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February 8, 2022

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project; Application for Preliminary Permit

Dear Secretary Bose,

Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. §§ 4.32 and 4.81 (2021) of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (the "Commission") regulations, enclosed for filing is the application of Nevada Hydro Company, Inc. ("Nevada Hydro") for a Preliminary Permit for the proposed Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project ("Project") ("Application").

This is the same Project proposed under Project No. 14227.[1] Commission Staff dismissed Nevada Hydro's license application for the Project on December 8, 2021.[2] Nevada Hydro filed a request for rehearing on January 7, 2022, which the Commission denied by operation of law on February 7, 2022.[3]

In its December 9 Letter Order, Commission Staff dismissed Nevada Hydro's license application "without prejudice" to refiling the application once Nevada Hydro obtained certain additional information which the U.S. Forest Service had requested in support of its consideration of the Project under the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land

[1] Project No. 14227 was previously under a preliminary permit which expired in September 30, 2017. *Nev. Hydro Co., Inc.*, 152 FERC ¶ 62,163 (2015). Nevada Hydro filed a license application for the Project on October 2, 2017.

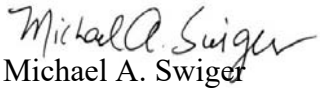
[2] Letter from Vince Yearick, Director, FERC Division of Hydropower Licensing, to Rexford Wait, Nevada Hydro Company, Inc., Project No. 14227-003 (issued Dec. 9, 2021) ("December 9 Letter Order"). On December 10, 2021, Nevada Hydro filed an application for preliminary permit which the Commission dismissed as premature pending "disposition of all rehearing requests." Letter from Vince Yearick, Director, FERC Division of Hydropower Licensing, to Rexford Wait, Nevada Hydro Company, Inc., Project No. 14227-004 (issued Dec. 13, 2021). Since the Commission has disposed of Nevada Hydro's rehearing request, Nevada Hydro assumes the site is now open for new applications.

[3] *Nev. Hydro Co, Inc.*, 178 FERC ¶ 62,074 (2022). Since the 30th day of the rehearing period fell on Sunday, February 6, 2022, the rehearing period was automatically extended to the next business day, Monday, February 7. 18 C.F.R. § 385.2007(a).

Policy and Management Act. Nevada Hydro is in the process of working with the U.S. Forest Service to obtain the needed information and intends to refile its license application promptly upon obtaining the additional information to the satisfaction of the U.S. Forest Service. Nevada Hydro expects to complete that process within the next few months. Upon the Commission's acceptance of its refiled license application, Nevada Hydro will withdraw this application for preliminary permit. Nevada Hydro is filing the permit application now in order to preserve the site from third party permit applications while it completes the studies necessary for resubmittal of its license application.[4]

If you have any questions about this submittal or require additional information, please contact the undersigned or Paul Anderson at paul@leapsphs.com.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael A. Swiger

Counsel to Nevada Hydro Company, Inc.

[4] *See* 18 C.F.R. § 4.33(b)(1) (Commission will not accept an application for license for a project that would develop the same site as an unexpired preliminary permit).

Document Accession #: 20220208-5040 Filed Date: 02/08/2022

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY PERMIT
LAKE ELSINORE ADVANCED PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT

Project No. _____

Nevada Hydro Company, Inc.
2416 Cades Way
Vista, CA 92081

Tel: (951) 585–3277

February 2022

VERIFICATION STATEMENT

This Application for Preliminary Permit is executed in the:

State of Texas)
)
Harris County)

By: Jeff Hunter
Nevada Hydro Company Inc.
2416 Cades Way
Vista, CA 92081

being duly sworn, deposes and says that the contents of this application are true and correct to the best of his knowledge or belief. The undersigned applicant has signed the application this fourth day of February, 2022.

By: _____
Jeff Hunter
Nevada Hydro Company Inc.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public of the State of Texas, Harris County, this fourth day of February, 2022.

_____
Signature of Notary Public

Janette Herring
Printed Name

JANETTE G. HERRING
Notary Public, State of Texas
Comm. Expires 04-26-2023
Notary ID 11523014

My commission expires: 4/26/23

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY PERMIT
LAKE ELSINORE ADVANCED PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT

Initial Statement

1. Nevada Hydro Company, Inc. (Nevada Hydro) applies to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) for a preliminary permit for the proposed Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project (Project), as described in the attached exhibits. This application is made in order that the applicant may secure and maintain a priority of application for a license for the Project under Part I of the Federal Power Act, while obtaining the data and performing the studies, consultations, and other acts required to support an application for a license.

2. The location of the proposed Project is:

State or territory:	California
County:	Riverside
Township or Nearby Town:	City of Lake Elsinore (incorporated), Lakeland Village (unincorporated Riverside County), El Cariso (unincorporated Riverside County)
Stream or other Body of Water:	Lake Elsinore

3. The exact name, business address, and telephone number of the applicant:

   Nevada Hydro Company, Inc.
   2416 Cades Way
   Vista, CA 92081
   (951) 585-3277 (951-58LEAPS)

   Copies of all pleadings and correspondence should be sent to:

   Michael A. Swiger
   Van Ness Feldman LLP
   1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
   Washington, DC 20007
   mas@vnf.com

   Paul Anderson
   Nevada Hydro Company, Inc.
   2416 Cades Way
   Vista, CA 92081
   paul@leapsphs.com

4. Nevada Hydro is a domestic corporation and is not claiming preference under Section 7(a) of the Federal Power Act.
5. The proposed term of the requested preliminary permit is 48 months.
6. The upper reservoir will be new construction. The lower reservoir will be Lake Elsinore, an existing natural lake. There are no other existing dams or other Project facilities.

Information Required by 18 CFR 4.32

(a)(1)	Identity of every person, citizen, association of citizens, domestic corporation, municipality, or state that has or intends to obtain and will maintain any proprietary right necessary to construct, operate, or maintain the project;	Nevada Hydro intends to obtain and maintain any proprietary right necessary to construct, operate, and maintain the project.
(2)	The names and mailing addresses of:	
(2)(i)	Every county in which any part of the project is located, and in which any Federal facility that is used or to be used by the project is located;	Riverside County Administrative Officer 4040 Lemon St. Riverside, CA 92501 County of Orange 333 W Santa Ana Blvd, Santa Ana, CA 92701 County of San Diego 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 209 San Diego, CA 92101
(2)(ii)	Every city, town, or similar political subdivision;	
(A)	In which any part of the project is or is to be located and any Federal facility that is or is to be used by the project is located, or	City of Lake Elsinore 130 South Main Street Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
(B)	That has a population of 5,000 or more people and is located within 15 miles of the project dam;	City of Canyon Lake 31516 Railroad Canyon Road Canyon Lake, CA 92587 City of Menifee 29714 Haun Road Menifee, CA 92586 City of Murrieta 24601 Jefferson Ave. Murrieta, CA 92562

	Continued from above	City of Perris 101 N. D Street Perris, CA 92570 City of Rancho Santa Margarita 22112 El Paseo Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688 City of San Juan Capistrano 32400 Paseo Adelanto, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675 City of Temecula 41000 Main Street Temecula, CA 92589
(2)(iii)	Every irrigation district, drainage district, or similar special purpose political subdivision:	
(A)	In which any part of the project is or is proposed to be located and any Federal facility that is or is proposed to be used by the project is located; or	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District 31315 Chaney Street Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
(B)	That owns, operates, maintains, or uses any project facility or any Federal facility that is or is proposed to be used by the project;	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District 31315 Chaney Street Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
(iv)	Every other political subdivision in the general area of the project or proposed project that there is reason to believe would be likely to be interested in, or affected by, the notification; and	Eastern Municipal Water District P.O. Box 8300 San Jacinto, CA 92581-8300
(v)	Potentially affected Indian tribes.	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593 Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92583

Exhibit 1 Description of the Proposed Project

The proposed Project is a 500 MW pumped storage facility to be located in Riverside County, California, using as its lower reservoir the existing Lake Elsinore, and calling for the construction of a new upper reservoir, which will be constructed within Decker Canyon of the Cleveland National Forest, on the same site previously proposed for FERC Project No. 14227.

The proposed Project will be a new construction comprised of the following components:

1.1. Dams and Other Structures

1.1.1. Dams

Decker Canyon will serve as the upper reservoir and will be created by a dam across the Canyon. The dam would be constructed in a narrow section of the Decker Canyon. The dam would be about 220 feet high above the stream bed. It would be of concrete-face rockfill type since rockfill can be readily obtained from the granodiorite at the site. The dam would be founded on competent rock which is expected to be within a short depth from the surface, since rockfill can be readily obtained from the granodiorite at the site.

1.1.2. Upper Intake/Outlet

The upper intake/outlet would be of the morning glory type, provided with a set of fixed trash racks and bulkhead gates which would permit the intake to be closed to service the high-head water conductors without emptying the upper reservoir. The inlet elevation at the proposed upper reservoir will be about 2600 feet above msl.

The tailrace structure for the upper reservoir will consist of a gated inlet structure where the water flows into a horizontal or sloping conduit. Radial gates, slide gates, or an emergency bulkhead will be installed to shut off water flow from the upper reservoir in the event of an emergency and for inspection and repair of the high-head conduit. The intake/outlet structures will be equipped with trashracks to prevent large debris from entering the conduit system. The structure will be located at sufficient depth below minimum operating level to prevent air entrainment. The intake/outlet structure will be reinforced concrete with automated trashracks and stoplogs and will incorporate fish excluders.

1.1.3. Penstocks

A tunnel-boring machine (TBM) or conventional hard-rock mining operation will be used to excavate the headrace tunnel. It is anticipated that the high-head conductor will be excavated into competent granitic bedrock. In general, the pipeline alignments will seek to follow the most direct route between the upper reservoir and the powerhouse, taking into consideration the area's topography and subsurface geotechnical features.

A vertical tunnel will descend from a location northeast of the upper reservoir. The vertical tunnel will connect to a lower sub-horizontal tunnel that would have a gradient of approximately five percent downward toward the powerhouse. The horizontal tunnel will be unlined or concrete-lined where there is adequate rock cover over the tunnel and steel lined

where there is inadequate rock cover. The horizontal tunnel would then split into a steel-lined manifold immediately upstream of the powerhouse, directing the water flows to the two turbines in the powerhouse.

A double-seated spherical valve will be provided at the inlet for each pump-turbine spiral case. The valves will be used to isolate the pump turbine from the penstock for inspection and maintenance and to close in an emergency. Draft tube bulkhead gates will be provided to be used in conjunction with the penstock valves for dewatering the pump-turbine water passages.

1.1.4. Powerhouse and Powerhouse Equipment

The proposed underground powerhouse will be situated approximately 3,000 feet from Lake Elsinore, with its roof located 330 feet below surface at elevation 1,170 msl, and with the centerline of the pump/turbine spiral cases at 1,050 msl. The powerhouse will contain two reversible Francis-type pump-turbine/motor generators, nominally rated at 300 MW each when pumping. The elevation of the pump/turbines at 195 feet below the surface of the Lake will provide sufficient suction pressure at the impellers to operate without cavitation either in the pump mode or in the turbine mode.

Each pump/turbine will have adjustable wicket gates controlled by an electronic governor through oil-operated servomotors. Consistent with all Francis-type pump/turbines, the units will operate at relatively constant flow rate while pumping. The pump/turbine runner and wicket gates, as well as other components that may otherwise be susceptible to cavitation, will be of solid stainless-steel construction, to prevent cavitation damage.

A service bay will be provided at one end of the powerhouse. Equipment access by overhead crane to the powerhouse will be via a vertical shaft extending from the land surface down to a service bay and laydown area on the generator floor. Personnel will have access via an elevator.

The main powerhouse cavity will contain local operating and control equipment for each unit. The powerhouse roof will be supported by rock bolts or rock anchors with wire mesh and shotcrete for support as needed. The powerhouse will accommodate spherical turbine inlet valves to control flow into the units. The valves will be placed immediately upstream of the spiral case so that they can be handled by the main powerhouse crane.

Galleries for electrical and mechanical services will be provided on the upstream and downstream sides of the powerhouse, respectively. Discharge from the units in the generating mode will pass through the draft tubes into the tailrace tunnel. This tunnel will be D-shaped and concrete-lined.

As there is no capacity in the region, the units will be configured as a black-start facility in the event of a system-wide emergency.

1.1.5. Low-Head Water Conductor System

Between the powerhouse and lower reservoir, the inlet/outfall structure, and its associated conduit (tailrace) will be located within an unincorporated County area. At the lakeshore, the inlet/outlet and other associated improvements extending into Lake Elsinore

(e.g., intake headwall structure, reinforced dredged channel, and boat dock) will be constructed within the corporate boundaries of the city.

The intake/outlet (tailrace) structure for the lower reservoir will extend from the portal of the tailrace tunnel to a headwall structure fitted with trashracks at the shoreline. The structure will be designed to provide a maximum discharge velocity of 1.8 feet per second (fps) at the trashracks during generation and a maximum intake velocity of 1.4 fps at the trashracks during pumping. Stoplogs will be provided at the portal so that the tailrace tunnel can be isolated from Lake Elsinore.

A riprap lined, reinforced dredged channel at the inlet/outlet (tailrace) structure will be installed to reduce velocities, provide a natural silt trap, and shape a velocity profile into the intake screens, structure, and gates.

1.2. Reservoir

The existing Lake Elsinore will be used as the lower reservoir. The normal maximum surface elevation for Lake Elsinore is 1,249 feet. At this elevation, the lake has a surface area of 3,412 acres with a capacity of 68,006 acre-feet (AF).

The upper reservoir design includes (1) maximum and minimum pond elevation of approximately 2,790 feet and 2,660 feet above msl, respectively; (2) a crest elevation of approximately 2,800 feet above msl; and (3) an inlet at elevation of approximately 2,600 feet above msl feet for the intake structure. The reservoir capacity will be approximately 5,750 AF (approximately 5,500 AF live storage and approximately 250 AF dead storage). Operating under an average net head of approximately 1,500 feet, the facility will firm up and store renewable energy, primarily wind energy,2 and will be one of the most efficient storage facilities in the world, rated at approximately 83.3% net at the 500 kV primary levels.

1.3. Primary Grid Connection

After stepping up the generating voltage to 500 kV at the powerhouse transformers, the applicant proposes the same transmission alignment as described in P-14227.

The proposed 32-miles of 500-kV primary wires would connect the Project to two existing transmission lines: one a 230-kV line south of the Project and the other a 500-kV line to the north. The proposed transmission alignment would originate at the surface switchyard/substation above the powerhouse and head uphill underground generally in line with the Project's underground high-pressure water conduit. The route would then proceed generally southwest to connect to the existing Talega-Escondido transmission line at a new interconnecting substation located adjacent to Camp Pendleton in northern San Diego County. The line would also proceed generally northeast to interconnect with the existing Valley-Rainbow line at a new substation located about 20 miles west of SCE's Valley substation. The line would run underground for about 2 miles from just north of the Decker Canyon upper reservoir site along South Main Divide Road south to a point about 0.5 mile west of the Rancho Capistrano community. Nevada Hydro is currently conducting a technical feasibility study to

evaluate alternative transmission line configurations for the Project as per commitments made to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

1.4. Description of Pump/Turbine Motor/Generators, Installed Capacity, and Annual Energy Production

The primary mode of operation of the proposed Project will be as an energy storage facility, storing off-peak energy during nights and weekends by pumping water from the lower to the upper reservoir, and generating energy to meet peak system demands by returning the water to the lower reservoir through the turbine-generators located in the power plant.

Project operation has been designed to minimize the adverse impacts on the surrounding region, maximizing benefits to the electrical grid, while also enhancing operation and maintenance of Lake Elsinore.

In addition to the conventional energy storage/transfer mode, the plant will be capable of operating in a number of other secondary modes to provide benefits to the system, as described below in Section Secondary Operation Mode.

The plant will likely be operated from a control room located in the powerhouse. Automatic load dispatching will be coordinated with participating utilities and/or the CAISO. Local (manual) operation of the units will be available at power plant level.

1.4.1. Estimated Annual Plant Factor

Under normal operation, the plant has been designed to allow full plant generation of 500 MW for 12 hours, with partial pump-back over 12 hours and complete refill occurring over the weekend. This allows daily cycling to the full plant capacity. On this basis, the maximum anticipated plant factor, assuming a five-day week operation with the plant on standby for weekends, would be 35.62 percent.

Table 1: Estimated Plant Capacity Factor

Plant Capacity	500
Weekly Operating Hours	60
Annual Operating Hours	3,120
Annual MWH	1,560,000
Capacity Factor	**35.62%**

In practice, the Project is unlikely to operate in this maximum mode over the full year. Thus, a plant factor in the order of 10 to 20 percent is more likely, with the plant providing a variety of grid management services for some portion of the available generating period.

1.4.2. Secondary Operation Mode

A pumped storage plant can make significant contributions to the overall operation of the electrical system of which it is a part, because of the unique characteristics of the equipment involved. The secondary modes do not involve the energy storage function of the plant, but make use of its ability to make rapid mode changes and quickly assume or reject load. Pump-turbine machines or groups of machines may have simultaneously different assignments, greatly enhancing the value of the plant to the efficient operation of the overall grid system. Some modes of operation may constitute a reserve for other modes. In secondary modes of operation, the plant can be used as follows:

For reactive compensation of the system:

- synchronous condenser operation picking up either from standstill or from pumping or generating modes of operation; and
- while generating or pumping.

For standby capacity contribution to the system:

- stationary standby with spiral case/runner area watered and inlet valve closed.

For spinning reserve with spiral case/runner area unwatered with unit running at synchronous speed:

- speed-no-load with spiral case/runner area watered with unit running at synchronous speed; and
- hot spinning reserve with spiral case watered, wicket gates partially open with unit running at synchronous speed.

For rapid load change to meet sudden system demand:

- rejection of pump load;
- reversal from pumping to generating duty; and
- "short circuit" turbine/pump operation.

For system regulation:

- load control; and
- frequency control.

For maintaining plant capacity:

- intercycle pumping at times of reduced daily demand to sustain system load and augment upper reservoir storage levels; and
- black start capability.

1.4.3. Plant Capacity and Energy Production

The dependable capacity of the proposed facility is 500 MW.

The average annual energy production of the facility will depend on the plant utilization. Under a representative 5-day, 10-hour weekly generation schedule, the plant will produce 1,300,000,000 kWh (1,300,000 MWh) annually.

The following Table 2: Summary of Principal Characteristics, summarizes many of the characteristics of the proposed Project.

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Table 2: Summary of Principal Characteristics

GENERAL	
Installed Generating Capacity	500 MW
Energy Storage Capacity	6,000 MWh Nominal
Average Net Head (Generating)	1,500 feet
Maximum Gross Head	1,536.5 feet
Upper Reservoir	
Gross Volume	5,972 acre feet
Maximum Normal Water Level	El 2,778.5 AMSL
Minimum Normal Water Level	El 2,705 AMSL
Inlet Elevation	El 2,640 AMSL
Embankment Crest Level	El 2,800 AMSL
Dam Design	Rock filled or RCC dam with face and liner
Max Dam Height Above Foundation	260 feet
Perimeter Dike	None
Water Surface Area at Maximum WL	Approx. 70 acres
Water Surface Area at Minimum WL	Approx. 31 acres
Nominal Evaporation	350 acre/feet/year
Intake/Outlet Structure	Gated reinforced concrete structure equipped with coarse racks
WATER CONDUITS	
Power Shafts	One power shaft, 25-foot diameter, concrete lined, 1,248 feet depth from intake to power tunnel
Power Tunnel	25-foot diameter, 5,747 feet concrete lined and 2,500 feet steel lined from power shaft to penstock manifold
Steel Lined Penstocks	Two 12-foot diameter, approx. 250 feel long from manifold to turbine valves
Tailrace Tunnels	Two 2,450 foot long, 25 feet wide, 25 feet high, concrete lined, 8 percent slope
POWERHOUSE	
Generating/Pumping Equipment	Two 250 MW units during generation (300 MW when pumping) reversible Francis type pump turbines @450 RPM, 20 kV, centerline elevation 1,050 AMSL
Powerhouse Dimensions	375 feet long, 85 feet wide, 175 feet high
Generator Floor Level	El 1,087.5 AMSL
Distribution Elevation	El 1,062.7 AMSL
Inlet Valve Floor Elevation	El 1,035.0 AMSL
Transformer Gallery Dimensions	375 feet long, 50 feet wide, 50 feet high
Surge Chamber	280 feet long, 70 feet wide, 100 feet high
Vertical Access Shaft	250 feet long, 85 feet round, concrete lined
Vent Shaft	250 feet long, 8-foot diameter, PAC lined shaft
LOWER RESERVOIR	
Reservoir	Existing Lake Elsinore
Max Water Surface Elevation	El 1,255 AMSL
Storage Capacity	68,006 acre feet
Surface Area at max surface elevation	3,412 acres
Min. Water Surface Elevation (Proposed Operational)	El 1,235 AMSL
Min. Water Surface Elevation (Hydro Equipment)	EL 1,225.0 AMSL
Storage Capacity	38,519 acre feet
Surface Area at target elevation	3,074 acres
EVMWD Target Elevation	El 1,240.0 AMSL
Maximum Water Level, December/March	El 1,247.0 AMSL
Nominal Evaporation	14,000 acre feet/year
Intake/Outlet Structure	Reinforced concrete structure equipped with stoplogs and trashracks
TRANSMISSION	
Transformation	20 kV generator voltage to 500 kV transmission voltage in underground transformer gallery adjacent to powerhouse
Primary Transmission	Two loops, 500 kV @1,750 MVA line from main transformers at powerhouse. One largely north appx. 13 SM to the Lake Substation and one generally south appx 19 SM to the Case Springs Substation. A portion underground.
Standby Station Service	`

1.5. Lands of the United States Enclosed with the Project Boundary

Project boundaries are located within portions of Wildomar TCA2702, Sitton Peak TCA2325, Alberhill TCA0020 and Lake Elsinore TCA1257 7.5 Minute USGS Topographic Quadrangles. These sections are all based on the San Bernadino Base and Meridian.

Parcel #	Description				
Section 5	19.76 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows:				
	NW ¼ NE ¼;	SW ¼ NE ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ SW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;
	SW ¼ SW ¼				

Parcel #	Description				
Section 6	8.91 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows:				
	SE ¼ SE ¼;	SW ¼ SE ¼			

Parcel #	Description				
Section 7	8.91 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows:				
	NE ¼ NE ¼;	NW ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ SW ¼;
	SW ¼ SW ¼				

Parcel#	Description			
Section 18	19.76 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;	SW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 19	8.91 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼	NW ¼ SW ¼;	SW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 30	16.51 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;	SE ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 31	26.35 acres more or less in T5S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;	SW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 6	26.44 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ SW ¼
	NW ¼ SE ¼;	SW ¼ SE ¼;	SE ¼ SE ¼	

Parcel#	Description			
Section 8	34.06 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NE ¼;
	NE ¼ SE ¼;	SE ¼ SE ¼		

Parcel#	Description			
Section 16	31.25 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ NE ¼;
	SE ¼ NE ¼;	SE ¼ SE ¼		

Parcel#	Description			
Section 15	14.3 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ SW ¼;	SE ¼ SW ¼		

Parcel#	Description				
Section 22	84.56 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows				
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;
	NE ¼ SW ¼;	NW ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ NE ¼;	SW ¼ NE ¼;	SE ¼ NE ¼

Parcel#	Description				
Section 23	93.72 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows				
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	
	NW ¼ NE ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;	NE ¼ SW ¼;	SE ¼ SW ¼;	SW ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 14	48.41 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows			
	SW ¼ SE ¼;	NW ¼ SE ¼;	NE ¼ SE ¼;	SE ¼ NE ¼

Parcel#	Description	
Section 13	16.51 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows	
	SW ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ NW ¼

Parcel#	Description	
Section 26	5.74 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows	
	NW ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ NE ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 25	26.22 acres more or less in T6S R5W, further described as follows			
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ NE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 30	23.67 acres more or less in T6S R4W, further described as follows SW ¼ NW ¼; SE ¼ NW ¼; NE ¼ SW ¼; NW ¼ SE ¼; SW ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 31	15.29 acres more or less in T6S R4W, further described as follows NW ¼ NE ¼; NE ¼ NE ¼; SE ¼ NE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 32	20.70 acres more or less in T6S R4W, further described as follows SW ¼ NW ¼; NW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼ SW ¼; NW ¼ SE ¼; SW ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 5	30.57 acres more or less in T7S R4W, further described as follows NW ¼ NE ¼; SW ¼ NE ¼; NW ¼ SE ¼; NE ¼ SW ¼; NW ¼ SW ¼; SW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 6	2.36 acres more or less in T7S R4W, further described as follows SE ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 7	33.38 acres more or less in T7S R4W, further described as follows NE ¼ NE ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼; SE ¼ NW ¼; NW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 12	8.39 acres more or less in T7S R5W, further described as follows NE ¼ SE ¼; SE ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section # 13	20.52 acres more or less in T7S R5W, further described as follows NE ¼ NE ¼; SE ¼ NE ¼; NE ¼ SE ¼; SE ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section 18	8.70 acres more or less in T7S R4W, further described as follows NW ¼ SW ¼; SW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 24	28.20 acres more or less in T7S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NE ¼;	SE ¼ NE ¼;	NW ¼ SE ¼;	SW ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 25	25.73 acres more or less in T7S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NE ¼ SW ¼;	SW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description	
Section 36	18.23 acres more or less in T7S R5W, further described as follows	
	NW ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼

Parcel#	Description	
Section 35	13.76 acres more or less in T7S R5W, further described as follows	
	NE ¼ SE ¼;	SW ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 11	35.38 acres more or less in T8S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ NW ¼;	SW ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼;
	SE ¼ SW ¼			

Parcel#	Description			
Section 14	32.64 acres more or less in T8S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NW ¼;	SE ¼ NW ¼;	NW ¼ SE ¼;	NE ¼ SE ¼;
	SE ¼ SE ¼;	SW ¼ NE ¼		

Parcel#	Description			
Section 23	24.30 acres more or less in T8S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NE ¼;	SE ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ SE ¼;	SE ¼ SE ¼

Parcel#	Description			
Section 26	40.29 acres more or less in T8S R5W, further described as follows			
	NE ¼ NE ¼;	SE ¼ NE ¼;	NE ¼ SE ¼;	NW ¼ SE ¼;
	NE ¼ SW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼		

Parcel#	Description			
Section # 27	25.93 acres more or less in T8S R5W, further described as follows			
	SW ¼ SE ¼;	SE ¼ SE ¼;	SE ¼ SW ¼;	NW ¼ SW ¼

Parcel#	Description
Section # 28	13.83 acres more or less in T8S R5W, further described as follows
	NE ¼ SE ¼; NE ¼ SE ¼

The total acreage of the lands of the United States within the Project boundary is approximately 3,432 acres.

1.6. Resource Utilization

The facility is proposed to be operated in conjunction with the existing permit purposes and objectives of Lake Elsinore. The facility offers an opportunity to materially enhance the multipurpose use of Lake Elsinore as a flood control, recreation, water storage, and waterpower and energy storage facility. The Project is expected to provide revenues to the lake management agencies that will allow them to meet conditions already imposed on their operations while making a significant contribution to the energy needs of the state.

Exhibit 2 Description of Studies, Tests, and Surveys to be Conducted

2.1. General Requirements

During the term of the preliminary permit, studies ordinarily are to be conducted to review and update the aspects of the Project. Much of this effort will utilize results of studies undertaken during preparation of the previous license applications filed in Docket Nos. P-14227 and P-11858 to the extent such results remain of current value.

In addition, Nevada Hydro will build upon—and update as necessary—the significant environmental analyses that have been undertaken for almost identical projects proposed in FERC Docket Nos. P-14227 and P-11858. In 2017 in Docket No. P-14227, a complete license application had been prepared and filed with the Commission and, in Docket No. P-11858, the Commission and USFS prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement analyzing the potential impacts of a proposed pumped storage project in the same location and configuration as proposed in this application.

In addition, Nevada Hydro is actively engaged with the USFS and will be engaged with the California State Water Resources Control Board to address the agencies' respective information needs as articulated in Docket No. P-14227.[1] It is not anticipated that any new roads would be built for the purpose of conducting studies for the license application.

2.2. Work Plan for New Dam Construction

A new dam will be constructed in a section of Decker Canyon to create the proposed upper reservoir to provide the required storage capacity of water as well as to provide the required operation range of elevation head needed for the operation of the proposed pumped storage facility that will generate the anticipated power generation on a day-to-day basis.

The proposed dam will be a Concrete-Faced Rockfill Dam (CFRD) type or Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC) type design and have a maximum height of approximately 260 feet above proposed elevation of the downstream toe area and a crest width of about 40 feet. The dam crest is at about El 2,800.0 feet. The upstream slope is at 2:1, horizontal:vertical (H:V) from dam crest down to the upstream toe area. The slope of the downstream face is 2:1 (H:V) between benches, so the overall slope from the dam crest down to the downstream toe area is much flatter than 2:1 due to the presence of the four benches located on the downstream slope, which serves to enhance the stability of the dam. The benches are located at El 2,750, El 2,700, El 2,650, and El 2,600. The maximum reservoir water surface is proposed at El 2,778.5

[1] / Given these consultations are in progress, Nevada Hydro requests waiver of the requirement to submit a proposed study plan at this time.

feet. At this elevation, the reservoir will have a total storage capacity of 5,972 AF, which is more than the 5,500 AF required for project operation.

An impervious liner system is considered necessary at the Upper Reservoir for the following primary reasons:

- Minimize leakage from the reservoir;
- Supplement the cut-off wall beneath the dam and provide additional seepage reduction in the foundation and abutments; and
- Allow for steepened reservoir side slopes by protecting them during and following rapid drawdown.

Double-liner systems, with a drainage layer separating a primary (upper) and secondary (lower) liner, are used in applications where leakage at or close to zero is considered paramount. In such systems, because the drainage layer is vented to the atmosphere at 25-foot intervals around the rim at a distance of one foot below the top of slope, virtually no hydraulic head is applied to the secondary liner, thus providing that essentially 100% of any leakage through the primary liner is intercepted and conveyed to a collection point for quantification and pumping back into reservoir. The seepage recovery system for the subject project will be designed to prevent seepage from flowing downstream from the dam.

Limited geotechnical borings are currently planned to confirm that competent foundation rock can be found within the limits of the proposed dam to establish the dam on a competent bedrock foundation and to confirm that competent foundation rock exists at the proposed intake/outlet structure that should be stable under all operating conditions under static and seismic loading conditions.

To minimize impacts to the area and to reduce construction duration, construction of either a Concrete-Faced Rockfill Dam (CFRD) or a Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC) Dam is planned. Based on available geologic information, it is anticipated that an on-site quarry would be constructed to process the materials used in the CFRD or RCC. An on-site quarry would minimize truck traffic to and from the site that would otherwise occur as a result of purchasing construction materials from an outside source and trucking off waste. This approach has been effective in other recent similar projects.

2.2.1 Field Studies Impacts

Preliminary site screening, geotechnical, groundwater and seismic-hazard desktop studies have already been completed. Phase 1 of proposed geotechnical and geophysical investigations are planned within USFS lands in Q1-Q2 of 2022 to confirm the feasibility of an upper reservoir and a dam, to obtain preliminary design parameters and to evaluate the availability of suitable construction material to construct the proposed dam.

Phase 2 of the geotechnical, geological and geophysical investigation will occur within USFS land as well as outside of USFS land. Phase 2 work will consist of geologic reconnaissance and surface mapping, geophysical surveys, drilling, in-situ testing, trenching and test pits.

Locations of proposed borings, trenching and test pits will be chosen to minimize impacts to USFS land, wetlands (if any near the shore of Lake Elsinore), drainage paths/courses, and floodplain near Lake Elsinore.

Since part of the proposed investigation will be performed on USFS land, it is planned to use existing dirt access paths as much as possible. Tracked-mounted drilling equipment and off-road support vehicles will use the proposed access paths. Environmental clearance by a qualified biologist will be performed before the equipment travels along the proposed access paths. Graded dozer pads are not anticipated since the proposed drill rigs have the capability to level themselves without creating a temporary horizontal pad.

As related to access for the geophysical surveys, a 4x4 vehicle will be used to get equipment and supplies from the nearest paved road or access paths to each of the seismic profiles.

Any field work within Inventoried Roadless Areas in the Forest will be performed only after approval by the USFS and/or the FERC.

Non-instrumented boreholes will be backfilled with a bentonite/cement slurry or a slurry mix that is acceptable to all regulatory stakeholders (California Department of Safety of Dams/ Riverside County, Department of Environmental Health) that are involved. Borings and test pits areas will be restored and revegetated at the completion of our proposed investigations. These areas will be monitored and maintained to allow vegetation regrowth.

Cultural resource mapping of the upper reservoir site has been conducted based on existing information, cultural resource field studies will be conducted to identify cultural resources. These studies will be conducted based on consultation with State Office of Historical Protection and potentially affected Indigenous Tribes.

The proposed studies will be conducted to confirm the suitability of the proposed dam and associated reservoir configuration, as well as the location of the proposed power shafts and power tunnel connections to the lower reservoir. Access to roadless areas within USFS land to construct the proposed dam and the reservoir will be limited to two access points; one near the right abutment of the dam and the other one in the area between the proposed intake/outlet structure and South Main Divide Road. No permanent roads will be made to construct the dam. Available information indicates that Decker Canyon is an “Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is allowed” under USFS approved Roadless Area Conservation Rule in 2001 (RACR).

2.2.2 Proposed Schedule

The proposed Project schedule is provided in Table 3.

2.2.3 New Dam Construction

Timing of construction of the upper reservoir dam will be dependent on timing of receipt of license and permits. The preliminary project schedule outlined in Table 1 assumes a 3-plus year construction program starting in mid-2025. This should be considered a planning-level schedule; therefore, the dates are approximate and not all activities necessary to implement the Project are included.

2.3. Statement of Costs and Financing

The estimated cost of completing the remaining studies is $5,000,000. This cost will include purchased services such as legal advice, geological, land survey, engineering and technical consultation, financial modeling, power marketing consultation, etc.

Nevada Hydro will self-finance the studies and investigations outlined in this Exhibit 2 and/or will receive development funds from interested outside investors.

Table 3: Preliminary Project Schedule

Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project (LEAPS)

Project Schedule for Preliminary Permit Application

Nevada Hydro Company Inc.

Prepared 2022-02-01

TASK	Status	Start	Finish
TECHNICAL			
Complete Preliminary Site Screening	Complete		
Complete Inlet/Outlet Conceptual Study	Complete		
Complete Reservoir Modeling	Complete		
Complete Geotechnical Desktop Study	Complete		
Complete Environmental Desktop Study	Complete		
Complete Seismic-Hazard Desktop Study	Complete		
Complete Groundwater Desktop Study	Complete		
Complete Conceptual-Level Hydrology Study	Complete		
Complete Resource Agency/USFS/Tribe Consultation	Recommencing	Q1 2022	Q4 2024
Complete Phase 1 of Geotechnical Investigation Study within USFS Land	In Process	Q1 2022	Q3 2022
Complete Phase 1 of Groundwater Study within USFS Land	Planned	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
REGULATORY			
FERC Preliminary Permit Application	In Process		Q1 2022
FERC Preliminary Permit Approval Process	Planned	Q1 2022	Q3 2022
Environmental Impact Statement	Planned	Q4 2022	Q1 2024
Permitting (Major)	Planned	Q4 2022	Q2 2024
FERC Hydropower Licensing Process	Planned	Q4 2022	Q2 2024
COMMERCIAL & DESIGN			
CPUC CPCN Process	Planned	Q2 2023	Q2 2024
CAISO TPP Process	Planned	Q1 2023	Q4 2024
FEED	Planned	Q2 2023	Q4 2023
Detailed Studies and Design	Planned	Q2 2024	Q4 2025
FERC, USFS, DSOD and Other Agencies Review and Approval Process	Planned	Q2 2024	Q4 2025
Procurement	Planned	Q2 2024	Q4 2025
CONSTRUCTION			
Upper Reservoir Dam Construction	Planned	Q2 2025	Q3 2028
Tunneling and Powerhouse Construction	Planned	Q2 2025	Q3 2028
Primary Transmission Line Construction	Planned	Q2 2027	Q3 2028
In Service - Commercial Operations of LEAPS	Planned	Q3 2028	Q4 2028

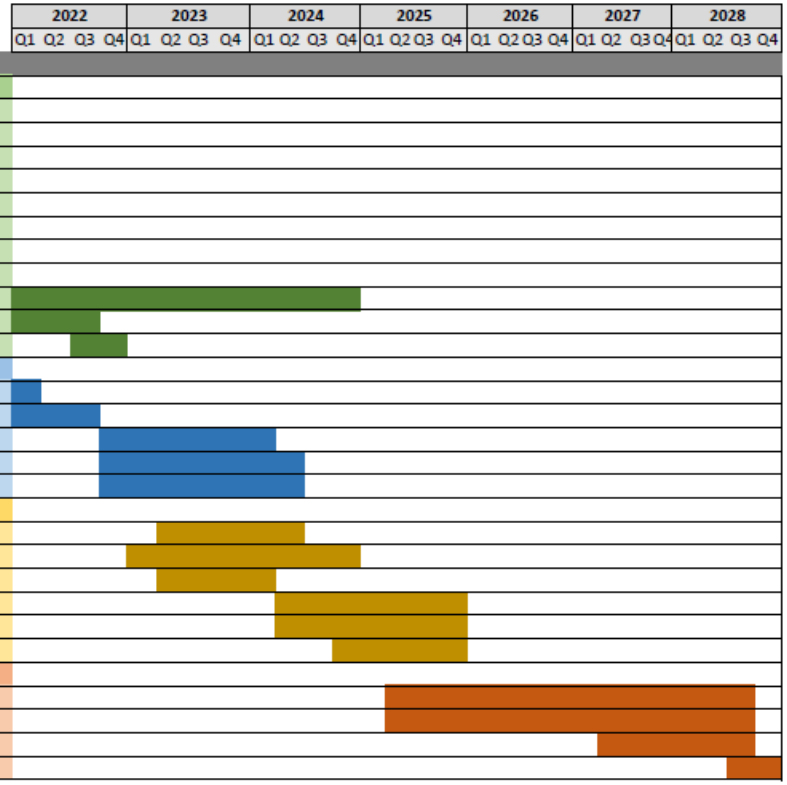

Exhibit 3 Project Maps and Drawings

3.1. Location of the Project

Refer to maps and sketches below in this Exhibit 3.[2]

Figure 1: Project Location

Figure 2: Project Boundary Map

Figure 3: Project Conceptual Single Line Diagram

Figure 4: Project Plan Detail

Figure 5: Project Profile View

3.2. Relative Locations and Physical Interrelationships

Refer to maps and sketches identified in this Exhibit.

3.3. Proposed Project Boundary

The Project boundary around the upper reservoir is the 2,868-foot msl contour line along the northwest. northeast and southeast side of Decker Canyon. The southwestern boundary of the upper reservoir will consist of a dam across a narrow section of Decker Canyon.

The surface Project boundary over the Project water conductors will consist of 25 feet on either side of the water conductor center line. The surface property will extend 10 feet beyond the boundary dimensions of the powerhouse.

Lake Elsinore will also be contained within the Project boundary. The Project boundary around Lake Elsinore will be the 1,255-foot msl contour line.

The surface Project boundary for the powerhouse access tunnel will extend 25 feet on either side of the tunnel center line. An access road will continue approximately 1,800 feet northeast from the access tunnel portal to an existing road with a right-of- way of 40 feet.

The Project will be located on portions of lands in Riverside County, California identified in Section 7 of Exhibit 1 of this Application.

3.4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Nevada Hydro is not aware of any area within or in the vicinity of the Project Boundary having been included in or designated for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

[2] / As mentioned, the proposed Project is identical to the project proposed in P-14227. Nevada Hydro has therefore adopted the graphics included in the license application for that project.

Figure 1: Project Location Map

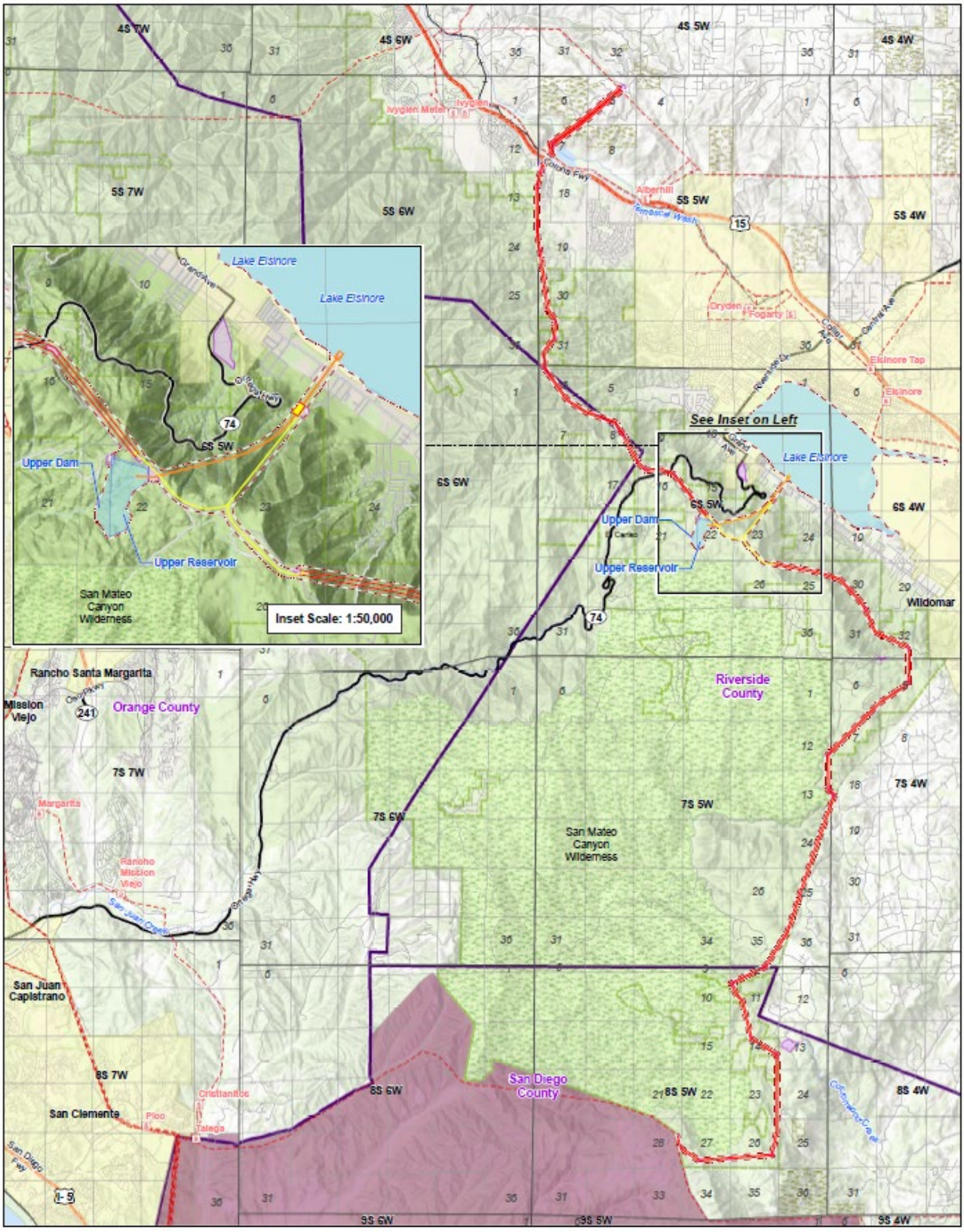

Figure 2: Project Boundary Map

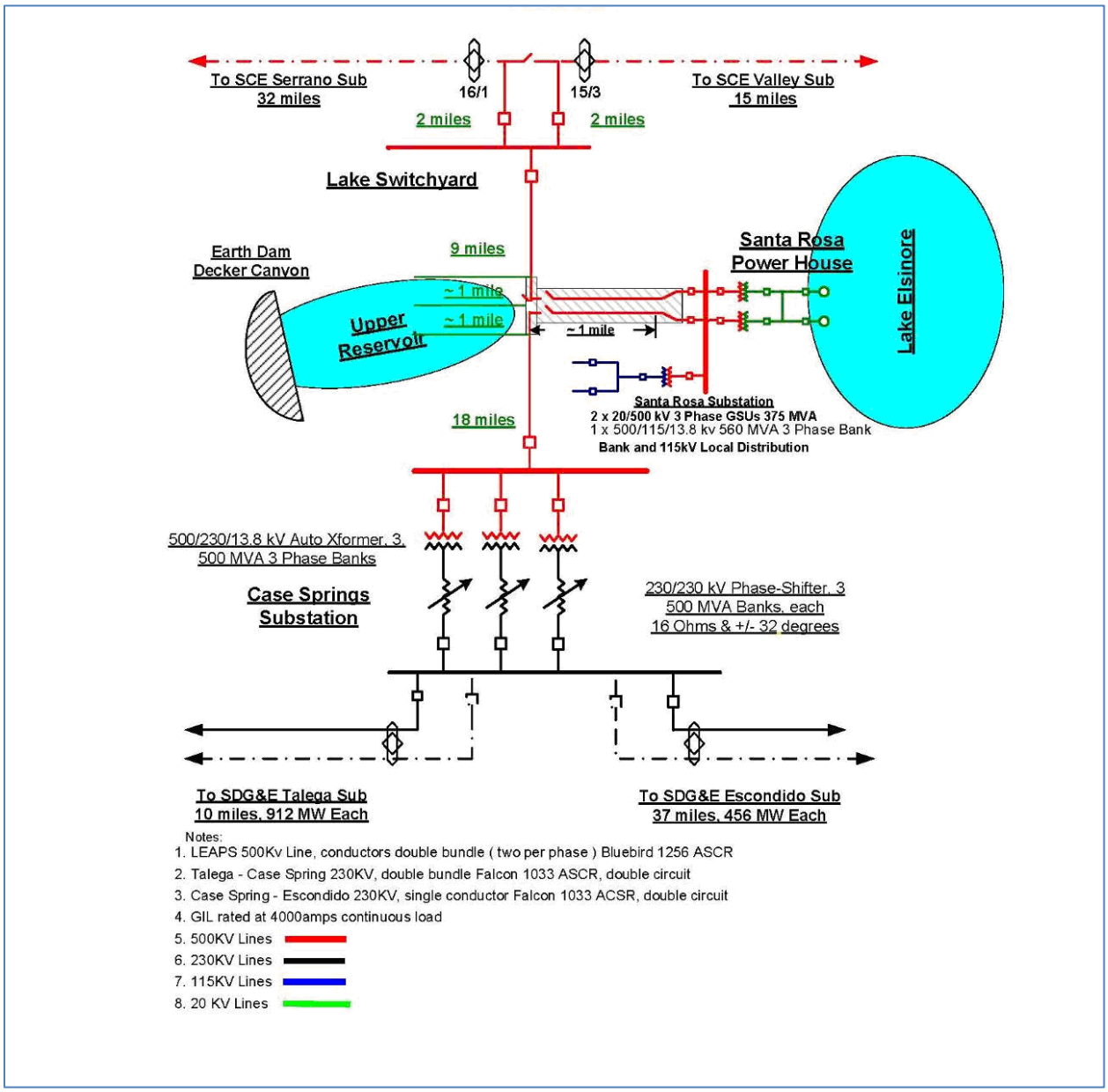

Figure 3: Project Conceptual Single Line Diagram
Source: The Nevada Hydro Company

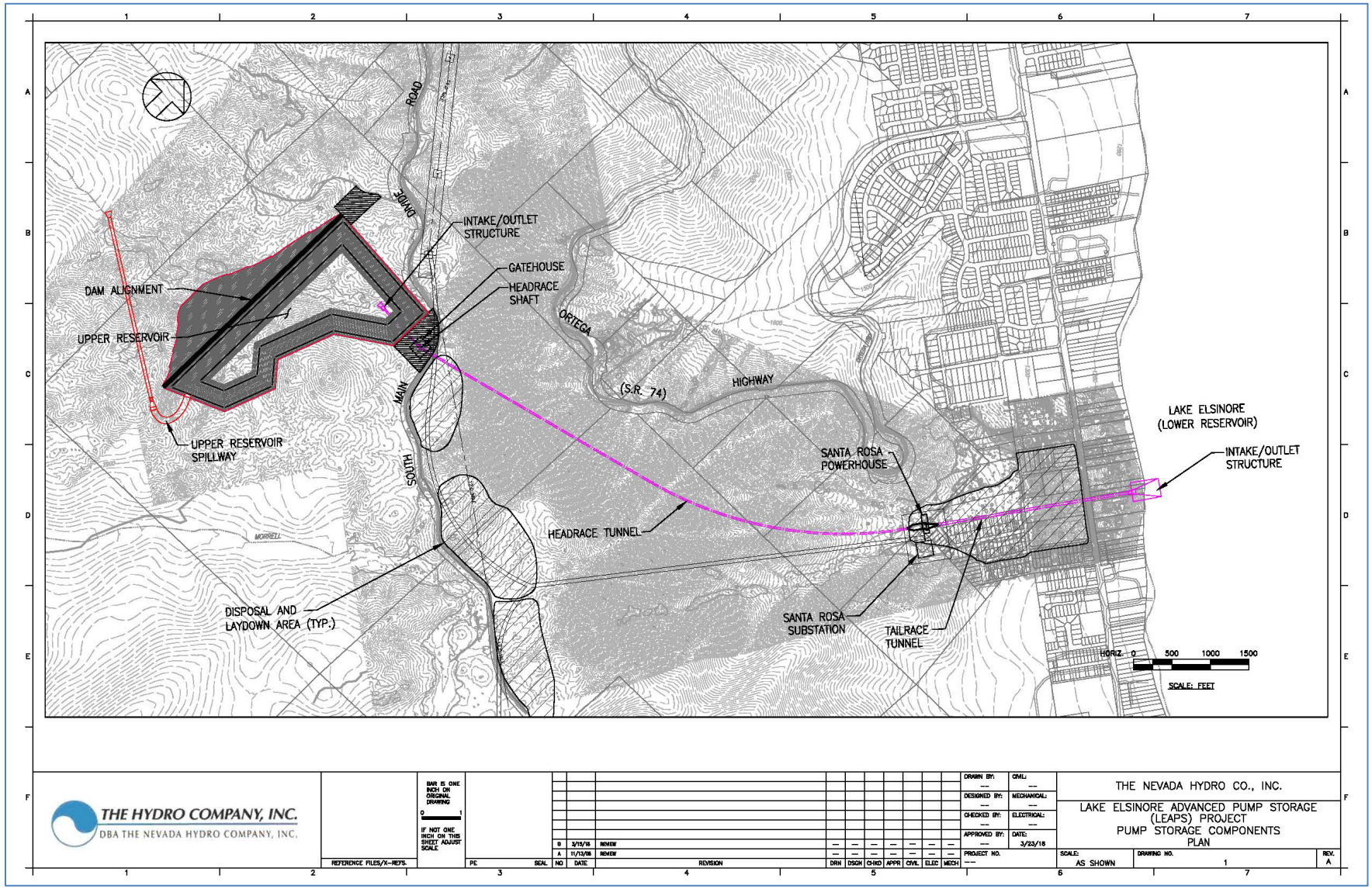

Figure 4: Project Plan Detail

Source: The Nevada Hydro Company

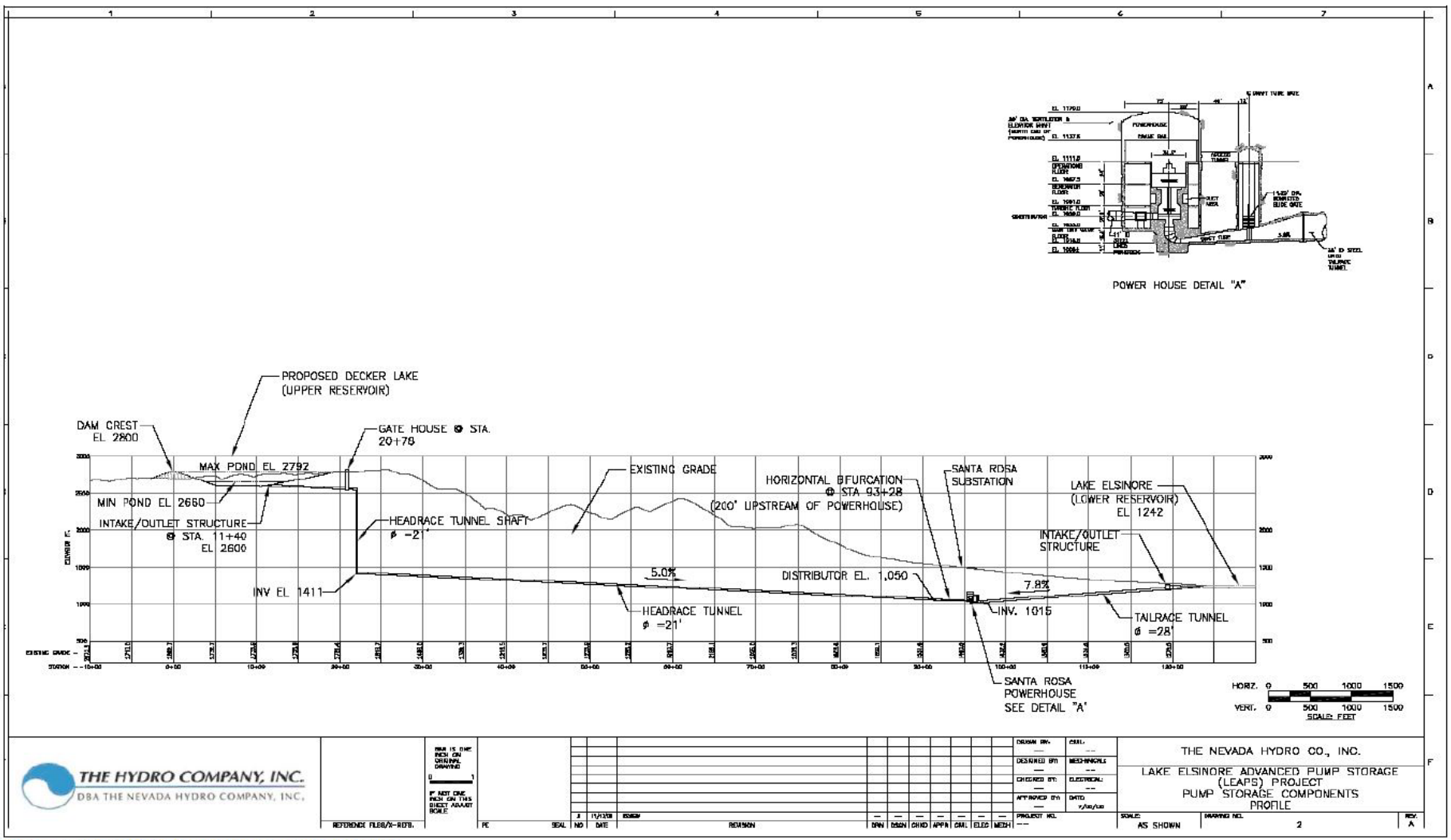

Figure G-3: LEAPS Pumped Storage Facility (2 of 2)

Figure 5: Project Profile View

Source: The Nevada Hydro Company

Exhibit 4 FERC 587 FORMS

Form FERC-587
OMB No. 1902-0145
(Expires 10/31/2021)

LAND DESCRIPTION

Public Land States
(Rectangular Survey System Lands)

1. STATE California 2. FERC PROJECT NO. _____

3. TOWNSHIP T5S RANGE R5W MERIDIAN San Bernardino

4. Check one:

____License
__X__Preliminary Permit

Check one:

__X__Pending
_____Issued

If preliminary permit is issued, give expiration date:_____

5. EXHIBIT SHEET NUMBERS OR LETTERS

Section 6 Figure 2	**5** Figure 2	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
7 Figure 2	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
18 Figure 2	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**
19 Figure 2	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
30 Figure 2	**29**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**25**
31 Figure 2	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**

6. contact's name Paul Anderson

telephone no. ((403) 512-4472)

Date submitted 2022-02-01

This information is necessary for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to discharge its responsibilities under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act.

Form FERC
OMB No. 1902-
(Expires 10/31/2

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30 Figure 2	**29**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**25**
31 Figure 2	**32** Figure 2	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**

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4. Check one:

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_____Issued

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Document Content(s)