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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20426
December 31, 2025

OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

Project No. 2916-085 – California
Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project
East Bay Municipal Utility District

VIA FERC Service

Subject: Scoping Document 1 for the Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project

To the Parties Addressed:

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is currently reviewing the Pre-Application Document submitted by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) on October 20, 2025, for relicensing the Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project (Lower Mokelumne Project) (FERC No. 2916). The project is located on the Lower Mokelumne River spanning Amador, Calaveras, and San Joaquin counties in California. The project would occupy approximately 19,022 acres, all of which is owned and maintained by EBMUD. There are no federal lands within the project boundary.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, Commission staff will prepare either an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement (collectively referred to as the "NEPA document"), which will be used by the Commission to determine whether, and under what conditions, to issue a new license for the project. To support and assist our environmental review, we are beginning the public scoping process to ensure that all pertinent issues are identified and analyzed, and that the NEPA document is thorough and balanced.

We invite your participation in the scoping process and are circulating the attached Scoping Document 1 (SD1) to provide you with information on the Lower Mokelumne Project. We are also soliciting your comments and suggestions on our preliminary list of issues and alternatives to be addressed in the NEPA document. Additionally, we are requesting that you identify any studies that would help provide a framework for collecting pertinent information on the resource areas under consideration necessary for the Commission to prepare the NEPA document for the project.

Project No. 2916-085

We will hold two scoping meetings for the Lower Mokelumne Project to receive input on the scope of the NEPA document. A daytime meeting will be held from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday January 28th, at the Appellation Lodi - Wine & Roses Hotel in Lodi, California. An evening meeting will be held from 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday January 28th at the same location. We will also visit the project facilities on January 29th starting at 8:30 a.m.

We invite interested agencies, Indian Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to attend one or both meetings and participate in the environmental site review. Further information on our scoping meetings and environmental site review is contained in the enclosed SD1.

SD1 is being distributed to both EBMUD's distribution list and the Commission's official mailing list for the project (see Section 9.0, *Mailing List* of the attached SD1). If you wish to be added to or removed from the Commission's official mailing list, please send your request by email to efiling@ferc.gov or by mail. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852. All written or emailed requests must specify your wish to be added to or removed from the mailing list and must clearly identify the following on the first page: **Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project No. 2916-085.**

Please review SD1 and, if you wish to provide comments, follow the instructions in Section 6.0, *Request for Information and Studies*. The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings. If you have any questions about SD1, the scoping process, or how Commission staff will develop the NEPA document for this project, please contact Ousmane Sidibe, the Commission's relicensing coordinator for the project, at (202) 502-6245 or ousmane.sidibe@ferc.gov. Additional information about the Commission's licensing process and the project may be obtained from our website, www.ferc.gov. The deadline for filing comments is February 17, 2026. The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings.

Enclosure: Scoping Document 1

Document Accession #: 20251231-3003 Filed Date: 12/31/2025

Project No. 2916-085

SCOPING DOCUMENT 1

LOWER MOKELUMNE RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

PROJECT NO. 2916

CALIFORNIA

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Energy Projects
Division of Hydropower Licensing
Washington, DC

December 2025

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SCOPING DOCUMENT 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC), under the authority of the Federal Power Act (FPA),[1] may issue licenses for terms ranging from 30 to 50 years for the continued operation, and maintenance of non-federal hydroelectric projects. On October 20, 2025, East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) filed a Pre-Application Document (PAD) and Notice of Intent (NOI) to relicense the existing Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project No. 2916 (Project) (FERC Project No. 2916).[2]

The Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project (project) is located on the Lower Mokelumne River in Amador, Calaveras, and San Joaquin counties, California. The project boundary encloses approximately 19,022 acres, all of which are privately owned by EBMUD. The total installed capacity of the project powerhouse is 38-megawatts (MW) and the average annual generation from 2020-2024 was 117,014 megawatt-hours. Section 3.0, *Proposed Actions and Alternatives* provides a detailed description of the project, and figure 1 shows the project location and the primary project facilities.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969,[3] the Commission's regulations, and other applicable laws require that we independently evaluate the environmental effects of relicensing the project as proposed and consider reasonable alternatives. We will prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) (collectively referred to as the "NEPA document") that describes and evaluates the probable effects, if any, of the licensee's proposed action and alternatives. The Commission's scoping process will help determine the required level of analysis and satisfy the NEPA scoping requirements, irrespective of whether the Commission issues an EA or an EIS.

[1] 16 U.S.C. § 791(a)-825(r).

[2] The current license for the project was issued on March 31, 1981, and the license expires on March 31, 2031.

[3] 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370(f).

Project No. 2916-085

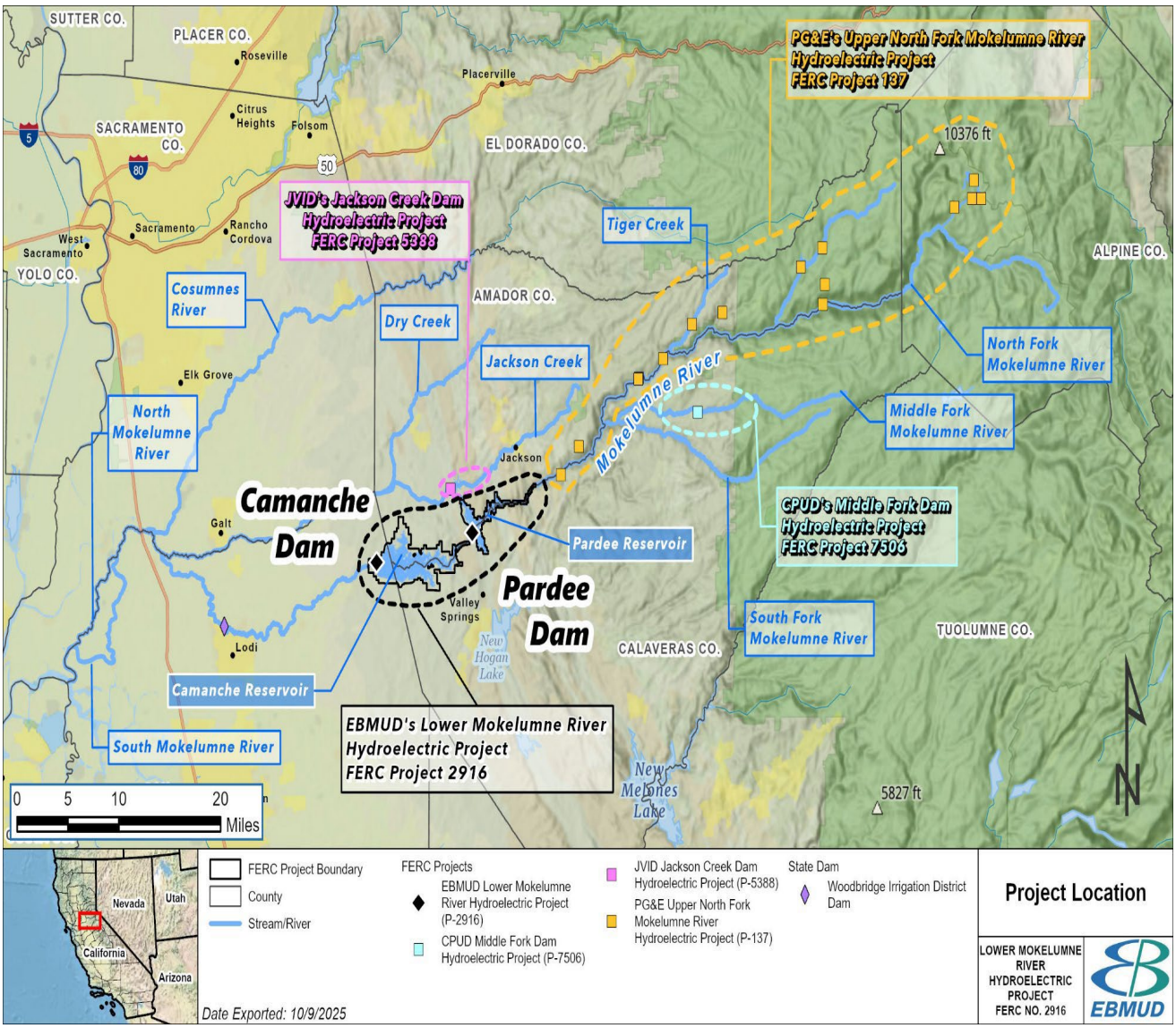

Figure 1. Location and project facilities for the Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project (Source: EBMUD's PAD).

2.0 SCOPING

This Scoping Document 1 (SD1) is intended to advise all participants as to the proposed scope of the Commission's NEPA document and to seek additional information pertinent to this analysis. This document contains: (1) a description of the scoping process and current processing schedule for the license application; (2) a description of the licensee's proposed action and alternatives; (3) a preliminary identification of environmental issues and proposed studies; (4) a request for comments and information; and (5) a preliminary list of comprehensive plans that are applicable to the project.

2.1 PURPOSES OF SCOPING

Scoping is the process used to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities for enhancement or mitigation associated with a proposed action. According to NEPA, scoping should be conducted during the early planning stages of a project. The purposes of the scoping process are as follows:

- invite participation of federal, state, and local resource agencies; Indian tribes; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and the public to identify significant environmental and socioeconomic issues related to the proposed project;
- determine the resource issues, depth of analysis, and significance of issues to be addressed in the NEPA document;
- identify reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that should be evaluated in the NEPA document;
- identify how the project would or would not contribute to cumulative effects in the project area;
- solicit, from participants, available information on the resources at issue, including existing information and study needs; and
- determine the resource areas and potential issues that do not require detailed analysis during review of the project.

2.2 COMMENTS, SCOPING MEETINGS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITE REVIEW

During the preparation of the NEPA document, there will be several opportunities for the resource agencies, Indian tribes, NGOs, and the public to provide input. These opportunities will occur:

- during the public scoping process and study plan meetings, when we solicit written comments regarding the scope of the issues and analysis for the NEPA document;

- in response to the Commission's notice that the project is ready for environmental analysis; and

- after issuance of the NEPA document when we solicit written comments on the document.

In addition to written comments solicited by this SD1, we will hold two in-person public scoping meetings and an environmental site review. We invite all interested agencies, Tribes, NGOs, and individuals to attend one or both meetings to assist us in identifying the scope of environmental issues that should be analyzed in the NEPA document. All interested parties are also invited to participate in the environmental site review. The dates and times of the meetings and environmental site review are described below:

Daytime Scoping Meeting

Date:	Wednesday, January 28, 2026
Time:	1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time (PST)
Location:	Appellation Lodi - Wine & Roses Hotel 2505 W. Turner Road Lodi, California 95242

Evening Scoping Meeting

Date:	Wednesday, January 28, 2026
Time:	5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time (PST)
Location:	Appellation Lodi - Wine & Roses Hotel 2505 W. Turner Road Lodi, California 95242

At the start of each meeting, Commission staff will provide a brief overview of the meeting format and objectives. Individual oral comments will be taken on a one-on-one basis with a court reporter. This format is designed to receive the maximum number of oral comments in a convenient way during the timeframe allotted. If you wish to speak, Commission staff will hand out numbers in the order of your arrival. If all individuals who wish to provide comments have had an opportunity to do so, Commission staff may conclude the meeting a half hour earlier than the scheduled time. Please see Appendix C for additional information on the session format and conduct.

Scoping comments will be recorded by the court reporter and become part of the public record for this proceeding. Transcripts will be publicly available on FERC's

eLibrary system. If a significant number of people are interested in providing comments in the one-on-one settings, a time limit of 5 minutes may be implemented for each commentor.

It is important to note that the Commission provides equal consideration to all comments received, whether filed in writing or provided orally at a scoping session. Although there will not be a formal presentation, Commission staff will be available throughout the scoping session to answer your questions about the environmental review process. Representatives from EBMUD will also be present to answer project-specific questions

Interested parties who choose not to speak or who are unable to attend the scoping meetings may provide written comments and information to the Commission as described in section 6.0, *Request for Information and Studies*. These meetings are posted on the Commission's calendar located on the internet at https://www.ferc.gov/news-events/events along with other related information. Click on the "Scoping Meeting" link on the left side of the page.

It is advised that participants review the PAD to prepare for the scoping meetings. Copies of the PAD may be viewed on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov), using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number, P-2916, to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or at 1-866-208-3676 (toll free) or (202) 502-8659 (TTY).

Following the scoping meetings and comment period, all issues raised will be reviewed and decisions made as to the level of analysis needed. If preliminary analysis indicates that any issues presented in this scoping document have little potential for causing significant effects, the issue(s) will be identified and the reasons for not providing a more detailed analysis will be given in the NEPA document.

If we receive no substantive comments on SD1, then we will not prepare a Scoping Document 2 (SD2). Otherwise, we will issue SD2 to address any substantive comments received. The SD2 will be issued for informational purposes only; no response will be required. The NEPA document will address recommendations and input received during the scoping process.

Environmental Site Review

Date:	Thursday, January 29, 2026
Time:	8:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. PST
Location:	Pardee Center – McLean Hall 3535 Sandretto Road Valley Springs, CA 95252

Please RSVP to Ms. Sabrina Cheng at mokrelicense@ebmud.com (preferably) or by phone at (510) 287-1109 no later than Monday January 19, 2026, to register for the environmental site review. For administrative purposes, EBMUD prefers interested persons to RSVP by email.

All persons attending the environmental site review must adhere to the following requirements: (1) all persons must wear sturdy, closed-toe shoes or boots; (2) persons with open-toed shoes/sandals/flip flops/high heels, etc. will not be allowed on the environmental site review; (3) persons must be 18 years or older; (4) no photography will be allowed inside the powerhouse; (5) no weapons are allowed on-site; (6) no alcohol/ drugs are allowed on-site (or persons exhibiting the effects thereof); and (7) no animals (except for service animals) are allowed on the environmental site review.

3.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with NEPA, the environmental analysis will consider the following alternatives, at a minimum: (1) the no-action alternative, (2) EBMUD's proposed action, and (3) alternatives to the proposed action.

3.1 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the no-action alternative, the Lower Mokelumne River Project would continue to operate as required by the current project license (i.e., there would be no change to the existing environment). No new environmental protection, mitigation, or enhancement measures would be implemented. We use this alternative to establish baseline environmental conditions for comparison with other alternatives.

3.1.1 Existing Project Facilities

The project consists of two developments: the Pardee development and the Camanche development. Together, these developments include two major dams, two storage reservoirs, spillways, outlet works, six earth-fill dikes, powerhouses, recreation facilities, and transmission facilities.

Pardee Development

The Pardee Development consists of: (1) a 2,260-acres Pardee Reservoir, with a gross storage capacity of 203,795 acre-feet, and an operational storage capacity of 188,208 acre-feet; (2) a 345-foot-high, 239-foot-wide and 1,337-foot-long concrete gravity dam with a crest elevation of 575.0 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88); (3) a 847.5 foot-long unlined approach channel, an ogee crest spillway structure, and a 360-foot-long concrete chute; (4) a 758 foot-long Jackson Creek Spillway

with a 24-inch discharge pipe supplying water via Carson Creek to Lake Amador; (5) a 324-foot-long West End Dike located southwest of the Jackson Creek Spillway providing additional reservoir control functions; (6) the Pardee outlet tower with four levels of outlets, each containing three gates, accessed by a 180-foot-long steel truss walkway suppling water to the Mokelumne aqueduct system; (6) the Pardee Powerhouse, containing three turbine-generator units with a total installed capacity of 28.61 megawatts, and a tailrace discharging into the upper reach of Camanche reservoir; and (7) appurtenant facilities.

Camanche Development

The Camanche Development, located approximately 10 miles downstream from Pardee dam consists of the following: (1) a 7,800-acre Camanche reservoir with a gross storage capacity of 417,120 acre-feet, and an operational storage capacity of 416,696 acre-feet; (2) a 2,640-foot-long**,** 171-foot-high, zoned earth-fill embankment Camanche Dam with a crest elevation of 263.0 feet (NAVD 88); (3) a 1,550-foot-long, 24-foot-high sidewalls concrete chute Camanche spillway located through Dike No. 3 consisting of an ogee crest structure, an unlined approach channel, and an unlined return channel; (4) six earth-fill dikes (Dikes 1–6) located around the perimeter of the Camanche reservoir, constructed as zoned earth-fill embankments with a crest elevation of 263.0-feet NAVD88 that include: (a) South Dike including: a 7,530-foot-long, 82.7-foot-high Dike #1; a 5,750-foot-long, 86.7-foot-high Dike #2; a 4,500-foot-long, 41.2-foot-high Dike #3; (b) North Dike including: a 500-foot-long, 32.7-foot-high Dike #4; a 1,200-foot-long, 41.7-foot-high Dike #5; a 1,200-foot-long, 46.2-foot-high Dike #6; (5) a 63-foot-wide and 102-foot-long reinforced-concrete Camanche powerhouse containing three generating units with a total installed capacity of 9.45 megawatts; and (6) appurtenant facilities.

Transmission Facilities

The project does not include any transmission lines or transmission facilities. Power generated at the project connects to the grid via transmission lines owned and operated by PG&E. At the Pardee powerhouse, PG&E owns and operates two existing 60-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines that terminate at the powerhouse roof. The project interconnects to these lines at the following locations:

Unit No. 1 and 3 connect to the Valley Spring-Clay 60 kV line
Unit No. 2 connects to the Valley Springs-Lockeford 60 kV Line

PG&E's transmission lines begin immediately outside of Pardee Powerhouse at Switches 77 and 87. The length of these lines are unknown to EBMUD. These facilities are non-project transmission lines. A 6.74 miles transmission line interconnects the Camanche powerhouse to the existing single 115-kV transmission line owned by PG&E.

The point of interconnection is the Gold Hill-Bellota-Lockeford 115-kV line, and the PG&E line begins immediately outside of the Camanche powerhouse at switch 171.

Additional Project Facilities and Recreation Areas

Additional project facilities include the Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery immediately downstream of Camanche Dam. Project recreation areas include: Pardee Recreation Area; Camanche North Shore and South Shore Recreation Areas; Mokelumne River Day Use Area; and Camanche Hills Hunting Preserve, and other appurtenant works. The project boundary encompasses approximately 19,022 acres, all owned by EBMUD.

3.1.2 Existing Project Operation

The project is operated in compliance with existing regulatory requirements, agreements, and water rights to generate power.

Water Management

Lower Mokelumne River Project Watershed Overview

EBMUD operates Pardee and Camanche reservoirs in a coordinated manner to meet its water supply needs while concurrently making releases from Camanche Reservoir to satisfy downstream senior water rights, for flood control, and to meet regulatory and environmental obligations. Flow downstream of Camanche Dam is affected by; 1) instream flow requirements under the Joint Settlement Agreement (JSA) to protect and enhance conditions for the anadromous fish and ecosystem of the Lower Mokelumne River; 2) entitlements held by the North San Joaquin Water Conservation District (NSJWCD) and Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID); 3) diversions by other individual water right holders and riparian landowners; and 4) carriage losses from evaporation, seepage from the river, and evapotranspiration by riparian vegetation. Resulting minimum required releases from Camanche Reservoir range from about 135,000 acre-feet in critically dry years to about 315,000 acre-feet in normal and above-normal wet years.

More specifically, streamflow from the Mokelumne River is collected and stored in EBMUD's Pardee and Camanche reservoirs. Raw water from Pardee Reservoir is transported to the East Bay terminal reservoirs and treatment plants through the Pardee Tunnel, Mokelumne Aqueducts, and Lafayette Aqueducts. EBMUD's water system currently serves approximately 1.4 million people in the East Bay. Based on the historical average, approximately 90 percent of the untreated water entering EBMUD's East Bay water system originates from the Lower Mokelumne River Project.

Camanche Dam is located 9.5 miles (by the shortest route) to the west of Pardee Dam. Camanche Reservoir stores water to meet the needs of fisheries, riparian habitat, and downstream water-rights holders, and to provide flood control. Hydropower plants are operated at both Pardee and Camanche reservoirs.

Water Rights

EBMUD operates its Mokelumne water supply reservoirs in accordance with water right permits and licenses that have been issued by the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB). From August 1 through September 30, water is not diverted to storage in Pardee Reservoir, other than temporary ponding of less than 30 days, consistent with EBMUD's water right and the State Water Resources Control Board 30-day rule. During the season when diversion to storage is not permitted, storage will decline due to evaporative losses. Year-round aqueduct drafting of up to 200 million gallons per day (MGD), equivalent to 310 cubic feet per second (cfs), is allowed under EBMUD's water rights License No. 11109.

Pardee Reservoir Operations

Unless otherwise coordinated with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Pardee and Camanche reservoirs are operated, within practical operating limits, to achieve a combined storage on November 5 that does not encroach on the 10 thousand acre-feet (TAF) flood control space provided for in the USACE Flood Control Diagram. Pardee Reservoir is typically operated with the objective of having at least 170 TAF of water in storage (approximately El. 552 feet) by November 5.

From December through June, sufficiently broad operating ranges, usually 3 to 5 feet in depth, will be provided for Pardee Reservoir's operation to allow for fluctuations in inflow and lake level. From July through November, smaller operating ranges are used to manage water rights and storage requirements in Pardee and Camanche reservoirs.

Pardee Reservoir is operated with the objective of not spilling at a rate of more than 10,000 cfs to avoid erosion-induced rock deposition that could create a backwater effect and flood the powerhouse. To prevent such a rate of spill, sluicing is initiated when inflows exceed both full generation and amounts high enough to lead to spills greater than 10,000 cfs. Sluicing may also be initiated to minimize the effect of high turbidity inflows from large storm events.

Within practical operating limits, releases from Pardee Reservoir to Camanche Reservoir are occasionally scheduled to maintain Camanche water surface sufficiently high to prevent, or at least minimize, vortexing in the vicinity of the high-level outlet (HLO). Vortexing occurs when Camanche's water surface elevation falls below

approximately 205 feet and can lead to cavitation in the turbines and unstable generator load at Camanche Powerhouse.

Camanche Reservoir Operations

The storage target range at Camanche Reservoir is between 290 TAF (surface elevation at 217 feet) and 310 TAF (surface elevation at 220 feet) on November 5. Releases from Camanche Reservoir are restricted to the extent possible to quantities that will not cause flows in the Lower Mokelumne River below Camanche Dam to exceed the controlling flow rate of 5,000 cfs.

The total rate of release from Camanche Reservoir is the sum of all sluices, power generation, and releases through the Mokelumne Fish Hatchery (MRFH). This release rate must be kept as close as practical to the intended release rate as operations permit. The reason for gradual reduction in the release rate is to avoid river-bank sloughing, which could occur during rapid drawdown, as the riverbanks and levees become saturated during extended periods of high flows, and to help prevent stranding of fish that may be occupying habitat in flooded areas and near the edges of the river as water drains toward the main channel.

Flood Control

EBMUD's 1962 agreement with USACE requires that a combined storage reservation of up to a maximum of 200 TAF be maintained in Camanche and Pardee reservoirs between September 15 and July 31 of each year for the control of floods. A portion of the 200 TAF of flood control reservation may be transferable, up to a maximum of 70 TAF, to available space in PG&E's Salt Springs and Lower Bear reservoirs.

Releases from Camanche are restricted to the extent possible to quantities that will not cause flows in the Lower Mokelumne River below Camanche Dam to exceed the controlling flow rate of 5,000 cfs. When space available for flood control is less than required as determined using the USACE Flood Control Diagram, the encroachment and release plan is coordinated with USACE, with consideration for the USACE release schedule in addition to other hydrologic and operational factors. Releases are also made to the extent possible to optimize conditions for the downstream fishery.

Water Quality Management

The Hypolimnetic Oxygenation System (HOS), which feeds pure oxygen into the deeper, colder (hypolimnetic) portion of Camanche Reservoir, is designed to prevent bottom waters from going anoxic, thereby preventing the natural formation of hydrogen sulfide (H2S). The HOS is typically operated from May through October, or until

Camanche Reservoir becomes thermally destratified in the fall, when either: (1) the dissolved oxygen (DO) level in the Camanche Reservoir hypolimnion is projected to drop to 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) as measured near Camanche Dam (CAMD), or (2) when DO *drops* to 2 mg/L as measured at Camanche Valve House (CAMC).

Pardee and Camanche Reservoirs' Thermal Stratification

Pardee and Camanche reservoirs are managed to maintain thermal stratification in Camanche Reservoir as late in the year as possible. Stratification in Camanche Reservoir through the end of October is supported by releasing cold water from Pardee Reservoir when necessary and when possible. During October, releases are directed through Pardee Powerhouse Unit No. 3 with access to cooler temperature water through the lower elevation intake to optimize cold water transfer. Pardee Reservoir temperatures are monitored and managed through the summer to maximize cold water available for transfer in October. Strategies to maintain cold water in Pardee Reservoir during the summer months include directing generation releases through Pardee Powerhouse Unit Nos. 1 and 2 with access to warmer temperature water through the upper elevation intake and using higher elevation Pardee Tower Gates to minimize cold water diversions into the Mokelumne Aqueducts when possible.

Lower Mokelumne River Temperature Management

The operational goal for temperature management, consistent with the FERC license, is to provide optimum temperatures for the MRFH and to provide the coldest water (less than 16.4 degrees Celsius [°C], or 61.5 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) possible to the Lower Mokelumne River during October and November when migrating salmon return to the river. Typically, the HLO will be kept open from January 1 to August 31 and closed from September 1 to December 31, unless otherwise requested by the MRFH or EBMUD's Water and Natural Resources Department. An additional consideration in operating the Camanche HLO is vortexing in the vicinity of the outlet, which occurs when the water surface falls below approximately 205 feet. Re-scheduling releases from Pardee to Camanche Reservoir may be considered if Camanche Reservoir's water surface is projected to drop below 205 feet from January 1 to August 31.

Fish Protection

Starting in the early 1990s, EBMUD, FERC, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Game (California DFW) began negotiating a settlement, including flow and non-flow measures, to resolve issues related to the conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources in the Mokelumne River. The result of these negotiations was the JSA, which is a formal agreement between EBMUD, USFWS, and California DFW that addresses EBMUD's operation of the Project. The JSA includes non-flow measures and measures pertaining directly to

flows and reservoir storage based on water year type, Camanche release requirements, and hypolimnion goals which include; 1) to provide, to the extent feasible, habitat quality and availability in the Lower Mokelumne River to maintain fishery, wildlife, and riparian resources in good condition; 2) contribute toward the state and federal fishery restoration goals as defined in the California Salmon, Steelhead Trout and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act; and 3) to sustain the long-term viability of the salmon and steelhead fishery while protecting the genetic diversity of naturally producing populations in the Lower Mokelumne River.

Water Year Types and Releases

Releases from October through March, water year types are determined based on the projected combined storage in Camanche and Pardee reservoirs on November 5. Releases in April through September, water year types are determined based on the unimpaired runoff into Pardee Reservoir as forecasted by the California Department of Water Resources (California DWR) in the April 1 Bulletin 120 Report, unless the projected combined storage for November 5 is less than 200 TAF, in which case the water year type would be critically dry. The JSA defines year types as normal and above normal from October through March based on the project reservoir storage in Pardee and Camanche reservoirs. Normal and Above Normal.

Camanche Release Requirements

The JSA Camanche Dam release requirements vary throughout the year to meet the needs of the life stages of anadromous fish. Minimum release requirements range from 100 to 325 cfs during normal and above normal water years, 100 to 250 cfs during below normal years, 100 to 220 cfs during dry years, and 100 to 130 cfs during critically dry years. Additional releases up to 200 cfs are required in April, May, and June in both normal and above and below normal water year types depending on the combined storage in Camanche and Pardee reservoirs relative to the maximum allowable storage for the end of the prior month.

The JSA also includes requirements to maintain flows below the Woodbridge Irrigation Dam District (WIDD). These releases range from 100 to 325 cfs in Normal and Above Normal water years, 20 to 250 cfs during Below Normal years, 20 to 220 cfs during dry years, and 15 to 130 cfs during Critically Dry years.

EBMUD typically releases more than the JSA minimum flow requirements to also meet downstream senior obligations or when regulating flood-control releases. Since implementation of the JSA in 1998 (Water Years 1998 through 2012), annual releases from Camanche Dam have ranged from about 188 TAF in Water Year 2021, to about 1.7 million acre-feet in Water Year 2017.

Except during emergencies or when flood-control releases are being made, decreases in flow are 50 cfs or less per day during October 16 through March 31 (the spawning and incubation period for anadromous fish) and100 or less cfs per day during the rest of the year except in the case of emergencies. EBMUD also contributes part of the actual yield from new water supplies to river flow. Under the gainsharing provision, EBMUD agrees to increase instream flows beyond the flow specified in JSA by an amount equal to 20 percent of the actual yield of additional water supplies developed by EBMUD from new facilities until reaching a maximum quantity of 20 TAF, which will be available at the joint written request of the resource agencies. The water that is available to the resource agencies in any year under the Gainsharing Provision can be added to carryover storage, but it does not affect the subsequent JSA year type determination.

Hypolimnion Goals

EBMUD practices best efforts to maintain Pardee and Camanche reservoir stratification with a minimum of 28 TAF of hypolimnetic volume in Camanche Reservoir through October whenever Pardee Reservoir volume exceeds 100 TAF. The hypolimnetic volume is based on water being less than 16.4°C (61.5°F).

Flood Control

Camanche Reservoir is classified as a Section 7 reservoir by USACE; therefore, EBMUD is required to operate Pardee and Camanche reservoirs in accordance with the USACE Flood Control Diagram (Figure 3.5-2). EBMUD is required to begin maintaining flood control space on September 15 annually; the required space increases daily from September 15, when it is zero, until November 5, when a total of 200,000 acre-feet of space must be maintained. EBMUD must maintain 200,000 acre-feet through March 15, when the requirement decreases daily, until May 31, when the storage requirement is again zero.

Hydrology and Streamflow

Pardee Reservoir typically is operated with a total storage between 170,000 and 200,000 acre-feet, and end-of-month storage has ranged from 48,000 acre-feet (March 1977) to 212,000 acre-feet (May 1984). Camanche Reservoir typically is operated with a total storage from 270,000 to 340,000 acre-feet and has ranged from approximately 9,200 acre-feet (February 1989) to 423,000 acre-feet (July 1967).

Flow downstream of the Camanche Reservoir is principally moderated by Camanche Dam. However, there is still variation in Mokelumne River flows. Based on flow data from Water Years 1966 through 2024, in years with high flows (90th percentile), the Camanche release flows are highest during May. In contrast, during years

with average flow, water is stored in the reservoirs, and peak reservoir releases tend to occur in June. During April, May, and June normal and above and below-normal water year types, the JSA requires additional releases from Camanche Dam of up to 200 cfs based on Pardee and Camanche storage levels.

3.2 EBMUD'S PROPOSAL

3.2.1 Proposed Project Facilities and Operations

The proposed action is to continue to operate and maintain the project as required by the existing license. No new or upgraded facilities, structural changes, or operational changes to the project are proposed by EBMUD at this time.

3.2.2 Proposed Environmental Measures

EBMUD does not currently propose any new environmental measures.

3.3 DAM SAFETY

Dam safety constraints may exist and should be taken into consideration in the development of proposals and alternatives considered in the pending proceeding. As the proposal and any alternatives are developed, EBMUD must evaluate effects and ensure that the project would continue to meet the Commission's dam safety criteria found in Part 12 of the Commission's regulations and the Commission's Engineering Guidelines. (http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/safety/guidelines/eng-guide.asp).

3.4 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

Commission staff will consider and assess all alternative recommendations for operational or facility modifications, as well as protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures identified by the Commission, agencies, Indian Tribes, NGOs, and the public.

3.5 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED STUDY

At present, we propose to eliminate the following alternatives from detailed study in the NEPA document.

3.5.1 Federal Government Takeover

In accordance with § 16.14 of the Commission's regulations, a federal department or agency may file a recommendation that the United States exercise its right to take over

a hydroelectric power project with a license that is subject to Sections 14 and 15 of the FPA.[4] We do not consider federal takeover to be a reasonable alternative. Federal takeover of the project would require congressional approval. While that fact alone would not preclude further consideration of this alternative, there is currently no evidence showing that federal takeover should be recommended to Congress. No party has suggested that federal takeover would be appropriate, and no federal agency has expressed interest in operating the project.

3.5.2 Non-power License

A non-power license is a temporary license the Commission would terminate whenever it determines that another governmental agency is authorized and willing to assume regulatory authority and supervision over the lands and facilities covered by the non-power license. At this time, no governmental agency has suggested a willingness or ability to take over the project. No party has sought a non-power license, and we have no basis for concluding that the Lower Mokelumne River Project should no longer be used to produce power. Thus, we do not consider a non-power license a reasonable alternative to relicensing the project.

3.5.3 Project Decommissioning

As the Commission has previously held, decommissioning is not a reasonable alternative to relicensing in most cases.[5] Decommissioning can be accomplished in different ways depending on the project, its environment, and the particular resource needs.[6] For these reasons, the Commission does not speculate about possible decommissioning measures at the time of relicensing, but rather waits until an applicant actually proposes to decommission a project, or a participant in a relicensing proceeding demonstrates that there are serious resource concerns that cannot be addressed with

[4] 16 U.S.C. §§ 791(a)-825(r).

[5] *See, e.g., Eagle Crest Energy Co*., 153 FERC ¶ 61,058, at P 67 (2015); *Public Utility District No. 1 of Pend Oreille County*, 112 FERC ¶ 61,055, at P 82 (2005); *Midwest Hydro, Inc*., 111 FERC ¶ 61,327, at PP 35-38 (2005).

[6] In the unlikely event that the Commission denies relicensing a project or a licensee decides to surrender an existing project, the Commission must approve a surrender "upon such conditions with respect to the disposition of such works as may be determined by the Commission." 18 C.F.R. § 6.2 (2020). This can include simply shutting down the power operations, removing all or parts of the project (including the dam), or restoring the site to its pre-project condition.

appropriate license measures and that make decommissioning a reasonable alternative.[7] EBMUD does not propose decommissioning, nor does the record to date demonstrate there are serious resource concerns that cannot be mitigated if the project is relicensed; as such, there is no reason, at this time, to include decommissioning as a reasonable alternative to be evaluated and studied as part of staff's NEPA analysis.

4.0 SCOPE OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS AND SITE-SPECIFIC RESOURCE ISSUES

4.1 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

According to the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA (40 C.F.R. 1508.7), a cumulative effect is the effect on the environment that results from the incremental effect of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time, including hydropower and other land and water development activities.

4.1.1 Resources that could be Cumulatively Affected

Based on information in the PAD for the Lower Mokelumne River Project, and preliminary staff analysis, we have identified water quantity and quality, and aquatic species and their habitats as resources that could be cumulatively affected by the proposed continued operation and maintenance of the Project.

4.1.2 Geographic Scope

Our geographic scope of analysis for cumulatively affected resources is defined by the physical limits or boundaries of: (1) the proposed action's effect on the resources, and (2) contributing effects from other hydropower and non-hydropower activities within the Lower Mokelumne River downstream and the Woodbridge Irrigation District Dam. We have identified the geographic scope for water quantity and quality to include Mokelumne River, all within the Mokelumne River basin. We chose this geographic scope because the operation and maintenance of the Lower Mokelumne River Project, in

[7] *See* generally *Project Decommissioning at Relicensing*; Policy Statement, FERC Stats. & Regs., Regulations Preambles (1991-1996), ¶ 31,011 (1994); *see also City of Tacoma, Washington,* 110 FERC ¶ 61,140 (2005) (finding that unless and until the Commission has a specific decommissioning proposal, any further environmental analysis of the effects of project decommissioning would be both premature and speculative).

combination with other hydroelectric projects in the Mokelumne River basin may affect water quality of Mokelumne River.

4.1.3 Temporal Scope

The temporal scope of our cumulative effects analysis in the EA will include a discussion of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions and their effects on each resource that could be cumulatively affected. Based on the potential term of a new license, the temporal scope will look 30 to 50 years into the future, concentrating on the effect on the resources from reasonably foreseeable future actions. The historical discussion will, by necessity, be limited to the amount of available information for each resource. The quality and quantity of information, however, diminishes as we analyze resources further away in time from the present.

4.2. RESOURCE ISSUES

In this section, we present a preliminary list of potential environmental issues to be addressed in the NEPA document. We identified these issues, which are listed by resource area, by reviewing the PAD and the Commission's public record for the Lower Mokelumne River Project. This list is not intended to be exhaustive or final, but contains the issues raised to date. After the scoping process is complete, we will review the list and determine the appropriate level of analysis needed to address each issue in the NEPA document. Those issues identified by an asterisk (*) will be analyzed for both cumulative and site-specific effects.

4.2.1 Geologic and Soils Resources

- Effects of continued project operation on shoreline erosion, sediment mobilization, and reservoir bank stability at Pardee and Camanche reservoirs.
- Effects of reservoir level fluctuations on littoral zone soils and local slope stability.
- Effects of controlled releases from Camanche Dam on channel form, bed material, spawning gravels, and bank erosion in the Lower Mokelumne River.
- Effects of flood control operations on sediment transport timing and magnitude.
- Effects of construction or maintenance activities (e.g., dredging, road maintenance, dike maintenance) on soil disturbance and erosion potential.

4.2.2 Water Resources

- Effects of continued project operations on water quality in project affected stream reaches and reservoirs. *
- Effects of continued operations and maintenance activities on instream flows in the Lower Mokelumne River.*
- Effects of continued project operations on downstream water rights and users.*

4.2.3 Aquatic Resources

- Effects of continued project operation on fish habitat and fish resources.*

4.2.4 Terrestrial Resources

- Effects of continued project operation and maintenance on special-status wildlife species and their habitat.
- Effects of continued project operation and maintenance on special-status botanical resources.
- Effects of the introduction and spread of invasive plant populations.

4.2.5 Threatened and Endangered Species

- Effects of continued project operation and maintenance on species designated as federally threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidates for listing, and designated critical habitat (proposed and final) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

4.2.6 Recreation, Land Use, and Aesthetics

- Effects of project operation and maintenance on recreation access and use in the project area.
- Adequacy of existing recreation access and facilities to meet current and future recreation demand.
- Effects of project operation and maintenance on recreational use of the project-affected reaches of the Lower Mokelumne River.
- Effects of project operation and maintenance on aesthetic quality of the project area.

4.2.8 Cultural and Tribal Resources

- Effects of continued project operation and maintenance on historic or archeological resources, or traditional cultural properties that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, or on other areas or places of religious, cultural, and traditional importance to Indian Tribes.

4.2.9 Socioeconomics

- Effects of water supply reliability on downstream communities.
- Effects of reservoir and river recreation on local economies.

5.0 PROPOSED STUDIES

Depending upon the findings of studies completed by EBMUD and the recommendations of the consulted entities, EBMUD will consider, and may propose certain other measures to enhance environmental resources affected by the project as part of the proposed action. EBMUD's initial study proposals are identified by resource area in Table 1. Detailed information on EBMUD's initial study proposals can be found in the PAD. Further studies may need to be added to this list based on comments provided to the Commission and EBMUD from interested participants, including Indian Tribes.

Table 1. EBMUD's initial study proposals for the Lower Mokelumne River Project (Source: EBMUD's PAD, Section 5, *Preliminary Issues, Project Effects and Potential Studies List for each Resource Area,* modified by staff).

PROPOSED STUDIES
Aquatic and Fish Resources
Study WR1 – Water Quality Monitoring: EBMUD proposes to: (1) characterize existing project water quality of project reservoirs and project-affected river reaches, (2) collect water quality data to supplement existing information as needed, (3) assess water quality conditions in relation to the objectives/criteria of the Basin Plan (California Regional Water Quality Control Board) and other water quality standards.
Study WR2 – Water Temperature Modeling: EBMUD proposes to: (1) preview existing water temperature model applications for Pardee and Camanche reservoirs, (2) use water temperature models of the existing project and alternative scenario operations that accurately represent water temperature under existing climate conditions and future climate change conditions, and (3) compare the existing

project water temperature and other potential scenario water temperature model results using existing climate conditions and future climate change conditions.
Study WR-3 – Hydrology & Operations Modeling: EBUMD proposes to: (1) model the existing project hydrology and other potential hydrology scenario, (2) perform a hydrologic alteration analysis, and (3) conduct a high flow frequency analysis for hydrology scenarios.
Study (FA-1) - Fish Population Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) document fish species composition, distribution, and abundance in the reservoirs and river reaches, (2) characterize fish growth, condition factor, and population age structure in the reservoirs and river reaches, (3) characterize fish stocking, and (4) characterize fish hatchery operations (e.g., species, production goals, genetics, funding).
Study FA-2 – **Instream Flow Study**: EBMUD proposes to: (1) summarize the previous instream flow modeling, (2) identify the species and life stages and habitat suitability criteria for instream flow modeling, (3) use habitat versus flow relationships to develop a time series analysis of aquatic habitat under existing Project hydrology and other potential hydrology scenarios, and (4) identify the time periods, flow conditions, and life stages when habitat may be a limiting factor for aquatic resources (fish, benthic macroinvertebrates, other aquatic species, and riparian vegetation) for existing project operations and other potential hydrology scenarios.
Study FA-3 - Reservoir Fish Habitat Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) characterize existing project operations daily water surface elevation patterns and pool habitat volumes (cold water, warm water, dissolved oxygen) at each reservoir using the hydrology and water temperature models in the WR-3 Study and WR-2 Study and historical dissolved oxygen data (2000–2024), and (2) characterize other potential hydrology scenarios using project daily water surface elevation patterns and pool habitat volumes (cold water, warm water, dissolved oxygen) at each reservoir using the hydrology and water temperature models in the WR-3 Study and WR-2 Study and historical dissolved oxygen data (2000–2024).
Study FA5 - Egg Survival Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) compile and analyze historical data from the Lower Mokelumne River, (2) Evaluate the role of thiamine deficiency complex (TDC), (3) Investigate the role of water temperature and dissolved oxygen on egg survival, (3) quantify in-river egg survival rates, (4) evaluate reach-scale spawning habitat quality, (5) develop a mechanistic/empirical model for egg survival.
Study FA-6 – Juvenile Mortality Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) compile and analyze historical biological, physical, and chemical data, (2) evaluate the role of TDC, (3) monitor physical/chemical environmental conditions, (4) quantify juvenile abundance, (4) monitor reach-specific juvenile survival rates, (5) evaluate spatial mortality bottlenecks by identifying and/or monitoring reach and habitat-specific mortality, habitat and flow-related exposure to mortality sources (e.g., predator density, entrainment), competition, and growth and bioenergetics (e.g., growth versus water temperature), and (6) develop a mechanistic empirical model for outmigration survival.
Terrestrial Resources
Study FA4 - Special Status Amphibians & Aquatic Reptiles: EBMUD proposes to (1) identify and map potential habitat for northwestern pond turtle (NWPT) (*Actinemys marmorata*) in the study area, (2) document the distribution and abundance of NWPT populations in the study area, (3)

document the presence of potential NWPT nesting habitat near project facilities, (4) sample eDNA for NWPT and foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) (*Rana boylii*), (5) continue existing monitoring required under the Safe Harbor Agreement for California red-legged frog (CRLF) (*Rana draytonii*) and California tiger salamander (CTS) (*Ambystoma californiense*), (6) continue to document the presence of western spadefoot (WS) (*Spea hammondii*) during monitoring, (7) characterize habitat for giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) and WS.
Study TERR-1 – Wildlife Resources: EBMUD proposes to: (1) identify special-status wildlife species potentially occurring in California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) habitats documented as part of Botanical Resources (TERR-2) Technical Study Plan (TSP), (2) map potential habitat for monarch butterfly (i.e., milkweed) in conjunction with special-status plant surveys completed as part of the TERR-2 TSP, (3) document bat roosts present on project facilities and identify bat species present, (4) document wildlife mortality at project facilities, (5) map deer migration routes and important areas in relation to project facilites.
STUDY TERR-2 - Botanical Resources: EBMUD proposes to: (1) document CWHR habitats and sensitive natural communities adjacent to Project facilities, (2) document special-status plant, lichen, and moss populations at project facilities, and (3) document NNIPs adjacent to project facilities.
STUDY TERR-3 - Wetlands, Riparian, & Littoral Habitat: (1) document Waters of the U.S./State and riparian habitats adjacent to Project facilities and reaches affected by the Project, and (2) determine the relationship between riparian habitats and flow conditions in project-affected reaches.
Recreation Resources
Study REC-1 – Recreation Facilities Inventory and Condition Assessment: EBMUD proposes to: (1) verify, map, and document recreation facilities and amenities within the Project boundary; and (2) document the general condition of recreation facilities and amenities and describe their maintenance, inspection, and/or management practices.
Study REC-2 - Recreation Use and Needs Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) characterize the existing use of project recreation sites; and (2) identify current and future needs related to project recreation sites.
Cultural and Tribal Resources
Study CR-1 – Cultural Resources Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) identify all archaeological sites and built environment resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), determine historic properties and cultural resources; (2) determine if project-related activities and public access have an adverse effect on historic properties; and (3) develop a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP).

Study CR-2 – Tribal Ethnography Resources Study: EBMUD proposes to: (1) conduct background archival research the study area; (2) identify and document tribal resources that may be affected by project operations and maintenance; (3) conduct a thorough Native American ethnographic/ethnohistoric survey of the study area; (4) conduct meetings Tribal governments or administrators and interviews with interested and responsive Tribes and their members; and (5) develop information sufficient for the HPMP.

6.0 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND STUDIES

We are asking federal, state, and local resource agencies, Indian Tribes, NGOs, and the public to file with the Commission any information that will assist us in conducting an accurate and thorough analysis of the project-specific and cumulative effects associated with relicensing the Lower Mokelumne River Project. The types of information we request includes, but are not limited to:

- information, quantitative data, or professional opinions that may help define the scope of the analysis, and that helps identify significant environmental issues;
- identification of, and information from, any EA, EIS, or similar environmental study/report (previous, on-going, or planned) relevant to the proposed relicensing of the Lower Mokelumne River Project;
- existing information and any data that would help characterize environmental conditions, habitats, and effects of the project on environmental and socioeconomic resources;
- the identification of any federal, state, local resource plans, or documentation showing why any resources should be excluded from further study or consideration; and
- study requests by federal and state agencies, local agencies, Indian tribes, NGOs, and the public that would help provide a framework for collecting pertinent information on the resource areas under consideration necessary for the Commission to prepare the NEPA document for the project.

All requests for studies filed with the Commission must meet the criteria found in Appendix B, *Study Plan Criteria*.

The requested information, comments, and study requests should be submitted to the Commission **no later than February 17, 2026.** All filings must clearly identify the

following on the first page: **Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project (P-2916)**. Scoping comments may be filed electronically via the Internet. See 18 C.F.R. 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's website https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at https://ferconline.ferc.gov/QuickComment.aspx. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, (202) 502-8659. Although the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing, documents may also be paper-filed. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Kimberly D. Bose, Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Register online at https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to these or other pending projects. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support mailto: ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov.

Any questions concerning the scoping process or how to file written comments with the Commission should be directed to Ousmane Sidibe, the Commission's relicensing coordinator for the Lower Mokelumne Project, at (202) 502-6245 or ousmane.sidibe@ferc.gov. Additional information about the Commission's licensing process and the Lower Mokelumne Project may be obtained from the Commission's website, www.ferc.gov.

7.0 CURRENT PROCESSING SCHEDULE

The decision on whether to prepare an EA or EIS will be determined after the license application is filed and we fully understand the scope of effects and measures under consideration. The NEPA document will be distributed to all persons and entities on the Commission's service and mailing lists for the Lower Mokelumne River Project. The NEPA document will include our recommendations for operating procedures, as well as environmental protection and enhancement measures that should be part of any license issued by the Commission. The comment period will be specified in the notice of availability of the NEPA document.

The major milestones, with pre-filing target dates, are as follows:

Major Milestone	Date
Stakeholder Comments on SD1 due	February 17, 2026
FERC Issues SD2 (if necessary)	April 3, 2026

EBMUD Files Proposed Study Plan	April 3, 2026
FERC Issues Study Plan Determination	September 1, 2026
EBMUD Conducts Studies	Spring/Summer 2027
EBMUD's Final License Application Due	April 2, 2029

A process plan, which has a complete list of relicensing milestones for the Lower Mokelumne River Project is attached as Appendix A.

8.0 COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Section 10(a)(2) of the FPA, 16 U.S.C. section 803(a)(2)(A), requires the Commission to consider the extent to which a project is consistent with federal and state comprehensive plans for improving, developing, or conserving a waterway or waterways affected by a project. Commission staff have preliminarily identified and reviewed the plans listed below that may be relevant to the Lower Mokelumne River Project. Agencies are requested to review this list and inform the Commission staff of any changes. If there are other comprehensive plans that should be considered for this list that are not on file with the Commission, or if there are more recent versions of the plans already listed, they can be filed for consideration with the Commission according to 18 CFR 2.19 of the Commission's regulations. Please follow the instructions for filing a plan at https://cms.ferc.gov/media/list-comprehensive-plans.

The following is a list of comprehensive plans currently on file with the Commission that may be relevant to the Lower Mokelumne River Project.

Federal Plans

Forest Service. 2000. Mokelumne Wilderness Management Guidelines: Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment. March 2000.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2014. Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Units of Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon and Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon and the Distinct Population Segment of California Central Valley steelhead. Sacramento, California. July 2014.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Canadian Wildlife Service. 1986. North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Department of the Interior. Environment Canada. May 1986.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2001. Final Restoration Plan for the Anadromous Fish Restoration Program. Department of the Interior, Sacramento, California. January 9, 2001.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No Date. Fisheries USA: The Recreational Fisheries Policy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, D.C

California Plans

California Department of Fish and Game. 1986. California Wild Trout Management Program: Fall River Management Plan. Sacramento, California. April 1986.

California Department of Fish and Game. 1990. Central Valley Salmon and Steelhead Restoration and Enhancement Plan. Sacramento, California. April 1990.

California Department of Fish and Game. 1991. Lower Mokelumne River Fisheries Management Plan. Sacramento, California. November 1991.

California Department of Fish and Game. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Marine Fisheries Service. Bureau of Reclamation. 1988. Cooperative agreement to implement actions to benefit winter-run Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River Basin. Sacramento, California. May 20, 1988.

California Department of Fish and Game. 1993. Restoring Central Valley Streams: A Plan for Action. Sacramento, California. November 1993.

California Department of Fish and Game. 1996. Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California. Sacramento, California. February 1996.

California Department of Fish and Game. 2003. Strategic Plan for Trout Management: A Plan for 2004 and Beyond. Sacramento, California. November 2003

California Department of Fish and Game. 2007. California Wildlife: Conservation Challenges, California's Wildlife Action Plan. Sacramento, California 2007.

California Department of Fish and Game. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2010. Final Hatchery and Stocking Program Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement. Sacramento, California. January 2010.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. California Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan. Sacramento, California. January 18, 2008

California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1998. Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California. Sacramento, California. March 1998.

California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1994. California Outdoor Recreation Plan. Sacramento, California. April 1994.

California State Water Resources Control Board. 1975. Water Quality Control Plan on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Power Plant Cooling. Sacramento, California. June 1975.

California State Water Resources Control Board. 2015. ISWEBE Plan: Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. Sacramento, California. April. [Amended May 2017 and August 2018.]

California State Water Resources Control Board. 2017. San Francisco Bay Basin (Region 2) Water Quality Control Plan. Sacramento, California. May 2017.

California State Water Resources Control Board. 2017. Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin. Sacramento, California. September 2017.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region. 2019. Water Quality Control Plan for Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins and Appendices. February 2019. [Amended December 2020].

California State Water Resources Control Board. 1975. Thermal Plan: Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California. Sacramento, California. September 1975.

California - The Resources Agency. 1989. Upper Sacramento River Fisheries and Riparian Habitat Management Plan. Sacramento, California. January 1989

9.0 MAILING LIST

The list below is the Commission's official mailing list for the Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2916). If you want to receive future mailings for the project and are not included in the list below, please send your request by email to efiling@ferc.gov or by mail to: Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. All written and emailed requests to be added to the mailing list must clearly identify the following on the first page: **Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project No. 2916**. You may use the same method if requesting removal from the mailing list below.

Register online at https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, (202) 502-8659.

Official Mailing List for the Lower Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Project

Annie Rosen California Coastal Commission 455 MARKET ST STE 300 San Francisco, CA 94105	William M Jennings Committee to Save the Mokelumne River 3536 Rainier Ave Stockton, CA 95204-1237
California Public Utilities Commission Consumer Affairs Branch 505 Van Ness Ave San Francisco, CA 94102-3214	Kevin Richard Colburn, National Stewardship Director American Whitewater PO Box 1540, Cullowhee, NC 28723
Felix E. Smith 4720 Talus Way Carmichael, CA 95608-1037	Daniel E. Lungren California Department of Fish and Wildlife 1300 I St Sacramento, CA 95814-2919
Henry M. Hirata, PE Director Mokelumne River Water & Power Authority 3536 Rainier Ave Stockton, CA 95204-1237	Thomas Flinn Mokelumne River Water & Power Authority 1810 E Hazelton Ave Stockton, CA 95056-6232
	FERC Coordinator CDFW R2 FERC Coordinator 1701 Nimbus Rd Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Priyanka K Jain Senior Civil Engineer/Relicensing Manager Director of Water and Natural, East Bay Municipal Utility District 375 11th Street Oakland, CA 94607	Donald Ratcliff Field Supervisor US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) SF Bay Delta Fish and Wildlife Office 650 Capitol Mall, Suite 8-300 Sacramento, CA 95814 Donald_Ratcliff@FWS.gov
DOI Solicitor 2800 Cottage Way, E 1712 Sacramento, CA 95825	Lee Arcuri FERC T-Line License Coord. Pacific Gas & Electric Company 6030 West Oaks Blvd. Suite 300 Rocklin, CA 95765
Issam El Ayadi Direct, Trans. Line Asset Pacific Gas & Electric Company 6030 West Oaks Blvd. Suite 300 Rocklin, CA 95765	

Project No. 2916-085

APPENDIX A

PROCESS PLAN AND SCHEDULE
LOWER MOKELUMNE RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT NO. 2916

Shaded milestones are unnecessary if there are no study disputes. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the due date is the following business day. Early filings or issuances will not result in changes to these deadlines.

Responsible Entity	Milestone	Date	FERC Regulation
EBMUD	Filed NOI and PAD	10/20/25	5.5, 5.6
FERC	Consultation Meetings with Tribes	11/19/25	5.7
FERC	Issue Notice of Commencement of Proceeding and SD1	12/19/25	5.8
FERC	Scoping and Site Visit	1/19/26	5.8(b)(viii)
All Stakeholders	File Comments on PAD/SD1 and Study Requests	2/17/26	5.9
FERC	Issue SD2 (if necessary)	4/3/26	5.10
EBMUD	File Proposed Study Plan	4/3/26	5.11(a)
All Stakeholders	Study Plan Meeting	5/4/26	5.11(e)
All Stakeholders	File Comments on EBMUD's Proposed Study Plan Due	7/3/26	5.12
EBMUD	File Revised Study Plan	8/3/26	5.13(a)
All Stakeholders	File Comments on EBMUD's Revised Study Plan	8/18/26	5.13(b)
FERC	Issue Study Plan Determination	9/1/26	5.13(c)
Mandatory Conditioning Agencies	File Any Study Disputes	9/21/26	5.14(a)
Dispute Panel	Select Third Dispute Resolution Panel Member	10/5/26	5.14(d)

Responsible Entity	Milestone	Date	FERC Regulation
Dispute Panel	Convene Dispute Resolution Panel	10/12/26	5.14(d)(3)
EBMUD	File Comments on Study Disputes	10/16/26	5.14(i)
Dispute Panel	Dispute Resolution Panel Technical Conference	10/21/26	5.14(j)
Dispute Panel	Issue Dispute Resolution Panel Findings	11/10/26	5.14(k)
FERC	Issue Director's Study Dispute Determination	11/30/26	5.14(l)
EBMUD	Conduct First Study Season - typically, spring through fall, as necessary	2027	5.15(a)
EBMUD	File Initial Study Report	9/1/27	5.15(c)(1)
All Stakeholders	Initial Study Report Meeting	9/16/27	5.15(c)(2)
EBMUD	File Initial Study Report Meeting Summary	10/01/27	5.15(c)(3)
All Stakeholders	File Disagreements/Requests to Amend Study Plan	11/1/27	5.15(c)(4)
All Stakeholders	File Responses to Disagreements/Amendment Requests	12/1/27	5.15(c)(5)
FERC	Issue Director's Determination on Disagreements/Amendments	1/3/28	5.15(c)(6)
EBMUD	Conduct Second Study Season - typically, spring through fall, as necessary	2028	5.15(a)
EBMUD	File Updated Study Report	8/31/28	5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	Updated Study Report Meeting	9/15/28	5.15(f)
EBMUD	File Updated Study Report Meeting Summary	10/2/28	5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	File Disagreements/Requests to Amend Study Plan	11/1/28	5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	File Responses to Disagreements/Amendment Requests	12/1/28	5.15(f)

Responsible Entity	Milestone	Date	FERC Regulation
FERC	Issue Director's Determination on Disagreements/Amendments	1/2/29	5.15(f)
EBMUD	File Preliminary Licensing Proposal (or Draft License Application)	11/1/28	5.16(a)-(c)
All Stakeholders	File Comments on Preliminary Licensing Proposal (or Draft License Application)	1/30/29	5.16(e)
EBMUD	File Final License Application	4/2/29	5.17
EBMUD	Issue Public Notice of Final License Application Filing	4/16/29	5.17(d)(2)

APPENDIX B

STUDY PLAN CRITERIA
18 CFR Section 5.9(b)

Any information or study request must contain the following:

1. Describe the goals and objectives of each study proposal and the information to be obtained;

2. If applicable, explain the relevant resource management goals of the agencies or Indian tribes with jurisdiction over the resource to be studied;

3. If the requester is not a resource agency, explain any relevant public interest considerations in regard to the proposed study;

4. Describe existing information concerning the subject of the study proposal, and the need for additional information;

5. Explain any nexus between project operations and effects (direct, indirect, and/or cumulative) on the resource to be studied, and how the study results would inform the development of license requirements;

6. Explain how any proposed study methodology (including any preferred data collection and analysis techniques, or objectively quantified information, and a schedule including appropriate filed season(s) and the duration) is consistent with generally accepted practice in the scientific community or, as appropriate, considers relevant tribal values and knowledge; and

7. Describe considerations of level of effort and cost, as applicable, and why proposed alternative studies would not be sufficient to meet the stated information needs.

For more information, see the Guide to Understanding and Applying the Integrated Licensing Process Study Criteria on the Commission's web site (https://www.ferc.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/AGuidetoUnderstandingandApplyingtheIntegratedLicensingProcessStudyCriteria.pdf).

APPENDIX C

FERC Scoping session format and conduct

Session Format

FERC is conducting the session to solicit your scoping comments. There will not be a formal presentation by Commission staff; however, FERC staff is available to answer questions about the environmental review process. The session format is as follows:

- Tickets are handed out on a "first come, first serve" basis starting at the time listed in the Notice of Commencement of Proceeding.
- Individuals are called in ticket number order to provide oral comments to be transcribed by a court reporter for the public record.
- Time limits on oral comments may be enforced to ensure that all those wishing to comment have the opportunity to do so within the designated session time.
- Additional materials about FERC and the environmental review process are available at information stations at the session.

Session Conduct

Proper conduct will help the sessions maintain a respectful atmosphere for attendees to learn about the FERC Environmental Review Process and to be able to provide comments effectively.

- Loudspeakers, lighting, oversized visual aids, or other visual or audible disturbances are not permitted.
- Disruptive video and photographic equipment may not be used.
- Conversations should be kept to a reasonable volume. Attendees should be respectful of those providing oral comments to the court reporters.
- Recorded interviews are not permitted within the session space.
- FERC reserves the right to end the session if disruptions interfere with the opportunity for individuals to provide oral comments or if there is a safety or security risk.

Document Content(s)