MEETING STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

STATE CAPITOL ROOM 447 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2006 10:10 A.M.

KATHRYN S. KENYON, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 13061

APPEARANCES

COMMISSION MEMBERS

- Mr. Steve Westly, State Controller, Chairperson, also represented by Ms. Cindy Aronberg
- Mr. Cruz M. Bustamante, Lieutenant Governor, also represented by Ms. Lorena Gonzalez
- Mr. Michael C. Genest, Director of Finance, represented by Ms. Anne Sheehan

STAFF

- Mr. Paul Thayer, Executive Officer
- Mr. Jack Rump, Chief Counsel
- Ms. Christine Sproul, Attorney General
- Ms. Kimberly Lunetta, Executive Assistant

ALSO PRESENT

- Ms. Sarah Abramson, Heal the Bay
- Ms. Dorothee Alsentzer, Natural Resources Defense Council
- Mr. John Asuncion, Blue Whale Sailing School
- Ms. Catherine Bowie, California American Water
- Ms. David Breninger, Placer County Water Agency
- Ms. Krista Clark, ACWA
- Mr. Jonathan Clay, San Diego County Water Authority
- Mr. Michael Corbett, West Basin Municipal Water District
- Mr. Tom Ford, Santa Monica Baykeeper
- Mr. Larry Gallery, California American Water

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

- Mr. Joe Geever, Surfrider Foundation
- Mr. Tom Gross, Southern California Edison
- Mr. Jackson Gualco, CCEEB
- Ms. Angela Haren, California Coastkeeper Alliance
- Mr. Adam Laputz, State Water Resources Control Board
- Ms. Shana Lazerow, Communities for a Better Environment
- Ms. Lorell Long, California Earth Corps
- Mr. Tom Luster, California Coastal Commission
- Ms. Julee Malinowski-Ball, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Mr. Jim McKinney, California Energy Commission
- Mr. Jim Metropulos, Sierra Club
- Ms. Lorraine Paskett, PG&E
- Mr. Ben Rottenborn, Stanford Law School
- Mr. Matt Vander Sluis, Planning and Conservation League
- Mr. Scott Welch, IVW, Pipe Trade Sheet Metal Workers

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: I'd like to call this meeting of the State Lands Commission to order. All of the representatives of the Commission are present.

I'm State Controller Steve Westly. And I'm joined today by Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante, and Anne Sheehan representing the Department of Finance.

For the benefit of those in the audience, the State Lands Commission administers properties owned by the state as well as its mineral interests. Today we will hear proposals concerning the leasing and management of these public properties.

First item of business will be the adoption of the minutes from the Commissioner's last meeting.

May I have a motion to approve the minutes?

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So moved.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: All in favor?

(All ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: The minutes are unanimously adopted.

The next order of business is the Executive Officer's report.

Mr. Thayer, may we have your report?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you, and good morning, Mr. Chair, and members of the Commission.

I just have one item this morning. I want to report and note the passing of one of our retirees, Bud Uzes, who retired in the '80s and was quite a person, a gentleman, with great accomplishments for the Commission and for the outside world as well. He was our supervising boundary officer when he retired. He's been a member of the Commission staff for 33 years. He authored a number of books and articles about surveying and had a personal collection of old surveying equipment. He was very much into what he did. And he was always a gentleman around the office. He came in frequently. After he retired he helped us out on this and that. He remained active.

He lived until he was 71, so you also want people to live forever, but he had a very full life, a very rich life. And a lot of people who work at the Lands Commission now remember and worked with him in the past. And so I wanted to honor him by taking note of all of his good works.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Thayer. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: The next order of business will be the adoption of the consent calendar. I would

like to call on the executive officer, again, Mr. Thayer to indicate which items have been removed from the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There are just two items. It's items 29 and 33, and these will be heard at a future Commission meeting.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

And would Mr. Shultz still like to speak, knowing we're going to be postponing that issue? On C 22, rather?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: 22 is not postponed.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay.

22.

And then is there anyone else in the audience who wishes to speak on an item still on the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I just want to make clear, 22 -- I hadn't seen his request to speak. 22 has not been postponed, so he may still want to speak on that.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: We'll come back to that. The remaining group for the consent items will be taken up as a group for single vote.

And may we now proceed with that vote?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: So we're not doing

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Mr. Thayer, what would you advise?

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Any items that are

pulled --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The two that are pulled, it's 29 and 33. But I'm trying to ascertain, does the Chair have a speaker slip for 22? He's in support, so I presume he doesn't wish to speak at this time.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: If he is fine with it, he's waiving approving, and so I agree.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: So I'll move the consent calendar as modified.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Second?

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Second.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. All in favor, please say aye.

(All ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

That brings us to Item 56, I believe, Mr. Thayer, Consideration of a resolution supporting the elimination of once-through cooling in California power generating facilities.

May we have a staff presentation?

Before we do that, I just want to thank all of the members of the public who came today. I know a lot of people have come from a quite a distance to speak on this issue. I'm delighted that you are here.

We'll start with Mr. Thayer.

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION

Your report, please.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you.

The staff presentation this morning will give an overview of once-through cooling -- which is the subject of the resolution before the Commission this morning -- its impacts, alternatives, and then the goals of the resolution.

As the Chair has noted, many of the audience are here to speak on either side of those issues associated with once-through cooling. Once-through cooling pumps water through power plants, generally, not always, but generally to condense spent steam after generation. This creates a vacuum to increase the efficiency of power plants and provides the water necessary to create new steam.

There are a number of impacts that have been identified from once-through cooling. They are termed thermal, impingement, and entrainment.

The thermal impact is to wildlife and plant life that is affected by the discharge, which is often 20 degrees or more warmer than the ambient ocean temperature.

Impingement is the collection of larger plants and wildlife that collects on the screens that prevent large objects from going through the power plant, and this wildlife is usually killed by being trapped against the

screens, hence the term impingement.

Entrainment -- and I'm defining these terms because I think a lot of speakers will refer to this. Entrainment is where organisms actually go through the power plant. They go through the screens and are often harmed by the pumps that push the water through or the hot temperatures inside the plant, a variety of different reasons.

But all of these effects cause damage to plant and wildlife in the vicinity of these power plants. There are 21 power plants along the California coast, and they are permitted to divert about 17 billion gallons of water per day, so it's a very large volume.

A variety of studies have been conducted on this, and a number of them demonstrate the environmental impacts of once-through cooling.

A report on the impacts from the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, prepared for the Coastal Commission, found that 20 to 57 tons of fish were destroyed annually through once-through cooling there.

And another study, Dr. Michael Foster from Moss
Landing Marine Lab, calculated habitat impacts by figuring
out how many individual fish were killed and related that
to the national density of fish. He concluded that 13 of
California's coastal plants cause fish losses that were

the equivalent to the loss of 10 acres of bay and estuary habitat. That's the number of fish that would have occupied that area.

And volume of lost fish has been estimated to equal 8 to 30 percent of Southern California's sports catch.

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So there are a variety of statistics that indicate the depth of the problem.

There are several alternatives to once-through cooling, and some of these are being used in existing power plants in California and elsewhere. There are closing systems where cooling water is recirculated through the plant and cooled in towers. There are dry cooling systems where the processed water that goes through the turbines is air-cooled in condensers. there are wet cooling systems which cool water through evaporation, which requires some moderate amount of make-up cooling water.

Use of waste water is technically once-through cooling, but it can have thermal impacts when it's discharged, but it's using water from waste water treatment facilities, so it's not ingesting ocean water and the organisms that are in that water. So there's a environmental benefit from turning to that.

These alternatives can make a power plant less

efficient in that they generally use more electricity than once-through cooling, although recent advancements have diminished those differences.

The cost of retrofitting existing plants obviously varies from site so site and the method that might be used.

A California Energy Commission report suggests that the El Segundo power plant could be converted to waste water cooling from the adjacent Hyperion Treatment Plant for about \$12 million and perhaps a little less.

And I've seen calculations for some of the other plants and some of those are a little more and some of them are a little less than that figure of \$12 million.

The nuclear facilities would require a more expensive retrofitting because of the large amount of heat that they generate. The impact has been recognized by the federal government. The USEPA has adopted the rules to implement the Clean Water Act, and with few exceptions, these rules now prohibit new plants from using once-through cooling as their cooling system.

The rules do permit once-through cooling to continue in existing plants but do require mitigation or modification to the equipment where these plants are repowered to use new sources of generating fuel, such as switching from oil to gas or where other modifications are

made.

The impact of once-through cooling is receiving increasing attention from both the California public and California State agencies.

The State Water Resources Control Board has required new studies when its discharge permits are re-approved for these power plants. And the Water Board conducted an informational hearing in December in Oakland to look at the implications of once-through cooling and the alternatives.

The California Energy Commission is also involved. Obviously they have jurisdiction over power plants. And in its Integrated Energy Impact Report from 2005, the Energy Commission found that this kind of cooling leads to degradation of bays and estuaries.

On the flip side of this, the plants that have once-through cooling provide significant portions of California's energy supply. And it's been calculated that the 21 coastal plants with once-through cooling supply about 39 percent of the energy that California uses.

The State Lands Commission does not have the same direct jurisdiction over power plants that the Energy Commission and State Water Resources Control Board has. However, the Commission does have a responsibility to ensure that the activities on the landS that we manage,

the Public Trust lands, do not adversely affect the values for which these lands for Public Trust uses. And these uses include for Californians recreation, important fishing, and environmental values. And the impacts that I've previously discussed obviously affect the Public Trust values of the land that we're supposed to manage and protect.

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Most, if not all, of the 21 coastal power plants that we're talking about here have leases for their intake and their discharge facilities from either the State Lands Commission or grantees -- places like the port of L.A. or Long Beach where they've been granted administration of these lands. Thus, it's appropriate for the Commission to consider the impacts of once-through cooling when it decides whether or not to enter into new leases for these facilities or to renew existing leases.

Over the past few years the Commission has often heard from citizen groups who complain about the adverse impacts. I know members who have been to the San Diego meetings will recall that both this past December and in proceeding years, citizens have come and complained about the impacts of the power plants in San Diego Bay and we've also heard from folks from Morro Bay.

The Commission staff has also aggressively called for better review of the impacts associated with the El

Segundo power plant during the repowering proceedings before the Energy Commission.

So consistent with the Commission's responsibilities and long-time involvement in issues like once-through cooling, the Chair of the Commission asked staff to draft a resolution, which is before you today, to try to advance the policy goal of eliminating the impacts of once-through cooling on California's Public Trust lands. This resolution is before you today. It puts the Commission on record as urging the Energy Commission and the State Water Resources Control Board to do the necessary study and regulation to eliminate once-through cooling.

It puts industry on notice that 14 years from now, the Commission will stop issuing leases for once-through cooling facilities.

The draft resolution does take note of the important contribution of these plants made to California's energy supply and the goal of this resolution is not to shut down these plants, but to cause them to be operated in a more environmentally sound manner. This concludes staff's presentation.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Thayer.

At that point, I would like to ask if we could have some of the speakers come forward, unless either of

the members would like to ask a question about Mr. Thayer's report.

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COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Just one quick question. CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: This resolution isn't intended to shut down any of the plants? Even the plant in San Diego?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The intent is to cause these plants to be operated in an environmentally beneficial way. There are obviously other issues associated with the Duke plant in San Diego, how it uses valuable water front property and that kind of thing, but this resolution is focused solely on once-through cooling and trying to stop that practice in California.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: What I would like to do at this point, we have a number of people who would like to speak from the public on either side of this issue. And what I would like to do is to start with the people who would like to speak in support of this. And then we'll go to the people who would like to speak in opposition.

I would like to start with Ms. Angela Haren, the program manager from California Coastkeeper Alliance. If you could please come forward and be sure to identify yourself.

public for being here. I know people have come from far distances, but I want to be fair to everybody this morning, and that is we would like to keep your comments to three minutes, if you could. Otherwise we just won't have time for everybody to speak this morning.

Let me, again, thank all of the members of the

Ms. Haren, please, if you can sit there, and again, for the record, please identify yourself.

MS. HAREN: Good morning. My name Angela Haren and I'm with the California Coastkeeper Alliance.

The Alliance represents ten waterkeeper groups from the Oregon border to San Diego. We would like to offer our strong support for a resolution, phasing out once-through cooling and to urge the members of the Commission to adopt this resolution today.

Once-through cooling is an antiquated technology used by 21 of our coastal power plants that pulls up to 16.7 billion gallons of seawater every day. This daily assault on California's coastal environment causes serious and ongoing harm through entrainment, impingement, and thermal impacts.

The Ocean Protection Council, state regulatory agencies, including the California Energy Commission, and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency have all acknowledged that the impacts of once-through cooling are

environmentally significant and that they could be avoided.

To give just one example, last August, the fish killed due to entrainment in the San Onofre cooling system wiped out over 5 tons of anchovies in a single event. And while the regulated community often refers to these events as "rare," there are numerous other examples of the harm that can be caused by once-through cooling, including injury to marine mammals trapped on the screens.

Now is the time to make active decisions on how to phase out this harmful technology, not to wait for further evaluations of its clearly established level of ecological damage.

A recent report card released by the bipartisan Joint Ocean Commission Initiative gives the United States a D-plus for protecting our valuable ocean resources. The value of those resources is critically important here in California, where 86 percent of our total economic activity is fueled by a healthy coast and ocean, according to the California's new Ocean Economy report.

As the proposed resolution astutely acknowledges, phasing out once-through cooling will help to protect these economically valued resources.

Cost-effective alternatives to once-through cooling are available.

These alternatives are currently being used exclusively by inland power plants, who do not have access to the public resource that the coastal plants currently exploit.

California state constitution mandates that the government hold coastal lands in trust for the people of California.

It is an abuse of this Public Trust responsibility to allow these plants to continue to use this outdated technology when less harmful technologies and processes are feasible and readily available.

Although the regulated community has suggested in the past that older and less efficient plants would not justify retrofit costs of phasing out once-through cooling, multiple plants around the country have successfully begun implementing a range of alternatives to this technology, including using recycled water for cooling.

Moreover, its an abuse of the Public Trust and of fair business practices that this state should give the coastal plants a competitive advantage over inland plants by allowing them to use billions of gallons of publicly held seawater, and the life it holds, each day, essentially for free. California's limited coastal resources cannot continue to sustain such unsound business

problems.

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The proposed resolution will help to advance a much needed statewide policy to phase out once-through cooling and to ensure the continued reliability of the electrical grid by setting the realistic phase-out deadline of 2020.

We thank the State Lands Commission for acknowledging the serious problem and for taking action to exercise your Public Trust responsibilities to protect California's coastal resources and coastal economy.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Ms. Haren, thank you. That was very compelling. You had one point there that I didn't hear. You said we receive a D-plus, I think, in coastal protection. Which group is that?

MS. HAREN: Oh, that was a recent report card earlier this week. It was released by the bipartisan Joint Ocean Commission Initiative --

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Got it.

MS. HAREN: -- and gave the United States -- I could forward the link to that.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: If you could do that, I would be very grateful.

Thank you, Ms. Haren.

MS. HAREN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: At this point I would like to ask Ms. Sarah Abramson, staff scientist from Heal the Bay to come forward, please.

And we would love it if Mr. Joe Geever from the Surfrider Foundation could be prepared to be on deck.

MS. ABRAMSON: Good morning, Chair Westly and Commissioners. Thanks for the opportunity to speak on this issue. I'm Sarah Abramson. I'm the staff scientist for Heal the Bay.

We strongly support the proposed State Lands
Commission resolution on the abolition of once-through
cooling systems in California's power plants. We commend
your leadership on this issue and urge you to pass this
resolution. Once-through cooling is particularly taxing
on the coastal environment in Southern California, where
13 of the state's coastal power plants are permitted to
consume over 10 billion gallons of sea water and
associated marine life daily.

These impacts occur both on an individual plant basis and cumulatively in the region. A recent study conducted at Huntington Beach Generating Station estimates that the plant entrains and subsequently kills 350 million fish larvae each year. Clearly these ecological impacts are severe.

Furthermore, three facilities -- Scattergood, El

Segundo, and Redondo Beach Generating Station -- all are located within the same 6-mile stretch within Santa Monica bay. These plants consume 13 percent of the near-shark waters in the bay every six weeks.

An even more astonishing impact is that at Alamitos Bay where Haynes and Alamitos generating stations turn over the bay every five days.

California is a leader amongst several states in strong policy and public support for protecting our coast and ocean. By approving this resolution, the State Lands Commission will help lead California in shaping a state policy on once-through cooling that is protective of our valuable coastal and marine resources. Thank you for acting timely -- in a timely fashion on this critical issue.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, and thank you for being with us at the last phone meeting we had.

Mr. Geever.

And if Dorothee Alsentzer of the National -- NRDC could be on deck, that would be terrific. Mr. Geever.

MR. GEEVER: Thank you, Commissioners.

My name is Joe Geever, and I'm here to represent the Surfrider Foundation. Surfrider is a grass roots organization, nearly 60,000 members, all dedicated to the restoration of our coast and oceans.

On a personal note, this issue is a particular interest to me because I spent much of my adult life as a commercial fisherman, so the long and avoidable destruction of healthy coasts and oceans is abhorring to me.

I wanted to make just a couple quick points. Mr. Thayer didn't mention it, but Surf Rider is the main plaintiff on federal litigation challenging EPA's 316(b) rule. This is a long-term effort of numerous organizations, spearheaded by the Riverkeepers and numerous state attorneys general.

Interesting for you, I think, is that other states do not have the same level of ocean protection that California has already enacted in our laws. As you know, California is a leader among the several coastal states and strong policy to restore and protect our oceans. Those policies, contained in our Marine Life Management Act, Marine Life Protection Act, and Coastal Act, and others, is also stronger than any federal law.

All this to say, you don't need to wait for the conclusion of the federal litigation to move forward on state regulations. The federal rule is just a minimum standard, regardless of the outcome of the lawsuit.

California policy mandates much stronger ocean protection than federal law, and you can begin implementing that

policy now.

In fact, if California doesn't take strong steps like this resolution, we will not be enforcing the policies that our legislature has already put on the book. More importantly, we will allow the continuation of a practice that has been shown to dramatically impact complex and precious marine ecosystems.

In short, the way the federal rule is currently written, it's entirely predictable and we won't see any improvements to our ocean environment. We strongly support your resolution. Our State policy mandates heightened protection for marine resources, regardless of what USEPA may deem appropriate. The time for coastal generators to employ cooling technology that other non-coastal generators currently employ is long since overdue.

Thank you very much for this hearing. CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

A question from the lieutenant governor.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: The gentleman made a reference to that if we don't pass this resolution, that we would not be in compliance with State law. Is that your understanding?

MR. PAUL THAYER: I'm not aware of that conclusion, and I would be glad to talk further with the

gentleman to understand that more carefully.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Please. If you have any more information about this, specifically, you could either -- if you could briefly talk about that or if there's a reference in statute of some kind.

MR. GEEVER: Do you want me to do that now or -COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: You could either make
the reference now or talk more in detail with the
executive director.

MR. GEEVER: Okay. I would be glad to talk with you later, but the point I was trying to make just in general is that there are more general policies contained in those organic California laws that --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I understand. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

Ms. Alsentzer.

And if we could have Ms. Vander Sluis from Planning and Conservation League on deck, please.

MS. ALSENTZER: Good morning. My name is Dorothee Alsentzer. I'm a legal fellow of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

NRDC strongly supports this resolution and urges the members of the Commission to adopt it today. We share the views of other environmental organizations who are

here today and would simply reiterate how important this issue is and what a tremendous, positive step this resolution would represent if adopted.

In particular, NRDC would like to emphasize that the resolution phasing out alternative cooling technologies is a great way to ensure continued reliability of the State's electricity system. Overall, the phase-in is the responsible way to phase out antiquated cooling technologies that are harmful to the state's invaluable coastal resources in favor of the many available alternative technologies while ensuring electricity reliability.

We thank you very much for your effort to take a leadership role on this very important and timely issue.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very, very much, Ms. Alsentzer.

Mr. Vander Sluis, can you come up and please identify yourself.

And if we could have Mr. Tom Ford of the Santa Monica Baykeeper on deck.

MR. VANDER SLUIS: Good morning. My name is Matt Vander Sluis of the Planning and Conservation League. We would like to commend the Commission for moving forward with drafting this resolution. We think it's a very prudent move at this time. Thanks so much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

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Mr. Ford, if you could come forward.

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And if we could have Shana Lazerow from the Committee for a Better Environment on deck.

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Mr. Ford.

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MR. FORD: Thank you. My name is Tom Ford. with the Santa Monica Baykeeper. I'm a marine ecologist with that group and work on projects to restore the kelp forests, specifically in Santa Monica bay.

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As speaking to -- my expertise and experience in that regard, 70 percent of the kelp forest in Santa Monica bay have gone away. We've lost them over the past hundred years with the majority of that loss being concentrated in the past 50. Kelp forests certainly are the cornerstone of our coastal ecosystems, and with their loss, the

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ecosystems themselves are in trouble.

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Certainly, as been mentioned by many other people, once-through cooling has technological alternatives already in place in this state, working economically viable, etcetera, and this is both a timely event and we support the passing of this resolution through your Committee today.

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Question from Ms. Sheehan.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Yeah. You talked about the loss of the kelp forest, not just the bay, but

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on the coast in general, the 70 percent.

MR. FORD: I was -- I can speak generally to the condition of kelp forest throughout southern California from Concepcion down to south of the border, and generally, it is a 70 to 80 percent loss.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: And do you know how much of that is attributable to the cooling?

> MR. FORD: No, I could not specify.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Okay. I'm just curious.

Thanks.

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Mr. Bustamante.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Is there climate issues that allow for kelp beds to be managed better? Is there water temperature conditions that promote healthy kelp forests when you are trying to figure out how to expand kelp forces along the coast? Is there a water issue, a water temperature issue?

MR. FORD: Certainly. Water temperature amongst other factors do have a demonstrable effect on kelp forests.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: What's the range? you have a sense of what the range of the water temperature would be?

> Sure. We have pronounced long term --MR. FORD:

we have persisting warm waters aboveground 70 degrees Fahrenheit. We will see that affect the continuity as well as the actual life of a given plant.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: And has there been such a movement or an increase in water temperature along California's coast, even if it's not throughout the entire coastal area, but is there any demonstrable increase in water temperature in and around these facilities as far as -- or any one of the facilities, as far as you know?

MR. FORD: Some of the thermal discharge associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station has had some very clear cut effects on the kelp forests are enumerated on letter from the California Coastkeeper Alliance. But we are looking at the loss of roughly 59,000 plants, several, I believe, attributed to 20 acres of 200 acres of kelp forests off of that coast that was lost.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Is there a range in which the water temperature has increased? Is it half a mile? A mile? Do you have any sense, or is there any information that you are familiar with that shows the range or the area of which it covers?

MR. FORD: There are certainly some maps that depict the thermal plumes of these plants. I would be reluctant to speak to the extent of those at this time, as

I'm not terribly familiar with them.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Okay. Is there in Southern California, which is the area of the general knowledge that you have, are there any specific areas that you would say are of the highest degree in which kelp forests have diminished? You know, are there some areas that are 30 percent and other areas that are a hundred percent? And there is some direct association or there is some general association with -- even if it's just not the once-through cooling, it's industry or it's cities or it's discharge or it's runoff or a variety of things. Is there a variety of things that have an impact on this?

MR. FORD: Your list was fairly comprehensive and all of those things do have their impacts. Specifically, we can look at the Horseshoe Kelp Bed which once existed off of the mouth of the L.A. Harbor. That kelp bed has disappeared, likely due to the effects of dredging.

The position of outfalls from sewage plants have been affiliated with disruption in kelp canopy or loss of kelp in places, so there are a number of factors.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So this once-through cooling is just one of those factors?

MR. FORD: Agreed, yes.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Could you give any kind of percentage of how impactful it has been compared to the

other factors?

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2 MR. FORD: No.

> COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Ford.

At this point I would like to ask Ms. Lazerow to come forward.

And if Tom Luster from California Coastal Commission could be on deck.

Identify yourself. I'm quite certain I didn't pronounce your name properly.

MS. LAZEROW: I'm sorry. I have execrable handwriting, and I'm sure on the speaker card it's even worse.

I'm Shana Lazerow with Communities for a Better Environment.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Terrific.

MS. LAZEROW: We would to follow up on your last line of discussion, we would be happy to submit whatever scientific studies concerning the health of kelp forests after this hearing. I don't have any with me at the moment, but we are happy to supplement your record.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: And any other kinds of damage that is maybe taking place as well.

> MS. LAZEROW: Sure.

So as I said, I'm with Communities for a Better

Environment. We're located in the Bay Area. We do work in the Bay Area and the Los Angeles area in communities of color, and poor communities. We work to address environmental injustice throughout California.

And once-through cooling is a big issue and has been a big issue for our organization. So I'd first just like to take a moment to thank you as a body and to thank your staff for taking such a courageous, sort of pioneering first step among the California agencies to resolve that this is the truth that has already been acknowledged, you know, throughout the country and through scientific studies that once-through cooling is devastating to the marine environment and then should resolve that the harms from those, from once-through cooling, must end.

So thank you for having this discussion today and I hope for adopting the resolution.

I would like to talk about one specific instance where once-through cooling and the effects that it's having in San Francisco Bay, in the Potrero power plant, which some of you may have heard of. I know some of the folks in the audience have heard about it. It has been a rallying cry in our community, in San Francisco, that is a community of color that suffers from cumulative impacts from many, many different industries, many generations of

heavy industry and polluting industry. And the Potrero power plant is a dinosaur of a power plant that is impacting our members. It uses once-through cooling to devastating effects in San Francisco Bay. Its water permit has not been reissued for decades and we hope is about to be reissued. We hope and trust.

But the City of San Francisco and Cal ISO have already agreed and resolved that the Potrero power plant is not necessary as a source of energy. There are cleaner ways to secure the energy that it is providing, and further, they've already discussed the cleaner technologies that your staff presented to you as options for the Potrero plant. My one caveat to full support of the resolution presented today is that I think 2020 is too late. And it sends a message that once-through cooling is okay until 2020.

Once-through cooling is not okay today, and it wasn't okay 20 years ago because these -- you know, dry cooling technology is available, cooling towers which are a very viable option, are available, and there's no reason to wait until 2020.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I'm sorry to interrupt --

MS. LAZEROW: Oh, I'm sorry.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- but we've reached

1 three minutes. 2 MS. LAZEROW: I apologize. I actually --3 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Go ahead and make a closing 4 statement. 5 MS. LAZERO: I wanted to, you know, say more nice 6 things as my closing statement. 7 Thank you for considering this as a great first 8 step, and I would just urge you to say, you know, we won't 9 renew any more leases today. 10 Thank you. 11 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Terrific. Thank you. 12 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Can I ask her a 13 question? 14 MR. STEVE WESTLEY: Certainly, Ms. Sheehan. ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: So you think 2020 is 15 too late, so you think it ought to be --16 17 MS. LAZERO: Today. 18 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: -- today. 19 MS. LAZERO: You know, I think maybe a reasonable time line, a year, but 2020 sends a message that there is 2.0 21 some reason to reissue leases until then, which 22 technologically isn't. 23 Any other questions? 24 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: No. 25 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

If Mr. Luster from the Coastal Commission could come forward, and I would ask that Mr. Adam Laputz from the State Water Resources Control Board be on deck.

Mr. Luster.

MR. LUSTER: Thank you, Chair Westly and commissioners.

My name is Tom Luster and I'm an environmental scientist with the California Coastal Commission.

I'm happy to be here today to provide support for your forward-thinking resolution.

Coastal Commission staff believe this resolution helps move California in a direction of cleaner and less environmentally harmful energy supplies and helps to protect one of the state's most valuable and beloved assets, its coastline.

I will not repeat the facts and figures that you already heard today but want to put one into perspective for you.

The 16 to 17 billion gallons a day of cooling water, that's about 50,000 acre feet which translates to about an area of 1 foot deep by 80 square miles every day. That's 80 square miles of habitat in which every organism that's pulled through the cooling system is killed. That's a significant impact, even if the power plants aren't working at full capacity. That adds up quite a

bit. You may hear later today that the entrainment death rate is not that high.

However, the most incredible science on this issue recognizes that it is appropriate to consider a hundred percent mortality since the few organisms that do survive going through the systems do not really survive once they are discharged from the system. And you may also hear today that this loss of organisms is not really that big of a deal; there's plenty of them out in the ocean. But that's like saying a habitat full of dead animals is the same as a habitat full of live animals, which I think we can agree is not the case.

Another point that may be important in your deliberations is that the California Coastal Act allows existing power plants to undergo reasonable expansion, which includes switching to a less harmful cooling system. This would allow the power plants to occupy a important position in the state's energy grid to stay at their current locations, if need be.

The Coastal Commission made specific findings in this regard during the Energy Commission's recent Morro Bay power plant's side of the case.

You may also hear later today a number of comments about how your resolution could affect the closed collocation of desalination facilities for some of the

these cooling systems.

The Coastal Commission, along with the State's Desalination Task Force and others recognize that environmentally and economically appropriate desalination is an important part of California water future.

Your resolution will not do away with this option; what it will do is help ensure the desal facilities that are approved are the ones that are environmentally and economically appropriate.

For purposes of Coastal Act review, for example, we will be assessing the impacts that will be caused by a proposed collocated desal facility, both with and without the power plant cooling system operating. This review method recognizes that during the operating life of the desal facility, the power plants are expected to shut down anyway, short term or long term, due to maintenance requirements, market conditions, or switching to cooling systems. This will allow us do determine whether a desal facility using water from an active or inactive cooling structure is at least environmentally harmful and a feasible alternative.

MR. LUSTER: Okay. Very good.

To close, I just want to reiterate our support for

your resolution. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very, very -
COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Could you have him

submit all of his remarks, even those that were not talked about, for the record.

MR. LUSTER: Certainly.

You can hand that to Mr. Thayer, either now or later.

Ms. Sheehan.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Yeah. I've got a quick question.

In terms of -- has the Commission acted on this issue? I heard you say you're representing staff, but I don't know if I heard correctly in terms of what the Commission's action has been on this.

MR. LUSTER: The Commission has a role in Energy Commission license review. We make recommendations to the Energy Commission. During the last four years, four or five years, there have been four separate power plant licensing cases. In at least two of them, I know the Commission recommended, the Coastal Commission recommended that the Energy Commission require dry cooling or an alternative cooling system, but that didn't happen.

1 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Okay. All right. But on -- in terms -- so that is how the Commission is 2 addressed on the actions of those plants that came up in 3 4 the last couple years. 5 MR. LUSTER: Correct. 6 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: 7 MR. LUSTER: We don't have a direct jurisdiction except for relicensing is less than 50 megawatts. 8 9 Anything larger is the Energy Commission. 10 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Thank you. 11 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you, 12 Mr. Luster. 13 If Mr. Laputz could come forward, and if Mr. Ben 14 Rottenborn from Stanford Law School could be on deck. 15 Thank you, Mr. Laputz. If you could identify 16 yourself. 17 My name is Mr. Adam Laputz with the MR. LAPUTZ: 18 State Water Resources Control Board. The Water Board 19 would like to request that Commission action on this item 20 be extended so that we could provide some comments. 21 That's --22 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. I appreciate that. 23 COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Well, that was brief. 24 MR. LAPUTZ: Do you have any questions? 25 (Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Why are you here? I mean, you're saying you just wanted to extend it so you can provide comments. Do you want to flesh that out just a little bit more?

MR. LAPUTZ: Certainly. As you may know, the Water Board has held two public workshops to gather comments regarding the development of a statewide policy for regulation of once-through cooled power plants and implementation of 316(b) requirements. Considering the comments received at the workshops, the Board has initiated the development of such policy and considering the far-reaching implications of how adoption of this resolution would impact how we regulate these facilities, we would like to provide some comments.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: That's better.

MR. LAPUTZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: And let me follow up on that, if I may, Mr Laputz.

One of the options here is to postpone this potentially to the next meeting. Do you feel if there was an extra month or so, this would give you ample time?

MR. LAPUTZ: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: So it's not a long-term extension. You think a matter of a few weeks could be significant?

MR. LAPUTZ: That's correct.

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Ms. Sheehan.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. Thank you very much.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Yeah. I just have to say, I think getting that information would be, at least for this, would be very important to understand what the actual regulatory agencies who have direct jurisdiction are doing and what is happening. That would be helpful for me to understand the process. And I've got other questions I know that I may ask staff later, but that would be helpful to understand what your time line is, what the action is taking.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

MR. LAPUTZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Mr. Rottenborn, if you could come forward.

And if Mr. Metropulos from the Sierra Club could be on deck.

Mr. Rottenborn.

MR. ROTTENBORN: Good morning. My name is Ben Rottenborn and I'm with the Stanford Law School Environmental Law Clinic. We've worked on prior matters involving once-through cooling up and down the California coast and strongly support the Commission's resolution today.

I would like to speak a little bit about the economics of once-through cooling and how industry's assertion that eliminating once-through cooling is so expensive, relies on numbers that simply don't add up.

As a preliminary point, let me say the industry's appeal to economics is misplaced because California laws, passed by the people through their Legislature, have taken economics into account and don't call for future consideration of economic factors. Neither the Porter Cologne Act or California Coastal Act allows economic factors to be considered in calling for power plants to use the best available technology to minimize the intake and mortality of marine life, period, without reference to economic factors.

These laws play into the idea that states tidelands are, as has been mentioned by Mr. Thayer, part of the Public Trust. The Commission will recognize that California has a duty mandated by state constitution and a long line of State Supreme Court cases to hold coastal lands in trust of the people of California.

Courts upheld that this Public Trust does not allow authorities to make concessions to individual entities for the perpetual and exclusive use of portions of the waters without reference to the needs of other inhabitants. According to the court, such concessions

would be a clear abuse of the Public Trust. Allowing power plants to use these out dated cooling technologies, without reference to the needs of other inhabitants, when less harmful technologies are feasible, arguably is an abuse of the Public Trust that would be recognized by the courts.

But even if these arguments don't resonate with you and you feel that a power plant should be able to use once-through cooling, if the alternatives are unduly expensive, realize the numbers that power plants provide can be highly suspect.

Consider the Stanford Clinic's experience at Moss Landing, where the company's own estimates of the costs of once-through cooling, relative to other forms of cooling, changed by over \$20 million over four years to serve the company's changing goals. I'm not sure what the right cost was, but it wasn't two different things, \$20 million apart.

On the benefit side, the company valued -- the company established a restoration fund to justify its continued use of once-through cooling where it restored damaged tidelands. It valued the land in this restoration plan at around \$18,000 an acre when all estimates in the administrative record showed that such lands was worth at a minimum of \$60,000 an acre. Had the company valued the

land properly and contributed the proper funding, once-through cooling and the restoration plan would have actually come out to be more expensive than alternative technologies.

Finally, the company said that the total commercial value of the marine life that once-through cooling would take through impingement and entrainment over 30 years was a grand total of \$2,900. So the fish that would be killed in these processes were worth less than \$100 a year. Such a laughable figure, of course, does not take into account the ecosystem effects of losing certain species.

And the bottom line here, in closing, is that site-specific economic considerations can provide flawed snapshots of actual costs and benefits. To see that the economics of alternative cooling technologies do make sense, look no further than the prosperity of inland power plants, for whom using once-through cooling is simply not an option.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Mr. Chairman, that's three minutes.

MR. ROTTENBORN: Okay. I will close up.

Thank you.

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Coastal power plants are no different from these plants. Through its actions today, the Commission can go

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a long way to restoring California to its rightful place as a leader in balancing environmental protection and economics. Take the steps toward getting rid of antiquated technology.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, I urge you to pass this resolution.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Mr. Rottenborn, thank you very much. Good luck in the game tonight.

MR. ROTTENBORN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Mr. Metropulos from the Sierra Club, if you could come forward.

And I would love to ask Mr. McKinney from the Cal Energy Commission to be on deck, if we could.

MR. METROPULOS: Commissioners, my name is Jim Metropulos and I represent the Sierra Club. We ask that the Commission adopt this resolution. And I wish to reiterate what the last speaker said. It's very important that you know that the cost of alternative cooling technologies for power plant cooling are misrepresented by power companies as being unreasonably and excessively costly, which is always their rationale for threatening not to build power plants and to abandon California, which has been proven effective in their ability to retain the use of once-through cooling.

For the record, we provide an example of what is

happening in Morro Bay for the siting of their new plant. Duke Energy claims that the cost of dry cooling condensers would be in the area of 100 to \$200 million, but the CDC staff and a consulting firm estimated that added cost of dry cooling would be between 40 to \$50 million, 6 percent of the overall cost of building the new power plant, which was estimated at \$800 million.

We need the power companies to give up their use of free ocean water that causes significant harm to the marine ecosystems up and down the state, and these power companies need to start using alternative cooling technologies, which are growing in popularity elsewhere in the United States and in the world.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

What I would like to do is ask Mr. McKinney of the California Energy Commission to come forward.

And if Lorell Long of the California Earth Corp could be on deck.

MR. McKINNEY: Good morning, Mr. Chair and members of the Commission. My name is Jim McKinney. I am representing staff at the California Energy Commission this morning.

We do not have a position on your resolution at this time. My purpose with my comment is merely to

clarify a bit of the record in terms of the energy production and value of the coastal units that we are talking about. The Energy Commission staff has provided extensive reports and briefings to the State Water Board in the course of their hearings on the 316(b) rule. We've also made information available to the Ocean Protection Council, so I would like to offer some of that same information to you here this morning.

First, Mr. Thayer made an excellent summary presentation. He made one statement that I would like to expand upon a bit. The 30,000 megawatts or the 24,000 megawatts that we have on the coast, that's a capacity value. If we take out the used, which are about 4500 of that, we are down to, you know, 19, 20,000 megawatts of capacity.

The fact of the matter is that most of the coastal fleet is operating at very low capacity factors in the range of, I would say, 5 to 12 percent. What that means is, is that if a plant runs 24/7 on a base-load mode, it will be at a hundred percent capacity. These units, all of them, even the ones that may be powered in Moss Landing, are operating at a very low level.

The reason for this has nothing to do with environmental controls or environmental issue. It's simply a reflection of the state of the market here in

California. Coastal operators' ability to secure long-term contracts is as caught up in the evolution of the California energy market.

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So I wanted to disconnect a little bit some of the environmental issues from the power plant issues. And with that, if I may, let me read just part of the statement that I made at the State Water Board Hearing in Oakland, pertaining to this.

The California energy industry and markets are going through substantive changes which may impact the role of California power plants in meeting the state's resource adequacy needs. The Board needs to consider, in this case I would say State Lands Commission, might want to consider these changes while evaluating the potential effects of policy changes on coastal generators.

Many coastal plants are operating at very low capacity factors. Because of the current market, coastal plants may choose to retire once-through cooling, regardless of what the State Board and other agencies determine to do with the 316(b) requirements. It is a normal part of power plant life cycles that are retired or are replaced with newer and more efficient technologies.

Many of the coastal plants are using old and inefficient generation technologies with high heat rates and outmoded cooling technologies.

We are available, the Energy Commission staff, to help the Board and other agencies interpret the state of the energy market and actions by coastal generators.

I would also just like to offer a very brief comment -- I know I'm out of time -- on the cost issue. The cost differential that you probably hear about more from the generator community can be portrayed in several different ways.

The -- let's just assume a 500 megawatt plant that's being powered. The capital costs for that will range from, say, 250 to \$400 million. That's our experience with the five cases we've looked at thus far. The capital costs are only 16 percent of the total costs for building and operating these power plants. Three quarters of operating the plant are due to fuel costs. Of that 16 percent, capital cost, the differential between a dry cooling system, once-through cooling system, will fluctuate by 10 to 12 percent.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I'm sorry to interrupt.

This witness has reached their three minutes.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: If you could conclude, that would be great.

MR. McKINNEY: Yes.

So on a cost side, when one repowers the facility, which is a optimal time to change out the cooling

technology, you're looking at a 10 percent differential of 16 percent of a total construction and operating cost.

Thank you very much for your time this morning. CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, sir.

We now move to the opposition side. And I would like Krista Clark of the ACWA to come forward. And then Michael Corbett from the West Basin Municipal Water District to be on deck.

Ms. Clark?

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MS. LONG: I'm Lorell Long. You asked me -CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Forgive me. I did. If you could come forward.

MS. LONG: My name is Lorell Long. I'm here representing California Earth Corp. I was one of the original appellants of the Southern California permit for San Onofre for the Coastal Commission some years ago. And I was also a plaintiff in the suit against Southern California for violating that permit over 20 years ago. What we know about the impacts of single-cast cooling is known as a result of many of the studies that we have done on San Onofre.

And we know -- when you read your resolution, we know about those impacts. We know that they're deleterious. And really what you are faced with here is how we make that transition. And I want you to know that

this will have -- there are models here available to you in other state agencies who have done just that.

I worked with the -- I worked at the Energy
Commission in the public advisory's office, and at that
time we were facing a similar situation where companies
had to upgrade or change technologies. And it really came
down to whether you want to throw money at attorneys and
lobbyists or whether you want to spend money on engineers.
And what we did is very practical thing. We got the -for instance, with the intermittent ignition devices for
stoves, that was one of the policies that the Commission
wanted to implement. We got the appliance dealers
together. We got staff. We had public interest groups,
and we formed a committee.

And actually, the bottom line to what they said, what it was going to cost, changed considerably over the next two years with doing that kind of study. What resulted was everybody was happy. The appliance companies complied within time. Everybody -- the interest groups that were involved in this were on board with this, and it turned out to be a win-win for everybody.

There's another example. The Southern California
Air Quality Maintenance District changed their policy on
the use of perchloroethylene in dry cleaners. Initially,
the dry cleaners resisted it and said they couldn't change

over in time. Eventually they did and they used this as a marketing device as, you know, green cleaner.

So there are just innumerable examples of industry having to make the change in the face of information and in the face of new technologies.

Government has had this experience. So has industry. There's no reason why the utility companies can't do it also. Finding a way that is cost effective for them, I think, can be found if you have a moral courage to do something as forward-looking as this resolution.

And I want to thank you for putting this forward.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very, very much.

Ms. Clark.

MS. CLARK: Good morning. Thank you for having me here. My name is Krista Clark. I'm the director of regulatory affairs for the Association of California Water Agencies.

I'm here today to urge you to defer acting on this resolution today, much of what was already stated by the State Water Resources Control Board. We feel this issue deserves a great deal more consideration and thought before proceeding.

As mentioned by Mr. Luster, desalination is becoming a real promising technology for the future for

providing water supply to California. One of the most economical and environmentally friendly ways of providing water supply along the coast is by collocating with a once-through power facility. The Department of Water Resources has identified desalination as one of its top resource strategies of leading the water supply of California into the future.

We don't know if the Commission staff has been consulting with the Department of Water Resources during this process, but we would ask that if you do defer action on this today, that perhaps the Department could be consulted as well as to the impacts that this resolution could have on desalination moving forward.

I think you're going to hear from a lot of folks today regarding the specific impacts that this will have on some desalination facilities that are already in the works and moving forward. The passage of this resolution today would have a real serious setback for some of the most promising desal facilities that are being considered right now, at this moment.

I urge you to defer adoption of this today. If you have any questions, I would like to answer them.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Ms. Clark.
Mr. Corbett, if you could come forward.

And I would like to ask Mr. Allan Lind of the West Basin Municipal Water District to be on deck, please.

MR. CORBETT: Chairman Westly, Michael Corbett representing the west Basin Municipal Water District.

Mr. Lind had to step out, so he won't be appearing before the Commission today.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

MR. CORBETT: Again, I represent the West Basin Municipal Water District. It's the Water District that is responsible for the wholesaling and distribution of water in the south bay region of Los Angeles County. It serves approximately 900,000 residents and businesses in the area.

The district has always had a policy of aggressively pursuing conservation and alternative water supply opportunities. And in that regard, it has developed over the last decade into one of the largest recycled water facilities in the United States.

In pursuing alternative delivery of water, the district has looked to desalination as a possible opportunity and pursuant to that, has been researching over the past several years opportunities to collocate with once-through cooling facilities in that part of the state. We believe that elimination of that opportunity would have a negative effect on the district's ability to

continue to offer water throughout the district.

One of the concerns is that we simply would not be able to utilize the desalination facility that the region would become even more reliant upon imported water. And I would like to point out to you that while the proposal to eliminate once-through cooling would be beneficial relative to ocean water and habitat in the oceans, to the extent that you had to, as a result of that elimination, develop facilities to hold water, i.e. reservoirs, you're talking about the destruction of an inland type of habitat.

So I think that there needs to be an balanced weigh-in here before pursuing the adoption of this resolution and understand that there, at least on the water side, there is a trade off. If you don't get the water through a desalination process from the ocean, you're going to have to get the water from some other source, including the possibility of increasing the importation of water into the Southern California region.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to speak to you today.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Corbett. Lieutenant Governor has a question.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: You're saying that -- maybe you can explain to me how the collocating of the

desal plant with the once-through facility has some economic benefit.

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MR. CORBETT: Yes, actually it has numerous benefits, not the last of which is the presence of the infrastructure that is there. So you're talking about the additional issue of capital outlay cost. You are also talking about the availability of water right there at the site, and you're also talking about the benefits of an available source of electrical power. So there are at least those three.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So you're talking about taking the water that comes into the plant that was -- that has been used for cooling and then taking the water before it goes back into the ocean and doing the desalinization process with that water so that it doesn't go back into the ocean.

MR. CORBETT: The water -- some of that water, clearly, is going to go back into the ocean. They don't want it to be --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: How much?

MR. CORBETT: I can't provide that percentage today, but I would be happy to get it to you.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Is it a quarter?
50 percent? 75 percent? Any ballpark?

MR. CORBETT: I have always avoided ballparks.

And I would be happy to get it to you.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I appreciate knowing that. And also, would you have any idea as to how many facilities you would believe, of the 21 facilities that are on the coast, would be subject to such economic efficiencies?

MR. CORBETT: Well, to the extent that West Basin is primarily a supplier of recycled water, and it is used for industrial purposes, watering purposes for golf courses and landscaping, things like that, I would think in those areas that did not have large recycling facilities would not be -- would not take advantage of it.

I know that in the West Basin region, I would anticipate that they -- I know they are looking at at least one OTC facility and possibly two. I would have no idea what they are doing in the rest of the state.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: What are those two facilities they are looking at?

MR. CORBETT: I think it's El Segundo and Hyperion, I believe.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: El Segundo and?

MR. CORBETT: Hyperion, I think is the other one.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So it's not the Duke

24 plant in San Diego?

MR. CORBETT: We have no -- our jurisdiction does

not extend beyond southern Los Angeles.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Just checking.

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, any further questions?

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Not really. But if you could get me that information, I would appreciate it. And if there's any information that provides that there are some plants, for whatever reasons, location or the way that they are built, that would be open to this kind of efficiencies, I would appreciate that.

Also, how much of the water goes back into the ocean? And does it go in at the same temperature that would be going in from the once-through cooling? Would it be cooler? Would it be warmer?

If you could provide me that information, I would appreciate it.

MR. CORBETT: I would be happy to. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: I would like to ask Mr. Scott Welch, IVW, Pipe Trade Sheet Metal Workers to come forward.

Thank you, Scott.

MR. WELCH: Mr. Chairman, Lieutenant Governor, also Jay Hansen from the State Building & Construction

Trades Council and California Unions for Reliable Energy

is here, and he's asked me to make comments on behalf of those organizations and the State Pipe Trades Council, the Coalition of Utility Employees, the IVW, and Sheet Metal Workers.

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As you will see by the card, we were not listed in opposition, but rather concerned. We strongly support the idea of deferring this matter. We welcome the consideration of all alternatives to once-through cooling on our OTC plans. We just think that the current resolution in its current form would be horribly irresponsible to be adopted in its current form in that it's extremely strident in its impact post 2020. think it would be infinitely responsible for the State in making those evaluations in the future to not only look at the environmental impacts of the alternative cooling methods, but also the economic impacts, other potentially negative environmental impacts of those alternatives, and the law of unintended consequences that may occur by leading to greater use of peaker plants or gas fire plants, as well as the impacts on the reliability and the resource adequacy that the state needs to keep the lights on.

We are also very concerned with the impact that the current language would have on projects that are moving forward in regards to desalinization plants being

collocated at power plants. There's a number of projects -- one in Carlsbad, one at Huntington Beach -- that have gone through the California environmental Quality Act CEQA process and parenthetically, I think it's important to know that all of the OTC plants, when doing the repowering process, have to go through CEQA, either by virtue of the CDC process or through the local permitting process or the Coastal Commission process, and I think that there needs to be some deference given to the mitigations and considerations that are developed through that process.

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But in regard to desalinization, most of the projects that I'm aware of can continue to operate regardless if the powerhouse at which they are collocated were to continue downstream. So it seems to me that it would be shortsighted to adopt a policy that prohibits the siting of facilities associated with once-through cooling that in the interim could potentially mitigate many of the environmental impacts that the resolution, itself, cites.

For instance, it's the third clause down that cites the warming -- impacts of the warming of the water that's being sent through the -- out of the facility. With desalinization, Mr. Lieutenant Governor, it's my understanding that for every two gallons of water that you put through, you get one gallon of drinking water. Well,

that is a 50 percent reduction in the amount of warm water going back into the coast, into the habitat in the coastal region.

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That seems to me that in the interim that before an alternative is considered, that would be something that you would want to see. And again it's my understanding that the facilities that I'm familiar with, while they are collocated, could continue to operate in the future, even if the plan itself were decommissioned.

Lastly, one of the unintended consequences would be concerned with is you could have a powerhouse that has been repowered that has a 50-year life in front of it and its lease comes up from extension or renewal and a requirement is put on it to go to a dry cooling system. That, in turn, would trigger having to go through the Coastal Commission process, and then you could have as, I think, the staff and the Coastal Commission admitted, they are not exactly fond of OTCs to begin with.

You could have sort of a back door way of decommissioning or depowering a very viable plant that's an essential piece of our power generation in the state of California. So we think these sorts of topics should be very thoroughly reviewed before this resolution moves forward. We are not talking until 2020 taking place anyway, so a few more months --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I'm sorry to interrupt.

It's been three minutes for this speaker.

MR. WELCH: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

Question from Mr. Bustamante.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Scott, you are not saying you're opposed to the changeover? You're saying figure out what to do is smart.

MR. WELCH: Exactly.

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COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Even in the changeover, there's going to be jobs that will be created in the changeover and the expansion of those facilities and all that kind of thing.

MR. WELCH: We think that certainly there would be facilities whereby changeover would be quite appropriate, economically feasible, and the right thing to do for the environment. But that may not be the case in every instance and adopting a cookie-cutter approach seems shortsighted. And we tie the hands of future commissions, and we don't think that's an appropriate approach.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Welch. I would like to ask Julee Malinowski of Los Angeles

Department of Water and Power to come forward.

And Mr. Jackson Gualco, California Council for

Environmental and Economic Balance, to be on deck.

Ms. Ball, Malinowski-Ball.

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: Thank you. Yes, Julee
Malinowski-Ball with Public Policy Advocates on behalf of
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Just want to clarify that LADWP does not have an official position on the resolution. We do appreciate you hearing our comments today which really focus on the fact that we would like to defer the item to a later date to better outline specific issues and impacts of the resolution we have on the city of Los Angeles.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Would you have a position then?

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: Yeah, probably.

I think -- city of Los Angeles has 37 percent of its power genearting capacity using once-through cooling, which is quite significant. And we are going through the studies right now to measure and monitor the impacts of once-through cooling and those studies are being monitored by the State Department of Water Resources and the Los Angeles Regional Water Control Board. We would like the opportunity to explain in more detail, to present to you in more detail, what this would mean to the system and the city of Los Angeles.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Are you prepared to do

that had here, now? To explain?

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: We actually think that it comes down to, you know -- there is quite a bit of detail so the answer is actually no. It is quite detailed, what actually Scott Welch just talked about. A cookie-cutter approach is not appropriate, that each of our facilities and each of the units within our facilities have different needs.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Do you have any information to present in writing to the Commission or...

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: We are working on that right now. As you may know, the Los Angeles --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: What will be done?

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: -- LADWP needs to get its official positions from the mayor's office. That's currently being worked on, as we speak.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Do you know when that might be done?

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: We hope soon.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Well, soon like in the life span of millions of years? Or like in the next couple weeks? Next year? What's "soon"?

MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: I would suggest it be done in the next couple of weeks.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Okay. Good.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

And if we could have Mr. Gross from Southern California Edison on deck.

MR. GUALCO: Mr. Chair and Commissioners, Jack Gualco on behalf of the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance, a coalition representing the interests of business labor and public sector and public policy making in California.

As you know from our rather extensive letter received in encouraging the Commission to defer final action until you do have an opportunity to hear from a broad array of state agencies on this matter. We're very concerned that the resolution's primary resolve clause does present difficulties for plants who are looking at lease renewals, financing, understanding how their production is going to fit into a very rapidly changing California energy market.

And we would encourage instead that the State Water Board's 316(b) process, which was identified by the representative of the State Water Recourses Control Board have the chance to move to fruition. We have been participating in that process, and as you can well imagine, there are a number of derivative issues that arise from trying to talk about changes in the method by

which these power plants operate their cooling facilities and those need to be fully taken into account so we can avoid yet another MTEB-like quick judgment here.

Moreover, it's important for the Commission to understand that in addition to the 316(b) process, which EPA and the Water Board are undertaking, the regional water quality control boards have a once-every-five-year review of the permit holders and look at the actual conditions at the specific plants to make judgments on those respective permits.

And so it is certainly our respectful recommendation of the Commission to defer final action until more testimony can be taken from all the affected parts.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Gualco. I would like to ask Mr. Gross from So. Cal Edison to come forward, and if Ms. Lorraine Paskett from PG&E could be on deck.

Mr. Gross.

MR. GROSS: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Tom Gross, representing Southern California Edison. We agree with Mr. Gualco and also with the IVW. We think this issue should be deferred, as drafted proposed resolution does not address our existing coastal power

plants to continue operating and what the impact of the energy supplies would be.

Proposed resolution fails to recognize that already under the federal 316(b) requirements, we're in the process of complying with those requirements. We're working with a regional boards and with the state board in reaching some other state control over what's going to happen with 316(b), but we have to comply with the federal requirements. We don't have any choice and companies are already in the process spending a lot of resources to comply with that. And this resolution does not recognize that.

In the resolution it references that an estimate of 57 metric tons of fish are killed at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Facility. Well, if you put that in the context of some other sources where fish are killed -- as an example, one bait boat would kill 1.4 metric tons per day or 511 metric tons annually, so you got 57, which is your estimate or an estimate that you've used, versus 511 metric for one bait boat. My guess is that there are probably a lot more bait boats than there are San Onofre nuclear generating facilities.

Further, our estimate was that number was actually closer to about 30 metric tons.

Finally, the proposal implies that the impacts

from the loss of the coastal generating facilities can be replaced through conservation and other sources. SCE leads the nation in procuring renewable energy sources and our current portfolio is about 17 percent of our total energy portfolio is renewables. But we're having a hard time trying to gather other renewable sources, because you have difficulty in getting transmission set up such that you can even connect to where some of these resources would be located. Transmission is a problem. And then there's still the issue of how many people are entering into the renewable market right now.

So we support the idea of renewables and we actually do lead the nation in that, but there are going to be some constraints for a while. So again, Southern California supports the idea that this issue should be deferred.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

Ms. Paskett, if you can come forward, please.

And I would like to ask Mr. Clay from the San Diego County Water Authority to be on deck.

MS. PASKETT: Mr. Chair, Lorraine Paskett from Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Our service territory runs from roughly Bakersfield to the Oregon border. We serve about

13 million customers in California.

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We're very concerned about the language in the resolution and would request, as others have, a postponement to allow us to provide more information to this commission and to your staff and to work cooperatively to see if we can come up with an alternative that's acceptable.

The executive director stated that there are 24,000 megawatts of OTC in the state. That's about 40 percent of the supply. Our concern, particularly with regard to the language in the resolve clause is you will have the unintended elimination of facilities where there are no feasible alternatives.

I think a better approach for this is a case-by-case analysis. It's been suggested that there are other efforts in the way of the Water Board in the federal area. And we're open to working with this Commission at looking at this issue, but to have a blanket prohibition that potentially could be effective immediately is an untenable situation for our customers in northern California.

I would like to point out just a couple of examples. I did state that there is one of our larger plants that provides roughly 23 percent of capacity. This runs at 100 percent of capacity or near that much of the

time that could be taken off line. The other side of that is that we have two power plants that are OTC. Two of those power plants we are attempting to retire. One of them is actually in the Bay Area in the San Francisco region, and we're very close to doing that. The alternatives there involve other transmission upgrades. So this isn't just a black-and-white situation.

The other power plant is the Humboldt Bay power plant. That's an OTC power plant. We are very close to resolving an RFO for the construction of a new facility at that site that is not OTC. That's closed cooling. So there are alternatives, but the approach shouldn't be an immediate ban.

I'm also concerned about language in the resolve clause which it says "associated with," but also leases beyond 2020. That's ambiguous enough to allow the denial of the renewal license, which could be up maybe tomorrow or in a month or two, which could go past 2020.

My concern, again, is with respect to the timing of the resolution. I would like to provide more information. I read this I think for the first time in the last few days when it was made public, and I would just urge this Commission to give us interested parties more time to comment and work cooperatively with you and your staff to look at all of the impacts.

One final statement is --

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It is three minutes at this point.

MS. PASKETT: -- there could be other environmental impacts related to air emissions for the replacement facilities that need to be considered and discussed.

Thank you for your consideration.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Ms. Paskett, very much.

I would like to ask Mr. Jonathan Clay to come forward.

I would like to say I have to step out to do another engagement that I have committed to. My representative, Ms. Aronberg, will be representing me and will be making a motion shortly. I believe we have four other people in the queue, but this is something I would like to act on today. So please expect that to be coming shortly.

Mr. Clay, I would like to turn it over to you.

MR. CLAY: Thank you.

Jonathan Clay on behalf of the San Diego County Water Authority.

Briefly, I would like to make the same comments that were made earlier about urging deferral of this. We

were also made aware of this just recently, just within the last two or three days and would like more time to provide more detailed comments from our perspective.

The San Diego County Water Authority does not operate a once-through cooling plant but has been looking at collocating desal facilities at such plants. There's numerous benefits, as were mentioned earlier, such as using existing facilities, collocation with electrical generation, and also some of the benefits of dilution of the water.

One of the things that's important to San Diego for being able to look at such things as water ocean desal and collocating of an energy facility is that 90 percent of our water is imported into San Diego County and is of the utmost importance for us to deal with those options and look at the diversifying our global supply, and also to ensure through diversification, a safe supply for our water rate and water users in San Diego.

With that, I will just keep it short and ask that you give us the opportunity to -- by deferring this, and give us a chance to provide further comments.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you, Mr. Clay.

Let's move on to Catherine Bowie from the California American Water and self, and on deck will be

Larry Gallery.

MS. BOWIE: Good morning, members of the Commission.

My name is Catherine Bowie, and I work for California American Water. And I live on the Monterey Peninsula, which is a unique community when it comes to water.

In the late '70s and early '90s, we experienced droughts that had severe negative impacts on our way of life and local economy. Since then, in 1995, the State Water Resources Control Board issued order 9510, which orders a nearly 70 percent reduction in pumping of the Carmel River, which is our primary water supply.

This reduction is needed to protect the threatened species that depend on the Carmel River, such as the steelhead trout and California red-legged frog.

For over ten years, residents of the Monterey
Peninsula have conserved water to the point that our
average consumption is about 50 percent that of our fellow
Californians.

As the result of legislation, AB 1182, the California Public Utilities Commission studied dozens of options to solve our water supply issue on the Monterey Peninsula. And they recommended a desalination plant collocated at the Moss Landing Power Plant as the most

environmentally friendly option to address our issues.

Based on this recommendation, we have moved forward with the coastal water project. We have invested over \$9 million and completed our preliminary engineering and environmental studies. A 4,000-page environmental document has been submitted to the PUC which will begin work on an EIR.

This project is essential, not just so that we can meet the State-ordered requirement reduction of our pumping, but also to protect the habitat of the Carmel River and to protect our community. If another drought were to occur, the impacts would be absolutely devastating.

So I just ask that when you consider this resolution, that you also consider the impacts to the future water supply of my community and the 40 thousand households and businesses that would be impacted with the passage of this resolution. And as well, consider the impacts to the threatened species in the Carmel River.

So thank you.

The company has -- California American Water has submitted a letter in opposition, and I do have additional copies, if you would like them.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you very much.

Larry Gallery with the California American Water.

And on deck is David Breninger.

MR. GALLERY: Good morning. My name is Larry Gallery with RBF Consulting, here on behalf of California American Water.

We are providing environmental permitting and engineering support for the coastal water project. As Ms. Bowie just discussed, this project is critical to California American Water and the Monterey division and includes a seawater desalination plant located at the Duke power plant.

Now, if this resolution is passed, it jeopardizes the coastal water project in that it may not come to fruition, or it requires us to use unreliable, unproven technologies for intake and discharge of the seawater desalination plant.

Many speakers have already talked about the advantages of collocating desalination seawater facilities at power plant. They include compatible land use with the power plants. They include use of existing infrastructure. They include location security, as added. They include reduction of warm plumes from the power plant and reduced energy rates.

We'd also like to point out that this resolution is a conflict with many numerous policies of state agencies out there, including your own Commission policies

in regulations 2802(b) and (f), and also we feel the CEQA processing would need to be required prior to passing of this resolution.

It is contradicted to the California Coastal Commission policy paper, which recommends analyzing each seawater desalination facility individually, not in the whole, as you proposed. The conflicts with California Department of Water Resources State water plan, which recommends use of desalination for our needs here in California. The conflict with the Department of Water Resources State Seawater Desalination Task Force final report, which talks about the numerous advantages of collocating at power facilities. It also conflicts with the Metropolitan Water District Integrated Resources Plan, San Diego County Water, Urban Water Management plans, and others.

Previously, I talked about the conflict in regards to CEQA for the State Lands Commission. Since your action could bind further projects, we feel that a CEQA process is required before this resolution can be passed. Some significant impacts with alternative technologies would be physical impacts, area impacts, noise impacts, and esthetic impacts, which have not yet been addressed. It will limit the availability and the reliability of the water supplies. It could cause additional ground water

with drought problems, such as seawater intrusion, or it could result in impacts of fresh water associated with species' habitats, and those impacts have not been addressed.

staff.

Also, seawater desal provides high-quality water, and this resolution may conflict with the State Lands Commission, state, and federal environmental justice policies.

With that, I would like to answer any questions.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you very much.

Doesn't look like there are any questions.

It looks like the last speaker is David Breninger.

MR. BRENINGER: Good morning, Commissioners and

My name is Dave Breninger. I am from Placer County Water Agency, our area of origin for water as well as a generation of a good amount of the hydropower used by a lot of Californians. And I'm here before you, giving a northern California perspective, that there should be joint use of seawater diversion for generation of electricity and of drinking water, source water, for coastal Californians at their place of origin and their place of use. Power plant locations adjacent to California's largest water reservoir, the Pacific Ocean, is appropriate and necessary for its companion facilities'

seawater desalinization plants.

Coastal Californians and especially Southern
Californians, in particular, need to become more dependent
upon their own locally generated power and their own
locally provided drinking water supplies from their own
water source, the ocean.

Coastal Californians need to reduce their dependence upon importation of drinking water, especially from northern California, in particular, as well as electricity from other regions.

Thus, collocation for coordinated water diversion from the sea to cool power plants and serve as source water for desalinization plants, adjacent to coastal California's need, is critically important. If not using the ocean-cooled and provided by-water for the power plants, and also jointly used with the desalinization plants as a joint diversion, then more northern California water and power to go with it will be needed to divert water out of the Delta, by the State of California state water project to deliver to Southern Californians.

Thus, I would concur with not only your concurrence, but to actually greater study the consequences and the alternatives available before ever considering an elimination of one of California's most precious and directly available water sources, the ocean.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you very much.

Thus, that ends the speaker cards that I have.

Mr. Thayer, do you know of anything else?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No, Madam Chair. I

believe that's all the slips we have as well.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Let's hear from the other commissioners.

Go ahead.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: A couple of things. I would strongly encourage the Commission also to defer action on this. I received the copy of this yesterday. Now, I was out of town Monday afternoon and Tuesday, so it came by e-mail. I was only aware when I got the package last week that we were even discussing this.

I think it's an extremely legitimate issue of concern to all of us, not only this room, but in the state. But my concern is I think before we vote, at least this number and I think some of the information that came forward today from both sides, we need to get more information on what the impacts are.

I heard various things on 24,000 megawatts.

Actually it's only 5 percent that's operating, not a hundred percent. I don't know what that is. How many leases are going to be up before us between now and 2020?

How much of that generation? What other steps are these companies taking already to be begin to implement their technology?

As most of you know, I sit on a number of boards for the administration, and I think it's important for us to be informed of all the facts and the impacts of any action that we're talking before we move forward. I don't think we have that information. Now, the members may on their own, but until a week ago, it didn't come to my attention that this issue was going to be discussed. So I think the process is the concern that I am most concerned about.

And also I think we have an obligation as a public board, to promote transparency on any action that we are going to take so that anyone who is effected by this has the opportunity to come forward and present their views on it.

I think many of the people in the audience -- I got called in the last 24 hours, and we all did, pro and con of people coming up. But there may be others in the state who are affected by this that I think it's very important to hear from them before we take action.

So I would strongly encourage us, and that's just on the process alone in terms of this. I understand that there are possibly implementation issues, but I think

before we even get to the implementation issues, we need to have a thorough discussion of the impacts, what are the alternatives, and what is actually happening out there.

I don't know if all 21 of these plants are going to be done and finished by the time this takes effect. I would like to know what the plans are from each of the sponsors of that.

But in addition to the process, I have a ton of substantive questions, that if we want to move forward today, I would at least like to get answers to. So I would like to hear from the Chair what our intentions are, because I do have a whole bunch of questions, if you want to move today. That may take a bit of time to go through, but go ahead.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Lieutenant Governor.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: You should go through
your questions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Are we --

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: The controller very strongly supports this resolution. He appreciates that there are many sides to the issue, and he noticed today, especially listening to the all of the testimony that one thing's very clear. There is major damage to marine wildlife and ecosystems occurring, ongoing. And he noticed that many have called for an immediate ban or a

phase out over a period of three to four years. He believes that 14 years is a very reasonable compromise because it allows, you know, 14 years to solve a problem, which we believe can be solved sooner.

But Ms. Sheehan, in deference to your concerns and to other parties here today who have expressed need for additional time, the Controller would be willing to wait until the next meeting and gather all this information that you and others have requested. But he really wants to emphasize how very strongly he feels about this and how supportive he is of the resolution.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Why don't you -- I mean, for the record, and also so that the staff can gather up the information, if you have some questions now, and then want to follow up with additional ones, why don't you get those that you have right now on the record so that they can begin the process. And then if you have more afterwards -- because you are right. I only received this resolution a short time ago. I come from a little bit different position. I'm very supportive of this type of activity.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Of the -COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Of the resolution.

But I think you should go ahead and ask the

25 questions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I appreciate the controller's willingness to postpone the action on this until April, because some of the issues is, you know -- hearing from the sponsors of the 21 plants, what are the plans? Are they going to keep them on line for another 50 years? Are they already planning on shutting them down?

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In addition to the issue that the Energy Commission representative brought up and then some of the utility folks, how much is being generated from these?

I've heard 24,000, 19,000, actually 10 percent, a hundred percent for one of them.

It would be helpful to understand -- and I realize it's a matter of, you know, bringing them on line and off line in that capacity.

But what about how many leases do we have current? What are the timing of those leases? Are they -- I mean, under this -- as I see it, everybody could come in in 2019, get their extensions, and continue to operate. I don't think that's the intention of the resolution. I think that the issue is we need to get a solution to the OTC issue. I think we need to work to get that. I don't want to see another process where everybody just tries to gain the system and come in before, so they can get their leases extended before it kicks in.

It would be helpful to me to hear what is the

Energy Commission doing? What is the State Water
Resources Control doing? What is their regulatory
authority? What is their time line? What are the actions
they are taking?

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The other thing -- let's see. If we're going to do something like this and take some action, what are we at the Lands Commission doing to then create maybe some incentives for alternative plans through our permitting approval process to create an incentive for people who are coming in? And their application process is to get approval from us. I mean, if we're going to sort of you know, say, okay, we're going to set this deadline, what are we doing on our side too? Incent people to come in with alternatives. And are we going to amend our process to expedite those incentives -- or those projects faster because they are doing them to comply with the requirements that were taken under this.

It's helpful to me -- the whole discussion on the water issue, the desalinization issue, I think it would be very helpful to understand the relationship between those two issues. We have -- I don't think I have to tell either of you. We have a huge water issue in this state, and so as we're pushing people toward desalinization, new technology, it would be helpful to me to better understand the relationship of that development of that industry and

the action that we're taking here today.

And as I say, the CDC, it was very helpful for me to hear from them in terms of the energy outlook; what does this do. I don't think anybody -- I mean, some people may want to stop form. Well, I don't think anybody here feels that would necessarily be responsible, but we just came through a terrible energy crisis in this state.

We're looking at building a new capacity. What are the impacts of these actions? What is the outlook from the Energy Commission's perspective about what we are doing and how new capacity can come on line in an environmentally friendly way. We are all for that. I mean, I think that's very important. I don't think anyone wants to continue this process. We understand what the impact is.

But we also need to keep the lights on for the state of California, and we need to come up with a rational process to get us there that can meet the needs that we are looking at in this resolution, but also that we can work with all of the proponents and opponents to come up with a process.

So those would be some of the questions I would have. I know there are others. I've talked to staff yesterday when they came into to see me about some of the other ones. And I appreciate the controller's willingness

to postpone this.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: He also wanted to make the point that he needs to get -- the controller, of course, wants to keep the lights on in California as well. And I think it's a false dichotomy to say it's the fish in the ecosystem versus the lights in California.

And this is an issue that we can deal with and technology can handle within an appropriate period of time, and those sort of -- not directed at you,

Ms. Sheehan, but just in general, those sort of statements of that sort, I think, don't get us anywhere in moving towards facing this damaging -- this damaging process.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I've heard the controller speak many times about his position on issues of the coast. And they seem to be fairly close to mine, a very strong advocate on issues of the coast. And I think we, as a state, have been negligent.

I think in many, many ways in how we are allowing the deterioration of our coastal waters and coastal lands, I think that we are only recently in this latest generation of leadership, have we begun to start looking about how to deal with those, and every time there's a new jump in technology, it oftentimes helps us in trying to catch up with the activities. But there's no way to avoid the devastation and to not talk about the fact that we, in

fact, have been doing tremendous devastation to our coast. It's just not owning up to our own responsibility.

So I'm very supportive of this type of resolution like the controller is. I'm very supportive of trying to resolve the particular issue.

I do think technology and economics have changed, and I do think is that there are some plants that should go out of business. I think that there are some plants that could be expanded and have new technology provide a way and being able to resolve both our economic issues, our energy issues, as well as the environmental issues.

I don't buy the idea that we have to continue to degrade the environment and do business. I think you can do good environmental work and still have good business. I think you can still create tremendous jobs. I think you can still do the kind of things that we can do here in California if we are thoughtful enough to be able to do that.

I thought that the gentleman from Stanford was very interesting. I would like to hear more. I would like to hear more specifics about what the industry is saying, but I would also like to hear more about the gentleman from Stanford was saying, that there is false pretenses and that there are oftentimes discussions about from the industry perspective that perhaps there are ways

of using technology at a much lower rate.

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I would also like to look at assuming that there is, and obviously there is some kind of an economic impact anytime you're going to do something different, anytime you're going to change over a plant or expand a plant or anything. I would like to, perhaps, check out the possibility that in this infrastructure bond that is being considered here in the state legislature, that maybe if we identify facilities in California as strategic resources to the State, how we might not be able to establish some kind of revolving loan fund out of that infrastructure bond, so that what we could do is we could loan that money out, have those things fixed, so that they are more palatable to our own desires in terms of the environment as well as being able to maintain certain kinds of capacity for energy. And at the same time that money would be used in our economy, create more jobs, have a better facility, and then be paid back into the system where it could be used yet again as an infrastructure activity.

I think that there may be some opportunities to be able to do that discussion, that kind of work, and still be able to deal with the kinds of economic suggestions that Mr. -- I believe his name was Rottenborn, from Stanford, talked about.

I would also like to hear a little bit more from the State Water Control Board. They have had two workshops on this issue. I would like to hear what they have to say.

I would hope that the Chair would meet not only with staff but all the different groups here. I would love to be able to be invited to that meeting, but at least the Chair should sit down with the stakeholders and attempt to figure out how this might change, but I do believe in this resolution. I do believe we need to move forward on it. I do believe that we need to not wait much longer, because we continue to wait.

I mean, I brought up the Duke plant twice today. But we continue to wait on industry to have a resolution to an outdated, very lightly usable facility that is an eyesore, is not efficient, and is something that should be taken out of the San Diego bay area.

And if the industry and private sector does not do something, then they have to understand and realize that the public sector will do something about it. I think that this is what it's supposed to be about. We're going to push everybody. We're going to push you for making sure that we can find a way to be able to resolve these issues.

If some cookie-cutter operation that people were

talking about doesn't work, well, then we need to have a very specific policy, then, that does work. But I think as a general rule, I think this commission ought to go on record, if not today, at the next meeting, saying that in fact we do believe that this is something that's important. We need to change out this technology. We need to change out those plants. We need to do something soon, and not continue to wait and wait and wait.

So if the Chair is interested to postpone to the next meeting, I would be more than happy to go along with it, as long as the consensus is that we are in fact going to deal with this at the next meeting.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: I think we are going to ask the staff if you agree.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I'm being told I can't be invited to the meeting because of a Brown Act problem. There are two of us. Two members can't be at the same meeting because it's a Brown Act issue. So I will be waiting for a briefing from the Chair and maybe, yeah, maybe I will have my own meeting. Okay.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you so much for those comments.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Thank you.

And I got to run to a doctor's appointment.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: So motion taken.

I will just be really quick.

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I think the controller would like to ask the staff to get the ground running on this so we are back in time, taking into account everyone's comments for the April meeting.

We do have another resolution coming, so I want to note that.

First, I thank everyone today who came to make their voices heard. And the controller believes that the government best serves the people when the people get involved, and this is a great example of that today.

He wants to thank the Coastkeepers, Baykeeper, NRDC, Surfrider, PCL, Sierra Club, the gentleman from the Coastal Commission, and other agencies that came to testify. You've all been a tremendous help as well as the regulating agencies, and sounds like we are very willing to try to work on a solution here.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Well, L.A. Water and Power and the State Water Control Board, you better have some real good things to say.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: So environmental damage caused is unacceptable, and we will be dealing with this at the April meeting.

And so staff, there's the direction.

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Do you have any response?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No. We would be happy to bring this back and we'll gather the information and speak along the lines that Commissioner Sheehan was mentioning and the lieutenant governor and work with your offices to make sure that we're responsive to the -obtain the information that all of you need to make a decision on this, this matter. And also look at the resolution to see if it's drafted perfectly or whether there might be some little tweaking that might address some of the concerns that were raised.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you so much, Paul.

It's really important. The damage to California's coastline is just too great for us to allow for once-through cooling to continue on and on.

Commissioner Gonzalez has a comment.

ACTING COMMISSIONER GONZALEZ: I'm concerned that we have another somewhat controversial resolution coming forward, and we have now lost the ability to have three voting members.

So I don't know if the people who have come today to speak on the copper-based paint resolution are willing to come back as well.

I'm just a little concerned that this is going to

be another hour of testimony and then no resolution, whatsoever, or the resolution that we have to go work things out.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Can I make a suggestion?

If people -- could we hear the testimony today if people have traveled? I mean, it's up to --

ACTING COMMISSIONER GONZALEZ: Has anyone traveled --

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: We've got a number of speaker cards here. I can sort of call out the names and note it here. Great. So I'm just going to call out the names for folks who filled out a speaker card 57.

Mark Rentz?

You are here. Okay.

We've got -- I'm sorry. Tough writing here, but Simoni? Ralph Simoni?

For anyone who cannot come back to the next meeting, we can ask for the testimony now. And we'll --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The next meeting is scheduled for April 27th. My quick review of the speaker slips indicates that I think everybody's from Sacramento. I could be wrong.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I'm a little worried about people who traveled.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So maybe it would be just appropriate to ask if anybody out there has traveled and needs to speak today or whether -- our next meeting will be in Sacramento. We won't be out of the --

ACTING COMMISSIONER GONZALEZ: And I know that in the past we've taken resolutions very late like we did these, but maybe this shows an example of why we need them a lot sooner if we are going to be pushing things.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Is there -- so is there anyone in the room who did travel here today that wants to speak on number 57?

Okay. Seeing no one, I will entertain a motion to put that over to the April meeting as well since this is a very important issue.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I will move to postponement.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: So actually, since we can't action, we're -- okay. Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: But there are two of you.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Okay. Two of us. EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right. One of you two. ACTING COMMISSIONER GONZALEZ: I will second the

24 motion.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: All right. Great.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And then the other point that a staff member suggested is that people, as is the case with the previous resolution, there is some controversy.

We had the benefit of the testimony in terms of working on this issue between meetings, and so I guess I would invite everyone who wanted to speak today to submit something in writing so that we would have the benefit of that input, prior to bringing this back to the next commission meeting, rather than waiting.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: The other thing, not just on this, but on the previous one, I mean, I would post on our Web site, you know, so people who may not have had the opportunity -- we want everyone's input because we're going to bring it back and get the -- so that everybody has a fair chance to participate in the process and provide their input.

That's the bigger -- that's the biggest concern that I have is making sure that everyone who wanted to say something has that opportunity.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We will post that on the Web site.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Okay. So that takes care of Item 57.

And that concludes the regular calendar.

But I see that we at least have one speaker who wishes to address the Commission during the public comment period.

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So that's Mr. Asuncion, if you are in the room.

And I'm just going to have to give a quick reminder of our three-minute time limit. We asked others who appeared to, so we'll ask you. State your name, please.

MR. ASUNCION: I'm John Asuncion. And it's nice to see the Commission again.

I'm the President and founder of the Blue Whale Sailing School, and we're an educational corporation here in the state. And it's an educational corporation that was created for people of color, all colors.

And in the last five and a half years, we've removed approximately 25 tons of garbage out of the south bay, from the Dumbarton Bridge, down. Power boats, sailboats, at no cost to the public and try to create a safe environment.

And myself and my wife purchased this property and donated it to our educational foundation for public access and to the south bay.

We've had a great program for the last five years there with having the public be able to use our site at no cost. And but what I'm really concerned about is, I know

the staff of State Lands has been aware of the pollution next to our site. We are concerned about the wildlife and we have beautiful pairs of fresh water otters, all the different birds along the slough and, you know, adjoining to the Don Edwards refuge.

And I just wanted to thank the Commission and State Lands office for looking into the matter and trying to work with the South Bay Club to clean up their site and work with the water district to try to improve the habitat in the south bay.

So I thank you for you time again.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you, Mr. Asuncion.

Staff, do you need to respond to that?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No, just to briefly say that we have worked with Mr. Asuncion. One of our staff who's Dave Plumber, who was down at the Water District Board meeting a couple days ago, which took up this matter. It involves the derelict vessels there and pollution. It involved a number of different people and actors. We have ownership of some of that property, but the Water District Board controls more than we do.

BCDC is involved and sent letters, compliance letters, to a number of different entities along there, and it's something we're going to keep working on. And

we're glad to do that with Mr. Asuncion and we appreciate his input.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you so much.

That looks like it concludes the open meeting, so seeing no other business before us, let's adjourn into closed session, and please clear the room.

Thank you.

(Whereupon the Meeting of the California State Lands Commission adjourned at 12:06 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, KATHRYN S. KENYON, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Meeting of the California State Lands Commission was reported in shorthand by me, Kathryn S. Kenyon, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said workshop nor in any way interested in the outcome of said workshop.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of February, 2006.

KATHRYN S. KENYON, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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