

1 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

2 SCOPING MEETING

3 R. L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC

4 PROJECT NUMBER P-2628-065

5 CAUSE NUMBER PF-18-4

6 WEDOWER MARINE SOUTH

7 9681 HIGHWAY 48

8 LINEVILLE, ALABAMA 36266

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10 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 2018

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

2 MS. SALAZAR: Welcome to the scoping meeting --
3 the second scoping meeting, that is, for the R.L. Harris
4 Hydroelectric Project. Thank you all again for joining us
5 today. My name is Sara Salazar and I'm an environmental
6 biologist with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
7 From this point forward in the representation, I'm going
8 abbreviate our agency name as FERC or F-E-R-C or the
9 Commission. And also, I'll be abbreviating the project name
10 as Harris Project.

11 So, I'm going to be the FERC coordinator for the
12 re-licensing process of the Harris Project. And before we
13 get into the meeting I want to cover our agenda. First,
14 we're going to introduce the rest of the FERC staff that is
15 here with us today and run through a couple of housekeeping
16 items and our meeting protocols.

17 Next, I'll briefly summarize the FERC
18 jurisdiction and balancing, provide an overview of the FERC
19 Integrated Licensing Process and review our schedule for the
20 Harris Project, then we're going to review the purpose of
21 scoping, and after that, Alabama Power will provide a brief
22 overview of the Harris Project facilities and operations and
23 then we're going to move onto the resource issues that we've
24 identified to date, Alabama Power's preliminary list of
25 proposed studies, FERC's information needs and how to

1 request studies. And last, we'll review the procedures for
2 providing your comments, both written and verbal.

3 Angie, before we get started, do you want to do
4 the safety housekeeping items. I forgot about that.

5 MS. ANDEREGG: So, we always start with a brief,
6 just safety overview, just so we know what to do in the
7 event of an emergency. I don't think we're going to have
8 inclement weather today, but if something were to crop up,
9 we'll all go downstairs away from windows.

10 In the event of a fire there are steps on this
11 side and this side. Please use the steps. Don't use the
12 elevator. And we'll meet out in the parking lot. There are
13 fire extinguishers on either side of the room by the exits.
14 And in the event somebody needs emergency services, I'm
15 going to ask Amanda Fleming, who will dial 9-1-1. Okay.

16 MS. SALAZAR: Thank you. Alright, so let's
17 introduce the rest of our FERC staff here today. Well,
18 actually, I wanted to mention that in addition to being the
19 FERC coordinator for re-licensing, I'm going to be covering
20 the review and analysis of the terrestrial resource issues,
21 so the plants and the wildlife, including the threatened and
22 endangered species.

23 Okay, so Steven Boller isn't here with us today,
24 but he is the chief of our South Branch and that's the group
25 under the Division of hydropower licensing. Allan Creamer

1 is right over here waving. He's going to be handling our
2 aquatic resource issues, including threatened and endangered
3 aquatic species.

4 (0:04:32.8)* is not here with us today either,
5 but he'll be covering the geology and soils resources,
6 engineering and developmental resources. Rachel McNamara
7 will be covering recreational, land use, cultural, and
8 tribal resources. And Kristen Wallack is our attorney from
9 the FERC Office of General Counsel.

10 Okay, so a couple more housekeeping items. If
11 you haven't already done so and if you'd like to speak
12 especially, we encourage you to fill out a registration form
13 so that we have a record of everyone who spoke today. Also,
14 there are several handouts over on the registration table,
15 including Scoping Document One, which includes some
16 background information about the Harris Project, explains
17 the FERC scoping process, and includes a copy of the
18 Project's schedule at the end.

19 We also have a schedule that's all on one sheet.
20 This is the Integrated Licensing Process flow chart. We'll
21 talk about that more later. And we have a couple of
22 brochures. These are both available on our website, but we
23 encourage you to take the copies on the table today too.
24 The smaller one explains our E-library or electronic library
25 and how to submit documents to the record for the Harris

1 Project. And this larger one is a really reader-friendly
2 summary of the hydropower licensing process and how you can
3 participate.

4 I also wanted to mention that we have a court
5 reporter to transcribe our presentation and all the public
6 comments. So that we have an accurate record of this
7 proceeding, we ask that everyone follow our speaking
8 protocols, which I'm trying to model. We ask you to speak
9 into the microphone and speak clearly and audibly. You may
10 need to spell your name for accurate recording and we just
11 need you to state your name and affiliation before you
12 speak. If you use any acronyms, please define them and
13 speak one at a time. Questions are welcomed, so just let us
14 know if you have any.

15 Okay, so let's review which hydropower projects
16 require a FERC license. Licenses or an exemption from
17 licensing are required for all non-federal hydroelectric
18 projects, including state, municipal, and private projects
19 that are located on navigable waterway, occupy federal
20 lands, use surplus water from a federal dam or affects
21 interstate commerce by being connected to the interstate's
22 electricity grid.

23 These photos represent some typical projects
24 that come to mind when you think of a hydropower project,
25 but the Commission also has jurisdiction over ocean energy

1 projects as well. So, per the Federal Power Act, the
2 Commission is required to give equal consideration to energy
3 conservation and environmental resources as well as
4 developmental values, like power generation. Typical
5 environmental considerations include fisheries, water
6 quality, wildlife, vegetation, recreation, and esthetics.
7 Typical developmental considerations include energy
8 production, navigation, irrigation, flood control, and
9 drinking water.

10 The Commission carefully balances these
11 competing uses of project resources to ensure that
12 hydroelectric projects meet our comprehensive developmental
13 standard. This standard, as described in Section 10(a) of
14 the Federal Power Act, is that the licensed projects will be
15 the best adapted to a comprehensive plan for improving or
16 developing waterways for beneficial public uses.

17 Okay, so to set the stage for the meeting, I'm
18 going to just provide some very basic information about the
19 project. The FERC project number and docket number is
20 2628-065. The project has a total (0:09:25.3)* capacity of
21 135 megawatts. It is located on the Tallapoosa River in
22 Randolph, Clay, and Cleburne Counties, Alabama, Harris, Sam,
23 and Pounds Harris Lake, which is 9,788 acres and there are
24 7,392 acres of land adjacent to the lake and the Project
25 boundary. The project also includes a little over 15,000

1 acres of land within the James D. Martin Skyline Wildlife
2 Management Area, which is located about 110 miles north of
3 Harris Lake in Jackson County, Alabama. There are also 4.9
4 acres of federal land administered by the Bureau of Land
5 Management within the Project boundary.

6 Harris Project is under Commission jurisdiction
7 and it was originally licensed in 1973. The current license
8 expires in 2023 and today we're talking about the FERC
9 re-licensing process.

10 The Harris Project will be using the
11 Commission's Integrated Licensing Process or the ILP. There
12 are two main phases in all of the Commission's licensing
13 processes, pre-filing and post-filing and filing, in both
14 cases, refers to the filing of the license application. As
15 you will see in our handouts with the project schedule, the
16 ILP does have some quick turnaround times.

17 The ILP regulations have established timeframes
18 to complete various steps for all stakeholders, including
19 the Commission staff. These duties and timeframes are
20 intended to keep things moving, so the ILP has been referred
21 actually as a "high speed train." Once it leaves the
22 station, you need to be on board for each step of the
23 process because it continues to move ahead, whether you are
24 on board or not.

25 The pre-filing phase includes all of the steps

1 necessary for the Applicant to develop a license
2 application. It is generally lead by the Applicant, but the
3 Commission staff are involved during scoping and during
4 study plan development.

5 Resource agencies and other stakeholders are
6 consulted during scoping, during study plan development, the
7 review of the study results, and during the development of a
8 preliminary licensing proposal, and that's the last step
9 before the license application is filed. Pre-filing ends
10 when the Applicant files a license application.

11 And then for post-filing phase is lead by
12 Commission staff, but it also includes public comment
13 periods and parties may intervene in the process. The
14 license application will describe the existing and proposed
15 project operation and provides information the Commission
16 staff will use to prepare an Environmental document. Ex
17 parte rules apply and that just refers to off-the-record
18 communications with the Commission and its staff about the
19 merits of a project.

20 Generally, after the license application is
21 filed any meetings and discussions with the Commission staff
22 about the merits of the project must be publicly noticed so
23 that all interested stakeholders have the opportunity to
24 participate. Post-filing includes the preparation of an
25 Environmental document and ends with the issuance of a

1 license order and closure of the re-hearing period.
2 Additional details and guidance about the ILP is available
3 on our website, but we're going to cover a couple more steps
4 too.

5 So, this is a slide showing the handout I
6 mentioned before. It shows both the pre-filing and the
7 post-filing phase of the ILP. If you would like to stay
8 involved in the licensing process, I strongly encourage you
9 to pick up a copy of that handout, if you didn't already.

10 Let's take a closer look now at the pre-filing
11 steps. So, here we've zoomed in a bit on the pre-filing
12 phase of the ILP and the dates for the Harris Project are in
13 red font. I know it's a little bit small, so feel free to
14 follow along with me. We're looking at the top half again
15 of the handout.

16 We've completed the first few steps of the
17 process, but the comment periods are all still ahead of us.
18 We are currently on the step outlined in blue with the tiny
19 train. We've toured the portion of the Harris Project
20 surrounding Harris Lake yesterday. Some of you were there.
21 And now we're conducting the second scoping meeting. I'll
22 discuss other pre-filing steps, including the comment
23 periods on study plan development in a little bit.

24 And now here we've zoomed in on the post-filing
25 steps in the process and that's at the bottom half of the

1 handout. On this slide, the first and last steps are
2 highlighted in orange, which are the license application
3 filing date and the Commission issuing a license order.
4 Stakeholders will have opportunities to comment after the
5 license application is filed and after the Commission issues
6 its Environmental Document.

7 Okay, I'm jumping back to where we are now in
8 the process. In this slide you can see the remaining steps
9 for scoping highlighted in orange. We encourage all
10 stakeholders to review the Applicant's Pre-Application
11 Document or PAD and the Commission's Scoping Document 1 or
12 SD1. Also, if you are interested in following the project
13 or providing feedback throughout this process we strongly
14 encourage you to E-subscribe to receive email notifications
15 of each filing on this project docket. The brochures and
16 our website have instructions for E-subscribing and E-filing
17 comments.

18 Okay, so the first opportunity to provide
19 comments is going to be in about a month. The schedule
20 notes that comments on the PAD and Scoping Document, as well
21 as study requests are due by September 29, 2018. However,
22 please note that any dates on the schedule that fall on
23 weekends or a holiday will be due the next business day.
24 So, for example, September 29 is actually a Saturday and
25 that means that the comments will be due October 1.

1 So the Commission staff will review all of the
2 comments on Scoping Document 1 and we'll issue a Scoping
3 Document 2 by November 13 of this year, if needed, to
4 incorporate your feedback. In addition, the Applicant will
5 review all of the comments on the Pre-Application Document
6 and any study request and then they'll incorporate that
7 feedback in their proposed study plan which is also due to
8 be filed on November 13. We'll discuss the information
9 needs and study requests a little bit more shortly.

10 So, now let's cover the purpose of scoping.
11 Scoping is the process of identifying potential impacts of
12 projects on the environment and the community. It is driven
13 by the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA and FERC
14 regulations and other regulatory requirements. The scoping
15 process helps us to encourage stakeholder participation,
16 including federal, state, local agencies, Indian Tribes, and
17 other interested stakeholders.

18 It helps us to identify significant
19 environmental and socioeconomic issues related to the
20 proposed action. It also helps us to determine the depth of
21 analysis and significance of issues to be addressed in our
22 Environmental Document and that includes eliminating any
23 issues or resources that don't require detailed analysis, as
24 well as identifying any potential cumulative impacts to the
25 project area.

1 In 1968, Alabama Power submitted an application for its
2 original license to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
3 for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project, then called the
4 Crooked Creek Project and in 1973 a 50-year license was
5 issued. The license will expire in November 2023.

6 In 1974, construction got underway at the site
7 of Alabama Power's youngest hydro plant located in Randolph
8 County, 10 miles southwest of Wedowee and 8 miles southwest
9 of Lineville. It's an amazing achievement of technology and
10 construction. Amid national challenging economic conditions
11 of the 1970s and heavy floods later that decade, the R.L.
12 Harris Hydroelectric Project was finally completed and went
13 into service in 1983. It was named in honor of R.L. Harris,
14 who served 45 years at Alabama Power as a director and Vice
15 President of Operations.

16 To turn water into power is simple, yet,
17 ingenious. A dam is constructed which holds back water
18 forming a reservoir and a powerhouse is constructed to house
19 the equipment used to convert the energy from the water in
20 the reservoir into electricity. Water enters the dams
21 through an opening located below the reservoir's surface
22 called an "intake" and it moves into the plant through a
23 giant pipe called the "penstock." Once in the penstock, the
24 water travels through the large pipe to the turbine and the
25 pressure of the water causes the blades of turbine to spin.

1 Connected to the spinning turbine is a vertical
2 shaft which is connected to a generator on the other end.
3 Electricity is created by the generator. The electricity
4 from the generator is then sent of the plant and onto the
5 power grid using transmission lines. The water exits the
6 plant through a draft tube and re-enters the river in the
7 tailrace.

8 At Harris, the concrete gravity dam is
9 approximately 1,142 feet in length with a maximum height of
10 151 1/2 feet. There is a 310-foot long gated spillway
11 section with six spillway gates and two non-overflow gravity
12 dam section. Each spillway gate has a capacity of 42,000
13 cubic feet per second, which is equivalent to over 18
14 million gallons of water per minute. The head works
15 contains six intake gates and a penstock. The concrete
16 powerhouse is 186 feet long and 150 feet high. Inside are
17 two vertical generators rated 67 1/2 megawatts each and two
18 vertical Francis turbines rated 95,000 horsepower each.

19 A skimmer weir was included as part of the
20 original construction to help ease or mitigate impacts to
21 water temperature and water quality by allowing Alabama
22 Power to change the depth to which the water is pulled into
23 the penstock. A higher elevation setting on the skimmer
24 weir will allow for water to be taken from a higher
25 elevation in the reservoir. The skimmer weir at Harris can

1 be adjusted up to 18 vertical feet extending from the plant
2 and carrying the electricity that serves homes, businesses,
3 and industrial customers are two 150-kilvolt transmission
4 lines. They extend a mile and a half northwest of the dam
5 to the Crooked Creek Transmission Substation at which point
6 the electricity generated at R.L. Harris is placed onto the
7 power grid.

8 The multipurpose water storage reservoir created
9 by the dam is named Lake Harris. It's also known locally as
10 Lake Wedowee. Lake Harris covers 9,870 acres in Clay,
11 Cleburne, and Randolph Counties and includes 367 miles of
12 stunning shoreline. Water levels on the lake fluctuate
13 seasonally to provide the many benefits this facility was
14 built to support, both upstream and downstream in addition
15 to generating renewable hydroelectric power.

16 At full pool, the reservoir level is at 793 feet
17 above sea level where it stays from May 1 to October 1. In
18 the winter months, there is a mandatory draw down of 8 feet,
19 which creates additional space of the storage of variable
20 and often unpredictable rainfall during the winter and
21 spring seasons. So, beginning October 1 the water level is
22 gradually lowered to a winter pool elevation of 785 feet
23 where it remains until April 1. In April, it's gradually
24 raised back to full pool at 793 feet, which allows the wet
25 season rainfall to be stored throughout the often dry

1 summer months. This seasonal fluctuation of water levels on
2 Lake Harris is in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of
3 Engineers Water Control Manual for Harris.

4 Additional, Alabama Power operates Lake Harris
5 for flood control according to the U.S. Army Corps of
6 Engineers Water Control Manual or the Alabama Coosa
7 Tallapoosa River Basin. During high flow conditions flood
8 control procedures are implemented. During drought
9 conditions, Alabama Power operates its reservoirs in
10 accordance with Alabama Power's Alabama ACT Drought Response
11 Operations Plan or ADROP, which outlines coordinated drought
12 response efforts among Alabama Power and relevant state and
13 federal agencies.

14 Harris is a peaking hydroelectric facility and
15 generally operates Monday through Friday to provide crucial
16 and almost immediate support during times of peak demands,
17 such as during hot summer days or cold winter mornings. In
18 2005, Alabama Power begin implementing the Harris Green Plan
19 that includes specific daily and hourly releases, also
20 called pulses from Harris Dam to improve the conditions of
21 the Tallapoosa River for downstream aquatic resources.

22 The reservoir supports a number of sport
23 fisheries. Anglers frequently seek large mouth bass as well
24 as Alabama bass. Several bass fishing tournaments take
25 place on Lake Harris annually. Other fish commonly found in

1 the reservoir include channel catfish like white crappie and
2 white bass. Fish found in more river ream environments
3 upstream of the reservoir and downstream of Harris dam
4 include an Alabama shiner, lipstick daughter, silver stripe
5 shiner, and bronze daughter.

6 Surrounding the reservoir are 7,392 acres of
7 project lands. The current land use plan identifies this
8 acreage by category, such as recreational use areas, hunting
9 lands, natural undeveloped lands, and prohibited access
10 lands. Lake Harris also has a scenic easement of the entire
11 shoreline. This easement restricts certain activities, such
12 as cutting trees larger than a specific diameter or clearing
13 specific types of vegetation within the easement area.

14 Lake Harris and surrounding areas provide high
15 quality habitats for a variety of upland and semi-aquatic
16 wildlife species, such as the grey fox, whitetail deer,
17 Virginia possum and grey squirrel. Birds commonly found in
18 the area include wild turkey, the morning dove, and the
19 downy woodpecker. However, there are no published reports
20 of any threatened or endangered species occurring within the
21 project lands at Lake Harris.

22 As part of 1988 Wildlife Mitigation Plan,
23 Alabama Power began management practices associated with
24 wildlife enhancement, including management activities for
25 wood duck, Canada goose, and osprey. Located predominately

1 in the northern Piedmont upland region of Alabama, Lake
2 Harris and the surrounding area includes open water,
3 deciduous and evergreen forests with only small areas of
4 agricultural and residential development.

5 Southern Piedmont Dry Oak Forest is predominant
6 in the area. Other species commonly found here include
7 white oak and northern red oak, hickory species such as
8 pignut hickory as well as loblolly pine, red maple, and
9 American sweet gum.

10 The Harris Project also includes an additional
11 15,063 acres of Project lands near Skyline, Alabama. This
12 acreage was added to the Harris Project after the lake was
13 built as a mitigation measure to benefit wildlife through
14 the Harris Wildlife Mitigation Plan. Harris Project lands
15 at Skyline are located approximately 110 miles north of Lake
16 Harris bordering the Tennessee State Line and Jackson County
17 Alabama. This is approximately 18 miles north of Scottsboro
18 and approximately 37 miles east of Huntsville, Alabama. The
19 Project lands are in the Tennessee River Basin with the
20 closest water source being a small stream known as Little
21 Coon Creek. These 15,000 acres are leased to the State of
22 Alabama and included in the Skyline Wildlife Management
23 Area. Skyline provides quality habitats for a variety of
24 wildlife species, including bald eagle, fox sparrow,
25 redheaded woodpecker and short-eared owl.

1 There are no published reports of any threatened
2 or endangered species occurring within the Harris Project
3 lands at Skyline. However, species that potentially can be
4 found in the surrounding areas include Alabama *(0:29:30.4)*
5 mussel, Cumberland bean, shiny pig toe mussel, and Indiana
6 bat and long-eared bat. Unlike the Lake Harris area, the
7 majority of the Skyline area is forested and generally
8 dominated by white oak, chinkapin oak, post oak, and shumard
9 oak with varying amounts of hickory, sugar maple and other
10 species.

11 Additionally, the Skyline areas features species
12 such as American beech, tulip tree, American basswood, and
13 northern red oak. At Skyline there are outstanding hunting
14 opportunities available through the State of Alabama's
15 Wildlife Management Area Hunting programs. Food plots and
16 greens fields, which are areas planted and set aside as a
17 supplementary food source for wildlife are maintained.
18 Additionally, Skyline has a designated hunting area that is
19 accessible to individuals with physical disabilities.
20 Hunting and fishing are only two of the many recreational
21 activities Lake Harris provides. Boating, swimming,
22 picnicking, hiking and sightseeing are also enjoyed here.

23 Alabama Power maintains eight public boat launch
24 sites, a tailrace fishing platform, a hunting area for the
25 physically disabled, a marina, and Flat Rock Park where

1 visitors can spend the day by the lake. Alabama Power is
2 committed to sustaining Lake Harris for the good of all
3 Alabamans. Alabama Power has shoreline permitting
4 guidelines that include easement and construction standards
5 and encourage the use of best management practices that
6 minimize the impacts of construction on existing resources.

7 In addition, the company's Renew Our Rivers
8 Program is the largest river system cleanup project in the
9 southeastern United States. During a 2016 Renew Our Rivers
10 event on Lake Harris a record number of volunteers collected
11 three 30-yard dumpster of trash.

12 From the time ground was first broken to build
13 Harris Dam through today, Alabama Power as remained
14 committed to the protection of the river and surrounding
15 lands while harnessing the waters as a source for clean,
16 cost efficient, and renewable energy and this commitment
17 will continue in the future under the new license. The FERC
18 license for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project will
19 expire in November of 2023 and Alabama Power has begun
20 taking steps to re-license the project.

21 In 2016, Alabama Power notified the Federal
22 Energy Regulatory Commission that it intends to use the
23 Integrated Licensing Process or ILP to re-license the Harris
24 Project. ILP offers many opportunities for the public to
25 participate and encourages collaboration. Alabama Power

1 anticipates working closely with resource agencies and
2 interested stakeholders to identify and resolve potential
3 issues so that re-licensing at the Harris Project can be
4 achieved.

5 R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project is an
6 important resource for both Alabama Power and the citizens
7 of Alabama and it will continue to play a vital role in
8 continuing to provide electricity to the state of Alabama.]

9 MS. ANDEGREE: Okay, so I'm going to add just a
10 few things to the video. So, as the video said and you all
11 know, Lake Harris -- the Harris Project is located the
12 Tallapoosa River. A large percentage of it, 95 percent of
13 it is in Randolph County and the dam is located 10 miles
14 southwest of Wedowee. So, the Harris Project is the first
15 of four Alabama Power projects on the Tallapoosa River, so
16 there's Harris, then about 78 river miles downstream is
17 Martin Dam, eight river miles downstream of Martin is Yates
18 and then another two miles downstream of Yates is Thurlow
19 Dam. There are no other projects above Harris on the river,
20 so no core projects. There's no other Alabama Power
21 projects, no one else. So, I say that just to point that
22 all of the water coming into the lake is not dependent on
23 releases from any other project, so it's just dependent on
24 good old Mother Nature, rainfall, and inflows.

25 So, Harris went into service in 1983 and the

1 license that we are operating under currently is the
2 original license, so we've never been through a re-licensing
3 process on Harris until now.

4 So, we talked about the components of the
5 project in the video. The video mentioned that there are
6 lands that are adjacent or contiguous to the lake that are
7 project lands. So, this is the current land use plan map
8 that was filed originally, I think, in 1995 and then we
9 updated it or filed a new land use plan a little bit later,
10 but the different colors on the map represent different like
11 designated uses for those lands.

12 So, everything in yellow are recreation lands.
13 The green is natural undeveloped, so we allow like primitive
14 camping and hiking, but those lands are set aside to not be
15 developed. So these kind of pink areas are hunting lands
16 that are in the project. There is also a hunting area here
17 that's close to the dam. That's where the handicap hunting
18 is located. And then the dark red are like security, like
19 prohibited access lands that are right around the dam.

20 And the video mentioned that Harris has a scenic
21 easement where activities like along the shoreline are kind
22 of restricted. Some things are prohibited. And that scenic
23 easement is kind of unique to Harris as far as the Alabama
24 Power projects go, but the intent of the scenic easement was
25 to maintain the natural esthetic around the lake.

1 So, the Skyline Wildlife Management Area that's
2 in Jackson County the dark pink -- I'm not sure how well you
3 can see it. It's right around here, this like darker pink
4 color those are Alabama Power Project lands. So was the
5 15,000 acres. The other shade of pink and the teal those are
6 also part of the Skyline Wildlife Management Area, but those
7 are, I guess, owned and operated by the Department of
8 Conservation.

9 So, I just wanted to point out that the Alabama
10 Power Project -- the Harris Project lands are about a
11 quarter of the overall Skyline Wildlife Management Area.
12 The whole thing is about 60,000 acres, so it's a really big
13 Wildlife Management Area.

14 And the video had a good graphic of how the lake
15 level changes throughout the year, but as we're going
16 through the re-licensing process this is what we'll look at
17 the most when we talk about how we operate the project.
18 This is operating guide curve. Sometimes we call it the
19 rule curve. So from May 1 through October 1 we're at full
20 pool. That's 793 feet msl. Then beginning on October 1, we
21 gradually lower the lake down to 785, so that's the winter
22 pool level. And it stays at 78 until April 1 when we start
23 to raise it back up to full pool. We strive to maintain the
24 lake at or close to the operating guide curve. If it's ever
25 goes above the guide curve, then we're in flood control and

1 we're following the Corps of Engineer's flood control
2 procedures that are in their water control manual. And if
3 you wanted to learn more about operations and you haven't
4 been at some of our other meetings that we've had in the
5 past year, we have a really good video on our website that
6 gives a lot more details about how the project is operated
7 and how we manage water and so you know if you ever have
8 30, 45 minutes to view it it's out there on our website.

9 So, we have several tools that we've set up to
10 use during re-licensing. I am the project manager for the
11 Harris re-licensing and so any issue-related questions --
12 really anything just email me. The only other email that
13 you might use is when we're requesting RSVPs for meetings.
14 We might ask you to RSVP to Harris
15 Relicensing@southerncom.com or to Cecile Jones, who works in
16 our group and she's kind of managing the meeting logistics
17 as we go through all of these re-licensing meetings, but
18 anything issue-related just don't hesitate to contact me.

19 We also have a relicensing website. It's
20 HarrisRelicensing.com and we're going to use this as kind of
21 our document repository. It's going to have our calendar,
22 information about upcoming meetings as we're sharing like
23 study plans and major documents like our Pre-Application
24 Document. It's out there now. The video that you just
25 watched we're going to put out there on the website and so

1 if you want to watch it again or if you know of somebody
2 else who might benefit from watching it, it'll be out there
3 on the website.

4 And so I'm going to make a quick plug for a
5 meeting that we have coming up. So in the Integrated
6 Licensing Process schedule that's ins the Scoping Document
7 the next official study plan meeting is in mid-December, but
8 what Alabama Power will be doing between now and then is
9 having a series of meetings with stakeholders so that we can
10 discuss our study plans and kind of you know hash those out
11 -- hash out the details.

12 And the next meeting that we have will be on
13 September 20 in Oxford or in the Oxford Civic Center, which
14 is in Anniston, I think. We're going to send out a
15 Save-the-Date and information about that meeting tomorrow,
16 but I just want to go ahead and mention it while I have you
17 all here. If you've been in some of our meetings, recently
18 we've talked about establishing Harris Action Teams or HAT.
19 We had to come up with some kind of cute acronym and that's
20 the one that won.

21 So, the idea is to kind of divide up the major
22 issues that kind of fall into different resource categories
23 so that as we go through the re-licensing process you can
24 participate on those issues and things that you care about
25 the most. For you to participate in every single meeting

1 that we have would be probably impossible, so it would be a
2 full-time job. So, we've divided things into these HAT
3 categories and you can sign up for a HAT or HATs. If you
4 haven't already done so, we're going to have signup sheets
5 on the table or if you think about it later on and want to
6 email me, feel free, but we'll be communicating, in large
7 part, through the HATs. And so if we need to have a meeting
8 on our -- say, on the recreation study, then we'll set up a
9 meeting with that HAT, so that kind of subset of
10 stakeholders and so that way there's, hopefully, makes the
11 best use of everybody's time. Thanks, Sara, for letting me
12 make that plug for that meeting. I'm going to turn it back
13 over to you.

14 MS. SALAZAR: Thank you, Angie. The next series
15 of slides are fairly detailed, so bear with me. We're going
16 to review the preliminary list of issues that we plan to
17 analyze in our Environmental Document and this list was also
18 provided on pages 16 through 19 of the Scoping Document. We
19 would like your feedback on this list of issues. If they
20 accurately reflect your interest in the Harris Project, then
21 no action is needed, unless you would like to confirm that
22 for the record. If you have any suggested changes, you'll
23 need to tell us either today during the public comment
24 period today or file your comments with the Commission.

25 And just a heads up, the issues that are marked

1 with an asterisk represent the resources that we tentatively
2 identified that could be cumulative affected through
3 continued operation and maintenance of the project.

4 So the lists are organized through resource
5 area. And starting with the geology and soils resources and
6 so far we've identified the affects of continued project
7 operation on soil and shoreline erosion and the
8 sedimentation in Harris Lake, as well as project affected
9 reaches of the Tallapoosa River downstream from the dam.

10 We also identified the affects of potential
11 operation guide curve changes on erosion of lake shorelines,
12 any increase in sedimentation in Harris Lake caused by such
13 changes, and erosion of riverbanks and sedimentation along
14 the project affected reaches of the Tallapoosa River
15 downstream from the dam.

16 And continuing with the water resources, we have
17 identified the affects of continued project operation for
18 both power generation and flood control on water quantity,
19 including its relationship to the lake level, flooding
20 downstream from Harris Dam, and droughts or low flow
21 periods. We also identified the affects of continued
22 project operation on water quality; particularly, Dissolved
23 Oxygen or DO and water temperature.

24 We also identified the affects of any
25 construction activities on water quality in the project

1 boundary and the affects of potential operation guide curve
2 changes on water quality and nutrient levels in Harris Lake
3 that are associated with the tributaries.

4 And last on this slide, we identified the
5 potential project operation guide curve changes on water
6 withdrawals, wastewater assimilation, water quantity, and
7 timing of releases for downstream navigation hydropower use;
8 for example, the green flow releases and downstream flooding
9 potential.

10 Okay, so a couple for water resources that we
11 identified include the affects of potential operation guide
12 curve changes on water usage during drought conditions. So
13 we're talking about the Alabama Drought Response Operations
14 Plan and the affects of land management practices within the
15 project boundary on water quality and the Skyline Wildlife
16 Management Area.

17 The next resource area I have here is fisheries
18 and aquatic resources. So far, we identified the affects of
19 low Dissolved Oxygen and/or low water temperatures on
20 aquatic resources in Harris Lake and then project affected
21 reaches of the Tallapoosa River downstream from the dam.
22 And also, the affects of continued project operation,
23 including lake level management, and downstream flow
24 releases or the Green Plan on near shore aquatic plants,
25 other aquatic habitat, fish, and other aquatic organisms in

1 Harris Lake, as well as along the Project's affected reaches
2 of the Tallapoosa River downstream from the dam.

3 And this slide has the rest of our fish and
4 aquatic resource issues. First, we have the affects of
5 continued project operation on fish movements in the
6 Tallapoosa River. Then we have the affects of continued
7 project operation on fish entrainments and impingements and
8 the affective entrainments and turbine-induced mortality on
9 lake fisheries. Then we have the affects of providing
10 woody debris and other physical structure as fish habitat in
11 Lake Harris on the lake's aquatic community, including game
12 fish populations.

13 And last, we have the affects of potential
14 operation guide curve changes on near shore aquatic habitat,
15 fish, and other aquatic organisms in Harris Lake and along
16 the Project's affected reaches of the Tallapoosa River
17 downstream from the dam.

18 Moving on to the terrestrial resources, we
19 tentatively identified the following issues, the affects of
20 the frequency, timing, amplitude and duration of lake
21 fluctuations and flow releases from the Project on riparian,
22 wetlands, and lateral vegetation community types. We also
23 identified the project operation on maintenance activities,
24 such as road and facility maintenance and project-related
25 recreation on vegetation and wildlife, including any

1 non-native and evasive species.

2 And last, we identified the affects of project
3 operation and maintenance on avian species, including avian
4 electrocution and collision with project transmission
5 facilities.

6 So next, we have the issues related to
7 threatened and endangered species. So, first is the affects
8 of current operation, so water level management and the
9 Green Plan flow releases and any potential operation guide
10 curve changes on federally-listed freshwater mussels, such
11 the fine-lined pocketbook and southern pig toe. We also
12 identified the affects of land management activities within
13 the project boundary of the Skyline Wildlife Management Area
14 on federally-listed threatened and endangered aquatic
15 species, including the pale zone shiner, spot finch
16 (0:49:17.1)* Alabama lamp mussel, Cumberland beam,
17 fine-rayed pig toe, pale Lilliput, rabbit's foot, shiny pig
18 toe, stuff box mussel, and the (0:49:32.8)* pearly mussel.

19 And last, we identified the affects of continued
20 project operation, including potential operation guide
21 changes and maintenance at Harris Lake and management
22 activities at Skyline Wildlife Management Area on
23 federally-listed threatened and endangered wildlife and
24 plant species, including the red-cockaded woodpecker, grey
25 bat, Indiana bat, the northern long-eared bat, priceless

1 potato bean, little (0:50:06:4)* and white fringeless
2 orchid.

3 Okay, so these are the recreation and land use
4 issues that we identified, including the adequacy of
5 existing recreation facilities and public access to meet
6 current and future recreation demands, the affects of
7 project operation, including lake fluctuation and potential
8 operation guide curve changes on access to existing
9 recreation facilities. Also, we identified the adequacy of
10 existing shoreline management policies and shoreline
11 compliance program to control non-project use of project
12 lands; for example, permitting piers, boat docks, and other
13 facilities. And last, we identified the adequacy of the
14 exiting shoreline management policies and shoreline
15 compliance program to protect environmental and cultural
16 resources of the Project.

17 And this is the last slide on these. For
18 cultural resources, we identified the affects of the project
19 operation and maintenance on historic and archeological
20 resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the National
21 Register of Historic Places and the affects of the project
22 operation and maintenance on properties of traditional
23 religious and cultural importance to Indian Tribes.

24 And so last, we have developmental resources and
25 we tentatively identified the affects of potential

1 operational changes on energy and capacity benefits of the
2 project, and the affects of protection, mitigation, and
3 enhancement measures on the cost of project power.

4 Okay, so Alabama Power's preliminary list of
5 proposed studies includes studies related to all of the
6 resources on this slide here, so geology and soils, water
7 quantity and quality, fisheries, federally-listed threatened
8 and endangered species, recreation, land use, cultural
9 resources and developmental resources. I'm not going to
10 read what all of the details are about the studies, but you
11 can see a summary of those on pages 20 through 22 of the
12 Scoping Document. Also, Alabama Power provides a lot more
13 detail on the proposed studies in Appendix T of the Harris
14 Pre-application Document or PAD, which was filed to the
15 Commission's E-library on June 1 of this year.

16 Okay, so now we're going to move onto the
17 Commission's information needs and how you can request
18 studies. We are asking for your help in collecting any
19 information that will assist us in conducting an accurate
20 and thorough analysis of the Project's specific and
21 cumulative affects associated with re-licensing the Harris
22 Project. The types of information requested are listed on
23 pages 22 through 23 of the Scoping Document and they
24 include, but are not limited to comments on the also on this
25 slide. We're looking for your comments on the

1 pre-application document and/or the Scoping Document 1,
2 significant environmental issues that should be addressed in
3 the Commission's Environmental Document, study requests
4 using the seven study criteria, which we'll talk about in a
5 minute, information or data describing past and present
6 conditions of the project area and comprehensive plans,
7 resource plans, future proposal in the project area.

8 We request that federal, state, and local
9 resource agencies, Indian Tribes, non-government
10 organizations, and the public send this type of information
11 to the Commission using the instructions on page 23 of the
12 Scoping Document. And I just want to thank you all in
13 advance for your comments and for assisting us with this
14 information-gathering phase of the process.

15 So, so this slide covers the comment periods and
16 pre-filing. The next opportunity is to comment during the
17 pre-filing phase of the licensing process are highlighted in
18 orange on this slide. First, stakeholders can file with the
19 Commission any comments on the Applicant's Pre-Application
20 Document, the Commission's Scoping Document, and any study
21 requests. And then stakeholders can provide comments on the
22 Applicant's proposed studies during the study plan meeting
23 and that includes the meetings that are going to be before
24 the ILP meeting.

25 And then stakeholders may file comments on the

1 Applicant's revised study plan. And I'm going to cover the
2 dates more thoroughly in a minute, but I wanted to point out
3 that the revised study plan is going to be due next March,
4 March 13 and the comments will be due 15 days later on March
5 28, so that's an example of one of the quicker turnaround
6 times that you need to keep your eye on if you want to file
7 comments on that document.

8 Okay, so this is a slide highlight the study
9 plan development steps of the process. And there's a lot of
10 overlap because it's still pre-filing, but I'm going to
11 point out more of the dates this time. First, stakeholders
12 will file the study request with the Commission by October 1
13 of this year. Next, we ask that everyone please review the
14 proposed study plan, which will be filed by November 13 of
15 this year. And then on or about December 13, the Applicant
16 will hold the ILP study plan meeting to discuss the proposed
17 study plan and stakeholders may comment on the proposed
18 studies during that study plan meeting.

19 Then by February 11 of next year, you'll need to
20 file any comments on the proposed study plan with the
21 Commission. And then the Applicant will file a revised
22 study plan by March 13 and then you'll have an opportunity
23 to comment on that revised play by March 28 of next year.

24 Following that, on April 12 of next year, the
25 Commission will issue a study plan determination and that

1 will identify the approved studies, including any Commission
2 modifications or additional studies. Mandatory conditioning
3 agencies, like the 401 certifying agencies, can file a
4 Notice of Study Disputes by May 2 of next year. And then the
5 Commission will resolve any study disputes through its
6 dispute resolution process, which is outlined on the flow
7 charts and in Appendix B of the Scoping Document.

8 And the first study season will begin after the
9 Commission's study plan determination and there's any
10 disputed studies will begin after the Commission's
11 determination on any study disputes.

12 So, here we have our study criteria. We ask
13 that everyone to use these criteria for file study requests,
14 if any. They're summarized on this slide, as well as in
15 your Scoping Document in Appendix A. And I'm not going to
16 read through all of them, but they're very important. So if
17 you plan to file a study request, please follow these study
18 criteria.

19 If you have any questions about it, you can
20 contact me, but we also have a guide on a website. It's
21 called "Guide to Understanding and Applying the Integrated
22 Licensing Process Study Criteria.

23 So, if you would like to provide written
24 comments on the Scoping Document, the Applicant's
25 Pre-Application Document, or any study requests you can

1 either give them to the court reporter today or mail them to
2 the Commission or file them electronically and the
3 Commission strongly encourages electronic filing.

4 Again, you can find the filing instructions on
5 page 23 of the Scoping Document, as well as on the FERC
6 brochures. Please remember to use the Harris Project
7 number, which is also the docket number on all of the Harris
8 Project filings. And again, that's P-2628-065. And as
9 noted in the presentation, the deadline for filing these
10 comments and study requests falls on a Saturday, so the
11 deadline will actually be October 1.

12 So, I know we've covered a lot of detailed,
13 process information today. If you have any questions about
14 the process, feel free to contact me. My email and phone
15 number are in the Scoping Document or you can contact my
16 supervisor, Steven Boller and you can ask your questions any
17 time.

18 Okay, so just as a friendly reminder before we
19 start the comments period -- I don't think anyone's signed
20 up as of yet, but in case anyone decides they would like to
21 provide comments today, I'll just remind you to please use
22 the microphone, which we're going to be passing around and
23 speak clearly and audibly. Remember to state your name and
24 the name of your organization you represent, if you
25 represent an organization. The Court Reporter may ask you

1 to spell your name for accurate recording and define any
2 acronyms that you use, speak one at a time, and that's it.

3 So, we can begin the comment period now, if
4 anyone would like to provide public comments.

5 MR. CREAMER: Allan Creamer with FERC. I would
6 really encourage you if you have any thoughts on the issues
7 that we've laid out. I know we ran through these things
8 fairly quickly, but I would really encourage you to provide
9 any comments that you do have if you want to talk in this
10 forum. It certainly helps us identify where we need to go
11 and it helps Alabama Power kind of identify where they need
12 to start thinking with regards to potential studies, so
13 don't be shy.

14 MS. STOKES: I'll start. I'm Sarah Stokes with
15 the Southern Environmental Law Center and I'm glad to see
16 that you're going to be sitting --

17 COURT REPORTER: Spell your name please.

18 MS. STOKES: Sure. Stokes, S-t-o-k-e-s. Got
19 it? Alright.

20 Thank you for setting the different temperature
21 regimes because that is something our clients are very much
22 interested in; especially, because the cold water is not
23 necessarily conducive to the river. The Green Plan right
24 now doesn't seem to be adequately providing for what the
25 fish need in the river, so specifically study different

1 temperature regimes for the fisheries in the river. Thank
2 you.

3 MR. CREAMER: Thank you. Anybody else? We did
4 that good of a job, huh.

5 MR. SMITH: My name is Lonny Smith. I'd just
6 like to make a follow-up question there for -- you made a
7 statement about the water is not either cold enough or hot
8 enough to provide what the fish need. Could you expand on
9 that please? Give us some details of what you're talking
10 about and why.

11 MS. STOKES: I am not a scientist. I've only
12 read the science, but it doesn't seem -- the cold water is
13 affecting our native species and so we really need to have
14 more of a -- more of what the river used to have, which was
15 a warmer water. But we have scientists here who have
16 written theses on it.

17 MS. GOAR: Laconya Goar, L-a-c-o-n-y-a, G-o-a-r,
18 Alabama Department of Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries.
19 We have some scientific studies that show that our fish
20 populations below the dam are not doing as maybe they were
21 pre-dam. We all know that there are cold water releases
22 from this dam and we all sort of understand that fish
23 communities at different parts of their life cycle require
24 different temperatures to survive, thrive, and recruit into
25 the fishery and so, one of our concerns or several of our

1 concerns for recreational fisheries is that we're making
2 sure that the water that is released from the dam is
3 adequate for the downstream fisheries. Does that sort of
4 answer your question?

5 MR. SMITH: Yes.

6 MS. GOAR: Okay. And so that's a part of one of
7 the studies that Alabama Power will be conducting is to just
8 to check on that and make sure that if there's any
9 mitigation that we can do through the Green Plan that we're
10 putting it on the table and we're talking about that and
11 we're exploring all options available to us.

12 MR. SMITH: Give the details of what kind of
13 study it is that you're talking about and what the facts are
14 in there. I'm kind of tired of hearing from people on TV
15 and other places -- certain allegations without any details
16 of -- to substantiate what you're talking about.

17 MS. SALAZAR: Can I jump in really quick here?
18 So, we are in the information gathering process of our
19 process, so there may be some unknowns like that. I'm not
20 sure you know what all the studies that have been done to
21 this point. It's not on our record yet, so to the extent we
22 have details and we develop details as we move through our
23 study plan development and the actual studies we need to get
24 all of that data onto the record so that we can analyze it
25 and know as much as possible when we write the environmental

1 analysis, so we want to work with the facts.

2 MS. GOAR: And I can piggyback off of that that
3 there's been several -- there's a host of scientific data
4 collected on the Tallapoosa River that the power company and
5 FERC will analyze to look at what has happened in the past
6 and what's happening now. The power company is also very
7 much involved in making sure that we have adequate studies
8 to assess that, so we may can't speak to specific facts
9 today, but that's a part of this process and part of us
10 working with the power company and with FERC to figure these
11 questions out.

12 MR. CREAMER: Thank you. Good discussion. Any
13 other comments? Okay, seeing none.

14 MS. SALAZAR: So, does anyone have any other
15 questions that we could try to answer before we adjourn?

16 MR. THOMAS: My name is David Thomas,
17 T-h-o-m-a-s. And I'm not sure this is the right time to
18 ask, but has there been any studies -- I see that the
19 targets for the lake level are staying the same. Is there
20 any studies being done if we change that the lake level only
21 goes down 4 feet instead of 8 feet or vice versus?

22 MS. SALAZAR: So, we're still at the very
23 beginning of the process and we have the baseline. That's
24 what did today. And right now is the point where we're
25 starting to look at other alternatives. So, it's a great

1 time to get involved in the process. And if you're
2 interested in a different type of operation, then you need
3 to attend the meetings or file comments with FERC or both,
4 actually, so that we can look at those alternatives.

5 MR. THOMAS: Okay. So, I made a verbal comment
6 that I would like to change the level 4 foot. Now, how do I
7 go about putting that into a written comment also or over
8 the Internet?

9 MS. SALAZAR: Well, your comment just now will
10 be on the transcript and that will be on our record, but I
11 still encourage you to continue to participate in this
12 process so that you can see that alternative through.

13 MS. ANDEREGG: Angie Anderegg. So, one of the
14 studies that we've identified already is to evaluate a
15 change in the winter pool. So, one of the draft study plans
16 that's in the Pre-Application Document is -- oh, my gosh,
17 it's like the longest name in the world. It's some kind of
18 broker or feasibility analysis and so we're already
19 proposing to evaluate raising that winter pool from 1 to 4
20 feet. So, that will be a part -- that will be one of the
21 big studies that we're going to be doing during the
22 re-licensing process to see if that's feasible.

23 MR. CREAMER: Thank you.

24 MS. GORDON: Lisa Gordon, EPA. I just have a
25 question for Sarah or FERC. The document refers quite a bit

1 to downstream when the studies are being planned, but
2 downstream doesn't seem to be defined. We know from the
3 original application that the impacts go very, very far
4 downstream. Can you clarify it for us so that we can make
5 the appropriate comments down the road what FERC means by
6 "downstream" for the studies in this plan?

7 MS. SALAZAR: I might have to have Allan jump
8 in, but I think we're still sort of casting a broad net or
9 we have a broad paintbrush at this point, so we need your
10 help to define that extent. And that's all part of the
11 information gathering process. During the study plan
12 development, you can present why you think a certain extent
13 makes sense for that sort of study.

14 MR. CREAMER: This is Allan Creamer with the
15 FERC. Generally, what we do is we look at what's going on
16 within project boundary and then we look at project-affected
17 reaches of the river. That would be to the extent that we
18 would look at project affects. At this point, we're still
19 -- you know like Sarah said, we're still early and so we're
20 not exactly sure yet to what extent we are going to be
21 looking downstream. So, I think that's going to be part of
22 the whole study plan development and the scope of what the
23 studies are.

24 MS. GOAR: Laconya Goar, Alabama Division of
25 Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries again. To answer or to

1 provide our assessment of that, Lisa, from our perspective,
2 we would think that the project affected parts would be down
3 almost to Horseshoe Bend and we'd like to see that included,
4 from our perspective, of resources that are impacted.

5 MR. CREAMER: Thank you. Any further comments?

6 MR. SMITH: Talking about the downstream --
7 Lonnie Smith. Downstream affects was that not studied --
8 has that not been studied for the last, what, 50 years? I
9 mean should we not know what those affects are at this
10 point? I mean like you're talking about the fish -- the
11 local fish, I guess, not getting what they need. Maybe we
12 can introduce some new fish like trout.

13 MR. CREAMER: It's Allan Creamer with the FERC
14 again. To kind of get at that question, they have been
15 looking at the Green Plan flows for the last 10, 15 years.
16 What we're talking about here is, is going forward any
17 potential studies and how far down the river that we're
18 going to look with those studies.

19 I would imagine a lot of this is going to
20 piggyback off of what has been done already, but we're early
21 in the process. And as we go through the study plan
22 development, these types of questions will hopefully be
23 answered.

24 Any other comments? We had some good dialogue
25 here today.

1 MS. MCNAMARA: Sarah and Allan both know this
2 too. This is Rachel McNamara with FERC. Our study process
3 and the ILP anticipates having two years worth of study to
4 gather all of the information necessary to file the license
5 application. And so while we're talking about study
6 development there's a lot of work we recognize that's
7 already been done and we are happy to use that information,
8 if it's available.

9 This two-year study process helps fill in the
10 gaps, so if there's information we haven't collected, if
11 there's not sufficient information for us to make our
12 decisions that's what we're trying to collect during this
13 two-year period. And so that's one of the reasons why we're
14 asking for anybody who does have existing information to
15 file that on the record with us. We know some of it exists.
16 We needed it to be provided to us so that we can do our
17 analysis and so that we can also determine what additional
18 information would need to be collected.

19 So, we don't want to just do study for study
20 sake. That's not our purpose here.

21 MR. CREAMER: Thank you, Rachel. Any other
22 comments? Going once, going twice, okay. Thank you.

23 MS. SALAZAR: So, I just want to thank everyone
24 again for attending the meeting and for your comments today
25 and for any comments that you might file to our record,

1 either this first opportunity or maybe later down the road
2 in the process. We look forward to reviewing all of your
3 comments and the data that you submit. And so we look
4 forward to working with you for the rest of the licensing
5 process and I guess I'll just adjourn the meeting. Thank
6 you all.

7 (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned)

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1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding: R.L. Harris Hydroelectric
7 Project

8

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10

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12

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14 Docket No.: P-2628-065

15 Place: LINEVILLE, ALABAMA 36266

16 Date: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 2018

17 Date:

18 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
19 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
20 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription
21 of the proceedings.

22

23

24

Fedor Razzuri

25

Official Reporter

ERRATA SHEET

DEPOSITION OF: Scoping Meeting for R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2628-065)

DATE OF DEPOSITION: August 29, 2018

PAGE 1 of 1 pages

Page	Line	Correction
1	6	replace “WEDOWER” with “WEDOWEE”
3	7	replace “lave” with “have”
3	23	replace “Boller” with “Bowler”
4	4	replace “(0:04:32.8)*” with “Monte Terhaar”
4	8	replace “Wallack” with “Wallach”
5	21	replace “interstate's” with “interstate”
6	6	replace “esthetics” with “aesthetics”
6	20	replace “(0:09:25.3)*” with “installed”
6	22	replace “Sam,” with “Dam”
6	23	replace “and Pounds” with “impounds”
7	19	replace “duties” with “due dates”
15	1	replace “feet extending” with “feet. Extending”
17	2	replace “river ream” with “riverine”
17	4	replace “daughter” with “darter”
17	5	replace “daughter” with “darter”
19	4	replace “*(0:29:30.4)*” with “lamp-”
20	13	replace “as” with “has”
21	20	replace “core” with “Corps”
22	25	replace “esthetic” with “aesthetic”
23	5	replace “shad” with “shade”
25	6	replace “ins” with “in”
27	2	replace “cumulative” with “cumulatively”
27	6	replace “affects” with “effects”
27	10	replace “affects” with “effects”
27	17	replace “affects” with “effects”
27	21	replace “affects” with “effects”
27	24	replace “affects” with “effects”
28	1	replace “affects” with “effects”
28	10	insert “more” after “couple”
28	11	replace “affects” with “effects”
28	14	replace “affects” with “effects”
28	18	replace “affects” with “effects”
28	22	replace “affects” with “effects”
29	4	replace “affects” with “effects”
29	6	replace “affects” with “effects”
29	8	replace “affective entrainments” with “effect of entrainment”
29	9	replace “affects” with “effects”
29	13	replace “affects” with “effects”

29	19	replace “affects” with “effects”
29	22	replace “lateral” with “littoral”
29	23	insert “effects of” after “identified the”
29	23	replace “on” with “and”
30	1	replace “evasive” with “invasive”
30	2	replace “affects” with “effects”
30	12	replace “affects” with “effects”
30	15	replace “spot finch” with “spotfin”
30	16	replace “(0:49:17.1)*” with “chub,”
30	16	replace “beam” with “bean”
30	18	replace “stuff box” with “snuffbox”
30	18	replace “(0:49:32.8)*” with “slabside”
30	19	replace “affects” with “effects”
30	25	replace “priceless” with Price’s
31	1	replace “(0:50:06:4)*” with “amphianthus,”
31	6	replace “affects” with “effects”
31	14	replace “exiting” with “existing”
31	18	replace “affects” with “effects”
31	21	replace “affects” with “effects”
31	25	replace “affects” with “effects”
32	2	replace “affects” with “effects”
32	16	replace “onto” with “on to”
32	21	replace “affects” with “effects”
33	16	replace “opportunity is” with “opportunities”
34	23	replace “play” with “plan”
35	3	replace “agencies” with “agency”
35	9	insert “if” after “and”
35	10	insert “, they” after “studies”
35	13	delete “to”
35	13	replace “file” with “filing”
36	16	replace “Boller” with “Bowler”
36	19	replace “comments” with “comment”
39	20	replace “sure you know” with “sure, you know,”
39	21	insert “are” after “point”
39	23	insert “—” after “studies”
40	24	replace “did” with “discussed”
41	18	replace “broker” with “operating curve”
42	4	replace “c an” with “can”
44	16	replace “needed” with “need”