the public comments began  
15 by, you might say, prior public consent with the historians.

16 And in terms of any architectural significance to  
17 particularly the bare land on the River-left here, and if  
18 there were any old ruins in there or anything like that,  
19 like probably the local historians would be the ones that  
20 would know about that type of thing.

21 Do you know, Bob, whether there is --

22 MR. WAKEFIELD: No, I don't.

23 MS. BAILEY: -- a town historian or a village  
24 historian in this area that would --

25 MR. WAKEFIELD: In Gourverneur, on the Square,

1           there is actually a historical museum.

2                   MS. BAILEY:  Yeah.

3                   MR. WAKEFIELD:  Next to the library.

4                   MS. BAILEY:  Okay.  And does the town have an  
5           historian?  Most towns do?

6                   MR. WAKEFIELD:  I believe so.

7                   MS. BAILEY:  Okay.  That could be explored.

8                   MR. KARTALIA:  I'll have to speak to that.  This  
9           is Steve Kartalia, again.

10                   I'll have to speak for John Costello, who is the  
11           recreational and cultural expert on our staff, who wasn't  
12           able to be here today.

13                   John will definitely be contacting the State  
14           Historic Preservation Office, who will, in turn, hopefully  
15           inform John, if there are some local historians who could be  
16           of help in assessing what the nature of the properties  
17           around here might be.

18                   So John will definitely follow up on that, and if  
19           there needs to be additional study or surveys, then that  
20           will happen.

21                   MR. WAKEFIELD:  Right up the hill, there's the  
22           old home of one of the earliest settlers, and I don't know  
23           whether that has any impact on the Project at all.

24                   MR. LEVY:  Alex Levy with Gomez & Sullivan.

25                   Another thing to note, is that Cellu Tissue will

1       also contact the State Historic Preservation Officer, and,  
2       through developing the PAD, we contacted them for  
3       information.

4               And they have had some additional needs that we  
5       are going to provide them with, to evaluate whether there  
6       would be any cultural or archeological issues within the  
7       Project area, so we'll provide them with that information,  
8       as well.

9               MS. BAILEY:  Yes.  This is Betty Lou Bailey  
10       again.  That is required, to contact the State, but the  
11       local contact often is more fruitful.

12              MR. LEVY:  Okay.

13              MS. BAILEY:  That's just personal experience.

14              MS. RICHARDSON:  This is Alice Richardson with  
15       the New York State DEC, again.

16              I just wanted to let it be known on the record,  
17       that the State would also be interested in the fishing  
18       access or recreational access to the River.

19              MR. KARTALIA:  Just generically, or do you have  
20       specific ideas yet, or is it too early to have specific  
21       ideas?

22              MS. RICHARDSON:  No, it's within -- the  
23       Department will normally look at these projects and want to  
24       facilitate some sort of access for fishermen, however, these  
25       same access points could be used for other recreational

1 usage. You know, say it was for canoeists or whatever,  
2 somebody bird-watching or whatever, but one of the programs  
3 in the State is to, you know, require public fishing rights,  
4 and when these projects come up, we're always interested in  
5 looking at some sort of public access for fishing.

6 MR. KARTALIA: Right. Thank you.

7 MS. BAILEY: Betty Lou Bailey again. Usually, I  
8 think there is a particular interest in fishing the tail  
9 waters, from a public standpoint. This is where you  
10 usually see the guys with their fishing poles in hand, is  
11 right below the place where everything rejoins the bypass  
12 and the turbine output, and, obviously, there are not --  
13 it's not easy to get there now, although it could be  
14 accomplished somehow.

15 I mean, the guys presumably can park their cars  
16 somewhere up above, and walk the last part down to the  
17 River. You don't have to make a driveable road all the way.

18 MR. KARTALIA: Steve Kartalia. Along those  
19 lines, I notice a property along the impoundment, at least  
20 on this side, is posted No Trespassing and Private, and I  
21 didn't know if it was posted the same way downstream, but  
22 that's something we'll need to have better described, I  
23 guess, as we develop the studies and look at the feasibility  
24 of fishing access, what the current postings are, and  
25 whether those could be changed, possibly without

1           compromising, you know, security at the site here.

2                       Those will be the types of questions, kind of a  
3 recreation access assessment would look at. Again, those  
4 details can be put into the study plan, as we start to put  
5 it together.

6                       (Pause.)

7                       MR. SPENCER: All right, if there are no further  
8 comments or questions, this will conclude the meeting.  
9 Thank you.

10                      (Whereupon, at 10:42 a.m., the scoping meeting  
11 was concluded.)

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