APPENDIX B

Public Scoping Summary Report

for the

American Electric Power
Mountaineer Commercial Scale
Carbon Capture and Storage Project
Mason County, West Virginia

Contract No. 326849x215
February 2011

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PUBLIC SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE

PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR THE

AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER CO.'S MOUNTAINEER COMMERCIAL SCALE CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECT

MASON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTRACT NO. 326849X215
JULY 2010

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Introduction

On June 7, 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the *American Electric Power (AEP) Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*. The NOI (Appendix A) initiated the public scoping period where members of the public (including federal, state, and local agencies, affected federally recognized Indian tribes, and other interested persons) were invited to comment on the proposed scope and content of the EIS. As part of the NOI, comments and suggestions were requested to be received within the 30-day scoping period and no later than July 9, 2010. The NOI stated that the public scoping meeting would be held at the New Haven Elementary School in New Haven, West Virginia on June 22, 2010.

DOE mailed invitation letters to potential interested parties on June 8, 2010, to attend the public scoping meeting. A list of those who received letters is provided in Appendix B and a sample invitation letter is provided in Appendix C.

Public Scoping Meeting

DOE held one public scoping meeting for the *AEP Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project EIS* on June 22, 2010, at the New Haven Elementary School in New Haven, West Virginia.

In addition to the NOI published in the *Federal Register*, DOE published notices in three local newspapers during the weeks of June 6, 13 and 20, 2010, as shown Table 1. Copies of the Affidavits of Publication are provided in Appendix D.

Table 1. Dates and Publications for Advertisement

Newspaper	Dates of Publication
Daily Sentinel and Point Pleasant Register	Tuesday, June 8
Gallipolis Daily Tribune	Sunday, June 13
Gallipolis Daily Tribune	Sunday, June 20
Daily Sentinel and Point Pleasant Register	Tuesday, June 22

The scoping meeting began with an informal open house from 5:00 to 7:00 pm, during which attendees were given informational handouts about the Proposed Action and were able to view project-related posters. Personnel from DOE, AEP and Potomac-Hudson Engineering (PHE) were available to sign in attendees and to answer questions about the project. Seven members of the public attended the public scoping meeting. A list of attendees is provided as Appendix E.

The informal open house was followed by a formal presentation at 7:00 pm given by DOE and AEP representatives that explained the Mountaineer CCS II Project, the NEPA process, DOE's Clean Coal Power Initiative Program, and the ways in which the public could submit comments on the scope of the EIS. After the formal presentation, the public was invited to give verbal comments at the microphone. A court reporter was present at the meeting to ensure that anyone who gave verbal comments was recorded and legally transcribed. A transcript of the formal portion of the meeting is provided as Appendix F. The formal meeting adjourned at 7:39 pm.

All attendees were invited to provide comments, either written or verbal, on the proposed scope of the EIS. Those attendees wishing to provide oral comments were given an opportunity to sign up to do so. Comment sheets were made available for all attendees to provide written comments either at the meeting, or to be faxed or mailed after the meeting. An email address, a postal address, a fax number, and a toll-free telephone number were provided. In addition, individuals could request to receive the Draft EIS and/or the Final EIS or Summary (hard copy of the full EIS or a hard copy summary plus a compact disk (CD) that contains the entire EIS).

Copies of the posters and handouts provided at the Scoping Meeting were provided to the two public reading areas established as a repository for relevant project information. The public reading areas are located at:

- Meigs County Library District, 216 West Main Street, Pomeroy, OH 45769
- New Haven Public Library, 106 Main Street, New Haven, WV 25265

Public Comments and Concerns

Two scoping comments were received at the public scoping meeting. One commenter spoke at the public scoping meeting during the formal comment period. Although this commenter did not have a specific comment about the scope of the project, he spoke about the history of the AEP Power Plant, development of air emission control technologies, and his hope that the Mountaineer CCS II project was successful. One local landowner spoke with a DOE representative at the public scoping meeting, but did not wish to comment during the formal comment period or submit their comment in writing. This individual is a local property owner with property adjacent to the northern boundary of AEP's property. She and her husband do not live there but rent the property. Although they are on city water, she was concerned about impacts to drinking water wells and leaks of CO_2. (Potential impact to drinking water wells are addressed in Section 3.5 of this EIS.) No other comments were received during the scoping period.

Three people submitted requests to receive a copy of the Draft EIS and/or the Final EIS or Summary (hard copy of the full EIS or a hard copy summary plus a compact disk (CD) that contains the entire EIS).

PUBLIC SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE
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APPENDICES

CONTRACT NO. 326849X215
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APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF INTENT

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an accessible format (*e.g.,* braille, large print, audiotape, or computer diskette) on request to the contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Electronic Access to This Document

You can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register,** in text or Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet at the following site: *http://www.ed.gov/news/fedregister.* To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at this site.

Note: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register.** Free Internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available on GPO Access at: *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/nara/index.html.*

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 84.283B, Comprehensive Centers Program)

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 9601–9608.

Dated: June 2, 2010.

Thelma Meléndez de Santa Ana,

Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education.

[FR Doc. 2010–13571 Filed 6–4–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

American Electric Power Service Corporation's Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project: Mason County, WV; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Potential Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of Intent and Notice of Potential Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE or the Department) announces its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and DOE's NEPA implementing procedures (10 CFR Part 1021), to assess the potential environmental impacts of providing financial assistance for the construction and operation of a project proposed by American Electric Power Service Corporation (AEP). DOE selected this project for an award of financial assistance through a competitive process under the Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI) Program. AEP's Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project (Mountaineer CCS II Project) would construct a commercial scale carbon dioxide (CO_2) capture and storage (CCS) system at AEP's existing Mountaineer Power Plant and other AEP owned properties located near New Haven, West Virginia.

For the Mountaineer CCS II Project, AEP would design, construct, and operate a CCS facility using Alstom's chilled ammonia process that would capture approximately 1.5 million metric tons annually of CO_2 from a 235-megawatt (MWe) flue gas slip stream taken from the 1,300 MWe Mountaineer Plant. The captured CO_2 would be treated, compressed, and transported by pipeline to proposed injection site(s) on AEP properties within an estimated 12 miles of the Mountaineer Plant where it would be injected into one or more geologic formations approximately 1.5 miles below ground. The project would remove up to 90 percent of the CO_2 from the 235–MWe slip stream and would demonstrate a commercial-scale deployment of the chilled ammonia process for CO_2 capture and sequestration of CO_2 in a saline formation. DOE selected this project for an award of financial assistance through a competitive process under Round 3 (second selection phase) of the CCPI Program.

The EIS will inform DOE's decision on whether to provide financial assistance to AEP for the Mountaineer CCS II Project. DOE proposes to provide AEP with up to $334 million of the overall project cost, which would constitute about 50 percent of the estimated total development cost, 50 percent of the capital cost of the project and 50 percent of the operational cost during the 3-year and 10-month demonstration period. The total project cost, including both DOE's and AEP's shares, is approximately $668 million (in 2010 dollars). The project would further a specific objective of Round 3 of the CCPI program by demonstrating advanced coal-based technologies that capture and sequester, or put to beneficial use, CO_2 emissions from coal-fired power plants.

The purposes of this Notice of Intent (NOI) are to: (1) Inform the public about DOE's proposed action and AEP's proposed project; (2) announce the public scoping meeting; (3) solicit comments for DOE's consideration regarding the scope and content of the EIS; (4) invite those agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise to be cooperating agencies in preparation of the EIS; and (5) provide notice that the proposed project may involve potential impacts to floodplains and wetlands.

DOE does not have regulatory jurisdiction over the Mountaineer CCS II Project, and its decisions are limited to whether and under what circumstances it would provide financial assistance to the project. As part of the EIS process, DOE will consult with interested Native American Tribes and Federal, state, regional and local agencies.

DATES: DOE invites comments on the proposed scope and content of the EIS from all interested parties. Comments must be received within 30 days after publication of this NOI in the **Federal Register** to ensure consideration. In addition to receiving comments in writing and by e-mail [*See* **ADDRESSES** below], DOE will conduct a public scoping meeting in which government agencies, private-sector organizations, and the general public are invited to present oral and written comments or suggestions with regard to DOE's proposed action, alternatives, and potential impacts of AEP's proposed project that DOE will consider in developing the EIS. The scoping meeting will be held at the New Haven Elementary School at 138 Mill Street in New Haven, West Virginia on Tuesday, June 22, 2010. Oral comments will be heard during the formal portion of the scoping meeting beginning at 7 p.m. [*See* Public Scoping Process]. The public is also invited to an informal session to learn more about the project and the proposed action at the same location beginning at 5 p.m. Various displays and other information about DOE's proposed action and AEP's Mountaineer CCS II Project will be available, and representatives from DOE and AEP will be present at the informal session to discuss the proposed project, the CCPI program, and the EIS process.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the scope of the EIS and requests to participate in the public scoping meeting should be addressed to: Mr. Mark Lusk, U.S. Department of Energy, National Energy Technology Laboratory, 3610 Collins Ferry Road, P.O. Box 880, Morgantown, WV 26507–0880. Individuals and organizations who would like to provide oral or electronic comments should contact Mr. Lusk by postal mail at the above address; telephone (412–386–7435, or toll-free 1–877–812–1569); fax (304–285–4403); or electronic mail (*Mountaineer.EIS0445@netl.doe.gov).*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about this project, contact Mr. Mark Lusk, as

described above. For general information on the DOE NEPA process, please contact Ms. Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance (GC–54), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585; telephone (202–586–4600); fax (202–586–7031); or leave a toll-free message (1–800–472–2756).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Since the early 1970s, DOE and its predecessor agencies have pursued research and development programs that include large, technically complex, projects in pursuit of innovation in a wide variety of coal technologies through the proof-of-concept stage. However, helping a technology reach the proof-of-concept stage does not ensure its continued development or commercialization. Before a technology can be considered seriously for commercialization, it must be demonstrated at a sufficient scale to prove its reliability and economically competitive performance. The financial risk associated with such large-scale demonstration projects is often too high for the private sector to assume in the absence of strong incentives.

The CCPI program was established in 2002 as a government and private sector partnership to increase investment in clean coal technology. Through cooperative agreements with its private sector partners, the program advances clean coal technologies to commercialization. These technologies often involve combustion improvements, control system advances, improved gasifier designs, pollution reduction (including greenhouse gas reduction), efficiency improvements, fuel processing techniques, and other activities.

Congress established criteria for projects receiving financial assistance under this program in Title IV of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109–58; EPAct 2005). Under this statute, CCPI projects must "advance efficiency, environmental performance and cost competitiveness well beyond the level of technologies that are in commercial service" (Pub. L. 109–58, Sec. 402(a)). On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5, 123 Stat. 115) appropriated $3.4 billion to DOE for Fossil Energy Research and Development; the Department intends to use a significant portion of these funds to provide financial assistance to CCPI projects.

The CCPI program selects projects for its government-private sector partnerships through an open and competitive process. Potential private sector partners may include developers of technologies, utilities and other energy producers, service corporations, research and development firms, software developers, academia and others. DOE issues funding opportunity announcements that specify the types of projects it is seeking, and invites submission of applications. Applications are reviewed according to the criteria specified in the funding opportunity announcement; these criteria include technical, financial, environmental, and other considerations. DOE selects the projects that demonstrate the most promise when evaluated against these criteria, and enters into a cooperative agreement with the applicant. These agreements set out the project's objectives, the obligations of the parties, and other features of the partnership. Applicants must agree to provide at least 50 percent of their project's cost; for most CCPI projects, the applicant's cost share is much higher.

To date, the CCPI program has conducted three rounds of solicitations and project selections. Round 1 sought projects that would demonstrate advanced technologies for power generation and improvements in plant efficiency, economics, and environmental performance. Round 2 requested applications for projects that would demonstrate improved mercury controls and gasification technology. Round 3, which DOE conducted in two phases, sought projects that would demonstrate advanced coal-based electricity generating technologies which capture and sequester (or put to beneficial use) CO_2 emissions. DOE's overarching goal for Round 3 projects was to demonstrate technologies at commercial scale in a commercial setting that would: (1) Operate at 90 percent capture efficiency for CO_2; (2) make progress towards capture and sequestration at less than a 10 percent increase in the cost of electricity for gasification systems and a less than 35 percent increase for combustion and oxy-combustion systems; and (3) make progress towards capture and sequestration of 50 percent of the facility's CO_2 output at a scale sufficient to evaluate full impacts of carbon capture technology on a generating plant's operations, economics, and performance. The Mountaineer Commercial Scale CCS II Project was one of three selected in the second phase of Round 3. DOE entered into a cooperative agreement with AEP on February 1, 2010.

Purpose and Need for DOE Action

The purpose and need for DOE action—providing limited financial assistance to AEP's project—is to advance the CCPI program by funding projects with the best chance of achieving the program's objectives as established by Congress: Commercialization of clean coal technologies that advance efficiency, environmental performance, and cost competitiveness well beyond the level of technologies currently in commercial service.

The Mountaineer CCS II Project

AEP proposes to design, construct, and operate a CCS facility using Alstom's chilled ammonia process to capture approximately 1.5 million metric tons annually of CO_2 from a 235–MWe flue gas slip stream from the Mountaineer Plant. The captured CO_2 would be treated, compressed, and transported by pipeline to proposed injection site(s) on AEP properties within an estimated 12 miles of the Mountaineer Plant where it would be injected into one or more geologic formations approximately 1.5 miles below the earth's surface. These formations potentially include the Rose Run Formation, which is composed primarily of sandstone, and the Copper Ridge Formation, which is composed primarily of dolomite.

Proposed Carbon Capture Facility Site: AEP Mountaineer Power Plant

The proposed carbon capture facility would be located at the existing 1,300 MWe AEP Mountaineer Plant and other AEP owned property near the town of New Haven in Mason County, West Virginia. The Mountaineer Plant uses an average of approximately 10,000 tons of coal per day with coal being delivered to the facility by barge on the Ohio River, rail, and conveyors from a nearby coal mine west of the site. The Mountaineer Plant began commercial operation in 1980 and consists of a nominally rated 1,300 MWe pulverized coal-fired electric generating unit, a hyperbolic cooling tower, material delivery and unloading facilities, and various ancillary facilities required to support plant operation. The plant is equipped with air pollution control equipment including an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) for particulate control, selective catalytic reduction (SCR) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control, and a wet flue gas desulfurization unit for sulfur dioxide (SO_2) control. The plant includes a small chilled ammonia

process validation facility constructed in 2009 which currently captures CO_2 from a 20 MWe flue gas slip stream, and injects the captured CO_2 into the Rose Run Formation and the Copper Ridge Formation beneath the site. Two CO_2 injection wells and three monitoring wells are located on the Mountaineer Plant property to support the injection and monitoring of the injected CO_2. The property is bounded to the west by U.S. Route 62, to the east by the Ohio River, to the south by AEP's Phillip Sporn Power Plant, and one mile to the northwest (downriver) by the town of New Haven, West Virginia. A coal mine is located to the west of U.S. Route 62.

Proposed Chilled Ammonia Process Carbon Capture Facility

AEP would construct and operate a chilled ammonia process CO_2 capture system that would be located on AEP's property within the boundaries of the existing power plant. The process would use chilled ammonia to capture CO_2 and isolate it in a highly concentrated, high-pressure form suitable for sequestration. The concentrated CO_2 stream would be cooled and compressed to a supercritical state for transport via a network of pipelines to the injection sites. The process would be expected to remove approximately 90 percent of the CO_2 in the treated flue gas. The system would occupy an area of approximately 500 feet by 1,000 feet, and would process a slip-stream of flue gas after it exits the plant's flue gas desulfurization system. AEP is currently evaluating the optimum location at the plant for the proposed capture facility. Existing infrastructure (roadways, utilities) would be used; however, upgrades or construction of additional infrastructure may be required. Major equipment includes absorbers, regenerators, pumps, heat exchangers, and refrigeration equipment. In addition, maintenance facilities, water-handling equipment and laboratories would be required.

CO_2 Compression and Transport

Captured CO_2 would be compressed at the Mountaineer facility to approximately 2,000 pounds per square inch pressure and transported via pipelines to injection sites expected to be within 12 miles of the Mountaineer Plant. AEP is currently evaluating potential pipeline routes, which will depend on selection of CO_2 injection sites. However, AEP would use existing rights-of-way to the greatest extent practical. Potential pipeline routes will be considered as part of the NEPA process.

CO_2 Injection and Monitoring

Captured CO_2 would be injected into one or more geologic formations approximately 1.5 miles below the earth's surface. These formations include the Rose Run Formation, which is composed primarily of sandstone, and the Copper Ridge Formation, which is composed primarily of dolomite. The properties of these formations are known to be generally amenable to sequestration and the formations are overlaid by cap rock that would provide a seal to prevent upward migration of the CO_2. AEP is considering several of its properties in Mason County, West Virginia, for installation of CO_2 injection and monitoring wells. However, specific injection sites have not been determined as site characterization work is needed to confirm the geologic suitability of specific locations. AEP is in the process of planning characterization work at these properties that would include the drilling of at least one deep test well to evaluate subsurface geology. Information collected during these characterization efforts will be used by DOE in the EIS and by AEP to determine injection locations. Potential injection well sites will be considered as part of the NEPA process.

A monitoring, verification, and accounting (MVA) program would be implemented to monitor the injection and migration of CO_2 within the geologic formations and verify that it stays within the target formations. The MVA program must meet regulatory and CCPI Program requirements and may consist of the following components: (1) Injection system monitoring; (2) containment monitoring (via monitoring wells, mechanical integrity testing, and other means); (3) CO_2 plume tracking via multiple techniques; (4) CO_2 injection simulation modeling; and (5) experimental techniques yet to be developed.

Proposed Project Schedule

The project proposed by AEP includes four phases consisting of planning, design, construction, and operation of the CCS system. There will be a four-year DOE demonstration phase. AEP plans to start construction in 2013 and begin commercial operations (demonstration phase) by 2015. The schedule is contingent upon AEP receiving the necessary permits and regulatory approvals, as well as financial closing on all the necessary funding sources, including DOE's financial assistance. DOE's decision to provide financial assistance for detailed design, procurement of equipment, construction, and operations is contingent upon DOE's completion of the NEPA process and the EIS.

Connected and Cumulative Actions

Under the cooperative agreement between DOE and AEP, DOE would share in the cost of the CCS facilities, injection wells, monitoring wells, pipelines, supporting facilities and site infrastructure, and the operational costs during the 4-year demonstration phase. For other activities that would not occur if not for DOE funding, DOE will evaluate in the EIS and consider the potential impacts associated with these activities as connected actions.

DOE will consider the cumulative impacts of the cost-shared activities along with any other connected actions, including those of third parties. Cumulative impacts analysis will include the analysis of pollutant emissions (including greenhouse gas emission reductions) and other incremental impacts that, when added to past, present and reasonably foreseeable future impacts, may have significant effects on the human environment.

Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action

NEPA requires that an EIS evaluate the range of reasonable alternatives to an agency's proposed action. The range of reasonable alternatives encompasses those alternatives that would satisfy the underlying purpose and need for agency action. The purpose and need for DOE action—providing limited financial assistance to the proposed AEP project—are to advance the CCPI program by selecting projects that have the best chance of achieving the program's objectives as established by Congress: The commercialization of clean coal technologies that advance efficiency, environmental performance, and cost competitiveness well beyond the level of technologies that are currently in service.

DOE's NEPA regulations include a process for identifying and analyzing reasonable alternatives in the context of providing financial assistance through competitive selection of projects proposed by entities outside the Federal government. The range of reasonable alternatives in competitions for grants, loans, loan guarantees and other financial support is defined initially by the range of responsive proposals received by DOE. Unlike projects undertaken by DOE itself, the Department cannot mandate what outside entities propose, where they propose their project, or how they propose to do it, beyond expressing basic requirements in the funding

opportunity announcement; and these express requirements must be limited to those that further the program's objectives. DOE's decision is then limited to selecting among the applications that meet the CCPI's goals.

Recognizing that the range of reasonable alternatives in the context of financial assistance and contracting processes is in large part determined by the number and nature of the proposals received, Section 216 of DOE's NEPA implementing regulations requires the Department to prepare an "environmental critique" that assesses the environmental impacts and issues relating to each of the proposals that the DOE selecting official considers for an award (*see* 10 CFR § 1021.216). This official considers these impacts and issues, along with other aspects of the proposals (such as technical merit and financial ability) and the program's objectives, in making awards. DOE prepared a critique of the proposals that were deemed suitable for selection in this round of awards for the CCPI program.

After DOE selects a project for an award, the range of reasonable alternatives becomes the project as proposed by the applicant, any alternatives still under consideration by the applicant or that are reasonable within the confines of the project as proposed (*e.g.,* the particular location of the processing units, pipelines, and injection sites on land proposed for the project) and a "no action" alternative. Regarding the no action alternative, DOE assumes for purposes of the EIS that, if DOE decides to withhold financial assistance, the project would not proceed.

DOE currently plans to evaluate the project as proposed by AEP (with and without any mitigating conditions that DOE may identify as reasonable and appropriate), alternatives to AEP's proposal that it is still considering (*e.g.,* sales options for CO_2, location of alternative pipeline routes, and location of injection and monitoring wells on properties owned by AEP), and the no action alternative. DOE will consider other reasonable alternatives suggested during the scoping period.

Under the no action alternative, DOE would not provide funding to AEP. In the absence of financial assistance from DOE, AEP could reasonably pursue two options. It could build the project without DOE funding; the impacts of this option would be essentially the same as those of AEP's proposed action, except any DOE-required mitigations would not be imposed. Alternatively, AEP could choose not to pursue its project, and there would be no impacts from the project. This latter option would not contribute to the goal of the CCPI program, which is to accelerate commercial deployment of advanced coal technologies that provide the United States with clean, reliable, and affordable energy. However, as required by NEPA, DOE analyzes this option as the no action alternative for the purpose of making a meaningful comparison between the impacts of DOE providing financial assistance and withholding that assistance.

Alternatives considered by AEP in developing its proposed project will also be discussed in the EIS. AEP is considering locations for the injection and monitoring wells on properties selected by AEP, and the pipeline corridors to be used to transport CO_2 for sequestration.

Floodplains and Wetlands

The footprint of the proposed Mountaineer CCS II Project that would be constructed at the existing Mountaineer Plant and on other nearby AEP properties would be designed to avoid or minimize potential impacts to wetlands or floodplains. Wetland and floodplain impacts, if any, which would be expected to result from installation of monitoring and injection wells, or the construction of CO_2 pipelines or other linear features required for this project, would be identified during preparation of the EIS and described in the EIS. In the event that the EIS identifies wetlands and floodplains that would be affected by the proposed project, including as a result of pipeline routes, injection facilities, or connected actions, DOE will prepare a floodplain and wetland assessment in accordance with its regulations at 10 CFR Part 1022, and include the assessment in the EIS.

Preliminary Identification of Environmental Issues

DOE intends to address the issues listed below when considering the potential impacts resulting from the construction and operation of AEP's proposed project and any connected actions. This list is neither intended to be all-inclusive, nor to be a predetermined set of potential impacts. DOE invites comments on whether this is the correct list of important issues that should be considered in the EIS. *The preliminary list of potentially affected resources or activities and their related environmental issues includes:*

- *Air quality resources:* Potential air quality impacts from emissions during construction and operation of the CCS facilities and appurtenant facilities on local sensitive receptors, local environmental conditions, and special-use areas, including impacts to smog and haze and impacts from dust and any significant vapor plumes, including greenhouse gas emissions;
- *Water resources:* Potential impacts from water utilization and consumption, plus potential impacts from wastewater discharges;
- *Infrastructure and land use:* Potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with the project, including delivery of feed materials and distribution of products (*e.g.,* access roads, pipelines);
- *Visual resources:* Potential impacts to the view shed, scenic views (*e.g.,* impacts from the injection wells, pipelines, and support facilities for the injection wells and pipelines), and internal and external perception of the community or locality;
- *Solid wastes:* Pollution prevention and waste management issues (generation, treatment, transport, storage, disposal or use), including potential impacts from the generation, treatment, storage, and management of hazardous materials and other solid wastes;
- *Ecological resources:* Potential on-site and off-site impacts to vegetation, wildlife, threatened or endangered species, and ecologically sensitive habitats;
- *Floodplains and wetlands:* Potential wetland and floodplain impacts from construction of project facilities, pipelines and other facilities;
- *Traffic:* Potential impacts from the construction and operation of the facilities, including changes in local traffic patterns, deterioration of roads, traffic hazards, and traffic controls;
- *Historic and cultural resources:* Potential impacts related to site development and the associated linear facilities (pipelines, etc.);
- *Geology:* Potential impacts from the injection and storage of CO_2 on underground resources such as ground water supplies, mineral resources, and fossil fuel resources;
- Fate and stability of CO_2 being sequestered;
- *Health and safety issues:* Potential impacts associated with use, transport, and storage of hazardous chemicals (including ammonia), and CO_2 capture and transport to the sequestration site(s);
- Socioeconomic impacts, including the creation of jobs;
- Disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low-income populations;
- *Noise and light:* Potential impacts from construction, transportation of materials, and facility operations;

• *Connected actions:* Potential development of support facilities or supporting infrastructure;
• Cumulative effects that result from the incremental impacts of the proposed project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects;
• Compliance with regulatory and environmental permitting requirements; and
• Environmental monitoring plans associated with the carbon capture facility and CO_2 sequestration activities.

Public Scoping Process

This Notice of Intent initiates the scoping process under NEPA, which will guide the development of the Draft EIS. To ensure identification of issues related to DOE's Proposed Action and AEP's Proposed Project, DOE seeks public input to define the scope of the EIS. The public scoping period will end 30 days after publication of this NOI in the **Federal Register.** Interested government agencies, private-sector organizations and individuals are encouraged to submit comments or suggestions concerning the content of the EIS, issues and impacts that should be addressed, and alternatives that should be considered. Scoping comments should clearly describe specific issues or topics that the EIS should address. Written, e-mailed, or faxed comments should be received by Friday, July 9, 2010 (*see* **ADDRESSES**).

DOE will conduct a public scoping meeting at the New Haven Elementary School at 138 Mill Street in New Haven, West Virginia, on Tuesday, June 22, 2010. Oral comments will be heard during the formal portion of the scoping meeting beginning at 7 p.m. The public is also invited to learn more about the project at an informal session at this location beginning at 5 p.m. DOE requests that anyone who wishes to speak at this public scoping meeting should contact Mr. Mark Lusk, either by phone, e-mail, fax, or postal mail (*see* **ADDRESSES**).

Those who do not arrange in advance to speak may register at the meeting (preferably at the beginning of the meeting) and may be given an opportunity to speak after previously scheduled speakers. Speakers will be given approximately five minutes to present their comments. Those speakers who want more than five minutes should indicate the length of time desired in their request. Depending on the number of speakers, DOE may need to limit all speakers to five minutes initially and provide second opportunities as time permits. Individuals may also provide written materials in lieu of, or supplemental to, their presentations. Oral and written comments will be given equal consideration.

DOE will begin the formal meeting with an overview of AEP's proposed project. The meeting will not be conducted as an evidentiary hearing, and speakers will not be cross-examined. However, speakers may be asked questions to help ensure that DOE fully understands the comments or suggestions. A presiding officer will establish the order of speakers and provide any additional procedures necessary to conduct the meeting. A stenographer will record the proceedings, including all oral comments received.

Issued in Washington, DC, this 2nd day of June 2010.

James J. Markowsky,

Assistant Secretary, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 2010–13568 Filed 6–4–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

[Case No. RF–013]

Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Decision and Order Granting a Waiver to Haier From the Department of Energy Residential Refrigerator and Refrigerator-Freezer Test Procedure

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Decision and Order.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) gives notice of the decision and order (Case No. RF–013) that grants to Haier Group and Haier America Trading, L.L.C. (Haier) a waiver from the DOE electric refrigerator and refrigerator-freezer test procedure for certain basic models containing relative humidity sensors and adaptive control anti-sweat heaters. Under today's decision and order, Haier shall be required to test and rate its refrigerator-freezers with adaptive control anti-sweat heaters using an alternate test procedure that takes this technology into account when measuring energy consumption.

DATES: This Decision and Order is effective June 7, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Michael G. Raymond, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Program, Mailstop EE–2J, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 586–9611, E-mail: *Michael.Raymond@ee.doe.gov.*

Jennifer Tiedeman, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, Mail Stop GC–71, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585–0103, (202) 287–6111, E-mail: *Jennifer.Tiedeman@hq.doe.govmailto:.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 430.27(l), DOE gives notice of the issuance of its decision and order as set forth below. The decision and order grants Haier a waiver from the applicable residential refrigerator and refrigerator-freezer test procedures in 10 CFR part 430, subpart B, appendix A1 for certain basic models of refrigerator-freezers with relative humidity sensors and adaptive control anti-sweat heaters, provided that Haier tests and rates such products using the alternate test procedure described in this notice. Today's decision prohibits Haier from making representations concerning the energy efficiency of these products unless the product has been tested consistent with the provisions and restrictions in the alternate test procedure set forth in the decision and order below, and the representations fairly disclose the test results. Distributors, retailers, and private labelers are held to the same standard when making representations regarding the energy efficiency of these products. 42 U.S.C. 6293(c).

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 27, 2010.

Cathy Zoi,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Decision and Order

In the Matter of: Haier Group and Haier America Trading, L.L.C. (Case No. RF–013).

Background

Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) sets forth a variety of provisions concerning energy efficiency, including Part A, which provides for the "Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products Other Than Automobiles." 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309. Part A of Title III includes definitions, test procedures, labeling provisions, energy conservation standards, and the authority to require information and reports from manufacturers. Further, EPCA authorizes the Secretary of Energy to prescribe test procedures that are reasonably designed to produce results that measure energy efficiency, energy

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APPENDIX B

SCOPING DISTRIBUTION LIST

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U.S. Senators

Senator Robert C. Byrd
311 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator John D. Rockefeller, IV
531 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

U.S. Representatives

U.S. Representative Shelley Moore Capitol
U.S. Representative, Congressional District 2
1431 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

West Virginia Governor

Governor Joe Manchin, III
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Local Representatives

Mr. Sam Anderson
Mayor
Hartford
19th Front Street
Harford, WV 25247

Mr. Thomas Anderson
Commissioner
Meigs County Commission
100 East Second Street
Pomeroy, OH 45769

Mr. Bob Baird
County Commissioner
Mason County Commission
200 6th Street
Pt. Pleasant, WV 25550

Mr. Michael Bartrum
Commissioner
Meigs County Commission
100 East Second Street
Pomeroy, OH 45769

Mr. Mick Davenport
Commissioner
Meigs County Commission
100 East Second Street
Pomeroy, OH 45769

Mr. James Elias
Town Council, New Haven
P.O. Box 217
New Haven, WV 25265

Mr. Miles Epling
County Commissioner
Mason County Commission
200 6th Street
Pt. Pleasant, WV 25550

Ms. Sarah Gibbs
Town Council, New Haven
P.O. Box 217
New Haven, WV 25265

Mr. Rick Handley
County Commissioner
Mason County Commission
200 6th Street
Pt. Pleasant, WV 25550

Mr. Julian Scott Hill
Mayor
Village of Racine
405 Main Street
P.O. Box 399
Racine, OH 45771

Mr. John Musser
Mayor
Village of Pomeroy
320 East Main Street
Pomeroy, OH 45769

Ms. Dorthy Roush
Town Council, New Haven
P.O. Box 217
New Haven, WV 25265

Mr. Jeff Russell
Town Council, New Haven
P.O. Box 217
New Haven, WV 25265

Mr. Francis Taylor
Town Council, New Haven
P.O. Box 217
New Haven, WV 25265

Mr. Ronald Zerkle
Mayor, New Haven
P.O. Box 217
New Haven, WV 25265

Tribal Government/Nations

Mr. Warren C. Swartz, Jr., President
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
16429 Beartown Road
Baraga, MI 49908

Mr. Gary E. Mitchell, Chairperson
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
14880 K Road
Mayetta, KS 66509

Mr. Jerry L. Douglas, Chief
Delaware Tribe of Indians
170 NE Barbara
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Federal, State, Local Agencies and Interested Parties

Ms. Susan Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
West Virginia Division of Culture and History
The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

Ms. Kelly A. Bragg
Program Coordinator
West Virginia Division of Energy
1900 Kanawha Boulevard
Building #6, Room 645Charleston, WV 25305

Mr. Michael T. Chezik
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of the Interior
Custom House, Room 244
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Ms. Barbara Rudnick
NEPA Program Team Leader
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3
1650 Arch Street, 3EA30
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Ms. Barbara Sargent
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Natural Heritage Program
PO Box 67 Ward Road
Elkins, WV 26241

Ms. Barbara Douglas
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
West Virginia Field Office
Ecological Services
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, WV 26241

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211-2453

Mr. Randy C. Huffman
Cabinet Secretary
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
601 - 57th Street
Charleston, WV 25304

Mr. Chris Korleski, Director
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
50 West Town Street, Suite 700
Columbus, OH 43215

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE SCOPING MEETING INVITATION LETTER

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June 8, 2010

xxxx
xxxx[Insert Mailing Address}xxxx
xxxx
xxxx

Re: DOE Invitation to Public Scoping Meeting on Proposed AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project, West Virginia

Dear [insert name]:

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) recently issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed action of providing financial assistance (up to $334 million) for the construction and operation of a project proposed by the American Electric Power Service Corporation (AEP). DOE selected the project for a financial assistance award through a competitive process under the Clean Coal Power Initiative Program. The project would be funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5 (Recovery Act) to assist in the nation's economic recovery by creating manufacturing jobs in the United States in accordance with the objectives of the Recovery Act. AEP's Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project (Mountaineer CCS II Project) would construct a commercial scale carbon dioxide capture and storage system at AEP's existing Mountaineer Power Plant and on other AEP properties and rights-of-way located near New Haven, in Mason County, West Virginia.

DOE is hosting a public scoping meeting to present an overview of the proposed project and to provide the public with an opportunity to comment and ask questions. The meeting will be held on:

Tuesday, June 22, 2010
5:00pm –7:00pm – Open House
7:00pm–9:00pm - Formal Scoping Meeting
at
New Haven Elementary School
138 Mill Street
New Haven, West Virginia

For additional information, to sign up to present comments at the meeting, or to provide comments by other means on the scope of the EIS, please contact: Mr. Mark Lusk, DOE Document Manager, by mail (National Energy Technology Laboratory [NETL], 3610 Collins Ferry Road, P.O. Box 880, MS B07, Morgantown, WV 26507-0880); telephone (412-386-7435 or toll-free 1-877-812-1569); electronic mail (Mountaineer.EIS0445@netl.doe.gov); or fax (304-285-4403). Additional project information is available at DOE-NETL's website at: http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/nepa/index.html.

Thank you for your participation in this important decision-making process.

Sincerely,

Mark Lusk
DOE Document Manager

APPENDIX D

AFFIDAVITS OF PUBLICATION

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THE DAILY SENTINEL

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF OHIO

MEIGS COUNTY SS:

I CHARLENE HOEFLICH, GENERAL MANAGER

THE DAILY SENTINEL

Make solemn oath that notice of which the attached

is a true copy, was published in The Pomeroy Daily Sentinel, a newspaper printed in the Village of Pomeroy in said County of Meigs and of general circulation in said

County 2 (time's)beginning on

June 8 2010 and ending June 22 2010

Pam Caldwell

Pomeroy, Oh Oct 22 2010

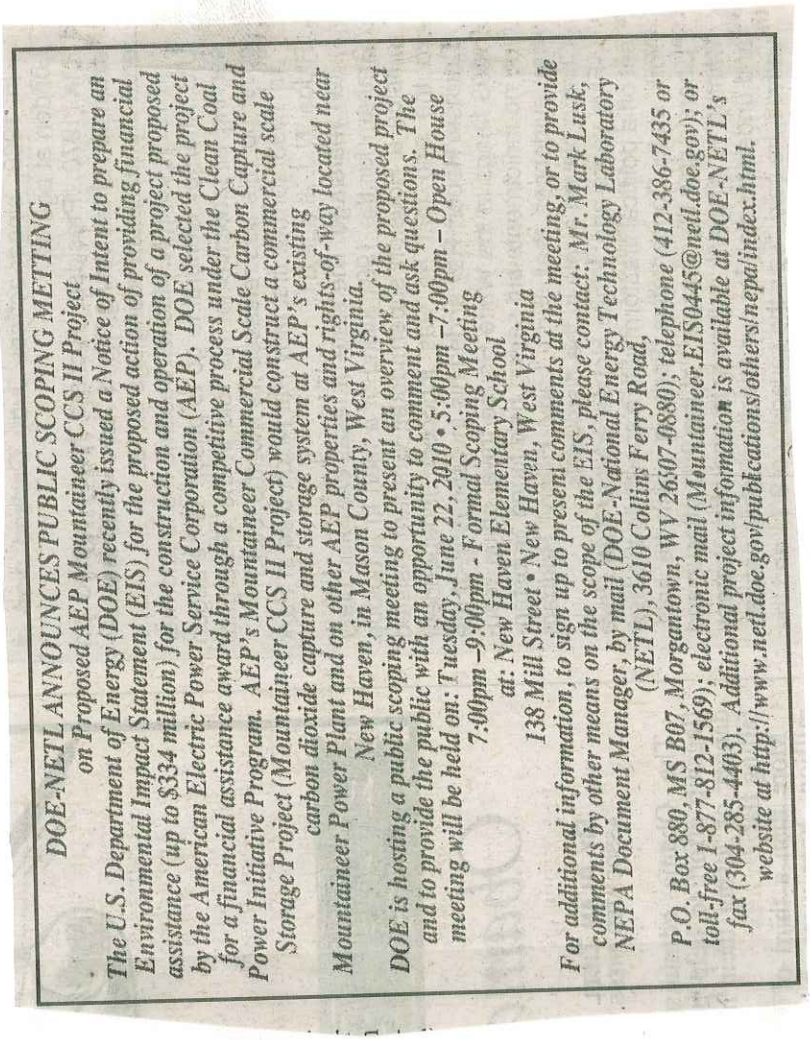
Diane Kay Hill

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day

Printer's Fee $ 272.40

NOTARIAL SEAL STATE OF OHIO

OFFICIAL SEAL
DIANE KAY HILL
NOTARY PUBLIC – STATE OF OHIO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 7-12-14
RECORDED IN GALLIA COUNTY, OHIO



DOE-NETL ANNOUNCES PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
on Proposed AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) recently issued a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed action of providing financial assistance (up to $334 million) for the construction and operation of a project proposed by the American Electric Power Service Corporation (AEP). DOE selected the project for a financial assistance award through a competitive process under the Clean Coal Power Initiative Program. AEP's Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project (Mountaineer CCS II Project) would construct a commercial scale carbon dioxide capture and storage system at AEP's existing Mountaineer Power Plant and on other AEP properties and rights-of-way located near New Haven, in Mason County, West Virginia.

DOE is hosting a public scoping meeting to present an overview of the proposed project and to provide the public with an opportunity to comment and ask questions. The meeting will be held on: Tuesday, June 22, 2010 • 5:00pm –7:00pm – Open House 7:00pm –9:00pm - Formal Scoping Meeting at: New Haven Elementary School 138 Mill Street • New Haven, West Virginia

For additional information, to sign up to present comments at the meeting, or to provide comments by other means on the scope of the EIS, please contact: Mr. Mark Lusk, NEPA Document Manager, by mail (DOE-National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), 3610 Collins Ferry Road, P.O. Box 880, MS B07, Morgantown, WV 26507-0880); telephone (412-386-7435 or toll-free 1-877-812-1569); electronic mail (Mountaineer.EIS0445@netl.doe.gov); or fax (304-285-4403). Additional project information is available at DOE-NETL's website at http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/nepa/index.html.

Gallipolis Daily Tribune

Gallipolis, Ohio

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Ohio,

Gallia County, ss:

I, Pam Caldwell, Advertising Manager

Gallipolis Daily Tribune

Make Solemn Oath that notice, of which

the attached is a true copy, was published

in the Gallipolis Daily Tribune, a newspaper

printed in the City of Gallipolis in said County

of Gallia, and of general circulation in said

County TWO time(s), beginning on

June 13, 2010 and ending June 20, 2010

Pam Caldwell

Gallipolis, OH Oct 22, 2010

Diane Kay Hill

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day.

Printers Fee $382.80

NOTARIAL SEAL
STATE OF OHIO

OFFICIAL SEAL
DIANE KAY HILL
NOTARY PUBLIC – STATE OF OHIO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 7-12-14
RECORDED IN GALLIA COUNTY, OHIO

DOE-NETL ANNOUNCES PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
on Proposed AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project

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at: New Haven Elementary School
138 Mill Street • New Haven, West Virginia

For additional information, to sign up to present comments at the meeting, or to provide comments by other means on the scope of the EIS, please contact: Mr. Mark Lusk, NEPA Document Manager, by mail (DOE-National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), 3610 Collins Ferry Road, P.O. Box 880, MS B07, Morgantown, WV 26507-0880); telephone (412-386-7435 or toll-free 1-877-812-1569); electronic mail (Mountaineer EIS0445@netl.doe.gov); or fax (304-285-4403). Additional project information is available at DOE-NETL's website at http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/nepalindex.html.

Point Pleasant Register

Point Pleasant, WV

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of West Virginia,

Mason County, ss:

I, Pam Caldwell, Advertising Director,

Point Pleasant Register

Make Solemn Oath that notice, of which

the attached is a true copy, was published

in the Point Pleasant Register, a newspaper

published in the City of Point Pleasant, said County

of Mason, and of general circulation in said

County TWO time(s), beginning on

June 8, 2010 and ending on June 22, 2010

Pam Caldwell

Gallipolis, OH Oct 22, 2010

Diane Kay Hill

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day.

Printers Fee $ 272.40

NOTARIAL SEAL STATE OF OHIO

OFFICIAL SEAL
DIANE KAY HILL
NOTARY PUBLIC – STATE OF OHIO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 7-12-14
RECORDED IN GALLIA COUNTY, OHIO

DOE-NETL Announces Public Scoping Meeting on Proposed AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) recently issued a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed action of providing financial assistance (up to $334 million) for the construction and operation of a project proposed by the American Electric Power Service Corporation (AEP). DOE selected the project for a financial assistance award through a competitive process under the Clean Coal Power Initiative Program. AEP's Mountaineer Commercial Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Project (Mountaineer CCS II Project) would construct a commercial scale carbon dioxide capture and storage system at AEP's existing Mountaineer Power Plant and on other AEP properties and rights-of-way located near New Haven, in Mason County, West Virginia.

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For additional information, to sign up to present comments at the meeting, or to provide comments by other means on the scope of the EIS, please contact: Mr. Mark Lusk, NEPA Document Manager, by mail (DOE-National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), 3610 Collins Ferry Road, P.O. Box 880, MS B07, Morgantown, WV 26507-0880); telephone (412-386-7435 or toll-free 1-877-812-1569); electronic mail (Mountaineer.EIS045@netl.doe.gov); or fax (304-285-4403). Additional project information is available at DOE-NETL's website at http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/nepa/index.html.

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APPENDIX E

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING ATTENDEE LISTS

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SIGN-IN SHEET

AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project, Mason, WV
New Haven Elementary School, New Haven, WV
June 22, 2010

Name	Title	Address	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
W. Lowell Roush					
Ernst van Nierop	Dr. (Director of Engineering)		617-413-4698		ernst.vannierop@gmail.com
Tyson Taylor	Project Mgr	1038 26th Ave. Denver, CO	720-383-3227		tysonetaylor@gmail.com
Charlie Powell	Plt Mgr				
Bill Dennis		183 Lake Crest Rd Lenoir City TN			
MATT CAGE		10728 FARRAGUT HILLS BLVD KNOXVILLE TN	865-694-5888		
Tim Mallon		Charleston WV.			
PHIL MOYE		P.O. BOX 1986 CHARLESTON 25327-1986			pgmoye@aep.com
Robert Titus		P.O. Box 265 Pomeroy, Ohio 45769			rbt45769@yahoo.com
BOB MARTIN		2675 MORGANTOWN RD. READING, PA 19603			ROBERT.MARTIN@WORLEYPARSONS.COM
WILLIAM E. BIRD		P.O. BOX 603 New HAVEN WV 25265			NHFIREFIGHTER@HOTMAIL.COM
Brad Smith		Po Box 142 New Haven WV 25265			brad@controlfreak.pro

SIGN-IN SHEET

AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project, Mason, WV
New Haven Elementary School, New Haven, WV
June 22, 2010

Name	Title	Address	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
Janet Henry	AEP	1 Riverside Plaza	(614) 716-1612		jjhenry@aep.com
Carol M. Dudding					

SIGN-IN SHEET

AEP Mountaineer CCS II Project, Mason, WV
New Haven Elementary School, New Haven, WV
June 22, 2010

Name	Title	Address	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
Michael VARNER		8913 LAUREL GROVE LN Knoxville, TN	865-694-5897		
Millard W Cherry					

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APPENDIX F

SCOPING MEETING TRANSCRIPT

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AEP'S MOUNTAINEER CARBON CAPTURE AND SEQUESTRATION (CCS) II PROJECT AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 2010

NEW HAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

NEW HAVEN, WEST VIRGINIA

7:00 P.M.

Job No. CS262741

MR. LUSK: My name is Mark Lusk. I'm with the Department of Energy, and this is our meeting, and we are here with our partner, AEP, Brian Sherrick, who is representing AEP, and will have some presentations for you, and Mike McMillian from the Department of Energy. Mike came all the way from Morgantown, and he'll also speak a little bit about the project and how we selected it.

The purpose of this meeting is -- this is what we call a public scoping meeting, and you are probably not familiar with the NEPA process, or the National Environmental Policy Act. Basically requires us to solicit public comment, and to do a review of a project before it goes forward. That's why we're here tonight, and that's to gather your comments. That's why we want you here, and we are hoping a few more people will show up, but we're certainly glad to have you here.

What is public scoping? Basically we're looking for your input on what the environmental impact statement, which we'll produce for this project, what we'll cover in that environmental statement. What are your concerns? What do you want to see addressed in the environmental impact statement?

We have a laundry list of issues that we think should be in there, but we want to know what you, you

know, the public and local people want to see in that document, what analyses need to be done, what issues need to be covered. And that will be -- make sure it's in there. We'll make sure we address those comments, and we'll produce that document.

And I'm going to go over a little bit in the presentation here shortly about what the process is, what the flow of the documents are, kind of the time line, and we'll have those slides in just a second.

But I guess for the record we should, you know, show that this meeting began at roughly 7:00 here on June 22nd, 2010. And we'll get the meeting started.

I want to make it clear that, you know, we're here to have -- give you an opportunity to speak, if you prefer to. If you don't want to speak to us in public, there is other ways to get comments to us. I've given a couple of you some comment forms. Please, if you have comments, send them to us in writing, and you can e-mail them. There is other information with my e-mail address.

Actually, it's not my e-mail address. It's separate from mine, but I'll be checking it. So those comments come straight to me, and I'll forward them to the contractor or any other folks that will be helping us develop this document.

The other ways you can give comments to me are you can write them to me to the address that we've given you. You can also fax them and it also comes directly to me. So you'll get our attention if you give comments.

Also on that form that I think I handed out to a couple of ladies here, you can also request copies of the document. It will come out -- you can request it either in hard copy, or hard copy and a CD, or just a CD if you prefer. When the draft EIS comes out here shortly, but in a few months we'll release that draft and that will be out for your comment again as well, and we'll have a whole another round of public meetings at that time to comment on the document itself.

So at this point we're really here to hear what your concerns are up front and help us put that document together.

Earlier we were able to talk to some of you informally and answer some of your questions. I thank you for coming here tonight to do that. It's nice to talk to people and hear their concerns face to face.

I guess we'll get started with the formal session now, and what we're going to do is have a couple presentations. Make sure I'm not skipping anything. We were going to give priority to the

elected officials, but I don't see any here. Is that still true?

So if you do want to speak, and I think we got one who signed up. If you want to speak at the end, we'll go one by one through that. If you want to come back up to say some more comments, or if you decide even though you are not signed up you do want to speak, we'll get you up there.

At the end of the presentation, I prefer you hold your questions at this point as we go through these next few presentations. At the end of our formal speaking part of this, we can revert back to the informal session and have questions answered by one on one if you prefer. So that may actually work out better.

At this time, I would like to get started on the presentations. The first person we have is Mike. Basically there is three participants at this meeting. We do have American Electric Power here. Brian is here representing. He'll discuss things with you. We have a number of their people here as well from various parts of the company, and some of the subcontractors who are actively involved in the project as well.

Of course, myself, and Mike from the Department of Energy, and Potomac-Hudson Engineering,

or PHE. They are preparing the environmental impact statement and supporting the AEP and the Department to this process. They are an experienced environmental firm that's been through this process before and will help walk us through this and produce a quality document.

Here is our agenda. We've been through the informal session already, and now we'll start the formal presentations.

MR. McMILLIAN: I would like to back up to this slide and make the point that -- as Mark mentioned --

(Told to speak up)

MR. McMILLIAN: -- because what we're here to do is to support this project and provide financial assistance to AEP. The reason we get involved and the DOE gets involved in these type of projects is that they are pointing in the development of technology that they are really not ready for commercialization. We want to be able to help them approve the technology to enable future employment.

The support that we're providing AEP comes through what we call our Clean Coal -- our Clean Coal Program. It's part of the daily program. It's been ongoing since the 1980s. The CCPI or Clean Coal Power

Initiative started in 2002.

DOE does a lot of work. This is just a very small part of the effort of the DOE. (Unintelligible) and even in the area of sequestration. This particular part is geared towards demonstration of technology, so we're looking at technologies that are much further along than the RD scale and so forth.

But CCPI has been around since 2002. The latest round of projects that were selected were geared primarily towards carbon capture and sequestration. This is an area that, you know, there is -- at present -- very little commercial incentive to do.

But we expect, you know, some day there may be an incentive -- a monetary incentive to either provide through government laws and regulations, or some manner that would force AEP or other entities to move in that direction.

So in the last few years we have had three rounds of CCPI. First round was back in 2002. We looked at projects from prior generations (unintelligible) efficient economics and environmental performance. Another round in 2005, I believe, 2004, 2005. It was primarily geared towards mercury control and gasification technologies.

Latest round, round three, was implemented in

2009. 2008, 2009 time frame, and the second closing of that round, we selected the AEP project for funding.

As Mark said, at this point in time, you know, it's our intent to move forward with this project, but before we do that we have to make sure that the project doesn't harm the environment in any way that will be detrimental. So that's the reason. We're here.

The project itself, the target objectives for the program were to operate a target 90 percent capture efficiency for CO2, and to make progress towards reduction in costs of electricity for these applications down to about 35 percent of the existing cost of electricity.

Currently commercial systems, you know, for a retrofit system or (unintelligible) system like we are talking about here, we were looking at, you know, costs that can be up to 80 percent COE, cost of electricity. We're hoping to get down to 35 percent.

They also sequester at a rate of about 1.5 million tons per year of CO2, and to (unintelligible) near the plant. As I said, the project was -- it was one of three selected in the second round, second closing. We actually made an award to AEP on February 1st. So the project is just started. The total value of the project is 664 million dollars. We'll fund 50

percent of that, or 334 million dollars.

The funding for this project comes primarily from the recovery act that was implemented about a year ago by congress, and those funds expire on September 30th, 2015.

MR. SHERRICK: As Mark discussed earlier, I'm Brian Sherrick. I'm the AEP project manager for this project, so I'm going to give you a brief overview of the project and the breakdown of the process and generalities, and here's the agenda I'll follow.

Okay. We are doing -- the purpose of the projects as Mike discussed earlier is to advance all systems of CO2 capture technology, which they call the CCS process. We are going to conduct the project with the Mountaineer Power Plant and other AEP owned properties in the local area.

We chose Mountaineer for a couple reasons. One, it already has a state of the art environmental control technology that's needed to clean up the gas for the CO2 capture technology. That's where any CO2 capture technology is done.

And the second reason is that we've identified we have suitable geology in the area. This started with the 2003 Ohio River Valley project that was

sponsored by the Department of Energy. We drilled a 9,200 foot characterization well, and that was the understanding that we had suitable saline geologic reservoirs to be able to conduct the injection.

We also have the operating test facility. It's a 20 megawatt scale facility that we're gathering data from now. So those are the two main reasons we chose Mountaineer for this project.

The preliminary costs as Mike mentioned, is 668 million. DOE will fund 50 percent of those costs up to 334 million, and Mike already went through the objectives.

A lot of people ask us why AEP is conducting this project. There is some people that don't believe in global climate change. From our standpoint, it doesn't necessarily matter whether we agree with global climate changes. It appears it's eminent congress is going to pass some type of legislation that will regulate CO2 emissions, so we need to be able to address that legislation in consisting in coal burning power plants.

Right now the technologies available out there are not commercially feasible to apply on our existing fleet of coal fired power plants, so we feel the need to commercialize the technologies. And from our

standpoint, we believe this technology is the best potential to meet those goals.

Secondly, we need to keep coal in the mix, coal related jobs. Coal is an abundant resource of electricity in the United States, so we think we should maintain these affordable, reliable and clean supply of electricity.

Lastly, as Mike mentioned, we need to make sure we improve the efficiency of the CO2 technologies, and make them feasible on a commercial scale so we could have a series of projects when we are building up the technology, and this will be a step in that direction.

How does this benefit the community? One thing, you will have a cleaner environment, less CO2 emissions during construction, and we'll have around 800 construction jobs during the peak time period. Construction is scheduled to start in 2013 and then be operational in 2015 or end of 2014. Have around 30 to 40 permanent operations and maintenance jobs on site.

During the construction period, especially in 2014, there will be increased job opportunities for the local area, business opportunities and the local and widespread employment. This technology will help maintain mining jobs and other coal related jobs.

Time line right now, we're in the phase one. Project definition phase which should go through the end of June 2011. That's the initial engineering, some other activities I'll discuss in more detail here in a minute.

July 2011 we expect to move on to phase two which will be detailed engineering and permitting. That will give us the information we need to start construction which is scheduled to start beginning of 2013. And, again, it's around a two and a half year time period, and then we'll have our start of emissions phase, and expect to be operational by September 2015.

We plan on operating the facility for 25 to 30 years. The DOE will be part of that operations for the first four years.

Phase one of the NEPA process or National Environmental Policy Act process, by far the most important activity looking at the environmental and social impact of the project. Mark Lusk will go into a lot more detail in that in his presentation.

We plan on drilling two to three other geologic wells to study the geology in the area to make sure the geology is suitable for CO2 storage. We'll complete engineering -- initial engineering design and better define the projects to support the detailed

process estimate, and also to get ready for the phase two detail.

The detail process will be put together so we have a better understanding of our -- how accurate our current estimates are for the project costs.

I want to try to get through a simplified schematic of the chilled ammonia process. You can see up here in the upper left-hand corner, you have what the power plant is. We'll pull a portion of the stack gas through duct work in the outlet of the Flue Gas Desulphurization system which is used for SO2 control. See here. And then you have basically three stages of the ammonia process. First stage is the cooling and cleaning process that will decrease the temperature of the gas coming in, and that will decrease the volume of the gas we have to process, and it will enable the chemical reaction in the absorber.

The second stage is in the absorber section. We'll have ammonium carbonate as our reagent to absorb the CO2 and to form ammonium bicarbonate, and now cleaner gas will exit back to the discharge point.

Ammonium bicarbonate is sent to the third stage which is the CO2 regeneration. There we'll add steam, increase the temperature and pressure, drive the CO2 off, separate it, and then the ammonium carbonate

goes back the absorber for reuse.

The CO2 is a gas coming out of the regenerator. It's sent to a compressor where it'll increase the pressure and then change the gas from a fluid -- from a gas to a fluid and then the CO2 (unintelligible) is sent to injection wells.

At the injection wells, we'll plan on having a couple different sites for injection wells (unintelligible) each site which I'll go over on the next slide.

Couple reasons we chose Alstom's ammonia process, we think it has the potential to be much more efficient in heating technology at the lower operating and maintenance cost, and a less impact on cost.

This gives you an overview of the plant CO2 transport and storage section. Orient you to the map. This right here is the Mountaineer plant. There are four proposed injection sites that are shown.

You have the western site up here. Part of the Mountaineer plant landfill section we're not using as a proposed site for injection wells. You have your eastern site right here, and then the Jordan track site right here.

Those are the four sites we'll be evaluating during phase one of the project.

The pipelines, we plan on following the existing plant ropes, as you see here in red, for the transmission rights of ways as much as possible. If those two aren't feasible, then there a couple public roads that we may follow the rights of way to get to the injection sites.

To understand the geology -- and, again, we drilled a characterization well in 2003, which was a DOE sponsored project. It identified two feasible injection reservoirs Rose Run sandstone which is around 7,800 feet deep, and the Copper Ridge B-zone which is around 8,200 feet deep.

So there is couple things you look for when you are doing these characterization wells. One is for fresh water, which in this case it's in the top 300 feet up here.

You look for coal seams which are in this area around 200 to 400 feet below surface, and then you are looking for injection zones. You are looking for high porosity and permeability injection zones. Porosity is the space of the holes. And permeability is the connectivity between those holes so that the CO2 can spread through the formation.

Above those injection zones, you are looking far cap rock that has very low porosity and

permeability and that keeps the CO2 confined within the injection reservoirs. We also looked for -- if there is any gasses in this area. We did not see any. Usually they are in the 4,000 to 6,000 foot range, but there aren't any in this area.

Another thing you look at is how salty the water is within these injection reservoirs. In our case, we found that the salt in the water is about 10 to 12 times saltier than ocean water. That tells you that that water is not being replenished by fresh water, and that the zone are isolated.

The other thing -- what we did find at Mountaineer is that in addition to the injection reservoirs, we have thousands of feet of cap rock. Generally if you look at the blues and greens on this picture, the gray area that's cap rock. So literally there is about a mile and a half of cap rock above the injection.

And then the last thing -- the last big thing you look for is if there is any faulting in this area. There is no significant faulting, so we did a very careful characterization of the site, and the characterization study took them about five years. That gave us information that we knew that this was good alternative for injections, so we did the test

validation project. So we gained lots of information out of that, and that will give us the knowledge to move forward on this commercial scale project.

So that concludes my presentation. I'll turn it over to Mark.

MR. LUSK: I'm going to go into a little bit more detail on the National Environmental Policy Act and how it applies to this project and the process we'll follow.

Basically, as I said before, it's a federal requirement that federal agencies have to do an environmental impact statement or some sort of environmental review for their major projects.

We determined that we need to do an environmental impact statement for this project because of the scope and nature of the project. I know it's a fairly big size project, filling pipelines 12 miles or so long. Potentially, you know, impacts to wet lands, the water resources, whatever. We need to look at those in a more comprehensive nature than say an environmental assessment which will be a much smaller document, take less time.

We call this NEPA mandate. We need to have high quality information, which AEP is providing to us and to the contractor to do the analyses which has been

to be accurate, has to have expert agencies comments. We'll ask other agencies to provide comment and consultation. We'll talk with (unintelligible).

We'll talk to the West Virginia DEP, DNR. We talked to the State Historic Preservation Office to determine whether it's a historic building, or archeological resources nearby that would be impacted. So we ask other agencies for their input as well.

But probably the most important to you is we need public involvement. This meeting, public scoping meeting, is our first step in that process. We are very early in the process.

We issued what we call a determination March 8th that says that we would do a EIS for this project. And as you probably are aware, the notice of intent was published in the Federal Register on June 7th, and also there was an announcement in the local paper found, and it's probably how some of you found out we're having a meeting tonight.

There is a copy of the notice of intent in the back if you want to take a copy home with you. It's the original federal register announcement and has lots of project information. Also tells you how to comment -- provide your comments to me, and in various ways you can do that as I mentioned earlier, but I would

encourage you to take a copy of that with you.

Basically that notice of intent began the 30 day public scoping period, which I think we actually ended up doing like 35 days, 31 or 2 days. It ends on July 9th of this year. And so if you have comments, please give them to me by that date, and we'll make sure they are used as we develop this document.

If you are not familiar with EIS, or environmental impact statement, these are the general pieces of that section of the document that we -- it's kind of a standard format we file. Why is the agency doing this action? We explained what the proposed action is, all the alternatives that are being considered, both technology alternatives in this case, and, you know, what other proposed project alternatives describe the effective environment, which is what is the environment now before the project?

How many people lived here? What's the social economics? Are there wetlands nearby? What are the current air emissions? What is the environmental context that we would potentially change or impact?

Then we analyze the various consequences or impacts that potentially could occur from the project. Of course, we'll have a list of people we've contacted, people that have commented, and respond to those

comments in the later versions of the document.

Just a general slide of the NEPA process. And the red line on the left is basically telling you we're here now very early in the process. This is the first opportunity for public involvement to help us scope the document.

Once the draft EIS is prepared and released to the public comment, you will have another chance to comment on the contents of the document itself. And we'll have another round of public meetings at that time. Probably right here in this same location.

At that point we'll then prepare the final EIS, and it will get, again, announced in the -- by a notice of availability in the federal register and be available for everyone to see. At that point you really aren't commenting on the document, but it's available for the public to look at.

And then we have to wait 30 days after that is issued to -- no sooner than that can we issue what we call the record of decision. The record of decision, basically, is the agency's decision, in this case, the Department of Energy, that says we will fund this project, and they can then start.

Remember Brian talking about doing this project in phases. Phase two won't start until the

record of decision is issued. And this is our anticipated schedule. Here we are, notice of intent began June 7th. We anticipate the draft EIS probably in December. This is the schedule we're working towards right now. It's a fairly aggressive schedule.

We've got a lot of information being passed between AEP and the subcontractors to PHE who is preparing the document, and, you know, we'll all add input to the document, but without our contractors, we wouldn't be producing it as quickly as we will. That's our basic schedule.

And at this point, we would invite, you know, the public to provide comments. Normally at this stage of the meeting, we had have people come up and provide comment, and I'll go over the rules for that in a minute if we have anybody that wants to provide any comments.

But just to remind you, the reason for the meeting is we want your input on what the scope of the EIS should be. What do you want in the document? What needs to be covered? There is a list back on the table of basically what I call a laundry list of what we see the issues we need to talk about, but we would like to have your comments as well, you know, what concerns you.

That includes, you know, issues to be addressed, EIS data that should be collected, analysis that we should perform, and just any general staple or concerns that you have.

And there is ways you can send me the comments. This is also in the notice of intent. They'll come straight to me. I'll make sure they get distributed and addressed as they need to be.

Keep in mind that Friday, July 9th is the close of the public comment period or the scoping period. So try to get those to us before that.

And if anybody wants to speak, we generally give people five minutes and we usually give electing officials first go, but I don't think we've identified anybody that's an elected official. So if anybody would like to speak, you can now if you want to.

I was to going make sure you spoke your name, and, you know, spoke clearly, but I don't know if we're going to have any speakers or not. I'll give you a couple minutes to think about it. I guess if we're not going to have any speakers, we can go back to having more of an informal session and talk about the posters, maybe even have --

Tell us your name.

MR. TITUS: My name is Robert Titus,

T-I-T-U-S. I'm a resident of Pomeroy, Ohio, and I'd just like to give a brief history lesson here this evening. History from my subjects in high school, college, and I brought along a couple informational items with me this evening.

One of them is an AEP employee manual from 1948 that shows the layout of a coal fired power plant from that era, and basically the operating principles have stayed the same throughout the years. But if you take a closer look, you will notice that it doesn't have any sulphur dioxide (unintelligible). It doesn't have any nitrogen oxide, just like the (unintelligible) production systems. It doesn't have any electrostatic precipitators because those things just didn't exist back in those days.

And as time and technology evolved, it was recognized by the utility industry and by scientists that reduction in emissions from coal fired power plants need to be made. So in the last 40, 50 years, we've now seen (unintelligible) precipitators and sulphur dioxide scrubbers and nitrogen oxide (unintelligible) reduction systems put on coal fired power plants which have reduced a lot of pollution from these plants. And I think that carbon capture and storage technology represents another step forward in

reducing emissions from coal fired power plants.

I have a newspaper from the year 1959 that shows the Phillips Power Plant, and as you can tell from the picture, there is lot of soot coming out of those smoke stacks on units one through four. You won't see that nowadays because they put in electrostatic precipitators with reduced emissions, and they call unit five a giant unit. It's 450 megawatts.

60 years ago that was big, of course. Now, the Mountaineer unit is 1,300 megawatts. So as units got bigger, they have more emissions. So technology is evolving in helping to reduce emissions.

So what we learned here from Mountaineer may hopefully resolve in a carbon capture storage system that can be used not only in this country, but in other countries that use coal to make electricity. So I hope it's a success. Thank you.

MR. LUSK: Anybody else want to give us a comment?

Well I guess if we don't have any more oral comments -- do you have any questions that maybe we can answer?

SPEAKER NO. 1: One question I had was: Is there any form of the -- either of the AEP or the department of energy's presentations that are available

to us -- the Powerpoints, either a hard copy or an electronic copy?

MR. LUSK: I'm sure we can put them online or send them to you, whatever makes the most sense. I can put them on a location on our website, I'm sure.

SPEAKER NO. 1: Another question that I had, for the AEP standpoint, is will this project be still primarily, I guess, is the other project -- the smaller project has been to gather data and information for a period of time to study the effects, or will this -- is this project in itself to be commercially viable and continue to operate even once all the data is collected and we learn what we want to learn from it?

MR. McMILLIAN: We plan on operating the facility for 25 to 30 years, just like the other commercial facility. DOE will be a part of the project for those initial four years. As with any other technology, it will be evaluated. And most of it will probably depend on if for when the CO2 legislation is passed and what legislation says, but right now with the way it looks, some type of legislation is going to be passed, we plan on running it for 25 to 30 years.

SPEAKER NO. 1: I seen the startup dates, but I might have missed it, whether there was

any dates that showed, here is the duration of data collection you feel like you need to do before you can take any further steps, assuming maybe some legislation came along and you wanted to increase either at this plant or another site, you know, the carbon capture percentage.

Will you learn what you need to learn in a year, in three years?

MR. McMILLIAN: It's probably going to be the one to two-year time frame what we learn what we need to know before we proceed in developing either a bigger Mountaineer or other locations.

MR. LUSK: Any other questions or official comments?

SPEAKER NO. 1: I'll ask one further question. And I talked with the geologist briefly.

I would be curious to know -- and it may have already been studied, but whether there is any sort of connection between, you know, the (unintelligible) and the local salt lines in our area?

MR. McMILLIAN: How deep do those lines go?

SPEAKER NO. 1: I have no idea. Our historian may know. But I have no idea.

MR. LUSK: Where is the salt mine?

SPEAKER NO. 1: About, what, a few miles down river from here, at Pomeroy.

MR. LUSK: Both sides of the river?

SPEAKER NO. 1: Yes.

SPEAKER NO. 2: They are wells.

MR. LUSK: Okay. (Unintelligible). Any other questions?

I guess we can officially end the formal meeting. I think we're done with the formal session.

(Adjourned at 7:39 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, Jaime L. Thompson, a Registered Professional Reporter and a Notary Public in and for the State of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing public hearing was duly taken by me.

I further certify that the said public hearing was correctly taken by me in Stenotype and that the same was reduced to computer print by me to the best of my ability.

I further certify that I am neither attorney or counsel for, not related to or employed by, any of the parties to the action in which the public hearing is taken and further that I am not a relative or employee or an attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto or financially interested in the action.

Given under my hand this 28th day of June 2010.

_____

Jaime L. Thompson, RPR

Notary Public