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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Energy Projects

Division of Hydropower Licensing

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Tomahawk Hydroelectric Project : Project No. 1940-027
and Grandfather Falls Hydroelectric:
Project : Project No. 1966-053

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

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Tomahawk and Grandfather Falls Hydroelectric Projects

Tomahawk City Hall
23 North 2nd Street
Tomahawk, Wisconsin 54487
Thursday, December 13, 2012

The Daytime Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice,
convened at 1 p.m., before a Staff Panel:

LEE EMERY, Project Manager, FERC

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LIST OF ATTENDEES

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.; Applicant:

GREG EGTVEDT: Integrys Energy, Wisconsin Public Service

SHAWN PUZEN, Integrys Energy

DARRIN JOHNSON, Wisconsin Public Service

JAMES NUTHALS, Environmental Services, Integrys Energy

PETE WURL, Site Manager, Tomahawk Electric and Gas

Distribution

LEA VAN ZILE, External Communications, Integrys

KELLY ZAGRZEBSKI, External Communications, Integrys

JIM FOSSOM, Consultant

Public and Resource Agencies:

A.J. THEILER, Friends of Lake Mohawkin

JANET BREHM, Lincoln County Zoning Department

ANGIE TORNES, National Park Service,

Hydropower Relicensing Program

MIKE TOLVSTAD, City of Tomahawk

TED BUEHR, Tomahawk Leader

JANET BREHM, Lincoln County Zoning

MIKE TOLVESTAD: City of Tomahawk

(Other PARTICIPANTS)

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

2 MR. EMERY: Let's get started; 1 o'clock.

3 Welcome, everyone.

4 Good afternoon, everyone. Glad you could be
5 here. It's a busy holiday season, glad you took the time
6 out to come over and see about the project. I'm always glad
7 to be back in Wisconsin. Last time I was here, I wore a
8 younger man's clothes, and now I have the Santa Look-Alike
9 contest going on.

10 (Laughter)

11 Time goes by quickly. I've got a cohort back
12 there.13 MR. THEILER: I just want to know if you're after
14 my job.

15 MR. EMERY: No, no, no.

16 We're here for the scoping meeting for the
17 Tomahawk and Grandfather Falls Project. I read the paper, I
18 thought, "Oh, my God, they got it wrong." It said the Pride
19 Dam -- "what are they talking about?" I guess that is
20 another name for the Tomahawk project.

21 MR. THEILER: It was the first name.

22 MR. EMERY: Okay. So as long as the locals know
23 what it is, and that's what this paper, the advertisement
24 for it in the local Tomahawk Leader -- the notice was in
25 there about our meeting today. Anyway, we got the right

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1 place, right time.

2 I'm here from the headquarters office in
3 Washington, D.C. I'm in the Midwest branch; I've been there
4 for a number of years in D.C. working for them. Prior to
5 that I worked for the Fish & Wildlife Service for several
6 years.

7 We have some other participants from the
8 Wisconsin Public Service Corp. that will be giving a
9 presentation, a brief one today about the project and its
10 facilities; and unlike those who are going to be giving the
11 presentation or maybe all those that are here with -- I'm
12 going to call them the Applicant, to stand up and introduce
13 yourselves. And also, did everybody sign in? There's a
14 paper over here to sign in so I can have your name and
15 address and put you on the mailing list if you want to, or
16 if you want to speak. There's a couple pens there, and
17 you'll have some time to do that, but do that before you
18 leave.

19 We have a court reporter here with us today, Dan
20 Hawkins, and he will be taking minutes of the meeting today
21 for the record, for the record on this project. Usually the
22 transcripts are available a couple weeks after the end of
23 the meeting, or if you want to get them sooner you can see
24 Dan and he can give you the specifics on that.

25 Did everybody have a chance to look at the
26

1 scoping document prior to coming today? I hope some of you
2 did. I was amazed at how long those things have gotten
3 under this new ILP process, it's amazing.

4 MR. NUTHALS: We have two copies here; one copy
5 of each.

6 MR. EMERY: And I carried some with me, if you'd
7 like one, please if you can take one with you today -- and I
8 don't know if you need an extra. And more importantly, you
9 know, I calculated those dates, we looked at the 2018, 2016,
10 and I missed one day, and so I had to calculate everything,
11 so I put out an errata notice that I stuck in the back of
12 these handouts today, with the corrected schedule and
13 process plan for this thing.

14 Anyway, so if nothing else, you may want to grab
15 one of those out of there. It was sent out electronically
16 as an errata notice for this project.

17 So if we could have a moment for the Applicant,
18 Greg and some of your staff to identify yourself. Those who
19 will be speaking or presenting today -- maybe those are all
20 here today, so the audience will know who is applicant and
21 who is not applicant.

22 MR. EGTVEDT: I'm Greg Egtvedt. I work for
23 Integrays Energy, parent company of Wisconsin Public Service,
24 who owns the Tomahawk Dam or the Pride Dam as well as the
25 Grandfather Falls project. And also on the licensing team

26

1 here today is Shawn Puzen.

2 MR. EMERY: Also, Greg and other people when you
3 speak today, please -- Wisconsin really knocks me out with
4 some of these spellings, it's alphabet soup -- so try to
5 spell some of your -- these aren't common names, many of
6 them. Please spell out the alphabet so it will help Dan in
7 trying to get these names correct. So it's Greg Egtvedt.
8 Spell that, please.

9 MR. EGTVEDT: It's E g t v e d t.

10 And Shawn Puzen, it's P u z e n.

11 MR. EMERY: And Shawn is S h a w n?

12 MR. PUZEN: Yes.

13 MR. EGTVEDT: And Darryn Johnson. Do you need
14 some help with that one?

15 MR. EMERY: No, no. Finally.

16 MR. JOHNSON: D a r r i n.

17 MR. EMERY: Okay, that's unusual. Anything
18 that's an unusual spelling, please help us get it right.

19 MR. EGTVEDT: Jamie Nuthals, N u t h a l s. And
20 the four of us are basically the leads on working with the
21 FERC staff and the agencies on licensing the two projects.
22 And also today, from our regional staff we have Pete Wurl,
23 from the -- he's the site manager here at our Tomahawk
24 Electric and Gas Distribution office. Lea Van Zile, and
25 she's one of our, it's --

26

1 MR. EMERY: Which one is Lea?

2 Okay, thank you.

3 MR. EGTVEDT: V a n Z i l e, and she's one of
4 our external communications people; works out of the office.
5 And Kelly Zagrzebski --

6 MR. EMERY: Oh, my God.

7 PARTICIPANT: Standard Spelling.

8 MR. EGTVEDT: Spell your last name, Kelly.

9 MS. ZAGRZEBSKI: Z a g r z e b s k i.

10 MR. EMERY: How do you pronounce it?

11 MS. ZAGRZEBSKI: (pronounced).

12 MR. EGTVEDT: And Kelly is our external
13 communications person out of our Wasau office, which covers
14 the Grandfather Falls project.

15 MR. EMERY: Okay, who's here from the public or
16 resource agencies, anybody?

17 MR. THEILER: I'm here for the public.

18 MR. EMERY: A.J., okay. Any resource agencies?
19 Fish & Wildlife Service?

20 MS. BREHM: Lincoln County Zoning.

21 MR. EMERY: Okay.

22 MR. TOLVESTAD: City of Tomahawk.

23 MR. EMERY: City of Tomahawk.

24 PARTICIPANT: Tomahawk. I'm on the Pride Dam.

25 MR. EMERY: Okay.

26

1 (Laughter)

2 The locals know what you're talking about.

3 PARTICIPANT: I'm an NGO representing River
4 Alliance of Wisconsin.

5 MR. EMERY: No Fish & Wildlife Service and no
6 state resource agency?

7 We're going to have a short meeting today.

8 How many here have been through the Integrated
9 Licensing Process process? Have you seen it, know anything
10 about it?

11 Oh, boy. We'll have to give the whole
12 presentation.

13 PARTICIPANT: My first time.

14 MR. EMERY: You haven't seen it, haven't heard
15 it, so I've got to go the whole show. Okay. All right,
16 we'll do that.

17 When and if you so speak, loud enough so he can
18 hear you; and you have an option: If you don't want to
19 speak, you don't have to speak, you can present your ideas
20 to us in writing, send them to us. I have the address in
21 the scoping document; I'll put a slide up later so those
22 addresses are there.

23 Any questions before we get started?

24 I'm the Project Manager for this project. I
25 didn't bring any other staff members with me today; we're
26

1 kind of cutting back on a lot of travel with folks, so I'm
2 going to cover the resources for them as best I can.

3 (Slide/Powerpoint presentations.)

4 MR. EMERY: Here's a briefing of our meeting
5 agenda: Who is FERC?

6 What do we regulate? Some of you may know what
7 we do, some you may not, so I'll cover both bases on that.

8 FERC Hydropower program and why we are here?

9 The licensing processes; primarily ILP,
10 Integrated Licensing Process.

11 Basic licensing steps of the Integrated Licensing
12 Process, the ILP.

13 Proposed Project presentation. The Applicant
14 will give us a story on that, presentation.

15 Scope of Potential Issues. We've scoped out or
16 have some ideas and that's why we're here today to hear your
17 ideas, any additional or new or modifications.

18 Public comments.

19 Next steps.

20 How to stay involved in the process, and the
21 Closing.

22 These are our five Commissioners, those are the
23 five people that make the decisions at FERC. It's not staff
24 who makes decisions. They serve a five year term, it's
25 staggered, rotating. The guy in the middle, Wellinghoff, is

26

1 the Chairman. And they stagger it purposefully so no
2 political affiliation is not controlling.

3 We're a small federal agency; very small by
4 federal standards; 1200, 1600 people -- that's minuscule. I
5 have 10,000 people in the Department of Labor down the
6 street from me. Probably 50,000 at the Pentagon. So we're
7 small. We're even small compared to Fish & Wildlife
8 Service.

9 The Commission was started in 1977, fairly
10 recent. We're an independent regulatory agency; the five
11 member Commission make the decisions for the agency. The
12 five members are approved by the president and confirmed by
13 the Senate. They serve a five year staggered term to avoid
14 any undue political influence by having no more than three
15 commissioners belonging to the same political party at any
16 one time.

17 We have field offices in Chicago, New York,
18 Atlanta, Portland and San Francisco. And hydropower is
19 really one of the smaller components of FERC. We have
20 electric transmission wholesale rates and services, and we
21 have oil and gas pipelines, and lots of lawyers.

22 Here's the jurisdiction, Federal Power Act. We
23 only do the nonfederal hydropower projects, so your TVA and
24 Bonneville and Bureau of Rec and all the big boys do the
25 federal projects, your Hoover Dam. We do the mom and pops,

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1 the small things, the private entities, nonfederal projects.

2 Commission authorization required for nonfederal
3 hydropower projects that are located -- these are some of
4 what qualifies you to be eligible to have to have a license.
5 You're located on navigable waters, or located on public
6 lands of the United States, you use surplus water from a
7 federal dam or are located on non-navigable waters over
8 which Congress has commerce clause jurisdiction, or
9 constructed after 1935 and are connected to the grid. So
10 those are a number of factors in how we go about -- you
11 probably knew that already, but sometimes it's informative
12 to see that; why we require some people to be licensed,
13 others not.

14 The Hydropower Program. I am in the licensing
15 branch, I create the licenses. Once it's licensed, I have
16 no more contact with it other than one meeting after that.
17 It goes to our compliance, Administration Compliance
18 Division. So they enforce things; they -- we dream up all
19 these schemes; in the licensing articles they have to
20 enforce them and interpret them and get the results, the
21 various studies that we've asked for, in licenses.

22 We have dam safety -- very important aspect
23 around the country today in our projects. And we work with
24 the licenses and resource agencies, the stakeholders,
25 tribes, NGOs, local stakeholders, all of our players in the
26

1 licensing process.

2 And why are we here today? Well, this is a
3 scoping meeting for the Tomahawk and Grandfather Falls
4 project; they're proposing to relicense the projects. The
5 projects' current licenses expire in the spring of 2018, and
6 they're seeking new licenses for both projects, and the
7 National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA -- the NEPA and
8 FERC's regulations and other applicable laws require that we
9 evaluate the environmental effects of all licensing and
10 relicensing the hydropower projects, and scoping is a part
11 of that process.

12 Scoping is used to help staff to identify issues
13 and concerns that the stakeholders and the public at large
14 might have with relicensing these two projects as proposed
15 by the applicant. We're providing a scoping document for
16 both projects, that provides information about the projects
17 and our preliminary list of resource issues and alternatives
18 to be addressed in the Environmental Assessment that we will
19 be preparing for this project. We envision a single
20 environmental assessment being prepared for this project.

21 We also will be requesting that you identify any
22 additional studies, if needed, that would help us provide a
23 framework for collecting pertinent information about the
24 resource areas under consideration, and that would be
25 necessary for the staff to prepare the EA for the projects.

26

1 That will come later. We'll look at the issues that are
2 identified, we'll look at the preliminary proposal, the
3 studies that the applicant proposed, and then we'll ask your
4 input by project on each of the resources and on any study
5 request.

6 Again, you can say them orally or you can provide
7 them in writing to us, and the deadline. I missed that in
8 part of the errata sheet, too. I had a deadline of January
9 12th. You get a bonus, it's a holiday; it's wrong, it
10 should be January 25th you have until making your comments.
11 January 25, 2013. It's in the errata sheets that you got,
12 it's in the handouts today. So January 25th is the date
13 that you want to get your comments back to us by.

14 Of course that minor change of a day or two of
15 issuing this REA notice had me change the other 60 dates for
16 the process plan and schedule which is in there as well. So
17 you have all those. These things are all calculated out to
18 the day; if it falls on a Saturday or Sunday it goes to the
19 Friday or Monday. You change one little thing and it all
20 changes. But we're there; we've got it revised.

21 Now we go to the Project Licensing Process.
22 There are three means in which a licensee or an applicant
23 can relicense a project. The Integrated Licensing Process,
24 which became the default in 2003 when the program began, the
25 traditional licensing process or the alternative licensing
26

1 process. And here are the two different components of the
2 Integrated Licensing Process. There's a prefiling section
3 which we're in now, and then there's a post-filing, once a
4 license application had been filed with us, another whole
5 set of things that we go through.

6 So in prefiling, we consult with the interested
7 parties on issues and studies. We gather information,
8 conduct studies and prepare a license application, all in
9 prefiling. In postfiling, we seek comments from interested
10 parties, we get the EA out there; you provide us your
11 comments on that. We prepare that EA. We weigh in all the
12 information in the record before the Commission takes an
13 action on it.

14 One thing nice about an ILP, too; you get to see
15 draft license articles in ILP process -- never before
16 happened in the other two processes. That's really kind of
17 neat; you really see the rubber hitting the road in the
18 proposals, what's going to happen when this thing is
19 licensed.

20 This slide -- I hate to even show this, but I'm
21 going to show it anyway. This glaze-over eyes time.

22 (Laughter)

23 I saw one -- it's too embarrassing -- it had a maze. This
24 is the applicant up here and a giant Wisconsin trophy cheese
25 down here, and you have to go through this little maze, all
26

1 these little steps, to finally get down and get your
2 license, your trophy at the end.

3 But it's quite an involved process. We're
4 looking at three-four years here. There are steps between
5 each one, and everybody gets a chance to participate in
6 this. We're early here, we're up near the scoping session,
7 about the third step in or so, scoping meeting. They still
8 have studies and other things to go forth on.

9 The dates, you see the times, periods up here,
10 the site's regulations. In the back of the scoping document
11 there's a process plan and schedule with all of these things
12 with the exact dates in which they are due. So you're going
13 to see my face a couple more times up here, because there
14 will be meetings, study meetings and things I'll be back up
15 to participate in with you.

16 Now the ILP is certainly a very detailed,
17 intensive, it's a lot of more up front-loaded steps as
18 opposed to the traditional. Traditional, you wait to the
19 very end, the applicant files a license application and,
20 'Wait, what about studies?' You have to do a lot of things
21 after an application is filed. Now everything happens up
22 front; we do scoping, we do studies, we bicker back and
23 forth to try to get things squared away before the license
24 application ever hits our plate. Which is good, because you
25 had some surprises in the old technique that came in very
26

1 late and wasn't good for anybody. So this gets you all
2 involved as you go along, which is very good.

3 Problem is, it's deadline-driven. Not only for
4 you, but for me. Not even an act of God or snowstorm and
5 closing D.C., we've got to meet these deadlines. Everybody.
6 Resource agencies cry and so do I. It's intensive up front.
7 Deadlines have to be met.

8 And spelling out again, Initial Proposal and
9 Information, the PAD. The document you see on the table in
10 front of you; maybe you've read or looked at them before.
11 Pretty detailed, helpful informative documents; the pre-or
12 proposed information documents, proposed applicant document.

13 And then Scoping Meetings and Public Comment. Next step
14 will be Study Plans, we'll be going out there. Then Conduct
15 Studies and Prepare an Application. All prefiling, one,
16 two, three years.

17 Studies, by the way, you see two to three years -
18 - forget that, it's a one year study unless something
19 happens. I had a project in Nebraska, pretty dry state. By
20 God if it didn't rain, flood, blew everything away. Here's
21 a dry river, the Platte River, and we have 30,000 cfs going
22 down this river that is usually bone dry. Well, there goes
23 their study; they couldn't do their study. So we had to go
24 back for the second year. But think of it only as a one-
25 year study, not two or three.

26

1 Then you go to postfiling. The applicant, which
2 is really like a draft license application, comes in after
3 all of those steps, this comes out, you have a chance to
4 comment on that, the draft license application, Review,
5 public comment. You review it, I review it, everybody
6 throws a lot of their comments on that draft application,
7 then you go to, the EA has prepared, another chance for you
8 to comment and participate in this process; and then a
9 license order.

10 I don't issue an order; those five gods, those
11 five commissioners make that decision.

12 Okay. That's the PAD, which I talked about. So
13 the purpose of the PAD, it brings together all the existing,
14 relevant and reasonably available information. It's pretty
15 complete, pretty thorough, very helpful. Provides basis for
16 identifying issues, data gaps and study needs, forms the
17 foundation of future documents, and it sets the schedule for
18 the ILP. The PAD does have a schedule in there, process
19 plan and schedule.

20 So today we're here at the scoping meeting.
21 Hopefully you'll find it informative, helpful. I'm here to
22 listen, not talk; although you wouldn't know that because
23 I've been doing all the talking, but your chance is coming
24 up.

25 After that you have a Study Plan Development.
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1 After the scoping meetings we get ideas, we get your
2 feedback, we look at studies -- Study Plan Development. And
3 then the Conduct Studies and Prepare Application stage.

4 Initial Study report within one year, modified
5 plan if show good cause; you just can't modify that because
6 you feel like it or you want more data or something like
7 that; it has to be a very good reason: the document study
8 was not conducted according to a study-approved plan.
9 That's one reason why maybe it could be modified. Anomalous
10 environmental condition, like the flood in Nebraska. An
11 updated study report within two years; same process.

12 Forget the bottom part (of the slide); it could
13 happen, but mostly it's going to be the one-year study.

14 The Preliminary Licensing Proposal, draft license
15 application if you will, describes existing and proposed
16 facilities, operation, and environmental measures. Includes
17 a draft environmental analysis. That proposed license
18 application should describe what the impacts are and what
19 their enhancement and mitigation are for those impacts from
20 the project.

21 A draft license application is optional; they
22 have two versions. They can do a preliminary licensing
23 proposal, they can do a draft. Basic, they're about the
24 same; there are some minor changes in some of the
25 requirements for that.

26

1 Maybe a Draft Biological Assessment if needed,
2 and Historic Properties Management Plan. Could be something
3 else; there's T&E species, whatever, some kind of
4 modification could happen to that.

5 And then comments and additional studies due
6 within 90 days after they file this thing. Your commenting
7 period, we decide another study is needed or something else
8 needs to be modified.

9 And then the second phase of the study, the
10 postfiling, the application is filed. FERC reviews the
11 public comments on it, our environmental document is issued
12 to the public; again your input, chance to participate, and
13 then FERC authorization, the license order.

14 As I said, the public review and comment. You
15 have a lot of chance to participate in this process; very
16 open, very important to be players along the way, so
17 everybody knows where everybody is standing and no
18 surprises, and it makes for a better document. For really
19 covering the environmental concerns.

20 That's the EA that we will produce on this
21 document, FERC environmental document. Sometimes we have
22 public meetings on EAs, too; but not always. Sometimes.
23 And sometimes we may have to do more than a single EA, but
24 it depends on what's going on. Sometimes they can even be
25 elevated into an EIS. There's no cookie-cutter formula for
26

1 the answer to these things.

2 The NEPA process, and we prepare the EA, we make
3 licensing recommendations. Public comments on those, when
4 the EA comes in from you, and makes some more tweaks to this
5 thing; and we also receive modified terms and conditions
6 during that time. By the way, I'm really surprised no
7 resource agencies are here today.

8 Oh, I'm sorry, who are you with?

9 I'm with the National Park Service.

10 MR. EMERY: And your name?

11 MS. TORNES: Angie Tornes.

12 MR. EMERY: I thought you looked familiar.

13 Licensing Decision, okay. And then the Wisconsin
14 cheese trophy at the end here. You get a license -- that
15 one complies with applicable requirements. We include
16 license articles in there, approve and modify resource plans
17 and approve design drawings, all part of the licensing
18 process.

19 The license in itself -- I don't know if you've
20 ever seen one -- are fairly long; they include the 401 water
21 quality certificate, they include maybe some Forest Service
22 standards or somebody else's standard, mandatory conditions
23 in there; you have license articles that specifically say
24 what you have to do to operate this project. It has design
25 drawings; all of those have to be approved, structures and
26

1 all that sort of thing. Fairly complex, can be very long
2 license order, can be fairly short. But very, very
3 important as to how that project will be operated, it
4 dictates that.

5 All right, we've been to scoping. This is my
6 first time with these slides; I haven't done this before,
7 this particular thing.

8 Now we're going to go through -- the Applicant is
9 going to give us his discussion on the facilities
10 themselves.

11 Go ahead.

12 MR. NUTHALS: Good afternoon, everyone.

13 MR. EMERY: Your name?

14 MR. NUTHALS: My name is James Nuthals, I work
15 for Environmental Services with Integrys, the parent company
16 for Wisconsin Public Service. I work in the Environmental
17 Services Department and handle some of our FERC licensing
18 plans on our hydroelectric projects.

19 Today I'm just going to give a little background
20 on the two projects. If you have questions, feel free to
21 ask. And on the history part of Tomahawk, I'm sure if A.J.
22 sees a need for corrections, he'll let us know, so.

23 A little background on Wisconsin Public Service.
24 It's comprised of 15 hydroelectric projects throughout
25 Wisconsin. We have six located here on the Peshtigo River,
26

1 one on the Grand Rapids -- the Grand Rapids on the
2 Menominee. We have seven located in essentially the central
3 to northern part of the Wisconsin River, and then one
4 project over on the Tomahawk River.

5 We also have an ownership interest in the
6 Pemebonwon-Castle Rock projects down here, with the
7 Wisconsin River Power Company.

8 Grandfather hydro history. In 1876, a series of
9 wooden dams were constructed at the head of the Grandfather
10 Falls to regulate log-driving flows. And then in 1906, the
11 first masonry dam was constructed at the upper falls of the
12 Grandfather Falls, and that was by the Grandfather Falls
13 Paper Company.

14 In 1950, the original masonry dam, overflow
15 section was replaced with the 11 vertical spill gates and 2
16 tainter gates. And then between 1916 and 1923, Wisconsin
17 Valley Electric Company acquired the real estate needed to
18 develop a second dam at the low Grandfather Falls. And then
19 in 1933 is when Wisconsin Public Service got involved;
20 merged with Wisconsin Valley Electric Company.

21 In 1936, Wisconsin Public Service then acquired
22 the Upper Falls Masonry Dam from the Grandfather Falls Paper
23 Company; in that same year, the 11 vertical spill dates at
24 the upper dam replaced with four steel tainter gates.

25 Between 1936 and 1938, redevelopment on the
26

1 Grandfather Falls project and what you see today was done
2 between '36 and '38.

3 It wasn't until 1975 that the original redwood
4 penstocks were replaced with what's sitting there today,
5 with the yellow pine wooden penstocks. And in 1983, the
6 stone masonry tainter gate section installed in 1915 was
7 replaced with a new concrete gated spillway.

8 Just want to go over some facts about the
9 Grandfather Falls plant itself. It was first operational in
10 1938, the reservoir itself is not a large reservoir by some
11 other standards for our projects, but 200 acres with a gross
12 storage capacity of just over 2500 acre-feet.

13 Power output, it's one of our largest, I believe
14 is the largest megawatt-producing project for Wisconsin
15 Public Service at just over 17. Headwater is between 1396
16 and 1397, and then the tailwater is a little better than 93
17 feet below that, at 1303.

18 The average annual flow is just a little better
19 than 2,000 cubic feet per second.

20 Continuing on some of the facts, the concrete dam
21 itself is 410 feet by 36 feet in height. The power canal is
22 300 feet wide and 4,000 feet long, so good size. The wood
23 penstocks diameters are 11 and 13 feet, and then they're
24 just a little over a quarter of a mile in distance.

25 The powerhouse itself contains two generating
26

1 units, which give us better than 17 megawatts. And there is
2 also a tailrace. And then finally, it does have generator
3 leads of 6.9 kilovolt.

4 MR. EGTVEDT: And it is also a bypass reach, of
5 course.

6 MR. NUTHALS: Yes.

7 MR. EGTVEDT: That's coming up, or people know
8 that?

9 MR. NUTHALS: There's a bypass reach.

10 (Laughter)

11 But we can show that. So what we're looking at
12 here is a map of the Grandfather Falls Hydroelectric
13 Project. What Lee was discussing here is a bypass reach
14 located between the upper dam itself and then in between
15 where the powerhouse is and the tailrace right here. And
16 here's the power canal, moving in through here, and then our
17 penstocks located at that location.

18 MS. TORNES: Jamie, just a little bit more. The
19 bypass reach, for people who don't know, is actually the
20 natural river channel; and so it's called bypass because
21 that's what happens when the penstocks divert the water away
22 from the natural river channel and then into the hydropower
23 plant.

24 And the length of the bypass is --?

25 PARTICIPANT: 4,500 feet.

26

1 MS. TORNES: Very good.

2 MR. NUTHALS: And that's pretty much the overview
3 on the Grandfather Falls history, unless there's any
4 questions. Also may have some questions, available at the
5 end of the presentation.

6 MR. EMERY: I was fascinated to see these leaking
7 pipes, these wooden, 13-foot diameter pipes, unbelievable.
8 Is there some thought in the future of maybe converting
9 those to some other mechanism other than wood?

10 MR. EGTVEDT: We can help you with that.

11 MR. EMERY: That's Greg speaking, Egtvedt.

12 MR. EGTVEDT: Your dam safety division is
13 monitoring those very closely, and right now they still have
14 adequate integrity, but eventually they will have to be
15 replaced.

16 MR. EMERY: Has it changed a couple times in its
17 history?

18 MR. EGTVEDT: One time in '75; there were
19 originally redwood, and they decided at that time to put in
20 this yellow pine.

21 MR. EMERY: Well, it's certainly cheaper; redwood
22 versus yellow pine?

23 PARTICIPANT: Versus steel.

24 MR. EGTVEDT: Versus steel. And we don't know --
25 of course, none of us were working for the company at the

26

1 time, why they made that economic decision. But they are
2 monitoring them and eventually they'll have to be replaced;
3 but at this time there's no scheduled replacement.

4 MR. EMERY: Have most of the people in the room
5 seen the project before?

6 Go ahead, James.

7 MR. NUTHALS: And the reason we're here today,
8 it's a 30-year license we're currently operating under that
9 was issued in --

10 MR. EGTVEDT: Excuse me, Jamie. Could you back
11 up to the last slide? I think it's important to point out
12 the characteristics of the reservoir. You know, the fact
13 that it's riverine.

14 MR. NUTHALS: Riverine, yes. Like mentioned
15 before, 200 acres, which is not much outside of the original
16 river channel. Other points of interest with that, Greg?

17 MR. EGTVEDT: It backs right up into the
18 Grandfather Falls Dam.

19 MR. NUTHALS: Okay. Which is located right off
20 here.

21 MR. PUZEN: And the other thing is, the 200 acre-
22 feet of storage, or the 2,000 acre-feet of gross storage is
23 quite small as far as reservoirs.

24 MR. EMERY: That's Shawn Puzen talking.

25 MR. PUZEN: Yes. It's quite small as far as
26

1 reservoirs go; there is very little opportunity to store
2 water in the Grandfather reservoirs to run the units.

3 MR. EMERY: Now you operate Grandfather as a
4 peaking operation and Grandmother is operated as run-of-
5 river. Is that correct?

6 MR. PUZEN: Yes. But it's actually operated in
7 tandem with Tomahawk. Tomahawk has a rather large reservoir
8 and there's more storage there; so when we have a need for
9 power, we anticipate that need by releasing water from the
10 reservoir at Tomahawk and it passes through Grandmother Dam
11 and then arrives at the Grandfather Dam at about the time
12 when we need the additional electricity.

13 So that's why it's good that these two projects
14 are being licensed together, because they actually work
15 together.

16 MR. EMERY: Jamie, you have two science fiction
17 looking tanks in the picture there. Do you know those
18 things are?

19 MR. NUTHALS: These are two surge tanks.
20 Essentially the penstocks, the wood penstocks and then it
21 gets into a little bit of steel penstocks; if there was an
22 overcharge of water, if you will, that would dissipate some,
23 so we don't have our powerhouse essentially in danger of
24 having an overflow of water.

25 MR. EMERY: I can't quite see your fishing
26

1 facility you have there at the base of the powerhouse --
2 right in there.

3 MR. NUTHALS: Right in this location.

4 MS. TORNES: And kayak access.

5 MR. NUTHALS: Yes.

6 MR. THEILER: Just an observation for the few
7 people that may not know it -- A.J. Theiler -- the dam
8 that's in between them, the Grandfather Dam, is owned by the
9 local paper company. And this all plays together quite
10 nicely through the Alpha WBIC, which we enjoy. It all works
11 together.

12 MR. EMERY: All right, Jamie, we're ready for
13 your presentation.

14 MR. NUTHALS: That's great. Please, questions
15 add to this.

16 Again, we're on a 30-year license, we're
17 operating, that we received in 1988 and set to expire in
18 2018.

19 Any other questions, concerns with Grandfather?

20 All right. Then we'll go to the Tomahawk
21 Hydroelectric Project, give you a little history of it. Mr.
22 Bradley's Tomahawk Land Company, which was later named the
23 Tomahawk Land and Boom Company -- he operated the site 1889
24 to 1897, and while doing that, made upgrades to the wood and
25 rock crib and earthen dam on site. In 1890, the Tomahawk

26

1 Pulp and Paper Company built a pulp mill on the east side of
2 the dam, and in 1885, a pulp mill was added to the site.

3 In 1904 to 1905 a second mill was added to the
4 west side of the dam. And then in 1904, the Tomahawk Land
5 and Boom Company leased the dam to Tomahawk Pulp and Paper
6 Company. At the time it's assumed that electric generation
7 was installed at the dam sometime during the period when the
8 Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Company operated the dam.

9 The Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Company discontinued
10 the operations in 1930, when the company became insolvent.
11 As a result, operation of the dam transferred back, to the
12 Tomahawk Land and Boom Company. The Tomahawk Land and Boom
13 Company changed its name again; Tomahawk Electric Company
14 after that time, in 1931. However, the Wisconsin Public
15 Service was concerned that this dam was in need of repair;
16 as you see in quotes here, as to be a menace to dams and
17 other property downstream. And the Tomahawk Electric
18 Company failed to make these corrections to that dam.

19 So 1934, action was brought into the Circuit
20 Court for Lincoln County by the State of Wisconsin, and a
21 judgment was entered against Tomahawk Electric Company, in
22 which a receiver was appointed to sell the dam; that
23 receiver was Hal L. Brooks. The sale was awarded to
24 Wisconsin Public Service, and approved by the Public Service
25 Commission of Wisconsin.

26

1 In 1937, Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
2 was granted Wisconsin Public Service authority to
3 reconstruct the dam and construct a hydro station and
4 substation. And from 1937 to 1938, that's where you see the
5 existing Tomahawk project that's sitting there today.

6 Some Tomahawk Hydro Plant facts: It was
7 operational, same as the Grandfather Falls project in 1938.
8 Reservoir is much larger than what you see at Grandfather
9 Falls, at just under 3,000 acres; and then a gross storage
10 capacity of a little better than 15,000 acre-feet.

11 The megawatt output is 2.6 megawatts, and then
12 the headwater elevation, 1434.7 to 1435.5. Tailwater
13 elevation is approximately 1419.5. And annual flow, a
14 little better than 1,000 cubic feet per second.

15 Continuing with the facts. Concerning the
16 project, it is 25 feet high by 490 feet reinforced concrete
17 dam; it includes a powerhouse and a 267 foot long radial
18 gate section of the left embankment totals approximately
19 2,450 feet and then the right embankment is much smaller, at
20 300 feet. There's also a 400 foot long saddle dike.

21 A powerhouse containing two generators does
22 produce that 2.6 megawatts. There's also a tailrace and
23 then the 2.4 kilovolt generator leads.

24 Here's a figure. As you can see here is the city
25 of Tomahawk, Lake Mohawkin as it's referred to, the
26

1 Tomahawk Hydroelectric Project. We do have the powerhouse
2 and dam sitting here (indicating).

3 VOICES: Down.

4 MR. NUTHALS: Oh, I'm sorry. Right here.
5 This location. Powerhouse and dam.

6 PARTICIPANT: That's the paper company.

7 MR. NUTHALS: Paper company right here, okay.
8 So, and then the Wisconsin River from there.

9 This is made up of the incoming of three rivers;
10 the mega Mohawkin, you have the Somo, the Tomahawk, and then
11 the Wisconsin.

12 Any questions or concerns with that?

13 MR. EGTVEDT: Want to explain the picture a
14 little bit, Jamie?

15 MR. NUTHALS: Sure. We have here, this is our
16 powerhouse and here are the dam itself and then in between
17 here we have our 19 gates. And then the substation is on
18 this side.

19 Questions or concerns?

20 MR. EMERY: Any questions for Jamie?

21 MR. NUTHALS: Well, let's also mention that this
22 project was running under a license issued in 1985. We did
23 amend to extend the license and then licensed both these
24 projects in 2018 to do it conjointly with Grandfather Falls
25 .

26

1 MR. EMERY: That's a good move for FERC; to have
2 them both come about the same time, you handle both of these
3 things together. That has created a problem in the past
4 where the project is in the same river, different expiration
5 times -- this just makes it much better for handling
6 environmentally.

7 MR. NUTHALS: This is Tomahawk here; it's a
8 really good picture of the Wisconsin below, and here's where
9 you see the tainter gates and also the powerhouse.

10 MR. EMERY: I've been at this business for quite
11 a while, every one of these site visits is always different
12 and unique; and this one I saw -- and I hadn't seen in
13 others that I could recall -- some heating elements so it
14 doesn't freeze up; those radial gates. So I thought that
15 was very interesting.

16 Also, the minimum flow that's provided to the
17 bypass reach, kind of a trough at the diversion point with a
18 round hole in this trough to have the water come out at
19 about 50 cfs? 50 cfs in the bypass reach? I thought that
20 was a very interesting concept.

21 Okay, I guess that's it for that.

22 (Locating slide.)

23 MR. EMERY: Okay, now we get to the good stuff,
24 as to why we're here. We've heard all about ILP, now we're
25 going to go -- here are the issues that we've identified to
26

1 date. These are our dreams and the Applicant's dreams; it
2 doesn't mean we have all the answers, so I always come to a
3 scoping meeting with open ears and ready to hear and listen
4 to what you have to say, and any ideas if there are some new
5 ones. We'll go through Tomahawk first and then we'll go
6 through Grandfather. The two are fairly similar but I'll
7 speak on each one of them so it gets in the record, and
8 you'll have a chance to speak after I get through with this
9 one. We'll go back one-by-one into each project.

10 So this is what we identified for the geologic
11 and soil resources for Tomahawk; it's the same thing for
12 Grandfather. The effects of project operation and
13 maintenance on shoreline erosion.

14 And then for aquatic resources, the asterisk
15 indicates a cumulative impact; we'll look at that resource
16 for cumulative effects as well. So we have the effects of
17 project operation and maintenance on water quality,
18 including DO, dissolved oxygen, water temperature and pH in
19 the Tomahawk impoundment, and then the Wisconsin River
20 downstream of the project dam.

21 And the effects of reservoir fluctuations
22 associated with load following operation or peaking
23 operations, and maintenance drawdowns and aquatic resources
24 including water quality, freshwater mussels and fish, both
25 in the Tomahawk reservoir and in the downstream habitats.

26

1 And then the effects of project operation and maintenance on
2 fish entrainment, impingement, and turbine mortality.

3 Do we know what those things are, audience?
4 Entrainment, impingement, turbine mortality. We're good?
5 Good.

6 Terrestrial resources for Tomahawk. Effects of
7 continued project operation including reservoir fluctuations
8 on riparian, littoral and wetland habitats and associated
9 wildlife. The effects of continued project operation
10 including maintenance activities -- for example road
11 maintenance, transmission line maintenance and right-of-way
12 vegetation management under right-of-way lines. Or on
13 wildlife habitat and associated wildlife. The effects of
14 continued project operation and maintenance on the
15 introduction, establishment and spread of invasive plant
16 species in the project area; and the effects of continued
17 project operation and maintenance on Wisconsin state species
18 of special concern, including the wood turtle, bald eagle,
19 and osprey.

20 And then for recreation and land use resources,
21 the adequacy of existing public access and recreation
22 facilities in the project boundary to meet current and
23 future recreational demands. A lot of projects I go to,
24 there's an increased recreational demand, and the
25 relicensing effort is a great opportunity to enhance those
26

1 facilities to handle the crowds that are using them.

2 And then the last is cultural resources for the
3 Tomahawk project. The effects of continued project
4 operation on properties that are included in or eligible for
5 inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

6 I'm going to go through Grandfather first and
7 then we'll come back and I'll ask you what you have on
8 Tomahawk.

9 So, geologic and soil resources, Grandfather
10 Falls Project. Same as the other; effects of continued
11 project operation. Should be effects of continued project
12 operation and maintenance on erosion, that was an error in
13 here. By the way, there was one typo someplace in here,
14 the spelling of operation. I do know how to spell, but when
15 you go through these things at the end. If you see
16 something else, let me know.

17 Aquatic resources, pretty much the same. Except
18 this one is going to have -- those are all the same as
19 before; dissolved oxygen, water temperature, pH in -- not
20 the Tomahawk impoundment; that's an error. Should be the
21 Grandfather Falls impoundment; it's Grandfather Falls
22 project, so that's an error.

23 Okay. In the Wisconsin River downstream of the
24 project. The effects of reservoir fluctuation associated
25 with load-following operations, peaking and maintenance
26

1 drawdowns on aquatic resources including water quality,
2 freshwater mussels and fish. And the effects of project
3 operation on fish entrainment, impingement, and turbine
4 mortality.

5 Terrestrial resources for Grandfather Falls, the
6 effects of continued project operation including reservoir
7 fluctuations on riparian, littoral and wetland habitats and
8 associated wildlife. The effects of continued project
9 operation including maintenance activities on wildlife
10 habitat and associated wildlife. The effects of continued
11 project operation and maintenance on the introduction,
12 establishment and spread of invasive plant species in the
13 project area.

14 And then the effects of continued project
15 operation and maintenance on Wisconsin State species of
16 special concern, including the wood turtle, bald eagle, and
17 osprey.

18 This is where things are slightly different,
19 because we do have a bypass reach for this project where we
20 did not for the Tomahawk project. This is the recreation
21 and land use resources for Grandfather Falls.

22 The adequacy of existing public access and
23 recreation facilities in the project boundary to meet
24 current and future recreational demand. The new one:
25 Effects of providing whitewater releases in the bypass
26

1 reach. The effects of removing -- this is wrong, and the
2 scoping document went out, I made some slight changes to it.

3 The effects of removing project lands surrounding
4 the reservoir above the 100-year flood elevation from the
5 current project boundary, and that effect on public access
6 in the project area.

7 And Cultural Resources. Effects of continued
8 project operation on properties that are included in or
9 eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic
10 Places.

11 MS. TORNES: Could you go back one, please?

12 MR. EMERY: And now we go to the Applicant's --
13 let's back up one. At this point I'm going to hear what you
14 have to say about resource issues that we've identified for
15 the Tomahawk project. Those are: erosion, cultural,
16 recreation.

17 MR. EGTVEDT:

18 MR. THEILER: Back up a couple slides.

19 MR. EMERY: Sure. For Grandfather or?

20 MR. THEILER: For Tomahawk.

21 MR. EMERY: Which one --

22 MR. THEILER: Right about -- go forward one.

23 MR. EMERY: I'll leave this up because these are
24 what each of them are, so.

25 MR. THEILER: Well, somewhere between aquatic
26

1 resources, and it was where you dealt with invasive species.

2 MR. EMERY: Okay. That would be terrestrial
3 resources. Let's go there. Right there, terrestrial.
4 Invasive species.

5 MR. THEILER: Okay. The effect of continued
6 project operation and maintenance on the introduction,
7 establishment, and spread -- and I feel a need to put
8 something like the word 'management' in there. It's nice
9 that we worry about how it got introduced or not, but --

10 MR. EMERY: Good point, yes.

11 MR. THEILER: -- you know, we need to manage it.

12 MR. EMERY: Manage, yes. Good point.

13 Nothing on geologic and soils for Tomahawk.
14 Aquatic resources for Tomahawk. Terrestrial resources,
15 we've got one point from A.J.

16 Recreation and land use. And cultural resources
17 for Tomahawk. Now, you're not prevented from filing
18 something in writing to me if you have an idea later on as
19 well.

20 So resources now for Grandfather Falls project.
21 Anything for geologic and soils for Grandfather Falls? Any
22 other ideas of something we missed or should be added to it?

23 Okay, same thing for aquatic resources, some
24 things to be added there? Yes, this is Jim Fossom, I guess.

25 MR. FOSSOM: For the record, I'll introduce
26

1 myself. I am Jim Fossom, Fish & Wildlife Service retired,
2 and I'm currently a consultant for the River Alliance of
3 Wisconsin. And the River Alliance has a long history in
4 participating in relicensing, all the way to the so-called
5 Class of '93.

6 MR. EMERY: I was there for that.

7 MR. FOSSOM: We all remember that.

8 MR. EMERY: For the audience, Class of '93 --

9 MR. FOSSOM: Maybe not all of it --

10 (Simultaneous discussion)

11 MR. EMERY: For the Class of '93, we had hundreds
12 of projects expire at the same time. They took truckloads
13 of applications back to our place in D.C. to unload these
14 applications. They were all due at the same time. There
15 was a judge's miscalculation several years ago. That's why
16 you saw an attempt this time to have these two licenses
17 expire at the same time.

18 MR. EGTVEDT: And you should have seen my office,
19 too.

20 MR. EMERY: I'm sure.

21 MR. FOSSOM: Anyway, the River Alliance is
22 advocate for river restoration, protection, enhancement of
23 fish and wildlife habitat and enhancement of recreational
24 resources; and so with that aim, they try to participate in
25 relicensing that way.

26

1 And I've reviewed the scoping document and the
2 PAD, and the scopes of work, all of which I think is very
3 thorough. But as far as what, I'd like to make a comment
4 particularly about operations, where I would like to see in
5 the Environmental Assessment that another form of operation
6 be evaluated. And that would be --

7 MR. EMERY: This is for Grandfather Falls or for
8 t?

9 MR. FOSSOM: This would be the both of them.

10 MR. EMERY: For both of them.

11 MR. FOSSOM: And that would be, instead of that
12 eight tenths peaking, consider a run-of-river scenario at
13 both projects, and that needs definition, especially in an
14 impounded system like this.

15 So what we normally think of in an impounded
16 system for run-of-river would be to operate the reservoir as
17 set target, and then the licensee is allowed to go up plus
18 or minus .3 so --

19 MR. EMERY: Three-tenths of a foot?

20 MR. FOSSOM: Yes, .3 of a foot.

21 And so, that greatly levelizes the discharge
22 coming out of the plant, it minimizes the fluctuation in the
23 reservoir. So if that type of scenario was implemented at
24 Tomahawk, Grandfather's pretty much run-of-river flow-
25 through --

26

1 MR. EMERY: Grandmother.

2 MR. FOSSOM: Grandmother. You said Grandfather.

3 MR. FOSSOM: I'm sorry. And then the same
4 scenario at Grandfather; you would levelize that flow in the
5 system and then the next one down from Grandfather I believe
6 is run-of-river, too; which I think operates on a set point.

7 So I realize there's economic impacts to that,
8 which I think should be discussed in the EA, but --

9 MR. EMERY: Environmentally, too. What's the
10 environmental dollar bang for buck that you get for doing
11 that? That would have to be looked at as well.

12 MR. FOSSOM: Yes. And so for the record, that's
13 the River Alliance's recommendation that that be evaluated
14 in the EA, not just the existing operation.

15 MR. EMERY: Okay, we'll look at that. We get
16 ideas here today and we go back and we look at them and
17 evaluate them. I wanted to mention that we typically think
18 of run-of-river as instantaneous inflow equals instantaneous
19 outflow.

20 MR. FOSSOM: Yes.

21 MR. EMERY: So you're saying it was really kind
22 of a modified run-of-river; you're trying to reduce the
23 fluctuation of that 8 inches down to .3 of an inch -- as
24 opposed to 8 or whatever it is now.

25 MR. FOSSOM: The strict run-of-river definition
26

1 really doesn't fit here.

2 MR. EMERY: Okay. I just wanted to be sure the
3 audience -- we're all on the same wavelength here.

4 A.J.?

5 MR. THEILER: In or out of the reservoir or in or
6 out of the power plant?

7 MR. EMERY: Power plant.

8 MR. EGTVEDT: But that would minimize fluctuation
9 --

10 MR. THEILER: I'm not worried about the purpose;
11 I'm trying to understand where the system is defined.

12 The run-of-river is water into the dam --

13 MR. EMERY: The water into the reservoir equals
14 water out of the powerhouse.

15 MR. THEILER: Both of them, okay. The whole
16 system is the dam and the power house.

17 MR. EMERY: Yes.

18 MR. THEILER: Got it.

19 MR. EMERY: Where was I.

20 MR. FOSSOM: Technically, you cannot measure
21 that.

22 MR. EMERY: That was Jim Fossom, that was on
23 operational resources, or under recreation -- where was
24 that?

25 Aquatic.

26

1 Anything else on aquatic resources for
2 Grandfather Falls?

3 Okay. How about terrestrial resources,
4 Grandfather Falls?

5 Recreation and land use, for Grandfather Falls?

6 We're probably going to get to some of your
7 concerns coming up, but let's hear it Angie. Angie Tornes.

8 MS. TORNES: I'm with the National Park Service,
9 Hydropower Relicensing Program. And we are interested in
10 all kinds of things having to do with recreation and
11 riparian protection of the shoreline.

12 MR. EMERY: On Grandfather Falls?

13 MS. TORNES: And on Grandfather Falls
14 specifically, looking at whitewater activity or instream
15 flow boating in the natural river channel, which is also the
16 bypass channel.

17 And I'd like to commend Wisconsin Public Service
18 for even recognizing right off the bat that a flow study
19 would need to be done. I remember walking the bypass with
20 Greg three years ago and saying, "We know we have to do a
21 flow study here eventually." I said "Ahh, you're well
22 trained."

23 MR. EMERY: He's been at the business as long as
24 you and I.

25 MS. TORNES: Right, exactly.

26

1 So I'd like to commend Wisconsin Public Service.
2 I worked with Shawn developing the flow study.

3 MR. EMERY: We're going to get to that study
4 stuff, as it hits on the same topic.

5 MS. TORNES: Good. But I do want to go back at a
6 convenient point and ask the question about the Tomahawk
7 operation.

8 MR. EMERY: Go ahead, ask it now.

9 MS. TORNES: Just the discussion of the effect of
10 removing Wisconsin Public Service lands, WPS service lands
11 from the current projected boundary on public access.

12 MR. EMERY: That one is wrong in the scoping
13 document; that's why I wrote a different version of that up
14 on the screen.

15 MS. TORNES: Oh, I'm sorry. So what --

16 MR. EMERY: It now goes to a hundred year, we're
17 looking at a hundred year boundary, changes. They're taking
18 some project lands out of the boundary at Grandfather Falls.
19 Is that correct, Greg?

20 MS. TORNES: It was an amendment, wasn't it,
21 Greg?

22 MR. PUZEN: No, that was at Tomahawk. At
23 Grandfather, the --Grandfather Falls, what the proposal is
24 is to -- there is a large amount of land north of the land
25 that we own along the river that is not owned by us that is
26

1 in the project boundary, and we want to reduce that down to
2 the 100-year flood plain and then retain all of the land
3 that we own that is currently in the project boundary with
4 the exception of some land that's on the other side of 107.

5 MS. TORNES: All right, I remember that
6 discussion.

7 MR. EMERY: Typically, in Wisconsin and Michigan
8 and other states where these are old projects, they've had
9 huge land holdings -- a lot of that's not needed for
10 operation of the project; so we at FERC say 'That's nice,
11 but you don't need that for the project, so get it out of
12 the project boundary.' We only need what's needed to
13 operate and maintain the project within the project
14 boundary.

15 So the applicant has taken some project lands out
16 of the project boundary already before relicensing; for
17 Tomahawk, they have something left over for Grandfather that
18 they're trying to do, and that's what that statement was
19 about the impacts of the project on lands.

20 Maybe you weren't here when I said that that one
21 was wrong in the scoping document about that Wisconsin owned
22 land from other -- no; we changed that.

23 MS. TORNES: Okay.

24 MR. EMERY: Good point, though.

25 MR. PUZEN: All of the land that we own within
26

1 the project boundary, that's like right around the project
2 facilities, we're going to retain ownership of that, except
3 for the piece that's kind of disjoint and separated by the
4 highway.

5 MR. EMERY: Okay. Where was I.

6 Cultural resources at Grandfather Falls. Any
7 comments, thoughts?

8 Okay, let's go to the study. Study request.

9 Here are some of the criteria that are used if
10 you want to have the applicant do a study. These are the
11 seven criteria that have to be discussed in a study proposal
12 that you want to put forth; and they are in the scoping
13 document; these seven are there. They're on line, they're
14 everywhere.

15 Describe the goals and objectives of a study
16 proposal. Explain the relevant resource management goals
17 with your proposal; how does it meet that. Describe the
18 existing information and need for the information; why do we
19 need this study to be done, what's the purpose of that?

20 Explain the nexus to project operations and
21 effects, and how the study results would inform licensing
22 requirements. We're not going to do studies just because
23 you, the resource agency, needs to know something about the
24 resource; it has to be something related to the project
25 effect on that resource.

26

1 Describe the methodology and how it's consistent
2 with accepted practice. You are going to have a hard time
3 dreaming up a new technique for your study if it's not
4 already been used by others.

5 Describe consideration of level of effort and
6 cost of the study and why the alternative is needed to do a
7 \$2 million fishway or a \$3 million fishway.

8 These are the criteria you have to think about
9 when you come forth with a study proposal.

10 And why are study criteria important? They
11 increase the understanding of stakeholder information needs,
12 they create more focused studies; they're not wide, they're
13 not all-encompassing, they're narrowed down to something
14 that is related to a nexus of a project impact. And better
15 study plans are more efficient use of time and money.

16 Here's the study proposals for the Tomahawk
17 project. These have already been put forth as ideas, still
18 to be fleshed out and be approved and discussed and worked
19 on and things yet. This is a preliminary.

20 A fish protection study. They want to look at
21 measures to protect fish from entrainment -- this is the
22 Tomahawk project.

23 A fish entrainment and mortality study. This is
24 just a shorthand of what the effect -- there is more
25 detailed information about the study and this is kind of
26

1 shorthand for it.

2 Evaluate entrainment mortality data from other
3 hydropower projects to determine entrainment mortality at
4 the project and whether mitigation is needed. Kind of a
5 desktop analysis. There have been lots of entrainment -
6 impingement studies done across this country, many of them
7 in the same kind of rivers, same kind of fish species, same
8 kind of design of facilities, a bunch of things that you can
9 get an idea from looking at those compared with the
10 facilities here and see what might happen. Without actually
11 doing an in-the-field, very expensive entrainment -
12 impingement study. Many of the earlier ones were done on
13 these, there's 25 hydropower projects in the Wisconsin
14 River. Many of the early ones were done in the Wisconsin
15 River.

16 A freshwater mussel survey. That's still kind of
17 in limbo, not all there yet. Determine current status of
18 mussels below the project dam, determine if project measures
19 are needed. This is the weakest one in terms of being
20 fleshed out in the preliminary aspect of the studies by the
21 applicant.

22 And then a recreation use study; assess the
23 current use of recreational facilities in the project
24 boundary to determine if additional facilities are needed.

25 Any ideas, suggestions, comments on study

26

1 proposals for the Tomahawk project?

2 Yes. Angie Tornes.

3 MS. TORNES: I was just going to say that in the
4 recreation use study, I looked at that, too in advance, but
5 I can't remember if we talked about trails and included them
6 in the --

7 MR. EMERY: Hopefully you're going to be a
8 stakeholder and a player as these things go forward in study
9 meetings that will happen.

10 This is one --

11 MS. TORNES: I hope --

12 MR. EMERY: This is a proposal by the applicant,
13 and they're still -- this is an early stage.

14 MS. TORNES: I know. I'm just mentioning trails.
15 Because sometimes they are left out.

16 MR. EMERY: Yes.

17 MR. PUZEN: I believe there is a trail component
18 in the recreation use study.

19 MS. TORNES: I think so, too.

20 MR. EMERY: Well, you're going to have time to
21 still feed more things into this process.

22 A.J., did you have a comment?

23 MR. THEILER: We're talking about good fish. Is
24 there any special study, or should there be a special study
25 having to do with the vegetation in the reservoir? Natural
26

1 and invasive or invasive.

2 MR. JOHNSON: Darrin Johnson, WPS.

3 A.J., your group has been involved in some
4 milfoil control in the reservoir.

5 MR. THEILER: Invasive.

6 MR. EGTVEDT: Invasive species control, and had
7 completed a thorough vegetation survey?

8 MR. THEILER: Right.

9 MR. EGTVEDT: And that's kind of what we were
10 using as information.

11 MR. THEILER: And my only long range thinking on
12 that is institutionalizing that over the life of the
13 license.

14 Being purely selfish and not wanting to pay for
15 it all and then having you guys take advantage of me.

16 (Laughter)

17 That was the same effect --

18 (Laughter)

19 MR. EMERY: Something that can certainly be
20 discussed -- and you could write it up with the criteria and
21 submit it to us.

22 MR. THEILER: Well, we'll look at that. I don't
23 have a lot of time to spend on it, but it seems to miss the
24 fact that a good portion of the 2773 acres has got
25 vegetation in it that is causing us, or could cause
26

1 problems, so it's social-economic. But otherwise, your
2 definition of invasive species, that it affects socially and
3 economically.

4 MR. EMERY: And also the realm of enhancement,
5 because the project didn't create this thing; and so as you
6 go forward, you enhance -- you enhance.

7 MR. THEILER: I would honestly tell you with a
8 straight face that the project didn't create it, but it sure
9 created a big enough area to make a big problem.

10 MR. EMERY: Okay. You can flesh it out a little
11 more in a written --

12 MR. THEILER: And I'm mumbling at you, because it
13 may not change anything, but I think the reality of it is is
14 between -- we're missing the part. And I'll flesh it as
15 best I can and talk to these guys and my guys.

16 MR. EMERY: And then you can also submit it in
17 writing to us, and you have until January 25th.

18 MR. THEILER: They'll all --

19 MR. EMERY: I saw something; I was in Commerce
20 downtown today and I saw something, an article about you and
21 what you're doing, and one was use of beetles for purple
22 loosestrife and the other is use of chemicals for -- what
23 species was it?

24 MR. THEILER: Environment --

25 MR. EMERY: For the plant species.

26

1 MR. THEILER: Eurasian watermilfoil.

2 MR. EMERY: Milfoil, yes.

3 MR. THEILER: We have 52 native species and 2
4 invasives. And Darrin and WPS is working well with our
5 beetles on the purple loosestrife, but we're at a real issue
6 that we cannot eliminate the second invasive, we can only
7 manage it for the future.

8 MR. EMERY: And how is the purple loosestrife
9 coming along?

10 MR. THEILER: We think it's doing pretty dandy.
11 We even grew a bunch of beetles and we had a tough time
12 finding a home for all of them.

13 MR. EMERY: Okay. That's very good.

14 Greg Egtvedt.

15 MR. EGTVEDT: I think A.J., the point is that the
16 purpose of these studies -- and correct me if I'm wrong --
17 is to establish the baseline. And what you're indicating is
18 what happens during the next term of the license, and future
19 studies associated with that.

20 MR. THEILER: I think the baseline is part of
21 this thing, but I see words like effects of operation and
22 maintenance.

23 I'll be happy to do baseline; we only need do
24 that once.

25 MR. EGTVEDT: And you already did that.

26

1 MR. THEILER: Yes.

2 MR. EMERY: Where were we. I said mussels,
3 recreation, Tomahawk. Any other comments on Tomahawk?

4 Yes, Shawn Puzen.

5 MR. PUZEN: One of the things that we have also
6 completed is we have a complete evaluation of the structures
7 for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic
8 Places; and we actually also as a part of the boundary
9 amendment to 2010, we've filed and have had approved an
10 historic resource management plan which we intend to have
11 that carry over into the new license.

12 MR. EMERY: We need proof of that; you have to
13 file that with us and anything from the Historical Society
14 as well, to document for the record.

15 MR. PUZEN: I understand.

16 MR. EGTVEDT: And that covers the entire
17 reservoir, right, Shawn?

18 MR. PUZEN: Yes.

19 MR. EMERY: We don't get that, you're going to
20 have to do some work, so. We need to get it.

21 MR. PUZEN: Oh, you'll get it.

22 MR. EMERY: Okay.

23 Let's go to the study proposals for Grandfather
24 Falls project. Fisheries survey: Determine current
25 presence and status of fish in project waters to determine
26

1 whether enhancement measures are needed, for Grandfather
2 Falls.

3 A fish protection study; collect information to
4 evaluate fish protective measures to reduce turbine
5 entrainment at the project.

6 A fish entrainment and mortality study, another
7 desktop analysis.

8 A freshwater mussel survey; conduct a mussel
9 survey in waters within the project boundary, survey
10 specifics are being developed. Again, this is in the
11 working stages of study at this point.

12 And these are new ones that Tomahawk doesn't have
13 because it doesn't have a bypass reach. Bypass reach
14 minimum flow and fish habitat study, study various flow
15 releases into the bypass reach to determine potential
16 enhancement measures for fish habitat there.

17 A recreation use study. Assess current use of
18 recreation facilities in project boundary to determine if
19 additional facilities are needed.

20 And a whitewater recreation flow study; conduct a
21 study to determine flows needed to provide potential
22 whitewater boating opportunities in the bypass reach.
23 Angie's concern.

24 For Grandfather Falls project, any other new or
25 other ideas for studies for the Grandfather Falls project,
26

1 or modifications of proposed studies?

2 MR. FOSSOM: This is more on I guess procedure,
3 but the results of all of these studies will like generate
4 different flows, discharge flows.

5 MR. EMERY: Maybe mitigation or enhancement
6 measures. These measures are to try to resolve --

7 MR. FOSSOM: Yes.

8 MR. EMERY: Do we need to do -- is the project
9 causing something, and if it is and what do we need to
10 mitigate or enhance that effect?

11 MR. FOSSOM: My point is, since FERC is doing an
12 independent evaluation in the EA, then that's the kind of
13 information you'll be looking at, alternatives and the
14 benefits --

15 MR. EMERY: Yes, that is correct.

16 MR. FOSSOM: -- in which case, because --

17 MR. EMERY: And you as stakeholders, you'll also
18 be working.

19 MR. FOSSOM: -- not always in agreement going in.

20 MR. EMERY: And you as stakeholders will also be
21 working with the applicant on these studies.

22 MR. FOSSOM: And we are.

23 MR. EMERY: Shawn, do you have a comment?

24 MR. PUZEN: Yes. One comment I'd like to make in
25 regards to the bypass reach, minimum flow and fish habitat
26

1 study. One of the reasons why we haven't developed a study
2 plan for that is we do not have concise and consistent
3 comments from the resource agencies on what that study
4 should compose of.

5 So in order for us to develop that study, we will
6 need some more details in the form of that study request
7 that you talked about earlier --

8 MR. EMERY: Criteria.

9 MR. PUZEN: -- from the resource agencies --

10 MR. EMERY: The resource agencies aren't here
11 today, unfortunately. But --

12 MR. PUZEN: Yes. In that format for us to move
13 forward with that.

14 MR. EMERY: -- this will be going in the record.
15 They'll be reading the transcripts of this
16 meeting today, so.

17 MR. PUZEN: And if we don't receive that, then
18 we're going to propose what we think we need to do.

19 MR. EMERY: By the way, the study proposals then
20 have to, when they're all finalized by the stakeholders and
21 the applicant and they come to us, we have to make some
22 decisions on that; that's my next step, study
23 determinations.

24 MR. EGTVEDT: I guess an important point, though,
25 Lee is -- we're actually continuing to work with the
26

1 agencies --

2 MR. EMERY: Resource agencies.

3 MR. EGTVEDT: -- the field trip, walked down the
4 bypass reach with the DNR fisheries manager, and Jim Fossom
5 was there --

6 MR. EMERY: And also Fish & Wildlife Service was
7 there, right, the state and federal?

8 MR. EGTVEDT: Yes. So this is a work in
9 progress, cooperative work in progress, I guess.

10 MR. FOSSOM: I would add to that, Greg: One of
11 the reasons this is kind of spelled out is what we have here
12 is a very complex channel.

13 MR. EMERY: I walked it, yes.

14 MR. FOSSOM: The typical IFIM --

15 MR. EMERY: Won't work.

16 MR. FOSSOM: -- that used to be sort of state-of-
17 the-art won't work there.

18 MR. EMERY: No.

19 MR. FOSSOM: And so I guess we're kind of
20 depending on the resource agencies to look and see if
21 there's any more advanced technology that's been developed
22 that would address this. So it's no easy --.

23 MR. EMERY: No, I know. Same thing on flows that
24 may be needed for whitewater boating or for that
25 recreational activity; that's not an exact science, either.

26

1 MR. FOSSOM: No.

2 MR. EMERY: Sometimes you have delphi methods,
3 you know; the experts go out in the field, stand on the
4 shore and say 'release this flow' -- we look at it.
5 'Release this flow' -- we look at points and make some
6 decisions.

7 MR. FOSSOM: That scoped out pretty well, right,
8 Angie?

9 MS. TORNES: Yes. We figure out all the
10 parameters and flows, and the boating evaluation survey. So
11 that we'll be able to look at the results from the boaters,
12 the professional boaters and see what they recommend as an
13 optimum flow or a recommended flow, I should say.

14 MR. EMERY: I'll share one example. I had a
15 project in the Carolinas some years ago. There was some
16 whitewater boating there, but not a lot in this particular
17 channel. And there was also a trout stream fishery.

18 So you have to weigh two -- not only do we have
19 to weigh environmental issues with the cost and balancing of
20 power, but you had two environmental things here; the fish -
21 - who wins here? The fisheries, guys who want their trout,
22 or the people who want to go whitewater boating? It was a
23 real challenge, and we worked it out so both seemed fairly
24 happy with some of the flows. It created a tremendous
25 whitewater boating commercial; the State wanted it there --
26

1 this is down in the Carolinas -- but it's interesting how
2 you just never know in hydropower what the outcome may be.

3 MS. TORNES: Right, and there are elegant
4 solutions that address multiple needs if people are willing
5 to work to identify them.

6 MR. EMERY: You've got to collect some data that
7 makes some sense, too, of course; however that's done.

8 That's all I have for the Grandfather Falls --
9 any other comments from anybody?

10 Yes. Shawn Puzen.

11 MR. PUZEN: We also completed the eligibility
12 evaluation for the eligibility of Grandfather; and we have
13 actually received concurrence from the State SHPO that it is
14 determined to be eligible for the National Register.

15 MS. TORNES: The Grandfather Falls Dam, penstock,
16 what?

17 MR. PUZEN: The project.

18 MS. TORNES: And will you be applying for it?

19 MR. PUZEN: No, we will not list it.

20 MS. TORNES: You'll not be applying for the
21 Register?

22 MR. PUZEN: No.

23 MS. TORNES: But it's eligible?

24 MR. PUZEN: It's eligible, yes. And it has the
25 same protection as if it is listed under the --

26

1 MR. EMERY: Study plan development, study
2 request, proposed study plan, study meetings, deadlines
3 between each of these and finally the Office of Energy
4 Projects where I work in licensing, the Director makes a
5 determination on these study proposals, whether they're
6 acceptable, could be modified, or whatever.

7 And everything doesn't always go smoothly.
8 Sometimes there's a dispute, two sides don't always see it
9 the same way -- look at our Congress today.

10 But mandatory -- the agency may dispute the OEP
11 Director's determination for studies directly relating to
12 the exercise of the conditioning authorities; so we can
13 appoint a three member panel of technical experts to analyze
14 these things. The OEP Director considers the panel's
15 findings and makes a decision with request to the study
16 criteria and the applicable laws are FERC policy.

17 I've been through a few of these, but I haven't
18 been on a panel that's been discussing them. The first ILP
19 we ever had in the United States had a dispute; Morgan Falls
20 in Georgia. But these things happen, and sometimes it's
21 important to see both sides of the story and see factually
22 what needs to be done. But I just thought I'd point that
23 out; they do happen, and there are steps to handle that in
24 the ILP process.

25 How to stay involved. I mentioned as I went
26

1 along today, there's many places where you can be a player
2 in this process. From stakeholder meetings to commenting on
3 preliminary licensing proposals to EAs, to a bunch of places
4 to participate. And they're spelled out in the process plan
5 as well, that you have in the back of the scoping document.

6 We have a lot of players; I don't know what the
7 Indian involvement has been to date, but there are a number
8 of Indian tribes in the state. Maybe they'll become more
9 involved.

10 Mailing list that's in the scoping document that
11 you received, or take one with you today. Where to mail
12 comments to; again, January 25th, 2013 deadline for mailing
13 comments. Identify the name of the project. We have
14 hundreds of projects coming in; be sure you put the name of
15 the project and project number on your written comments to
16 us.

17 If you do it in writing; they have also eFiling -
18 - there's a bunch of ways to participate in providing
19 comments to us now that are really very efficient, if you
20 don't want to burn up a lot of trees and paper.

21 Now, any other questions that I can answer -- any
22 as to what we've said so far?

23 MR. FOSSOM: Can we get on FERC's official
24 mailing list today?

25 MR. EMERY: You put that with me today, and I'll
26

1 put your name on that mailing list.

2 MR. FOSSOM: Okay.

3 Did you fill out that form?

4 MR. FOSSOM: I did, yes.

5 MR. EMERY: It's important. I'd like to have, if
6 nothing else, names of people who attended today. If you
7 don't want to be on the mailing list, no address, that's
8 fine, don't put it there. That gives me a good head count
9 of who was here today.

10 MR. FOSSOM: Does that qualify for the intervenor
11 list, or is that -- that's different.

12 MR. EMERY: Different, yes. This is simply to be
13 put on the mailing list.

14 MR. FOSSOM: Or FERC orders and --

15 MR. EMERY: There's three different criteria.
16 This is simply for mailing list today, if you would like to
17 -- if you put your name and address there, I'll be sure
18 that you are put on the mailing list.

19 Did any of you get the thing -- I have some names
20 here on my list. Did you get copies of it timely?

21 Okay, that's good. Time enough to read it before
22 coming here.

23 MR. FOSSOM: Barely, yes.

24 MR. EMERY: Barely, okay.

25 All right, I guess with that, I enjoyed today's

26

1 meeting; we're back here again tonight at 7 o'clock, if you
2 want to come back for a repeat performance.

3 Yes, Angie?

4 MS. TORNES: I just wondered if there are --
5 entities are represented here.

6 MR. EMERY: There's no federal or state resource
7 agencies. Fish & Wildlife agencies.

8 MS. TORNES: I knew that, but other boaters here?
9 No.

10 MR. EMERY: There are some City folks,
11 representatives here; but the meeting is primarily for
12 resource agencies. But we're certainly glad everybody else
13 came as well.

14 MS. TORNES: Sure glad I'm a token
15 representative.

16 MR. EMERY: Well, that's good. And tonight's
17 primarily for the public, but maybe we'll have some resource
18 agencies there this evening, too. That's fine.

19 Anyway, I appreciate your coming today, a
20 holiday; and have a nice Christmas, nice holiday season.
21 And you'll be seeing my face again up here, I'm sure. And
22 please participate in the process. Thanks.

23 (Whereupon, at 2:26 p.m., the Daytime Scoping
24 Meeting adjourned.)

25