

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Division of Hydropower Licensing

- - - - - x
South SWP Hydropower Project Project 2426-227
- - - - - x

SOUTH SWP PROJECT

Embassy Suites by Hilton Valencia
28508 Westinghouse Place
Valencia, California 91355
Tuesday, October 26, 2016

The public scoping meeting, pursuant to notice, convened
at 6:10 p.m, before a Staff Panel:

- JOHN MUDRE, Ph.D., Project Manager, FERC
- KYLE OLCOTT, Outdoor Recreation Planner, FERC

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

2 DR. MUDRE: Good evening, everyone. Welcome to
3 our scoping meeting, the evening scoping meeting for the
4 relicensing of the South SWP Hydropower Project. Can
5 everybody hear me okay? We had a meeting this morning and
6 it was quite a big turn out and tonight's the last of our
7 scoping meetings. So, let's go ahead and get started.

8 My name is John Mudre and I'm with the Federal
9 Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Regulatory
10 Commission is an independent agency of the United States
11 Government. It is a five member commission, they are
12 appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate and the
13 chairman is designated by the President. We only have two
14 Republicans and three Democrats; can't have all Democrats or
15 all Republicans; to try to keep things straight.

16 So FERC regulates the interstate transmission of
17 electric power, natural gas, oil pipelines, and
18 hydroelectric projects. We have jurisdiction of the
19 nonfederal hydroelectric industry; not the federal, we just
20 do nonfederal hydropower projects.

21 Our Hydropower division and program consists of
22 three divisions. We have a Licensing Division, which is
23 what we are in, that issues licenses to projects. We have a
24 License Administration and Compliance Division that once a
25 license is issued, they make sure that all of the conditions

1 of the license are carried out. We also have a very
2 vigorous Dam Safety Division. They make sure that public
3 safety is maintained at all of the projects.

4 Okay, so I said it was a scoping meeting tonight
5 and so we're here to identify potential environmental
6 effects, issues, concerns, and opportunities associated with
7 the relicensing of the South SWP Project, and alternatives.
8 We want to identify information needs and study needs that
9 will ultimately be used to develop operational and
10 environmental recommendations.

11 So we're going to talk about existing conditions
12 in the project. Resource management objectives. Existing
13 information. Study needs; what kinds of studies need to be
14 conducted where existing information is inadequate, where we
15 might need additional studies. The process plan and
16 schedule for the course of the relicensing. And cooperating
17 agency status.

18 So the purposes of scoping, basically scoping is
19 conducted to inform our environmental analysis. It let's us
20 know what the issues are, the importance of them, and
21 basically sets up our environmental document, either an EA
22 or an EIS.

23 We want to identify significant issues for
24 analysis. Identify resources that might be cumulatively
25 affected by the project and other activities; identify

1 reasonable alternatives for analysis. And also to identify
2 the issues and resources that may not require a detailed
3 analysis.

4 Our initial thoughts in the beginning of this
5 scoping process was when we prepared Scoping Document One,
6 or SD-1 as we call it. It was mailed out to the mailing
7 list and is available on the Commission's website. There
8 are some copies in the back if you want a hard copy, and
9 it's available on our website.

10 In Scoping Document One, we lay out our EA
11 preparation schedule. Right now we think we're going to
12 conduct an Environmental Analysis, an EA, instead of an EIS.
13 But as we move along in our analysis, we can decide to do an
14 EIS instead. Typically for relicensing existing projects.
15 We initially started out thinking we were going to do that,
16 and we didn't.

17 We're going to talk about comprehensive plans.
18 We have to look at comprehensive plans in existence and make
19 sure that any Commission action is going to be consistent
20 with those plans; and if people know of some plans that we
21 don't have on our list that's in Scoping Document One, then
22 we would like to hear about them. Scoping Document One
23 also contains a mailing list. If you're not on it already,
24 it contains the licensee's process plan and schedule for
25 when the different events occur as we go from the beginning

1 of the process until the end. It also provides the details
2 on how to comment on SD-1.

3 In SD-1 we've identified some resource issues
4 categories and these categories will be carried through into
5 the environmental document. They are geology and soils,
6 water resources, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources,
7 threatened and endangered species, and recreation. Also
8 land use, aesthetic resources, socioeconomic resources,
9 cultural resources, and developmental resources, which are
10 power generation -- things like power generation, water
11 supply, and that type of thing.

12 We have a number of resources to assist
13 stakeholders in participating in our process. The
14 Commission's website is www.ferc.gov. Once you get to that
15 website, we have something called eLibrary which is an
16 electronic library that all of the documents that either are
17 sent to us or that we issued out. they show up in eLibrary
18 so you can see everything that's come in and gone out..
19 Even better, we have eSubscription, which allows you to
20 enter a project number of the project you are interested in
21 just one time, and your email address. Then anytime
22 something comes in or goes out, you'll automatically get an
23 email that says, 'hey, this document was filed by this guy
24 on such and such a date,' and just what it's about, and then
25 provides a link for that document; if you want to look at it

1 you just click on the link. So you don't have to go on
2 every couple of days, and see if anything has happened;
3 you'll be kept up to date as it happens.

4 Then you can see the mailing list for the
5 project, the service list on www.ferc.gov. The mailing list
6 is pretty self-explanatory. The service list is a list of
7 all of the people that have intervened in the proceeding.
8 They're parties to the proceeding. You have to request,
9 file a motion to intervene; and if you do it at the proper
10 times and it's generally granted.

11 There are some drawbacks. The good side of being
12 an intervenor and being on the service list is if you don't
13 like the outcome, say when the license comes out, you can
14 ask for a rehearing of it, you can ask the Commission to
15 take a second look, and you explain why you think the
16 Commission erred when it issued a license; and then the
17 commission will look at the facts in the case again and
18 decide who is either right or wrong, or if it's going to
19 change their initial order.

20 The downside of being an intervener is that
21 there's rules that come along with it, and one of the rules
22 is that if you send something in to the Commission then you
23 also have to send it to everyone else on the service list.
24 So, there is a little bit of work involved in it. But you
25 may just need to do that if you want to be able to

1 challenge, ask for rehearing after the order was issued.

2 We also have a number of handbooks and things
3 about the relicensing process that are also available on
4 ferc.gov. Also, DWR has a South SWP relicensing website.
5 There's the address for it; you can just Google it, you
6 don't have to write all that down. There's a lot of
7 information on there, too.

8 Okay. So, we've pretty much gone through the
9 introduction here tonight. At our meeting this morning, the
10 Water Board gave a little bit of a presentation about their
11 role in the relicensing process, and maybe just in a
12 nutshell they have to, the Commission cannot issue a license
13 for a project without either a water quality certificate
14 granted under 401 of the Clean Water Act or a waiver
15 thereof. So they're involved and they also, to issue that
16 document, they, under California law they need to -- get a
17 CEQA document as well.

18 Then we're going to give a brief run-through of
19 ILP process. And the applicants are going to do give a
20 brief description of the existing projects, what they're
21 proposing in their application for the new license -- what
22 they're thinking of proposing in their application for a new
23 license.

24 It also contains, we also have preliminary issues
25 in studies that they've listed in the pre-application

1 document; they are going to go through those briefly. Then
2 we get to the point where the cooperating agencies, as to
3 what their thoughts are on this matter. And then any other
4 issues that people want to discuss; questions we can try to
5 answer at that time.

6 A couple of procedural issues. You saw the sign-
7 in sheet in the back, and if you didn't sign in, please do;
8 indicate whether you'd like to speak or not speak. You can
9 always change your mind when it's your time to speak. We do
10 have a court reporter over in the corner there. He's the
11 guy who will be preparing transcripts of what we say in the
12 meeting here tonight so that it can be accurately reflected
13 into the record of this proceeding. The transcripts will
14 show up in a couple of weeks on our eLibrary website. But
15 if you need them sooner than that, you can talk to the court
16 reporter and make arrangements for that as well.

17 I think before we move on to the next step we're
18 going to introduce the other FERC staff we have here, and
19 our contract staff for this project. And they can tell you
20 who they are and what their area of expertise is.

21 MR. OLCOTT: I'm Kyle Olcott. I'm with FERC.
22 I'm an outdoor recreation planner. I work with John in the
23 West branch.

24 MR. BLONKOWSKI: I'm Tom Blonkowski. Office of
25 the General Council at FERC.

1 MR. HODGE: Hi. Ken Hodge. I'm a civil engineer
2 working for Louis Berger, working as a contractor to FERC,
3 and I'm covering engineering, geology and soils, and
4 economics.

5 MS. MacDOUGALL: I'm Allison MacDougall and I'll
6 be working with cultural resources.

7 MS. FOREMAN: I'm Alynda Foreman and I'll be
8 helping out with terrestrial resources and threatened and
9 endangered species.

10 MS. SHEPHERD: Hi. I'm Lela Shepherd with Louis
11 Berger, and I'll be working on recreation, land use and
12 developmental resources.

13 MR. FOOTE: I'm Peter Foote. I'm a fisheries
14 biologist with Louis Berger. I'm working on aquatic
15 resources.

16 MR. RYCHENER: I'm Tyler Rychener. I'm a
17 terrestrial ecologist and I'm the Louis Berger project
18 manager for this project.

19 DR. MUDRE: I will also mention that Lyle Gordon
20 is also a fisheries biologist. I would also mention that we
21 have other FERC staff that will be working on this project.
22 They are not here today, but Allen Mitchnik is terrestrial
23 resources and endangered species. Jim Fargo, who is an
24 engineer. Frank Wenchel, who is our cultural resources
25 person.

1 Did I forget anybody?

2 So Kyle is going to give a briefing on the
3 Integrated Licensing Process, or ILP.

4 MR. OLCOTT: Thanks, John.

5 So we can go through this interesting government
6 acronym stuff here. The Integrated Licensing Process, or
7 ILP is one of the three licensing processes that we have at
8 FERC. It's the newest process. The idea behind it is to
9 front load the licensing process and ultimately have an
10 application submitted that is addressing all of the issues
11 and also have the timelines for things like the 401
12 certification and any Endangered Species Act issues to run
13 parallel with the licensing process. to ultimately try and
14 make it more efficient, and push towards a timely license
15 issuance.

16 What this little graphic, I should point out,
17 does mean that there are established time frames so if you
18 miss the train, that could be a problem. So, Keep track of
19 those days that we're going to talk about more because there
20 are fixed deadlines for final comments on various things
21 we'll go through here.

22 We have the overview here where we began with the
23 Notice, PAD. We've already had a chance to review that. We
24 go through the scoping process, which this is the beginning
25 of the scoping process. Onto the study plan development and

1 the study data collection is completed, and then we have the
2 application filed. We have our REA, Ready for Environmental
3 Analysis Notice. At that time we solicit terms and
4 conditions. Then we prepare the environmental document.
5 Then ultimately we issue a license order.

6 The initial steps that I mentioned, the NOI and
7 PAD, we've already gotten to that step and now we're -- the
8 purpose of the PAD is to serve as kind of an outline. The
9 structure is the same as the environmental document, and
10 it's to identify the current information that's out there
11 and gaps in the information that identify all of the
12 relevant stakeholders.

13 So the PAD is fairly important and that brings us
14 to, that brings us to the scoping process. So here we are
15 at the first scoping meeting and the idea is to bring
16 everyone together, the ILP again, is to bring everyone
17 together early on in the process to identify the issues
18 before the work is done. We do have the Scoping Document 1
19 that we issued initially, and based on the comments here
20 today, we will -- that we receive in writing and here today
21 -- we would develop a Scoping Document 2.

22 The study plan is going to be the major
23 achievement over the next several months here, where the
24 Applicant will prepare the post-study plan and then we at
25 FERC will solicit comments on that. Other agencies, other

1 stakeholders can submit requests for studies; and then
2 ultimately at FERC we will issue our study plan
3 determination. if there are any disputes, we decide what
4 studies will be done, any modifications to the study plan,
5 and whether any of the additional study requests are
6 warranted.

7 For those of you who might be interested in
8 submitting study requests, any stakeholders, agencies, will
9 often do this. Just keep in mind that there are criteria
10 that we look at and regulations, and most of these I think
11 are fairly common sense. If you were to envision what it
12 takes to do a study, having goals, objectives, and all of
13 the different information on how it's related to the
14 project, nexus to the project. And then how the methods are
15 consistent with the state of the art in the field, and then
16 what the effort and costs would be for that study.

17 So it's fairly common sense but it is important
18 that if you are to submit study request it includes the
19 elements that we need to consider it. The next phase after
20 the study plan is determined would be conducting the studies
21 that we need. That would be one or two study seasons. That
22 would involve several meetings, the ILP has a lot of
23 engagement with various stakeholders, but there will also be
24 reports that will be filed, that the Applicant will be
25 required to file on a regular interval documenting how

1 they've made progress towards the studies each year.

2 And then they're pushing -- once the studies are
3 completed, usually one or two study seasons, generally,
4 would be preparing the Preliminary Licensing Proposal, the
5 PLP, or DLA, Draft License Application, which are somewhat
6 interchangeable terms although there's a slight difference
7 but same step in the process.

8 Just one note here that we are, with the ILP
9 especially, we would be looking to have a complete license
10 application so any plans, recreation plans, historical
11 property management plans, would need to be included with
12 that, and that would be ensuring a timely license issuance
13 and implementation, rather than having a license that pushes
14 Compliance later to approve any plans. So, we like to see
15 all those plans submitted with the final license
16 application.

17 Once the application is filed, the FLA, the final
18 license application then the FERC staff and our contractors
19 will review it and -- essentially making sure that it's
20 complete, conforms to the regulation. To the regulations,
21 not necessarily reviewing all of the content for whether you
22 agree with it, but just that it's complete.

23 Then we will issue the Ready for Environmental
24 Analysis and at that time, the different agencies, the
25 mandatory condition agencies will file their REA notices, an

1 important step in the process, and the mandatory condition
2 agencies would file their conditions in response to that.
3 Some agencies such as the Forest Service, if the project
4 occurs on Forest Service land or any federal reservation --
5 agency. We have what we call 4D conditioning authority.
6 There are other elements of 401 certification, the water
7 quality certification in addition to any mandatory
8 conditions would be included in the license whether we at
9 FERC agree with it or not. So it is an important part of
10 the licensing process.

11 When we prepare our environmental document now we
12 are planning to complete an environmental assessment as
13 opposed to an environmental impact statement. They are
14 quite similar in the way that we do it at FERC. There are a
15 few differences in the procedure as we move along, but that
16 could change depending on the issues that are brought up as
17 we move through this process. But in that we review a
18 proposal and all of the other things that we solicit;
19 alternatives and we review all of the mandatory conditions
20 and provide our analysis and our recommendations. They
21 could be the same, or different, or a combination thereof.

22 Then we will ultimately, the final product of
23 licensing will be the license order, and that is our
24 document that will include everything, like I said,
25 including the mandatory conditions that are put in there

1 verbatim, word for word. So yes, that is the final product.

2 The idea, again with the ILP, just to summarize,
3 that is to the idea behind this meeting and is the first in
4 a long process with stakeholder engagement. The idea is to
5 resolve all of the issues and have a final license
6 application that has addressed all the concerns of the
7 different stakeholders, and completed all of the necessary
8 studies before that is filed as opposed to after it is
9 filed, which occurs during the other licensing processes
10 that we have.

11 So with that, I think that we can turn it over to
12 the Applicant here.

13 Let me just pull up that presentation. Did you
14 have anything to add to that, John?

15 DR. MUDRE: No, not really. But after the order
16 is issued, that's when people can ask for rehearing if they
17 are intervenors.

18 Next we have a presentation and a description of
19 the project and the proposals by Gwen Scholl of DWR.

20 MS. SCHOLL: Thank you, John.

21 As John mentioned, I'm Gwen Scholl with the
22 Department of Water Resources. I'm one of the applicants
23 along with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
24 So, I'll just give a brief overview of the project, South
25 SWP Hydropower. To go over the existing private facilities,

1 I have the map and I'll go through the facilities from the
2 North to the South. I wanted to point out we also do have -
3 - (microphone problem).

4 We do also have a poster in the back, a blowup of
5 this if you'd like to look more closely there, as well as
6 behind me up here. But just to go from North to South.
7 I'll describe the project facilities. The Warne Hydropower
8 development starts with Quail Lake up here in the North.
9 Going down to Lower Quail Canal. These two act as a forebay
10 to Warne Power Plant. Then there is the Peace Valley
11 Pipeline intake embankment, and then the Peace Valley
12 Pipeline; this is where flows will go down to Warne Power
13 plant. There's also the Gorman Bypass Channel that runs
14 roughly parallel and to the west of that Peace Valley
15 Pipeline, and that is a bypass that is usable if there's
16 maintenance being done on the pipeline or another reason to
17 bypass the power plant.

18 Warne Power Plant is a 75 megawatt power plant.
19 We also have from Warne, flows go into Pyramid Lake.
20 Pyramid Dam is at the southern end of Pyramid Lake. The
21 Angeles Tunnel will take flows to the Castaic Power Plant.
22 It's a 1,275 megawatt pumping generating facility.
23 Elderberry Forebay is to the south of that. This acts as a
24 forebay for the pump back operation and then afterbay
25 otherwise.

1 At the southern end of the license is the
2 Elderberry Forebay Dam. There's also a three mile
3 transmission line. This little yellow line for Warne plant
4 and similarly is a transmission line for Castaic power
5 plant. There's associated recreation facilities as well.
6 Next slide.

7 So about the existing project operations in Warne
8 is a 75 megawatt power plant. It recovers energy from the
9 State Water Project. These plants, they're part of the
10 water delivery system for the State Water Project, and one
11 of the large cost of delivering water is the pumping that we
12 do. We are trying to recover and generate -- recover
13 energy, generate energy to offset that cost; and that occurs
14 at both Warne and the Castaic development.

15 To point out, there is no local surface water
16 used in the generation for Warne. At Quail Lake, there's no
17 natural inflows into Quail. Pyramid Lake is largely State
18 Water Project water. 97% of the natural inflows that do go
19 into Pyramid Lake are, the inflow equals outflow. For the
20 Castaic development, again I mention it's operated as a
21 pumped storage. Again, it is a recovery facility. The
22 State Water Project water that comes into Pyramid Lake from
23 Warne then passes through the Angeles Tunnel into the
24 Castaic power plant.

25 Then the water is captured in Elderberry Forebay.

1 It can be pumped back from Castaic to Pyramid based on
2 scheduling and when it makes sense and the electric load
3 demand. When the process is pretty much completed when the
4 water is then needed for delivery downstream to Southern
5 California water users. And again as I mentioned, those
6 natural inflows into Pyramid and Elderberry forebay are not
7 used for the power generation, and basically inflow equals
8 outflow.

9 There are recreation facilities as part of the
10 project. The majority of them are at Pyramid Lake, but
11 there are some facilities at Quail Lake or some
12 opportunities at Quail Lake as well. Slide.

13 So as far as the proposed changes that the
14 licensees have, there's no changes to the existing project
15 operations. There's no changes to the proposed existing
16 project facilities with the exception of the addition of an
17 existing facility, the Quail detention embankment. This is
18 to the west of the Peace Valley Pipeline intake embankment.
19 This detention embankment, it serves as a flood protection
20 in the event that the Lower Quail Canal fails. It will
21 attenuate flows so that that keeps us from flooding I-5.
22 It does have a function as part of the project, so we see it
23 appropriate that it be added to the license facilities.

24 We have looked at the existing project boundary,
25 and we do propose to modify it to encompass all the project

1 facilities including this proposed addition of the Quail
2 detention embankment, whether -- or not related to project
3 functions. As far as the research protection measures, at
4 this point, we do not propose modifications to those
5 measures, but we will be doing relicensing studies and based
6 on the results of those studies and other considerations we
7 may propose some modifications or some additions to the
8 measures.

9 We have presented a volume of information in our
10 PAD and looked at the, any potential information gaps, and
11 we've proposed 13 studies to fill those information gaps and
12 to inform the relicensing process.

13 The studies are; we have aquatic invasive species
14 study proposed, a Quail Lake fish population study. Pyramid
15 Reach fish population studies. A special status aquatic
16 amphibians and semi-aquatic snake study. Biological
17 resources and noninvasive plant studies as well as special
18 status terrestrial wildlife species. ESA-listed plants, and
19 ESA-listed amphibians. as well as ESA- listed bird species.
20 We propose a recreation facilities demand analysis and
21 condition assessment as well as a cultural resources and
22 tribal resources study.

23 So that's the project information I have to
24 present.

25 DR. MUDRE: Thank you, Gwen.

1 Is anybody watching the game on their phone?

2 (Laughter)

3 Chicago is winning, three to nothing.

4 We'll revert back to these milestones later, but
5 for now I think we'll open the floor to comments, any
6 questions that anyone has about what's being proposed, what
7 the process is, how can I get involved in the process,
8 people's interests. I know most of you were here this
9 morning and we heard some good things. Anyone? Yes. Go
10 ahead and say your name and spell it if it's difficult so we
11 can get it on the record.

12 MS. FINNEGAN: I'm Candace Finnegan. My question
13 is, I see that there is a fish study proposed for the reach
14 between -- and Lake Piru, and basically through a different
15 FERC relicensing process with United Water Conservation
16 District, they are considering fish passage around Santa
17 Felicia Dam? How is this process going to possibly address
18 the fact that the permit is for a long period but ultimately
19 fish passage does happen at Santa Felicia Dam, that that
20 critical habitat will endanger a federally endangered
21 species, Southern California Steelhead? It's going to be
22 expanded to below and into that reach. That's one of our
23 concerns. Right now, it's considered a native landlocked
24 trout and triggering a native species issue? But how is
25 that going to be addressed,

1 considering that the license is for a long period.

2 DR. MUDRE: Thank you. I guess I can answer
3 this; it's more of a process question. The studies that
4 Gwen went through are ones that at this point in time, after
5 reviewing the existing information, they are the ones where
6 they saw, we needed additional information on.

7 But in the ILP process, when we involve the
8 stakeholders, we get people together to talk more about what
9 studies are needed; to propose different studies; to propose
10 modifications, to propose studies. There's a process of
11 making sure that the studies that are needed are done. As I
12 understand it, I guess the intent at some point is to
13 restore these anadromous fish.

14 We will need to review the information and see
15 how likely that appears to be -- may happen in the near
16 future. Certainly it is something that could be built into
17 this study plan and addressed that way. Also, if we get
18 through relicensing and there's no movement on that
19 happening, we could issue a license and there we do have
20 processes available for reopening a license where if
21 something like that comes up, a new endangered species or
22 something, that we could re-look again at the license and
23 see if we need to add something to address any new
24 situations that develop like that.

25 Anyone else with a question or comment?

1 Okay. Let me go then just to make an impression
2 in everyone's mind again, these are the upcoming milestones,
3 again, with the ILP there are milestones. They are on the
4 board here but you can also see these milestones in the
5 process planning schedule which is in the PAD, and it's also
6 in Scoping Document 1. It's probably also available on
7 DWR's website.

8 The things that are coming up first are, the
9 comments on the PAD. Scoping Document 1, and study requests
10 are due November 29th this year. Not that far down the
11 road. Once we get comments, scoping comments, comments in
12 our SD-1, we'll review those comments and make any changes
13 to -- you know, if we learn of something other issues that
14 we hadn't thought of for SD-1, we add on to the document and
15 reissue it as SD-2.

16 That's the importance of getting scoping
17 comments. We would issue that by January 15th, 2017. And
18 on that same date, the applicant will file their proposed
19 study plans. Within a month after that, sometime in early
20 February, the applicants will convene a study plan meeting
21 with all the stakeholders, whoever wants to come, and go
22 through what they're proposing and discuss people's thoughts
23 on it, and maybe tweak things here or there.

24 Then after that meeting, within thirty days after
25 that, people can file comments on the proposed study plan,

1 and then the applicants get those comments and prepare a
2 revised study plan that's filed with us. Then we look at
3 that and their revised study plans and any additional study
4 requests that we get from people and make what we call a
5 study plan determination which effectively sets what studies
6 are going to be done, how they're going to be done, so they
7 can be conducted. It's all down in writing so there's no
8 disagreement on what needs to be done, and how it needs to
9 be done.

10 Those studies will be conducted in 2017 and maybe
11 2018. Then this is down the road, but they have to file
12 their preliminary license proposal or draft license
13 application in September of 2019. People will have an
14 opportunity to comment on that, including FERC, including
15 the stakeholders. The applicants look over those comments
16 and prepare the final license application in light of the
17 comments. And file that, they must file that by January
18 31st, 2020.

19 That's in a nutshell what we're doing, what you
20 guys will be doing, and we will have more meetings scheduled
21 as the process goes along. I want to thank everyone for
22 coming to this one and appreciate what you are doing, and
23 look forward to seeing your comments on SD-1 and your
24 participation in future meetings. And with that we will
25 adjourn this meeting.

1 (Whereupon, at 6:55 p.m., the scoping meeting
2 concluded.)

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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:

7 South SWP Hydropower Project

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 Docket No.: 2426-227

15 Place: Valencia, California

16 Date: October 26, 2016

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

21

22

23

24 Daniel Hawkins

25 Official Reporter