BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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In the Matter of: : Project Number

Taum Sauk Pumped : No. P-2277-023

Storage Project :

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TRANSCRIPT OF AGENCY SCOPING MEETING, taken on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulation Commission, at the Lesterville High School Cafeteria, 33415 Highway 21 in the City of Lesterville, County of Reynolds, State of Missouri, between the hours of 6:03 P.M. and 6:50 P.M. on Wednesday, the 22nd day of June 2011, before J. Bryan Jordan, Certified Court Reporter No. 00532, State of Missouri.

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INDEX

EXHIBITS

(NO EXHIBITS WERE MARKED)

MS. HUTZEL: I guess it's a little after 6:00. We're going to start the meeting. If you are going to talk or have questions, we ask you to come forward so we all can hear what you are saying.

No one intends to speak or have formal comments; is that correct? Just ask questions later, after the meeting?

(No response.)

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Ameren will outnumber us, I think.

(Laughter)

MS. HUTZEL: Welcome. My name is Janet Hutzel with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and this is the meeting for the Taum Sauk Pumped Storage Project. Before we get started, I'd like you to know that the names collected tonight are not going to be put on the mailing list for the official--for the project. If you want your name on the mailing list, there is, on page 20 of the scoping document, instructions on how to get on the official mailing list so that you receive all information about the project that we issue at FERC.

You can check on the back. The back is the official mailing list. If your name is there, you need not sign up again.

We have a court reporter with us tonight who will be taking the entire transcript, and this will become part of the Commission record for the project. If you are making comments this evening, please speak clearly and loud enough so the court reporter can understand you, and please spell out your name.

If you don't want to make an oral statement tonight, you have until July 23rd to make written comments, and those instructions are on page 15 of the scoping document.

Like I said, I'm Janet Hutzel with FERC. I'm the coordinator for the project. We have with us Allan Creamer, Scott Ediger, Pat Weslowski, John Hart, Bernward Hay, and Jot Splenda. These are all people that will be working on the project from the Commission, and tonight, we're here to gather information to help us identify or refine the issues that we have identified in the scoping document, so we're looking for any resource issues that you think we either have correctly identified or need to be further identified, and this just says about the scoping process, and we issued the scoping document on May 23rd.

This is our schedule. We will do a scoping tonight and a scoping meeting tomorrow. We anticipate

that we'll have all the information we need necessary to complete our environmental analysis by August of 2011. We hope to have the draft EA out for comment around March 2012 and then the final EA June 2012.

This scoping meeting also is for us to, if there's some environmental issues that we have missed, for you to identify it for us, and if there's any studies that are related to the project that you know about, we ask you to submit them to the Commission so we can use them for our analysis by July 23rd, and if you know of any resource plans that are--that is relevant to the project, you can submit them to the commission by July 23rd.

And then this is the project along with the project boundary, and I'll let Ameren talk about the project features and operations for the Taum Sauk project.

MR. LOBBIG: My name is Mike Lobbig. I'm with Ameren; red shirt. All these guys with red shirts on are with Ameren, and I'd like to welcome you guys to this meeting. I'm in the Dam Safety Group that's downtown St. Louis. It was established after the breach at Taum Sauk.

I'd like to take a minute just to introduce the Ameren people that are here.

Steve Williams is the Plant Superintendent. He is the person in charge at the plant on a daily basis.

Warren Witt, he's the Manager of Operations, Hydro Operations.

Todd Mayer, engineer in the licensing area with me.

Joe Raybuck, an attorney with Ameren, and Tom Hollenkamp, who is Ameren's chief dam safety engineer. He is responsible for safety at this facility and all of our facilities, or hydro facilities, now.

This is a change from the way we were organized early on, and we're going to repeat this presentation tomorrow up in Jeff City. We have a meeting up there, and primarily, it will be with agencies from the State.

I thought I'd go through some information about the plant, have some pictures, and I can run through this as fast as you want, or if you want to ask some questions, I can slow it down a little bit, too.

These are some facts about the plant. It was one of the very first plants of its kind. It was the original pumped storage plant built in the United

States. There is 40 now in the United States, or actually, in North America. There's a couple in Canada.

In 1960, as the second item there shows, it was granted a certificate of convenience and necessity by the Missouri Public Service Commission. That means that they agreed that it should be built. It was constructed from 1960 to 1963. It was dedicated by John Dalton, the Governor of the State of Missouri. There was a ceremony there, and that was October 9th of 1963. The generating capacity is 408 megawatts, two units, and I said on the slide, there's enough power for two--or 20,000 homes. Depends on how you calculate it; it actually could be more than that.

If you have been to the plant, there's two reversible pump/turbines, and we'll explain how that operates, and it takes seven hours, seven to nine hours to pump up from the lower reservoir to the upper reservoir and four to six hours to generate.

We're here to talk about the license. We've applied for a license with the Federal Government to continue operation of this plant. The original license, we applied for, and then it was held up. There was a Supreme Court decision on whether FERC had jurisdiction to actually regulate this unit, and it

went all the way to the Supreme Court. They ruled against Union Electric; okay? And they based that on this plant provides power to the interstate grid, and the Federal Government has the obligation under the Constitution to regulate interstate commerce, so they ruled against it, and it was licensed retroactive all the way back to July 1960, so it had a 50-year license, so the license expired July--I'm sorry, June 30th of 2010.

We got a license application in in June of 2008. That's the process that we must follow for a license, and the day after the license actually expired, FERC issued an annual license to us, and that was July 2nd of 2010, and those annual licenses continue until FERC rules on this license application.

Okay, nobody can really talk about Taum Sauk unless they talk about the history, and the history wouldn't be complete without talking about the breach and the rebuild, and I won't dwell on this. People in this room probably know as much about it as I do.

It happened December 14th of 2005, early in the morning, before 6:00 o'clock, and it damaged Johnson Shut-Ins State Park extensively, and there was a lawsuit, and Ameren agreed to rebuild the upper reservoir under our current FERC license, and there

was a settlement agreement with the State and Federal Government to rebuild the park and camping area.

I don't know if you've seen this picture before. It's annotated. Here's the upper reservoir. Here's the big hole in it.

Here's the breach path came down through the hills, carried all the trees, and rock, and topsoil and everything down.

Here's the East Fork of the Black River going down, here's Route N, and, here is the residence. Water came down, swirled in this area and took everything down through the park. Water and everything ended up down in the lower reservoir, which actually is off the screen. Park superintendent's house was washed away. The family was up in the field, and nobody was killed, luckily. There were some injuries.

Here's another picture of it. This picture is important because it shows how it was constructed. When it was constructed, it had a concrete face on the inside. This is the floor. This is the washed-out area.

Originally, they took all the rock from the top of the mountain and placed the rock all the way around, and evidently, this was the area that was

closed in last, and it contained a lot of fine material which ended up washing out.

I could probably go through this slide, but because Steve is here, I think I'm going to ask him to do it. Just kind of talk about how the plant actually does operate. Would you like this?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah.

MR. LOBBIG: It's got a little pointer on it. Don't put your eye out.

MR. WILLIAMS: This is a graphic that we use in some of the training that we have at the plant. It basically just gives you the relative orientation of how, how the plant is constructed and how it operates.

Up here, we have the upper reservoir on top of Proffitt Mountain, and the power house, of course, down, down by the lower lake.

We have a 50-some-odd foot vertical shaft, single shaft, 27 foot in diameter, that then runs through the mountain at about a 5.7-degree slope, and that's about 25 foot in diameter just drilled into the rock there. Prior to it exiting the mountain, we transition to an area that's steel lined, and about 1,800 feet of it is steel lined before it splits, and it serves the two pump turbines down there in the plant, then the water is--goes through the turbines,

runs the generator, comes out through the bottom and then fills the lower lake, so that relative, that's how we have it.

The specifications, if you want to get the technical about it on the plant, for the two turbines, we have 790 feet of head, that's the total elevation between the, the turbine and the, and the top of the reservoir when it's filled, 6,572 feet of length here, and it is still remotely operated by Osage Plant.

When we're done generating, we'll run the volume down. We run about 70 percent of the water out of the reservoir if we run a full day. We'll pump it back up at night. We simply do that by starting these pump turbines in reverse, we turn the generators into motors, and we start spinning the shaft the other way, pump the water up the same direction that it came from. Same, similar operation to most plants of this type.

Any questions on this slide?

(No response.)

MR. LOBBIG: Thank you. A lot of people have been talking about green power, solar, wind. They work ery well with pumped storage because pumped storage can act as a really efficient way to store a lot of energy. You are basically taking electrical

power, you are converting it to potential with the differential in, in elevation, and with water.

The whole process of pumping to generate is 70 percent efficient, so there's roughly 30 percent more power used to pump than there is to generate. That doesn't sound like that would make money, but it does because there's a difference between peak and off-peak power prices, so this plant, as well as every plant, has to be economical, and that's how it makes its money.

The upper reservoir--I'll go through these, I'll pick up the base a little bit but just kind of go through the various features of the project. We have an upper reservoir which is now roller-compacted concrete. As you know, it was constructed from October of 2007 and was finished in November of 2010. Around the whole upper reservoir is 6,800 feet, approximately. It's 125 feet tall, and it operates between 1597 and 1505. That's what it can operate. It actually operates between 1597 and 1525 is the normal range that we operate, but we can operate lower.

This is the amount of water that went down through Johnson Shut-Ins, this in acre-feet, which is that many acres a foot deep of water, which turns out

to be 1,4 billion gallons. That's a lot of water.

This was a very big project. There's 3.2 million cubic yards of concrete in the upper reservoir, and a lot of people know or have seen Hoover Dam. For comparison, it has 3.25 million, so this, this is a major project, and it was constructed right in three years. It now has an overflow release structure which would only be used in emergency situations that is never expected to be used, but it's there and it has been designed. It has many redundant level control, level trips built into the plant now. It also has cameras on a fixed staff gauge. Here's a cross-section of the upper reservoir as it looks today.

This was actually a picture as it was being built. This is the outside. It's a stepped, kind of looks like a stepped pyramid. I personally like it. Some people don't particularly like that, but here's the interface. It's conventional concrete. This is conventional concrete. In the middle is roller-compacted concrete.

This square, here, is a gallery. There's a drains collection gathering that collects water that seeps through the construction joints. That's a new feature of the upper reservoir. Here's a picture of

it. This picture was taken right after it was--question? Sorry. Oh, yeah, I think this slide is cut off for some reason. This was taken right after the first fill. You can see up in this area, this is actually looking kind of southeast.

This is the construction equipment that was still there at the time. This is the lower reservoir over here.

This is the ramp going to the top. Another picture of--in the kidney area.

We recently, last Fall, spent quite a bit of money in an effort to bring topsoil up and plant trees and warm season grasses. This is a picture from about a month ago of the trees, and also this is winter wheat that was planted to hold everything in place, but it's starting to green up up there.

This is just another picture, from what it looks like, at the very top when it's full.

The gauge house, I mentioned there's a lot of instruments to protect, make sure that we never overtop this dam, and they're housed in this gauge house, and next to the gauge house, there's a fixed staff gauge that measures the water elevation, and this is full or pretty close to full. 1597 is our normal full elevation. This probably happened from

some wave action. 1599 is the overflow and the energy overflow relief.

This picture is a picture looking out on the side of the upper reservoir. It actually is a picture of the overflow release, this area here, and it's designed to dissipate energy as the water comes down. There's a trough here, and it over boards. If it overboards and does come down, it will go down Taum Sauk Creek and not over to the Johnson Shut-Ins side of the mountain.

Penstock: Penstock is the excavated tunnel that goes from the power house up to the upper reservoir, and it has a morning glory shape, and I'll point that out in a minute. It's 50 feet vertical, 27 feet--Steve went through all this stuff. There's handouts, too, if you'd like to take this home or refer to it later.

It's about 1,600 feet long, total, and it, at the power house, splits into two sections with some big ball valves. It gets its name, "morning glory," because it's shaped like a morning glory flower. This is actually a picture looking down when the upper reservoir was empty, and the shape is that it comes out in a kind of a bell or a flower.

This is the penstock down at the power

house; looks like it was snowing at the time. This is how they--this is the area that they went in with trucks initially. It's got a concrete plug, and this is--they transitioned to steel, and it goes down below grade to the ball valves in the plant. If you ever take a tour--and we did take a tour today--you can see all these things.

Okay, power plant and the electrical switchyard, it's got two units, 408 megawatts; I mentioned that before. There's 18 full-time employees now. It now has 24-hour, seven-day coverage. They normally operate it from Osage Plant at Lake of the Ozarks, but they can operate at the plant, too, and do operate at the plant once in a while.

There's two transmission lines that leave the plant, and the plant was built into an excavated canyon back into the mountain.

This is an older picture which shows the original upper reservoir, and it was constructed out of rock, and it has kind of a top-of-the-mountain look, but I put this picture in here because here is the power plant, the tailrace. Above it is a switch yard, and it shows the transmission lines going off into the distance.

Here's a picture of the power plant, two

units. The top of the generators are in blue, there. Here's a gantry crane on the left.

This thing has got a mind of its own now. It's telling me to hurry up.

We built a new power plant building, here, recently. That's a picture of it; a picture of the switch yard up on the hill above the plant. Another picture of the switch yard from up higher.

Looking down from up there, down to the plant and the tailrace, which is the channel that goes out to the lower reservoir.

Transmission line going down to the plant, and a foggy morning on the lower reservoir.

The tailrace and bin wall; the tailrace is approximately 2,000 feet long, 65 feet wide, and it goes out into the lower reservoir. They excavated all the way out into the channel of the East Fork of the Black River. That was original.

There's a bin wall, and it creates a gravel trap for the gravel coming downstream, and the bin wall was not original. That was something that was found to be needed, and it was constructed in 1964. It's about 400 feet long.

This is the tailrace. In the middle, there, in orange, is a boom to keep fishermen from coming up

into the tailrace, and certainly, that could be a safety problem.

This is the bin wall. This is at a low elevation for the lower reservoir. At a high elevation for the lower reservoir, there's a couple of feet of water over the top of this. The lower reservoir is on the left. East Fork of the Black River coming into the property is on the right.

The lower reservoir dam, it's located, once again, on the East Fork of the Black River. It's a concrete gravity dam. It is built out of concrete, and it stays in place due to the sheer mass and gravity holding it there. Those are the dimensions, 390 by 60 feet tall.

It's designed to overflow. It's got two gates to release water, of various sizes, and one of the important things is that we must release water approximately equal to the amount of water coming into the property.

This is an aerial picture of the lower reservoir dam. It's right here in the center. This is the lower reservoir. There's a boat launch. East Fork of the Black River. Taum Sauk Creek that direction. Water comes down, leaves the property, and comes down to Lesterville.

This is a picture of the lower reservoir dam. It's designed, like I said before, to overflow. This is one of the gates right here. It's discharging water. The other gate is back in the weeds, here.

This is a picture of it going--water going over the top, from the left embankment upstream is what it looks like.

And one of the new things that had been put in recently is a USGS gauge downstream. The dam is in the background, and that is the picture of the USGS gauge.

Now, that dam creates the lower reservoir, and it operates on 14 and a half feet difference between 736 and 749.5. It has 5,781 acre-feet.

There is public access for fishing. It has a very primitive camping area. Not too many people use it, but you can camp there. It's free. There's a boat launch which I mentioned before. There's no development along the shoreline, and there's no swimming because that would be pretty dangerous because of the operation.

This is what it looks like kind of at low tide, or the lower elevation. That's a picture taken looking up the East Fork branch from the boat launch.

There is the dam from across the lake.

That's a picture of fish that we put in this Spring. Those are catfish.

There's a picture of putting catfish in the lake--I'm sorry, the reservoir.

There's a picture of the boat launch; once again, at a low elevation.

This is a picture that shows some of the vegetation that's coming back. The plant has not been in operation too long. It was in operation April 1st of 2010. That's long enough to have some of the vegetation come back. This is, once again, at a lower elevation--lower, lower elevation for the lower reservoir is what I'm trying to say.

And that's the end of the slide show. Any questions?

(No response.)

Have you guys ever been on a tour? No? You don't need to; now you've seen it.

(Laughter)

MR. LOBBIG: Had you gone on the tour today, that's what you would have seen.

MR. LLOYD PINKLEY: I have a question on the tunnel. Was the old tunnel used, or was it all completely new?

MR. WILLIAMS: No, the tunnel was all the

same as before. We did some maintenance work in there while we were down, but it's still the same structure.

MS. HUTZEL: What we're going to go over now are some of the measures that Ameren proposed in their license application for the--and these are identified in section 3 of your scoping document and I'll just going to go over it briefly.

They proposed to prepare a gravel and sedimentation control plan. For aquatic resources they propose to develop a water management plan, to maintain the USGS gauge in the East Fork of the Black River downstream from the lower reservoir.

They also propose to develop a "put-and-take" fishery in the lower reservoir, and relocate and rescue fish from the upper reservoir to the lower reservoir whenever the upper reservoir is dewatered.

For threatened and endangered species, they propose to develop a bat habitat management plan.

For recreation and land use, they propose to continue to provide access to the boat ramp, the parking area, the campground, and the informal overlook at the lower reservoir.

They also propose to prohibit all-terrain vehicles, ATVs on all Ameren-owned lands and allow

state agencies to place gates and signs on lands to discourage ATV use on adjacent state lands, and they're going to--they propose to evaluate current recreation activities and access on the East Fork Black River.

For cultural resources, they propose to execute a programmatic agreement that requires preparation of a Historic Properties Management Plan, and we at the Commission identified two issues that we intend to scope on a cumulative basis, and these, again, are found, based on what we reviewed in the application and our analysis, we determined that water quality, quantity, fisheries, and recreation resources could be cumulatively affected by the proposed relicensing of the project. Again, this is all information in the scoping document.

And in this section, we are going to list the preliminary items that we have identified that need to be addressed in any environmental analysis that we conduct for the relicensing of the project. This list is not--it's not final. If we get comments based on this scoping meeting, or tomorrow's in Jeff City, or any oral or written comments, that we may change these items that we have identified, and again, these items are all in your scoping document.

For effects of on geology and soils, we identified seismic effects on dam stability, the effects of sediment transport on the East Fork Black River and buildup in the lower reservoir, effects of project operations on shoreline erosion in the lower reservoir and along the East Fork Black River, and the effects of possible releases from the upper reservoir's new overflow structure on erosion and slip stability.

For aquatic resources, we have identified the effects of implementation of the water management plan on water management and flows in the river, the effects of possible releases from the upper reservoir into Taum Sauk Creek, and the effects of lower reservoir fluctuations on the groundwater and wells.

We've also identified effects of project operations on water quality in the lower reservoir, lower East Fork Black River, the effects of lower reservoir fluctuation on aquatic habitat and fish populations, the effects of resident fish entrainment/mortality in the lower reservoir associated with whenever they pump or generate, and the effects of flow releases from the lower reservoir dam to aquatic habitat and fish in the lower East Fork Black River.

For terrestrial resources, we've identified the effects of project operations and maintenance on wetlands, and riparian habitat, and wildlife, particularly waterfowl and water birds, and invasive species and rare species, including the collared lizard.

Threatened and endangered species issues that we've identified are effects of project operations, maintenance, and construction on the Mead's milkweed, Indiana bat, gray bat, Hine's emerald dragonfly, and the Ozark hellbender.

For recreation and land use, the issues that we have identified that we're going to address in the EA, effects of closing the recreation facilities at the upper reservoir--that includes the museum--the effects of project operations on public safety, the effects of project operations on recreation resources in the lower reservoir, and to the confluence of the West Fork Black River.

And for cultural resources and aesthetic resources, we've identified the effects that proposed action and alternatives could have on properties included in the National Register of Historic Places and the effects of project operations on aesthetic resources.

As I said, all of those issues, we've identified in the scoping document. If you think that there are additional issues which we should identify or should be modified, now is the time to bring that up, or you can write that to the Commission by July 23rd.

Right now, are there any comments from anyone? Yes. Can you stand up and speak your name for the court reporter?

MR. LLOYD PINKLEY: Well, I just wanted to ask about the bats, the white nose disease.

I'm Lloyd Pinkley, and I read an article about white nose disease, and bats are carriers, and they're transmitted from bats to people, and they are like along the Meramec River, and other places in Missouri, they have put restrictions on entering the caves, and so you have a big cave close on East Fork.

MS. HUTZEL: I know we did a bat study. Do you want to talk about the results more?

MS. NANCY CRAIG: I can.

MS. HUTZEL: Okay. Do you want--do you want me to?

What I--what the results were, what Ameren found was that there was a large bat population on the property. I think what they determined was that the

habitat was trees. I'm not so certain about caves, though. Have you guys found any caves?

MS. NANCY CRAIG: My name is Nancy Craig, and I work for HDR/DTA. We're contracted with Ameren to support the relicensing effort, and the bat study was conducted to identify the bats' use of the project lands, and what we determined, as Janet said, is that they use the lands for foraging and perhaps for resting, but there are no known places where they roost, and no caves were identified.

The cave that you mentioned, Rick's Cave, is at least a mile or more downstream of the dam. It is in the vicinity, but it's not in the Taum Sauk project area.

Our study did not address or consider white nose syndrome. The only aspect that was considered was that the bats were handled in such a way so that our study would not cause the disease to spread once we've used other protocols that have been identified by the bat experts who are studying that disease.

MS. HUTZEL: Any other comments? Now would be the time, because after this portion, we're going to wrap it up, so you guys--anything else that you have questions about the project?

MR. GARY CHASTAIN: Yeah. My name is Gary

Chastain, C-h-a-s-t-a-i-n, and I'm with the Audubon Society, and we had some questions about the bats also, about the nighttime lights that are up on the reservoir, whether they have an effect on the bats or migrating birds that migrate at night. I don't know if that's being considered as something that needs to be looked at.

MS. HUTZEL: Right now, that is not a consideration. If that's something you would like looked at, that's going to be in the record. You could also write in a comment having your concern be addressed, that you would think that that issue should be addressed. Right now, the only--we are not addressing lights with the bats; it's mostly bat habitat, but not how the bats are affected by lights.

The lighting is an issue that was brought up before. Lighting in general is usually considered an aesthetic resource, but right now, we do not have any issues identified with how the bats are affected by lights.

MR. GARY CHASTAIN: I guess what I'm asking is, is that something that could be looked at, or --

MS. HUTZEL: Possible. That's why we're here, to identify issues that that could be possibly something that we may address. We will take

everyone's comments, and if we decide to address lights and how they affect bats, we would issue a second scoping document, and we would identify that this is an issue that was brought up, and we are now going to look at it. I can't tell you right now if we are or not, because we're still in the scoping stage, but after July 23rd, once we get everyone's comments, if we decide that it is an issue that we should address, we will issue a second scoping, and we will have that in there as an issue to address.

MR. GARY CHASTAIN: Is that the same with the nighttime migrating birds?

MS. HUTZEL: That would be the same with the migrating birds, correct. If we think it's an issue that we should address, we will issue a second scoping document, and that will be a bullet in that scoping document as issues we decide we need to look at for our environmental analysis.

MR. GARY CHASTAIN: One more question. When you say that lights is an aesthetic issue, does that mean if it bothers people aesthetically? There are a lot of people, hikers, campers, you know, people that--

MS. HUTZEL: It can be. It can be that it bothers people, or it can be just general the look of

it or how it differs from what it was.

MR. GARY CHASTAIN: I just know I know a lot of people that there's a lot of backpackers, and campers, and hikers that come down here to enjoy the, the woods and the pristine area. When they get up on the high mountains of Missouri, they like to see--they like to look at the stars, and when they get on a high spot like Bell Mountain or a neighboring mountain, now they see an alien landing site instead of stars, so it's something that I know a lot of people are concerned about. They don't like coming down here anymore because they used to like hiking in places, and that kind of ruins the nighttime aesthetics, so I don't know if there's another way of lighting it, or safer or you know, something else they could do to make it safe but not so glaring.

MS. HUTZEL: Okay. Any other comments?

(No response.)

MS. HUTZEL: All right, like I probably will be over time and time again, all your oral comments will be put in the record. If you have any additional written comments, they must believe filed by July 23rd. There is instruction to the scoping documents--I think it's section 5, I believe--that provides for instructions on how to file any written

comments. If there's something that you think of later on that you think you could look at--yeah, it is section 5, page 15 and 16, and when you file something with the Commission, we need to have the project name on the first page. That's the Taum Sauk Pumped Storage, the project number, 2277 -- P-2277-023, and that's all in section 5, and if you want to--if you want to continue to monitor this project, you can go to our website. There is a way called e-Subscriptions. You can subscribe, and everything that is filed with the Commission where we issue will show up on this e-Library. You could be notified of everything that's submitted and filed, and you keep up-to-date through our docs and filing section on the Web, and that's it.

Any other questions?

(No response.)

MS. HUTZEL: Thank you, very much, for coming; appreciate it.

(Whereupon, at 6:50 P.M., the proceedings were concluded.)