

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

- - - - -x

In the Matter of: : Project Number
Taum Sauk Pumped : No. P-2277
Storage Project :

- - - - -x

TRANSCRIPT OF AGENCY SCOPING MEETING, taken on behalf
of the Federal Energy Regulation Commission, at the
Lesterville High School Gymnasium, Highway 21 in the
City of Lesterville, County of Reynolds, State of
Missouri, between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 8:09 P.M.
on Monday, the 12th day of March 2007, before J. Bryan
Jordan, Certified Court Reporter No. 00532 and Notary
Public, State of Missouri.

1 APPEARANCES:

2

3 FOR THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION:

4 COMMISSION STAFF:

5 OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

6 888 First Street, N.E.

7 Washington, D.C. 20426

8 By:

9 Thomas J. LoVullo, Senior Fisheries Biologist

10 Andrea C. Shriver, Ecologist

11 B. Peter Yarrington, Fisheries Biologist

12 Frank Calcagno, Senior Engineering Geologist

13

14 CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE

15 Division of Dam Safety & Inspections

16 By:

17 Peggy Harding, Regional Engineer

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 FOR AMEREN CORPORATION:
 2 Michael L. Menne
 3 Vice President
 4 Environmental, Safety & Health
 5 AMEREN SERVICES
 6 One Ameren Plaza
 7 1901 Chouteau Avenue
 8 P.O. Box 66149 MC 602
 9 St. Louis, MO 63166-6149

10

11 Paul C. Rizzo, P.E.
 12 PAUL C. RIZZO & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 13 Suite 270E, Expo Mart
 14 105 Mall Blvd.
 15 Monroeville, PA 15146

16

17 INDEX

18 Opening Remarks by Mr. LoVullo 4
 19 Remarks by Mr. Menne 6
 20 Presentation by Dr. Rizzo 8
 21 Public Comments 29
 22 Closing Comments by Mr. LoVullo 46

23

24

25

1 MR. LoVULLO: Good evening, everyone. My
2 name is T. J. LoVullo, and I'm with the Federal Energy
3 Regulatory Commission in Washington, D.C. I'd like to
4 welcome you here tonight, and I'd like to thank
5 Mrs. Fox for the use of the gymnasium, the School
6 District for that. Originally, we were going to be up
7 in the cafeteria area, but when we started to hear
8 about the level of turnout, she said let's come down
9 to the gymnasium; it's much more comfortable here.

10 When you came in, there was sign-up sheet in
11 the front. If you would like to give comments
12 tonight, please sign in, and then I will be calling on
13 people in the order in which they signed in.

14 I'm going to go over the agenda a little
15 bit, just so we know what's going to take place
16 tonight.

17 I'd like to introduce my other colleagues
18 here, and Ameren staff, as well, before we get going.
19 Right here is, to my right is Frank Calcagno, and he's
20 an Engineering Geologist in our Division of Dam Safety
21 and Inspections.

22 To his right is Peggy Harding, who is the
23 Director of the Regional Office in Chicago.

24 At the other table is Pete Yarrington,
25 Senior Fisheries Biologist with FERC in Washington.

26

1 Paul Rizzo is with Ameren, a consultant for
2 Ameren, and Mike Menne, who is Vice President of
3 Ameren Safety, Environment, and Health?

4 MR. MENNE: Health.

5 MR. LoVULLO: I might have gotten those
6 orders mixed up.

7 On February 5th, Ameren filed its intent to
8 rebuild the Taum Sauk upper reservoir, and with that,
9 we initiated what's called a NEPA process, the
10 National Environmental Protection Act, and we're in
11 the process of developing an environmental document to
12 look at the impact associated with the construction of
13 that upper reservoir.

14 Part of the process involves hearing from
15 both the resource agencies and the general public, and
16 NGOs, non-governmental organizations, on what some of
17 the issues are surrounding that proposed action, and
18 so for tonight, we wanted to hear comments from the
19 public on what we should be looking at and focusing in
20 on in our independent review of that proposed action,
21 and so after we hear from Ameren, they're going to
22 give a presentation on what's involved with the
23 reconstruction, then I'll open it up to the public to
24 have comments for whoever signed up to say what they
25 would like.

26

1 With that, I'll turn it over to Mike Menne,
2 and he will introduce Paul, who will be doing our site
3 presentation.

4 MR. MENNE: Good evening. First, I'd like
5 to thank the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for
6 holding and arranging this meeting, an important
7 meeting regarding the rebuild of the upper reservoir.

8 As Mr. LoVullo said, my name is Mike Menne.
9 I'm Vice President of Environmental Safety and Health
10 for Ameren Corporation. Many of you around here have
11 seen me many times in this building. I've been--since
12 the day of the breach of the Taum Sauk Reservoir, I've
13 been personally overseeing the restoration of Johnson
14 Shut-Ins and improvement in water quality of the Black
15 River.

16 It's good to see so many people coming
17 together here. We appreciate you all coming here to
18 offer your thoughts and comments on the environmental
19 impact of our plans to rebuild the upper reservoir.
20 The information that FERC gets from you here, tonight,
21 will be critical in determining how things are going
22 to move forward.

23 I encourage you to be honest and forthright
24 in your comments, as many of you are among those who
25 are most affected in the areas surrounding the Taum
26

1 Sauk Plant.

2 Having said that, I'd like to introduce our
3 consultant, Mr. Paul C. Rizzo. Paul Rizzo is a
4 three-degree graduate from Carnegie-Mellon University,
5 including his doctorate in civil engineering. He is a
6 Registered Professional Engineer in about 40 states,
7 including here in Missouri. He is a specialist in
8 large dams, especially dams in high seismic areas and
9 constructed with roller-compacted concrete, or known
10 as RCC dams.

11 He founded Paul C. Rizzo Associates in 1984,
12 a firm that's internationally recognized for dam
13 construction and dam safety expertise. Mr. Rizzo's
14 firm is the engineer of record and construction
15 manager for the Saluda Dam project in South Carolina.
16 That project won the OPAL Award. I'll let him explain
17 that. It's kind of the professional--profession's
18 equivalent of an Oscar for civil engineering projects.

19 The firm is currently working on dam
20 projects in Georgia, Texas, Peru, Iraq, Madagascar,
21 and Kenya, and has recently completed projects in
22 Chile, Macedonia, Romania, and Venezuela, so he has a
23 tremendous amount of experience worldwide in building
24 large dams.

25 Rizzo & Associates have been working with
26

1 Ameren for more than a year. Their task has been not
2 only to evaluate our rebuild options but also to help
3 us understand what happened in the early morning hours
4 of December 14th, 2005. Their guidance and counsel
5 has been invaluable to the company over the last 18
6 months, and we look forward to working with them in
7 the future.

8 I know you are interested in Paul's
9 explanation of the rebuild plans, so I'll let him
10 start at this time. Paul?

11 MR. RIZZO: Thank you, Mike. Testing?
12 Okay. Is that too loud, or just right, or--people in
13 the back, it's okay? Thank you.

14 I'm going to speak a little bit about the
15 old reservoir that was originally built in the 1960's
16 and then talk about the new planned reservoir and the
17 differences between the two. I'm going to explain a
18 lot of little details, some which may be of interest
19 to you, and explain why this dam is going to be built
20 that is safe, robust, highly resistant to earthquakes,
21 and not going have the same incident again that we had
22 last December.

23 Let me start with the first slide. It's a
24 picture of an aerial view of the old reservoir. Many
25 of you have seen it, probably, from the ground level;

26

1 this is what it looked like from the air.

2 Just to explain a couple of things, this is
3 an access road, as well as here, up at the top.

4 The powerhouse is down in this valley
5 over here.

6 This is a transmission line right-of-way.

7 This is a road around the top of the upper
8 reservoir, and then along that road is what's called a
9 parapet wall, which I'll explain in a few minutes what
10 that is.

11 The old dam was built in 1960's technology,
12 using design criteria, design basis, and construction
13 techniques that were popular in the 1960's, actually
14 was an evolving technology in the 1960's; it wasn't
15 fully matured. It was created by simply taking the
16 top of Proffitt Mountain, cutting the top off, and
17 using the material from the middle to build a
18 perimeter dike, the dike that you saw in the previous
19 pictures. They simply dumped the rock, did not
20 compact it, and they did not have an overflow release
21 structure, which I'll explain what that is in a
22 moment, sometimes referred to as a spillway. They had
23 a parapet wall on top of the crest to retain water,
24 they did minimal foundation preparation, and I'll
25 explain just what that involves in another slide,
26

1 here, and it was designed for minimal earthquake, as
2 opposed to today's technology requires consideration
3 of very large earthquakes in Central Missouri.

4 The next slide, the old rock-filled dike had
5 these characteristics. This is the rock fill, the
6 material in brown. This beige color of brown was the
7 foundation rock, and on the surface of the foundation
8 rock, as many of you know from living here, there's a
9 zone of weathered rock and what we call residual soil.
10 It's reddish in this slide. This is the material that
11 was left in place. The rock was simply dumped on top
12 of this material. That's a practice which is not
13 acceptable in current technology for dam construction.

14 This rock was placed, as I said, by dumping
15 in ten-foot layers, or lifts, as we call them. A
16 parapet wall up on top. Now, this parapet wall in
17 this old design was built to retain water. That's no
18 longer acceptable practice in dam design, either.
19 This is--it had a concrete face on here which provided
20 an impervious barrier for water seeping through the
21 rock fill down the embankment.

22 The next slide illustrates the objectives
23 that we set up in January a year ago that we--what
24 Ameren wanted to do for a new dam. First off, it had
25 to meet all current dam safety regulations. In the

26

1 1960's, these regulations were not very mature, they
2 were not very well developed; they are very well
3 developed now.

4 Ameren decided, Ameren and the federal
5 regulatory body, FERC, insisted on a vigorous seismic
6 design to resist high-level earthquake or earthquakes
7 in this area.

8 We are minimizing environmental impact of
9 this project by doing all of our work, or most of the
10 work inside the existing reservoir, not outside.
11 We'll have some parking areas outside, some laydown
12 areas, but the bulk of the work will be inside the old
13 reservoir area.

14 The new dam will be constructed of RCC. RCC
15 is simply another form of concrete. It hardens just
16 like concrete. It will be--result in a very safe,
17 robust dam with redundancies, meaning backup with
18 suspenders, we call them "suspenders," for backup.

19 We're using a proven technology. Mike
20 mentioned the Saluda Dam. The Saluda Dam is a project
21 that FERC regulates, we designed and built in South
22 Carolina in the 2002-2005, and that set a lot of
23 precedent in the U.S. for big dam construction with
24 RCC.

25 Finally, we're going to use the rock
26

1 material that I mentioned that comprised the dike as
2 the aggregate for this concrete, this roller-compacted
3 concrete. It will be crushed, it will be processed,
4 it will be cleaned before we use it.

5 Next slide.

6 We will have--it will be roller-compacted
7 concrete. Incidentally, when you have an opportunity,
8 there's a sample of roller-compacted concrete laying
9 on the table, from our test program. You can see what
10 it looks like. It's the same as normal concrete
11 except it's placed differently.

12 We will have very comprehensive foundation
13 preparation--that's something I'm going to emphasize
14 today--a grout curtain around the entire perimeter of
15 the new dike. The old dike had a rock curtain only on
16 certain short stretches on the northwest corner.

17 We'll have a drainage system with a gallery,
18 and I'll show you a picture of that in a moment.

19 We'll not have a parapet wall that retains
20 water. Our dam will be retaining all water, not a
21 parapet wall. We'll have a wall, as you'll see in a
22 moment, but it's only for traffic control on top of
23 the dam.

24 The next slide is a schematic of what the
25 cross-section looks like. You may compare this to the
26

1 one I showed you before which had the rock fill all in
2 brown. First off, notice here's our wall; there's no
3 water against it, and our--the water in the reservoir
4 is encompassed entirely by the dam, itself. This
5 brownish color is roller-compacted concrete. This
6 zone, here, is roller-compacted concrete also, but
7 it's treated a little bit special because we want to
8 make it more resistant to seepage than we need here.

9 This is a gallery that runs--it's a tunnel,
10 actually big enough to drive a vehicle through--around
11 the entire perimeter inside the dam. That gallery
12 serves a couple of purposes. First off, when the dam
13 is full of water, there'll be a natural tendency for a
14 minor amount of seepage to come like this (Indicating)
15 out of the dam. It's, it's a natural flow from this
16 reservoir. We will have a liner on the bottom, an
17 asphalt liner the same as the prior dam, but a little
18 bit thicker. We'll have a grout curtain which is an
19 impervious barrier to drive the water flow down
20 deeper.

21 We have here what are called relief wells.
22 These relief wells are--drain water up into the
23 gallery. It's a backup-with-suspenders approach,
24 belt-suspenders approach to the grout curtain so that
25 water that would get through and underneath here is

26

1 intercepted by these drains which go to the gallery,
2 and the gallery has a number of outlets out here to a
3 control water ditch, itself.

4 We also have, because this is concrete, all
5 concrete, we have construction joints every 45 feet,
6 and every 45 feet, then we have to have what's called
7 a water stop or a barrier to prevent leakage through
8 the dam.

9 If those don't function properly for some
10 reason, then we have drains from the crest of the dam
11 to the gallery. These are called crested gallery
12 drains that pick up seepage that might come through
13 here on these lift joints. Again, this is a
14 belt-and-suspenders approach to design, a redundancy
15 built into the project.

16 Next slide.

17 What is roller-compacted concrete, the main
18 constituent of our dam? It's concrete the same as you
19 know concrete except it's placed with earth-moving
20 equipment, bulldozers, dump trucks, conveyors, and
21 it's compacted with heavy equipment. The same basic
22 ingredients: Cement, a little bit of fly ash,
23 aggregate, sand, water, all the same except the main
24 difference is it is very dry compared to conventional
25 concrete. We do lots of testing with it, and we

26

1 developed a mix design so it doesn't get extremely hot
2 when it's cured. We designed it to minimize the heat,
3 what's called the heat of hydration.

4 Finally, it's very suitable for Taum Sauk
5 because Taum Sauk is a hard rock foundation once you
6 clear away the residual soil. This kind of dam is
7 best suited on a hard rock foundation.

8 Next slide.

9 I have three or four pictures of what RCC
10 looks like when it's being placed in a dam. You can
11 see it's being dumped out of a traditional tandem dump
12 truck; it's being spread with bulldozers. Now, this
13 is about two foot as it comes out of the truck, but
14 the dozer flattens it to one foot thick, so the dam is
15 comprised of one-foot layers all the way up, and it's
16 compacted with heavy earth-moving compactors, smooth
17 drum, that densify it.

18 The next slide shows it being placed on an
19 off-road truck. You can see how it looks when it
20 comes out of the truck and before it's spread down to
21 one foot.

22 Next slide.

23 Here is a picture of the Saluda Dam where we
24 place it by conveyors. This conveyor went back to our
25 batch plant about one-half mile, transported by
26

1 conveyor to here, spread with this splicer, and then
2 flattened out and spread in one-foot-thick layers with
3 dozers; one here, one here.

4 This is the roller compactors that are
5 smoothing it and densifying it. You can also see
6 steps on the downstream side here.

7 Those are the forms that we used at Saluda.
8 The forms at Taum Sauk will be a little bit fancier
9 than that.

10 Next slide.

11 One more view of what roller-compacted
12 concrete looks like when you are placing it. It's not
13 something that you--conventional concrete, you
14 couldn't run a dozer like this on it; it would be too
15 wet, but this mix is very dry.

16 Next slide. Why do we use Saluda Dam as the
17 precedent? Mike mentioned it; I mentioned it, also.
18 This is what a roller-compacted dam look like--looks
19 like at Saluda Dam at South Carolina near Columbia,
20 South Carolina. This is the entire dam. Including
21 the two end sections, it's about 7,800 feet long, a
22 little more than a mile and a half. Taum Sauk's dam
23 is about 6,800 feet long, about a thousand foot
24 shorter. This dam is 200 feet high, whereas, the Taum
25 Sauk upper reservoir dam is about half that height,

26

1 about a hundred feet high.

2 This dam has similar characteristics as Taum
3 Sauk, but there are some major differences also which
4 I'll explain later.

5 For example, this one at the time was the
6 largest FERC remediation project in the United States.
7 It cost about \$275 million. It's also on hard rock,
8 as well as the Taum Sauk upper reservoir dam will be.
9 Downstream of this dam, 120,000 people live right in
10 the floodplain. 200 feet high versus 100 feet high; I
11 mentioned that before. This is one of the top ten
12 largest dams in the world of RCC type. Actually, it's
13 the third largest in the U.S. at the moment.

14 It underwent intense regulatory overview,
15 and that's one of the reasons we are using it as a
16 precedent, because of so much oversight that was done
17 for that project. Similar oversight is being done for
18 Taum Sauk, and I'll explain that in a few minutes, as
19 well.

20 It won a couple of awards in 2005. United
21 States Society for Dams Project of the Year; this is
22 an organization that dam engineers and dam builders
23 belong to, and we are recognized by our peers for
24 that.

25 Then it also won from the American Society
26

1 of Civil Engineers, Outstanding Project of the Year,
2 called O-P-A-L Award. In my business, it's like an
3 Oscar to an actor or actress; the same thing. It's a
4 national award which we're all very proud of.

5 Next.

6 I mentioned the intense work that has to be
7 done to clean the rock, to take that maroon residual
8 soil off the rock that I showed you in one of the very
9 early slides. Here, we are doing the same kind of
10 work at Saluda. You can see residual soil in place
11 here, but on this side, it's been cleaned off, and we
12 do this by intense labor. It's very small machines.
13 Here, you see a water jet, you see a vacuum pipe here,
14 going to a vacuum truck, water jet, lots of hand
15 labor, so the rock becomes extremely clean, there's no
16 loose material, there's no clay material, there's no
17 soil whatsoever on that rock when it's ready for
18 concrete.

19 The next slide, we are finished here and we
20 are ready to place roller-compacted concrete. The
21 idea here is we want to get a very tight bond between
22 the rock and the new dam. We want no, no zone of
23 seepage through there, we want no sifting through
24 there, we want a very tight bond between the RCC and
25 the rock, and this is the kind of surface that you get

26

1 that with; rough, undulating, but clean.

2 Next.

3 There's been a lot of conversation in the--a
4 lot of written material, our report on the forensic
5 investigation, the FERC's investigation, about the
6 instrumentation, so I thought I would spend just a few
7 minutes describing the instrumentation that the new
8 dam will involve.

9 This is instrumentation associated with the
10 water levels. We have basically two sets of
11 instruments. We have what are called conventional
12 probes, differential pressure transducers which we use
13 in normal, everyday operations. They tell us when the
14 upper reservoir level is getting low, they tell us
15 when it's about full. It's used simply for
16 operations.

17 Then we have backup systems, a high level, a
18 high-high level, and we have a float switch. Now,
19 these two are backup to these, to let the operator of
20 the plant know that he's gotten the level too high or
21 is approaching the high level. If this one doesn't
22 work, then this one comes into play.

23 If neither one of these work and these don't
24 work, then we have a float switch which automatically
25 shuts down the pumps, so the chances of ever--of the

26

1 event happening ever again are absolutely minimal.

2 In addition to these electronic instruments,
3 we have a typical, normal staff gauge, a gauge with
4 marks on it, what the level of the water is, and a TV
5 camera, video camera focused on that gauge, watching
6 the level, so the operator can see on a TV screen at
7 the control house, and he can use that, as well as the
8 electronic instruments, to monitor the lake level.

9 Now, in the event that none of these work,
10 which is a highly unlikely event, we have an overflow
11 release structure, sometimes referred to as a
12 spillway; not a spillway in the sense of a spillway on
13 a dam, because this one is never supposed to function.
14 It's there for an extreme event that all of these
15 systems don't function.

16 Next slide.

17 This is simply a schematic. We have--this
18 is the reservoir shown. We have a little
19 instrumentation house up here, and that has all these
20 instruments in it. It's designed to take care,
21 eliminate wave effects on the instruments.

22 You'll notice the dam, here, is at fifteen
23 ninety--the water level of 1597, the dam is at 1601,
24 the overflow at 1599.

25 The next slide summarizes all those numbers,

26

1 or the next slide after this, but let me explain to
2 you how the overflow release structure works.

3 This is an artist's rendering of what the
4 new reservoir will look like: The new RCC dike around
5 the entire perimeter, basically the same footprint as
6 before, not too much different, but significantly
7 deeper because the rock is being cleaned off as I
8 showed you in those earlier slides.

9 Construction work area here and here, which
10 were also work areas during the original construction.

11 An access road all the way around the
12 perimeter, and the overflow release structure. This
13 is on the southeast corner of the project, so that if
14 we ever had to--if this ever was used, meaning all the
15 instruments had failed, the flow would be over this,
16 this overflow release structure.

17 The next slide gives you the design criteria
18 for that overflow release structure. It will take the
19 flow associated with two, the two pumps we have
20 operating at full capacity. It distributes that over
21 700 foot. The overflow release structure is 700 foot
22 long. Remember, the entire perimeter is 6,800 feet,
23 so more than 10 percent of our dam is for this
24 overflow release structure. Unlike the other--the
25 main dam, this one has a stepped section, meaning as
26

1 the water trickles down the side, it goes over
2 six-foot steps down the embankment on the side of the
3 dam. At the base of that, we have what's called a
4 stilling basin. It takes the water and it stills it,
5 makes it go from a turbulent flow condition to a,
6 basically, a sheet flow or laminar flow.

7 The next slide, there's a couple of pictures
8 of that. You can see an artist's rendering here.
9 This is the stepped spillway action or overflow
10 release structure. Here is the spilling basin.

11 The next slide is a blow-up of that corner.
12 Here is the dam at 1601, the roadway across the top.
13 It drops down to 1599, and you remember the pool is at
14 an elevation of 1597, so this is two feet above this.
15 This is four feet above the water level here, and this
16 is a--I mentioned a parapet wall. Our parapet wall is
17 primarily for traffic control, but this is a roadway
18 we use for the dam and inspecting the dam.

19 The steps, with the individual--as the
20 water, if the water were to come over this spillway,
21 the release structure would drop down these steps and
22 dissipate energy just like it would coming down the
23 seats on this gymnasium. By the time it gets to the
24 bottom, it's basically lost all of its energy.

25 The next slide gives you those elevations

26

1 one more time. Normal pool is 1597. Overflow release
2 structure, the crest of that structure is 1599. The
3 top of the dam is 1601, and then the top of the
4 parapet wall is 1604.5. So we've got controls, not
5 only instruments, but the incident of December of 2005
6 cannot occur, with this kind of configuration, again.
7 The water will be channeled over that one specific
8 section if all instruments were to fail.

9 Next slide.

10 A number of the pieces of correspondence
11 that we have received pertaining to the project has
12 asked about our seismic design basis, particularly in
13 relation to what the FERC is demanding in terms of
14 seismic design criteria. We are designing the dam to
15 be compliant with and exceed, basically, the
16 regulations or the guidelines. I should say
17 guidelines because they're still a draft state,
18 published by the FERC in November of last year.

19 These guidelines call for two types of
20 analysis; what's called a probabilistic analysis and a
21 deterministic analysis.

22 A probabilistic analysis is like designed
23 for an earthquake that occurs every thousand years or
24 every 500 years, like you design for a flood, a
25 hundred-year flood or a thousand-year flood.

26

1 A deterministic analysis is associated with
2 looking at the historical seismicity in the area and
3 designing for at least that or earthquakes larger than
4 that that occurred historically. In our case, we are
5 considering three different kinds of earthquakes: One
6 at New Madrid, one over in Illinois at Wabash Valley,
7 and one right around the area of the Taum Sauk in the
8 Ste. Francois Mountains, because there have been small
9 earthquakes over the years in that area.

10 Next slide. This is an illustration of how
11 we do a deterministic analysis. We have a site here,
12 for example, we have the New Madrid zone, seismic zone
13 here. The three earthquakes that occurred in
14 1811-1812 occurred down the center of that, and they
15 were all magnitude 7.2, 7.4, in that range. We are
16 postulating that a magnitude 7.8 occurs here at its
17 closest point to Taum Sauk. We're postulating that
18 occurs and we're designing to resist the motion
19 associated with that earthquake here, and the same
20 thing along in the Wabash Valley, putting the
21 earthquake right here at its closest point and
22 moving--we assume or postulate that an earthquake
23 occurs within 120 miles of the site. There's no basis
24 for that. Actually, we put it within ten miles of the
25 site we assumed it occurs, somewhere in the vicinity
26

1 of the site.

2 Next slide.

3 So the question was asked well, how does the
4 earthquake you are designing for, how does that
5 compare to what's historically occurred? Well, New
6 Madrid is easy. That's 7.2 to 7.4 magnitude versus
7 7.7 that we're postulating at 68 miles away, not 130
8 miles, as it would be if it was at the center of the
9 New Madrid.

10 Similar to Wabash and background event, I
11 have two numbers for you, and I'll explain that. We
12 began the project by using a magnitude 5.8 somewhere
13 within 12 miles of the dam, based on historicals which
14 we estimate to be around 5.4, so significantly larger
15 than what has occurred in the historical past. Going
16 over the review process with the FERC and the FERC's
17 panel of experts, we agreed to up the design for the
18 local earthquake to a magnitude of 6 and put it closer
19 to the site, basically ten miles away.

20 So that's part of the process that we went
21 through for designing the dam, because our firm did
22 not--does not have--is subject to a great deal of
23 oversight by regulatory bodies in this whole effort.

24 Next slide.

25 Let me speak to that for the last couple of

26

1 slides, here. We undergo a rigorous process of review
2 and approval. FERC approves all of our design, all of
3 our construction. FERC required Ameren to retain an
4 independent board of consultants, a BOC or IBOC, and
5 they review all of our work. There are four experts
6 on dam design, then the FERC also had their own panel
7 of experts, three experts that they retained, so when
8 we go to a meeting, for example, I have about 45
9 people overlooking my shoulder on what we say, and do,
10 and design, and we have about four people there plus
11 Ameren supporting us.

12 Next slide.

13 The process involves our submitting all the
14 drawings, and specifications, and calculations to
15 Ameren; the dam safety group, the environmental group,
16 and the operations group. It is reviewed by the board
17 of consultants, the four people. It's reviewed by
18 FERC headquarters staff, reviewed by the FERC regional
19 office staff--Ms. Harding is with the Chicago office;
20 there is also the Atlanta office involved--and it's
21 reviewed by FERC's independent board of consultants.
22 All of these groups have overview, are overseeing our
23 design and will oversee the construction of the
24 project as it goes forward.

25 I think you went backwards, didn't you? No.

26

1 The process is they review everything, we
2 respond to comments, either adapt or accept their
3 comments or discuss with FERC why we won't accept
4 their comments. Usually, they win, quite frankly, and
5 then the FERC and the independent panel evaluate and
6 approve each of our design details.

7 I think that's last slide. Thank you for
8 your time. I'll be standing back here with the
9 placards and the RCC if anybody has any questions
10 you'd like to discuss. Thank you.

11 MR. MENNE: I just want to mention
12 associated with the reability of the reservoir,
13 Ameren did prepare an environmental report. That
14 report was sent out to 18 federal and state resource
15 and regulatory agencies and Indian tribes, as well as
16 over a hundred citizens, many of you in this room,
17 environmental groups, park interests, and state,
18 federal, and local political leaders representing the
19 Taum Sauk area. We did receive some comments from
20 Missouri DNR and MDC on that report. Those comments
21 and our response to those comments, as well as the
22 final environmental report, were sent to FERC on
23 February 2nd, and you can get that information on
24 their electronic library which is on their website.

25 Subsequent to the submission of that report,
26

1 we have received a number of other comments from
2 people with regard to that. I should note that the
3 scope of the environmental report was really limited
4 just to the environmental impact associated with
5 rebuilding this upper reservoir. Several of the
6 comments that we received were outside that scope.
7 However, Ameren intends to respond in writing to all
8 the comments that we have received, and we will be
9 sending a summary of all comments and response to
10 those comments to the Federal Energy Regulatory
11 Commission in the near future.

12 Again, from Ameren's standpoint, I want to
13 thank you all for showing up tonight. We really
14 appreciate you being here and taking part in this
15 process, and with that, I turn it back over to
16 Mr. LoVullo.

17 MR. LOVULLO: Okay, with that explanation
18 from Paul Rizzo on the rebuild, we will get into the
19 public comment part. Give me a moment just to look at
20 the list, here, and see whom would like to speak.

21 About seven or eight people, and there's a
22 number of question marks, too, so we'll do those that
23 have indicated "Yes." Approximately seven to ten
24 minutes to speak, and then those that have question
25 marks, or even if you didn't put a question mark, if

26

1 you have a "No" down here that you didn't want to
2 speak but you want to say something, you are moved to
3 speak later, you can give your comments after those
4 that have said "Yes" speak.

5 Okay, when you speak, as you see, we have a
6 court reporter. If you can say your name, and if it's
7 unusual spelling, if you wouldn't mind spelling it for
8 him, and I'll give you the microphone and you can just
9 pass it around, and you can speak from your seat, or
10 if you want to come down, you are welcome to come down
11 and address the crowd.

12 This morning, we had an agency meeting in
13 Jefferson City, and at the agency meeting, there were
14 also some general public. That venue was more
15 convenient than coming here to Lesterville, and during
16 that time, the DNR had indicated they had filed some
17 comments with the Commission, and Dru Buntin would
18 like to further explain and provide those comments at
19 this evening's meeting, as well, so Dru?

20 MR. BUNTIN: Thank you. First off, I'm not
21 certain that I'm going to take seven to ten minutes.
22 We're here to listen to what the community has to say
23 about this process, but I do want to make folks aware
24 that our comments were available on the table as you
25 came in.

26

1 There are a couple of special comments. One
2 applies specifically to the environmental report that
3 Mike mentioned earlier. The other task was comments
4 that we made back in March of 2005, when the Federal
5 Energy Regulatory Commission's relicensing process for
6 Taum Sauk was already underway even before the breach
7 ever happened, so some of those comments that included
8 from the March 2005 letter are going to be applicable
9 to the rebuild, some are not, but we wanted to at
10 least make those available to the public, and I won't
11 take up any more of your time, but I'll be here,
12 listening to what you have to say, and if anyone wants
13 to talk after the meeting, I'll be here. Thank you.

14 MR. LoVULLO: Okay, the first up--and I'm
15 going to do this in the order in which people signed
16 in--is Sheriff Barton.

17 SHERIFF BARTON: Well, thank you for
18 allowing me to speak tonight for the ladies and
19 gentlemen of FERC and Ameren.

20 In December of 2005, we had a great tragedy
21 here in this county, and the Lesterville Fire
22 Department and Reynolds County Sheriff's Department
23 responded to that. They did a fine job, in my eyes
24 and a lot of other people's eyes, and it was one
25 reason; it was because Ameren trained us how to do
26

1 that. Every year, we had a table-top exercise, and
2 they showed us what to expect when something like this
3 happens, and it really helped, and you can ask the
4 firemen.

5 Also, I'm sure that the ladies and gentlemen
6 of FERC have met with the environmentalists today,
7 talked about endangered species and things like that.
8 I'd like to invite you to walk back through the
9 hallways of our school, here, and look at the empty
10 desks that our children sits in, and to us, that's the
11 most endangered species that's going to be affected if
12 this dam isn't rebuilt, and I'd like to just look
13 around today at most of the friends, and neighbors,
14 and people of Reynolds County, and I think if every
15 one of them would say nay or yea to build this back, I
16 think you would get a good standing on how this
17 community feels, so how about it?

18 (Cheers and applause.)

19 MR. LoVULLO: Thank you. Earlene Fox?

20 MS. FOX: Earlene Fox, E-a-r-l-e-n-e, F-o-x.
21 I'm the Superintendent of the Lesterville Schools; 71
22 staff employees, approximately 296 children. We are
23 the hub of this community. A community without a
24 school is--I wouldn't say not a community, but for
25 Lesterville to lose their school, it would be
26

1 devastating to this community. This community is very
2 important to this school. I've never seen a school or
3 a community like this. I'm not originally from
4 Reynolds County, but when there is a disaster or there
5 is a crisis, this town, this community comes together
6 and they pull together. When there's an ice storm,
7 they all come together, "You can come to my house if
8 you don't have electric," and that's what we did the
9 day of December 14th of '05, everybody came together.
10 We canceled school. The school was open to Red Cross
11 or to whoever needed it, to the firemen that needed
12 food or whatever, but Ameren is very important to this
13 community, because without Ameren, this community is
14 not going to function. This school will not function,
15 with over 53 percent of our local taxes coming from
16 Ameren. You take away that money, sure, the State's
17 going to kick in some money, but when has a State
18 formula ever funded 100 percent of the schools here in
19 Missouri? Not in my ten years of superintendency, and
20 I don't foresee it coming in the near future, neither.
21 They may say so, but it's not happening. That's why
22 the schools have a lawsuit right now with the State of
23 Missouri, because the funding is not adequate and it's
24 not equitable.

25 We are the hub. This community does not

26

1 have a Chamber of Commerce. It does not have a city
2 government. They're forming a Chamber. They're,
3 they're working toward that. That was brought
4 together, I believe, because of the \$5 million that
5 you brought back to this community so it could be
6 spent and used in this community, and I have to say
7 they're doing a fairly good job, and that gentleman
8 that's kind of heading it may be on the agenda to
9 speak, too; I don't know.

10 What I have here in my hand are 70-plus
11 letters from fourth grade to twelfth grade, from
12 staff, that I'm going to give you that we sent to
13 Attorney General Jay Nixon and Governor Matt Blunt
14 when our commissioners went up to visit with them.
15 Every one of them is saying we want Ameren to rebuild.
16 We want to keep our sports program. We want to keep
17 our school. We want to keep our technology. We like
18 it here. We like the smallness. You know, 296
19 students, for many people sitting down here, is
20 nothing. You know, you are used to dealing with
21 thousands. Not here. Everybody knows everybody by
22 name. I could sit here and pretty well tell you every
23 person that's sitting in this gym, as they could each
24 other.

25 I mean, religion is important to this
26

1 community, the school is important to this community.
2 Where else would we have these meetings if it wasn't
3 for the school? Where would we have the singings, and
4 the benefits, and the, some of the community members
5 coming in walking every morning? No, that doesn't
6 happen in the big schools, but it happens here. You
7 see 10 to 15 people throughout the day coming in and
8 walking; not now that the weather has gotten pretty,
9 they're back outside, but we have a unique situation
10 here, and we have to have Ameren to keep that unique
11 situation, and if you all do not let them rebuild and
12 stop the politics that is holding everything up, it's
13 holding us up.

14 It's very hard for me to be doing a budget
15 for next year not knowing what they're going to do.
16 Am I going to be needing cutting staff? Cutting
17 programs? Saying, you know, we can't have some sports
18 programs, we can't have the computers? We have a
19 rotation of every five years, new textbooks. A lot of
20 large schools don't have that, but we have that here.
21 It's important. Do most schools open up when the
22 electric goes out, say "Come in here and take
23 showers"? Probably not, but we do. The uniqueness we
24 have is the good neighbor that we have, Ameren, and I
25 will let you, T. J., have these letters, but we have
26

1 to have Ameren to have this school and this community,
2 and I can sit here and say that, and I think you
3 can--everybody in here agrees. That's probably why
4 the majority of the people are here. Yes, some of the
5 businesses took a hard hit, probably, because of the
6 floating and the river, but I think Ameren has held to
7 their word and has corrected a lot of that. They've
8 not told me anything that they have not done. Now,
9 that may not be true, but everything they have told
10 the school, they have come through 100 percent.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. LoVULLO: Jo Ann Franklin? Before you
14 begin, Jo Ann, I'd like to say something. If you have
15 any additional comments, written comments, as well, we
16 will accept them and we will file them with the
17 Commission, and after we're all done, I'll explain how
18 to look at them on-line, and I think it will be a good
19 civics lesson for the kids; they'll be able to read
20 some of their comments on-line that will be in
21 Washington. Jo Ann?

22 MS. FRANKLIN: My name is Jo Ann Franklin,
23 J-o capital A-n-n Franklin, F-r-a-n-k-l-i-n. I feel
24 differently. I'm a resident that lives on East Fork
25 of Black River. It's impacted my business and my home

26

1 greatly.

2 Before the breach, I did make a statement to
3 FERC about the relicensure, stating that at times,
4 there was no water flow in the East Fork and the
5 stream was drying up because Ameren was having too
6 much spilled and had to keep water and prevent it from
7 flowing down East Fork.

8 I don't really see this as an act of God. I
9 think that it was an environmental disaster on one of
10 the most pristine streams in Missouri. It was
11 certainly one of the most visited state parks. I
12 think that we need to have an environmental impact
13 study and environmental impact, I think that that
14 definitely needs to be done.

15 I hear a lot of emotionalism here over the
16 school, but I think what we need to look at is safety.
17 I think that there was awareness of Ameren of the
18 problems that were there and they were not addressed.
19 I also think that the environment has been greatly,
20 greatly impacted. In the streams, the fish that are
21 in the streams that are sight feeders, how do they see
22 in the East Fork? There's a sludge that has gotten on
23 all of the different rock there. The rock is no
24 longer colored; it's all one clay color.

25 I asked Curt Shieffer, the DNR attorney,
26

1 what was going to happen since the Johnson State Park
2 was going to be moved upwards, because people were
3 fearful of camping in the area where it previously
4 was. He told me that if people were in the daytime
5 playing in the Shut-Ins, there would be an alarm
6 system if there was a breach and people would have
7 four minutes to get out of there and that handicapped
8 people can generally use that area.

9 He said that--I asked him if there were
10 small children there and a mother with several kids,
11 would she, in four minutes, be able to gather up her
12 children to take them to the walkway up above. He
13 said that there would be signage so people would know
14 that there was going to be a breach.

15 I think that Ameren could use their
16 resources to stay in this community and do something
17 that's less dangerous, like maybe wind form or solar
18 energy. I think that the old reservoir used more
19 energy than it made.

20 I think that there's been a violation of
21 trust and safety with Ameren in this case. They, they
22 were well aware of the problems that were there, and
23 management didn't address them.

24 The licensing process it seems is now
25 looking at rebuilding, but I think all of the studies
26

1 that were supposed to be turned in prior have not
2 actually been initiated or gathered together because
3 the breach kind of took things off of track. I think
4 that it's greatly impacted tourism in the area. I
5 know that a lot of the businesses are getting
6 reimbursed by Ameren for their damages, but the
7 damages are going to continue this next year because
8 the park will again still be shut.

9 There is--the plant is supposedly going to
10 continue to be run by remote control, which makes
11 another safety issue to me.

12 I think that a licensure for 50 years is a
13 very long time, and when I asked Mr. Rizzo about the
14 RCC, he told me that all concrete cracks and that's
15 why there's a wall on each side. I think if the
16 spillway does function, that it's going to pour into
17 more of the small streams that are there.

18 I think that we need to look at the
19 licensing process, so is the rebuilding going to fall
20 under the current license of what was already
21 destroyed or will it have to apply for a re--a new
22 license? I know that the East Fork has changed
23 greatly since Ameren has been in charge of it. I know
24 that the stream, when it was drying up, allowed
25 vegetation to get into the stream, and it also allowed
26

1 pools only to be existing and not a steady flow.
2 There were times when there was no flow in the stream
3 at all. I've lived there since 1979, and I know that
4 that's been a change over time, and I've been trying
5 to protect the river for years. I protested when
6 people were driving in it, and I think that the, the
7 river, itself, has been greatly impacted, and I don't
8 see any effort to clean the East Fork and the amount
9 of sediment that's up above I think will be coming
10 down for years.

11 MR. LoVULLO: Thank you.

12 The name is difficult: Not the name, it's
13 the penmanship. I'll just go with the first name.
14 Elmer? Am I saying that right?

15 ELMER WHITTINGER: You got that part right.

16 MR. LoVULLO: Okay.

17 ELMER WHITTINGER: I'm Elmer Whittinger.
18 I'm a business owner here in town. First of all, I'd
19 like to clarify one thing: Will the volume of this
20 new reservoir be the same as the old reservoir?

21 MR. RIZZO: (Nods head in affirmative
22 manner).

23 ELMER WHITTINGER: Same volume, so the lake
24 would catch it if it overflowed? Thank you.

25 I'm not here to point fingers or take sides

26

1 in any debates. I'm here to say basically that Ameren
2 is one hell of a neighbor. They have done everything
3 that legally and morally they should have done.

4 I am embarrassed by Jay Nixon and his
5 continuing battle with DNR and the Governor. When you
6 elect a person to the office that he is holding, you
7 kind of expect him to have a little common sense, and
8 so far, I haven't seen any common sense from Jay
9 Nixon. I think the people in this town and this area
10 are very happy with you guys on the most part, but of
11 course, everybody's got their own opinion, and
12 rightfully, they have their own opinion, but I'm proud
13 to say that you are here and I hope you stay. Thank
14 you, very much.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. LoVULLO: Ed Stewart?

17 ED STEWART: My name is Ed Stewart, and I
18 was sitting there thinking about what could I say that
19 would make a difference, and I'll just tell you about
20 me. I don't like environmental wackos. I don't like
21 the environmental wacko organizations, listed as NGOs,
22 non-governmental organizations. Back around 1987--I
23 moved up here in '88, but in '87, in the national
24 forest land over in Fredericktown, I was told the
25 reason why my firewood permit wasn't going to be
26

1 renewed that year was because, by a forest ranger over
2 there, there were people who came down on the weekend
3 didn't want to hear my chain saw running because they
4 run the woods, hiking, didn't want to run the risk of
5 seeing my truck, or maybe hear a rifle shot, you know,
6 echo across the hills and hollers back there, you
7 know. Turkey season, deer season was going on, so I
8 started an investigation to find out who these people
9 were, and basically, you are talking about groups like
10 the Sierra Club, people like Jay Nixon, Audubon
11 Society, Missouri Coalition for the Environment, and I
12 think the prevailing attitude from urban
13 intellectuals, St. Louis County, Kansas City, Leo Dry
14 (Phonetic), Louis B. Green, his lawyer, his attorney,
15 they think we're a bunch of stupid redneck hillbillies
16 got to be micromanaged by all the smart people like
17 them, but I've got news for them. I've got news for
18 them. They--and you know, I know the people that's
19 going to rebuild this lake. They're engineers,
20 scientists, and they're going to stick to the facts,
21 and they're going to rebuild that lake in the best
22 possible way that, you know, no catastrophe ever
23 happens again, but you know, there's a lot of emotion,
24 emotion you was talking about tonight on both sides.

25 What people need to realize is, let's be

26

1 real. There's nothing in this world that is
2 absolutely fail-safe. I mean, you can have a tornado,
3 an earthquake, a terrorist bring a suitcase bomb, but
4 as long as people do their best to put forth their
5 best, then that's all that anybody can expect, and I'd
6 like to say to the environmental wacko groups that you
7 know have invaded this area, Southeast Missouri, Iron,
8 Madison County for the last 25, 30 years, if you don't
9 like the way things are done around here, move out.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. LoVULLO: That was the last comment that
12 was provided with a "Yes, wanted to give comments," so
13 I'll go through the question marks and read out your
14 names, and if you'd like to give a comment, please
15 feel free to.

16 Tom Fult (Phonetic)? I can't read the last
17 part. Tom Volner (Phonetic)?

18 VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: He's not here
19 right now.

20 MR. LoVULLO: Okay, Wade Hill?

21 (No response)

22 MR. LoVULLO: Logan?

23 MR. LOGAN: I'm Wayne Logan, but I've not
24 got anything to say at this time. No, I changed my
25 mind. I'm going to.

26

1 MR. LoVULLO: Good.

2 MR. LOGAN: I just want to talk about the
3 condition of the East Fork. I've fished in the East
4 Fork all my life, starting back in the Forties. It is
5 common for East Fork to dry up in the dry summers.
6 Now, I know that it would be wished that we could put
7 canoes down East Fork, but the only way you could fill
8 East Fork is if the river is up. Otherwise, you
9 couldn't put a canoe on it. You should--well, but
10 now, East Fork has changed. The dam caused--has
11 been--well, it slowed it down. It just doesn't have
12 the flow of water that it used to have, and she--it is
13 correct that the vegetation is choking it out,
14 and--but above all, rebuild the reservoir. Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. LoVULLO: Wayne Hansen?

17 MR. HANSEN: No.

18 MR. LoVULLO: Tommy Barton?

19 SHERIFF BARTON: Me? Yeah, I'll say
20 something. My name is Tommy Barton. I live here in
21 Lesterville. I live on the East Fork River, and I can
22 probably speak for about 30 or 40 people in here, that
23 if one particular family doesn't like it, they need to
24 leave.

25 (Applause.)

26

1 MR. LoVULLO: Lloyd Pinckley?

2 MR. PINCKLEY: Pass.

3 MR. LoVULLO: Thank you.

4 Tim Bailey? Or Wendy Bailey?

5 WENDY BAILEY: No.

6 MR. LoVULLO: Okay, and that's it for
7 question marks. Anyone who has either spoken or who
8 hasn't spoken who would like to say some words, raise
9 your hand.

10 JO ANN FRANKLIN: I understand that the
11 original licensure of--I'm sorry, Jo Ann Franklin.
12 The original licensure with the reservoir said that
13 the flow of the water coming in must be the flow going
14 down the East Fork, and that was not followed. It was
15 another breach of trust.

16 ED STEWART: On page 12, page 11, it
17 mentions endangered species on here, but I notice the
18 wording, it doesn't make any difference which kind of
19 environmental propaganda you want to look at, it's
20 always the same, just "may be threatened," "may be
21 endangered," "may be a problem," never, very seldom
22 rarely "Oh, this is really a problem," it's "could
23 be," it's "We perceive that this could happen in the
24 future," but normally, 90 percent of the environmental
25 message is just that, nothing but propaganda.

26

1 MR. LoVULLO: Anyone else?

2 (No response)

3 MR. LoVULLO: As I had mentioned earlier,
4 you can provide written comments to the
5 Commission--oh. Okay, excuse me.

6 TIM BAILEY: I was outside when they called
7 my name.

8 MR. LoVULLO: Can you state your name for
9 the court reporter?

10 TIM BAILEY: My name is Tim Bailey. I'd
11 like to introduce myself. I am the President of the
12 Black River Chamber of Commerce, for those of you that
13 were not aware that we were in existence. We have
14 formed--actually, it's been in existence for awhile,
15 but nothing's been really active until of recent. I'm
16 a relative newcomer to the area. In fact, it was the
17 breach that brought me here, but since then, I've made
18 this my home, and I've noticed that there is a lot of
19 potential for this town, and it was my hope in joining
20 the Black River Chamber of Commerce that I could maybe
21 help facilitate some of the necessary changes that
22 would be the best for the town. One of those things
23 would be in increasing our self-reliance. I realize
24 that Ameren, as one of our inherent brethren, is a
25 tremendous contributor to this area, but one of the
26

1 things that I wanted to facilitate was that we be able
2 to stand on our own two feet whether Ameren was here
3 or not. We most--more than likely, absolutely welcome
4 them to stay, and that's what we all want, or most of
5 us, anyway, but from the standpoint of the Chamber of
6 Commerce and other businesses in the area, we do look
7 forward to working in the future with Ameren, their
8 continued contributions to the area, and further
9 growth of this fine town, but we hope they do stay.
10 We hope that the environmental concerns that we're all
11 looking at tonight, that the construction of the dam
12 will not impact any further the damage that has
13 already occurred and that we'll work in the future
14 together as a community along with Ameren to make sure
15 that that never happens again, and if it does, that we
16 do have contingency plans in place to continue to
17 thrive as a town.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. LoVULLO: Okay, a couple of closing
20 comments. If you wish to file written comments with
21 the Commission, the closing date is April 11th.

22 All the comments that we receive tonight
23 will be taken into consideration as we develop the
24 NEPA document, as well as the written comments, too,
25 and if you are going to file your comments with the

26

1 Commission, with FERC, the address is on the screen.

2 I'd also like to mention a--I guess it's a
3 service, not a service but with our FERC On-Line, you
4 can e-subscribe to the Ameren Project and so you will
5 receive correspondence that is filed with the
6 Commission, as well as correspondence that comes from
7 the Commission to Ameren, and you can do this for any
8 project that the Commission regulates, and the
9 number--if you wanted to e-subscribe, the number
10 that's important is the "2277," so if you go on-line
11 at ferc.gov, there's a place there that says,
12 "E-subscription, do you want to e-subscribe," and you
13 can click that and you get a pull-down and then fill
14 in the information, your e-mail address, as well as
15 the project number, and you will receive all
16 correspondence.

17 One of the things the Scoping Document
18 talked about was a mailing list. If you go on the
19 Commission's--if you wish to be on the mailing list,
20 the correspondence that you receive will only be the
21 correspondence from the Commission to the licensee,
22 and that is in the form of orders that are sent to the
23 licensee, Ameren, as well as public notices, so if
24 there's any letters going back and forth, you won't
25 receive that if you are on the mail list, but if you
26

1 e-subscribe, you will receive that, you'll get a
2 pop-up in your mailbox saying that something was filed
3 with the Commission or that the Commission responded,
4 so I just mention that because I see a lot of interest
5 there in the project, and that's one thing, too, that
6 if the kids wanted to do, too, to track us from the
7 high school.

8 Frank was reminding me to clarify, you get
9 notification of the correspondence and not the
10 correspondence, itself, so you will receive an e-mail
11 saying something was filed or something was
12 transmitted. You then have to go into that
13 correspondence, and then you can view it from your
14 computer or you can print it out, as well.

15 I'll remind you that behind us, too, as
16 Mr. Rizzo had indicated, are some of the displays for
17 the rebuilding of materials that are going to be used
18 and a sample, a test sample of RCC. If you haven't
19 seen it, you are welcome to take time after the
20 meeting to look at that. If there is nothing further,
21 I want to thank you for coming. Appreciate it, and
22 have a good evening.

23 (Applause.)

24 (Whereupon, at 8:09 P.M.,
25 the proceedings were concluded.)

26

1 State of Missouri.)

2) SS.

3 City of St. Louis)

4 I, J. Bryan Jordan, a Notary Public in
5 and for the State of Missouri, duly commissioned,
6 qualified and authorized to administer oaths and to
7 certify to depositions, do hereby certify that
8 pursuant to Notice in the matter now pending and
9 undetermined before the Federal Energy Regulatory
10 Commission, I was attended at the Lesterville High
11 School, in the City of Lesterville, State of Missouri,
12 by the aforesaid FERC Commission staff and by the
13 aforesaid appearances, on the 12th day of March, 2007,
14 said proceedings being by me reported in shorthand and
15 caused to be transcribed into typewriting, and that
16 the foregoing pages are in all respects a full, true,
17 correct and complete transcript of said proceedings.

18 I further certify that I am not of
19 counsel or attorney for either of the parties to said
20 suit, not related to nor interested in any of the
21 parties or their attorneys.

22
23
24
25

