

MEMBRES PRESENT

Kenneth Cory, State Controller, Chairperson

Susanne Morgan, Representing Mary Ann Graves, Director of Finance

David Ackerman, Representing Mike Curb, Lt. Governor

MEMBERS ABSENT

NONE

STAFF PRESENT

Claire Dedrick() Executive Officer

Robert Trout, Assistant Executive Officer

Robert Hight, Esq., Commission Counsel

14 Greg Taylor, Assistant Attorney General

15 Jack Rump

16 | Diane Jones

17 Bob Faber

18 Dwight Sanders

19 Jane Smith, Secretary

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PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION

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BAGRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825

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PROCEEDOINGS

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chairperson cory: Okay: We'll call the meeting

The first item of business is the confirmation of the minutes of the August 26th and September 13th meetings. Are there any corrections or additions?

Without objection, the minutes will be approved as presented.

The mext item is the report of the Executive

to the Parks Service and a group of people who are examining the waters off Point Reyes for wrecked Spanish galleons and so forth. For your information, there's a map in front of you some place of the free and that's the only thing that's happened since the last meeting.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Would you like to rephrase that?

CHAIRPERSON CORY: We could cut down our overhead

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: The only thing I didn't need Commission guidance for. How's that?

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Questions from Commissioners?
Next item is staff report on coastal matters.

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MR. TROUT: No report.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: No report

All right. The next item are the consent calendar items. For those people in the audience, those are the items that have a prefix "C" in there. They're items C-1 through 19. Unless someone in the audience has some objection to the proposed staff recommendation, they will be taken up in one motion and approved. So if anybody has any objection to the proposed staff recommendations in any of the items. C-1 through 19, they should let us know now.

will be approved as presented.

(Thereupon Agenda Items 20 and 21 were submitted under separate cover.)

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Next item, Item 22. We'll take up that item and we'll probably have a break for lunch, much as I hate to do that.

Item 22 is a request of Mr. Elkins. Mr. Elkins brought the attention of strong possibility of having some of our oil resources drained and in the item we've got the -- it's adjacent to PRC 1824, is that --

EXECUTIVE OFFICE DEDRICK: Es.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: Mr. Elkins, you want to come up. Your request is that we commence some negotiations with you to provide a negotiated lease for you to enable

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the State to avoid the loss of money by drainage, as I understand the situation.

MR. ELKINS: That's correct, sir.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I would guess what we ought to do is try to find out what other people think about that one in terms of do we, contemplating putting a platform in the sanctuary or how do you plan on --

MR. ELKINS: There would be no platform in the sanctuary. That is precluded by law. But you may put a platform, if the geology warrants it, on the edge of the sanctuary. They have new tilt platforms now which means that you can go further in than you would otherwise. Depending on the length of drainage, would depend on the kind of platform you put there.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Is there anyone in the audience on this item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I think there is a representative of Chevron here.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I was going to ask if Chevron had, whether you had an interest in whether or not -- looks like you have a platform closeby

MR. HARRIS: Fairly close.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Could you identify yourself for the record?

MR. HARRIS: Sure. My name is Dick Harris, and

I work for Chevron.

I saw the item and it sort of peaked my curiosity about what the proposal might be, but I think as a general rule -- and I've just spoken with Roy Lynam of Exxon, and we've taken a position that conceptually we don't oppose the idea of some kind of development of marine sanctuary. However, I think there are some real practical considerations that have to be taken into account, and I'm not prepared today to answer questions that you might have regarding some of those practicalities. Specifically, how to drill, from where, some of the economic constraints that might be felt.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: From where in the economic constraints gets to the point in my mind as I look at the map is would Chevron and Exxon consider allowing a lessee of an adjacent property to utilize Hilda to reach that area?

MR. HARRIS: Well, I think that if the Commission awarded a lease and as a stipulation of that lease required, at least authorize some negotiations, we would be willing to negotiate those. But I have to say that there would be no chance at all that we would break even or take a loss on it. That would be our standpoint in entering into these negotiations with Mr. Elkins.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: So you would have to have

something to make it worth your while to put up with the

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MR. HARRIS: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: You aren't going to rent the room out unless you can make a rofit on the deal.

MR. HARRIS: We have big hearts, but they're not necessarily that big.

MR. ELKINS: Well known for them.

I don't think that a stipulation of the lease should be having to do busines with Standard Oil. If it happened and it was benefic al to Standard and beneficial to the State Lands, then I think something could be worked out. But to make it a stipulation, that is kind of like letting the ion have the lamb.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Which is which?

MR. ELKINS: Well, I wouldn't want to pick on Standard or brag. Also, you have another thing that it will basically be the drainage. Some people feel there is some drainage, but because of the fact that it's been drained for quite a while, it may not be economically feasible to put applatform in there. Now, there's another theory which has not been proven and would have to be done with a fair amount of geological work involved in it that may make it economically feasible to drill offside the

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sanctuary, and if it is a fairly Marge area, then you may not be able to reach all of it from platform Hilda. To make it a necessity to deal with Standard would not be to the benefit of the State because it would not be able to drain as much area.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: How would you propose getting Othe oil if you don't use Hilda?

MR. ELKINS: Perhaps it would be possible to put your own drilling platform there.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Are we talking about the

MR. ELKINS: No, ma'am. Wre talking right next to the sanctuary because we don't want to put a platform in the sanctuary. o If it was economically feasible, we would put it right next to the sanctuary and obviously would be concerned with whatever environmental things, would work closely with Santa Barbara --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Have you had any conversations MR. ELKINS: -- to make sure that they would

I'm sorry, sir.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Have you had any conversations with them as to how they

MR. ELNINS: No, I have not of was not aware whether I'd be able to get the lease or not.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: I think I'd like to hear from staff on what's going on here exactly.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Mr. Hight.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Maybe I need to preface it with a question, a general question. My recollection, we had not before had an individual or company approach us on a drainage question --

MR. ELKINS: And Standard does not object.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: -- at least not while

I've served on the Commission, I don't believe.

I just would like to have staff comment as to the legalities involved as to what the Commission's breadth of action is and can we negotiate a lease in this case, is there proof of drainage? The calendar item seems a little ambiguous and leaves much to conjecture rather than fact.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Alan Hager here is your legal adviser.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Alan Hager is with the Attorney General's Office. He's going to bail Bob Hight out of his dilemma on this one.

MR. HAGER: I'm not positive that the Commission has the authority to lease these lands simply because they're in the Santa Barbara Sanctuary. There's provision in the Public Resources Code requiring or forbidding the Commission

MR. HIGHT: I might continue from there. Assuming that we could -- and Alan, I think, was reasonably clear that we can't -- then we'd have an environmental problem of giving the negotiated lease without having done the environmental considerations and any new platform definitely would create additional problems.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. The first problem --

MR. ELKINS: Could I comment on that?

CHAIRPERSON CORY: First I want to make sure I understand. The first question is whether or not legally it is possible on the sanctuary exemption and you've got doubts as to the language of that. Has there been a formal AG opinion on that or not?

MR. HAGER: No.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: The next question is if for some reason that would pass muster, then to proceed we'd

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Now, in my opinion you would have an increase in royalty if the extension of that field is as large as there's a possibility that it might be. Are you familiar with that other --

MR. HAGER: 'Yes. I know what you're talking about.

MR. ELKINS: Because we talked about it one time, didn't we?

MR. HAGER: I didn't, but I think you talked to someone in our office about it.

MR. ELKINS: Their contention was that it was, in my opinion, that it was fairly ambiguous and with the two statutes, it could be taken either way.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Now, I have a question.

Assuming that we ignored our counsel's advice and said: Gee, since we think there might be a way to make some additional money there, we ought to go ahead and consider an additional lease, and we decided to do an EIR and then everything was copacetic, why would we negotiate with Mr. Elkins? Why wouldn't we just go to bid?

MR. ELKINS: To go where, ma'am?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: To bid.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: To bid.

MR. ELKINS: Can't hear.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: To bid

MR. ELKINS: I don't think there would be many people who would be interested in it.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Would Chevron be interested in bidding on this?

MR. HARRIS: Chevron would be interested in taking a look at the bid package. I can't tell you right now whether we would be interested in bidding, but we're always very interested in lands that have not heretofore been explored.

MR. ELKINS: Could I add to your question?

An awful lot of times major companies take leases and they keep them for long, long periods of time and they don't end up drilling the wells on them. They don't develop them and they come in and they want this changed and that changed and the other thing changed. If I was going to take it, it would be for a shorter period than the ten tears and there would be some type of performance situation in there by which the State would be able to have a chance at receiving additional income far quicker than doing it with a major.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Mr. Elkins, I understand your interest. You're the one who come up with the idea and you sure would like to get the business. But from my point of view if there's something there to be gained

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and it's publicly owned, then we would do a disservice to the people that told us to come up here and vote on this if we didn't offer it to all potential bidders.

MR. ELKINS: I don't necessarily agree with you COMMISSIONER MORGAN: I'd be surprised if you

MR. ELKINS: But also your obligation is to get as much money for the State as you can.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: No.

MR. ELKINS: Oh, it's not?

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Not necessarily C

MR. ELKINS: I was under that impression that it would be to get as much money as you could and to try to get it developed as quickly as possible for the coffers of the State that need the money.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: That's one of the things that distinguishes public business from private business.

MR. FLKINS: I don't understand that.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Well, we could environmentally decide that we just didn't want to have that impact on the environment that close to the sanctuary. That could be the conclusion. But I would guess where we are at this point, Alan, how long would it take you to render your views to a formal opinion as to whether we can or we cannot oproceed?

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MR. HAGER: Are you talking about my opinion or an opinion of the AG's office? That's a different organization.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: How about an informal opinion.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Well, it seems to me that

it's a question that is in dispute as to what the law is

and to resolve it you probably need the strength of the

AG's opinion. I mean, no offense, Alan.

MR. HAGER: The answer would have been different depending on what you wanted.

opinion now. This is your personal opinion looking at it already. That's fair. But the formal AG's opinion where that gets argued within your shop at great length and has a quasi-judicial standing, how long would that take?

MR. HIGHT: A minimum of 60 days.

MR. HAGER: I was going to say 90 days. I can't guarantee because that is another unit of the office that does that.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Given what you have said and that there is another body of legal opinion that Mr. Elkins could send a copy of that to Mr. Hight who will then get it over there, I think the best way out of this rather than belaboring it with further detail at this

point is to go ahead and try to get that show them your work sheets, Mr. Elkins' attorney's position, and see where If it comes down that it s the shade of gray and they can maybe defend us, maybe not, and if it's yes, we can, no, we can't, then we'll know what we can do. Then the next question after that is if Chevron could make a decision whether or not they want to bid against Mr. Elkins or they don't think it's worth the time and trouble and effort. If nobody else is interested, then maybe we're in a position to negotiate. I'm sort of surprised that 10 we haven't heard various environmental concerns on the 11 other two items that were before us that nobody was here . 12 to discuss that. 13

MR. ELKINS: There's no environmental problem at all because what we're going to do is make everybody in Santa Barbara happy.

[Laughter.]

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MR. ELKINS: That's right.

Miss Morgan looked at me quite incredulously.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: If you do that, we'll put you on full time.

[Laughter.]

MR. ELKINS: And the EIR on the lease thing, we'll just wait until we get that other thing done.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I think we need to get that

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to see whether or not we can proceed. We need to get your legal attorney's opinion.

MR. ELKINS: But would you have to issue, would I have to get a report like that concerning I couldn't drill without one? Would I have to have that wior to the leasing of the land or could I get it afterwards because the lease is no good?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: The Commission cannot lease without loing an environmental impact report first.

> MR. ELKINS But it's alleady been done for Hilda. CHAIRPERSON CORY: No. It would be different.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: No, Hilda probably

CHAIRPERSON CORY: \The nature and the extent the report would depend on whether or not you were going a deal with Chevron and drill off of Hilda and whether or not that might even take a report because you're --

MR. HIGHT: Drilling into a different zone from 🖔 an area.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: So you have a less expensive, I would guess, EIR if you were drilling off of Hilda than if you were drilling --

MR. ${\tt ELKINS:}^{\circ}$ Could the EIR, could the lease be issued to me subject to that report?

MR. HIGHT:

CHAIRPERSON CORY: No. The law requires that 2 we have to have considered all of the environmental consequences before we take the act. It's like going and talking to the priest before you get married. You got to know all the consequences of what you're going to do. Okay? MR. ELKINS: CHAIRPERSON CORY: You will get your copy of your legal stuff to Mr. Hight and he can pipe it into the 10 system. MR. ELKINS: Do you have a card, Mr. Hight? 11 12 CHAIRPERSON CORY: What is the wish of the 13 Commissioners? I have a meeting that I'm a half-hour late 14 15 COMMISSIONER MORGAN: 16

I'd be prepared to do the balance of the agenda unless there are some people here who need to make presentations.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: You want to see how quickly we can get through it. All right.

MR. TROUT: Mr. Chairman, from the staff standpoint it would appear this item is a little up in the air.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: What item?

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MR. TROUT: The Commission did not approve the recommendation

MR. ELKINS: Thank you very much.

MR. TROUT: -- but instead is directing staff to request a formal Attorney General's opinion on the question of whether Mr. Elkins' suggestions -- CHAÎRPERSON CORY: Yes.

Okay. Item 23 is off calendar. Item 24 is approval of Bank of America as the secured party lender. Is there involved in the audience on Item 24?

Questions from Commissioners?

Without objection, Item 24 is approved as presented.

Item 25. This is the termination of a permit.

Anybody in the audience on this item?

Questions from Commissioners?

Without objection, Item 25 is -- approve the termination of General Permit.

MR. TROUT: An authorization to -CHAIREERSON CORY: An authorization to issue

MR. TROUT: The only critical factor here is they have requested waiver of the filing fees. Staff recommends against it. If you adopt the staff recommendation, you will not be waiving the fees.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: That stough. CHAIRPERSON CORY: We're tough. We need it.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: All night. COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: The filing fee I would have waived, but I thought it was the processing fee we were waiving. EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: The copy is correct. °°5% CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Without objection, Item 25 is approved. Item 26, approval of management plans and authorization for, Division of Forestry, on two parcels of land in Shasta and Lake Counties. Anybody in the 10 audience on this item? 110 Questions from Commissioners? 12 Item 26, approved as presented. 13 Item 27, approval of proposed parcels for 14 deannexation in Napa from the Napa County Resource 15 Conservation District -- Pardon me -- Clano County. 16 Anybody in the audience on this item? 17 Questions from Commissioners? -18 Without objection, Item 27 approved as presented. 19 Item 28, approval of certification of negative declaration for Cedar Gulch timber sale in Siskiyou County. 21 Anybody in the audience on this item? 22 Questions from Commissioners? 23 Without objection, Item 28 approved as presented. 24 Item 29 is consideration of amendment to Exxon

lease. Did you wish to testify on this, Exxon, or re you satisfied with the proposed staff recommendation?

FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes, sir.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Anybody else in the audience on this item?

Without objection, -- these are all -- lots of people from Exxon, but you're all happy with the proposed staff recommendation. All right.

Commissioners happy?

Without objection, Item 29 is approved as presented.

Item 30, we're being informed that a dredging permit extension was authorized by the Executive officer for Mason's Marina, Inc.

Anybody in the audience on this item? Questions from Commissioners?

Without objection, Item 30 is approved as presented.

Ttem 31, Waldo Giacomini, another dredging permit authorized by old softie. Anythody in the audience on this item?

* [Laughter.]

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Questions from Commissioners?

Without objection, Item 31 is approved as presented.

Item 33 is a request to defer drilling requirements on PRC 3133, 3150, 4000. This is because of some permitting 2 . 3 requirements. Is there anybody in the audience on this item? Questions from Commissioners? Without objection, Item 33 is approved as presented. Item 34, request ---Wait. We skipped 32. All right. Item 32, we have a deferment of . 10 11 drilling requirements for Union on PRC 2879. Anybody in the audience on this item? 13 Questions from Commissioners? Without objection, Item 32 is approved as D15 presented. ୍ଦ୍ର 16 ଓ Did the attorney from Chevron wish to speak on 17 ≈33?≥ Did I preclude him? 18 MR. HIGHT: No, I think he's happy. 19 FROM THE AUDIENCE: We're satisfied with the staff recommendation. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON CORY: We have disposed of 33. 22 MR. HIGHT: Yes. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Out of order, but disposed 23 ₹ 24 COMMISSIONER MORGAN: So much for Chevron. 25

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Item 34, this is a request ·2 for exemption from competitive lease requirements on a "з land-locked parcel that the Los Angeles County Flood Control Eistrict has P Is there anybody in the audience on this item? Questions from Commissioners? Without objection, 34 will be approved as presented. Item 35, approval or proposed new well sites 10 on geothermal wells/ Anybody in the audience on this item? Questions from Commissioners? 12 13 Without objection, Item 35 is approved as presented. 14 15 Item 36, rescission of Commission authorization to issue a prospecting permit to Getty in Randsburg, San 16 17 Bernardino County, for a subgeothermal permit. 18 Anybody in the audience on this item? 19 Questions from Commissioners? Without objection, Item 36 will be approved as 20 21, presented. Item 37, acceptance of a quitclaim lease from 22 Conoco. 23 Anybody in the audience on this item? 24 25 Ouestions?

Without objection, 37 is approved as presented. Item 38 is off calendar. MR. HIGHT: Correct CHAIRPERSON CORY: 1 Item 39, Long Beach is going \$70,000 on resurfacing a parking lot. Anybody in the audience on this? Questions from Commissioners? COMMISSIONER MORGAN: That's fine CHAIRPERSON CORY: Item 39 approved as presented. 10 Item 40 is the approval of the third modification 1,1 of the plan of development. 12 Is there any questions from Commissioners on this 13 Ltam? Without objection, Item 40 approved as presented. 15 Item 41, final report and closing statement for 16 Moose wants to tell us that he brought everything 17 in according to budget with the exception of taxes and 18 the Haskins and Sells audit which were unbudgeted things 19 we just forced it upon you. 20 COMMISSIONER MORGAN: What are the final revenues? 21 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Final revenues, not enough: 22 Do you have a number? 23 MR. THOMPSON: No, because it gets mixed with 24 all Long Beach revenues as reported. 25

Okay.

I'll get you later.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN:

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Anybody in the audience on this item? Questions from Commissioners? Without objection, 41 will be approved as presented. Item 42, we're going to have some information. MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman this item is on for informational purposes only, and it is the position of counsell that you may not reconsider this item MR. HIGHT: 10 Stop. MR. FABER: My name is Bob Faber. I'm staff counsel for the Commission. 120 Mr. Brady who was going to speak on this item 13 left on the idea that you might be breaking for lunch, 14 and I fust spoke with him a second ago. He will try to 15 get back as quickly as possible, but he understands that 16 you're going on through the Commission meeting. 17 COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Let's put the item over 18 to the next meeting, 19 20 MR. HIGHT: Certainly. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Put it over to the next meeting. 21 Item 43, authorization to file a disclaimer 22 regarding 212-1/4 acres, more on less, in Inyo County. 23 Anybody in the audience on this item? 24 Questions from Commissioners? 25

Item 43 is approved as presented. Item 45. 3 COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Move approval. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Item 44, this is just an 5 outrageous ripoff by TI in the AG's Office, stealing land from the people of the State of California. Is that what this is? MR. JAYLOR: It's a good deal. CHAIRPERSON CORY: It's a good deal. [Laughter.] 11 COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Doesn't the attorney 12 want his name on this? MR. TAYLOR: Poor lady wants to close escrow and it's hard enough to close an escrow these days. COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Greg, where is this? MR. TAYLOR: It's on the Island of Naples in 16 Alamitos Bay, my favorite area. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Your favorite area. Roll over 18 and play dead for another title company, huh, Greg? You 19 20 always sell out to them. What can I say? 23 Anybody in the audience on this item? 22 I would like to amend the proposed authorization. We used to do this in the legislature. It's called tombstoning. 23 24 I think we should call this Item 44 the Greg Taylor 25 Memorial item.

With that stipulation, we will approve Item 44 · recommended. Any other items to come before us? [Thereupon the State Lands Commission Meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.] 10 12 13. 15 0 16 J. 8 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, CATHLEEN SLOCUM, a Certified Shorthand

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Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that
the foregoing State Lands Commission Meeting was reported
in shorthand by me, Cathleen Slocum, and thereafter

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

transcribed into typewriting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of September, 1982.

CATHLEEN SLOCUM

CATHLEEN SLOCUM 2 0 Certified Shorthand Reporter License No. 2822

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MEMBERS PRESENT

Kenneth Cory, State Controller, Chairperson

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David Ackerman, Representing Mike Curb,

MEMBERS ABSENT

NONE

STAFF PRESENT

Claire Dedrick, Executive Officer

Robert Trout, Assistant Executive Officer

Robert Hight, Esq., Commission Counsel

Greg Taylor, Assistant Attorney General

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: Next item is consideration and certification of the Final EIR on the Leasing, Exploration and Development from Point Conception to Point Arguello.

We have people who wish to speak.

Dr. Ruthann Corwin.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Excuse me, Mr. Cory.

Would you like Dwight Sanders to first explain to you how
the process works and why we're where we're at, or would you
rather take public witnesses first?

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I'd kind of prefer to get the witnesses and then we'll have the staff --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Fine.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: -- deal with their comments as well to the extent they can is what I was thinking.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Good.

DR. CORWIN: I'm Dr. Ruthann Corwin, and I'm here today representing the Marin County Planning Department.

I thank you for the opportunity of commenting on the certification of this program document.

I also understand that the next item is consideration of the areas that are actually going to be scheduled for the reasing. (So I'll be addressing both Items 20 and 21 with these comments.

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24 25 and I think it's important in terms of the technical expertise that has gone into the preparation of these documents that you hear from some individuals who have spent a great deal of time looking at the methodologies as well

that may set precedent for this development.

CHAIRPERSON CORY! Did you present any testimony into the hearings on the EIR?

as the actual areas that are under consideration here.

Since last October I've been consulting with the

I'd like to mention for those of you who are not

County of Marin regarding their concerns with offshore oil

asked me to review any proposals outside our immediate area

familiar with my work, that I have been analyzing impacts of

offshore oil and gas development for the last seven years

and gas lease sales as a coastal activity, and they have

pr. CORWIN: We submitted a letter that's in your Finalizing Addendum. I think that's page 3, 193 of the Finalizing Addendum is from the County of Marin. I worked with Marjorie Macris, the Department Chair, in preparation of that letter. I will be addressing some of those comments and also the amount of response to those comments that was presented in the Finalizing Addendum.

My Ph.D. is in Environmental Planning and

Dec onmaking from the University of California at

Berkeley. In 1975, I directed the research on the Office

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° of Planning and Research's Assessment of Lease Sale Number 35 Offshore Southern California. I also contributed subsequently to their study of offshore oil and gas development in Southern California, worked on a volume for the National Fish and Wildlife Service on environmental planning for offshore oil and gas, and have done a number of different reviews, particularly in the Santa Barbara County area.

I prepared, for example, a three-volume management study which looked at information in the Santa Barbara Channel and that region --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Dr. Corwin, we will stipulate that you're an expert. Would you tell us what you want to tell us about the subject at hand?

DR. CORWIN: Okay. The reason I decided to go into some detail on that, and I can just put together these written notes and turn them into you, is that I have major concerns over the quantification of impacts and the use of this Environmental Impact Report as a model of the kinds of things that we would like to see done by the State of California in presenting information to the public on the kinds of impacts that are going to occur in this region.

I do not believe that the document you have before you here today is adequate to give you the information to decide where you should go ahead and lease in terms of

being able to say that you will have the minimum impact on the resources that are out in that region.

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procedure where you go ahead and attempt to make decisions without having the results of, for example, the biological studies that are suggested in the Finalizing Addendum, that you're opening yourself up to the same kinds of problems we have found in the Federal leases of making decisions without adequate information. You will hear some remarks later on from Local Government Coordinator for Northern California, Richard Charter, who will speak to this. We are in complete agreement with his remarks.

I'm sorry that your staff and the consultants did not take the oppositionity in review of the Draft EIR to actually address the technical points that were raised by your reviewers including the ones in our letter and from a number of the other agencies. Primarily that response to the Draft EIR was of the nature of saying: Well, We said something about that here. There was not a serious effort made to incorporate the responses, to incorporate responses that would answer the questions of the reviewers. As a consequence, you have scattered references in your document to such things as areas of the proposed sale that might be affected by drilling mud.

Some of these are very serious impacts to which

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I hope you will give a great deal of attention in making your decision. For example, a very minimal estimate that was made of the effect of drilling muds in that area mentions that ten percent of the 40,000 acres could be directly affected. This is loss of marine biota. This is loss of organisms which contribute to the food chain and which the fisheries in this region depend. But you do not have the information in any of these four rather weighty volumes that will tell you where are the areas that are sensitive and what areas you should avoid leasing.

These eight chrcles of possible project areas are not coordinated with the information about the biology, about the deep water ocean currents that will affect the distribution of drilling mud, about the surface current and the plankton organisms that affect the entire productivity of the region and what might be the result of an accidental spill in this area.

There's been a great deal more work that has been done, and in our letter we made reference to the fact that we would offer citations to your staff and information about this kind of literature. This offer was not responded to. There's no mention, for example, in the study of the drilling mud work that was done by the BLM in Cook Inlet or the Georges Bank which showed that you can do some rough calculations of the loss of biomess and what that will

translate to in terms of loss of fisheries. There is no looking at the kinds of models which can estimate from oil spills that might occur in this area, the kinds of things that will happen to the planktonic organisms, the kinds of things that will happen to the marine productivity and that will affect the fisheries in this region. There's no calculations. There's no specific tract type or tract level information that will allow you to make any choices where you will rationally be able to say this is an area where we should go ahead and lease. You don't have that data in hand yet.

The key thing that I think the certification of this EIR should be decided on is the fact that there is a biological study that's in the beginning of this Finalizing Addendum that is suggested, but it's not been carried out. This is very similar to the actions of the Federal Government which has recently led to discovery of 11 new species on a tract that was already leased. This kind of information should be available to the State before the leasing is made so you can make the decision not about where on this tract to place a rig, but on whether that particular tract should have a rig placed on it or not, depending upon what the impacts on biota are likely to be.

We know, for example, that when drilling muds and cuttings are deposited on the ocean floor you're going to

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There's new information available. There's a

National Academy of Sciences panel now on drilling muds that's

pulling this information together. A great deal more is

available to give you a much better image of what the impacts

are going to be.

This region is unique. I won't speak to it.

There's a fair amount of information that's in the document that talks about its value as a transition zone. There's nothing that really brings out the point that we brought out in our letter of this as a region that has relic species, species that are left from the changes in the sea level from the Pleistocene era. This is unique. There's nowhere else on the coast where you have this kind of geological and

oceanographic factors coming into play. This is why live new species were found, for example, in the deeper waters offshore. Nothing has been done to look at the deeper waters in this region. Only the coastal zone has been looked at. You have a bit of a biological survey that was done. It was only in the intertidal areas. There is literally no information in the deeper areas except for the one study that was done immediately offshore of this region which was done by Nekton for ARCO as part of the stipulations the Marine Management Service laid upon them.

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I took a very close look at the results of that study. I asked Barry Roth at the Academy of Sciences to review it and we have memos to that effect which we would be happy to see your staff and consultants use in giving you better information for making decisions about what ought to be studied out there so that you could then take the next step and say where should we lease and where should we not lease.

Fundamentally, my testimony is that you don't have this information at this time. There are other aspects of the Environmental Impact Statement that I think are inadequate, particularly the discussion on alternatives and because of your interest I think particularly in the critical financial and energy woes of the state, information, for example, in the California Biennial Report of the Energy

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So this discussion, the discussion of alternatives is inadequate. If you proceed now in haste to make a decision on it, you will not necessarily pick the best course of action for the State in terms of the wisest use of this area and the need for oil and gas and other kinds of energy sources and supplies in this state.

In the quantification of the impacts particularly one of the things that is missing are realistic estimates of the long and short term cost to fisheries. Carrying these things out to a dollars and cents level are not impossible. They can be done with existing techniques in a reasonable period of time. Then you can compare the numbers with similar estimates of the cost and benefits of

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alternative energy policies or alternative resource management strategy for this area. This shouldn't be most carefully done at the programming EIR level. There's no point in saying that you're going to do this at the project level. Those decisions cam't be made at the project level and it doesn't make sense to require them from the lessees The should be made before these areas are at that time. leased so we don't get into the embarrassing position of saying that some areas that we leased found things that were located there that were unique or unusual or important to the State and now we are stuck with having already gone down the line and having this thing out to lease and making decisions based upon not whether or not a particular location should be leased but where on this thing do you put a mig to minimize the damage.

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That's the Tevel of information I think you need at the programming hour.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Mr. Ackerman you have a question?

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Are suggesting that those considerations be part or conditional terms of the lease?

DR. CORWIN: No. I think those considerations have to be taken into account in making the winds of decisions that you have scheduled today. One is obviously the

in making the choices of the tract or areas in which you are actually going to put up for sale. But before you have made those decisions, you need to have in hand the information about what is out there to know whether there are some areas that you den't wish to lease or in terms of calculating the total effect of this project on the productivity of the region.

This is one of the areas that we have been particularly trying to get the Federal Bureau of Land Management or Mineral Management Service now environmental studies to look at. It's the cumulative impacts not just of this project with the Federal projects which, of course, is a larger question, but of the number of actual wells and rigs that are going to be laid in this area and the effects over time on the biota.

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If you don't make those decisions at this point, you won't be able to say later on when you're dealing with one particular tract what the cumulative effect of putting that particular well or that set of wells in that area will be. You have to make that at the program level to say that, well, we're going to be looking at an impact to our fishery resources just from losing this unique region, say, of a cut of ten percent or 20 percent. This is just from looking at the drilling mud figures, for example, in the productivity

of the region.

What does that translate to in terms of the productivity of the fisheries? Do you want to lower the potential productivity of this region by that amount? Once you've looked at that from a regional perspective, from a salewide perspective, then you can ask the question: Should this tract be leased versus this tract or are there some areas where we want to say let's only lease 20 percent of it at this time and leave the remaining 80 percent for later a see what happens. Those kinds of decisions can't be made at the individual lease-sale level. They have to be made at the program EIR level.

Does that answer your question? COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Uh-huh.

DR. CORWIN: I think I've covered the main points that I have in my testimony. If there are any additional questions -- I would like to give the Commission, but I don't think this is the appropriate time and place, specific details about the kinds of techniques that we ran across, for example, when I worked at MIT building the computer model of oil spill damages and the various methodologies that are in use for translating these kind of things into dollars and cents terms so that you can make the kind of cost benefit analysis of whether or not it's worth it to go ahead with a project of this magnitude at

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.24 25 this time. Those kinds of things need to be done before you make a decision to certify an EIR. The EIR as it stands now is not adequate to give you the information you need either from the economic perspective or from the biological perspective of what's out there.

I'll let that conclude my remarks.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Thank you very much.

Mr. Gladish.

Welcome Mr. Gladish back. He's the former Executive Officer/that's gone straight.

(Laughter.)

MR. GLADISH: Thank you. It's been some seven years. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today.

I'm here in the capacity of a representative of the Western Oil and Gas Association I'd like to take a few minutes of your time and talk about to lease stipulations which are now included in the programmatic EIR. In addition, from another group in the Western Oil and Gas Association, there is a Bruce Beyaert here to speak relative to some air pollution concerns and with your concurrence he will follow me in that regard.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay

MR. GLADISH: I have limited my comments to those nine lease stipulations that are included in Volume 1 and

within that framework I'd like to give you a couple of suggestions and comments and point out some implications relative to three or four of those particular stipulations.

pretty much in concert with what's standard practice by the United States Government, the Mineral Management Service, and in the past history of this Commission and the rules and regulations implemented by the staff.

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have is related to this matter of subsea completion. As you're generally aware, subsea completions were in a sense pioneered on state leases in California as a program that has been successful. However, I want to point out subsea completions from our standpoint are not necessarily the panacea for all the problems that one may perceive in terms of esthetics.

We have a few suggestions related to the proposed stipulation language. I would point out that the explanation of the stipulation related to subsea completions does indicate that consideration of subsea completions would be required and we certainly support that in total. However, the actual stipulation as written does for the most part imply a fairly unilateral decision on behalf of this Commission relative to be type of production methods to be employed. I would respect till request your consideration

of some additional language which would broaden the stipulation to include some consultation with the lessee, some added emphasis to compatibility with the commercial fishing operations and, above all, emphasis of the priority on safety.

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I have to submit to you some modified language in that regard.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: We'll put that in the record.

MR. GLADISH: I don't know that it's necessary to point out as we've done in the written testimony --

CHAIRPERSON CORY Are you talking about that as being a part of the program EIR or would it be a part of the actual proposed lease document?

MR. GLADISH: Well, that would actually in fact be a stipulation that we would see of the actual lease. However, it is included as a stipulation in Volume I and it was not as I recollect a part of the earlier hearing process. So it may --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I don't think that's correct. Excuse me. Subsea completions were addressed in the hearing process.

MR. GLADISH: But not in the detail of the actual proposed stigulation for the lease.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: That is correct.

MR. GLADISH: These lease stipulations may wall be the point of subsequent discussion or hearing or whatever. However, I would at this time like to point out our concern in the sense of broadening the criteria for the use of stipulations and the request for consideration for consultation. I have a number of arguments that I could make in that regard. But if that is in fact to be subject of another discussion, why, I could defen that.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I was asking a question because of it is not essential, it is more a legal lease question, that may be in terms of where we're going to end up.

whispering to counsel over there about was whether or not this is binding at this point. That I think is Mr. Gladish's concern.

MR. GLADISH: Right.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Counsel.

MR. TAYLOR: You are going to have a further hearing on the form of the lease in Santa Barbara on the 4th of October, as I understand it. You are going to be adopting this today: However, you are going to have a subsequent hearing before any definitive action is taken and if there is a chance for, if there is any reconsideration of what is adopted by the Commission as a result of what comes up at the October 4th hearing, that would be an

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amendment to what is done today at the meeting in october or November when the final action is taken.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: This would also apply to Dr. Corwin's conferns.

MR. HIGHT: Correct.

MR. TAYLOR: //Yes.

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MR. GLADISH Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out, we are not proposing elimination or additional stipulations in that sense. It's merely within the framework of which the stipulations are constructed.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay, I'm sort of inclined to think that trying to take this so there is not any great haste, so we're taking some normal steps. If it can be taken care of there, I'm sort of inclined to refer some of this back to staff to continue further hearings and to tidy up those kind of lease technical details where the lease is, that kind of question.

MR GLADISH: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: It's that everybody legally is happy and the Commissioners are sort of inclined that way, then I don't think we need to go into that detail. We're aware of yem concerns at this point.

MR. GLADISH: I might just summarize in about two sentences the rest of our gen ral concern for the record.

There is a second stipulation dealing with pipeline

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are valid.

24 25 feasibility. Again, we're asking that some consideration be given to the lessee and the builder and operator of the pipeline in the decision process. As it's now constructed if appears to ignore the lessee.

I would point out for the staff's consideration that there are two stipulations dealing with geo-hazards, shallow gas hazards that perhaps could be consolidated into one stipulation. They appear to be redundant to us. There may be arguments and things.

Lastly, we had a concern relative to the biological surveys in the sense that they seem to be required for almost every activity. We perceive the exploration phase of whatever leases are let to be relatively short term and of minimum duration. In essence, we ask for your consideration relative to those permanent facilities would require appropriate biological surveys and not exploration.

That in effect was the essence of our concerns.

Again, we are not opposing the concept of any of the stipulations, but it's a matter of their appropriate language.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Questions from Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: No. I think their suggestions

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Then you want Bruce

MR. GLADISH: BeygerE.

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MR. GUTFREUND: Gutfreund.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Gutfreund.

MR. GLADISH: Thank you very much.

MR. BEYAERT: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, my name is Bruce Beyaert. I'm Chairman of the Environmental Conservation Committee of the Western Oil and Gas Association. With me today is Paul Gutfreund, who is principal meteorologis, of Systems Applications,

Our joint presentation today on behalf of WOGA will focus on the air quality aspects of the Finalizing Addendum to the program EIR.

The Addendum accepts without disagreement most of the factual information that Paul and I presented during your May 15th hearing in Santa Barbara. However, the predicted hydrocarbon emissions and ozone effects were not adjusted accordingly. The result is that the EIR substantially overstates the emissions and air quality effects that are likely to occur. This conflicts with CEQA's requirements that an EIR is to contain "detailed information about the effect which a proposed project is likely to have on the penvironment."

On May 15, I pointed out that 95 percent control of surge tank hydrocarbon emissions is achievable and is,

fin fact, required by some regulatory agencies. Yet, the EIR still assumes only 90 percent control which overstates the emissions by a factor of two. I also provided a copy of the authoritative Rockwell Corporation report and methodology for estimating hydrocarbon emissions from valves, pumps and flanges. While not disagreeing with either of these recommendations, your contractor chose not to adjust the hydrocarbon emissions presented in the EIR. Hence, the reactive hydrotarbon emissions rate stated on pages 1-18 and 3-566 of the Addendum, are about twice as high as they should be.

In other words, we can do a lot better than that and are prepared to,

The greatest overstatement of air quality impact in the Finalizing Addendum is in the ozone modeling calculation for hypothetical Trajectory 4. This trajectory assumes movement of polluted air from Los Angeles offshore, northwest up the coast through the lease area and hooking around Point Arguello and coming back into the Santa Ynez Valley.

On May 15, Paul Gutfreund told about six major problems with this trajectory and the ozone modeling assumptions that were used. The Finalizing Addendum does not dispute the validity of four very important points, namely:

It has not been documented that this assumed trajectory does

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in fact occur; the assumed initial hydrocarbon concentration is far too high; the linkage of this trajectory to post—Santa Ana conditions is "nonrigorous"; and the assumed background and inversion layer concentrations of ozone account for 80 percent of the concentrations predicted during so-called model validation run.

Despite the serious problems, no changes were made in the Trajectory 4 prediction that the hourly average ozone concentration would increase by six parts per hundred million above the base line level of ten parts per hundred million. In fact, the Finalizing Addendum actually chates that this very large impact is "very likely" and even that it "will be considered understated." We believe quite firmly that these statements are without support and that the anomalous Trajectory 4 ozone predictions are at least ten times too high.

I want to emphasize that we are not objecting to consideration of Trajectory 4 as long as it is made clear that it is a hypothetical example of a worst-case meteorological situation that might occur. The major problem lies in the assumptions used to predict the air quality effect associated with this worst-case meteorology.

Systems Applications, Incorporated, has prepared a detailed critique of the Trajectory 4 assumptions and statements presented in the Finalizing Addendum. We will

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leave this with you today, but we don't want to get too technical in our oral statements.

Paul will therefore cover duly three points with you. First, that the zone impact for Trajectory 4 is completely anomalous; second, the calculated ozone impacts can't be considered valid unless a realistic initial concentration of hydrocarbons is assumed; and, third, it is incorrect to use a predicted instantaneous ozone concentration at a given location as a measure of the hourly average concentration because the winds change direction over the course of any hour.

With that I'd like to introduce Paul. He's the principal meteorologist and manager of the Air Quality Assessments Services Group at Systems Applications, Inc. He's a certified consulting meteorologist with 18 years of experience. He has three degrees from three universities in mathematics, meteorological --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: We will likewise stipulate hes

MR. BEYAERT Wine.

CHAIRPERSON CORY Out of total morbid curiosity, who certifies consulting meteorologists?

MR. GUTFREUND: Certified consulting meteorologists are certifed by the American Meteorological Society.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Wonderful. Go ahead.

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MR. GUTFREUND: I had planned to use some overheads to illustrate my talk. In the absence of that capability, I have prepared some handouts that I'll refer to.

I have fige copies.

points that we raise in our analysis of the ozone impact calculations that were presented in the EIR.

As Bruce noted, we made detailed comments on dix aspects of the calculation previously. The EIR authors agreed with most of those comments. Yet, ultimately, the coone impact estimates were not modified in any way.

To begin with let me to fer you to figure 1 which is I think the third page of the handout just by way of explanation of what Trajectory 4 is. If you note the -- if you could look up for a moment -- the Trajectory 4 is the trajectory which is connected by the solid circles. So it originates out here in the channel, easterly flows observed. It passes around Point Conception and Arguello. Moves north and then the sea breeze moves the material inland to Santa Ynez. The idea for simulating this trajectory was that aged urban airmass from Los Angeles would pass out over Santa Monica Bay, find its way to the channel and then pass over the project area in training North introgen oxides emissions, from the project. Those emissions then would produce a

change in ozone at Santa Ynez. So that's the trajectory that we're talking about.

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Our analysis of the comments indicates that the technical balls for the predicted ozone impact of six parts per hundred million is still not present. The modeling results presented in the EIR that the injection of 200 pounds per hour of Nox from the project can produce an ozone impact of six parts per hundred million at a distance of 100 kilometers is not only inconsistent with Systems Applications modeling experience, it's also incompatible with the other results presented in the EIR that were obtained both by the EKMA model and by the other three trajectories.

The first handout provides a table of the other impact estimates presented in the EIR. To note, Trajectory 4 which is the result presented at the bottom -- this I believe is the first page of the handout. It's a table entitled, "Maximum Ozone Impacts..."

by a factor of 10 to 15 or more from the other estimates.

In the effort to provide a justification for better understanding of these esults, we reviewed a set of calculations that we performed with the Systems Applications' Airshed Model. The difference in the results from Trajectories 1, 2 and 3 was explained in the EIR on the basis that Trajectory 4 involves the injection of NOx into

aged urban airmass latent with hydrocarpess. Therefore, we wanted to investigate the effect of changes in Nox emissions in Los Angeles on downwind ozone levels under worst-case conditions. We had available a multi-day simulation of an historical worst-case ozone episode in Los Angeles, a period during which historically high ozone values were observed. We exercised the Airshed Model and validated it on that day at 25 stations basinwide. The reason why I mention that is that this provided convincing evidence that the Airshed Model was accurately simulating all the relevant physical and chemical processes in the formation of ozone.

We then perturbed the model in the sense that we changed the NOx emissions by 8,000 pounds per hour and we looked at the effect in Los Angeles of a change of 8,000 pounds per hour of NOx injected into reactive Los Angeles air. The results of that analysis was the maximum effect over a 36-hour period at any location basinwide was three parts per hundred million. Now, I ve prepared a bar graph that depicts these results:

It is Figure 4 on the handout. Can I refer you to Figure 4 in the handout? This shows the difference between the Airshed Model results and the results presented for Trajectory 4 in the DIR. The Airshed Model showed 8,000 pounds per hour of NOx produced in effect of three parts per

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million in Los Angeles reactive air, whereas the EIR predicts that 200 pounds per hour will result in an impact of six parts per hundred million. This is a difference in impact by a factor of 80. This difference is so great that we undertook further analysis of the TRACE Trajectory 4 simulation and we discussed those in detail in our comments.

I want to mention that the Airshed Model has undergone extensive model validation in many cities both in this country and Europe and is recommended and used by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, as the most sophisticated modeling tool available. I say that only to lend credibility to its results.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: What you re saying is that by using the model it is just orders of magnitude different than what the report --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK! Assumed.

MR. GUTFREUND: Then what the report concluded with a different set of modeling calculations. This led us to believe that there were some possible problems in the way that the calculations were carried out in the EIR.

So we analyzed that particular Trajectory 4 and we identified several areas that we thought problems existed in.

In the responses to our comments, the EIR authors & agreed with most of them.

CHAIRFERSON CORY: You had a question?

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COMMISSIONER MORGAN: No.

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MR. GUTFREUND: Now, I want to discuss only two of those points. I don't want to discuss all six. I want to discuss briefly the two most important ones.

In affect, the two points are the initial reactive hydrocarbon concentration that was assumed in the EIR calculation and the conversion to one-hour average concentration. First, the initial reactive hydrocarbon concentration for Trajectory 4.

In our previous testimony we calculated that the quantity of reactive hydrocarbons corresponding to the assumed initial conditions in the EIR calculation of one part per million carbon amounted to eight times the hourly hydrocarbon emission rate of all sources combined in the hydrocarbon emission rate of all sources combined in the Los Angeles Air Basin. That's kind of shown in Figure 4.

I'm sorry, Figure 5. In Figure 5, is shown the area of the Los Angeles Air Basin and the area of the TRACE cell.

The assumption of initial headtive hydrocarbons in Trajectory is tantamount to assuming that eight times the emissions from this area find their way into this area. The This area is only three percent the size of this area. The importance of this assumption is as follows: Ottimate ozone production from NOx injection into a hydrocarbon-rich atmosphere is strongly dependent on the initial hydrocarbon concentration. So that we suggest that this assumption of

high initial reactive hydrocarbons led to a large over-

T want to briefly summarize the comments. Basically the comment to our observation was that, indeed, and I quote:

"SAI correctly points out the apparent discrepancy between the assumed reactive hydrocarbon load in a TRACE parcel in an hour's worth of emissions from the Los Angeles Basin." The response also notes that the high reactive hydrocarbon concentration that was "inadvertently specified" for the uppermost TRACE cell affects the calculation of ground based ozone to a limited degree.

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It also notes that although the one part per million carbon for dirty Los Angeles air is appropriate for studies in the Los Angeles Basin, its recommended that this value should be reduced to one-third to one-half of that value for air parcels that have been transported and collected over the Santa Expara Channel.

The point of the response is that it is conceded that an erroneously high value was assumed initially. That in the lower part of the TRACE cell which is the model which was used, it was high by a factor of two to three and in the upper part probably high by a factor of 20. It goes on to say that in effect this won't make any difference in the calculation. We take issue with that view.

Let me briefly indicate why. First of all, in our

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own studies of hydrocarbon concentrations in rural and urban areas, we find that the factor of two to three which is indicated should be greater. In other words, the hydrocarbons are overestimated by more like a factor of ten in the lower cell and a factor of 20 in the upper cell. Okay.

Second we note that the view offered that the result of this error in assumed reactive hydrocarbon concentration may only slightly affect the maximum ozone impact — that's what the response says — is purely speculative. No quantitative basis was provided for that position and we don't understand really why the calculation was not performed with the correct hydrocarbon concentration as we recommended.

Moreover, there's strong evidence in the EIR itself that in fact there will be a significant difference from this error in the assumed reactive hydrocarbon concentration. One finds this evidence by comparing the results of Trajectory 3 with those of Trajectory 4, and that's the second table in the handout. I think Atls page 2.

You'll note that the result, for Trajectory 3, the initial reactive hydrocarbon concentration was shown to be .1 and the maximum instantaneous ozone impact was shown to be 0.4 and for Trajectory 4, the corresponding values are .75 and 6. The point of this comparison is the following.

Note that Trajectory 4 has a reactive hydrocarbon

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concentration assumed 7.5 times that of Trajectory 3, .75 versus .1. Yet, the impact calculated for Trajectory 4 is 15 times this great. In other words, the reactive hydrocarbons are only 7.5 times as high and, yet, the impact was 15 times as high. That shows that in fact that overestimate, the results of the dalculation must in fact be sensitive to that overestimate. In fact, they're nonlinear as this table shows. It also suggests the importance of either qualifying the result or recalculating the result.

I want to very briefly now summarize the reactive hydrocarbon points that I've just made. Number one, the EIR response concedes that the one part per million assumed value was to high by a factor of two to three; two, we believe that it's too high by a factor of probably five to seven. The response speculates but presents no calculations in support of the view that these errors "should only slightly affect calculated ozone."

Four, a comparison of the Trajectory 3 and Trajectory 4 results in the EIR indicate this RHC error will strongly affect the calculated ozone. The response concedes that the RHC is overestimated by a factor of 20 in the upper part of the cell and that it may have some influence on the calculated ozone.

We agree with the final part of the response to our comments in which it is stated: "These considerations

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indicate the TRACE results may be considered conservatively high ozone values. The difficulty that we have with this statement is that one does not know if they are high by a factor of two, a factor of ten, or a factor of a hundred. Unless the effects of the conceded errors in initial RHC are quantified, there can be no value in presenting the results in an erroneous calculation and qualifying merely by noting that it's constructive.

I have one other point that I want to make and that deals with the conversion of instantaneous to one hour concentrations. I appreciate that many of the things that I'm saying are perhaps obtuse, and I'll try to present them in lay terms.

The calculations that were done in the EIR were done with a model that calculated instantaneous concentrations not one-hour concentrations. There was not a conversion from instantaneous to one hour. The difficulty is that with Trajectory 4 which is the curve trajectory that passes around the two points, there will be a great difference in times between material released, say, at 9:00 a.m., and material released at 9:30, material released at 8:30. Let me explain that by reference to the first figure again.

The line connecting the solid circle is the trajectory that was assumed. That passed through the project area at 9:00 a.m. In order to calculate a one-hour

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ozone impact at a location like Santa Ynez which is what was done, it's necessary to consider the effects and the path of emissions that occurred over a full one-hour period. So in order to investigate the displacement, the dispersion of trajectories that would occur over an hour, we plotted the, using the same winds in the EIR, where material that passed at 8:30 will go and where material that passed the project area at 19:30 will go. That's what's depicted in this figure. The upper path is the 8:30 release. The center path is the 9:00 o'clock release, and the lower path is the 9:30 release.

The calculation presented or the assumption that instantaneous equals one hour which was done in the EIR basically was tantamount to saying that all the trajectories pass over the center location which is not the case with the assumed change of winds. Winds change a hundred and eighty degrees in six hours. So they're changing quite rapidly over this assumed but not observed trajectory.

This effect wasn't considered in converting from instantaneous to one hour.

There are several ways of taking this effect into account. One way is to calculate these individual trajectories with the model that was used and in that way convert. For example, one could have four releases in an hour or six releases. That wasn't done. Another way was

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24 25 to assume, is to evaluate the displacement, the horizontal displacement as shown in this figure. This distance is roughly 10 to 15 kilometers, the displacement of the hour's worth of emissions. All the other trajectories presumably would pass within this boundary.

In the EIR there is presented a calculation of the cell average concentration which is a cell average over ten kilometers. So that the use of that calculation would be a reasonable and albeit approximate way of converting from instantaneous to one-hour averages. That would be one way of doing it.

Another way, as we suggest, would be to calculate the individual trajectories.

We raised several other points and I don't want to get into them because they re even more esoteric than the ones I've discussed. But let me make my recommendations now.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Let me ask a question. I don't get the significance of the last point.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I think what he's trying to say is that there is an assumption that over a one-hour period of time at this point over here a given quantity of material is released, but because factors are changing over here with the wind, that all of that doesn't come to the middle point. It's spread.

MR. GUTFREUND: That is correct, over an hour.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Over the hour period of time so the concentration of the reactive hydrocarbons is what we're questioning all doesn't occur right at that point. It's spread out and it's like putting ink into water, it dilutes it

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: You re basically saying CHAIRPERSON CORY: \ -- is the theory of what you're telling us.

MR. GUTFREUND: Yes. Let me illustrate by reference to Figure 6 here. Note Figure 6 which is third from the last figure. It's the box.

Thanks.

The six parts per hundred million that was presented is the value in that center very narrow box. COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Okay.

MR. GUTFREUND: . So it's assumed that that very harrow box passes over Santa Ynez where in fact this box is moving all over the place. So a way of taking that into account is by taking a sell average or by simulating individual trajectories. But this wasn't done.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: You're basically saying the EIR assumed a much higher concentration than it actually happens out there.

MR. GUTFREUND: Than could be expected for these conditions, yes.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: But what factor?

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MR. GUTFREUND! For this -- Pardon me. EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Nothing. @ Go ahead. &I was going to say that's arguable. MR. GUTFREUND: It certainly is. EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Various people have different opinions on how -COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: This is not a finite 8 science EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: That is correct, 10 Commissioner. MR. GUTFREUND: But it's very clear that the 12 failure to take this effect into account leads to a 130 substantial overestimate. 14 COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: We don't know by what 15 degree. 16 MR. GUTFREUND: That's correct. But we don't even 173 know if this trajectory occurs, let alone what the dispersion 18 under that trajectory might be. 19 CHAIRPERSON CORY: I think seven angels is all that 20 Can be 21 (Laughter.) 22 COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Does the difference in 23 degree have a measurable health impact? 24 EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: It has a very strong 25 regulatory impact.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Now I have two questions.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Tell me, former Commissioner,

what were you trying to tell us?

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: "If you like, I'd really like to comment on this. Bruce and I have met many times on the subject."

too, right? So you've got three trajectories there hobody is arguing about. It is known that the winds do that changing, that the stuff swings around that point and goes over Santa Ynez. Now, nobody has ever tested that trajectory, put markers in the air and followed them around. So to that extent, it's a theoretical trajectory. Bruce says and he's right. The EIR admits it. Nobody is trying to pull any fast ones. But the point is that it is an important trajectory to be studied and all of Bruce's points are sound points. He's done some good work.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: You're Paul and you're Bruce.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I'm sorry. I've been doing that for a solid year. But my point is --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: You frequently come as a set?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Frequently.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: *I'm sorry, Commissioner

At any rate, models are in a constantly changing, developing, maying and wonderful way to get argument state. -So what I would suggest here, and I think is a reasonable recommendation, the EIR is intended to address the wors case situation. It is not intended to cast that worst-case In this particular instance, there is no question that Trajectory 40 is very high, very conservative worst case. The Addendum to the EIR states that. What will happen and what probably should happen is that wax, we've got this new trajectory. It has not really been studied. We don't have the numbers in the right place. But as leases go on and site-specific EIR's are done, the local air pollution control district will certainly require refinement. of those numbers and I think at has no bad impact in the way it's handled in the EIR. I think it's a good red flag for the air pollution people to look at in the future and it's a worst case. It's an awful worst case. But it's, know, just a worst case. There's a lot more work to be done before you know what it really means.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Is this worst-case example then determined by the local air pollution control district what extent the scrubbers have to be --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: No, not as it relates to whis particular EIR.

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COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: This is where you get to the regulatory aspect where it actually translates into dollars and cents and cost benefits.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I think the important athing here, Commissioner, is that this is a program EIR and all of the comments that we see from our other two witnesses so far are addressed to those broad effects. the dollars and cents come in, when an actual site-specific EIR is done and an actual air pollution control district permit is gained, this trajectory will not of itself impact that decision by the local air district. There are too many other factors that will have to be studied. So it doesn't have a long-term effect.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: The EIR in the selection of this particular trajectory only raises a flag that it's something to be considered, but it's not conclusive as to the evidence and the data that it presents?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: That is correct in my judament.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: That will be refined when the aik pollution control district actually issues a permit? EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: That's right.

MR. BEYAERT: The problem is that the words in the Addendum are contradictory in various places. In one place it says it's conservative, not how conservative.

place it says it's very likely to occur and might even be understated.

debatable points are the ones I heard for a solid year on the Air Resources Board. I never heard a definitive conclusion.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Doesn't there come a time to actually draw the bottom line somewhere, though?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: When they apply for their permit.

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COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: How much weight is given to the EIR and the data presented in it? Does that prejudice an argument?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I do not believe that that 's true. Not when it's so clearly stated that this particular calculation is a model calculation that has not been verified. It would take verification.

MR. BEYAERT: The problem here, the potential problem is that this trajectory suggests that the activities ensuing from the lease sale might result in a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for ozone, and we believe it's quite apparent that the assumed initial shydrocarbon concentration is far too high and it does have a major effect in reducing the predicted ozone concentration.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Does that mean if you

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exceeded that standard, that would result in a denial of a permit?

Barbara is already in violation of the national standard.

That's the reason for the great concern about air pollution.

The trip that we went on the other day, that offsets will have to be found for every oil project in the channel because of the fact that already they are in violation. I do not think that this thing will in any way change that situation.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: 0 Is there any place in the world that doesn't exceed the EPA standard?

executive Officer Dedrick: I don't know. I was on Mono Pass the other day. There's a lot of ozone, but I think it was generated by ultraviolet.

MR. EYAERT: What we'd like to suggest, because of the clearly inappropriate essumption that just doesn't make sense on the initial hydrocarbon and the evidence that it strongly affects ozone concentrations and also the inappropriate assumption that the instantaneous maximum ozone concentration is the same as the hourly average which is the basis for the national air quality standard, yet, we'd like to respectfully request that you do two things.

First, you adopt a table that's in the Draft EIR.

It's Table 4.6-37, as a conservative estimate -- it's the

last page in your handout and this is from the Draft EIR.

It suggests that you adopt this as a conservative estimate of the worst-case hourly ozone impact associated with Trajectory 4. This represents the cell average. The box that Paul had and the other thing would approximate the movement of the winds over a period an hour from one side of the cell to another. So one simple and straightforward way to clarify this difficulty, this overestimate, would be to adopt this table as a reasonable proximation. It would still be a worst case because it's still based on the erroneously high reactive hydrocarbon concentration.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Just a moment. I realize we're not doing this in the order you started, but this is a sufficiently esoteric subject that I don't think you want to take it in pieces. Dwight I'm sure has a comment.

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MR. SANDERS: I think Bruce could conclude.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought he had.

MR. BEYAERT: Well, there's a second point. At the outset I described that we could do better at controlling hydrocarbon emissions. We could control at half the rate that's assumed. The Finalizing Addendum doesn't recognize that. So we would like to ask secondly that it be clarified that the hydrocarbon emission rates are very likely to be about half of the value contained in the Draft EIR.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY Are you suggesting that that would be a requirement you could live with for the term of the lease?

MR. BEYAERT: Yes. We're already doing that in the South Coast Air Basin and we're doing it in Kern County. This is the 95 percent control on the well vent:

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But you think, as WOGA, you're saying you think you could accept that as a requirement of the lease if we made that change for you? Can you live up to it for the duration of the lease?

MR. BEYAERT: Santa Barbara County Air District will have the authority to stipulate Che emissions control. But if we can do it -- we are doing it. We're confident o knowing Santa Barbara County

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I'm just trying to make sure that you were prepared to live with that specifically.

MR. BEYAERT: We're not suggesting it as a stipulation, but we can live with it because we have to offset the hydrocarbon emissions.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: You said enough. We can hang him with that.

MR. BEYAERT: So, there are two straightforward changes we're suggesting 💆 °°

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Always leads the door open a little bit.

MR. BEYAERT: -- and with those we think the Final EIR would present a credible estimate of the emissions and air quality effects with still a substantial degree of conservatism.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY Before we go on to the other points, just in terms of esoteria, I recall somewhere in my background, I think it was -- I can't remember which class -a chemistry class in which we ended up doing some calculations on length of time it took for things to go into solution. Now, that's a liquid. But there's certain similarities in my mind between liquids and gases. Is the science that you deal in with all the computers we have where able to take those kinds of formulas and deal with them or are there just too many variables to cover? MR. GUTFREUND: I. They're certainly dealt with In fact, that bears directly on the explicitly, yes. question of the effect of the very high initial reactive The response to our comment noted that this hydrocarbons. could result, this would result in a delay in the timing of . the ozone (02). That is in fact correct. Who actually occurs, of you recall the trajectory, by the time it gets to Santa Ynez, it's about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. It's because the initial reactive hydrocarbon concentration is, if it's way too high, then the reactions will groceed

far too rapuly. If the correct value had been used, not

only would the impact be less, but it would occur much later.

If it occurred later, there wouldn't be any sun left to provide photochemistry. So that's really an important part of the effect of the initial reactive hydrocarbons also.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Aren't you assuming that that's a continuing, that if it doesn't start at 9:00 it would have started at 4:00 a.m. %

MR. GUTFREUND: No. Because the sun's radiation is essential to these reactions that produce ozone. It won't produce ozone at night or in the late afternoon at all.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: So it's a combination of the two?

MR. GUTFREUND: Uh-huh.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Three things.

Hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen and ultraviolet produce ozone, but they produce them in a very unusual way. That is, if you plot the exides of nitrogen concentration this way and the hydrocarbon concentration that way and then you plot ozone, you will get something that looks like a contour map of Mendocino County. That's in the laboratory. When you then take that complex reaction and stick it out in nature where the winds are doing funny things and the mountains are here and the hills are there and the radiation is different all over the place, you get something that is

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extremely difficult to follow. I think that in regards to this particular trajectory, the sensible thing to do is to red flag it because I think it is adequately red flagged both in the EIR and through the record of this hearing.

But it will never be used per se as a decision-making point by an air pollution control district because it is clearly fuzzy and just getting started.

CWAIRRERSON CORY: Have you concluded the points you wished to make?

MR. BEYAERT: Yes, I think so. If it's clear that it won't be used in decision-making by an air district or by this Commission, then that's --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I think that the conclusion of the results from these calculations wiere you have raised substantive concerns, those substantive concerns are acknowledged in the EIR and your whole case is on record here. The Commission isn't going to give you an air pollution control permit and the air pollution control district is extremely sophisticated.

MR. BEYAERT: Yes.

I think this concludes our presentation unless you have any further questions.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Hang around, we may have some, but we may be able to get them resolved from the staff.

The next person is Carol Fulton, Friends of the

Sea Otter, Coalition on OCS Lease Sale Number 53

MS. FULTON: Good morning. I'm testifying on Dehalf of the Coalition on OCS Lease Sale 53, a group of environmental organizations with a keen interest in ensuring safe and sane development of California's offshore oil and gas resources only in areas where the benefits outweigh the risks to both the environment and the economy. Among the organizations participating in the Coalition are the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Natural Resources Defense Coursel, the Oceanic Society, the Whale Center, and Friends of the Sea Otter, of which I am the Executive Director.

We have worked closely with the State in the development of its position on OCS oil and gas development in federal waters. We have commented on OCS Lease Sales 53, 68, 73, the reoffering sale as well as the Secretary of Interior Watt's five-year plan. We have joined with the State in suing the Department of Enterior when it sought to lease inappropriate areas for offshore oil development in the Northern Santa Maria Basin, immediately offshore the established range of the threatened California sea otter which is threatened precisely because of its vulnerability to oil.

We are grateful to the State for the strong role it has played in protecting our coastal resources from

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improdent offshore off development, and look forward to continuing to work with the State in watchdogging, and where necessary, opposing appropriate offshore oil development.

We understand that the State Lands Commission feels itself compelled to offer the State tidelands between Point Arguello and Point Conception for oil and gas Lasing to avoid drainage of shared reservoirs by federal lessees drilling on the OCS just beyond the State's three-mile limit. We agree that the State should not lose revenues on its own oil resources. However, we disagree about the best way to obtain those revenues.

We propose that the State pursue revenue-sharing agreements with federal lessees drilling on the OCS, and printering stant drilling into the State waters from rigs already located just beyond the three-mile limit. No rigs need be placed in these waters, and the only areas which need be considered for leasing are those where there is concern about drainage from federal tracts.

We realize the State is currently in litigation to obtain acceptable revenue-sharing agreements. Until the State and Federal Governments reach an acceptable understanding on this issue, the funds could be placed in an escrow account. The State would not lose the revenues.

We also are aware of the State's current immediate

need for funds. However, it is our understanding that under the system you would use, no revenues would be generated to the State until after production is under way. So either way there will be considerable delay before the State actually obtains any funds from the sale.

We do not agree with the premise that it is inconsistent for the State to oppose drilling within its own waters because it has already agreed to drill just beyond this area in federal waters. The EIR adequately demonstrates that the nearshore waters are biologically unique, pristine and fragile. It is within the three-mile limit where most of the marine mammals and the seabird rookeries are found.

What is known about this area demonstrates that it is most inappropriate for offshore oil development, in fact, it might be more appropriate for a marine sanctuary. What is not known about this area is substantial. To quote from the EIR's description of the "Characterization of marine biota between Point Arguello and Point Conception: The survey is designed to fill an identified data gap, the lack of information on the marine communities between Point Arguello and Point Conception. The survey places particular emphasis on the biota at depths below 100 feet because, with the exception of a few grab samples taken by the Allan Hancock Foundation 20 years ago, the marine life at deeper

depths in this area is totally unknown. This survey will provide a characterization of the biota in this area to supply additional biological information with which to make leasing decisions."

We are very pleased that the State is undertaking these studies and we ask that the results of the recent BLM deep water work be reviewed to establish the best sampling procedures. We also ask that this Commission postpone certifying the Final EIR until the st lies, which I believe are designed to take 60 days, have been completed and assessed. California has asked that of the Federal Government, we can do no less in our own State waters.

We are generally pleased with the various stipulations contained in the Final EIR to improve safety requirements for OCS operations. However, two glaring omissions must be addressed.

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In the Governor's December, 1980, response to the proposed notice of sale for OCS Lease Sale 53, stipulation number 11 required that prior to approval of exploration plans, the lessees shall reach agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service — that's the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service — to fund measures necessary to ensure the survival of the southern sea otter is not jeopardized by OCS development.

Stipulation number 12 was a seasonal drilling

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requirement that required no drilling or workover operations would occur in tracts bordering the State Lands project area during the period from December 1 through April 1, to avoid undue risk to sea otter populations and gray whales and calves which migrate north during the winter.

During the winter a spill in the project area, this project area, could move directly north to the established sea ofter range at the very time when we have the largest numbers of otters in the region.

As there is growing concern that the small sea of otter population may not have grown at all in size since 1973, and as the past two years have brought dramatic increases in recorded sea otter mortality, the additional risk from opening the southern border of their range to oil development in nearshore waters could be cataltrophic.

We urge you to immediately include the proposed stipulations and 12 in the Final EIR.

Again, California° asked it of the Federal Government. We expect no less of California.

We are also very pleased with stipulation number 5 which calls for mandatory biological surveys. However, we have several suggest ons which we believe are necessary to adequately strengthen the stipulation and after hearing the earlier comments of the gentleman from WOGA, I would emphasize that the surveys must take place prior to

exploration as proposed by your staff. We would strongly oppose any weakening of this stipulation.

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The specific concerns we have on the stipulations, the way it's written now, is studies would be conducted to determine if the tract or site contained areas of special biological significance that may be adversely affected.

determination whether areas of biological significance outside the tract or site would be adversely affected by operations at the site. For example, it is possible that operations could impact the sea ofter range or pinneped haul-outs which might not be contained in a site or trac. We therefore recommend rewarding the paragraph to read:

"The lessee shall conduct site-specific biological surveys ... to determine if any lease operations on the tract or site may adversely affect areas of special biological significance."

Also, "The biological survey should include a characterization of the area within a one kilometer radius of the development site..." according to the EIR. We feel a one kilometer radius does not accurately reflect the area that is likely to be affected by drilling or construction activity.

oa greater distance than upcurrent areas. There's a 1981

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BLM study which concluded that drilling muds and cuttings could accumulate three kilometers downcurrent, suggesting that the area to be characterized should be redefined, taking into account the effect of currents.

The final comment on the stipulation, "A remote camera survey (video and/or film) may suffice in soft bottom areas. These observations should be accompanied by photo documentation and the taking of samples." We recommend that this section be reworded to require the taking of samples in addition to camera surveys. The California Academy of Sciences stated that, "Only the largest and best-known forms can be identified by inspection of photographs or videotape, unless samples are collected in addition."

We would also remind the Commission that in commenting on OCS Lease Sale 53, the California Department of Fish and Game recommended a 12-mile buffer from Point Purissima to Point Conception, an area which includes the entire State tidelands project area. Further, in reviewing the Draft EIR on the State tidelands sale, Fish and Game commented there was no new information which fould make them change their original position.

We reiterate our belief that this area is inappropriate for offshore oil development, and that it poses a critical threat to the California sea otter

We do not feel this sale should proceed further until cumulative impacts from federal leasing in the Santa Barbara area have been assessed and mitigated.

At the very least, today, we again urge you not to certify the Final ETR until your own studies have been conducted and assessed. For how can you possibly know what the environmental impacts are when you don't even know what's out there?

rinally, we call upon you to ensure that any leasing of State cidelands is consistent with the State's federally-approved Coastal Plan. California has demanded of the Federal Government presale consistency on size, timing and location. We expect no less of California and there is much at stake.

Thank you.

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Secretary Watt's five-year plan, did you recommend that in areas where California had parcels leased against unleased federal parcels that the Federal Government exercise agreement for slant drilling off State platforms into the Federal OCS?

No, I don't think I did. FULTON: CHAIRPERSON CORY: √Okay. Kirk Neuner. MR. TROUT: Neuner. 5 EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: He was here earlie 6 CHATRPERSON CORY: Well, that's the last of the 7 Would the staff like to people. MR. CHARTER: I submitted a request to participate. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Come forth. Identify yourself 10 for the record. I'm sorry; somewhere we lost the sheet. MR. CHARTER: I understand. 12 My hame is Richard Charter. I serve as 13 14 15 16

Coordinator for Local Governments along the Central and Northern California Coast and in that capacity over the last three and a half years, I have provided under a program staff support and coordination for counties from Del Norte Santa Barbara and about 30 cities. This has dealt primarily with the Lease Sale 53 proposal.

I would like to remind you -

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COMMISSIONER MORGAN: You're representing how many counties and cities?

CHARTER: Eleven counties and 30 cities, and I would point out that local governments throughout this process on the State tidelands sale I think you will find a in your Final Addendum testimony from a number of individuals

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including Supervisor Bill Wallace of Santa Barbara County.

I am here in the hopes of helping you make the best possible decision about this sale. That may be a decision that involves more information than you have at the current moment. In bringing this point to light, I would like to cover three major points. The relation of this decision to the decision-making process on the federal lease sales, primarily Lease Sale 53.

The second point I'd like to bring to light is the unique biological situation in the Point Conception. Point Arguello area and the third thing that nobody seems to have pointed out it that there are some very severe economic implications of making a mistake at this point.

I don't think that it should be any surprise to anyone in this room that Point Conception to Point Arguello is a very unique biological area. There has been an interest among the community of marine scientists in fact in studying the transition zone where the warm southern waters meet the cold northern waters and create very unusual conditions which create yery unusual biological circumstances, and that interest goes back probably 25 or 30 years. The problem is that nobody has ever really taken the trouble to study this area.

The sensitivity of Point Conception has been recognized all through the decision process on Lease Sale

53. There is a kind of consensus in the State of California that while, as the decision went forward in Lease Sale 53, a balance was achieved and the places that really counted were left out of that sale. In other words, the Mendocino's and the Sonoma's and the Santa Cruz areas that were ultimately deleted in the pecision.

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I would like to point out that the decision to go forward with the Southern Santa Maria Basin of Lease Sale 53, and I think it relates because it's apparently the decision that triggered the State tidelands sale, the drainage sale. Actually, through the whole process agencies of the State of California had been raising concerns about the proximity of those tracts to Point Conception. Carol mentioned that Cal Fish and Game in responding to the original proposed notice of sale, the Andrus proposed notice of sale on Sale 53; asked for a 12-mile buffer zone around Point Conception. That was originally a 12-mile buffer zone which became in the Governor's response to the Secretary of Interior on that sale a request for a seasonal drilling stipulation to protect the sea otter range basically the range of the sea otter which will be in this area during the life of this sale.

Neither of those things were given to the State of California by the feds when they held Lease Sale 53.

They leased right up to the three-mile State tidelands and

the three-mile State tidelands then became the buffer between the federal leasing and these sensitive intertidal areas.

So I don't think that I'm out of line pointing out that you are leasing the buffer zone and that in so doing there is no spill response time. You are on top of the sensitive

So I think it's important not to use the justification that while leasing has occurred on federal OCS, we must lease this. Because, in fact, this is the buffer zone.

resource.

The thing about the Point Conception area is that there is hardly anything known about the biological communities there. We know that there's a sensitivity. We know that there's a lot going on. We have found out some things about the leasing in Sale 53 as a result of biological site surveys that took place prior to drilling. We have about six drill ships in the Santa Maria Basin right now. Prior to that activity there were biological site surveys which discovered topographical tides, islands under the ocean, one of which contained 11 species that nobody had ever seen before. This is on the federal OCS.

It's important not to underestimate the importance of these shallow or inshore areas to the total biology of the ocean and the fact that this inshore marine fringe has a distinct zonation of environmental conditions which provide

one of the most diverse habitats for life on earth basically. Now, your staff in your Final Addendum has apparently recognized that there is a lack of information about this area and in your Final Addendum has proposed a 60-day biological characterization study which we and our consultants have reviewed in some detail. It looks like a prefty good study. It's a high resolution study. involves sampling on a grid spacing which probably would identify biological hot spots. What I mean to say, people have a habit of looking at the ocean, and because they cannot see below the surface other than reflections, they visualize that there's fish sort of equally distributed out there and there are critters on the bottom sort of evenly spread out. That is not the way it is

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There are concentrations of communities that you cannot find any other way than by the type of study you're talking about. It looks like a pretty good study. Our concern is — and I say "our concern," because this is setting a precedent that other counties are watching in the event that drainage sales follow federal sales of the California coast.

of Land Management, now Mineral Management Service, that the results of studies should be obtained prior to the decision and used in the decision. We have said that

probably four or five hundred times in the last four years.

I'm afraid that we have to say it to the State Lands

Commission. There has been a need for this study accepted by your agency. You've funded it. You're going forward with it. It's my understanding that the results of the study will not be available prior to the proposed notice of sale for this sale.

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I think that you should know that there's a precedence for this in the State of Alaska. There have been mistakes made with State tidelands sales and they have been very, very expensive to states. I happened to be in Homer, Alaska on Ketchimec (ph) Bayin the mid-1970's when Shell Oil Company got a jack-up rig stuck in the glacial silt in the bottom of Ketchimed Bay. This was a State tidelands sale and a sensitive area. Everybody recognized that. It's like a giant version of Tomales Bay, a long, narrow bay fed by glacial-fed rivers. The Fox River has an extremely large intertidal tid? flat area with a lot of birds on it, has an extremely productive trout fishery and everybody said: You better watch out because you're going to have trauble with glacial silt at the bostom of Ketchimec Bay. Alaska went ahead and leased it. Shell came in with a jack-up, got it stuck, spent -- it was very prominent in the news media down You may even recall it -- spent the better her/e that summer. part of that summer trying to extricate that rig with

ocean-going tugs, explosives, divers, you name it. Finally got it loose. The problem was that the rig was stuck right in front of the only town in Ketchimec Bay and it created a public backlash that was so strong in the State of Alaska that they were forced to buy back the state leases in

Ketchimec Bay

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Now, I was in a meeting in Alaska this June and the topic of that sale came up and the people who administer state tidelands leases in the State of Alaska said to me:

God, please don't talk about that. You would not believe how expensive that was for the State of Alaska.

So what I'm asking you to do, what my recommendation is, is that you not certify this EIR today, that you provide a 60-day period for the completion of your own study that you recognize the need for, a period of time for the information from that study to be digested, subjected to peer review in the scientific community, maybe another 30 days. We're not talking about a big hurry on this lease sale where 90 days would make that much difference. If think the goal of such study of the results of your biological characterization survey, would provide information of sufficient resolution that you could identify biological hot spots in the Point Conception-Point Arguello area and perhaps make some windows in your sale, but you're not going to know where those windows are until you have the results

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of the study that you have in motion. Now, I see on the agenda an item determining just how the sale is going to proceed, what areas will be leased first and I heard rumors to the effect that, well, the whole thing may be leased. There may be two circles first and then two circles. Well, just suppose that the first two circles are the wrong two circles and that they're on top of hard rock outcrops that happen to be the biologically sensitive areas. That's not the way to find out where the biologically sensitive areas are to lease them. The way to find out is to conduct the study that you funded and decided to proceed with get the results of it, use that information in a full disclosure document. We're supposed to be creating a model here for how to do this for the feds, and we're making the same error.

I'd like to close by saying that I confir that a State tidelands lease sale should be subject to the same consistency determination that federal sales are. If anything, it has more of an effect on the land and water uses of the State's coastal zone and I would like to ask you to defer certification of the EIR until you have full disclosure of the environmental impacts of this project.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Questions from Commissioners?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Mr. Chairman, I see

that Kirk Neuner is here. He just came..

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CHAERPERSON CORY: Kirk, do you wish --

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Do you want to testify?

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MR. NEUNER: No.

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*CHAIRPERSON CORY: Staff.

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I'd like the staff to start responding to some of the points that were brought up. Who's going to lead this

off, Claire, you, Dwight?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I'm sorry, Mr.

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Chairman. Dwight has been in charge of the whole process and has been meeting with everybody and I think he can

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respond more completely.

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I would like to point out one thing, particularly

in regard to Mr. Charter's testimony and also Carol's and

our other two witnesses.

The biological study is ongoing currently. The

EIR included studies of all rocky areas, and Dwight can

elaborate on that if you choose. So that the areas that we

know would be biologically sensitive are already investigated

20 and examined in the existing document. The Commission

decided to go beyond that requirement and to provide

information for your leasing decisions, more information

than was actually required by law, and ordered that

biological study. The study is completed and is being

written and it will be available to the Commission and

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available to the public within two weeks. I just wanted to clarify that point.

Dwight, can you address the other comments and elaborate on that one, if you want?

MR. SANDERS: Thank you, Claire.

Mr. Chairman, I think I would wike to emphasize,
I think it's been borne out in a couple of the comments made
today, that the EIR as presently written does consider the
biological sensitivity of the intertidal areas which would
be the ones most sensitive to oil spill impacts.

I think I would also like to elaborate on Claire's comment that the biological characterization, the scientific biological characterization, that will assist you in your lease decision will be available the first part of October and will be made available to the recipients of the Environmental Impact Report so that they might review its contents. It will be a public document in that sense and we'll welcome that review.

I do not think, however, that the question prevents the certification of the existing document.

Let me go back, I guess, and touch on a couple of perhaps major points. The drainage agreement mentioned by Carol Fulton is under negotiation currently between the State and the Federal Government. That will compensate the State as stated for any drainage that may occur where

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common pools are involved. Unfortunately, to use a term of another commenter, that is not a panacea in that if resources exist on State lands and if the decision is made to develop them to their fullest extent, slant drilling from federal parcels will not accomplish that goal. They will accomplish a portion of the development, but not the major goal of eliminating the need for development in the State waters.

The stipulations that are proposed in the document are proposed mitigations in recognition of the impacts discussed in the document. As such they, plus any other mitigation measure or stipulation measure that has been suggested today, will be under consideration for you when you make your leasing decision and we will be happy to evaluate the end point and stipulations that have been suggested.

I think without getting into the morass of the air quality situation, it has been shown that it is a very technical field. It is a very unmeasurable field in certain circumstances and that the document does recognize that it is a conservative estimate of air quality impacts which is a worst-case situation that comes under the purview of CEQA.

Two other points I'd Pike to make on that.

Before the air quality analysis was initiated, we consulted with the State Air Resources Board and Santa Barbara County

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Air Pollution Control District on the scenarios to be analyzed and the emissions inventories to be used. So before analysis we did try to validate the concerns of those particular agencies and I must state that those agencies did not raise the same concerns as were raised here today by the gentleman who testified before your analysis.

Another issue that has been mentioned is mids and cuttings. I think the Commission has -- I choose that as an example because I think it is indicative of some of the impacts that may result. The Commission has many options to choose in later decisions as to how those muds and cuttings will be disposed, whether they will be disposed on site or where impacts will be of a certain nature or if disposed on shore where impacts will be of another nature. So it is, again, it is a generic discussion of the impacts that could occur from leasing in this particular area and muttgation measures of both types, both for onshore and offshore, are indicated as well as for all other impacts within the project area.

I think with that I would like to respond to whatever questions the Commission might have. O CHAIRPERSON CORY: Do you have specific questions?

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: 1> think he coveled most of them.

CHAIRPERSON CORY I had one. Livere was a

discussion about, in Lease Sale 53, two items, a Fish and Game or Wildlife Service agreement and a calendar moratorium.

MR. SANDERS: Drilling ban within a certain per od of time, yes, sir.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: What is the significance of those and whether those are -- I mean, are those the kind of things that should be part of the lease sale itself or are they part of the EIR things or are there questions implicit in those conditions dealt with in --

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MR. SANDERS: The impacts to the otter community and other biological communities I think are addressed and recognized within the Final Environmental Impact Report.

The items that Mrs. Fulton is suggesting are as recommended to the Federal Government as federal lease sale stipulations. As such, they are a trailer to the lease decision as I stated. The stipulations that are included within the final document are proposed mitigation for impacts noted. The stipulations that are suggested here would serve the same purpose, and we are free and able to evaluate their effectiveness in making the decision to lease and under what circumstances.

commissioner morgan: Well, a couple of the speakers made reference to the BLM or some other adency some work. What exactly is that and how does that relate to what we're considering today?

MR. SANDERS: Well, it is a measure of scientific studies and studies that are ongoing. We have tried to, within the availability of studies, to consider within the document all existing validated information. We will continue to do so as the process goes forward. But the documents and the studies and so forth used in the draft of our linal Environmental Impact Report were those of the former category that I mentioned, ready, available to us, validated and so forth. To the greatest extent possible, all the results or information from ongoing studies were used in the document also.

wanted to say something.

that you have to operate on the information that's available at any given point in time and there are a lot of studies going on. The NAS drilling study, for example. What I think the substantive result of all that is that as each site-specific EIR is done, all of the new information that's happened since this program EIR to the time their site-specific EIR gets incorporated. I think that the marine biological study that has been referred to is really a very good study and I'm very glad that people are recognizing that, and the data from that will be of great assistance to you. I think, in making a leasing decision and is a real base line for the

first time in those waters for making further decisions on EIR's and site-specific cases.

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COMMISSIONER ACHERMAN: Claire, is that study being incorporated as part of the EIR?

that it be incorporated as part of the EIR. I think you're going to want legal counsel's opinion on that. It will be available to you prior to the October meeting. As I said, within two weeks, the early part of October. We can util ze that data at an appropriate time.

If you would like, Greg, maybe you better comment on that. It is not necessary to wait for that study to certify the EIR, but I would like Greg to make that point clearly.

MR. TAYLOR: It's our opinion that you have adequately covered the issue at this stage of the proceedings and that you may go ahead and consider this report at this meeting. One of the reasons for having this before you preceding an actual desision on a final decision is so that appropriate agercies may be in a position to have an EIR before them to make whatever comments they feel appropriate before that decision is made. It's also necessary to get this process going so that you may hold your last hearing which I understand will be announced for Santa Barbara in October. So this will all be part of that process

The primary reason for the certification today is to have an EIR out for other agencies who may want to do some things to be able to have something that they can use as a basis of any decisions they want to make

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I think the basic point that people don't understand is that certification of the EIR is not a decision to lease. It is a preliminary to your consideration of a decision to lease. So what is actual) does is free up everybody to say what they want to say and think about the things they want to think about and give you the kind of input that you will need in order to

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make a decision.

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COMMISSIONER MORGAN: I think this is for Dwight. Can you distinguish between EIR stipulations and lease requirements?

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MR. SANDERS: | As I mentioned, I think I would classify stipulations as well as other topics within the Environmental Impact Report that are called mitigation. In other words, an impact is recognized, evaluated, analyzed and quantified and mitigation is developed to render that insignificant. Those factors are included within the Final EIR. The stipulations are avenues or means of mitigation to the Commission in making a leasing decision and under what circumstances that these will be, how that lease will be conducted. If you will, each accomplish the

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same purpose through different avenues. Mitigation measures are often, as far as this Commission is concerned, mitigation measures have been made a part of specific leases. So that the conduct of the lease is determined by an influence by the mitigation that is adopted by the Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Commissioner Morgan, the choice of using the term "stipulation" and the format of stipulation was in direct response to the request of several agencies who felt they would like to know what the language would look like that would be later used in the lease. That, of course, can also be strengthened or changed in the course of the process that will begin after you've certified the EIR.

MR. SANDERS: Those stipulations might also result in additional mitigation. For example, the biological stipulation.

(Thereupon a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay

MR. SANDERS: Specific mitigations for subsequent projects may indeed come out of the necessity of that biological stipulation.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Thanks.

and the precision which is required of it in terms of the written bound document, the proceedings that occurred here

this morning, are they a part of that or just a part of the record?

TXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: May I defer to counsel?

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: Where are we in the process?

MR. HIGHT: The testimony here today is not a part of the EIR, and the EIR would be approved as it is.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: That's the only option before

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MR. TAYLOR: You could stipulate certain items if you want.

CHAIRPERS ON CORY: Well, need the EIR be a final end all resolution of all questions --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK NO.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: - or is it a recitation of areas of concern, potential areas of concern?

of areas of concern. The ultimate findings you're going to have to make and what mitigation measures to adopt, that's a later decision to be made to actually make a decision to proceed with lease sales.

CHAIRPERSON CONT: To clarify what it is so that we need not deal with every specific point where reasonable people may differ, but it's a question, a finding of fact, that the report is adequate and has drawn to our attention great break, and variety of areas that we need to concern

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Qurselves with when we get to the specific leases,

MR. HIGHT: Correct.

COMMISS ONER ACKERMAN: Some of those specifics, too, may not be decided by this Commission. For instance, the air pollution concerns will be decided by the Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District.

MR. FRANK: That's the significance of this document because while the State Lands Commission is the lead agency responsible for preparing and publishing the Environmental Impact Report, it's going to be relied upon by all these other agencies who will not be preparing their own environmental impact report.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But they can take this document and they are able to require additional data to be submitted to meet their particular needs?

MR. FRANK: Certainly.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Because what I'm concerned about is you can keep going on an environmental document forever seeking to add additional data or additional analysis. There comes a point where you need to draw the line and then allow the other agencies that are going to be directly involved to supplement it as much as possible. The only thing I'm concerned about is that our certification not be interpreted as being (approval that is all-inclusive)

inherent.

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COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Is that commonly accepted?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Yes. I think that's inherent in life.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I think that's

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: In the testimony we received this morning there still seems to be an awful lot of discussion that has to be undertaken with different permitting agencies.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I think that's true, Commissioner.

The ETR really has addressed in a lot of detail the substantive environmental issues and the answers to those within the limits of current knowledge. That's what that document is suppose to do. Its purpose is to serve as a decision-making tool for you to give you an idea of the breadth and some of the detail of the environmental considerations. But this is a program ETR. This is an unusual thing. Not very many program ETR's have been done. It was a very wise move on the Commission's part, I think, to take a look at the broad area.

Then when you get down to cases, you do a far more detailed and with the new information that is constantly coming to us, an EIR on each case. Now, I agree with you and I think it is generally accepted that it's as good as it can get today

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24 25 and if there is a scientific breakthrough tomorrow, that has to be taken into account by normal good sense and handling of ongoing information.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: In the process did Fish and Game make any input?

give you letails. Fish and Game has been a very strong, responsible agency and has commented substantially. In essence, Fish and Game said we'd rather you didn't lease, but if you do, these upteem things have to be taken into account and these stipulations we like. All of those were adopted and are present in the EIR.

Is that a fair statement?

MR. SANDERS: (Nodding head.)

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Fish and Game did not reiterate their request of a buffer zone?

CHAIRPERSON CORY: No. They in essence -
MR. SANDERS: In their original comments, as

Claire said, here's one point, but if you are going to

lease; then here's what we feel needs to be addressed and

how it should be addressed.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: They have a responsibility, a single-purpose responsibility and their world would be better off if we did nothing.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Life would be much

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simpler. But they allowed that mitigation that we adopted would compensate.

There's one other point I need to tell you about. The Friends of the Sea Otter, as you know, are very concerned and so is the Department of Fish and Game. The point here is that the sea otters have not yet migrated south of Point Arguello into the area we're discussing. So the reason the EIR does not address the sea otter is because the sea otter isn't in that area. In the future it is probable that the sea otter will be in that area, and that is the appropriate time to address the problems.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But we have to keep in mind what we have to do when we get further into it if we make a decision to lease.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: You may well want to put a stipulation in the lease that when the sea otters show up, you're going to have to handle them this way.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Or we may have to put in things that will protect them when they get there.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: That's a decision we can make at a future tome.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: That's correct.

MS. FULTON: Excuse me. Can I come forward and be out of order? I don't know what the order is, but this is

something I'd really liffe to address, because we do have a few sea otters in the area. Not a lot, that's true. They will probably be limited in the life of the sale. But when Fish and Game made their recommendation on the buffer zone oit was knowing the otters were not there at the When the Governor's Office on Lease Sale 53 made their recommendations on the ban on drilling during that four-month period and on the stipulations for the studies to be sure the otter doesn't go extinct thanks to their offshore oil development, it was with full knowledge that there were no sea otters in that mange and this stipulation specifically said it is in the interest of GOI and all 0 lessees lphato ensure that the proposed OCS development does not jeopardize the threat to the sea otter and that the otter population increases sufficiently to be removed from the threatened list. Therefore, it's appropriate the following stipulations be included in all leases in the Santa Maria Basin.

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Now, I provided the exact text of this to Dwight.

He had it. I had the impression— it's my mistake — I had the impression from various people that I talked to during the week that when they realized they hadn't included the stipulations, that something was going to be done about it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Carol, excuse me, I c

discussing is how the resolve that problem.

MS. FULTON: I can't understand why when you have these other stipulations in there and this has been pointed out to you and if there's one item that is critically, critically threatened by offshore oil development and which is the responsibility of the State of California to protect is the sea of er. Please include the stipulations.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Let me tell you that that will be taken care of or my wife will kill me.

(Laughter.)

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MS. FULTON: May I have your home phone number, please?

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CORY: [It will be taken care of. But as I understand it --

MS. FULTON: Why can't they just say: Okay, we'll include those stipulations? The rest of the stipulations are in. The same, exact, identical text as the State signed on Lease Sale 53.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: The question in my mind, quite frankly, is given the source of who made those recommendations, I'm not sure they're adequate. Not you, but if the Governor made them, there are times I disagree with the Governor. I may want to go stronger. It will be done. But I am just unwilling to at this point take it as

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to whether or not it really is the best solution to the problem, but it will be taken care of. I mean, it will be taken care of that.

EXECUTIVE FFICER DEDFICK: Mr. Chairman, I was going to suggest, we've made a recommendation in the next calendar item that you authorize us to go to hearing on a variety of issues that relate to leasing per se. It seems to me that that process is an appropriate place to get together with the various scientific organizations and the Friends of the Sea Otter and draft the kind of language you describe.

I understand what you're saying and I think that you probably have a good point there. What I'd like to be able to do is to sit down with these people and get the biological realities and then put together a recommendation of a protective stipulation for the leases.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Thank you.

Are there any other comments from Commissioners of where we are on the report?

COMMISSIONER MERGAN: I was just skimming the staff report, since we had a green one and we used to have a yellow one --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Go back to the white one.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: -- under Ttem 21.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: The white one's are the ones I approve before you get to see them.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: O Where I am, Ken, I think we've got a lot more information that needs to be gathered before we can consider leasing and I frankly don't know if we can get enough information to convince me that we should. But I distinguish that decis on from the decision that's Refore us on Item 20 with respect to the EIR. The staff has convinced me from the responses they've made today that the EIR is adequate and should be published and certified as such, and that it becomes a point in time a snapshot of where we are now and then that's all it is, If we want to go further, I, for one, need a basically. lot more information, probably confidential information discussing cash flow. I would like to know a little bit more about what's going on that makes it so important to drill in this area that everyone is so concerned about.

So, in certifying the EIR, if that's what we do, I'm not giving any signals about how I feel about leasing. I still need to know more. I think we need to deal with the questions that were raised here today plus Fish and Game's concerns and I think we need the biological report. it to be circulated and have responses from the community and the scientific community to that report as well.

I also think we need to handle the sea otters but we've already talked about that.

C. C.

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CHATRPERSON CORY: Dave, do you have any comments?
COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: None other than the questions that I've already asked.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I'm inclined at this point to vote to approve the EIR and then on the next item I would be inclined to refer back to the staff to hold additional hearings and proceed with gathering that information. One of the things that I would like for those people who are concerned on this issue to be aware of, I share many of their concerns, but I come to an entirely different conclusion. I think that many of those concerns can probably be better dealt with greater certainty with the membership of this Lands Commission than the unknown character of what that Lands Commission may be after the first of January.

For that reason, I think there is a time constraint that people who are concerned about the environment should be aware of. I would prefer to have my two colleagues who are here now and aren't likely to be here in Jahuary, voting on those prvironmental juestions. I think California would be better served by that. I think it's one that people ought to reflect upon rather than think that there are no risks to not moving.

It's with that, in mind I would hope that people

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contemplate what we're doing and would entertain a motion to approve the EIR.

Do I have a motion?

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: I will second the motion

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: The move it.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Whave a motion and a second.

NALL in favor signify by saying aye

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Opposed.

The motion is carried.

Item 21.

leasing some specific parcels?

I share Susie's concerns. I think Dave's got some questions as well. Some of the questions he has asked on the EIR questions, so I think it is probably appropriate for staff to go back to the drawing board and make sure we get all the input on that.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICKS Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the audience who never saw the green version --COMMISSIONER MORGAN I understand what you're proposing is that you conduct hearings with respect to

That is correct. EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: staff recommends that if you number these arbitrary parcels which are not decision parcels but just discussion parcels

from Point Conception to Point Arguello numbers I through

MR. TROUT: Page I16-B, the last green -EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: For the benefit of the
public I think it would be wise to put up the map if you
don't mind a few minutes here.

Can the Gudience see that?

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The two bottom parcels most adjacent to Point Conception has substantial potential. One of those parcels is offset by a federal parcel which has not yet been leased but has been offered for sale and rejected one time. The parcel to the east of the bottom parcel which I will call parcel 1 is a current Union Oil lease. That particular lease is in the process or the lessee is in the process of getting permits to do some drilling on that parcel.

that are leased are being explored. The staff recommends that because all of that information, both the federal and the state information, will be available to the Commission on the geophysical and geological characteristics, that we not go to lease on those two parcels. The information will be available and will put the State in a better bargaining position in a couple of years.

What we would recommend that you do today is to ask us to go out for discussion of lease on the portion

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north of the second parcel and to take testimony both as to the environmental effects, the problems, and also leasing conditions that people would wike you to hear about before you decide whether or not to go to lease on that portion. That's our recommendation.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Questions from Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: The staff recommendation

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: It's 1 and 2.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: It's 1 and 2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: Page 116 is the map.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: Is that based upon sole economic criteria?

very strongly that it's a wise oilman's decision not to go to lease on those two parcels when much more detailed information on adjacent areas will be available to the commission within the next two years.

COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: I guess the question for the other Commissioners is I'm kind of feeling it may be premature to limit ourselves. If we're going to have a public hearing, we're going to hear from the industry, we're going to hear from individuals specifically. We're making

(Jo an economic decision prior to having any idea how the industry or others may respond to leasing any of the other I'm just wondering if rather than limiting ourselves at this time, we can make that same limitation at the next Commission meeting rather than preclude those two parcels at this time. I don't know how either of you feel. wonder if we kind of leave the whole thing wide open. COMMISSIONER MORGAN: It seems to me the options CHAIRPERSON CORY: You prefer to keep the options 10 Just let the public beat up on the staff on all eight. 11 12 COMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: I'd be kinde of interested in hearing maybe some of the industry's approach, too, as 13 if maybe we can make it very clear that that's one of the 14 options for the Commission is to exclude Parcels 1 and 2 15 from consideration and let's see how interested the industry 16 is on the other parcels. I don't know if we're limiting 17 18 ourselves too much by making that decision right now. EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: I don't see how you 19 20 Would be really, Commissioner. The other parcels are kind of more interesting 21 in a way because, for instance, the most northerly one is o 22 an area where we don't have a lot of geological information. D23

Obviously there's another, up to the San Luis Obispo County

Line, of potential oil properties. If the Commission does

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in fact want to carry out a steady development of that resource, there is a long lead time when you're starting from zero in gaining both the geologic information and, of course, the environmental base line. So it's kind of a logical thing to go to lease and get some exploratory information. The alternative, of course, is the State has to go drilling and that doesn't seem to go over too big in the present budgetary constraint.

So that's the kind of thing we're thinking about is in the lower parcels we don't need to get that kind of information. It's coming to us. In the upper parcels the way to get it, I think, is probably to select some of those and get some geologic information from the leasing.

Is that a fair statement?

COMMISSIONER MORGAN: The staff had talked previously about excluding those in their recent finding. If you want additional testimony, I think we would probably get it anyway if somebody felt strongly about it because of the fact that we're asking the staff to go out and get information.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I would like -- I'm sort of disinclined for the economic reasons, somebody would be hard-pressed to convince me at this point to go out on one or two, but I wouldn't want to preclude if something needed to be said about those. The economics of it seem

to me it probably isn't there at this point. COMMISSIONER MORGAN: It seems to me an option, there still are options in this whole process including the option not to lease at all. CHAIRPERSON CORY: If we in essence ask the staff to go ahead and conduct the hearings in the general area. with the greater emphasis on the --EXECUTIVE OFFICER DEDRICK: CHAIRPERSON CORY: CEOMMISSIONER ACKERMAN: That's fine. 10 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Without objection --11 COMMISSIONER MORGAN: That's fine. CHAIRPERSON CORY: 13 Okay. [Thereupon Agenda Items 20 and 21 before 14 15 the State Lands Commission was concluded.] 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 **2**5

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this 29 day of September, 1982.

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