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BEFORE THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

- - - - -x  
IN THE MATTER OF: : Docket Number  
PARKER KNOLL PUMPED STORAGE : P-13239-002  
HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT :  
- - - - -x

Holiday Inn Express, Richfield  
20 West 1400 North  
Richfield, UT 84701

Tuesday, December 11, 2012

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping Meeting,  
pursuant to notice, at 6:05 p.m., Matt Buhyoff, FERC Moderator.

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

2 MR. BUHYOFF: All right. Well, welcome,  
3 everyone. I hope we're all here for the right thing. This  
4 is scoping for the Parker Knoll Pumped Storage Hydroelectric  
5 Project.

6 My name is Matt Buhyoff. I work for the  
7 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission out of Washington, D.C.

8 My co-worker, Carolyn Templeton, is here.  
9 She's going to do slides for me for a bit.

10 And what we're going to do first is we're going  
11 to -- I'll give you an overview of FERC and then we'll have  
12 the folks from Parker Knoll Hydro describe what it is that  
13 they're proposing. And then we'll have kind of a, you know,  
14 a session where you guys can comment if you feel like  
15 commenting. And then we'll close up the meeting.

16 So we'll go ahead.

17 So again, the agenda. Housekeeping. We're  
18 trying to keep the temperature of the room okay for you  
19 guys. There's a bathroom right across the hall right in the  
20 back. If you guys need any breaks, go ahead and raise your  
21 hand. But we ought to be out of here in about an hour, I  
22 think.

23 Like I said, what we'll talk to you about is  
24 what FERC or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is  
25 about and what we do at hydropower licensing. We'll talk  
26

1 about what scoping is and what we're doing here today. And  
2 we'll kind of review the traditional licensing process.  
3 That's something that the applicant has been trying to use  
4 to get a license for the project they want to do.

5 As you see up front, we have a court reporter.  
6 So anything you say will be on the record. So you should be  
7 aware. It's all right: We're not going to throw anyone in  
8 jail for saying anything wrong.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MR. BUHYOFF: That being said, what we do  
11 appreciate is if and when you do talk -- we have a couple of  
12 microphones -- we'll have you speak into the microphone.  
13 The microphone doesn't go into the room; it just goes to his  
14 ears. So before you speak, if you would, just say your  
15 name. And if you could spell your last name that often  
16 helps a lot.

17 Like I talked about, I don't think we'll need  
18 any breaks. But if for some reason we're running long I  
19 might shut us down and take a little bathroom break.

20 Lastly, I have some brochures that look like  
21 this back here. If you don't feel like commenting today  
22 verbally, you're more than welcome -- you can get online on  
23 a computer and you can submit comments through our e-Library  
24 and e-Subscription services. It's also a good way to keep  
25 track of anything that's said about the project that gets  
26

1 filed to us. That's all -- there's some web addresses in  
2 the back of this book.

3 So who are we? We are the Federal Energy  
4 Regulatory Commission. We're housed in that building right  
5 there in D.C. It's as dark as it looks.

6 (Laughter.)

7 MR. BUHYOFF: We're an independent regulatory  
8 agency. We have about 2500 people, total. So we're one of  
9 the smaller groups out there. We have a five-member  
10 Commission; it's those folks up top. The Commission is  
11 appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate. And  
12 then a Chairman is designated by the President.

13 We do all sorts of things regarding  
14 electricity. And so we determine everything from electric  
15 rates and power, we site natural gas plants, oil pipelines.  
16 But what we do are hydroelectric projects; that is, projects  
17 that make electricity out of water.

18 So the hydro power program, the program we're  
19 in is basically a three-phase thing. We're in the  
20 licensing. So we provide licenses to folks seeking to build  
21 projects, or sometimes they have licenses that expire and  
22 they want to re-up on their license.

23 After someone gets a license to run a project  
24 the licensing administration and compliance division makes  
25 sure that they're doing what they're supposed to do based  
26

1 upon what that license says.

2 And then finally we have a dam safety division  
3 that does just that: it makes sure the dams don't fall  
4 down.

5 Encompassed in that, we take, you know, input  
6 from the licensee, resource agencies like Fish & Game  
7 departments, federal agencies like Forest Service, BLM. We  
8 contact Native American Tribes, non-governmental  
9 organizations and local stakeholders like you all.

10 So like I described, the process through which  
11 someone gets a license -- in this case it's called the  
12 traditional licensing process. Before 2005 it was the  
13 process that we used all the time. Now folks have an option  
14 of choosing it.

15 Basically what the traditional licensing  
16 process means is that an applicant, like Parker Knoll Hydro,  
17 LLC, the onus is really on them to get people involved  
18 early, hold meetings, determine what studies to do. And  
19 then FERC, us, we don't come in until they provide someone  
20 with an application, provide us with an application.

21 There aren't any really established time  
22 frames. We do try to keep things moving.

23 So how did we get here? What steps happened  
24 before us sitting in this room?

25 This is the licensing process. It just moves  
26

1 forward in time. It started out with Parker Knoll providing  
2 us something called a Notice of Intent and a Pre-Application  
3 Document. It's just saying, 'Hey, we have this idea, you  
4 know, we're going to start this process.' Then we approve  
5 the process.

6 They held public meetings; they have talked  
7 with agencies about their idea. They have conducted some  
8 studies. And then finally they file an application with us.  
9 And then that's the point where we get involved.

10 So the license application -- I think Justin  
11 brought a couple examples of the license application. There  
12 might be one there. If you want some more, you have a  
13 couple ways to get it. You can get it online on our  
14 e-Library or I'm sure you could contact Justin.

15 But it brings together basically all the  
16 information. It brings together any relevant studies in  
17 that area. It also provides details of what the applicant  
18 wants to do. And it's also a foundation for all the future  
19 documents that we'll do.

20 So let's talk about scoping and then what's  
21 next from today on.

22 So here we're doing NEPA scoping. NEPA stands  
23 for the National Environmental Policy Act. Basically the  
24 idea is we get everyone in a room and we say, 'All right,  
25 here's the list of things we think, you know, might matter  
26

1 if this, you know, with this project.'

2 And we take that list; we do something called  
3 an environmental impact statement where we look at all the  
4 alternatives. And then we eventually make a decision based  
5 upon that environmental impact statement.

6 But scoping, like I said -- I think we can go  
7 to the next slide -- scoping, we're here to identify all the  
8 potential environmental effects, issues, concerns,  
9 opportunities we've got on this project. Like I said, they  
10 serve as the basis for any licensing decision and if we give  
11 the licensing decision any recommendations on how they  
12 should operate the project.

13 The purposes. Again, we want to identify  
14 significant issues. Maybe there are some that we haven't  
15 thought of that you guys, you know, you have a good idea  
16 about. Cumulative effect to resources. We identify any  
17 alternatives to the plan they've come up with. And then we  
18 also identify things that, you know, maybe we thought were a  
19 big deal and just aren't.

20 So what we talk about today. We're going to  
21 talk about existing conditions at the project; what the  
22 project site, you know, looks like now. We're going to talk  
23 about in some cases resource agencies and, you know, what  
24 they want to do with an area, what their future plans are.

25 We'll talk about if there are any information  
26

1 needs that we just don't have yet. And we'll also talk  
2 about the process plan; that is, moving forward from here.

3 After we do scoping -- again, this is moving  
4 forward -- we'll ask for comments, recommendations and  
5 conditions from agencies like the Fish & Game departments,  
6 the BLMs, and so on and so forth. And they'll file  
7 recommendations and conditions about this project, if there  
8 are any environmental measures that these folks can do to  
9 offset maybe some impacts, something like that. Some of  
10 these recommendations are mandatory. And so that's  
11 something to keep in mind.

12 Eventually, like I said, we're going to prepare  
13 something called an environmental impact statement. We do a  
14 draft and a final. So the draft environmental impact  
15 statement says we analyzed all this information and we --  
16 and that document is used to hand over to the Commissioners  
17 as a recommendation to say, you know, whether or not to  
18 license the project.

19 And if we do license the project we can put  
20 conditions on that license that say, you know, 'You can  
21 operate the project, but you have to do it in certain ways,'  
22 you know, for certain reasons. It can be to, you know, make  
23 sure that environmental impacts aren't, you know, as bad and  
24 so on and so forth.

25 Eventually, like I said, we'll take that  
26

1 environmental impact statement to the Commissioners. The  
2 Commissioners review the whole project record. They look at  
3 our recommendations in that environmental impact statement.  
4 And eventually they make a licensing decision. And that  
5 decision is either to provide a license to that project; and  
6 if we provide a license what conditions we should put on  
7 that license.

8 Here's the upcoming schedule. Again, this is  
9 fairly tentative. We like to, you know, keep on the train  
10 if we can. We're holding the scoping meetings here in  
11 December.

12 If you don't feel like speaking tonight, like I  
13 said, you can -- more than happy to have written comments  
14 from you all. We would appreciate if you could get those to  
15 us by January 11th, 2013. After that we'll take comments  
16 from -- we had a meeting earlier with some of the agency  
17 folks, and we'll take comments tonight. And we'll issue  
18 another scoping document.

19 The scoping document I'm talking about is this  
20 one. I have some on the table there. It's -- again it  
21 basically took -- we took all our staff got together and sat  
22 down and said, 'Okay, you know, what issues, you know, might  
23 this project bring about.'

24 So we'd issue another one reflecting everyone  
25 else's comments. And so on and so forth.

26

1 I think the next really important dates you  
2 look at are the ready for environmental analysis. That  
3 means that we think we have all the information we need to  
4 issue -- or to create an environmental impact statement.

5 And then the final environmental impact  
6 statement in basically next year. And so the licensing  
7 decision would come some time after that.

8 Let's review what we talked about. We talked a  
9 little bit about who we are at FERC and the specific  
10 division we work for, hydropower licensing. We talked  
11 about, you know, what scoping is and what we're hoping to  
12 get from tonight's meeting. And then what's ahead.

13 So at this point if you guys have any questions  
14 about FERC we'd be happy to take them. We're going to go to  
15 Justin right after that and he can talk about, you know,  
16 what's being proposed in terms of the Parker Knoll project.

17 Yes. Hold on one second; let me grab you a  
18 mike.

19 MS. STRAW: Sara Straw, S-a-r-a S-t-r-a-w.

20 Who actually does the environmental impact  
21 statement? I mean who does the research?

22 MR. BUHYOFF: So what we take is we take --  
23 there's lots of studies that have been performed out there  
24 already.

25 MS. STRAW: Well, who performs the studies?  
26

1                   MR. BUHYOFF: Well, it depends. The  
2 application is a good source. It describes what studies are  
3 out there; who has performed them. Some of the sites have  
4 been performed by Parker Knoll Hydro themselves. Some are  
5 studies from colleges and universities. You know, it really  
6 depends.

7                   MR. BUHYOFF: Any other questions?

8                   (No response.)

9                   MR. BUHYOFF: Going once; going twice.

10                  (No response.)

11                  MR. BUHYOFF: All right. I'll bring Justin up  
12 here and he can talk about the proposed project.

13                  MR. BARKER: How is everybody doing tonight?  
14 My name is Justin Barker. I work for Symbiotics and am  
15 representing Parker Knoll Hydro on the pumped storage  
16 project here in Piute County, Sevier County.

17                  I'm going to give a quick presentation  
18 outlining what we're going to go through, and kind of  
19 diverge off of Parker Knoll for a minute and kind of give  
20 you an overview of why we're doing a pumped storage project,  
21 what pumped storage is, the need for storage, why Utah. And  
22 then we'll get back into the specifics of the project:  
23 resources, water, benefits, stuff like that.

24                  And then we'll just go right into comments and  
25 you can throw rocks at me if you want. Oops: I walked you  
26

1 in too far.

2 What pumped hydro is is basically you're  
3 pumping water up into an upper reservoir; you're using the  
4 head differential and the volume of water is stored energy.  
5 And then when you need to use that energy, you're releasing  
6 that water back through the penstock and generating  
7 electricity.

8 Primarily, you know, there's 30 pumped storage  
9 projects throughout the United States, and well over 100  
10 world-wide. And, you know, they're building more and more  
11 every year to store energy that's needed for the  
12 infrastructure -- excuse me, the electrical infrastructure  
13 that we have. And it's becoming very important with all  
14 these renewable energy sources that we have.

15 Like I said, pumped storage is probably the  
16 most widely used form of energy storage. There's other  
17 forms of storage such as compressed air energy storage  
18 (CAESS), batteries, flywheels. Pumped storage is also the  
19 largest, the oldest technology. It's made some pretty  
20 significant advancements in the types of turbines, the  
21 generators, and how they're operated.

22 The question that always comes up is like when  
23 you pump water uphill and store it as energy, you become a  
24 net consumer of energy, basically meaning that it takes more  
25 energy to pump it uphill than you can produce. So, you

26

1 know, the original pumped storage model was you buy power  
2 during periods of low use when it's cheap, it's not needed,  
3 and then storage it and then generate electricity during  
4 periods of high use when it's worth more money.

5           That's not necessarily the case anymore.  
6 There's additional values that we find with pumped storage,  
7 especially with the new turbines that they have. And it's  
8 mainly the generator motors on them that allow for  
9 additional ancillary services. And some of the biggest  
10 benefits are really for integrating intermittent wind  
11 energy, solar energy into the system.

12           The value is really off-loading providing  
13 balancing services, load-following, following the load up  
14 during the day; then following it down at night ensures that  
15 the grid has stable energy; provides spinning reserves --  
16 basically it's energy sitting idle in case a utility calls  
17 upon it. They can put a big block of energy onto the  
18 system.

19           Like I said, firming intermittent energy  
20 resources. And then it helps reduce transmission costs for  
21 the integration of renewables.

22           So the new paradigm. It's like, you know, we  
23 as a country, it's like where are we going to get our  
24 energy? We don't want coal energy. We've been fighting it  
25 across the west. EPA is buckling down on mercury emissions  
26

1 and things like that.

2 So we as a country have kind of hopped on the  
3 renewable train through wind development, solar development.  
4 And as we build these intermittent resources, we find that  
5 they're taxing the system. We have to curtail wind, you  
6 know, during periods of high energy production and when we  
7 don't need the energy.

8 I'm nervous. I have to apologize.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MR. BARKER: Go to the next slide.

11 This is a wind map of the western U.S. And  
12 basically it illustrates where you have areas of really good  
13 wind production; has the most stable wind production in the  
14 U.S. And we find that in the Midwest and along the west  
15 coast.

16 You know, and then throughout the west we see  
17 that, you know, there's small areas of pretty decent wind  
18 production. And you find those on top of mountain peaks.  
19 Parker Mountain is relatively pretty decent for wind  
20 production.

21 Next slide.

22 This is a solar map. It kind of shows where  
23 the best place for using -- for generating solar energy is.  
24 And, of course, you know, it's in the hot desert southwest  
25 where the sun always shines. And it's pretty decent down  
26

1 here in southern Utah. We see an average maybe six  
2 kilowatts per meter squared per day generation.

3 So the need for storage to shape and firm wind  
4 and solar. One of the things that comes up, you know, over  
5 the years is, well, if we build a wind farm here and we  
6 build a wind farm here, then, you know, they'll shape each  
7 other. Well, maybe, maybe not.

8 Then the other problem is is we face daily  
9 variability. Sometimes the wind blows from six to ten in  
10 the morning. I think that's what it does at the mouth of  
11 Spanish Fork Canyon; it blows early in the morning and then  
12 curtails. And then when we need the energy in the afternoon  
13 it's not there.

14 And then on top of that we have hour  
15 variability. You know, we don't have wind blowing at a  
16 constant all the time. So we have these -- We have really  
17 short spikes in energy production.

18 Next slide.

19 So with storage, you know, we can take and firm  
20 wind. And what this graph illustrates is there's two  
21 states, you know, throughout the Midwest and that big block  
22 of great energy production in the Midwest and in Wyoming,  
23 you know. And this is to solve and answer the question does  
24 wind shape wind.

25 Well, you can see that it really doesn't, you  
26

1 know. It all seems to blow about the same time of day. It  
2 might not blow as hard in one region as it does the other,  
3 but the pattern is there.

4 Then if we look at the intermittency, this is a  
5 wind graph of a turbine in the Columbia River Gorge. And  
6 you can really see the intermittency of the generation of a  
7 wind turbine. Some days you're generating at capacity, and  
8 other days you're just generating nothing.

9 Next slide.

10 So this slide was produced by Grassland  
11 Renewable Energy. And what they did is they looked at a  
12 3000 megawatt collection hub of wind in Montana throughout  
13 eastern Montana, some parts of Wyoming. And they looked at  
14 pooling all this wind into one big collection hub and then  
15 bringing it down one transmission line.

16 So this upper graph here, what we see is  
17 production of that 3000 megawatt farm. And so you can see  
18 the intermittency even though we spread it out over a large  
19 geographic area.

20 So what they then did is modeled down here  
21 using a 600 megawatt pumped storage to help shape and firm  
22 that energy. And so now you can see, it's like we don't  
23 have the big drops in generation and we don't have nearly  
24 the big peaks, but we have pretty close to 1000 megawatts of  
25 firm energy that could be injected into the grid that is  
26

1 much more stable.

2                   So this leads up to why Parker Knoll, why Utah.  
3 I hope everybody can see this. These are proposed  
4 transmission lines, upgrades to existing transmission lines.  
5 A lot of these are PacifiCorp's lines because they're the  
6 big utility in the State of Utah. And then some of these  
7 other ones are complementary projects.

8                   So that kind of illustrates why Parker Knoll.  
9 You know, we have good solar down here; we have great wind  
10 here; we have transmission lines scudding through the state.  
11 We have transmission lines coming up into the Wasatch front.  
12 And that really leads us to why Parker Knoll here is really  
13 a great site geographically.

14                   So what is -- why Parker Knoll? Here's a  
15 little bit about the project itself.

16                   The pumped storage project sits along the  
17 escarpment here. This is Grass Alley down here. This is  
18 Parker Mountain. This is the proposed upper reservoir, the  
19 proposed lower reservoir.

20                   Each of the reservoirs would hold about 6800  
21 acre-feet of water. I think the biggest dam would be about  
22 160 feet high, and that's in the upper reservoir. And then  
23 the line connecting these two here is the shafts underground  
24 powerhouse access tunnel. And then we have associated  
25 roads.

26

1                   The pipeline coming down towards Otter Creek  
2                   for the initial fill. And for the initial fill we'd need  
3                   7900 acre-feet of water. And that would occur over a few  
4                   years. And then on an annual basis to offset evaporation  
5                   and probably a little seepage -- nothing's 100 percent water  
6                   tight --

7                   MR. CUMISKEY: You want to emphasize that most  
8                   of that is underground?

9                   MR. BARKER: Yeah. Yeah. All of this is  
10                  underground. And I'll show that illustration here in a  
11                  second.

12                 The difference between this reservoir and this  
13                 reservoir, the net head is 1935 feet; it's almost 2000 feet.  
14                 So what that allows, that big head differential allows us to  
15                 use a smaller amount of water because to generate energy  
16                 it's the flow and the head differential.

17                 And so this project was designed for about ten  
18                 hours of generating and, you know, and then pump back.

19                 Next slide.

20                 So this is a conceptual powerhouse design.  
21                 This is all underground. And to give you a scale of  
22                 magnitude of this project, this cavern here, which would  
23                 have four turbines, this is about 330 feet wide. And then  
24                 we're looking at almost 150 feet high cavern. And then what  
25                 you'd have is the main floor, generator floor, turbine floor  
26

1 down here. Draft tube penstock, this is a big gate that  
2 would go into the lower reservoir.

3 Next slide.

4 To put that in perspective -- I'm going to hop  
5 over here -- this is the upper reservoir. And what we'd  
6 have is a dead pool storage here to prevent cavitation or  
7 vortexing in the reservoirs. And then this would be full  
8 pool.

9 What we have is a 24 foot diameter headrace  
10 tunnel running to a 2000 foot vertical shaft. It will turn  
11 down another 1000 feet into the underground powerhouse and  
12 then exit the powerhouse into the lower reservoir.

13 So it's a pretty big project.

14 When we started the licensing process we went  
15 through, you know, looked and put together the Notice of  
16 Intent, Preliminary Application Document, you know, we went  
17 through, did the research. Most of it's just publication  
18 research. Looked and identified the resources; we printed  
19 that out.

20 We held a public meeting; asked for comments;  
21 met with the agencies; took in those comments to develop the  
22 study plans. And here is just a list of some of the studies  
23 that we have gone through and some of the resources that  
24 could potentially be at risk for building the project.

25 Next slide.

26

1                   So after all of that, these are some of the  
2 studies completed. We did the cultural resource survey;  
3 we've done noise modeling on the construction and its effect  
4 on the wildlife during construction. Pygmy rabbit surveys,  
5 just to see if there's burrows in the area.

6                   We've done sensitive plant surveys throughout  
7 the area; Utah prairie dog surveys; vegetation  
8 characterization; native plants, weedy plants, all of that;  
9 visual resource assessment; visual observation for sage  
10 grouse and raptors and other birds.

11                   As we get closer to construction we'll probably  
12 do more surveying for sage grouse and raptors, look for  
13 nesting habitat for raptors along the escarpment.

14                   And then we've also looked at water quality  
15 modeling at the proposed reservoirs. Over time as water  
16 evaporates you increase the salinity; we modeled that, and  
17 it looks like the salinity would double over the course of  
18 maybe 50 years if we never released any water.

19                   Ongoing studies are fault and geology studies,  
20 and then Tribal consultation.

21                   This is a question that always comes up: Where  
22 will we get the water. We've been working with Dick and  
23 proposing to make improvements in the irrigation system to  
24 use the water from the improvements.

25                   The basin is fully adjudicated so there's no  
26

1 new water rights issued. So in order for us to get the  
2 water we have to make the improvements or buy the water  
3 rights or something. And so we felt that it's better just  
4 to work, you know, work with somebody on it that knows the  
5 system better than we do.

6 That would be for the 7900 acre-feet of water  
7 for the initial fill over the course of a couple years, and  
8 then annual evaporation and leakage that would occur.

9 Now some of the project benefits, you know,  
10 clean source of needed power. It's not a carbon-based  
11 generating facility. We're not burning coal; we're not  
12 burning natural gas. We'd be just using energy off the  
13 existing grid -- hopefully just wind and solar, but we never  
14 know. It could be hydro power; it could be anything.

15 It's a big project and it would have a great  
16 impact on the infrastructure within the region on the  
17 transmission lines, and really help shape a lot of the  
18 intermittent energy that's being proposed.

19 There's local economic benefits associated with  
20 the project. It's a two billion dollar construction  
21 project. We are anticipating that there will probably be 31  
22 permanent employees at the project in some capacity or the  
23 other, whether it's operator, maintenance. There's revenues  
24 for Piute County because of the property taxes. We'd have  
25 revenue going to school trust because there's trust lands  
26

1       there.

2                       We'd have environmental benefits through  
3 mitigation and enhancements. And we would have efficiency  
4 improvements upgrades to the existing irrigation and  
5 conveyance system.

6                       Some of the local benefits that would be  
7 realized from a project like this is an estimated average  
8 wage of a plant employee is about \$60,000. And that's the  
9 national average for somebody working in the hydro industry  
10 as a plant operator or something. 95 percent of the  
11 economics will occur locally. Like I said, property taxes  
12 to Piute County and additional job creations in other  
13 industry sectors.

14                      And I used an example of the distributions of  
15 jobs that something like this would create -- and this was  
16 based off of another pumped storage project that's being  
17 proposed in the Northwest of very similar size, and that's  
18 where the number of jobs comes from.

19                      So this is just a quick graph of the  
20 distribution of jobs and how you kind of get a trickle-down  
21 effect. So basically what you do is you have 31 plant  
22 employees at the plant. And by injecting that revenue into  
23 the local economy, it trickles down so for about every  
24 million dollars spent, 900 -- or million dollars of salary,  
25 900,000 of that is injected right back into the local

26

1 economy.

2 So what that does is creates 45 service  
3 industry jobs, ten retail, nine construction, and one other.  
4 And I'm still trying to figure out what the other one is.  
5 Me, maybe; I don't know.

6 (Laughter.)

7 MR. BARKER: Now I'll just open it up to a  
8 discussion and let you guys throw rocks at me, whatever.

9 (Laughter.)

10 UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: That's kind of what  
11 it would look like. Well, tell them what it is there.

12 MR. BARKER: Oh, yeah. Well, this is a  
13 panoramic view of the upper basin. And this is an artist's  
14 illustration of an unnamed artist in this room of what the  
15 upper reservoir would look like. This is a photograph  
16 standing on the escarpment looking down into the lower  
17 basin. And, you know, this is kind of what we envision it  
18 to look like, although both reservoirs are full at the same  
19 time. That doesn't work.

20 (Laughter.)

21 MR. BARKER: But as you can see, it's like  
22 what's on the surface is really reservoirs. Everything else  
23 will be primarily underground.

24 MS. STRAW: How many miles of transmission  
25 lines would you have to build?

26

1                   MR. BARKER: Well, the existing transmission  
2 line right down there is our point of interconnect. And so  
3 we would build about a mile of new transmission line.

4                   There would be an associated substation right  
5 there. That's not to say that an anchor tenant would come  
6 in and have to upgrade that existing line. It would be a  
7 system infrastructure upgrade.

8                   If we were to inject the power and bring it up  
9 -- if we were going to interconnect it at Sigurd we would  
10 have to make the upgrades. But the line is made by  
11 PacifiCorp -- or is owned by PacifiCorp. So right now we  
12 only have about a -- it's about a mile of transmission or  
13 less, you know.

14                   And we talked about it today. And there might  
15 be a possibility of having to bury that transmission line.

16                   MS. STRAW: Cool.

17                   MR. ALBRECHT: Carl Albrecht, A-l-b-r-e-c-h-t.

18                   How many years do you figure it would take to  
19 fill your reservoirs out of the Sevier River?

20                   MR. BARKER: We anticipate it would take about  
21 two years to fill. The pipeline that is part of the project  
22 feature is a 16 inch pipeline.

23                   MR. ALBRECHT: So would you do that in the  
24 off-season when they're not irrigating?

25                   MR. BARKER: We've talked about pre-storing  
26

1 water in the reservoir if we can before the project gets  
2 underway, and then holding it over. That way we could  
3 continuously pump to fill the reservoir.

4 If we just pumped in the off-season it would  
5 take a long time to fill that water. We'd have to put a  
6 much bigger pipe in. So we're trying to manage the size of  
7 the pipe to use it to offset evaporation on an annual basis  
8 at 800 acre-feet, and then use it to fill our -- to fill the  
9 reservoirs initially. So we don't want to build a really  
10 big pipe and not use it, you know.

11 MR. ALBRECHT: The water is fully adjudicated.

12 MR. BARKER: Uh-huh.

13 MR. ALBRECHT: So you'd have to work with the  
14 ranchers and those that have the water rights.

15 MR. BARKER: The water rights, yes. And we've  
16 been doing that.

17 Questions?

18 MR. BUSHMAN: Darren Bushman from Piute County.

19 These ponds, are they lined, plastic lined?

20 How do they look when they're empty?

21 MR. BARKER: We don't think we're going to have  
22 to line the upper reservoir. It's a mud-flow rock -- Bob.

23 MR. HUZJAK: Yeah, the upper reservoir is  
24 called volcanoclastic, so it's a rock without much  
25 fracturing. So the upper reservoir will be more of a  
26

1 traditional dam where you have the dams and no lining.

2 The lower reservoir -- want me to keep going?

3 MR. BARKER: Yeah.

4 MR. HUZJAK: The lower reservoir, however,  
5 would be on both soils and more fractured rocks. At the  
6 current cost, we would have an asphalt liner. So it would  
7 look like a road when it's empty, basically.

8 MR. BUSHMAN: Thank you.

9 MS. STRAW: Sara Straw again.

10 Once the ponds are full, how much water do you  
11 estimate you would have to continuously replenish?

12 MR. BARKER: On an annual basis we'd have to  
13 replenish about 800 acre-feet a year. So I mean and that's  
14 offset evaporation and anticipated leakage.

15 And as we get in and do some of the  
16 geotechnical work, then we'd probably have a better idea of  
17 how much, you know, leakage would occur.

18 MR. ALBRECHT: Will the transmission line  
19 handle the output?

20 MR. BARKER: The existing one?

21 MR. ALBRECHT: Yep.

22 MR. BARKER: No that's a 230 kV line. It's  
23 about 300 megawatts on it. That's what it's rated for. So  
24 it will have to see upgrades.

25 MR. ALBRECHT: Back to Sigurd? Is that your  
26

1 market?

2 MR. BARKER: Sigurd or all the way up to  
3 Molnar, the Molnar substation.

4 MS. STRAW: And how many megawatts?

5 MR. BARKER: It's 1000 megawatts. So it's a  
6 very big project. It's ambitious.

7 MR. BUSHMAN: The land in the valley, is that  
8 school trust land as well?

9 MR. BARKER: This is BLM land right here.  
10 School -- there's a section of school trust land right off  
11 of here. And then school trust land is the entire Parker  
12 Mountain area. And then as you come off the escarpment the  
13 -- I'm not sure where the line of school trust and BLM is.

14 MR. ROBERTS: Randall Roberts.

15 Is this property currently private property,  
16 marked such as private property? And once this is built how  
17 much of it will be marked private property that is currently  
18 open accessible?

19 MR. BARKER: It's all open right now, you know.  
20 It's all federal or state lands, school trust lands. And so  
21 we really anticipate, you know, just because of the  
22 fluctuations in the reservoir that we would have to fence  
23 them. There wouldn't be any recreation because you would  
24 see a daily fluctuation of over 100 feet.

25 MR. ROBERTS: And would that fence be right  
26

1       around the perimeter of the basins, or would it be like a  
2       quarter mile out from the basins?

3               MR. BARKER: Well, they'd probably -- we had  
4       assumed -- I am assuming that it's going to be right around  
5       the basins themselves.

6               MR. ROBERTS: Okay.

7               MS. BUSHMAN: Carrie Bushman.

8               Just to click on that one, so the water  
9       wouldn't be accessible to wildlife?

10              MR. BARKER: Well, it would be fenced. But,  
11       you know, we've had some discussions with some of the agency  
12       folks about possibly, you know, building some shallows,  
13       shallow areas so when the water comes down there could be  
14       some water available for the wildlife.

15              And those would probably come in the final  
16       design of how to approach that. But, you know, it's been a  
17       concept that we've thought about in the past.

18              MS. STRAW: And how deep are these, since -- if  
19       there's a fluctuation of 100 feet, they must be pretty deep.

20              MR. BARKER: The upper reservoir is going to  
21       have a main dam of about -- what? -- 165 feet high. And  
22       then the lower reservoir, the main dam would be I think  
23       right around 100, maybe a little less.

24              MR. ALBRECHT: Is it your hope, if you bring it  
25       back to the Sigurd market or the Bowman market, to sell it

26

1 to California that's buying all the renewables?

2 MR. BARKER: You know, the hope is is we get a  
3 big anchor tenant and -- like a PacificCorp or, you know, a  
4 local utility.

5 But, yeah, I mean there's a lot of renewable  
6 energy coming through here that's all slated for California.  
7 But there's a good possibility that a lot of it would be to  
8 shape renewable energy and into California. It's a big  
9 project, you know, and not just a local project but a big  
10 regional project. It would have the capacity to do a lot.

11 MR. ROBERTS: Just to put in perspective, how  
12 much -- so you said this is 1000 watts.

13 MR. BARKER: A thousand megawatts.

14 MR. ROBERTS: A thousand megawatt system. How  
15 is that in comparison, say, to the -- a unit at the Mona  
16 Power Plant or

17 MR. BARKER: Oh, the gas plant up in Mona?

18 MR. ROBERTS: Yeah.

19 MR. BARKER: I think the gas plant in Mona is  
20 580 megawatts.

21 MR. ROBERTS: Okay. So not quite --

22 MR. BARKER: So, yeah. I think there are two  
23 LM 6000 GE gas turbines, combine cycle.

24 MS. STRAW: So in comparison to that gigantic  
25 gas power plant in Mona, this is going to be practically  
26

1 invisible.

2 MR. BARKER: Well, we'll have two big  
3 reservoirs.

4 MS. STRAW: But I mean lights, buildings.

5 MR. BARKER: Yeah, you know, the powerhouse is  
6 underground. There's a 32 foot diameter entrance tunnel  
7 that goes in I think 4- or 5000 feet into the mountain.

8 There would be a substation located down there,  
9 so there would be lighting there. But I think there's ways  
10 to get around that using like dark-sky lighting, things like  
11 that, to reduce some of the light pollution.

12 MR. ROBERTS: So, if you know, what is the  
13 generation of the wind plant there at the base of Spanish  
14 Fork Canyon?

15 MR. BARKER: I think that's 18 megawatts, or 15  
16 megawatts. There's nine turbines. I'm not sure what the  
17 output of each turbine is, though. It's somewhere in that  
18 range.

19 MR. GARTH BARKER: It is 18 megawatts.

20 MR. BARKER: Is it 18?

21 MR. GARTH BARKER: Yeah.

22 Garth Barker.

23 And the one over by Delta is 150. The second  
24 stage, I'm not sure; would it have been 300.

25 MR. BARKER: Oh, the Milford Flat project.

26

1 MR. GARTH BARKER: Right. Uh-huh.

2 MR. BARKER: Any more?

3 (No response.)

4 MR. BARKER: Like, if not, you can write  
5 comments; you can e-mail me. I can hand out a bunch of  
6 business cards and you can call me any time. And if you  
7 want, you know, you can file comments online with the FERC  
8 through their eLibrary.

9 MR. BUHYOFF: All right. Well, if there are  
10 any questions -- or how is everyone doing in terms of does  
11 anyone need a break, or just keep on moving?

12 (No response.)

13 MR. BUHYOFF: All right. You guys are better  
14 than my wife. She can't sit still for more than 15 or 20  
15 minutes without having to go to the bathroom.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MR. BUHYOFF: So that makes it good for long  
18 car trips.

19 So what we're going to do next, we're going to  
20 go ahead and just try to get some of your input. We're  
21 going to talk about our scoping document first and then,  
22 after that I'll open it up to you guys and you guys can make  
23 any comments you feel free about the project. And then  
24 we'll kind of close it out.

25 MS. TEMPLETON: Does anybody want a copy of the

26

1       scoping document to follow along as we go through some of  
2       the bullets?

3                       (Distributing documents.)

4                       MR. BUHYOFF:   Okay.

5                       So like I described, we're here to scope our  
6       environmental impact statement.  And that is, we try to get  
7       together all of the things that we think are necessary to  
8       analyze in this project.

9                       At FERC we're comprised of these  
10      multi-disciplinary teams.  And so I'm a fish biologist by  
11      trade.  Some people call me a fish squeezer.  I'm not sure  
12      if that's a good or a bad thing.

13                      (Laughter.)

14                      MR. BUHYOFF:  I'll let Carolyn introduce  
15      herself and what she does here at FERC.

16                      MS. TEMPLETON:  I'm an environmental biologist.  
17      And depending upon the project and what my supervisor  
18      decides to assign to me, I do anything from terrestrial  
19      resources, recreation, land use, aesthetics, geology, soils,  
20      cultural resources.  But for the Parker Knoll project I will  
21      be analyzing recreation, land use and aesthetics.

22                      MR. BUHYOFF:  And then two members of the team  
23      that aren't here -- well, at least they're back in D.C. --  
24      they're the unlucky ones -- Allen Mitchnick is our  
25      terrestrial biologist.  We also have a fellow by the name of  
26

1 Frank Winchell, and he's an archeologist and he works on the  
2 Tribal issues and anything, you know, historical, artifacts  
3 and stuff like that.

4 And, excuse me, we also have a project  
5 engineer, who, you know, looks at project drawings and so on  
6 and so forth.

7 So what we'll go ahead and do at this point is  
8 I'm just going to read you the bullets of what we've  
9 identified to this point. We'll go through by resource  
10 area, like I talked about. If there's something you feel  
11 like we missed, let us know. We'll get your comment on the  
12 record.

13 And then, like I said, after we're done with  
14 this section I'll just open it up to you all and you guys  
15 can feel free to comment on anything.

16 So on page 17 of this document, that's where we  
17 outline all the bullets by resource area. And again what  
18 these bullets denote are things that we anticipate analyzing  
19 in the environmental impact statement.

20 So for geologic and soil resources we feel like  
21 we should analyze the effects of the construction of the  
22 proposed dam, powerhouse, tail races, tunnels, emergency  
23 spillways, construction roads and transmission facilities on  
24 soil erosion and sedimentation.

25 Also at our earlier meeting today we're going  
26

1 to add a bullet regarding any seismic issues.

2 So those are the two things we analyze in  
3 geologic and soil resources. If you all can think of  
4 anything else that we might want to take a look at, I'll  
5 open that up now.

6 (No response.)

7 MR. BUHYOFF: Hearing none -- we can go back if  
8 you think of something.

9 Aquatic resources. Again, me being the fish  
10 squeezer, this is my section. I think we should analyze the  
11 effects of construction-related accidental spills of fuel,  
12 lubricants, et cetera, on the water quality.

13 The effects of construction-related erosion,  
14 sedimentation or placement of fill or other materials on  
15 water quality.

16 The effects of project operations and  
17 maintenance on groundwater.

18 The effects of lake evaporation on salinity in  
19 the project reservoirs.

20 The effects of project operations on stream  
21 flow and aquatic habitat in Otter Creek Reservoir, the east  
22 fork of the Sevier, and the main stem of the Sevier from its  
23 confluence with the east fork to the point of diversion  
24 downstream of Piute Reservoir.

25 Also want to analyze the effects of project  
26

1 operations on the water quality of Otter Creek Reservoir and  
2 the east fork of the Sevier.

3 And the effects of project-related fish  
4 entrainment -- that is fish entering the project intake in  
5 Otter Creek Reservoir.

6 Anything there that maybe we didn't think  
7 about?

8 MR. ALBRECHT: Will either one of these  
9 reservoirs be planned with fish?

10 MR. BUHYOFF: No. The project proponent  
11 proposes to fence off the reservoirs because there will be a  
12 great fluctuation in reservoir elevation. So at this point  
13 there wouldn't be any -- the proponent is not proposing any  
14 recreation in these reservoirs.

15 MS. TEMPLETON: We'll move on to terrestrial  
16 resources next. And again, as Matt did, I'm going to read  
17 you the bullets that we have listed here as well as tell you  
18 about a couple other bullets that were identified by some of  
19 the agency folks that were at our morning meeting.

20 Okay. Effects of the temporary and permanent  
21 loss of about 650 acres of shrub steppe, woodland, riparian  
22 and emergent wetland vegetation on local wildlife species.

23 Effects of the project on crucial summer and  
24 winter range for mule deer, elk and pronghorn, and movement  
25 patterns.

26

1                   Effects of noise and increased human activities  
2 during construction on local wildlife populations.

3                   And going along in conjunction with that one,  
4 one of the ones identified this morning was essentially the  
5 effects of noise from pumping, the two different things that  
6 will be pumped from: water from Otter Creek to the lower  
7 reservoir -- Is that correct? And then the pumping from the  
8 lower reservoir to the upper reservoir, the effects that  
9 that might have on sage grouse.

10                  Effects of the potential introduction or spread  
11 of non-native invasive plant species from project  
12 construction, operation and maintenance.

13                  The next one has a small addition to it from  
14 the morning meeting: effects of the proposed transmission  
15 line, including any possible upgrades on the existing line,  
16 on birds, including collisions or electrocutions and  
17 increased predation.

18                  Effects of maintenance activities, such as road  
19 maintenance, transmission line maintenance and rights-of-way  
20 vegetation management and project-related recreation on  
21 wildlife habitat and wildlife.

22                  And I know Matt had said that there wouldn't be  
23 probably any recreation at the reservoirs. But the company  
24 does propose -- and you'll see in the bullets under  
25 Recreation -- a possible public access such as a parking  
26

1 lot, maybe some viewing areas. So that's the type of  
2 recreation that we're referring to.

3 Effects of project construction, operation and  
4 maintenance on the Bicknell milk vetch, pygmy rabbit, and  
5 other special status plant and animal species.

6 Effects on proposed management of about 1300  
7 acres of wildlife mitigation lands on vegetation and  
8 wildlife.

9 And then some of the ones added also from this  
10 morning was there was some discussion on what the height of  
11 the fence will be surrounding the reservoirs. They're  
12 thinking it's going to need to be pretty high just for the  
13 size of the project as well as a project of this nature is,  
14 you know, a security risk. And so they're going to probably  
15 have a fairly high fence. So what would the effect of the  
16 height of the fence be on wildlife, any possible avian  
17 collisions flying into that fence.

18 And then at the lower reservoir there currently  
19 exists a water hole. And the question was will that water  
20 hole be replaced. Right now it's used I think for cattle.  
21 And I think there's probably some deer and some other  
22 wildlife that comes in to drink from it. So taking that  
23 water hole out because the lower reservoir is going to be  
24 there, and how would you offset that and what would the  
25 effects on wildlife be for that issue.

26

1                   So that's -- I believe we got everything under  
2 terrestrial. So if anybody has anything they'd like to add  
3 or comment about that lengthy list that I read -- And I'm  
4 sure you all got that -- feel free to do it now. And like  
5 Matt said, this is a lot of information, so if you want to  
6 take home the document and then submit written comments on  
7 anything that may interest you, you're certainly welcome to  
8 do that.

9                   But anything on terrestrial resources right  
10 now?

11                   (No response.)

12                   MS. TEMPLETON: Okay. I'll move on to  
13 threatened and endangered species. There's just two bullets  
14 here. And there's just two species in the project area that  
15 are threatened and/or endangered or a candidate species.

16                   So we've identified an issue as possibly being  
17 the effects of project construction, operation and  
18 maintenance on the federally-listed Utah prairie dog and its  
19 habitat.

20                   And the effects of project construction,  
21 operation and maintenance on greater sage grouse -- which is  
22 a candidate species -- brood-rearing. And from this morning  
23 we've also added all seasonal habitat, not just  
24 brood-rearing habitat and known leks. So we want to make  
25 sure that there has been identified different migration  
26

1 paths, not just only in certain seasons but it's year-round.  
2 So we identified that this morning that we would make that  
3 more encompassing for the sage grouse.

4 So anything on T&E species?

5 (No response.)

6 MS. TEMPLETON: Okay. Move right along.  
7 Recreation, land use and aesthetics.

8 The effects of project construction and  
9 operation on public access and recreational opportunities,  
10 including off-highway vehicle use, hunting, fishing,  
11 boating, camping, gold-panning, photography, hiking,  
12 horseback riding, snowmobiling and skiing within the project  
13 area.

14 Did I miss any?

15 MR. BUHYOFF: Does anyone recreate any other  
16 way out there that we don't know about?

17 MS. TEMPLETON: Maybe we don't want to know  
18 about some.

19 And then adequacy of proposed public access and  
20 recreational facilities within the project area to meet  
21 future recreational demand.

22 Effects of project construction activities on  
23 existing roads, including improvements to existing jeep  
24 trails.

25 Effects of project construction and operation,  
26

1 including the new transmission line, on visual resources in  
2 the project vicinity.

3 And then one item of discussion that was  
4 mentioned this morning was there is a road leading to the  
5 lower reservoir. There was discussion about whether that  
6 would be re-routed; would it be essentially two different  
7 segments that were not connected. So we've decided to add  
8 that into something that we would analyze as to -- it might  
9 be an opportunity for people to go up to possibly a scenic  
10 viewing area.

11 But someone had mentioned if you don't connect  
12 them, the local recreationists will probably connect it for  
13 them. So we're going to take a look at that as well. And I  
14 think I captured that correctly.

15 MR. BARKER: Yeah.

16 MS. TEMPLETON: So if there's anything I missed  
17 with that bullet, let me know.

18 MR. ROBERTS: Are you talking about a parking  
19 area --

20 MS. TEMPLETON: Uh-huh.

21 MR. ROBERTS: -- that you could -- that  
22 somebody that's recreating on an ATV could unload and ride  
23 from?

24 MS. TEMPLETON: It probably could do that.

25 Why don't -- Justin, do you mind addressing  
26

1           that a little bit more.

2                         MR. BARKER:  Yeah.  That's a good point.

3                         But, you know, that loop right there is only a  
4           few miles.  But I'm sure, you know, we had originally  
5           thought putting a parking area down in there that has a  
6           colored interpretive sign, you know, that talks about the  
7           project, some of the benefits, species, you know, have  
8           wildlife species.  But we really anticipated probably being  
9           like eight or nine parking stalls.  We just don't see a lot  
10          of traffic down that way.

11                        But I'm sure that, you know, if it's written  
12          into the thing, we could add something like that.  A parking  
13          lot is pretty easy to build.

14                        MR. ROBERTS:  If you're going to connect it  
15          like you're talking about, it kind of makes sense.

16                        And I know there's some other areas where  
17          they've put in smaller parking lots; you don't have enough  
18          room to turn a trailer around in.  And some things like that  
19          causes problems more than anything.  One trailer gets in  
20          there, a couple of cars get parked, and the guy can't get  
21          out with his trailer.

22                        MR. BARKER:  Yeah.

23                        MR. ROBERTS:  Stuff like that.

24                        MS. TEMPLETON:  If that's certainly something  
25          of interest to you or other people here tonight, or that you

26

1 know in the community, it would certainly be something to  
2 comment on or bring to our attention so that we can make  
3 sure we capture all possible recreation uses that may be  
4 provided by the project whenever we write our NEPA document.

5 Any other comments on recreation, land use and  
6 aesthetics?

7 (No response.)

8 MS. TEMPLETON: Okay.

9 MR. BUHYOFF: All right. I'll just quickly go  
10 through the last three resources.

11 Cultural resources, we want to take a look at  
12 the effects of the construction and operation of the  
13 proposed project on historic, archeological and traditional  
14 cultural resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the  
15 National Register of Historic Places.

16 In socioeconomics we want to take a look at the  
17 effects on local Tribal and regional economies.

18 And then in developmental resources, the  
19 effects of proposed production, mitigation, and enhancement  
20 measures on project economics.

21 Does anyone have any comments on those kind of  
22 resource areas?

23 (No response.)

24 MR. BUHYOFF: Okay.

25 All right. Well, like Carolyn said, you know,  
26

1 this can be a lot to digest right off the bat. So if you  
2 want to, you know, take a look at this document and get back  
3 to us, like I said, the blue pamphlet provides some good  
4 ways to comment. You can do it online -- that's a really  
5 easy way to do it. We also just take written mail, and this  
6 pamphlet describes how you can just write a letter to us.

7 So at this point I'd like to just send it out  
8 to you all. If you guys have any comments about the  
9 project, one way or another, or, you know, just have some  
10 information regarding the project area, something, you know,  
11 you think we should know about, now is a good time. What  
12 we'll do is we'll go ahead and pass mikes probably. Or as  
13 long as people speak up, that ought to be fine.

14 So, you know, if you have something to say, it  
15 will be put on the record. I'll go ahead and kind of call  
16 people off and we'll go about doing it that way.

17 MR. CUMISKEY: My name is Dick Cumiskey. And  
18 for the record, I represent both Brooklyn Canal Company and  
19 Sevier Citizens Clean Air and Water.

20 We have been active with the people of  
21 Symbiotics for a period of two to three years and have  
22 followed the development of the project, while at the same  
23 time looking at other energy projects that have been  
24 proposed for the area, namely a coal-fired power station  
25 which has gone up in flames, fortunately. And lately an  
26

1       uncalled for natural gas plant, which would be pumping just  
2       almost a million tons of carbon byproduct into an enclosed  
3       valley here.

4                       So we see a lot of benefits in this proposed  
5       Parker Knoll project in that it would be a carbon-free  
6       project. It appears to be feasible in terms of acquisition  
7       of water. Our own canal company has been working with the  
8       company.

9                       We see it as a win-win thing for the people of  
10      Piute County, Sevier County and surrounding areas. And  
11      therefore we, on behalf of both organizations, we do endorse  
12      the project.

13                      MR. BUHYOFF: Thank you.

14                      MS. TEMPLETON: Thank you.

15                      MR. BUHYOFF: Great. Thank you.

16                      Is there anyone else who would like to say  
17      anything?

18                      Yes, sir.

19                      MR. HANCHETT: I'm just a citizen that's  
20      concerned about health. That's my background. And I'd just  
21      like to say amen to what Dick has said. It looks like a  
22      win-win situation to me --

23                      MR. BUHYOFF: Okay.

24                      MR. HANCHETT: -- from a health standpoint.

25                      MS. TEMPLETON: Would you identify yourself,  
26

1 please, your first and last name?

2 MR. HANCHETT: Thann, T-h-a-n-n, last name  
3 Hanchett, H-a-n-c-h-e-t-t.

4 MR. BUHYOFF: Yes, sir.

5 MR. BUSHMAN: I'm Darren Bushman and  
6 representing Piute County and the Piute County Commission.  
7 And I guess I could echo what you've said: It's a win-win  
8 for Piute County. We believe it's a much better option than  
9 some that have been proposed north valley of us.

10 And we're also looking at this from an economic  
11 standpoint. Piute County has 1400 people and 78 percent of  
12 our county is public land. So it's pretty tough to make a  
13 living in Piute County. So the thought of 31 jobs coming  
14 into our county is phenomenal, not to mention the fact of a  
15 tax base that is larger than anything that we have in the  
16 County right now.

17 So I believe I'm speaking on behalf of the  
18 County and the other County Commissioners in that we're  
19 fairly well in full support of this project. So we'd love  
20 to see it come to fruition.

21 MR. BUHYOFF: All right. Thank you.

22 Yes, sir.

23 MR. ROBERTS: Yeah. I would like to know if  
24 that thousand watts is gross or net after your costs of  
25 pumping.

26

1 MR. BARKER: It's a thousand megawatts net.

2 MR. ROBERTS: Okay. Great.

3 MR. BARKER: It will have the capability of  
4 generating a thousand megawatts.

5 MR. ROBERTS: Okay.

6 MR. BARKER: The idea is is of pulling excess  
7 energy off the grid, whether it's in the daytime or at  
8 nighttime, you know, with the construction of additional  
9 renewable energy. You know, it really helps shaping and  
10 firming up the infrastructure.

11 MR. ROBERTS: That sounds really good to me.  
12 I'm excited about the project and hope that it goes through.

13 MR. BUHYOFF: Thank you.

14 Anybody else?

15 MS. TEMPLETON: Now is your time to shine.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MS. STRAW: I'm opposed to the tar sands in  
18 eastern Utah.

19 (Laughter.)

20 MR. BUHYOFF: That's now part of the record.

21 (Laughter.)

22 MR. BUHYOFF: All right. Great.

23 Well, like I said, feel free to take a look at  
24 the pamphlet. If there's something you think of later,  
25 contact us. Justin said he's, you know, willing to pass out  
26

1 his contact information. And I have cards as well. If you  
2 guys have questions about the FERC process, just anything,  
3 feel free to give me a shout. I'm usually at my desk,  
4 unfortunately. I'd like to be out here more.

5 But I want to thank you all for coming, a lot.  
6 This is -- I know it's a huge help for us to hear, you know,  
7 the local experts tell us, you know, what they think.

8 So unless anyone else has anything else to say,  
9 I'm going to go ahead and close the meeting. And you guys  
10 can talk freely without it being on the record.

11 (Laughter.)

12 MR. BUHYOFF: All right.

13 Well, thank you all. I appreciate it.

14 (Whereupon, at 7:15 p.m., the scoping meeting  
15 in the above-entitled matter was adjourned.)

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