1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 BEFORE THE
3 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
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5
6 In the Matter of:)
7)
8 GATHRIGHT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT) FERC No.
9) 12737-002
10)
11)
12 _____)
13
14 SCOPING MEETING
15
16 COVINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
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19 Covington, VA 24426
20
21 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2010
22 1:00 P.M.
23
24 REPORTED BY:
25 Charles D. Hoffman

1 PARTICIPANTS:

2

3 JEFF BROWNING, FERC

4 JOHN SMITH, FERC

5 PAUL MAKOWSKI, FERC

6 JAMES B. PRICE, Jordan Limited Partnership &

7 Hydro Matrix Limited Partnership

8 TOM BOTTKINS, MWY

9 OWEN REECE, USACE

10 SHARON MOHNEY, USFS

11 LORRAINE THOMAS, USFS

12 MARVIN HUFFMAN, Trout Unlimited

13 PAUL BUGAS, DGIF

14 JASON HILL, VDEQ

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

2 (1:05 p.m.)

3 MR. BROWNING: I guess we'll get started. I just
4 want to welcome everybody to the federal energy regulatory
5 scoping meeting for the Gathright Hydro Electric Project.
6 My name is Jeff Browning, I am the Environmental Protection
7 Specialist on the project, I am also coordinating this
8 project. I've got 2 other FERC employees; John Smith, he is
9 helping out with the fisheries, and Paul Makowski is doing
10 the engineering and socio-economics. And we have 2 other
11 members that aren't here today, John Bowman, he is also
12 fisheries and water quality, and Samantha Davis is on the
13 recreational. I'm doing the terrestrial and cultural
14 resources.

15 Basically, we're just going to do our
16 presentation. The purpose for us being here is to kind of
17 get feedback from you, but also show you how our process
18 works. So what's coming up and whatnot. We're also going to
19 have Jim Price from Jordan go over the project itself as
20 well.

21 So, let's get to the actual agenda. Let's see,
22 after Jim does his presentation I'll go over the different
23 resources that we talked about. I'm going to make this
24 short and sweet and get to questions you might have, and any
25 concerns. And with that, we're just going to move on.

1 Okay, house keeping. If you haven't signed in,
2 please sign in, and also if you have a name tag in front of
3 you please fill that out for the court reporter, and if you
4 don't have 1 state your name, so he knows who is speaking.
5 This will all be on the record.
6 The scoping document, if you don't have 1, we
7 have a pile of them back there to grab. And if you want to
8 speak, like I say, make sure you speak loud enough for the
9 court reporter to hear you, and state your name. That would
10 be much appreciated.
11 And if you want to do written comments, I mean if
12 you're not sure what you want to say today, that's fine.
13 Written comments, they are going to be due, it's in the
14 scoping document, I believe on page 19 I think. Thirteen of
15 the scoping document. February 21st, I believe, is the
16 deadline for comments on the scoping document if you have
17 issues you want to raise, you can do that through the mail
18 to FERC and also that's in, that's on page 19.
19 The instructions for the mailing list and how to
20 get on the mailing list, so you receive any information
21 regarding the project that's submitted. And also anything
22 that FERC issues, you will be notified that it's been
23 issued. And also to send in you comments, that's on page
24 13, to send to the mailing address, it's the secretary of
25 FERC, to submit your comments by the 21st.

1 So, with that, does anybody have any questions
2 about that before I move on? Submitting comments and the
3 mailing list? It's all in the scoping document.
4 Here's the flow chart for our traditional license
5 process, which is what Gathright is using. Currently we are
6 at step 7 scoping meeting, and you know we are looking for
7 your concerns, or questions or whatnot, and we also want
8 those to us by February 21st. And then also with the
9 additional information request that falls in line with if
10 you have questions, like you want to know how something is
11 going to affect that hasn't been covered already, now is the
12 time to bring those issues up. And then, basically, we'll
13 look at your concerns and requests and any other data, and
14 from there we'll issue our environmental document for the
15 NEPA process, and then that moves on. We're not going a
16 draft or a final, we're just going to do 1, unless something
17 major comes up that we need to change that. But as of now
18 we're expecting to do only 1 environmental document, and
19 then we will move on to issuing an order after that, and
20 it'll be good to go.
21 Generally, FERC's involvement under the Federal
22 Power Act, FERC has the responsibility to issue licenses to
23 non-Federal hydro electric projects. You can read more
24 about that at FERC.GOV. The National Environmental Policy
25 Act requires a disclosure of the environmental effects of

1 FERC's licensing actions. That's why we're here, in
2 multiple resource areas. Environmental resource areas, that
3 we need to look at to be in compliance with NEPA. We use
4 the scoping process to begin our evaluation of those
5 environmental effects. The scoping document issued in
6 November includes a brief description of the existing
7 project facilities, a preliminary list of resource issues,
8 and describes the environmental measures proposed by Jordan.
9 The scoping document also describes the types of information
10 we are seeking as part of the scoping, and a proposed
11 outline and time line for the environmental assessment.
12 The main purpose of our meeting with you today is
13 to solicit your comments and input about issues that need to
14 be considered or not considered in the E.A.. Specifically,
15 we want to talk about the issues we identified in the
16 scoping document, and then make sure we understand issues
17 you raised, and ensure that we do not omit any issues that
18 should be included, and further refine or eliminate any
19 identified issues where needed. And we also want to begin
20 talking about what information will be needed to address
21 these issues, if you have any further issues to bring up.
22 With that, I'm going to go ahead and let Jim come
23 up and do his presentation on the project, and then after
24 that we'll go over the resource issues and to comments and
25 questions. Hopefully we'll get you guys out of her pretty

1 quick.
2 MR. PRICE: I'd like to plug this in, so I could
3 point with it.
4 My name is Jim Price, and I am the president of
5 the development company that's working on this hydro
6 electric project. The thing that we are going to be talking
7 about a lot today is shown right here, in the lake. It's
8 called the intake tower. I can see a lot of you are
9 familiar with that, but I'll go through the basics because,
10 perhaps, some of you won't be. But that's the intake tower,
11 that's where the module has gates that they use to control
12 the flow that goes from the lake through the intake tower,
13 through the tunnel and then it exits, you can see a little
14 bit of the white water as it's coming out of the distilling
15 basin and into the Jackson River.
16 This is a project that is intended to be as
17 unobtrusive as it can be. We worked very hard to accomplish
18 that. I'll give you the details that support my saying
19 that.
20 So everybody knows where we are, this is a
21 topographic map. There is the dam we were just looking at,
22 the picture of the intake tower, we were looking at. The
23 picture of the intake tower is important, because we will
24 place a structure on the intake tower, in the lake and it
25 will have our generating units, and so the water will go

1 from the lake, just as it does now, through our generating
2 units, then into the same part of the intake tower and on
3 down stream. And I will certainly show you some more about
4 that in just a minute.
5 We will build a transmission line from that
6 intake tower, it will be buried across Federal property, it
7 will be buried across private property until it gets to the
8 Jackson River and it will be built beside a buried line on
9 private and Federal property. Then, as it crosses the
10 Jackson River it will go to an overhead line. It has to go
11 overhead across the river of course, and there is an
12 existing BARC line that goes up here to Highway 687, Jackson
13 River Road, an our line will overbuild that existing line.
14 So we'll take out the existing poles, put in new poles
15 first, and then transfer the existing lines to those new
16 poles, and our new line will be built over the top of the
17 existing line The poles of course have to be taller.
18 I know some of you have been involved in this
19 process just about as long as we have. We've got what's
20 called a preliminary permit in early 2007 from FERC.
21 Preliminary permit just gives us certain priority rights in
22 pursuing the license. It's really no more meaningful than
23 that. But the first really complicated document that we put
24 out was in December of '07, we call it a pre-application
25 document a P-A-D, or pad, and it's intended to provide a lot

1 of background information, and it's a pretty thick document,
2 and also to explain what we would do. We propose some
3 things there in that document. Comments were received.
4 We had a public meeting in March of 2008, about 4
5 months after we submitted that information. Many people
6 provided written comments in about May of 2008. This lead
7 to a revision of some parts of the plan. In particular, we
8 had proposed in the PAD that we slow down flood releases,
9 and the Corps did not think that was a good idea, so that
10 was eliminated from the plan, and we proposed in the PAD and
11 in the draft license application, a single module. And I'll
12 tell you what a module is in just a moment, and show you on
13 a picture.
14 But the idea with the module is it moves water
15 from the correct elevation of the lake - that's an important
16 point, as many of you know - into the intake tower. And we
17 accomplish that with a module, and at the bottom of our
18 module is our generating equipment. But anyway, there was a
19 single module proposed in the PAD, and the draft license
20 application. As we go to looking at some of the engineering
21 problems associated with the single module, we found that we
22 really needed to go with 2 modules. And that was proposed in
23 the draft license application, which we revised, to give
24 people a chance to comment on that change. It was a rather
25 small change, certainly not an environmentally significant

1 change, but that was sent out in February of '09.
2 And then taking the few comments that we got in
3 addition to that, we filed an official license application
4 in April of '09. FERC asked us for some additional
5 information and pointed out something that was rather
6 significant, we thought, about the way Corps released, the
7 Corps of Engineers releases water through the intake tower.
8 So we decided to change the way the gating structure in the
9 module, and I'll show you the details on that in just a
10 moment, and that was included in our response to the
11 additional information that FERC requested, and it was sent
12 out to everyone and to FERC in October of '09. And then of
13 course we also responded to a second additional information
14 request that they had a couple of weeks ago.
15 The guiding point on this project is that we not
16 disturb the existing lake releases, both from a standpoint
17 of flow, which is very important for minimum flows down
18 stream. For, you know, industrial and municipal dilution,
19 for aquatic habitat. So keeping the flow the same is
20 important, and the other thing that's important is keeping
21 the temperature the same. Particularly in the critical
22 period when the lake is stratified. The lake being
23 stratified is just a temperature difference from the upper
24 part of the lake, where it's warm, down to the bottom of the
25 lake, where it's often very cold and deficient in oxygen.

1 So it's important to observe both the flow and the
2 temperature of the discharge of the lake, and keep it the
3 same as it is now. And that's what we're doing with our
4 module.
5 Just the numbers on this. It's a rather small
6 hydro electric project. Thirty seven hundred kilowatts, 3.7
7 megawatts, and the maximum flow that goes through the
8 generating unit is 350 CFS. So if the Corps of Engineers
9 wants to release more than 350 CFS through Gathright Dam,
10 which they do about 29% of the time, they would have to
11 bypass our generating unit, with the part of that flow that
12 exceeds 350 CFS.
13 That flow, 350 CFS, is not exceeded, in other
14 words, the release from the dam is less than that amount for
15 about 71% of the time, a little bit over two thirds of the
16 time. And then of course the flow path from the lake into
17 the intake tower, and into the tunnel is the same, we just
18 are inserting a tunnel into, we're inserting a turbine into
19 that flow path.
20 Now let me talk to you about what we mean by a
21 module. It is a tall structure, as FERC indicated in their
22 description of it, and of course we had indicated in
23 previous filings. It's about 115 feet tall and it's about 12
24 feet wide, somewhere in that neighborhood, and about 8 or 10
25 or 12 feet upstream, down stream. This is front view, if

you were looking at the intake tower from inside the lake, this would be a fish's eye view of the module from that position. And then on the side of it, you would see this type view.

What you see down in the bottom of the module is a pipe that we call a draft tube that's designed to capture as much of the hydraulic energy in the water as possible. And then a turbine which looks a lot like a blade on a boat, a propellor on a boat, with some variations. For this high head it doesn't look exactly like that, but that's the same idea.

The water from the lake, going down this module, and it has to be withdrawn at the right elevation, and that's why we have multiple gates. Goes down vertically, passes through the turbine, turns the turbine, which turns a shaft, which is attached. We don't show the shaft, but it goes all the way up to the top of the module to this generator. A typical generator, it's got, like any electrical generating plant, it's got a statter, and then the rotor is being turned by the shaft that connects it to the turbine, and of course that generates the electricity.

What you don't see very well in this drawing is the existing tower. That's a little bit intentional, because the details of the tower are really not for public release. So we've kind of shadowed them in here. On the

1 tower, and it's under water, it's about 80 feet under water.
2 Here's the normal water level right here. This is the
3 normal pool, of course the lake's down a bit right now.
4 But you see that freestanding reinforced concrete tower that
5 comes above the lake. We will attach our module to the
6 lower deck, and this is where that lower deck is. On the
7 intake tower it will press up against it, and the water
8 pressure in the lake, and the lake is like 150 feet deep
9 roughly, will push the module against that intake tower
10 right where the Corps of Engineers has some trash racks. So
11 it will be pushed there.
12 In the draft license application and actually in
13 the final license application, this module was a little bit
14 further downstream, it was pressed up against this vertical
15 face. But we found it necessary to move it upstream when we
16 added these gates.
17 Some of you will probably remember that we had
18 proposed earlier what we called a cylinder gate, it was
19 really just an open part of the module at the top, and then
20 there was a sliding part that was also open at the top, that
21 we used to change the level of the withdrawal. We have now
22 changed to exactly duplicate the 9 levels of withdrawal that
23 the Corps of Engineers has in their intake tower.
24 So we don't have a detailed picture of their
25 intake tower under water here, but they basically have gates

1 from the normal pool level, that's elevation 1582. Well 12
2 feet below that, that's the center line, at elevation 1570
3 they have their upper most gates. Then they have 6 gates
4 between 1570 and 1540, that are all available to release
5 water from near the surface, and as most of you know, the
6 lake level in the summer, particularly the latter part of
7 the summer in Lake Moomaw goes down, because really more
8 water is being released and flows in. So while the flow is
9 decreasing, you know, initially the Corps might release
10 water through the gate at elevation 1564, about 20 feet
11 below the surface. But as the lake level comes down, maybe
12 they would go to a lower gate. And then there's actually 2
13 lowest gates, at elevation 1494 , that 87 feet below the
14 surface of the lake at normal pool, and the Corps typically
15 blends water, in the summer, when the lake is stratified,
16 they blend water from near the surface with water from very
17 low in the lake, through these 2 low gates, and these are
18 their lowest gates, and our lowest gates, to get a
19 temperature of less than 60 degrees, right at 60 degrees, of
20 the water that's exiting from the intake tower into the
21 Jackson River. And of course that's the way it's set up,
22 it's a water quality requirement levied by the State of
23 Virginia to provide natural trout habitat, and also it has
24 water quality benefits for dilution purposes. The cold
25 temperature of that water means that it has a high oxygen

1 content, because the colder water is the more oxygen it will
2 hold. So the water being cold is such a good device for
3 keeping the water well oxygenated, that it's really not
4 necessary for any additional measures to be done to add
5 oxygen. And in fact the Corps has not even in recent years
6 been monitoring that, because they did it for several years,
7 and they found that the cold temperature gave them good
8 oxygen control and far exceeded the necessary dissolved
9 oxygen requirement, which is, I think it's 5 milligrams per
10 liter instantaneous, and 6 milligrams per liter per on a 24
11 hour basis. It's in one of the appendices of our document.
12 So let's say it's August in some year. What the
13 Corps would do, is they would say we want you to release 350
14 CFS, and we want you to take half of it from elevation 1558
15 and the other half from elevation 1494 . That would be a
16 typical directive or a typical way of releasing water, and
17 they will determine how much water is going to be released
18 and of course in times of near drought, the minimum flow is
19 what has to be released, and that varies month by month.
20 And then they would also tell us the elevations to withdraw
21 it from, which would of course be the elevations that they
22 would use now.
23 So to move water through our turbine we will open
24 the correct gates in our module, as directed by the Corps,
25 and we will set a special gate, which is surrounding our

1 turbine, we call it a wicket gate. It determines the amount
2 of water that goes through the turbine, it will determine
3 the total flow that's going through that module. So in that
4 way we will control flow up to 350 CFS, and we will of
5 course select the right temperature of the flow.
6 So it's a simple scheme, and it's intended to
7 duplicate the simple scheme that's used now. But it's a
8 very important thing, because the water quality downstream
9 from this dam is a very big social issue. It's something
10 people depend on, not just in the Jackson River, but even
11 downstream in the James River.
12 About 2 percent of the time, we're expecting that
13 we would need to lift our module, because what you don't see
14 in this picture is a large opening, immediately downstream
15 of the existing trash rack, and then the tunnel passageway
16 is back here. And there's 2 tunnel passageways, our module
17 is only sitting in front of 1 of them. So the other tunnel
18 passageway and all of the existing water quality gates,
19 which are unfortunately only partially shown in this
20 picture, are available for the Corps to bypass our module.
21 Now 1 water quality gate at elevation 1494
22 immediately down stream of this module would not be
23 available to be released if the module is in place. But
24 when larger releases are made - as I was going to say a
25 moment ago - the Corps will ask us to, will require us to

1 lift this module, so water can flow under it and flow
2 through the normal passageway, simply because releasing
3 through 1 passageway or through the water quality gates does
4 not give them sufficient opening to release all the flow
5 they want to release. So when the flow is maybe greater
6 then we've picked a nominal number, 2,600 CFS, that's about
7 2 percent of the time. We are expecting that the Corp would
8 tell us to raise the module, which we could do in a few
9 hours, and we would do that with flotation devices.
10 It's not show on here, but there would be
11 flotation tanks on the sides and on part of the front of
12 these modules, and the module will be put together in
13 sections, but each section will have it's own flotation and
14 excess flotation in case a tank is penetrated, and that
15 would be the way that the module is lifted.
16 We will have to install some guides on the
17 upstream face, this part, of the intake tower, and then some
18 steel supporting guides up above that, which will be some
19 platforms that we will attach to the existing tower. And
20 then of course above the lake level, we will have an access
21 platform into our generator booth, and our generator booth
22 will be our control equipment. We of course will have to
23 have air pumping equipment to make sure the modules are
24 properly filled with air and everything floats.
25 MR. BOTTKINS: This is Tom Bottkins. How about

1 going back to that last slide? What was the flood control
2 at the mouth of the turbine? What did you call that?
3 MR. PRICE: I'm sorry?
4 MR. BODKINS: The flow control valve at the mouth
5 of the-
6 MR. PRICE: Oh, wicket gate.
7 MR. BODKINS: Wicket Gate? What is the purpose of
8 the spill gate?
9 MR. PRICE: That comes later in the show. But I
10 can answer the question very quickly. If we have a load
11 rejection, or something in the turbine malfunctions. I
12 think I'm losing my voice here, but it will come back, I
13 think.
14 The flow through the turbine would be shut off.
15 So if all of the flow was going through the turbine, which
16 would typically be happening in the summer, the period of
17 the year that's really most critical for minimum flows,
18 there wouldn't any flow coming out of Gathright Dam until
19 someone released one of these bypass gates, and that takes
20 some time.
21 So we're installing the spill gate to provide an
22 almost instantaneous, probably on the order of less than a
23 minute, passageway to get water out. And the spill gate
24 would be located probably about in here. So water would
25 flow from low in the lake through the spill gate. It's not

1 some thing we would want to go on a long time, but that's
2 the purpose of the spill gate.
3 Really the operations, this slide just duplicates
4 what I said before. The Corp is going to tell us the flow,
5 the levels of withdraw to meet the temperature requirements
6 downstream, and that's the way we're going to operate. We
7 will have an operator there. He won't be there all the
8 time, but he will be there to implement the directives that
9 the Corps gives us. Our people are not going to be expected
10 to operate the Corps' gates, unless they choose to have that
11 happen.
12 This just summarizes the flow regimes that I've
13 mentioned. If the release from the dam is 350 CFS or less,
14 which occurs 71 percent of the time, it would all go through
15 our turbine. If it's between 350 CFS and 2,600 CFS, that's
16 cubic feet per second, just a way of measuring the amount of
17 water that's passing, that occurs about 27 percent of the
18 time. The flow above 350 CFS will have to come through
19 another source. It will either go through water quality
20 gates that the Corps has, or it would go, if they wanted to,
21 it would go through the other passageway and get through.
22 Above 2,600 CFS we're expecting the module to be lifted.
23 There would be no generation, and the intake tower would
24 behave just as it does right now.
25 Just for reference, our maximum generating flow

1 is 350 CFS, the average flow, if you look at a whole year at
2 Gathright Dam is 450 CFS.
3 MR. SMITH: So there's no damage to the turbines
4 if it's really low?
5 MR. PRICE: If what's really low?
6 MR. SMITH: If the flow is really low it would
7 still go through the turbine?
8 MR. PRICE: Yeah, for the lowest flows, I mean the
9 turbines wouldn't be damaged, at some point the turbines
10 wont' spin. You could probably put 3 CFS through the
11 turbines they wouldn't turn. There is enough friction in
12 the system to avoid that. But probably the minimum flow
13 they should ever release from Gathright Dam is 158 CFS.
14 However, they have for water quality reasons in recent years
15 released 100 CFS. I don't believe they've ever been below
16 that.
17 Do you think you've ever been below 100 CFS?
18 MR. REECE: Not since it was built.
19 MR. PRICE: The minimum flow is not really an
20 issue. We initially thought it was. You may have seen
21 something in 1 of the earlier documents, but it's really
22 not.
23 This isn't an exact replica of the module at
24 Gathright, but the idea is the spill gate is a passageway
25 that bypasses the turbine from the lake, so water can come

1 directly from the lake. It doesn't go directly from the
2 lake, it doesn't go through this turbine passageway, and
3 would go into the space immediately downstream of the trash
4 rack, existing trash rack, and then of course through the
5 dam and on into the tunnel and into the Jackson river.
6 It's really intended, it may be something that
7 wouldn't be necessary, but we've put it in there anyway to
8 deal with the issue of very rare load rejections and of
9 course equipment malfunction. This is something that should
10 maybe happen once or twice a year, maybe even less than
11 that, maybe once a year, once ever 2 years. It will happen,
12 but it won't happen very frequently.
13 This just shows the transmission line. Again,
14 this is a topo map to orient you. This is the lake, this
15 heavier shading right there. You can see the old river bed,
16 this is the dam. Here's the intake tower, and our unit of
17 course would be on that.
18 Beside the bridge that goes from the tower over
19 to the bank, is called the access bridge. Our substation,
20 which will only be a transformer, transformers now have
21 enough breakers and things in them that we really do not
22 need any kind of visible disconnects, or anything like that
23 associated with the kind of transformer we would get. And
24 from there, a line would be buried across Federal property,
25 continuing across Federal property, this is where this

1 becomes private property. This is owned by the Treasury
2 Corporation, and it would be beside the buried line, which
3 exists sort of through this area and across their property,
4 and then it would go overhead at this point right here where
5 it crosses the Jackson River. Here is the Jackson River
6 coming around like this, there is that bend, Sycamore Bend I
7 think it's called, and then it would continue across the
8 existing overhead line that's there right now, but we would
9 have to put in taller poles, and our new line, our 46,000
10 volt line would be built over that. And that's the
11 transmission line route.
12 We would interconnect with BARC Cooperative just
13 on the east side of Highway 687 or 78, I've forgotten the
14 number now.
15 As far as recreation features, we're trying to,
16 we don't really foresee any impact on recreation, certainly
17 not during construction or during operation. Really it
18 should be not apparent that the hydro is there. The release
19 should be the same, the temperature should be the same. Of
20 course our module will be sticking above the water 15 or 20
21 feet, but other than that.
22 One of the issues is how do we keep fish from
23 going into our module, because of course their survivability
24 in the turbine would probably not be all that great,
25 probably something like 80 percent or something. So what

1 we're going to do is have large enough trash racks that the
2 velocity in front of the trash rack would be slow, like
3 around a foot and a half per second, and the trash rack
4 openings would be fairly small to keep out large fish.
5 Small fish would be able to get in of course.
6 Aesthetics, with this scheme it really is much
7 simpler than a conventional hydro plant, because you don't
8 have to dig a hole, put in a foundation, put in your
9 concrete power house. It's all part of the steel framework
10 that's installed in the dam and actually can be removed if
11 it has to be. We don't expect it to ever be removed, but it
12 could be.
13 We are attaching it to the existing structure,
14 and then of course the transmission line would be buried on
15 the Corps property and private property or overbuild an
16 existing line.
17 This sort of summarizes some of the potential
18 impacts and positive aspects I've talked about. Of course
19 hydro electric power is a renewable generation source.
20 There is no air pollution associated with it, no solid waste
21 that has to be disposed of. We are going to continue the
22 same flow release and we're going to continue the same water
23 quality release, which is mainly temperature, and there
24 would be no impacts or restrictions during construction. We
25 will float these module sections into place, assemble them

1 at the top of the intake tower, and of course that guide
2 will have to be built and so the construction will not
3 interfere with flow at all. And I think that's it.
4 Potential negative impacts, I mentioned just a
5 moment ago fish could get into the turbines if they came
6 through the trash racks. We're trying to minimize this. We
7 won't remove it totally, but for larger fish we will remove
8 it, because they won't be able to get through the trash
9 racks. But the low velocity and the fairly narrow racks
10 will prevent certainly larger fish from getting in. And
11 then the depth of the intakes also are an issue. I mean the
12 highest intake is about 12 feet below the surface. There
13 are certainly fish there, but as you get farther down, you
14 know there would be less and less fish. And at 87 feet
15 below the surface are there any fish? I guess so, but not
16 many.
17 The transmission line will be constructed, our
18 overbuilt line, so the phases will be spaced so that raptors
19 can not be electrocuted. I don't know that there's any
20 eagles in the area, I'm sure there could be.
21 MS. MOHNEY: There are.
22 MR. PRICE: There are? Okay. Where are they, up
23 in the upper part of the lake?
24 MS. MOHNEY: All over
25 MR. PRICE: All over?

1 MS. MOHNEY: All over, year round.
2 MR. PRICE: All right, well they will appreciate
3 the fact that we have put in raptor protected lines, I hope.
4 As far as our schedule, I think FERC's scoping
5 document gave you some of this. You know, where we are now
6 is really about almost here. We have filed a formal
7 application with FERC, and that's what they're acting on.
8 They are the Federal Agency that we have to deal with, that
9 licenses these and they coordinate the activities of other
10 Federal Agencies that are involved. Obviously the Corps is
11 involved, the Forest Service is involved to a degree, and
12 they have the authority to issue a license for this project.
13 Actually a license was issued to this project in the mid
14 80's, and we worked on it when we were working with the City
15 of Covington. So it has been done before, but this is like
16 a whole new proceeding, and they will provide environmental
17 analysis as Mr. Browning mentioned, and then we expect to
18 issue a license some time in early 2011.
19 Most of the construction will occur off the site.
20 The modules will come to the sight in sections, and they
21 will be towed into place with barges and assembled there,
22 and then the floatation tanks will be filled, and the module
23 will be lowered into position as it's assembled. And then
24 we are foreseeing roughly about 18 months from the time the
25 license comes out to being operational. That might be a

1 little bit optimistic, but it sort of depends on how quickly
2 we could move to order equipment, and how quickly it will
3 come in.
4 It's a private project, we'll sell electricity at
5 wholesale, possibly to BARC cooperative, possibly to Old
6 Dominion Cooperative, or maybe even sell it to Dominion
7 Resources or Dominion Energy. And I'd be glad to answer any
8 questions anyone has.
9 MR. BROWNING: Let me go on to the other one.
10 We'll answer all the questions at once.
11 MR. PRICE: Okay, that's it for me.
12 MR. BROWNING: All right, with that, getting back
13 to the issues that we are going to go over with our NEPA
14 document. It's actually 4.2 of the scoping document, pages
15 10 through 12, we listed environmental issues and concerns
16 that FERC plans to analyze in the EA. This list is
17 definitely not intended to be complete or final by any
18 means, but it's just kind of the initial phase of what we're
19 looking at, and what we've identified. Hopefully you've had
20 a chance to look at it and will be able to give us your
21 input.
22 As you can see, we've identified a host of issues
23 within the general categories of the geology and soils,
24 aquatic, terrestrial, threatened and endangered species,
25 recreation and land use, aesthetics, resources, cultural

1 resources and developmental resources. These will all be
2 assessed, like I said in the EA, and so we're here to hear
3 any other concerns you have, and other comments of issues
4 that we can either add or stuff that can be eliminated.
5 And with that, we're going to go with again, the
6 schedule at least from our end, and then the short term
7 schedule. Like I said, February 21st is our deadline to get
8 these comments in, so we can look at them. And basically,
9 tentatively we're looking at end of March for the REA
10 notice, the Ready for Environmental Analysis. That can
11 always change, depending on what comments come in and what
12 steps, like if there's a load of ALR's that come through,
13 and we have to re-evaluate a few things, it can be pushed
14 back. And then the comments and recommendations on the REA
15 Notice will be due July 1, I mean June 1, and then we'll
16 issue the EA at the end of November. And because this is a
17 traditional licensing process, these dates are somewhat
18 flexible, so the process is a little bit more fluid than our
19 other process that we use. Let's see, I think that's it for
20 us, now we would like to open it up to questions and other
21 concerns that you have, and go from there. Yes?
22 MS. THOMAS: Lorraine Thomas, of the Forest
23 Service. I have a few questions. How does the 3.7
24 megawatts compare, just to put this in scale, say to the
25 pump storage station in Bath County? Do you know how many

1 megawatts that 1 is?
2 MR. PRICE: It's 1,000 megawatts.
3 MS. THOMAS: It's 1,000?
4 MR. PRICE: Maybe more, what is it John, you ought
5 to know that? Maybe it was 1,500. It was either 1,000 or
6 1,500. It's one of the larger ones in the U.S.
7 MS. THOMAS: And then how does the transmission
8 line get from the intake tower to the shore, where it starts
9 being buried?
10 MR. PRICE: It would be attached to the intake
11 tower, it would be attached to the access bridge in conduit.
12 MS. THOMAS: Oh, okay.
13 MR. PRICE: So it would come into the dirt on the
14 bank in conduit, and then it would go up under the
15 transformer, and then the 46 Kv, that's 46,000 volts, then
16 coming out it would go under the transformer, 46,000 volts,
17 flowing on down toward the river.
18 MS. THOMAS: And my last question is, is there a
19 project boundary for this project that's been established
20 yet?
21 MR. BROWNING: Yes. All right, the project
22 boundary includes the transmission line corridor for 1, and
23 then at the location of the dam, I think it was on this
24 other map you had, it's very small to the scale of the map,
25 but this rectangle here is the project boundary, and it,

1 correct me if I'm wrong, but it encompasses just where the
2 transformer is going to be and the lines to the tower and
3 whatnot.
4 MR. PRICE: That's right. It's just a rectangle
5 around the intake tower that covers the land where the
6 transformer would be.
7 MS. THOMAS: Do you foresee that the Forest
8 Service is going to have any authority, condition authority?
9 MR. BROWNING: Not since it's, it's not going to
10 be on Forest Service land. That was 1 of our AR's, because
11 we made the comment earlier that every map I've looked at,
12 not just from this group, but just maps on the internet and
13 whatnot, the boundaries, they don't seem to all agree on
14 each other. But we had to make sure that Forest Service
15 Land was not impacted. Granted if it was then we'd have to
16 go into that, but as of now, from what we can tell, it
17 should not be the case. Yes?
18 MR. HUFFMAN: I'm Marvin Huffman, Trout Unlimited.
19 First of all we at Trout Unlimited would like to thank FERC
20 for the attention to our filings, and responses and also to
21 Jordan, who has responded to our filings.
22 I would note that Trout Unlimited's primary
23 concern is and remains the unique and valuable and very
24 delicate cold water ecosystem, wild trout fishery that is
25 brought up in the Jackson River since it was originally

1 stocked by the State. It's a very valuable resource to us
2 and many other people, one that is not replaceable. Our
3 concern continues to be that as a result of operations,
4 design, or sudden and accidental occurrences, that the
5 public could be deprived of that resource, and the folks
6 downstream, be it industry or water consumers, would also be
7 in some way deprived. But again, we thank you for all that
8 you've done.
9 We'd like to ask Jordan, there was a diagram of
10 the generating equipment that flows into the tunnel. There
11 was a comment about a trash rack. Do we understand that a
12 trash rack in the top of the tunnel would be removed, and
13 your module would go in that opening? Or is there a new
14 opening?
15 MR. PRICE: No, we will not remove any, this is a
16 revision that we do with the additional information. There
17 would not be any change to the existing concrete in the
18 intake tower. There is a - we don't have a good picture of
19 it here - actually if you look at some of the Corps
20 construction drawings, just the module that you see on the
21 right is of course a side view. To the right of that
22 module, I played with it with my pointer there, is a
23 vertical face, an end to elevation 1,500. So it ends at 82
24 feet below the water surface, and that vertical face goes
25 all the way down, the lowest elevation you see there, 1430

1 is where the sill of the intake is. And it's just a
2 vertical face, and it has a large, a very large trash rack
3 in it, that's designed to keep the logs out of the tower.
4 Our module would be pushed up against that face by the
5 hydrostatic pressure in the lake. So you're questions
6 seemed to be related to the location we were talking about
7 before, that would have our module downstream and pressed up
8 against the other vertical face. It goes all the way up to
9 1615 elevation, but that's no longer planned. So we will
10 have to attach guides, probably some thing like steel I
11 beams to the face of that intake tower, underwater, and our
12 module will move vertically in that, through flotation. So
13 the tower itself is not going to be affected in any way, and
14 the water path that we actually changed the way we were
15 drawing water into the module from something called a
16 cylinder gate, which I mentioned briefly. So now we're
17 going to have withdraws at the same elevations, which was
18 the intent before. But there will be no doubt because we
19 have gates at the same elevation. Our gates are much
20 larger.
21 MR. HUFFMAN: Follow up question for Dr. Price.
22 Again, this is Marvin Huffman, Trout Unlimited. The exit
23 for the water, after it's passed through the impeller, or
24 propeller, does that turn into an existing opening in the
25 tower?

1 MR. PRICE: Yes, it turns into where the trash
2 racks, the existing trash racks follow.
3 MR. HUFFMAN: And 1 additional, and maybe I missed
4 something in the presentation. Did we say that 1 of the
5 gates at elevation 1494 would be lost as a result of the-
6 MR. PRICE: One will not be lost, the module will
7 be up stream of it, and will be covering the area that water
8 would flow from the lake into that gate. The gate will not
9 be impacted. When the module is raised, that gate can be
10 used.
11 MR. HUFFMAN: So if the module does not raise, you
12 use 1 of 2 gates at 1494 ?
13 MR. PRICE: That's correct. And then of course we
14 have a gate at 1494 , which is twice the size of the Corps
15 gate, actually it's 4 times, that will be-
16 MR. HUFFMAN: So then you say you still have 2
17 gates at 1494?
18 MR. PRICE: Well, we will have 1 gate, at 1494 ,
19 but we will actually have more flow area at 1494 than the
20 Corps does, and 1 of their gates will be unimpeded.
21 MR. HUFFMAN: That's kind of a sudden and
22 accidental issue. If we're generating, the module is in
23 place, if 1494 clogs up, or something's wrong and it won't
24 open, then the Corps has 1, they don't have 2, without
25 raising the module.

1 MR. PRICE: Right, that's correct.
2 MR. HUFFMAN: I'm sorry, again, not to dominate,
3 Marvin Huffman, Trout Unlimited, how long did you say it
4 would take to raise the module?
5 MR. PRICE: We're guessing half a shift. It could
6 easily be a shift. But what we have to do is, it depends on
7 how much raising we're going to do. To disassemble a module
8 would probably take more than 2 shifts. But just to raise
9 the module would be a matter of emptying the flotation
10 tanks, filling them with air and pumping water out, it's
11 just a typical thing, and then the module would float up.
12 It could happen, it's just how much pumping capacity we have
13 to force air out. It might be half an hour, it might be 2
14 or 3 hours.
15 MR. HUFFMAN: A half a shift?
16 MR. PRICE I would say half a shift to a shift to
17 get the modules up enough that the Corps could pass flow
18 under them and, you know, bypass us. But remember, they
19 also have the other side that's not impeded at all.
20 MR. HUFFMAN: Right, thank you.
21 MR. BUGAS: Paul Bugas with Game and Fisheries.
22 This module has taken different shapes and configurations
23 over time. Is there any change in the type of turbine or
24 anything that would effect the temperature of the water as
25 it leaves your module? We've discussed this before, and

1 it's of great concern to us, making sure that, you know, we
2 don't have to worry about any excessive heat coming off that
3 turbine as it exits.
4 MR. PRICE: There is no heat coming from the
5 turbine. It's just a propeller or fan blade-type device
6 that's being turned by the water. Before, we were going to
7 have a generator under water, that's no longer proposed.
8 The question was asked, how much did that heat the water.
9 We did a calculation, it turned out it was insignificant,
10 but that would indeed be a heat source, but now there is no
11 heat source.
12 MR. BROWNING: Anyone else?
13 MR. BOTTKINS: Tom Bottkins again. I assume that
14 you are going to be trying to, well, you are going to be
15 trying to generate power with this, so you're going to
16 operate with this module flooded?
17 MR. PRICE. Yes, the module would be at the same
18 water in the module, of course 1 of the gates would have to
19 be opened, but the water in the module would be the same
20 level as water in lake.
21 MR. BOTTKINS: So how is the water pressure from
22 the lake itself going to seal the structure against the
23 existing structure?
24 MR. PRICE: Because the area that's not shown
25 there, that's immediately downstream of that module is going

1 to be at atmospheric pressure.
2 MR. BOTTKINS: So you would have some pressure at
3 the very bottom, but there is going to be a significant
4 area-
5 MR. PRICE: That's right, above the turbine in
6 that module, the water would be at lake pressure, it would
7 be at whatever the head is from the lake. But on the
8 downstream side of the turbine, to the right of that draft
9 tube, and to the right of that lower part of the module
10 you've got an empty space, just air there that's at
11 atmospheric pressure, and water is flowing into the area.
12 Just as it flows into the tunnel, the area that's
13 immediately downstream of the trash rack, goes to the tunnel
14 passageway into the tunnel.
15 MR. BOTTKINS: So you'd rely on the pressure to
16 seal it from elevation 1430 all the way up to 1494?
17 MR. PRICE. No, up to 1582. It would be 150 feet
18 of water pressure pushing that module up against the
19 upstream face surrounding the trash rack of that intake
20 tunnel. It's going to be a lot of pressure. And
21 immediately downstream of the module would be just a small
22 amount of water, maybe 5 or 10 feet. We would probably want
23 the Corps to have more than just a few feet of water, from
24 the water flowing through there, by lowering their gate,
25 their service gate part way. They haven't agreed to do

1 that, but that would be something we would probably ask them
2 to do. Basically that space from elevation 1430 up to 1500
3 is just going to be at atmospheric pressure. It's just
4 going to have a few feet of water in it.
5 MR. BROWNING: Yes.
6 MS. MOHNEY: Sharon Mohney, with Forest Service.
7 I have 3 questions. Jim can you clarify for me, I may have
8 missed something. You had mentioned earlier that in
9 February you changed your proposal from 1 to 2 modules, but
10 since then I've heard you talking about "The Module", what
11 am I missing there?
12 MR. PRICE: I'm sorry? In February that revised
13 draft license application, we went from 1 module to 2
14 modules.
15 MS. MOHNEY: Right.
16 MR. PRICE: And 2 modules were filed with the
17 license application. When we prepared the additional
18 information, we found that we really needed to have more
19 flexibility in the gates then we had, so we changed the gate
20 structure. That made us have to get the module away from
21 that vertical face at the intake tower that goes above
22 water. And so we moved it out to the location shown here.
23 MS. MOHNEY: And there is just 1 module now?
24 MR. PRICE: It's just 1 module, that's right, 1
25 generator.

1 MS. MOHNEY: Second question, In association with
2 it for emergency purposes, will there be any sort of
3 generator, gasoline powered generator or other device?
4 MR. PRICE: Probably, but not necessarily.
5 MS. MOHNEY: Last one, and Paul, you might just be
6 able to help on this one. I believe BDEF has been working
7 with the Corps for a while on a plan for a flush of water
8 downstream to address water quality issues in the Jackson.
9 Is there any conflicts between your project and this
10 proposal? What's the status of that?
11 MR. PRICE: Is that a question to me?
12 MS. MOHNEY: Well, anyone who thinks they can
13 answer it. I'm just curious.
14 MR. HILL: Jason Hill, Department of Environmental
15 Quality. Paul has been working with a group of stakeholders
16 with DEQ, me, the Corps, trying to put in a 216 study to add
17 natural variability back into the flow regime. And what I'm
18 seeing here, is that they will be excepting the flows as the
19 Corps were to process them. Either the current flow regime
20 that exists today, or the flow regime that would exist 3
21 years from now, after the 216 takes place.
22 MR. PRICE: That's correct.
23 MR. HILL: If you still have any problem-
24 MR. PRICE: We've been asked that question several
25 times, and that's been our answer, that it's what we call a

1 run of river facility. Whatever releases the Corps chooses
2 to make, that's what we have to operate with.
3 MS. MOHNEY: So there would be no potential to
4 affect that proposal?
5 MR. HILL: What I saw, no. He would obviously
6 have to move the structure for Owen to put in a, or the
7 operators of the Dam, to put in a natural, we want to mimic
8 a storm event during the growing season, so they would have
9 to move the structure, because that could be anywhere from
10 2,700 CFS to 3,300 CFS, depending on the optimal flow
11 release as determined by the 216 study.
12 MR. PRICE: Well we don't know that we would have
13 to move it, but we might-
14 MR. HILL: Might.
15 MR. PRICE: And if we do, we will.
16 MR. HILL: Jason Hill, I have a follow up question
17 as well. What was the flow duration curve, the flow
18 percentiles that you showed on the screen, what years did
19 you use to generate that information?
20 MR. PRICE: I don't remember. We started when the
21 lake filled, which was '84 I think until 2006.
22 MR. HILL: So '84 to, basically the present?
23 MR. PRICE: Yes, that's right. It was much more
24 than 20 years.
25 MR. HILL: I had a question about the spill gate

1 also. I'm not sure I quite understood how it would, you
2 said it would occur maybe once or twice a year?
3 MR. PRICE: It's a load rejection. In other
4 words, something happens to the grid or something
5 malfunctions in our equipment, and our equipment has to shut
6 down. So while that equipment is shut down there is no
7 water going through the turbine, and if all the water that
8 was going through the turbine, as it is in summer, in the
9 critical water quality period, that would be a problem. It
10 shouldn't be very long, it would maybe take an operator half
11 an hour or so. If it happened at 3:00 a.m. on a Saturday
12 morning, maybe it would take 2 or 3 hours to get an operator
13 there to bypass this. So that's why we put the spill gate
14 in.
15 MR. HILL: So for 30 minutes to 2 hours-
16 MR. PRICE: With the spill gate there's no 30
17 minute delay. There's a delay of probably less than a
18 minute.
19 MR. HILL: Less than a minute. But the water that
20 would come out during that period would be from the very
21 bottom of the lake?
22 MR. PRICE: It would. Well, it depends on how we
23 put it in. I guess I was just thinking as we were talking.
24 Possibly we could put it in so it would come through the
25 module. We don't really consider it to be that critical for

1 such a short duration.
2 MR. HILL: Okay, well I have a question, Paul, if
3 that happened in the middle of the summer, and 30 minutes to
4 an hour of, I mean just because it's cold doesn't mean it's
5 got oxygen in it. I mean it is cold, but it might not have
6 oxygen in it in the summer.
7 MR. PRICE: Well if it doesn't have oxygen in it
8 as it went from the lake into the passageway, it would begin
9 to aerate as it moved downstream.
10 MR. HILL: Yeah, but sometimes that can take
11 several miles. During that time period would that, is there
12 any way that other mixing could occur from another port,
13 like if we knew that was, I guess if a technician was there?
14 MR. SMITH: You might need to explain that again.
15 This is John Smith at FERC. The mixing, what the Corps
16 would normally do, is still happening right?
17 MR. HILL: That's my question.
18 MR. SMITH: Is that right, and then-
19 MR. PRICE: Not all water is going through the
20 module.
21 MR. SMITH: For this project to operate as a run
22 of release, run of Corps release, or whatever, the water
23 would be coming into the module the way the Corps would
24 typically stratify, arrange it.
25 MR. PRICE: Right.

1 MR. SMITH: And then, say there is a turbine
2 shutdown or something, that water then, instead of going
3 through the turbine is going through the spill gate?
4 MR. PRICE: Well it could probably be done that
5 way. We thought we would just put the spill gate down at
6 the bottom of the module, directly connected to the lake.
7 MR. SMITH: See that takes out the Corps, that
8 takes out this project being a project built off of a Corps
9 release.
10 MR. PRICE: We're talking about an emergency type
11 situation. That's something that occurs rarely, and occurs
12 for a brief period of time.
13 MR. SMITH: Right, but, I'm not saying it's a
14 problem yet. I'm just thinking about how it would be
15 licensed as a project that's operating off of a Corps
16 operating regime.
17 MR. PRICE: I mean we don't have to put a spill
18 gate in there. We could leave the thing shut down. But I
19 don't think that's a good idea, because then you've got no
20 flow coming out of the dam.
21 MR. SMITH: If the turbine shuts down, when would
22 the Corps start doing their thing?
23 MR. PRICE: As soon as they chose to.
24 MR. SMITH: Most of our Corps projects, the Corps,
25 it's the way it always is. If they are responsible for

1 releasing a certain amount of water, or they typically
2 release a certain amount of water, that's what would occur,
3 and the FERC hydro project just operates off of that regime.
4 It's not, you know, the flip.
5 MR. PRICE: That's what we're talking about. That
6 in any project if you have a load rejection the hydro is
7 going to shut down. If they are running off of 1 unit and
8 that unit has a malfunction it's going to shut down. So
9 you've got no flow coming through that unit now. A spill
10 arrangement is something we proposed here, just to kind of
11 deal with that issue, but every project has that issue, and
12 you know, any projects that I know of, when there is a
13 shutdown like that, often there will be no flow for a short
14 period. Either the Corps will come back and do something
15 about it, or maybe the hydro operator has some sort of
16 alternate passage he would use.
17 MR. MAKOWSKY: Excuse me Jim, this is Paul
18 Makowsky from FERC. Is the spill gate, maybe I don't
19 understand, where exactly is it? Is it releasing water from
20 inside the module?
21 MR. PRICE: No, the way it was set up and maybe we
22 could do it that way. If we had to, I guess we could find a
23 way to do it, but it's probably releasing water from the
24 lake into that space downstream of the module.
25 MR. SMITH: Could you point to how the water is

1 getting from the lake into the?
2 MR. PRICE: It's a gate that would be in the
3 space, I mean you're not seeing everything here. This area
4 around the module could have an open space to the lake, and
5 we could put a spill gate right there. You're talking about
6 a gate that's like 2 feet by 2 feet, it's a very small
7 gate to pass up to 350 CFS. It would be set to continue the
8 same flow that was being released before.
9 MR. BUGAS: Potentially - Paul Bugas, Game and
10 Fisheries Office.
11 MR. PRICE: You're talking about something, it
12 would take longer if it was a time when it was unserved, say
13 it was 3:00 a.m. on Saturday, like I said, nobody is there,
14 not our operators, not the Corps guys. If the Corps guys
15 were there, if it was during a weekday, they could probably
16 make that change in less than 30 minutes to bypass it.
17 Frequently these load rejections and things like that will
18 come back on and the unit will start up again in a few
19 minutes.
20 MR. BUGAS: I'm just worried about a slug of .5
21 parts per million concentrate of oxygenated water going down
22 creating a fish kill or something for a short duration.
23 MR. PRICE: Well I think if that was going to be
24 that serious a problem, I didn't think it would be a
25 problem. If it's going to be that serious a problem, I

1 think we would probably find a way to just use the ...
2 because the gates up above are set. Maybe the gate at 1546
3 is open 3 feet, the gate at 1494 is opened 7 feet, or
4 something like that. Those settings wouldn't be changed,
5 they would still be there. So you've got the right ratio of
6 water coming in from higher up. Basically we would just
7 find a way to spill it directly into that space, if that was
8 an issue.
9 MR. HUFFMAN: This is Marvin Huffman from Trout
10 Unlimited. This is an example of the sudden and accidental
11 event that concerns us deeply as related to this fragile
12 ecosystem downstream. I will defer to Jordan, but it seems
13 to me there should be some kind of clutch mechanism on that
14 generator, so that if there is a load rejection, water
15 continues through the apparatus and the exit, electricity is
16 just not generated until it can be accepted by the
17 transmission lines. Doctor Price is the expert, just an
18 observation.
19 MR. PRICE: A spill passageway is what we would
20 have to do. If you tried to go through the turbine you
21 would lose control of the flow, so that really wouldn't
22 work. But really a spillage is what's done commonly. It's
23 a common problem and we put a spillage in here, and if we
24 need to offer one, we will.
25 MR. REECE: Owen Reece, with the Corps. Question

1 for clarification. Is the spill gate regulated? I mean
2 will it be set to a certain opening, or will it vary
3 depending upon what time of year or will you have a preset?
4 Whether there is just going to be a rectangle where the
5 gate just falls over?
6 MR. PRICE: It will duplicate the flow release
7 that was occurring before the trip. So if 200 CFS was going
8 through the unit, and it tripped, the wicket gates would
9 shut within a few seconds and the spill gate would open to
10 200 CFS.
11 MR. REECE: It would be regulated?
12 MR. PRICE: That's right. It would be regulated.
13 MR. HILL: Jason Hill, VDEQ. Just a thought, you
14 could set it up so that it was actually combining the water
15 from a couple of different levels, so that the emergency
16 spill had contained higher oxygen, correct?
17 MR PRICE: If we had to do that, we could do that.
18 MR. HILL: Okay, okay.
19 MR. BROWNING: Anyone else?
20 MR. MAKOWSKI: Just out of curiosity, is this on
21 line, this illustration?
22 MR. BROWNING: They will be made available on e-
23 library. Is this CEI right here?
24 MR. PRICE: Well I took the CEII part of it out.
25 Our module is not CEII, it's the Corps intake tower, so that

1 excludes the CEI, so that's available for public release, as
2 far as I know. It's just our drawing.
3 MR. BROWNING: Is that it? Okay, just to recap,
4 just to make sure that all your comments are submitted to
5 FERC by February 21st. And if you want to be on the mailing
6 list, follow the directions in the scoping document. And
7 with that, we will adjourn.
8 (Whereupon proceedings were concluded at 2:14
9 p.m.)
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