

American Rivers v. FERC, 201 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 1999) (American Rivers II)

Facts. FERC issued a license to the Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) for the operation of two hydroelectric projects on the McKenzie River in Oregon. American Rivers challenged (1) the adequacy of FERC's environmental review under the Federal Power Act (FPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and (2) FERC's rejection and reclassification of conditions imposed by the resource agencies under FPA §§ 10(j) and 18.

Issue 1. Does the FPA require FERC to consider a pre-project baseline for purposes of environmental review?

Holding. *FERC is not required to employ a pre-project baseline of the river's environment.*

American Rivers argued the baseline employed in environmental analysis should resemble a pre-dam environmental setting. However, the court found it was reasonable for FERC to use an existing project baseline. The court agreed with FERC that adoption of an existing project baseline did not preclude consideration and inclusion of conditions in a license that enhance fish and wildlife resources and reduce negative impacts attributable to a project since its construction. Thus, even though the environmental baseline is existing conditions, the cumulative impact of a new license includes how it affects the past and continuing impacts of the original license.

Issue 2. Does FERC have to consider denial of license as an action alternative?

Holding. *Even though FERC must analyze a reasonable range of alternatives, it is not required to prepare a lengthy evaluation of denial of license if denial is not considered a reasonable alternative for a particular proceeding. FERC may identify the no action alternative as continuing project operation under the terms and conditions of the current license.*

Under NEPA, an environmental impact statement must analyze a reasonable range of alternatives, including the alternative of no action. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 4332; 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(d).

The court rejected American Rivers' arguments that issuing no license should be the no action alternative. The court agreed with FERC's definition of "no action," finding that under § 15(a) of the FPA, denial of a license would require a FERC order, and therefore constituted "action."

The court also rejected American Rivers' argument that FERC violated NEPA by failing to adequately consider the alternative of license denial. The court accepted FERC's contention that license rejection and dam removal would most often "not be considered an alternative by anyone."

Issue 3. Can FERC reject or modify a section 10(j) recommendation?

Holding. *Even though FERC must address each recommendation, FPA § 10(j) authorizes FERC to determine how to incorporate or reject each recommendation.*

Under § 10(j) of the FPA, 16 U.S.C. § 803, a license must include conditions submitted by resource agencies for the protection of fish and wildlife, unless FERC finds a given condition would be inconsistent with the purposes of the FPA.

In summarizing the relevant provisions of § 10(j), the court noted that § 10(j)(2) required FERC, when rejecting agency recommendations, to publish findings as to why the recommendations were either inconsistent with the FPA or superceded by conditions that sufficiently protected and mitigated damage to fish and wildlife. Thus, the court held, the plain language of § 10(j) supported the proposition that the FPA vested in FERC the discretion as to how or whether it would incorporate § 10(j) recommendations. The court cited National Wildlife Federation v. FERC, 912 F.2d 1471 (D.C. Cir. 1990), which also concluded that § 10(j) recommendations were subject to FERC's discretion.

Issue 4. Can FERC reject a fishway prescription made pursuant to FPA § 18?

Holding. *FERC may not modify, reject, or reclassify any § 18 prescriptions submitted by the Secretaries.*

Pursuant to § 18 of the FPA, 16 U.S.C. § 811, FERC “must require the construction, maintenance, and operation by a licensee at its own expense of . . . such fishways as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce as appropriate.”

The court held the plain language of § 18 of the FPA mandated FERC adopt the Secretary of Interior's fishway conditions. The court noted the text of § 18, unlike the text of §10(j), had no qualifying clauses.

FERC argued its statutory mission would be compromised if it could not reject § 18 conditions. The court concluded that the ultimate decision whether to issue the license belongs to FERC, but the Secretary's proposed conditions under § 18 must be included if the license issues. Any conflict between FERC and the Secretaries regarding § 18 conditions must be resolved by the courts of appeals, not FERC. See Escondido Mutual Water Company v. La Jolla Band of Mission Indians, 467 U.S. 1267 (1984).

rant habeas relief. We should therefore affirm the district court's ruling denying LaJoie relief from his conviction for rape, sodomy, and sexual abuse of VN in the first degree.



1

**Jerry HILL d/b/a American Sewing
& Bag Company, Plaintiff-
Appellee,**

v.

**BLIND INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES
OF MARYLAND, Defendant-
Appellant.**

No. 97-55382.

United States Court of Appeals,
Ninth Circuit.

Filed June 4, 1999

Amended Jan. 31, 2000.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Central District of California. R.J. Groh, Jr., Magistrate Judge, Presiding. D.C. No. CV-95-01208-JG.

Before: KOZINSKI and KLEINFELD, Circuit Judges, and PANNER, District Judge.*

Prior report: 179 F.3d 754

ORDER

The petition for rehearing is denied. The case failed to receive a majority of the votes of the nonrecused active judges in favor of en banc consideration. The suggestion for rehearing en banc is therefore rejected. Fed. R.App. P. 35(a).

The opinion filed on June 4, 1999 is amended by the insertion of a footnote on page 5665 of the slip opinion [179 F.3d at 762], immediately following the sentence "The Court then addressed the merits of the appeal." The footnote shall read as follows:

*The Honorable Owen M. Panner, Senior United States District Judge for the District of

Under the law of this circuit, an entity invoking Eleventh Amendment immunity bears the burden of asserting and proving those matters necessary to establish its defense. See *ITSI TV*, 3 F.3d at 1291-92. Given that BISM has never argued, either below or on appeal, that state law precluded waiver, we need not address the issue. As the Court said in *Wisconsin Dep't of Corrections*, "[u]nless the State raises the matter, a court can ignore it." *Wisconsin Dep't of Corrections*, 524 U.S. at 389, 118 S.Ct. at 2052. This is true of Eleventh Amendment immunity as a whole, and we believe it to be equally true of any matter needed to establish that immunity's applicability in a given context.



2

**AMERICAN RIVERS; Pacific Rivers
Council; Oregon Natural Resources
Council; WaterWatch of Oregon; and
Friends of the Earth, Petitioners,**

**United States Department of Interior,
Petitioner-Intervenor,**

v.

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY
COMMISSION, Respondent,**

**Eugene Water and Electric Board,
Respondent-Intervenor.**

**Oregon Department of Fish and
Wildlife, Petitioner,**

v.

**Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission, Respondent,**

Oregon, sitting by designation.

**Eugene Water and Electric Board,
Respondent–Intervenor.****Nos. 98–70079, 98–70084.**United States Court of Appeals,
Ninth Circuit.

Argued and Submitted Jan. 13, 1999.

Filed Aug. 11, 1999.

Amended Jan. 14, 2000.

Conservation and environmental organizations, along with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, sought review of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) decision reissuing a hydropower license to the incumbent licensee. On petition for rehearing and suggestions for rehearing en banc, the Court of Appeals, Wardlaw, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) FERC could use existing environmental conditions as baseline for comparing proposed alternatives; (2) FERC's consideration of alternatives satisfied procedural requirements of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); (3) as matter of first impression, FERC has discretion to reclassify, reject, or modify recommendations made by federal and state fish and wildlife agencies; (4) organizations and Department had standing to challenge FERC's rejection of fishways prescribed by Secretaries of Interior and Commerce; (5) challenge to FERC's authority to reject fishways was ripe for review; and (6) as matter of first impression, FERC lacked authority to reject fishway prescriptions proposed by Secretaries of Commerce and Interior.

Petitions granted in part, denied in part, vacated, and remanded; petitions for rehearing denied and suggestions for rehearing en banc rejected.

Opinion, 187 F.3d 1007, superseded.

1. Electricity ⇌1

Under the Federal Power Act (FPA), Court of Appeals grants conclusive effect to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) findings of fact if such findings are supported by substantial evidence,

but where the petitioners call into question FERC's understanding of its statutory mandate, review is de novo. Federal Power Act, § 313(b), as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. § 825l(b).

2. Statutes ⇌219(6.1)

Interpretation of Federal Power Act (FPA) by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) implicates *Chevron* procedure for reviewing agency actions, by which court looks first at whether Congress has directly spoken to the precise question at issue; if the intent of Congress is clear, that is the end of the matter, but if the court determines Congress has not directly addressed the precise question at issue, the question for the court is whether the agency's answer is based on a permissible construction of the statute. Federal Power Act, §§ 1 et seq., 321, as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 792 et seq., 791a.

3. Statutes ⇌219(1)

A statutory interpretation adopted by an agency in the course of adjudicating a dispute is entitled to *Chevron* deference.

4. Health and Environment ⇌25.10(1)

NEPA does not mandate particular substantive results, but instead imposes only procedural requirements. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, § 2 et seq., 42 U.S.C.A. § 4321 et seq.

5. Health and Environment ⇌25.15(10)

In reviewing agency's action under NEPA, task of Court of Appeals is simply to ensure that agency has adequately considered and disclosed the environmental impact of its actions. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, § 2 et seq., 42 U.S.C.A. § 4321 et seq.

6. Health and Environment ⇌25.15(10)

For NEPA actions challenging the adequacy of an environmental impact statement, court applies "rule of reason" to determine whether the agency has engaged in a reasonably thorough discussion of the significant aspects of probable environmental consequences; under this standard, once court is satisfied that a propos-

ing agency has taken a hard look at a decisions environmental consequences, review is at an end. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, § 2 et seq., 42 U.S.C.A. § 4321 et seq.

7. Electricity ⇌10

Use by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) of existing environmental conditions at hydroelectric power facilities as baseline for evaluating various alternatives to licensee's relicensing proposal, rather than using baseline that embodied theoretical reconstruction of what river basin would have been like if projects had never existed, was reasonable interpretation of relicensing requirements under Federal Power Act (FPA). Federal Power Act, §§ 1 et seq., 321, as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 792 et seq., 791a.

8. Statutes ⇌219(1)

Where Congress implicitly leaves a gap for the agency to fill, there is a delegation of authority to the agency to elucidate the statute, and Court of Appeals will not substitute its own construction of the statute unless it determines that the agency's interpretation is unreasonable.

9. Electricity ⇌10

Consideration of alternatives to licensee's relicensing proposal for operation of two hydroelectric power facilities by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) satisfied its duties under NEPA; FERC's characterization of "no-action" alternative in environmental impact statement as continued operation of facilities under terms of their original licenses reflected requirements of Federal Power Act (FPA), and FERC was not required to give in-depth consideration to alternative of license denial, which would entail subsequent project decommissioning and dam removal. Federal Power Act, § 15(a)(1), as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. § 808(a)(1); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, § 102, 42 U.S.C.A. § 4332; 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a).

10. Health and Environment ⇌25.15(10)

Rule of reason that governs review as to adequacy of environmental impact state-

ment guides both the choice of alternatives considered by the agency as well as the extent to which the environmental impact statement must discuss each alternative. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, § 102, 42 U.S.C.A. § 4332; 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a).

11. Electricity ⇌10

Under Federal Power Act section providing for inclusion of recommendations from federal and state fish and wildlife agencies in hydroelectric power licenses, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has discretion to reclassify, reject or modify such recommendations, including power to determine that recommendation does not qualify for treatment under that section, although FERC must afford significant deference to recommendations made for protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife. Federal Power Act, § 10(j), as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. § 803(j).

12. Statutes ⇌217.4

Legislative history, no matter how clear, cannot override statutory text.

13. Electricity ⇌10

Conservation and environmental organizations had organizational standing, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife had parens patriae standing, to challenge determinations, by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), that FERC was not required to include certain fishways prescribed by Secretaries of Interior and Commerce in reissued hydroelectric power license. Federal Power Act, § 18, as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. § 811.

14. Electricity ⇌10

Challenge to rejection, by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), of fishways prescribed by Secretaries of Interior and Commerce as condition upon reissuance of hydroelectric power license was ripe for review, despite claim that new license contained open-ended planning provisions under which licensee would submit final design plans to FERC in consultation

with federal resource agencies. Federal Power Act, § 18, as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. § 811.

15. Electricity ⇌10

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) lacks authority, under Federal Power Act, to reject fishway prescriptions proposed by Secretary of Commerce or Secretary of Interior as conditions upon reissued hydroelectric power license, regardless of whether FERC explains its reasons for such rejection; where FERC disagrees with scope of a fishway prescription, it may either withhold license altogether or voice its concerns upon judicial review. Federal Power Act, § 18, as amended, 16 U.S.C.A. § 811.

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Donald A. Haagensen, Haagensen & Lloyd, Portland, Oregon and Gail A. Greeley, Alameda, California, for the respondent-intervenor Eugene Water & Electric Board.

Mason D. Morisset, Morisset, Schlosser, Ayer & Jozwiak, Seattle, Washington, for amicus curiae Skokomish Indian Tribe.

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Mark L. Bubenik, Chief Assistant City Attorney, Tacoma, Washington, for amicus curiae City of Tacoma, Washington.

Petitions for Review of an Order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Before: LEAVY, McKEOWN, and WARDLAW, Circuit Judges.

ORDER

The Opinion filed August 11, 1999, slip op. 8973, and appearing at 187 F.3d 1007 (9th Cir.1999), is amended as follows:

At slip op. 8991, in the first sentence of the first full paragraph; 187 F.3d at 1016, in the first sentence of the first full paragraph, change “The petitioners contend” to “Petitioners contend that FERC ignores continuing impacts and the environmental impacts caused by ongoing operation. In effect, the petitioners contend”.

With this amendment, the panel has voted unanimously to deny the petitions for rehearing of respondent Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, petitioners American Rivers et al., respondent-intervenor Eugene Water and Electric Board, and the federal intervenors. Judges McKeown and Wardlaw have voted to reject the suggestions for rehearing en banc of respondent Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, petitioners American Rivers et al., and respondent-intervenor Eugene Water and Electric Board, and Judge Leavy has so recommended.

The full court has been advised of the suggestions for rehearing en banc and no active judge has requested a vote on whether to rehear the matter en banc. Fed. R.App. P. 35.

The petitions for rehearing are DENIED and the suggestions for rehearing en banc are REJECTED.

OPINION

WARDLAW, Circuit Judge:

At stake in these consolidated petitions is the continued operation of two hydro-

electric power facilities located in Lane County, Oregon along a twenty-five mile stretch of the McKenzie River. The petitioners,¹ a coalition of conservation/environmental organizations and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, challenge the decision of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC” or the “Commission”) to reissue a hydropower license to the incumbent licensee, the Eugene Water and Electric Board (“EWEB”).² Specifically, the petitioners contend that the Commission granted the disputed license (i) without conducting the requisite environmental analysis under relevant provisions of the Federal Power Act (“FPA”), 16 U.S.C. § 791a et seq., and the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., and (ii) in violation of sections 10(j) and 18 of the FPA. For the reasons set forth below, we grant in part and deny in part the petitions for review.

I

The license under review authorizes the continued operation of the 14.5-megawatt Leaburg Hydroelectric Project and the 8-megawatt Walterville Hydroelectric Project for a duration of 40 years. *See Eugene Water & Elec. Bd.*, 78 Fed. Energy

1. The environmental organizations consist of American Rivers, Pacific Rivers Council, Oregon Natural Resources Council, WaterWatch of Oregon, and Friends of the Earth. Federal intervenors include the Departments of Commerce and Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, the Skokomish and Nez Perce Indian Tribes have filed amicus curiae briefs. For purposes of this opinion, we sometimes designate the environmental organizations, intervenors, amici, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (“ODFW”), collectively, as the “petitioners.”
2. EWEB intervened in support of the respondent Commission. Industry amici and the City of Tacoma, Washington also have filed briefs in support of the Commission. The industry amici are American Public Power Association, Edison Electric Institute, Indus-

Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 62,207, at 64,693 (Mar. 24, 1997) (“*Order Issuing New License*”).³ The Leaburg and Walterville facilities have operated since 1930 and 1911, respectively. The Commission’s predecessor, the Federal Power Commission, granted original FPA hydropower licenses to the Walterville development in 1967 and the Leaburg development in 1968. *See In re City of Eugene*, 37 F.P.C. 979 (May 23, 1967); *In re City of Eugene*, 39 F.P.C. 904 (June 3, 1968). Both licenses expired by their terms on December 31, 1993. After the licenses expired, EWEB managed both developments under separate annual licenses by operation of FPA section 15(a).⁴

The Leaburg development, the project’s upstream facility, consists of a dam, canal, powerhouse facilities, a tailrace, and a power substation. The dam creates a fifty-seven acre backwater called Leaburg Lake which extends approximately 1.5 miles upstream. On each side of the dam are fish ladders, only one of which is operational. On the upstream side of the dam, intake gates divert water through a downstream migrant fish screen into the five-mile Leaburg power canal. The diverted water passes through the power plant forebay into the two-turbine Leaburg powerhouse. The water returns to the McKenzie River through a 1,100-foot tailrace.

- trial Customers of Northwest Utilities, National Hydropower Association, Northwest Hydroelectric Association, Portland General Electric Company, and Public Power Council.
3. At the request of EWEB, the Director of the Commission’s Office of Hydropower Licensing (“Director”) consolidated the two developments into one licensed project known as the Leaburg–Walterville Hydroelectric Project No. 2496. *See id.*
4. When a hydropower license expires, the Commission may issue a new license to the existing or a new licensee or authorize a federal takeover of the project. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 808(a) (1994). While a federal takeover or new license application is pending, the Commission must issue annual licenses to the existing licensee on the same terms as the original license. *See id.*; 18 C.F.R. § 16.18(b) (1998).

The bypassed reach of the McKenzie between the entrance to the Leaburg canal and the point where the diverted water rejoins the river is 5.8 miles long.

Six miles downstream, headworks divert water from the McKenzie into the un-screened, four-mile Walterville power canal. The Walterville canal feeds into a single-turbine powerhouse from which water returns to the McKenzie through a two-mile tailrace. The Walterville canal bypasses a 7.3 mile stretch of the McKenzie.

The Director issued the disputed license on March 24, 1997, pursuant to the FPA.⁵ Section 4(e) of the FPA empowers the Commission to issue licenses for hydroelectric projects on waterways that are subject to congressional regulation under the Commerce Clause. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 797(e) (1994). Section 10(a) of the FPA authorizes the Commission to issue such licenses subject to conditions that the Commission finds best suited for power development and other public uses of the nation's waters. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 803(a) (1994). In the mid-1980's, Congress amended these provisions to realize an increased sensitivity to environmental concerns, directing the Commission to devote

greater consideration to a project's overall effect on fish and wildlife. *See* Electric Consumers Protection Act of 1986 ("ECPA"), Pub.L. No. 99-495, 100 Stat. 1243 (1986) (codified principally at 16 U.S.C. §§ 797(e), 803(a)(1), 803(j)).⁶ The new license reflects many of these concerns and would require EWEB to construct several new facilities and provide other measures for the benefit and protection of the fish populations that pass through and reside in the project area. *See Order Issuing New License*, 78 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 64-706-719.⁷ From a power standpoint, the new license authorizes EWEB to increase the project's generation capacity from 22.5 megawatts to 23.2 megawatts. *See id.* at 64,708. Under the terms of the license, EWEB would achieve this increased generation capacity by raising the water level at Leaburg Lake by 18 inches, constructing fixed sill dams or other diversion structures at the head of the Walterville power canal, replacing the turbine runners at both powerhouses, and excavating the Walterville tailrace. *See id.* at 64,701-703. The license also would increase the minimum flows⁸ in the bypassed reaches below the diversions of both developments to

5. The Commission delegated its licensing authority to the Director. *See* 18 C.F.R. § 375.314(a)(1) (1998).

6. Prior to the ECPA amendments, the FPA focused primarily on power concerns at licensing with little mention of the attendant environmental consequences. As originally enacted, section 4(e) directed the Commission to exercise its licensing authority for the "development, transmission, and utilization of power." Federal Power Act, ch. 285, § 4, 41 Stat. 1060, 1065-66 (1920) (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 797(e)). Similarly, the original incarnation of section 10(a) instructed the Commission to develop a comprehensive plan "for improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce." *Id.* at 1068 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 803(a)). The ECPA amendments added section 10(j), now codified at 16 U.S.C. § 803(j).

7. For instance, the license orders EWEB to install a new fish screen at the Walterville power canal intake to enhance the passage of

downstream migrating fish. *See id.* at 64,712. EWEB also must construct a tailrace barrier at the Leaburg development, replace the tailrace barrier at Walterville, and modify the left-bank fish ladder and reconstruct a newly designed right-bank ladder at the Leaburg dam. *See id.* The license also requires EWEB to operate the project according to scheduled ramping rates designed to prevent the stranding of fish. *See id.* In addition, EWEB is to augment spawning gravel downstream of Leaburg dam to enhance salmonid spawning gravel and monitor the success of fish habitat enhancement measures. *See id.* at 64,711.

8. Minimum instream flow represents the amount "of water that must remain in the bypassed section of the stream and that thus remains unavailable to drive the generators." *California v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 495 U.S. 490, 494, 110 S.Ct. 2024, 109 L.Ed.2d 474 (1990).

1,000 cubic feet per second. *See id.* at 64,703.

During the relicensing deliberations, the Director considered the final environmental impact statement prepared by the Commission's environmental staff.⁹ The Commission's staff issued the final environmental impact statement on January 8, 1997, after soliciting and receiving comments on a draft. The staff had evaluated the proposed project conditions set forth in EWEB's application, alternatives to the proposals, resource agency recommendations, Commission staff-developed recommendations, and public comments. Specifically, the staff considered EWEB's relicensing proposal and five alternatives: (1) the "no action" alternative; (2) issuing a new license to EWEB with all of the modifications and enhancement measures proposed by the resource agencies; (3) issuing a new license which would combine some of the measures recommended by resource agencies with others developed by Commission staff; (4) issuing a non-power license; and (5) project retirement. The final environmental impact statement defined the "no action" alternative as the existing projects as "operate[d] under the terms and conditions of their original licenses." Leaburg-Waltermville Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2496), Oregon, *Final Environmental Impact Statement*, § 2.3, at 2-6 (Dec.1996). Under this alternative, "[n]o new environmental protection or enhancement measures would be implemented." *Id.* The

9. The Commission's regulations mandate compliance with NEPA during hydropower licensing and relicensing proceedings. *See* 18 C.F.R. § 2.80(a)-(b) (1998). NEPA requires all federal agencies to file an environmental impact statement before undertaking "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C) (1994).

10. Under section 10(j) of the FPA, the Commission may impose conditions on licensees "based on recommendations received pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. § 661 et seq.) from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and State fish and wildlife agencies." 16 U.S.C. § 803(j)(1)

final environmental impact statement stated that it had "use[d] this alternative to establish baseline environmental conditions for comparison with other alternatives." *Id.*

The Commission's staff also examined the conditions submitted by the state and federal fish and wildlife agencies under color of FPA sections 10(j) and 18.¹⁰ The staff adopted many of the fifty-six recommendations designated pursuant to section 10(j). The final environmental impact statement, however, stated that twenty-one of the fifty-six recommendations were outside the scope of section 10(j). The Commission's staff concluded that these recommendations either did not serve to protect fish and wildlife resources or conferred final authority over the level of enhancement and project operations upon the agencies rather than the Commission. The final environmental impact statement nevertheless considered and adopted many of these submissions under FPA sections 10(a) and 4(e) which grant the Commission broader latitude to balance environmental and development interests. The Commission's staff also recommended the outright adoption of the federal agencies' section 18 conditions which required implementation of fish ladders and fish screens but determined that the remaining conditions lodged under color of section 18 did not constitute "fishway prescriptions." Again, the Commission analyzed and adopted many of these measures under sections 10(a) and 4(e).¹¹

(1994). Section 18 of the FPA requires the Commission to include in a license "fishways" prescribed by the Secretaries of Interior or Commerce. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 811 (1994).

11. These measures included conditions that recommended: imposition of fish mortality standards at the fish screens of Leaburg and Waltermville and at the Leaburg rollgates; construction of tailrace barriers; delays in raising the Leaburg Lake water level; delays in the construction of diversion structures at Waltermville; the salvage of fish prior to any new construction at Waltermville's tailrace; annual inspection of the Waltermville tailrace; agency control over final design and monitoring of fishways; and agency enforcement of

After issuing the final environmental impact statement, the Commission's staff convened a meeting with several of the parties, attempting to resolve inconsistencies between the petitioners' recommendations and the requirements of FPA section 10(j). The Commission's efforts proved successful, for after the meeting, only three major areas of disagreement remained: (1) whether to raise the water level of Leaburg Lake; (2) whether to install diversion dams at the Walterville facility; and (3) the appropriate minimum instream flows in the Leaburg and Walterville bypass reaches. The Director's order answered the first two questions in the affirmative and set the minimum instream flow at 1,000 cubic feet per second. *See Order Issuing New License*, 78 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 64,701-703.

Two months after the section 10(j) dispute resolution meeting between the resource agencies and Commission staff, the Secretary of Interior filed modifications to its section 18 prescriptions for the Director's consideration. These modified prescriptions met with substantially the same results as the resource agencies' earlier submissions. Like the Commission staff before him, the Director found that the Secretary's prescriptions relating to fish ladders and fish screens constituted section 18 fishways but nevertheless did

the licensee's duty to maintain fishways in efficient operating condition. *See Order Issuing New License*, 78 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 64,699-700. The Director eventually adopted many of the reclassified recommendations or ordered EWEB to conduct studies regarding their feasibility. *See id.* at 64,700.

12. Licensing decisions made by the Director are final unless timely appealed to the full Commission. Such an appeal is called—somewhat misleadingly—a rehearing petition.

13. FPA section 313(b) controls the scope of our jurisdiction and provides, in pertinent part:

(b) Judicial review

Any party to a proceeding under this chapter aggrieved by an order issued by

not incorporate the submissions as prescribed, electing instead to establish a plan under which EWEB would “consult with the agencies in developing final designs and monitoring plans for Commission approval.” *Id.* at 64,699 (implementing license articles 416, 418, and 420). As to the remaining prescriptions, the Director held that the submissions, even as modified, were beyond the scope of section 18. *See id.* at 64,700. The Director explicitly stated for the record the basis for the rejection or reclassification of most of the submissions. *See id.* at 64,699-700.

American Rivers, the United States Department of the Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”), and ODFW timely sought rehearing, forwarding the same arguments which had divided the parties since the issuance of the final environmental impact statement.¹² On November 26, 1997, the Commission considered and rejected the rehearing requests. *See Eugene Water & Elec. Bd.*, 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,270, at 64,706 (Nov. 26, 1997) (“*Order on Rehearing*”). These petitions followed. Because the petitioners renew on this appeal the specific objections proffered in their administrative petitions for rehearing, this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 8251(b).¹³

the Commission in such proceeding may obtain a review of such order in the United States Court of Appeals for any circuit wherein the licensee or public utility to which the order relates is located . . . by filing in such court, within sixty days after the order of the Commission upon the application for rehearing, a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside in whole or in part. . . . *No objection to the order of the Commission shall be considered by the court unless such objection shall have been urged before the Commission in the application for rehearing* unless there is a reasonable ground for failure so to do. The finding of the Commission as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive.

16 U.S.C. § 8251(b) (1994) (emphasis added).

II

As a preliminary matter, we discuss the methodology we employ in reviewing the Commission's licensing decision. The petitioners contest the Commission's decision under two statutes, the FPA and NEPA. The petitioners first challenge the sufficiency of the Commission's environmental analysis under the FPA and NEPA, arguing that the terms of the new license exacerbate the already degraded conditions in the McKenzie River basin. The petitioners next contend that the FPA does not authorize the Commission to make threshold determinations of whether a given agency recommendation or proposed license condition satisfies the requirements of FPA section 10(j) or section 18. The petitioners' FPA contentions require consideration of substantive issues of statutory construction, whereas the petitioners' NEPA challenges require analysis of the Commission's compliance with NEPA's various procedural requirements. These two lines of inquiry proceed along different analytic paths which are subject to separate standards of review.

[1-3] Under the FPA, we grant conclusive effect to the Commission's findings of fact if such findings are supported by substantial evidence. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 825l(b); *Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 993 F.2d 1428, 1430 (9th Cir.1993). Where, however, the petitioners call into question the Commission's understanding of its statutory mandate, our review is *de novo*. *See Skokomish Indian Tribe v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 121 F.3d 1303, 1306 (9th Cir.1997). The Commission's interpretation of the FPA implicates the now familiar process of reviewing agency actions exemplified by the Supreme Court's watershed opinion in *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 104 S.Ct.

14. It is immaterial in this case that the Commission's interpretation is incorporated in an administrative decision rather than a regulation. "A statutory interpretation adopted by an agency in the course of adjudicating a dispute is entitled to *Chevron* deference...."

2778, 81 L.Ed.2d 694 (1984). *Chevron* set forth the two-part test against which courts review an agency's construction of the statute it administers. *See id.* at 842-43, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-82. Under the *Chevron* formulation:

First, always, is the question whether Congress has directly spoken to the precise question at issue. If the intent of Congress is clear, that is the end of the matter.... If, however, the court determines Congress has not directly addressed the precise question at issue, the... question for the court is whether the agency's answer is based on a permissible construction of the statute.

Id.; accord *Rainsong Co. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 106 F.3d 269, 272 (9th Cir.1997). The two-step *Chevron* framework thus allows this Court to defer to the Commission's interpretations of the statutory provisions it administers, but we remain "the final authority on issues of statutory construction and must reject administrative constructions which are contrary to clear congressional intent." *Natural Resources Defense Council v. United States Dep't of Interior*, 113 F.3d 1121, 1124 (9th Cir.1997) (citing *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 843 n. 9, 104 S.Ct. at 2781 n. 9) (internal quotations omitted).¹⁴

[4-6] A different set of principles guides our review under NEPA because "NEPA does not mandate particular substantive results, but instead imposes only procedural requirements." *Laguna Greenbelt, Inc. v. United States Dep't of Transp.*, 42 F.3d 517, 523 (9th Cir.1994) (citing *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519, 558, 98 S.Ct. 1197, 1219, 55 L.Ed.2d 460 (1978)). Our task under NEPA therefore "is simply to ensure that [FERC] has adequately considered and disclosed the environmental im-

Williams v. Babbitt, 115 F.3d 657, 660 n. 3 (9th Cir.1997) (citing 1 Kenneth Culp Davis, *Administrative Law Treatise* § 3.5, at 120 (1994)), *cert. denied* 523 U.S. 1117, 118 S.Ct. 1795, 140 L.Ed.2d 936 (1998).

fact of its actions. . . .” *Association of Pub. Agency Customers, Inc. v. Bonneville Power Admin.*, 126 F.3d 1158, 1183 (9th Cir.1997) (citing *Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 97–98, 103 S.Ct. 2246, 2252–53, 76 L.Ed.2d 437 (1983)). For NEPA actions challenging the adequacy of an environmental impact statement, this circuit has fashioned a “rule of reason” to determine whether the agency has engaged in a “reasonably thorough discussion of the significant aspects of probable environmental consequences.” *Oregon Natural Resources Council v. Lowe*, 109 F.3d 521, 526 (9th Cir.1997) (internal quotations and citation omitted). Under this standard, “[o]nce [we are] satisfied that a proposing agency has taken a ‘hard look’ at a decision’s environmental consequences, [our] review is at an end.” *Idaho Conservation League v. Mumma*, 956 F.2d 1508, 1519 (9th Cir.1992) (quoting *California v. Block*, 690 F.2d 753, 761 (9th Cir. 1982)); see also *Neighbors of Cuddy Mountain v. United States Forest Serv.*, 137 F.3d 1372, 1376 (9th Cir.1998) (“The rule of reason analysis and the review for an abuse of discretion are essentially the same.”).

These standards reflect the axiomatic distinction between “the strong level of deference we accord an agency in deciding factual or technical matters [and] that to be accorded in disputes involving predominantly legal questions.” *Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Ass’n v. Morrison*, 67 F.3d 723, 727 (9th Cir.1995). It is with these principles that we turn to merits of the petitions.

15. A baseline is not an independent legal requirement, but rather, a practical requirement in environmental analysis often employed to identify the environmental consequences of a proposed agency action. See 54 Fed.Reg. 23756 (1989). Although this Court has had few occasions to address this issue, we have stated that “[w]ithout establishing . . . baseline conditions . . . there is simply no way to determine what effect [an action] will have on the environment and, consequently, no way to comply with

III

The petitioners first object to the Commission’s use of existing environmental conditions at the Leaburg–Walterville Project as a “baseline”¹⁵ against which to evaluate alternatives to the EWEB relicensing proposal. The petitioners argue that the Commission’s use of such a baseline preordained its adoption of the EWEB proposal. The Commission rejected this argument. As the Commission explained in the *Order on Rehearing*, “[n]either the labels placed on alternatives, nor the choice of baseline will, in our judgment, alter the determination of the reasonable alternatives at relicensing.” 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 62,327. We conclude that the Commission’s choice of baseline and analysis of alternatives complied with the substantive and procedural requirements of both the FPA and NEPA.

A. The Choice of Baseline

[7] Petitioners contend that FERC ignores continuing impacts and the environmental impacts caused by ongoing operation. In effect, the petitioners contend that the FPA requires the Commission to evaluate the EWEB proposal against a baseline embodying a theoretical reconstruction of what the McKenzie River basin would be like today had the Leaburg and Walterville projects not been in place for the greater part of this century. To evaluate this argument under *Chevron*, we first must determine whether Congress has spoken with sufficient clarity to foreclose the Commission’s alternative interpretation. See *Rainson*, 106 F.3d at 273.

NEPA.” *Half Moon Bay Fishermans’ Mktg. Ass’n v. Carlucci*, 857 F.2d 505, 510 (9th Cir.1988); see also Council on Environmental Quality, *Considering Cumulative Effects under the National Environmental Policy Act* (visited May 11, 1999) (“The concept of a baseline against which to compare predictions of the effects of the proposed action and reasonable alternatives is critical to the NEPA process.”) <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/ccene-pa/ccenepa.htm>.

Our construction of the FPA commences, as it must, with the statute's text. *See United States v. Hockings*, 129 F.3d 1069, 1071 (9th Cir.1997). The FPA, however, nowhere defines or even mentions the concept of an environmental baseline. Therefore, as the statutory language evinces no specific congressional directive, we look next to its legislative history. *See Northwest Forest Resource Council v. Glickman*, 82 F.3d 825, 830-31 (9th Cir. 1996).¹⁶

The legislative history of the FPA supports, but does not directly sanction, the Commission's decision to use an existing-project baseline. The ECPA conference report comes nearest to evidencing congressional intent on this issue. The report states that "[i]n exercising its responsibilities in relicensing, the conferees expect FERC to take into account existing structures and facilities in providing for these nonpower and nondevelopmental values." H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 99-934, at 21-22 (1986), *reprinted in* 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 2537, 2538. More emphatically, the report "noted that the Commission *must* take into account existing structures and facilities . . . in relicensing proceedings under section 15." *Id.* at 2543 (emphasis added). The petitioners acknowledge this legislative imperative but assert that the Commission altogether excluded from consider-

ation the environmental harms caused by these existing structures and facilities, thereby precluding "equal consideration" of non-power values as mandated by FPA section 4(e).¹⁷ This contention lacks merit, for the record demonstrates numerous instances where the Commission diligently evaluated the adverse environmental impacts on the McKenzie River basin caused by the operation of the Leaburg and Walterville projects.

The petitioners also proffer excerpts from the ECPA house report in support of their position that the Commission must evaluate relicensing issues "in light of today's standards and concerns," and that "procedures and substance applicable to original licenses, including the treatment of non-developmental values, apply fully in relicensing." H.R.Rep. No. 99-507, at 33-34 (1986), *reprinted in* 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. 2496, 2521. This Court's review, however, does not turn on single words or phrases in the legislative record, *see United States ex rel. Fine v. Chevron, U.S.A., Inc.*, 72 F.3d 740, 744 (9th Cir.1995) (en banc), especially when they are taken out of context. When read conjunctively with the surrounding text, these quotations-and indeed the entire house report-display nothing more than Congress' intent to emphasize that the Commission's section 4(e) "equal consideration" responsibilities apply to relicensing as well as original licensing proceedings.¹⁸ A fair reading of the report

16. We acknowledge the debate over the propriety, under *Chevron*, of venturing beyond plain meaning analysis and resorting to traditional implements of statutory construction to ascertain a clear congressional directive. Compare *INS v. Cardoza-Fonseca*, 480 U.S. 421, 446-48, 107 S.Ct. 1207, 1221-22, 94 L.Ed.2d 434 (1987) (suggesting that, under the first prong of *Chevron*, courts should employ "traditional tools of statutory construction") with *id.* at 454, 107 S.Ct. at 1225 (Scalia, J., concurring) (rejecting this suggestion). This Court has followed *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 843 n. 9, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-82 n. 9, and availed itself of the full range of tools to ascertain legislative intent. *See, e.g., Pacific Rivers Council v. Thomas*, 30 F.3d 1050, 1053-54 (9th Cir.1994); *Central Montana Elec. Power Coop., Inc. v. Administrator of Bonneville Power Admin.*, 840 F.2d 1472, 1477 (9th Cir.1988). We cautiously adhere to this practice as necessary.

17. Section 4(e), as amended, provides, in relevant part:

In deciding whether to issue any license under this Part for any project, the Commission, in addition to the power and development purposes for which licenses are issued, shall give equal consideration to the purposes of energy conservation, the protection, mitigation of damage to, and enhancement of, fish and wildlife (including related spawning grounds and habitat), the protection of recreational opportunities, and the preservation of other aspects of environmental quality.

16 U.S.C. § 797(e).

18. The relevant surrounding text reads:

Licenses issued in past years, must be reexamined and justified at relicensing in light of today's standards and concerns.

as a whole thus precludes the petitioners' treatment of the legislative history and convinces us that "Congress has not directly addressed the precise question at issue." *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 843, 104 S.Ct. at 2782. We therefore proceed to the second strand of our inquiry under *Chevron*.

[8] This prong of *Chevron* instructs us that where Congress implicitly leaves a gap for the agency to fill, there is a "delegation of authority to the agency to elucidate . . . the statute." *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 843-44, 104 S.Ct. at 2782. We will not substitute our own construction of the statute unless we determine that the Commission's interpretation is unreasonable. See *Rainson*, 106 F.3d at 272-73 (citing *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 844, 104 S.Ct. at 2782-83); accord *Association of Pub. Agency Customers*, 126 F.3d at 1169 ("When relevant statutes are silent on the salient question, we assume that Congress has implicitly left a void for an agency to fill. We must therefore defer to the agency's construction of its governing statutes, unless that construction is unreasonable."). Applying these principles here, we must determine whether the Commission's decision to employ an existing project baseline fills the inter-

Recognizing that there may not be competing applications for many existing projects, the bill requires FERC to make this determination in every case, whether or not there are multiple applicants. The Committee intends all applicants to have knowledge of the standards under which their applications will be evaluated. Thus, in making the determination, FERC must consider a number of factors or criteria listed in the bill and, for each application, make the required findings as to each. These factors or criteria are included to guide the Commission's determination of which final proposal is best adapted. These factors or criteria are not intended to obviate the application of section 10(a) through (j) once a determination is made. Further, the criteria included in the legislation are intended to be applied in a fair and even manner and they are not to be considered by the Commission in a manner which would unfairly skew the selection process in favor of one particular applicant over another.

The Committee stresses that relicensing is not to be a "rubber stamp," non-public pro-

cesses of the FPA in a permissible fashion. The Commission concluded in the *Order on Rehearing* that "it is highly doubtful that attempts to ascertain the status of various resources prior to the time a 50-year-old project was constructed would result in the development of any useful information." 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 62,327 (citations omitted). We believe that this conclusion furnishes a reasonable interpretation of the FPA. It defies common sense and notions of pragmatism to require the Commission or license applicants to "gather information to recreate a 50-year-old environmental base upon which to make present day development decisions." 54 Fed.Reg. at 23776. The past fifty years of development in the McKenzie River Valley has reconfigured its environmental makeup, introducing changes that include differences in land use, water flows, water quality, river geomorphology, fish species composition, and fishery management practices. To the extent a hypothetical pre-project or no-project environment can be recreated, evaluation of such an environment against current conditions at best serves to describe the current cumulative effect on natural resources of these historical changes.¹⁹ Moreover, we

cess. The procedures and substance applicable to original licenses, including the treatment of non-developmental values, apply fully in relicensing.

H.R.Rep. No. 99-507, at 33-34, 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 2520-21.

19. Pursuant to various administrative regulations, the Commission analyzes "cumulative impacts" that may result from proposed hydropower actions. See, e.g., 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7 (1998) (defining cumulative impacts as those which result "from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions"); 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(c) (defining the scope of an environmental impact statement as potentially including cumulative impacts). Petitioners do not take issue with the Commission's cumulative impacts analysis in this case. Indeed, the Commission devoted an entire section of the final environmental impact statement to such analysis. See *Final Environmental Impact Statement*, § 4.4, at 4-55 to 4-58.

agree with the Commission that the adoption of an existing project baseline does not preclude consideration and inclusion of conditions in a license that enhance fish and wildlife resources and reduce negative impacts attributable to a project since its construction. *See Order on Reh'g*, 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 62,327 (“[P]ast environmental impacts are relevant in determining what measures are appropriate to protect, mitigate, and enhance natural resources. . . . Enhancement may in many cases constitute a reduction of the negative impacts attributable to the project since its construction.”); *see also City of Tacoma, Washington*, 71 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,381, at 62,492 (June 22, 1995) (“[U]se of existing conditions as the starting point for analysis is reasonable, . . . is not precluded by either the language or legislative history of the FPA, . . . [and] does not preclude us from considering, in appropriate cases, available information concerning resources affected by a project. . . .”). We find it more than reasonable, however, for the Commission to conduct its “evaluation and consideration of the appropriateness of requiring enhancement measures . . . in the context of today’s environment and not in the context of the world as it existed 50 years ago.” *Order on Reh'g*, 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 62,327. Simply stated, nothing in the FPA suggests that the only acceptable future for the McKenzie River basin is a recreation of its past.

Nor are we persuaded by any of the petitioners’ other challenges to the reasonableness of the Commission’s baseline analysis. First, ODFW submits that the FPA implicitly requires a baseline consisting of a no-project minimum instream flow.

20. American Rivers similarly takes issue with the Commission’s characterization of the minimum instream flows under the new license as “enhanced.” American Rivers argues that the Commission’s improper baseline analysis “allowed these new flows to be termed ‘enhanced.’” We reject the “illusory flow enhancement argument” in this context. The FPA clearly designs a process under which

This argument conflates the baseline issue with a proposed section 10(j) recommendation and must be rejected.²⁰ As the Commission accurately notes, the FPA does not mandate “that all past damage to fish and wildlife caused by a project . . . be ‘mitigated’ in a relicensing proceeding.” 54 Fed.Reg. at 23,792. More significantly, as discussed in greater detail below, the FPA establishes a delicately balanced process by which the Commission decides whether or how to incorporate a given agency recommendation into a license. Requiring the Commission to establish a baseline containing every fish and wildlife recommendation would undermine the Commission’s mandate to consider numerous conflicting interests, rendering sections 4(e), 10(a), 10(j), and 18 superfluous. This approach cannot stand. It would place the Commission in an untenable position and require us to adopt an approach violative of the precept that “[s]tatutes should not be construed to make surplusage of any provision.” *Wilshire Westwood Assocs. v. Atlantic Richfield Corp.*, 881 F.2d 801, 804 (9th Cir.1989) (quoting *Pettis ex rel. United States v. Morrison-Knudsen Co.*, 577 F.2d 668, 673 (9th Cir.1978)).

The petitioners premise their final argument upon a novel reading of our decision in *Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm’n*, 746 F.2d 466 (9th Cir.1984). This Court has held that, in the context of an original FPA hydropower licensing, “once a project begins, the ‘pre-project environment’ becomes a thing of the past. Evaluating the project’s effect on pre-project resources is simply impossible.” *LaFlamme v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm’n*, 852 F.2d 389, 400 (9th Cir.1988). The petitioners, however,

minimum instream flow recommendations are submitted pursuant to section 10(j) subject to our review under FPA section 313. Contrary to petitioners’ assertions, the mere fact that the Commission evaluates minimum instream flow recommendations against an existing project baseline does not impede our ability to discern an illusory flow regime.

contend that *Yakima* compels a different result when the Commission considers a relicensing proposal. The petitioners' reliance on *Yakima* is misplaced.

Yakima presented the questions of whether the Commission violated the FPA or NEPA either when it bypassed the preparation of an environmental impact statement or when it deferred consideration of fishery protection until after it relicensed the hydropower project. See 746 F.2d at 470–75. In *Yakima*, we resolved both questions against the Commission, holding that the Commission must consider the environmental impacts of relicensing before issuing a new license. See *id.* at 475–77. In the *Order on Rehearing*, the Commission noted that it repeatedly has addressed the confluence between the *Yakima* opinion and the baseline issue. See 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) at 62,326–27. Indeed, as early as 1989, in its regulations implementing the relicensing provisions of the ECPA, the Commission observed that:

[W]hile *Yakima* clearly requires the Commission to evaluate resource impacts prior to licensing, the Commission sees nothing in that decision that requires it either to pretend that current projects do not exist, or to require applicants to gather information to recreate a 50-year old environmental base upon which to make present day development decisions.

54 Fed.Reg. at 23776.

We agree with the Commission's sensible application of *Yakima*, and the petitioners have cited no authority to suggest a contrary reading. Indeed, no such authority exists. Our conclusion is consistent with the opinion of the District of Columbia Circuit in *United States Department of Interior v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission* in which the court described the limited reach of our decision in *Yakima*, stating:

Yakima at most imposes on the Commission the duty to consider and study the environmental issue before granting a license. . . . *Yakima* simply endorses

the unstartling principles that an agency must establish a record to support its decisions and that a reviewing court, without substituting its own judgment, must be certain that the agency has considered all factors required by the statute.

952 F.2d 538, 546 (D.C.Cir.1992).

Accordingly, because the Commission's construction of the FPA offends neither the *Chevron* reasonableness standard nor the intent of Congress, we defer to the Commission's decision to use an existing project environmental baseline.

B. The NEPA Alternatives

[9] Having upheld the reasonableness of the Commission's baseline, we set aside our *Chevron* lens and turn to the rule of reason to determine whether the Commission faithfully discharged its duties under NEPA when it evaluated alternatives to the EWEB proposal. The petitioners contend that the Commission erred when it endorsed its staff's identification of the "no-action" alternative in the final environmental impact statement as the continued operation of the Leaburg and Walterville developments under the terms of their original licenses. The petitioners assert that the proper "no-action" alternative under NEPA instead should have been the alternative of not issuing a license at all. Alternatively, the petitioners contend that the Commission violated NEPA because the range of alternatives examined by the Commission did not include license denial and subsequent project decommissioning and dam removal. These contentions fail. As discussed below, the Commission's identification and evaluation of alternatives satisfied NEPA's procedural requirements.

[10] Under NEPA, an environmental impact statement must include "the alternative of no action." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a) (1998); *Association of Pub. Agency Customers, Inc.*, 126 F.3d at 1188. An environmental impact statement also must discuss "reasonable alternatives" to the proposed agency action. 42 U.S.C.

§ 4332(2)(C)(iii); *Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Ass'n*, 67 F.3d at 729 (quoting 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14) (explaining that consideration of alternatives “is the heart of the environmental impact statement”). The rule of reason guides “both the choice of alternatives as well as the extent to which the Environmental Impact Statement must discuss each alternative.” *City of Carmel-By-The-Sea v. United States Dep't of Transp.*, 123 F.3d 1142, 1155 (9th Cir.1997) (citations omitted). Under the rule of reason, the Commission “need not consider an infinite range of alternatives, only reasonable or feasible ones.” *Id.* (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a)-(c)). “[F]or alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, [the environmental impact statement must] briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated.” 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a) (emphasis added).

In the *Order on Rehearing* the Commission acknowledged that “[i]n the relicensing context, defining a logical ‘no action’ alternative is difficult, because the Commission is legally required to take some action on the application for a new license, pursuant to Section 15 of the FPA.” 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 62,326 (quoting *Public Serv. Co. of New Hampshire*, 68 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,177, at 61,866–67 (Aug. 1, 1994)). We conclude that the statutory scheme sustains the Commission’s no action definition and betrays the predominantly semantic nature of this dispute. As the Commission explained, by operation of FPA section 15(a), the effect of the Commission’s taking “no action” on EWEB’s relicensing application would have been to permit EWEB to continue operating the project indefinitely subject to the terms and conditions of its expired original license. *See id.* Section 15(a) authorizes the Commission to impose upon the relicensed party “such terms and conditions as may be authorized or required under the then existing laws and regulations.”

21. By Executive Order, the CEQ has promulgated comprehensive regulations implement-

ing NEPA. *See* 42 Fed.Reg. 26,967 (1977). 16 U.S.C. § 808(a)(1). The Commission also may issue a “non-power license” if the public interest requires that “all or part of any licensed project should no longer be used . . . for power purposes.” 16 U.S.C. § 808(f); *see* 18 C.F.R. § 16.11 (1998). Here, the Commission logically questioned “whether license denial could appropriately be considered ‘no action’ in the case of a relicensing . . . [as d]enial would require action, rather than inaction, and would presumably be coupled with other proposed actions, such as federal takeover, issuance of a nonpower license, or project decommissioning.” *Order on Reh'g*, 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 62,326 (quoting *Public Serv. Co. of New Hampshire*, 68 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 61,866–67); *see also Edwards Mfg. Co.*, 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,255 (Nov. 25, 1997) (explaining that the decision to deny relicensing and to require dam removal constitutes a major federal action). In view of this regime, the Commission logically concluded that the “definition of the no action alternative as continued operation of the project under the same terms and conditions as the existing license simply reflects this statutory reality.” *Order on Reh'g*, 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 62,326 (quoting *Public Serv. Co. of New Hampshire*, 68 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 61,867).

The Commission’s choice of the terms of the original license as the no action alternative finds additional support from the Council on Environmental Quality’s (“CEQ”) response to Question No. 3 of its NEPA guidance memorandum.²¹ The response states, in pertinent part:

[W]here ongoing programs initiated under existing legislation and regulations will continue, even as new plans are developed “no action” is “no change” from current management direction or level of management intensity.

ing NEPA. *See* 42 Fed.Reg. 26,967 (1977).

To construct an alternative that is based on no management at all would be a useless academic exercise. Therefore, the “no action” alternative may be thought of in terms of continuing with the present course of action until that action is changed.

Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ’s National Environmental Policy Act Regulations, 46 Fed.Reg. 18026, 18027 (1981). We recognize that the relicensing process does not fit perfectly under the model of updating a land management plan as contemplated in the response to Question 3. Nevertheless, this Court has employed this regulatory language under analogous circumstances, *see Association of Pub. Agency Customers*, 126 F.3d at 1188 (holding that “CEQ regulations allow the status quo [of continuing power sales contracts] to properly be the no action alternative.”), and we find nothing in the regulation to preclude its application in the hydropower relicensing context. In light of the scheme established by FPA section 15 and our decision in *Association of Public Agency Customers*, we conclude that the Commission properly identified the no action alternative.

We similarly reject the petitioners’ contention that the Commission did not adequately examine the alternative of license denial. In the *Order on Rehearing*, the Commission explicitly stated that “license denial and dam removal will in most proceedings not be considered a reasonable alternative by anyone.” 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 62,327; *see Final Environmental Impact Statement*, §§ 2.5, 2.7, at 2–9 to 2–11. The Commission noted that “[d]ams, and the reservoirs they create, usually serve a variety of non-power public purposes, such as flood control, irrigation, and recreation. Moreover, . . . removing a dam can have significant adverse environmental impacts.” *Id.* at n. 13.

22. As discussed *infra* at note 23, we state no opinion on the merits of any of the Commis-

Here, the final environmental impact statement clearly considered the alternatives urged by the petitioners. Although the Commission never engaged in a lengthy evaluation of the dam removal alternative at any stage of the administrative process, its analysis comfortably meets the “discuss briefly” standard of 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a) and the rule of reason employed by this Court. In sum, we are satisfied that the Commission has taken a hard look at the range of licensing alternatives and complied with its procedural obligations under NEPA.

IV

We come to our final interpretive task. Once more, the petitioners challenge the Commission’s construction of the FPA, raising two questions under related, but markedly different, statutory sections. These challenges again engender *de novo* review and require two distinct iterations of the *Chevron* standard. First, we consider whether the FPA authorizes the Commission to decide that a fish and wildlife agency recommendation submitted pursuant to section 10(j) does not qualify for treatment under that section.²² Second, we examine whether the Commission may reject a “fishway prescription” proposed by the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of Interior under FPA section 18. These are not inconsequential questions. Both questions present this Court with issues of first impression in our Circuit, and both beget answers bearing significantly on the hydropower relicensing process.

A. Section 10(j)

[11] As previously explained, the FPA establishes an elaborate regulatory regime which charges the Commission with responsibility to balance the interests of hydropower licensees and other participants in the licensing process. The processes

sion’s subsection 10(j)(2) findings.

required by section 10(j) represent a vital part of that regime. Subsection 10(j)(1), as amended by the ECPA, instructs:

(1) That in order to adequately and equitably protect, mitigate damages to, and enhance, fish and wildlife (including related spawning grounds and habitat) affected by the development, operation, and management of the project, each license issued under this subchapter shall include conditions for such protection, mitigation, and enhancement. Subject to paragraph (2), such conditions shall be based on recommendations received pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and State fish and wildlife agencies.

16 U.S.C. § 803(j)(1). Subsection 10(j)(2), however, specifies that the Commission should attempt to reconcile agency recommendations with the requirements of the FPA. See 16 U.S.C. § 803(j)(2). If, after giving due weight to these recommendations, the Commission does not adopt them, in whole or in part, the statute requires the Commission to publish the following findings (with a basis for each of the findings):

(A) A finding that adoption of such recommendation is inconsistent with the purposes and requirements of this subchapter or with other applicable provisions of law.

(B) A finding that the conditions selected by the Commission [protect and mitigate damage to fish and wildlife].

Id.

Here, our *Chevron* analysis begins and ends with the statute itself. We detect in section 10(j) the type of clear congressional mandate that suffices to curtail a *Chevron* query at step one. We are not the first court to do so. In *National Wildlife Federation v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*, 912 F.2d 1471 (D.C.Cir.1990), the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed a Commission order which had rejected agency recommendations submitted as sec-

tion 10(j) conditions. Although these recommendations concerned a proposal not properly before the Commission, the court nonetheless concluded that:

[W]hile the Commission must pay due regard to such recommendations, [section 10(j)] cannot be read to force upon the Commission the burden of strict acceptance of each and every proper recommendation. While the Commission must address each recommendation, the discretion ultimately vests in the Commission as to how to incorporate each recommendation.

Id. at 1480; see also *California ex rel. State Water Resources Control Bd. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 966 F.2d 1541, 1550 (9th Cir.1992) (noting that the ECPA amendments require the Commission “to demonstrate why conditions proposed by fish and wildlife agencies should not be included in a license”).

The petitioners cite *Kelley v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*, 96 F.3d 1482, 1487 (D.C.Cir.1996), for the proposition that the District of Columbia Circuit since has acknowledged that the reclassification issue remains an open question. In *Kelley*, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (“Michigan”) challenged the Commission’s refusal to require license conditions that Michigan sought under section 10(j). The Director had reclassified Michigan’s objections and considered them under the more permissive standards of FPA sections 4(e) and 10(a). The full Commission affirmed the Director on rehearing. At both administrative stages, the Commission failed to explain its actions through published findings as required by subsection 10(j)(2). On appeal, the court acknowledged:

[T]he question whether the Commission legitimately treated Michigan’s recommendations as falling outside of § 10(j) and therefore not entitled to the deference that section carries *nor requiring the specific finding FERC must make before rejecting such recommendations* (that they are “inconsistent with the

purposes and requirements” of the Act or other provisions of law) is a weighty one.

Id. (emphasis added). Although Michigan’s failure to preserve the issue precluded the *Kelley* court from resolving the question, this passage crystallizes the factual distinctions between *Kelley* and the District of Columbia Circuit’s previous decision in *National Wildlife Federation*. In *Kelley*, the Commission left an opaque record. *See id.* Conversely, the administrative record in *National Wildlife Federation* plainly provided the reasons for the Commission’s rejection and reclassification of the agency submissions. *See* 912 F.2d at 1480.

In our view, *Kelley* in no way abrogates the holding in *National Wildlife Federation*. *Kelley* at most indicates that the District of Columbia Circuit has not yet determined whether the Commission can avoid its obligation under subsection 10(j)(2) to publish its findings before rejecting agency recommendations. Although the procedural posture of *Kelley* abbreviated the court’s inquiry, nothing left unanswered in *Kelley* dissuades us from adopting the sound reasoning in *United States Department of Interior* which withholds from the agencies a “veto power” over the section 10(j) process.²³ *See* 952 F.2d at 545.

23. In light of our disposition, we do not address whether the Commission’s reclassification, rejection, or modification of the 10(j) recommendations at issue would pass muster under a substantial evidence review. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 8251(b); *Northwest Resource Info. Center, Inc. v. Northwest Power Planning Council*, 35 F.3d 1371, 1385 (9th Cir.1994) (recognizing that “for a court to fulfill its function under the appropriate standard of review, . . . an agency must provide a reasoned explanation for its actions and articulate with some clarity the standards that governed its decision”); *State Water Resources Control Bd.*, 966 F.2d at 1549 (applying substantial evidence review to the Commission’s rejection of a section 10(j) recommendation). We do note, however, that the Commission has failed to speak with clarity on several recommendations that *might* be within the

The petitioners next contend that empowering the Commission with authority to reject and reclassify agency conditions would contravene the language found in the mandatory clause of subsection 10(j)(1). In support of this contention, the petitioners invoke the rule articulated by the Supreme Court in *Escondido Mut. Water Co. v. La Jolla, Rincon, San Pasqual, Pauma & Pala Band of Mission Indians*, 466 U.S. 765, 104 S.Ct. 2105, 80 L.Ed.2d 753 (1984). At issue in *Escondido* was the pre-license certification scheme of FPA section 4(e) which permits the Secretary of the Interior to impose certain requirements on licenses issued within any Native American reservation. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 797(e).²⁴ The Commission had refused to accept the Secretary’s conditions, and an aggrieved party sought review. The Supreme Court focused closely on the plain language of section 4(e) and agreed with the petitioners that “[t]he mandatory nature of the language chosen by Congress appears to require that the Commission include the Secretary’s conditions in the license even if it disagrees with them.” *Escondido*, 466 U.S. at 772, 104 S.Ct. at 2110.

Although *Escondido* proves dispositive in the section 18 context,²⁵ it is not a fair congener here because of the distinguishing features of the relevant statutory provisions. Section 10(j) and section 4(e), the

scope of section 10(j). *See, e.g., Final Environmental Impact Statement*, table 6–5, at 6–21 (rejecting without discussion agency recommendations for (i) the preparation of a riparian vegetation and enhancement plan; and (ii) the consultation with resource agencies concerning fish and wildlife mitigation plans).

24. The section 4(e) language at issue in *Escondido* mandates that licenses issued under this provision “shall be subject to and contain such conditions as the Secretary of the department under whose supervision such reservation falls shall deem necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of such reservation.” 16 U.S.C. § 797(e).

25. *See infra* Part IV.B.

provision at issue in *Escondido*, set forth very different roles for the Commission to play in the hydropower licensing process. Congress provided in subsection 10(j)(2) a mechanism for the Commission to employ when it disagrees with a submitted agency condition, unlike the pre-license certification scheme Congress set forth in FPA section 4(e). That mechanism, the publication of findings, clearly qualifies the mandatory clause of subsection 10(j)(1) and is expressly contemplated in the phrase “[s]ubject to paragraph (2)” that prefaces the mandatory language. The ordinary meaning of “subject to” includes “governed or affected by.” *Black’s Law Dictionary* 1425 (6th ed.1990); see also Sutherland Stat. Const. § 47.28 at 248 (5th ed.1992) (explaining that “when common terms are used they should be given their common meaning” and that “approved usage of words can be established by the definition of a recognized dictionary”). We therefore interpret “subject to paragraph (2)” to mean precisely what it says: subsection 10(j)(1) is governed or affected by subsection 10(j)(2). Moreover, were we to read subsection 10(j)(1) as conferring final authority over the section 10(j) process upon the resource agencies, we impermissibly would be making surplusage of subsection 10(j)(2). See *Wilshire Westwood Assocs.*, 881 F.2d at 804. Such a reading would contravene the principle that “a statute must be interpreted to give significance to all of its parts.” *Glickman*, 82 F.3d at 833–34 (citing *Boise Cascade Corp. v. EPA*, 942 F.2d 1427, 1432 (9th Cir.1991)). In sum, the divergent structures of § 10(j) and § 4(e), the plain meaning of the prefatory phrase “subject to,” and the abecedarian principle of giving effect to every subsection convince us that *Escondido* is inapposite here.

[12] Perhaps anticipating this conclusion, the petitioners nevertheless urge that the legislative history of the ECPA amendments to the FPA cast doubt on the Commission’s section 10(j) reclassification authority. We briefly essay the legislative history because the parties emphasize its importance and because we “look to legis-

lative history in order to determine whether there is a clear indication of contrary intent.” *Coronado–Durazo v. INS*, 123 F.3d 1322, 1325 (9th Cir.1997) (citation omitted). In so doing, we are mindful that this Court steadfastly abides by the principle that “legislative history—no matter how clear—can’t override statutory text.” *Hearn v. Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Trust Fund*, 68 F.3d 301, 304 (9th Cir.1995) (citations omitted).

Here, we find that the legislative history accompanying section 10(j) mirrors the plain language of subsection 10(j)(2) and reconfirms that Congress intended to vest the Commission with ultimate authority to reject agency recommendations improperly lodged under section 10(j). The conference report accompanying the ECPA clearly instructs the Commission to give “the same careful and thoughtful consideration to fish and wildlife values that it gives to other purposes.” H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 99–934, at 25, reprinted in 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. 2537, 2541. The report also states, in pertinent part:

[W]hile new section 10(j) certainly upgrades statutorily the importance and status of fish and wildlife recommendations under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, they are still recognized as “recommendations,” not mandatory requirements. . . . [T]he conferees emphasize that the amendments *do not dictate a particular result nor predetermine FERC’s ultimate judgment concerning the public interest. . . .*

Id. (emphasis added). The conferees addressed the scope of the decisional authority vested in the Commission and declared that although agency recommendations “cannot be lightly dismissed,” the Commission “is not required to adopt recommendations that are inconsistent with any other purpose of the Federal Power Act as expressed in section 4(e).” *Id.* at 23, reprinted in 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 2540. Although we believe that the language of section 10(j), standing alone, clearly supports the Commission’s actions, these pas-

sages from the Conference Report silence any remaining doubts concerning congressional intent. *See Glickman*, 82 F.3d at 835 (“[A] congressional conference report is recognized as the most reliable evidence of congressional intent because it ‘represents the final statement of the terms agreed to by both houses.’”) (quoting *Department of Health & Welfare v. Block*, 784 F.2d 895, 901 (9th Cir.1986)).

Given the persuasive reasoning of our sister circuit, our own interpretation of section 10(j), and the legislative history contained in the ECPA amendments, we put an end to our penultimate *Chevron* inquiry. Because we conclude that the statute is susceptible to only one interpretation, we reject the position advanced by the petitioners. In denying the petitions insofar as they challenge the Commission’s understanding of its statutory mandate under section 10(j), our holding is narrow. We conclude that section 10(j) clearly vests in the Commission the discretion as to how or whether it will incorporate a section 10(j) recommendation received from a listed agency. As noted above, we express no opinion on the merits of the Commission’s environmental findings. Moreover, we stress that nothing we have said should be construed as eviscerating the pro-environmental object beneath the ECPA amendments. The Commission must afford “significant deference to recommendations made by state (and federal) fish and wildlife agencies for the ‘protection, mitigation, and enhancement’ of fish and wildlife.” *Kelley*, 96 F.3d at 1486 (emphasis added). Nevertheless, Congress clearly has ordained that this deference must yield to the Commission’s reasoned judgment in those instances where the parties cannot agree. Under *Chevron*, “that is the end of the matter.” 467 U.S. at 842, 104 S.Ct. at 2781.

B. Section 18

We are met at the outset with two jurisdictional arguments from the Commission. First, the Commission contends that the petitioners lack standing to challenge the section 18 determinations. The Commis-

sion maintains that petitioners may not independently challenge the Commission’s actions because only the federal intervenors, not petitioners, have rights under that section. Alternatively, the Commission contends that the petitioners’ collective challenges to the section 18 rulings are not ripe for our review because the Commission’s orders have left unresolved final action on many section 18 issues. These contentions have no merit.

[13] The petitioners clearly have standing. We again borrow the District of Columbia Circuit’s reasoning in *United States Department of Interior*, a case with a virtually identical procedural posture. *See* 952 F.2d at 544 n. 4. There, the court held that state agencies had *parens patriae* standing and the environmental organizations had organizational standing to challenge “FERC’s balancing under sections 4(e) and 10(a).” *Id.* The court concluded that the Commission’s standing arguments had no merit because the state agencies and environmental organizations made “identical substantive challenges.” *Id.* The court rested its conclusion on the *parens patriae* standing of the state agencies and the organizational standing of the environmental organizations. *See id.*

Here, in both the administrative proceedings and in this litigation, the Departments of Commerce and Interior, American Rivers, and ODFW all urged that section 18 requires the Commission to adopt the federal agencies’ fishway prescriptions without modification. ODFW has *parens patriae* standing. *See Alfred L. Snapp & Son, Inc. v. Puerto Rico ex rel. Barez*, 458 U.S. 592, 600–07, 102 S.Ct. 3260, 3265–69, 73 L.Ed.2d 995 (1982). American Rivers has organizational standing. *See Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 U.S. 727, 739, 92 S.Ct. 1361, 1368, 31 L.Ed.2d 636 (1972). Accordingly, the petitioners have standing to challenge the Commission’s section 18 rulings.

[14] The Commission next argues that the disputed fishways prescriptions are not

ripe for our review because the new license contains open-ended planning provisions under which EWEB will submit “final design plans” to the Commission in consultation with the federal resource agencies. *See Order Issuing New License*, 78 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 64-710-714 (implementing articles 410, 416, and 420). The Commission reasons that “because EWEB may, after consulting with the federal agencies, ultimately develop plans that honor in full each of the detailed specifications for fish ladders and fish screens previously submitted by the agencies, and because the Commission may ultimately approve those plans, the orders under review cannot be considered ripe.” Federal Energy Regulatory Comm’n Br. at 63-64. We disagree.

In *Steamboaters v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*, this Court held that a Commission order “is certainly final insofar as it definitively resolves the issue whether [agency-prescribed] conditions are mandatory.” 759 F.2d 1382, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985). Here, the Commission’s disputed arrogation of section 18 authority turns on a discrete issue of law: whether the Commission properly may reject or reclassify fishway prescriptions submitted by the petitioners. “It is difficult to postulate an issue more proper for judicial decision than that of the statutory authority of an administrative agency.” *State Water Resources Control Bd.*, 966 F.2d at 1562. Accordingly, the section 18 issues are ripe. We thus turn to the merits and our last occasion for *Chevron* analysis.

[15] We begin with the critical asymmetry in sections 18 and 10(j). Section 18 directs that the Commission “shall require the construction, maintenance, and operation by a licensee at its own expense of . . . such fishways as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate.” 16 U.S.C. § 811. Conspicuously absent from this provision is a qualifying clause, such as the one in FPA subsection 10(j)(2), which expressly enables the Commission to reject a recommendation submitted under color of

section 10(j). Ignoring this structural distinction, the Commission argues that we must not disturb its section 18 “findings” because the Commission fully explained on the record its reasons for rejecting the fishway prescriptions. This argument misses the mark. Section 18 on its face simply does not contemplate the two-pronged approach set forth in subsection 10(j)(2). Although the presence of a qualifying clause in subsection 10(j)(2) does not foreclose the Commission’s professed authority to reject fishways prescribed by either the Secretary of Interior or Secretary of Commerce, the absence of a similar provision in section 18 suggests more than mere legislative oversight. Clearly, if Congress had wanted findings under section 18, it knew how to ask for them. *See Williamson v. Commissioner*, 974 F.2d 1525, 1532 (9th Cir.1992).

Taking a different tack, the Commission cautions that its statutory mission would be compromised if it were left without authority to determine whether a submission prescribes a fishway or instead constitutes a recommendation more appropriately evaluated under FPA sections 10(j) or 10(a). *See generally California v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm’n*, 495 U.S. 490, 496, 110 S.Ct. 2024, 2028, 109 L.Ed.2d 474 (1990) (recognizing that the FPA represents a congressional intention to establish “a broad federal role in the development and licensing of hydroelectric power”). This argument strikes a familiar chord, for it has been rejected by every court that has considered the supposed tension between the Commission’s role in the FPA relicensing process and various statutory delegations of authority to outside agencies.

In *Escondido*, the seminal case on this score, the Supreme Court acknowledged that FPA section 10(a) grants the Commission ultimate authority and responsibility to ensure that hydropower projects will be “best adapted” to serve a multitude of conflicting interests. *See Escondido*, 466 U.S. at 778 n. 21, 104 S.Ct. at 2113 n. 21.

The Court, however, found no conflict between the Commission's section 10(a) authority and the land-administering departments' power to impose conditions under section 4(e). *See id.* Rather, the Court squarely addressed the petitioners' argument that requiring the Commission to include the Secretary's section 4(e) conditions would undermine its statutory mandate, stating:

This argument is unpersuasive because it assumes the very question to be decided. . . . The real question is whether the Commission is empowered to decide when the Secretary's conditions exceed the permissible limits. Petitioners' argument assumes that the Commission has the authority to make that decision. However, the statutory language and the legislative history conclusively indicate that it does not; the Commission "shall" include in the license the conditions the Secretary deems necessary.

Id. at 777, 104 S.Ct. at 2112–13. No lower court has declined to follow this aspect of the Supreme Court's decision in *Escondido*, and other circuits have extended the holding to other statutory provisions. *See American Rivers, Inc. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 129 F.3d 99, 109–10 (2d Cir.1997) (applying *Escondido*'s reasoning to section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1341); *Southern California Edison Co. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 116 F.3d 507, 512–13 (D.C.Cir.1997) (reaffirming the vitality of this aspect of *Escondido* in light of the ECPA amendments); *Keating v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 114 F.3d 1265, 1269–71 (D.C.Cir.1997) (same). Like these tribunals, we reject the Commission's vision of its absolute role in relicensing. Instead, we divine in the FPA a clear congressional delegation of the section 18 process to the Secretaries, exactly the sort of statutory directive that counsels a one-step *Chevron* inquiry.

The Commission counters by conceding that section 18, like section 4(e), reserves for the Secretaries a measure of authority to prescribe certain conditions into a hydropower license. Indeed, the Com-

mission previously has concluded that it cannot reject, reclassify, or otherwise challenge a properly prescribed section 18 fishway. *See Lynchburg Hydro Assocs.*, 39 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm'n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,079, at 61,218 (Apr. 29, 1987) ("Section 18 is mandatory and . . . we must therefore require the licensee to construct, operate, and maintain fishways that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe. We have no discretionary authority in this regard; *fishways must be required when properly prescribed by the Secretaries.*") (emphasis added); *accord Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 78 F.3d 659, 662 n. 2 (D.C.Cir.1996). Here, however, the Commission attempts to distinguish *Escondido*, insisting that its reasoning does not apply when what the Secretaries prescribe does not constitute a fishway.

The Commission's efforts to distinguish *Escondido* cannot withstand scrutiny. The Commission first relies on a portion of *Escondido* that does not bear on this case. The *Escondido* Court, in addition to its conclusion that the Commission cannot reject conditions imposed by the Secretary of Interior under section 4(e), also held that the FPA did not require the Commission to incorporate into its license several of the Secretary's conditions which applied to Native American reservations. None of the licensed facilities were located on these reservations. The Court concluded that these conditions would contravene section 4(e)'s mandate that Commission licenses issued to projects "within any reservation" shall include conditions for the "adequate protection and utilization of such reservation." *Escondido*, 466 U.S. at 780–81, 104 S.Ct. at 2114.

In rejecting the very same argument now forwarded by the Commission, the Second Circuit stated that "[t]his rather unremarkable [aspect of *Escondido*] does not support the Commission's contention that it may review and reject any state-imposed condition that it finds to be viola-

tive of § 401 [of the Clean Water Act].” *American Rivers*, 129 F.3d at 110. Indeed, this prong of the *Escondido* holding simply gives effect to the statute’s explicit directive enabling the Commission to reject conditions which, on their face, exceed statutorily defined geographic limits on a prescribing agency’s jurisdiction. Thus, the *Escondido* Court’s treatment of the reservation clause in section 4(e) is inapposite here.

The Commission next relies upon a strained reading of a post-ECPA congressional clarification of the Commission’s authority regarding fishways contained in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (the “Energy Act”), Pub.L. No. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776 (1992). In the Energy Act, Congress explicitly considered and rejected amendments to section 18 that would have limited the Department of the Interior’s authority to prescribe fishways. The Commission had asked Congress for a statutory grant of authority to consider and balance the Department of Interior’s recommendations for fishways with other values. See *National Energy Strategy: Hearings on H.R. 1301 et al. Before the Subcomm. on Energy & Power of the House Comm. on Energy & Commerce*, 102d Cong., 1st Sess. Pt. 6 at 516-17 (1991). Congress rejected this approach. More significantly, Congress overturned the Commission’s own rulemaking efforts to define fishway prescriptions. See Pub.L. 102-486, § 1701(b), 106 Stat. 3008 (“§ 1701(b)”). The Commission initially had adopted a restrictive definition of fishways that included only facilities “used for the upstream passage of fish” through a hydropower project. 56 Fed.Reg. 23,108, 23,146 (May 20, 1991). In response to public outcry over this definition, the Commission subsequently amended its rule on rehearing to embrace both upstream and downstream passage. See 56 Fed.Reg. 61,137, 61,140-45 (Dec. 2, 1991) (previously codified at 18 C.F.R. § 4.30(b)(9)(iii) (1992)). Congress promptly rejected and overturned the amended regulatory definition as still too narrow, providing:

The definition of the term ‘fishway’ contained in 18 C.F.R. 4.30(b)(9)(iii), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 24, 1992], is vacated without prejudice to any definition or interpretation by rule of the term ‘fishway’ by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for purposes of implementing section 18 of the Federal Power Act. Provided, that any future *definition* promulgated by regulatory rulemaking shall have no force or effect unless concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce: Provided further, That the items which may constitute a ‘fishway’ under section 18 for the safe and timely upstream and downstream passage of fish shall be limited to physical structures, facilities, or devices necessary to maintain all life stages of such fish, and project operations and measures related to such structures, facilities, or devices which are necessary to ensure the effectiveness of such structures, facilities, or devices for such fish.

§ 1701(b) (emphasis in original).

Despite this explicit rejection of the Commission’s proposed fishways definitions, the Commission seizes upon a perceived ambiguity in the limiting clause at the end of § 1701(b) which sets forth the items which may constitute a fishway. The Commission argues that this final clause does not specify which agency is to determine whether a given prescription “constitutes a fishway under section 18.” In light of this omission, the Commission, EWEB, and industry amici extensively cite the legislative history, attempting to educe from the record some indicia of support for their position. As we have explained, we canvas legislative records cautiously, for their use “as a tool for statutory interpretation suffers from a host of infirmities.” *Leisnoi, Inc. v. Stratman*, 154 F.3d 1062, 1070 (9th Cir.1998). Distilling this morass of materials, we address only those portions of the legislative history that the Commission, industry amici, and EWEB have emphasized most strenuously.

First, EWEB and the industry amici proffer comments attributed to a senator responding to perceived erroneous statements made by several members of the House of Representatives regarding the effect of § 1701(b). In offering his own post-hoc interpretation of the intent behind the amendment, the senator stated:

[T]his language allows FERC to proceed on a case-by-case basis. . . . I would note that FERC must be able to make the distinction between [section 18] fishway facilities and other project facilities. Otherwise a fishway agency would be able to exercise unbridled authority over projects, to the exclusion of any FERC control over the projects. . . .

138 Cong. Rec. S17566, S17623–24 (daily ed. Oct. 8, 1992) (statement of Senator Wallop). We accord this remark no interpretive weight. See *Conroy v. Aniskoff*, 507 U.S. 511, 519, 113 S.Ct. 1562, 1567, 123 L.Ed.2d 229 (1993) (Scalia, J., concurring) (“We are governed by laws, not by the intentions of legislators.”); *Chrysler Corp. v. Brown*, 441 U.S. 281, 311, 99 S.Ct. 1705, 1722, 60 L.Ed.2d 208 (1979) (“The remarks of a single legislator, even the sponsor, are not controlling in analyzing legislative history.”); *Thompson v. Calderon*, 151 F.3d 918, 928–29 (9th Cir.) (*en banc*) (Kleinfeld, J., concurring) (“[I]ndividual senators do not make laws; majorities of the House and Senate do.”) (citation omitted), *cert. denied*, — U.S. —, 119 S.Ct. 3, 141 L.Ed.2d 765 (1998).²⁶

Turning to other historical sources, the Commission offers this excerpt from the conference report to the Energy Act which stated that § 1701(b):

does not affect the authority of the Commission to continue to issue license orders that could include fishway prescrip-

26. We note that the congressional record contains several statements which suggest that Senator Wallop’s vision of the Commission’s section 18 role was anomalous among the legislators. See, e.g., 138 Cong. Rec. H11427–01 (daily ed. Oct. 5, 1992) (statement of Rep. Dingell) (“The prescriptions are mandatory and not subject to balancing [under section 10(a)]. FERC previously raised this unsuccessful argument with respect to mandatory

tions under section 18. In essence, the provision returns the Commission and the Secretaries to the position they were in under section 18 of the Federal Power Act prior to the [sic] FERC adopting by regulation the fishway definition.

H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 102–1018, at 393, reprinted in 1992 U.S.C.C.A.N. 2472, 2484. The Commission has inferred from this passage that because Congress did not explicitly overrule the Commission’s decision in *Lynchburg*, § 1701(b) “does not reflect a Congressional intent to invalidate pre-rule commission case law regarding Section 18.” 81 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) at 62,334 n. 50 (citing *Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.*, 67 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,300, at 62,038 (June 3, 1994)). From this inference, the Commission has seen fit to expand upon the *Lynchburg* holding and, in the process, free itself from the shackles of *Escondido*. Our review of the FERC Reports reveals that the Commission has developed an extensive body of cases which consistently have held that the Commission may reject and reclassify “improperly prescribed” section 18 fishways. See, e.g., *Wisconsin Pub. Serv. Corp.*, 82 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,271, at 62,064 (Mar. 16, 1998); *Western Massachusetts Elec. Co.*, 79 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. (CCH) ¶ 61,007, at 61,050–51 (Apr. 4, 1997); *Niagara Mohawk*, 67 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. at 62,038–39; *City of LeClaire, Iowa*, 66 Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n Rep. ¶ 61,270, at 61,663–64 (Mar. 1, 1994).

The Commission has gone too far. The Energy Act conference report simply cannot support the interpretive weight that the Commission places upon it. The re-

conditions for Federal reservations under section 4(e) in the Supreme Court’s *Escondido* case.”); 138 Cong. Rec. H3747–05 (daily ed. May 27, 1992) (statement of Rep. Aucoin) (“Section 1701(b) recognizes that an agency capable of ignoring the laws of nature must share the responsibility for protecting fish, including threatened and endangered species, with agencies that have greater expertise in this crucial area.”).

port clearly stated that the roles of the Commission and the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce “would continue to be as [they were] prior to [the passage of § 1701]. Nothing in this amendment is intended to limit the roles or authorities of either the Secretaries or the Commission.” H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 102-1018, at 393, *reprinted in* 1992 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 2484. As noted above, prior to the passage of § 1701(b), *Escondido* delineated the respective roles of the Secretaries and the Commission under the statute. In other words, no matter how selectively the Commission quotes the legislative record and no matter how many inferential deductions it makes, there is no escaping the simple fact that *Escondido* has set forth the analytic framework which authoritatively animates the statutory scheme, both then and now. As the Court explained:

The ultimate decision whether to issue the license belongs to the Commission, but the Secretary’s proposed conditions must be included if the license issues. Any conflict between the Commission and the Secretary with respect to whether the conditions are consistent with the statute must be resolved initially by the courts of appeals, not the Commission.

Id. at 778 n. 21, 104 S.Ct. at 2113 n. 21; *see also Wisconsin Pub. Serv. Corp. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Comm’n*, 32 F.3d 1165, 1170-71 (7th Cir.1994) (“Congress has delegated to the Secretary of the Interior the authority to make a determination when and if a [section 18] fishway may become necessary.”). The District of Columbia Circuit specifically has applied this framework in the section 18 context, holding that “[u]nder [section 18], FERC performs primarily as a neutral forum responsible for compiling the record for the benefit of the court of appeals. It may subsequently on review take a position or not as it wishes.” *Bangor Hydro-Electric*, 78 F.3d at 663. We, too, find *Escondido* controlling in the section 18 context and therefore hold that the Commission may not modify, reject, or reclassify any prescriptions submitted by the Secretaries

under color of section 18. Where the Commission disagrees with the scope of a fishway prescription, it may withhold a license altogether or voice its concerns in the court of appeals, but at the administrative stages, “it is not the Commission’s role to judge the validity of [the Secretary’s] position-substantially or procedurally.” *Id.*

We note the Commission’s argument that an unqualified reservation of prescription authority for the Secretaries invites a unilateral fishways determination by two agencies which do not concern themselves with the delicate economic versus environmental balancing required in every licensing. We acknowledge, as pointed out by the Commission, that the prescribing federal agencies have not promulgated regulations to guide license applicants and others in utilizing this section of the law. *See Hydroelectric Relicensing Procedures: Oversight Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Water and Power of the Senate Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources*, 105th Cong. 8 (1997) (testimony of Jerry L. Sabbatis, Hydro Licensing Coordinator, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.) (“Interior has never developed any regulations, procedures or standards for implementing Section 18 and has no internal appeal procedures for dealing with disputes which may arise.”); 138 Cong. Rec. H11427-01 (daily ed. Oct. 5, 1992) (statement of Rep. Dingell) (“[I]t is somewhat disturbing that after so many years that [sic] the fishery agencies themselves have not prescribed regulations on their own initiative.”). Nevertheless, Congress was acutely aware of the Secretaries’ omission when it passed § 1701 and “[t]here is nothing in the statute or the review scheme to indicate that Congress wanted the Commission to second-guess the Secretary. . . .” *Escondido*, 466 U.S. at 778-79, 104 S.Ct. at 2113. That we might disagree with Congressional failure to require such regulations, however, does not authorize us to rewrite section 18. “Our task is to apply the statute’s text, not to improve upon it.” *Williamson*, 974 F.2d at 1533 (citing *Pavelic & LeFlore*

v. Marvel Entertainment Group, 493 U.S. 120, 126, 110 S.Ct. 456, 460, 107 L.Ed.2d 438 (1989)); *see also Badaracco v. Commissioner*, 464 U.S. 386, 398, 104 S.Ct. 756, 764, 78 L.Ed.2d 549 (1984) (“Courts are not authorized to rewrite a statute because they might deem its effects susceptible of improvement.”).

siding. D.C. No. CV-94-01453-JTM/RBB.

Before: D.W. NELSON, REINHARDT, and TROTT, Circuit Judges.

Prior report: 192 F.3d 1226

V

In the end, analysis of the application is quite simple. We deny the petitions insofar as they challenge the Commission’s FPA baseline analysis, its compliance with NEPA, and FERC’s authority to reclassify, reject, or modify section 10(j) recommendations. Nevertheless, in light of the statutory scheme, its legislative history, and the precedent which binds this Court, we grant the petitions to the extent they challenge the Commission’s construction of section 18. Accordingly, we vacate the *Order Issuing New License* and the *Order on Rehearing* and remand the case to the Commission.

PETITION GRANTED IN PART, DENIED IN PART, VACATED, AND REMANDED.



Richard McALINDIN, Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO; Rudolph Tamayo; Edward Baker; Gabriel Rodriguez; Does, one through 50, inclusive, Defendants-Appellees.

No. 97-56787.

United States Court of Appeals,
Ninth Circuit.

Argued and Submitted June 10, 1999.

Decided Sept. 16, 1999.

Amended Jan. 18, 2000.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. Jeffrey T. Miller, District Judge, Pre-

ORDER

The opinion filed September 16, 1999 is hereby amended as follows:

At Slip Op. 11836, headnote [13], lines 11-16 [192 F.3d at 1237], delete “Thus, the sleep disorder and sexual dysfunction merely help to establish that the impairment (panic disorder after treatment) affects a major life activity; they are not relevant to the reasonable accommodation discussion, however, which focuses on the post-treatment panic disorder’s manifestations in the workplace and the employer’s response to them”.

At Slip Op. 11836, headnote [13] [192 F.3d at 1237], lines 21-24, replace “The two inquiries become related only to the extent that the disability may impact the employer’s ability to craft a reasonable accommodation for the employee” with “The two inquiries-namely, whether McAlindin is disabled and what constitutes reasonable accommodation for that disability-only intersect to the extent that McAlindin’s disability manifests itself in the workplace”.

Judge D.W. Nelson voted to deny the petition for rehearing and recommended rejection of the suggestion for rehearing en banc. Judge Reinhardt voted to deny the petition for rehearing and to reject the suggestion for rehearing en banc. Judge Trott voted to grant the petition for rehearing and to grant the suggestion for rehearing en banc. The full court was advised of the suggestion for rehearing en banc and no active judge requested a vote on whether to rehear the matter en banc. Fed. R.App. P. 35.