MEETING STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING ROOM 100 1020 N STREET SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 2006 10:22 A.M.

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

APPEARANCES

COMMISSION MEMBERS

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

STAFF

- Mr. Paul Thayer, Executive Officer
- Mr. Jack Rump, Chief Counsel
- Mr. Alan Hager, Assistant Attorney General
- Ms. Kimberly Lunetta, Executive Assistant
- Mr. Tim Lipscomb
- Ms. Grace Kato

ALSO PRESENT

- Mr. Kevin Thomas, California American Water
- Mr. Bill Aboudi
- Ms. Sarah Abramson, Heal The Bay.
- Mr. Tom Addison, Bay Area Air District.
- Mr. Joe Baiunco, Recreational Boaters of California
- Mr. David Bennett, Bennett Staheli Engineers
- Mr. Brian Beveridge
- Ms. Claudia Cappio, Oakland Base Reuse Authority

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

- Mr. Thomas Clark, Port of Oakland
- Mr. Joe Dillon, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Mr. Tom Ford, Santa Monica Baykeeper Kelp Restoration and Monitoring Project
- Mr. Dennis Gardemeyer, Reclamation District 2030
- Mr. Joe Geever, Surfrider Foundation
- Mr. Marco Gonzalez, Coast Law Group
- Mr. Jack Gualco, AES Corporation
- Ms. Angela Haren, California Coastkeeper Alliance
- Mr. Michael Hertel, Southern California Edison
- Ms. Laura Hunter, Environmental Health Coalition
- Ms. Pamela Kershaw, Port of Oakland
- Mr. Peter Kiel, Delta Wetlands Properties
- Mr. Bill Krauss, Marine and Recreation Association, et al.
- Mr. Steve Lowe, West Oakland Commerce Association
- Mr. Bob Lucas, CCEEB
- Ms. Julee Malinowski-Ball, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Mr. Frank Maxwell, PG&E
- Ms. Carrie McNeil, Deltakeeper Chapter of Baykeeper
- Mr. Dante John Nomellini, Reclamation Districts Nos. 2024, 2038
- Mr. Bill Powers, Powers Engineering
- Mr. Mark Rentz, Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Ms. Linda Sheehan, California Coastkeeper Alliance

 $\mbox{Mr.}$ Scott Wetch, State Association of Electrical Workers, et al. Mr. Bill White, Shute, Mihaly & Weinberger

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: I would like to call this meeting of the State Lands Commission to order. Let me begin by apologizing for being a few minutes late. you all for your patience. I'm State Controller Steve Westly. And I'm joined today by Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante, and Anne Sheehan representing the Department of Finance.

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

First item of business is the adoption of minutes from the Commission's last meeting.

May I have a motion to approve the minutes?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Second.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So moved.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: All in favor, say "aye."

(Ayes.)

Motion carries. CHAIRPERSON WESTLY:

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

Mr. Thayer, may we have your report?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I'll be brief this

morning; we have nothing to report.

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Having established that, the next order of business is the adoption of the consent calendar. And I would like to call on our Executive Officer Paul Thayer to indicate which items we're going to remove from the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There are two items, Mr. Chair.

The first is Item 24. This item will be heard at a later meeting perhaps in June, perhaps in August.

The second item is Item 61, which is the Long Beach Annual Plan. And I understand that the Chair would like a presentation on what jurisdiction the Commission has over that, and so at the Chair's request we will remove that and hear that at the end of the agenda, so we're able to take care of all the other items.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Terrific. Thank you, Paul.

Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to speak on any items of the consent calendar?

If not, the remaining consent items will be taken up as a group for single vote.

Hands?

Yes.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: We wanted to speak on Item

1 59. Has that removed from the consent calendar? 2 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It has not. 3 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: It has not. Should we remove that? 4 5 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We just received a 6 speaker slip from several individuals indicating they 7 wanted to speak against that item. So by our rules we 8 have to agree with that on the consent calendar. 9 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: So --EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Which we'll probably 10 hear that at the end of the agenda. 11 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you. 12 We'll put that at the end of the agenda. We will 13 ask that 59 be removed from the consent calendar as well. 14 Thank you, sir. 15 Anything else? 16 Then I'm going to go ahead and ask for a vote on 17 the consent calendar items. 18 19 COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So moved. ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Second. 20 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: All in favor, say "aye." 21 22 (Ayes.) 23 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you. Those items are removed. 24

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At that point I would like to move ahead with Item

71, consideration of our resolution concerning once-through cooling in California power generating facilities.

May we have the staff presentation?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly, Mr. Chair.

Staff has previously presented this item at the February meeting. And we would like to once again go over once-through cooling, which is the subject of this resolution, its impacts, alternatives, the goals of the resolution.

I'll also cover how the resolution has changed since the Commission first heard the item in February and the process we follow to make those changes. Many in the audience would like to speak and they will elaborate on both sides of the once-through cooling issue.

Once-through cooling involves the pumping of water through power plants to condense spent steam after power generation. This creates a vacuum to increase the efficiency of the power plants and provides the water necessary to create new steam.

There are 22 power plants along the California coast, which are permitted to divert up to 17 million gallons of water per day. There are a number of different potential and actual harms that occur from once-through cooling. They go by the names impingement, which refers

to the trapping of sea life against the water screens; entrainment, which is where the sea life passes through the power plant, through the pumps; and then there are thermal impacts, because the exiting water from the power plant is about 20 degrees warmer than the ocean.

So a variety of studies demonstrate the environmental impacts of once-through cooling. A report on the impacts from the San Onofre nuclear generating station prepared for the Coastal Commission found that 20 to 57 tons of fish were killed annually. And another study by Dr. Michael Foster from Moss Landing Marine Labs calculated habitat impacts by figuring out how many individual fish were killed and related that to the natural density of fish. He concluded that the 13 California coastal plants caused fish losses that were equivalent to the loss of 10,000 acres of bay and estuary habitat. The volume of fish loss has also been estimated to equal 8 to 30 percent of the Southern California sports catch.

Alternatives to once-through cooling are several:
There are closed-loop systems where cooling water is
recirculated through the plant and cooled in towers; There
are two forms of dry-cooling systems where processed water
and air is air cooled in condensers; Wet-cooling systems
cool water through evaporation which requires makeup

cooling water. Use of waste water can also be used in the alternative. Seawater, you still have a thermal impact from that, but since you're not taking seawater to be cooled, you don't have impingement. All of these facilities require additional equipment and some of the sites, the power plant sites, do not have sufficient space to install them.

The cost of retrofitting existing plants varies with specific site considerations. A California Energy Commission report indicated that once-through cooling at the El Segundo power plant would be accomplished using wastewater, but that it would cost about \$12 million.

And there are potential other environmental side effects from doing that. These impacts were recognized by the federal agency, the U.S. EPA, in rules implementing the Clean Water Act. With few exceptions, these rules prohibit once-through cooling in new power plants and the rules permit once-through cooling to continue in old facilities, even when they are re-powered or updated, but require mitigation or modification of the equipment to reduce the environmental impacts.

The impact of once-through cooling has received increasing attention from the California public and state agencies. The State Water Resources Control Board has required new studies and additional mitigation when

discharge permits are renewed. The Water Board conducted a special workshop last December and is likely to consider tougher standards later this year, before the Board.

The Energy Commission has estimated that the 22 coastal plants that use once-through cooling produce about 22 percent of the power that's consumed in California. So these plants continue to play an important part in California's energy supply. The State Lands Commission does not have the same direct jurisdiction over these power plants as the Water Board and the Energy Commission. However, we do have a responsibility to protect the Public Trust lands and resources that are on them. And most of these coastal power plants rely on intakes and outfalls, which are situated on those lands. So in that circumstance, both the Commission for ungranted lands and grantees for granted lands have leasing authority over those facilities.

Therefore, it is important for the Commission to consider the impacts of those facilities on Public Trust lands. Over the past few years, the Commission has heard from a variety of public interest groups who have spoken about once-through cooling. Consistent with the Commission's responsibilities and longtime involvement with issues like once-through cooling, staff has prepared a resolution with the assistance of the Chair staff to

deal with these impacts.

The Commission first heard this resolution on February 17 of this year. The Commission put over making a final decision, pending additional review by staff of the concerns of stakeholders. We held stakeholder meetings several weeks after the last meeting, which we heard from the environmentalists, industry, and different state agencies. We consulted additionally and further with all of those groups after the stakeholders meetings and worked extensively with your staff to generate a modified resolution.

The revised resolution, I want to go over briefly the terms in that and changes. It drops the 2020 deadline within the first version of the resolution. Instead, the resolution required today that the Commission and policy be that there will be no leases for new power facilities that are using once-through cooling, and would generally require that other facilities, once-through cooling facilities, on existing power plants conform with the jurisdictional requirements of the Water Board and the Energy Commission.

As stated before, the goal of this resolution is not to shut down power plants but is to cause them to be operating in an environmentally safe way while still using California's energy supply.

Staff would like to note the extensive assistance from the Chair staff in working through this revised resolution and also the various groups who have made suggestions, many of which show up in this resolution today, to address their concerns. In particular, staff would also like to thank the Energy Commission and the Water Board for providing both written and oral input through several pages from the Energy Commission last week.

Staff believes that this revised resolution appropriately represents the Commission's views of once-through cooling and therefore recommends that the Commission approve it. We do note that there will probably be still some groups in opposition, but several groups have dropped their objection based on the Commission's changes that were made.

And this concludes staff's presentation.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Terrific.

Thank you, Mr. Thayer. Let me compliment you, again, for all the time and effort staff spent to try to reach out to different community leaders to incorporate all of their perspectives, to compromise a recommendation.

What I would like to do at this point is invite members of the public to speak.

What I'm going to do, because we have a number of

people, is go through those who would like to speak in opposition. First, we have a number of people who would like to speak today, so I would like to ask people to keep their comments to three minutes. This will enable us to ensure that everybody has an opportunity to be heard.

I'm going to call people in groups of twos so that one person can be on deck, but I would appreciate it if Mr. Kevin Thomas of California American Water would come first.

And if Mr. Michael Hertel of So Cal Edison could, perhaps, be on deck.

Mr. Thomas. And if you would be willing to speak at the end of the table here.

MR. THOMAS: Thank you. Again, my name is Kevin Thomas, Environmental Services Manager at RBF Consulting.

And I just had a few comments. I want to make sure that the Commission staff has on record our letter from California American Water, dated March 29th.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes, we do.

MR. THOMAS: Okay.

And I guess one thing we were a little disappointed in -- we appreciate some of the language changes that were made in the resolution. We didn't see a lot of discussion in the staff report as to how -- the rather serious concerns addressed at the stakeholders

meeting were addressed in the resolution. And, in fact, of the changes in the resolution, the new paragraphs, that I've identified from the previous one, all seem to be more aggressively worded and less favorable. And, in fact, there's a paragraph added that deals with seawater desalination, which is what I'm particularly interested in, on behalf of California American Water.

It's not clear how the resolution, as it's currently worded, affects collocated desalination facilities. There's a whereas clause added that addresses desalination, but desalination is not mentioned in any of the resolved clauses. I just wanted to ask that question, for clarification.

And then we just wanted to identify that some of the changes in the resolution -- Again, we are in, for the record, are in disagreement with, in opposition to the resolution. There's a statement that's added to the resolution that has to do with citing the Commission's roles and responsibilities under its Public Trust Doctrine. I would note that the Public Trust Doctrine on the Commission's Web site conflicts with wording that's included in the resolution.

The resolution says, "eliminating impacts in accordance to the Public Trust." The Public Trust

Doctrine indicates, "consideration given to the context of

the project and the needs of a healthy California society to meet the needs of the public, business, and the environment," addressing the concept of balancing of stewardship issues, which we believe is more appropriate.

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And we're concerned that the resolution may not only affect the power facilities' once-through cooling systems, which of course collocated desal facilities are relying upon. But should that power facility re-power or go to a different type of technology, it's unclear in the resolution how the State Lands Commission would view use of those facilities for desalination. It's not a power facility, obviously then. And that would include potential use of those facilities for brine disposal even if the desal facility were to use subsurface intake for intake of seawater. Most of the facilities are contemplating use of some sort of discharge, because the subsurface discharge of brine is very complicated and much less feasible.

And in the remaining 15 seconds, I guess, our letter of March 29, I think, identified a number of issues we believe are still applicable.

I would make one more comment that the addition to the resolution about the feasibility of subsurface intake at many locations, we question and disagree with that statement.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thayer, would you like to comment briefly before we ask the gentleman to from So Cal Edison to come forward?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There are two whereas clauses in the resolution that speak specifically to desalination. The first one suggests that the Commission only should consider whether or not new desal facilities would interfere with compliance with Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act, the federal Clean Water Act. plants, we think, will have to conform with 316(b) anyway, so the standard that we're reasserting here, that the Commission should consider, is the same as the power plant that complies with Water Board requirements and that type of thing. It's not intended to specifically prevent the installation of desalination facilities, only that the Commission in its consideration of those facilities, the leases for those facilities, make sure that it won't preclude alternatives to once-through cooling and the construction of other once-through cooling -- excuse me, other cooling facilities.

And in a nutshell, the problem is that if a new desal facility goes in on an existing power plant site, it may use the exact same space that might have been usable

for alternative cooling facilities. And again, the whereas does not dictate that the Commission take any conclusion from that, merely to consider it.

With respect to the second whereas clause, which talks about there being alternatives -- feasible alternative -- feasible subsurface seawater intake technology for many locations, that's true. And, in fact, the Commission just last fall, approved a permit for a test well in Orange County where the water would be drawn from a well instead of from the open water and would be used a for desalination facility. We don't disagree that there are some places where that should not -- it's not appropriate. And that's why we have a statement only saying that in many locations, it's available.

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

The gentleman -- please identify yourself.

MR. HERTEL: Let me apologize first for my poor handwriting.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, I'm Michael Hertel. I'm director of corporate environmental policy for Southern California Edison. And I would like to say first that we appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and especially all of the hard work that your staff and, of course, the staff and all the members have

put in on this.

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We're unfortunately still in an opposed position and what I'd like to today is go over four resolved changes that I would like to ask the Commission to consider. And if these changes were to be accepted, we would remove our opposition to the resolution. We think it is much improved and we thank you for that.

As you may know, San Onofre, our nuclear power plant station, is probably the most studied and regulated once-through cooling system, I would guess on the planet, but certainly within these United States. So we work closely with this Commission, with the State Water Resources Control Board and the San Diego Regional Board and with the Coastal Commission, in particular, putting in place mitigation that compensates for all of the impacts that have been identified at that plant over perhaps a 15-year study period, both before or after the operation of plants. So we are quite concerned about making sure that that sort of motion continues.

With that said, let me suggest that the first resolved clause, we would like to see the use of language which uses several in the whereas clauses, namely to insert language that says, "that eliminate or reduce the insignificance of the impacts of once-through cooling."

We think that that makes a good deal of sense, because if

the cooling system, as in San Onofre, does not now, after mitigation, significantly impact the environment, we think that it should be fully permitted.

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COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: What resolved is that?

MR. HERTEL: The first resolved clause. It is the first resolved clause that reads, "Resolved, by the State Lands Commission that it urges California Energy Commission..." And I bolded the change that we would request in each of these cases.

In the second resolved clause, we would ask that you add language that makes it clear that this Commission will not approve leases for new plants, that do not have cooling systems, that are not approved by the State Water Resources Control Board. And you can see that I inserted in a clause there to get that effect.

Now, we're not in the business of building new power plants on the coast, but nevertheless our customers depend heavily on the capacity -- not so much the energy, that is how long the plant operates, but the plant be there during the peak loads, in particular. And that's a critical factor. And so we are concerned that if plants can, in fact, meet the requirements of 316(b), which I concur, are going to be very stringent, then we would like to see that happen.

The third resolved clause, we want to make it

clear that -- I'm over.

2.5

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: You should tie up very quickly, but go ahead and finish your thoughts.

MR. HERTEL: The third resolved clause and the fourth really relate to the same thing. And we would like to see specified the agencies that you are referring to before action by the Commission be taken, be specified as they were in an earlier version of the resolution, namely the State Water Resources Control Board and agencies that are appropriately authorized to regulate or minimize the impacts of once-through cooling.

And I thank you very much for your patience.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you,

Mr. Hertel.

And if Mr. Lucas of CCEEB would come forward.

MR. LUCAS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: And on deck, Mr. Jackson Gualco would be ready to come down.

MR. LUCAS: Thank you very much. I'm name is Bob Lucas. I'm here representing the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance.

And as you will note, we have corresponded with the State Lands Commission on both February 7th and March 24th. We had some fairly detailed letters and comments about environmental impacts of this resolution.

We appreciate the removal of the language that would have constituted the ban on once-through cooling, and we also appreciate the recognition of the implementation of 316(b) by the State Water Resources Control Board. But has already been pointed out, there have been some new conditions that have been added to the resolution, that we think that because of the ambiguity of the language and because of the potential negative consequences, will cause uncertainly to facility owners, to the operator, to lenders, and to others that are involved in these facilities.

As noted in our letters of March 24th and February 7th, we seriously dispute the assumption that alternatives to once-through cooling are environmentally superior. As we informed you in our impact analysis, when the efficiency penalty factors are applied to each plant, the environmental consequences of converting to once-through cooling facilities to alternative cooling is quite significant, causing the degeneration of an additional 28 megawatts to 1700 megawatts, depending upon if these plants were converted to wet- or to dry-cooling.

The burning of the additional fossil fuel that would result in degeneration of this energy to make up for the energy penalty would result, in our estimates, between 300,000 and almost 2 million metric tons of additional

CO2, and at a time when we're very concerned with climate change and global warming.

In addition, the burning of this additional fossil fuel make up for this penalty, energy penalty, would result in between 150 and a thousand tons of additional NOx as well as between 27 and 160-some-odd tons of PM10, statewide, yet all of these plans refer to alternative cooling.

If they were to convert to wet cooling, we would require approximately 20 billion gallons of fresh and reclaimed water per year in order to accommodate that wet cooling.

As we pointed out in our letter of March 24th, we regard this resolution as a regulation. And we urge you not to adopt it today, but rather to reconsider it within the context of the Administrative Procedures Act and provide everyone in the process afforded by that protection.

We also ask that when you do that, that you apply CEQA, because we think that there are significant environmental impacts that are either being overlooked here while you assume that once-through cooling is environmentally friendly.

Finally, I would like to say that if you were to go ahead and adopt it today, our current intent is to seek

a petition to the Office of Administrative Law and ask that you consider this as an underground regulation.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Gualco, if you could come forward. And on deck if we could have Ms. Malinowski-Ball come forward.

Mr. Gualco.

MR. GULACO: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and Members of the Commission.

Jack Gualco on behalf AES Corporation, a rather significant worldwide power producing entity with a rather large presence on the California coast.

We first want to acknowledge the abolishment of the language referencing the 2020 ban, and I want to acknowledge Commission staff and you, Mr. Chairman, for that positive move.

We do, however, have remaining concerns. And we would like to associate our comments with those of Dr. Hertel and Mr. Lucas. I think their points are very well taken. We have some other specific comments to raise on your 1, 2, 3, 4th resolved clause, referencing alternative environmentally superior technology exist that can be feasibly installed. We think that there certainly ought to be a cost effectiveness test in that as well. And would hope that you would consider that.

But I think the primary comment that we would like to make today is this is, in fact, a 316(b) issue, and that reliance ought to be placed full square on the state and regional water quality control boards to ensure that their delegation of authority from the legislature and U.S. EPA are properly and fully and effectivity carried out. And our concern is that any opportunity for confusion between what's in the State Lands

Commission-adopted resolution and what will be a final set of 316(b) guidance and regulatory requirements will cause potential impacts on the grid at a time where California needs to be adding reliability and stability.

For so for those reasons, we ask you not to adopt the current resolution, and subject it to APA and CEQA.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Gualco.

Ms. Malinowski-Ball, if you could come forward.

And then Bill Powers could be on deck, please.

MR. MALINOWSKI-BALL: Thank you. My name is Julee Malinowski-Ball. I'm here on behalf of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

I want to just make a couple points. First is a clarification. The water that was transmitted -- The letter that was transmitted to you last week was based upon the first resolution, and it was just a recently approved letter based on the first resolution. We are not

Department of Water and Power is still reviewing this, but we do want to make a point that what we've seen so far does take care of the first two points that we made in our letter regarding the letting the 316(b) studies move forward. And we appreciate the changes made to that. And we will be sure to get it as immediately as possible from your perspective and on the rest of the language.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you very much.

Mr. Powers is in here. And then if we could have Mr. Joe Dillon on deck please.

MR. POWERS: Bill Powers. Powers Engineering speaking on behalf of my client, a technical background, California Coastkeeper Alliance.

I would like to refer to this handout which covers the technical points related to -- And by the way, I'm speaking in support of the ban.

Like to begin just be running through some of the these key points, that the steam plants are, in fact, very low capacity factor units at this point: Less than 20 percent. The nuclear plants on the other hand are very high usage plants, and obviously they need to be a focus of this effort. It's important to point out that I think the California Energy Commission -- most of us in the business see these plants being phased out, modernized

with cycle plants as an objective of the California Energy Action Plan. It's also happening organically on this coast now. Many of the steam plants are old, 30 to 50 years old. Some of them 50 to 70 years old. And in 20 years they are going to be farther along than they are now. They will be even farther along then.

Again, focusing on the nuclear plants for a moment, they are already more complex retrofits planned for those two nuclear plants than a cooling power retrofit, and that is the steam generator replacements. And in context, the California Energy Commission's observations that a wet tower retrofit would jeopardize the steam generator replacements, that's the time to do it, when you are down for a major retrofit of that type.

The -- Another issue that's been brought up too is air emissions. In fact, I think the industry is overstating the efficiency penalty of doing these retrofits by anywhere from the order 7 to 10, that the efficiency penalty even for the nuclear plants would be in the range of 1.5 percent. If you were to look at bringing in 1.5 percent of power from a combined cycle plant, for example, the emissions that would be generated by doing that would -- in San Diego County, where San Onofre is located, or in San Luis Obispo County or Diablo Canyon is located -- these emissions would not even amount to major

source category. They would not require emission offsets.

Another major issue that comes up on the environmental end is, in particular, salt drift from towers. One thing I would like to point out is the issue that gets raised repeatedly is there might not be enough recycled water available for these towers, especially for the nuclear plants. Saltwater is used in many parts of the world: In towers, in nuclear plant cooling towers of the United States, also in wet towers. And studies have been done to determine the impact of salt drift into those towers and found essentially no impact. So I wouldn't limit your focus to just recycled water. Saltwater is also a viable option. What's happening in other states -- New York is requiring a nuclear plant to be retrofit and Massachusetts recently required a large coal plant to be retrofit.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Powers.

Mr. Dillon, if you could come forward. And Mr. Scott Wetch, if you could be on deck.

MR. DILLON: Good morning. My name is Joe Dillon.

I'm a regional water quality coordinator for the National

Marine Fisheries Service. We're an agency of the

Department of Commerce.

I'm here today to express our support for the

resolution. We have supported similar manners in front of the Ocean Protection Council and the State Water Resources Control Board.

I think that it is a good move for all the state agencies in the entire state bureaucracy to discuss the issues together and come together on it, so as not to be splayed off and split.

In particular, I think this resolution has some value because it addresses the weaknesses in the 316(b) rules. And that pertains to the re-powering of power plants. The 316(b) rules basically, as long as you don't go out and touch the intake system, you don't automatically fall under the most stringent -- which is 316(b) phase one rules -- you still fall under the 316(b) phase two. And by you putting out here the explicitly mentioning re-powering, you help to close that gap a little bit.

As for desalination facilities, we agree with the Coastal Commission that they need to be looked at independently of the power plants that they want to connect to, for the eventuality that those power plants will close down. We think it's wise to do that planning ahead of time. And then in the interim period, which could be decades, collocation may actually be okay.

We are pleased that the resolution recognizes the

role of federal agencies as well as state agencies in this process. I think we've been working very well with the Energy Commission and State Water Resources Control Board as this topic has evolved over the last few years and come to promise. And we will continue our cooperative efforts with the state agencies as well as with the producers as they come forward on a project-by-project basis.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you, Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Wetch, if you could come forward. And then I would like to ask Mr. Joe Geever to be on deck.

Scott?

MR. WETCH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll be brief.

Scott Wetch on behalf of the State Association of Electrical Workers, the Western States Council for Sheet Metal Workers, the Coalition of Utility Employees, and also today on behalf of the State Building Construction Trades Council, couldn't be here today and asked me to make a few comments on their behalf as well.

All of those organizations are neutral on the resolution, but we felt it necessary to testify today because at the last hearing we appeared in opposition to the resolution and we wanted to thank you, thank and

commend, particularly your office, Mr. Chair, and Lieutenant Governor's office, and Mr. Thayer and the executive staff of the State Lands Commission, for reaching out to the stakeholders, in particularly with working with us to address several of the ambiguities that we saw within the resolution.

And while we still believe that there's some more work to be done, that perhaps the process didn't allow for every issue to be resolved, and there's some terms that still need to be fleshed out in the implementation.

The process that was followed in interim period gives us the confidence that eventually we will get to those issues as well. As so I think the process worked well. And I wanted thank all of you for working with us, particularly with the Lands Commission staff.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Wetch.

Joe, I'm fearful I'm mispronouncing your last name.

MR. GEEVER: Joe Geever, G-E-E-V-E-R.

And I am the Southern California Regional Manager for the Surfrider Foundation.

First, thanks for holding these hearings. We appreciate it. I want to make a couple of general comments and then focus on kind of the side issue of

collocated desal.

We're a little disappointed that the latest version of your resolution is to delete the timeline for once-through cooling. Nonetheless, we're very appreciative of a clear statement from this Commission, that California does not consider once-through cooling best available technology. This industry has been on notice to develop and convert to better technology since the passage of the '72 Clean Water Act.

After more than three decades, the industry continues to argue that the time is not right. We think their message is clear. They have no intention of meeting the performance standards or any of the federal 316(b) rules, and will not see any reduction in marine life mortality but just continued reliance on loopholes. Maybe be even more distressing is this new reliance on the antiquated cooling process, collocated desal.

We've repeatedly asked the industry to identify the impacts of the desalination on marine life, assuming the absence of once-through cooling. They've answered us that CEQA doesn't require analysis because we're just speculating that once-through cooling won't be available in the future. Oddly enough, we think this desal argument only highlights the need for a clear resolution of this issue.

If desal proponents think it is only speculative that coastal generators will employ best available technology, then they need a clear statement to the contrary. Let me be clear. The resolution doesn't prohibit responsible desal. There's still enough time to develop intake systems that don't rely on the destruction of marine life. Right now, other countries are successfully running desal facilities on subsurface intake, and as we speak, California is spending millions of dollars to research and develop desalination technology. Just like the Clean Water Act, Section 3(b) is a technology forcing provision for cooling water, your resolution will be a technology forcing provision for desal.

One final note on this unholy alliance between desal and coastal generators. Now the generators are telling you that upgrading their plant will cause a spike in energy use and irreparable air quality degradation. We don't agree that alternative cooling is nearly as demanding as they would have you believe. But interestingly enough, some of the same people are telling you that -- that are telling you that, are also planning to collocate 35 megawatt desal facilities. Where is the concern for air quality impact from that demand?

I could go on, but you've got our letter, so I

think this is enough.

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Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Geever.

I would like to ask Tom Addison to come forward.

And if we could have Sarah Abramson on deck, from Heal the Bay.

Is Mr. Addison here?

Thank you. Just identify yourself for the record.

Good morning. I'm Tom Addison with MR. ADDISON: the Bay Area Air District. And I'm here on behalf of the State Association of Air Districts, the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association. So CAPCOA is an organization charged with permitting and enforcing laws against stationary sources of air pollution, including power plants of this state. Power plants are a significant contributor to our air quality problems in the state today.

Our request to you is that as you look at this issue, you certainly consider all the environmental impacts and consequences of your actions today.

We think the appropriate way to do that is with a programmatic EIR on the issue of once-through cooling. CAPCOA as an organization is not at all opposed to the Commission taking action to address legitimate marine and environmental impacts that once-through cooling practices

have today. We just ask that as you take action and look at this issue, you consider the air quality and consequences of any actions you do take.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Terrific. Thank you very much, Mr. Addison.

Ms. Abramson.

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MS. ABRAMSON: Good morning, Chair Westly and Commissioners. My name is Sarah Abramson and I'm a staff scientist with Heal The Bay.

We're here today, speaking in support of the resolution. We appreciate the State Lands Commission's efforts to make an aggressive role on this issue.

Although we are a little disappointed that the latest version of the resolution has removed the timeline, we are supportive of the work the State Lands Commission has done on this resolution and the latest version. We urge the State Lands Commission to adopt it today.

This resolution reflects steps that need to be taken to phase out once-through cooling. Industries' claims that the loss of marine life caused by once-through cooling are unfounded. The coastal and marine impacts from once-through cooling are well documented.

Coastal power plants in California are estimated to entrain and kill 50 million larvae each day. The coastal power in Santa Monica Bay, alone, turn over and

entrain marine life of 13 percent of the bay every six weeks. These are just a few of the offensive impacts of once-through cooling. With the available and cost-effective alternatives, such as dry cooling, continued use of this antiquated technology is unnecessary.

Thus, we thank the State Lands Commission for drafting these resolutions and encourage you to advance state policy by adopting it today.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

We have Ms. Angela Haren.

Then Mr. Tom Ford on deck.

MS. HAREN: Good morning. My name is Angela
Haren. I'm a programs manager with California Coastkeeper
Alliance. The Alliance represents ten waterkeeper groups
within the Oregon border to San Diego.

We would like to offer our support for once-through cooling resolution and urge the members of the Commission to adopt it today.

As the resolution acknowledges, once-through cooling is an antiquated technology that causes ongoing harm to our coastal environment. The economic value of our marine and coastal resources is critically important, here in California, where a large portion of our total

economic activity is fueled by a healthy coast and ocean. Phasing out once-through cooling will help to protect these economically valuable resources.

Cost effective alternatives to once-through cooling are available. In California, these alternatives are currently being used exclusively by inland power plants who do not have access to the public resources that the coastal plants currently exploit.

In the past, the regulated community has suggested that phasing out once-through cooling would jeopardize the reliability of the state's electrical grid. However, in other states, such as Michigan and South Carolina, both nuclear and steam plants are cost effectively and efficiently retrofit to alternative cooling technologies, without harm to their energy plan. Many plants around the country have successfully begun implementing a range of alternatives, including using recycled water for cooling.

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

Further, we would like to note in that many of the State Lands Commission's leases for these plants include provisions for habitat protection. Some of these leases, such as the one for the Contra Costa plant, include

specific language regarding steps the plants must take to protect the environment and the State Lands Commission reserves the right to impose measures to ensure environmental protection. And a violation of this clause constitutes grounds for termination of the lease.

We ask that the Commission exercise its powers to enforce these conditions and encourage the Commission to include the same environmental protection language for all future leases, including these renewals.

We thank the State Lands Commission for acknowledging this serious problem and for taking a leadership role and protecting California's coastal resources and economy.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you. Mr. Ford, if you would be willing to come forward, and if we could have Mr. Marco Gonzalez on deck.

MR. FORD: Thank you, Chair Westly, Commissioners.

My name is Tom Ford. I am the director of the Santa Monica Baykeeper Kelp Restoration and Monitoring Project, based in and around Santa Monica Bay.

I'll keep my comments pretty brief. We're looking at an 80 percent reduction in plankton in California current. That data has been collected by CalCOFI, through our state agencies, and that 80 percent reduction has been

witnessed or described in the past 20 years. We're also looking at an 80 percent reduction in kelp canopy along the Southern California coast, for approximately the past 50 years, for data gathered by the California Department of Fish and Game.

Looking at -- There's been a lot of conversation about 316(b) issues. The federal law, to my understanding, separates some of the impacts of plants into 316(a) regarding the thermal effluent from some of these plants. Some of those thermal effluent have been best described or the best understood implications of once-through cooling, specifically the loss of 150 acres or so of giant kelp forest off the coast, near the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

Unquestionably, once-through cooling contributes to these declines that we've witnessed off of our coast, and your resolution will to the elimination of the reduction of insignificance of these effects of once-through cooling, aiding in the resilience and recovery of our California coastal ocean, and has the support of the Santa Monica Baykeeper.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you, Mr. Ford.

Mr. Gonzalez, if you could come forward.

And Laura Hunter could come down and be on deck.

Mr. Gonzalez.

MR. GONZALEZ: Thank you, Members of the Commission.

My name is Marco Gonzalez. I'm a partner with Coast Law Group in Encinitas. We represent a number of environmental groups around the state. In particular, today, I'm speaking on behalf of the San Diego chapter of the Surfrider Foundation, San Diego Coastkeeper, and a group called Heal the Ocean out of Santa Barbara. All of those groups recognize the need to get rid of once-through cooling and therefore are in support of the resolution.

Specifically, though, I want to address a couple of the issues related to desalination. And I had the good fortune of representing the environmental community on the Department of Water Resources stakeholder process, on desalination, the desalination task force. We toured the state and looked at various proposals around the state on how desal would be feasible. We talked a lot about this issue of feasibility and how all of a sudden the cost of desal has come into the realm of reasonableness in its heightened elevation in the public side, that it's something that we could actually achieve.

But as we got into it more and more, what we saw is that its time has not yet come, that it's one giant subsidy. And you can look at the subsidy as perhaps

Metropolitan Wastewater District decreasing the cost of it or providing a straight-forward \$250 subsidy or you can look at it as in-the-fence power. In order for it to be feasible, it has to be collocated and has to find a way to qualify for lower energy. But most importantly, the subsidy of collocation, because of utilizing intake infrastructure, is the most egregious subsidy that we found out there.

Essentially, these plants cannot currently be done in a cost-feasible way unless they were able to take advantage of collocation. Now, we bandied about this policy issue quite a bit in our stakeholder process. And then low and behold, someone from the Encina power plant, Rio Power, stands up and says, "We love desal because it will extend the life of our Encina power plant, our once-through cooled plant." We thought it bold that someone would actually stand up and say that, but we knew it was true.

Now, those will come before you and say, "Well, once-through cooling can now be mitigated to a level of insignificance." Southern California Edison is, in fact, doing a giant mitigation program in the San Elijo Lagoon, just as they did in the Batiquitos Lagoon, but they were ordered to do that 20 years ago. So for 20 years the Southern California bight has suffered from once-through

cooling, and now we're just starting to get a little bit of mitigation. It has been estimated that SONGS alone, the nuclear generating station, takes as much as 13 percent of the Southern California bight. Pete Raimondi of UCSC made this finding on paper and presented it to our desal group.

I would just urge you to take very seriously the science behind this and not the speculation. There's a reason that no new once-through cooling plants are being permitted anywhere in this country. It's because it's an outdated technology. And the last thing you should do is allow the threat of no desal be any reason to continue it.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Gonzalez. Please say hello to my friend Rod Cogwell (phonetic).

Ms. Hunter, please.

MS. HUNTER: Good morning. My name is Laura
Hunter. I'm here with the Environmental Health Coalition.
We're an environmental justice organization operating in
the San Diego/Tijuana region.

I want to just raise a couple of points. We are very concerned about this issue and very strongly support your adoption of this resolution today.

Our particular expertise is the South Bay Power Plant, and there's an emergency -- emerging consensus in

this region about -- in our region in San Diego about this.

I will bring to you one of the very few environmental stories that makes it the lead story in the front page of the Union Tribune, above the fold, and it was about the seawater intakes. I would like to pass copies of that to you.

We also have a bipartisan coalition of elected officials emerging, that are in support of getting rid of the once-through cooling. I bring to you copies of Mayor Steve Padilla's letter supporting this resolution and he is mayor to the city that is host to the power plant.

And then last -- if I didn't have enough evidence that the South Bay Power Plant is truly the poster child for the most horrible things about power plants, the Google alert that came out announcing the governor's climate change initiative featured, again, the South Bay Power Plant as the example.

Mr. Bustamante, I know you're very familiar with our South Bay Power Plant, but I just want to review some of the very severe and avoidable impacts of it. It scalds off about 104 acres of field grass that we should have in South San Diego Bay, but the water is too hot. It reduces the impact of our ability to have a juvenile halibut nursery. If we like big halibut, we got to have little

nurseries for little baby halibut. The water is too hot. It drives them into the deeper water where they are predated and the juvenile halibut fishery suffers a lot. The marine life is degraded. For some species in the bay, the power plant alone takes 50 percent of those species every year.

I have to disagree and object to the recommendations that were made to weaken the language from Southern Cal Edison. In spite of these massive impacts from the South Bay Power Plant, Duke and previous operates say, "Well, yeah, we know it's hurting things, but these are insignificant."

Unfortunately, the utilities tend to find -- never find significance in lieu of all these degraded resources, 50 percent loss of species, and, again, they come up with its insignificance. So we think you shouldn't add that. I think as stunning and troubling as the CEC report was on what the impacts are, they did not even include South Bay or the Encina plant.

I'm almost out of the time, but I wanted to say, we are delighted to replace the South Bay Power Plant. An air-cool plant is being proposed by Duke. However, Duke is selling that interest to LS Power. We don't know who else is going to end up owning that power plant in the future. You need to help us close the door so we will

never have to face once-through cooling in any replacement plant.

If you want to know why it takes two and a half years longer to get a once-through cool plant through the system, it's because we have to fight so hard. We hope that you will take your leadership role to set us on this path to get rid of this destructive technology that really needs to be phased out.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you, Ms. Hunter.

If Ms. McNeil could come forward and also Linda Sheehan.

MS. McNEIL: Good morning. I'm Carrie McNeil, the director of the Deltakeeper Chapter of Baykeeper.

And I just want to thank you for really taking a leadership role on this important environmental issue.

And we are in support of the resolution, and not just because of the coastal impacts that we've heard about today, but also because two of these plants, in particular, are real impacts to our inland waterways.

In the Delta, we've seen it in the headlines every week: Delta is in crisis. We have severe fish declines in shad, delta smelt, longfin smelt, and striped bass.

And in fact, both of those smelt species are protected

under the Endangered Species Act. And not only has temperature caused a problem -- this is one of the most sensitive parts of the estuary where the two plants are -- but we're really concerned about the direct mortality, kind of the once-through killing that's caused by these two plants.

A really recent March article in the Contra Costa Times notes that in 1979, a consultant found 86 million smelt and smelt larvae were sucked up each year by the two Mirant plants. The Mirant never installed a screen, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that it appears the company never monitored fish killed in the intake pipes either. The Mirant plants draw in over 30,000 cubic feet per second and with that, an unknown amount of smelt and their larvae.

The Delta is the Pacific Coast's largest estuary. And we are in severe ecological crisis. We can not let these plants, whose permits don't even expire till 2024, continue this once-through killing impact on our ecosystem.

So thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

Ms. Sheehan.

MS. SHEEHAN: Good morning. Linda Sheehan, executive director for the California Coastkeeper

Alliance. I'm also speaking today on behalf of the Institute for Fishery Resources and Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, who could not be here today. And I wanted to also thank you for your leadership on this important issue in support of the resolution that is before you.

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I wanted to highlight a couple of additional points about once-through cooling's impact on fishing. We've heard a lot about overfishing and its impacts on adult fish populations. But we're not going to get the adult fish population back. Even if we address overfishing, we've got to address the nurseries, the bait fish, the bottom of the food chain, and the babies, larvae. And all of those are impacted significantly by once-through cooling, which is often located in areas that are critical nurseries, such as the Elkhorn Slough. also the Pittsburg plant has a cooling-water system that takes directly from a nursery area for striped bass. These are all critical impacts that are generally not addressed. The impacts that we do hear about that have been addressed, and then not necessarily addressed, but monitored extensively, such as the San Onofre. In every case where we actually use some booking, we find severe, severe impacts. And action is taken as a result of that. But in a lot of cases, we just don't know.

As Ms. McNeil just indicated, Mirant facility, according to Fish and Wildlife Services, never monitored the fish kill at its intake pipes, ever. We just don't know what's going on there.

And so as a result, I would suggest, if you were inclined to amend the resolution today, three things. And they are all in our letter dated April 4th, with respect to these conditions and lease fees.

Two, with respect to lease conditions, that the State Lands Commission put amendments that they will not include conditions that are tied to environmental performance, similar to the one that Ms. Haren cited earlier, with respect to the Contra Costa facility, citing the termination of the lease if environmental regulations are not followed.

Second, to state that the State Lands Commission will immediately implement all such conditions that do exist.

And then third, that the resolution address lease fees and specifically stated lease fees provide sufficient funds for comprehensive monitoring, which we are just not seeing, as well as recompensing the people of the state for the lost value of the resources, and then also simply to provide adequate staff oversight.

We sent in our letter to you a table that detailed

a number of the lease fees that are being paid today to State Lands: The Diablo facility pays \$20 a year; El Segundo pays 2100 for 50 years total; and Huntington Beach pays no more that \$200 a year.

The land grant facilities are paying hundreds of thousands a year. But even that may not be enough to provide adequate staff, comprehensive monitoring, and recompense to the people of California.

So again, thank you for your leadership. I support the resolution. I would ask that these amendments be taken, but in the alternative, I would ask that you adopt the resolution as written and address those as you implement it.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you, Ms. Sheehan.

At this point, we would like to move things forward. There are a number of other items on the agenda. What I would like to do is now ask for comments from any of my colleagues on the Board, the other commissioners, before proceeding to a vote.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Ms. Sheehan.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I've got a couple of questions. And specifically, Paul, if you could address

the 316(a) and (b) process and the interaction of this and the process at the Water Board and what they are doing on these regulations. Because I seem to hear different things from some of the witnesses who testified, in terms of how they see the interaction of this with the Water Board and the role -- our enforcement role of these requirements versus the Water Board's.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: 316(b) is a provision of the Clean Water Act, which has been litigated over because outside groups have believed that the federal EPA was not properly implementing that. As a result of that implication, new rules were promulgated over the last five years, dealing with once-through cooling.

These are implemented today by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The rules generally provide that there be no new power plants with once-through cooling and that existing power plants with once-through cooling adopt mitigation measures or modify those once-through cooling facilities to reduce the impact that occurs.

The State Water Resources Control Board, as implementation -- its own independent implementation of the Clean Water Act will be considering, later this year, rules which will be even tougher than the federal rules. The resolution has been crafted predominantly -- there are a variety of clauses in here -- but predominantly to have

the Commission track that process in its own review of leases.

So the resolution says that the Commission will not approve once-through cooling on new power plants, much as the existing rules provide for that, and provide that the Commission would consider compliance with the 316(b) rules by the existing power plants when it issues its leases.

To go one step further with that, I did want to respond as well to the comments from Mr. Lucas regarding compliance with CEQA and the Office of Administrative Law and Procedures and emphasize that this is a resolution. The Commission could have chosen to adopt regulations, which would have been much more hard to pass, and I think this resolution reflects the fact that these issues — that it's progressing and it's under change. And therefore, the Commission has latitude to adopt a variety of approaches, even after adopting this resolution, as individual leases come before it and that we would be applying CEQA to those individual leases and don't need to do it to through this resolution.

The earlier version of the resolution, in fact, did have CEQA problems and worked with the AG's office to eliminate those. So some of the concerns of Mr. Lucas might have been true for the earlier version, but we have

attempted to address those.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Ms. Sheehan.

Mr. Bustamante.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Once-through cooling is an antiquated technology.

I don't think there's any question about that. And California has got to be able to move forward despite the difficulties in dealing with the complexities of this issue.

I frankly think that the only time that you have change is through conflict. And this conflict that we've seen in this debate here has been a valuable discussion, I believe. A discussion that has discussed all of its complexities, has dealt with the issues, that the impacts that it has on the grid, on business, on labor, on the environment, I think it's been a wonderful debate to have. I think it's -- When I first heard the debate and I thought, Mr. Chairman, what the heck do you think you're doing? And as we got into the debate, I started to see that there really is a genuine need for more of the leaders to be able to bring issues like this to the forefront.

I remember having a discuss with an administrative representative in my office, regarding this issue. And I said, "You know, it may be difficult to get through this

debate. But it's a good debate to have." And the fact that labor, industry, and many environmental groups participated in the process to try to find how to resolve the unintended consequences, which is one of the biggest things that we have to deal with as government and whether we're making a law or regulation or we're trying to move forward at a progressive agenda. Unintended consequences usually foul the kind of public policy debate later on, because you haven't had the chance to have all the stakeholders at the table. We were able to do that.

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I think this is very strategic and tactful statement. I think it minimizes efforts in dealing with the issues of the grid. I think it minimizes the issues of trying to deal with the different power plants and different positions that they are in, but also it's a strategic and tactful position on trying to move California forward on what I believe to be a very important debate as to whether or not we're going to protect our coast or we're going to continue to give it lip service.

I'm also disappointed that we didn't have a deadline, but I think that the overall issue of the resolution and resolving it in the way we have, I think it's a final result of the stakeholders having their best debate foot forward and coming to a consensus, I think, or

as close to consensus on an issue that we possibly can.

And for those who are interested in the issue of desal I am sure we're going to give you the same opportunity at some point to involve yourselves in that debate, as we have on this wonderful public policy debate as well. So, you know, for those of you who are waiting for that debate, don't worry. I'm sure it will come.

Mr. Chairman, with that, I would just like to urge support of the resolution.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Lieutenant Governor Bustamante.

I concur with everything the lieutenant governor said. I just want to thank staff for a smart, responsible solution for that issue. I was happy to postpone this issue at the last meeting to allow more time for all of the stakeholders to come together to give us more time to get our arms around a solution that spoke to the majority people's views. There is no perfection in Sacramento. I think we've taken a huge step towards a smart solution, and I want to commend everybody involved. I support this initiative. I think this it is a responsible balance between the many different viewpoints. And I think -- At this point, I would like to entertain a motion.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So moved.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Second.

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

(Ayes.)

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Motion carries.

Was that unanimous, Ms. Sheehan?

Terrific.

I would like to thank all the members of the public for being here. We appreciate the many of you who have come a long way. Thank you.

At this point I would like to move to Item 72, consideration of a resolution considering supporting development of alternative copper-based vessel paint.

If people could step out as quickly as possible, we would be grateful.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Thank you for the quiet departure.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: If you could reserve your comments for outside, I'm going to ask Mr. Thayer to present his report.

do with the use of copper-based paints on the hulls of ships in California, boats in California. Like the once-through cooling resolution, this resolution regarding copper-based paints was on the agenda at the February 17th meeting for the Commission for consideration. And as was

the case with the once-through cooling resolution, the Chair and the Commission asked that it be put over so that individual stakeholders would have additional time to review the proposed resolution and for additional staff meetings to occur to -- with respect to the stakeholders.

The copper-based paints are used by many commercial and recreational vehicles to prevent organisms from fouling hulls. Fouled vessels move more slowly and use more fuel to go equivalent distance. Copper and other ingredients kills organisms that try to attach to the hulls. The paint slowly leaches into the water. Copper is known to adversely affect the early growth and reproductive cycles of hull-fouling organisms but also fish, mussels, and snails. And suspended copper also affects phytoplankton and zooplankton, the basis for life and water ecosystems.

State Lands Commission is involved with this issue again because of our concern over the impacts of the Public Trust uses for copper-based paint. It's the same sort of issue that the Commission has been involved with, with contamination of its Public Trust resources and other parts of the state as well.

As requested by the Commission, the staff has met with representatives of the boating community, paint manufacturers, and others. The resolution has been

heavily modified to accurately reflect the work of other state agencies and to recognize various steps that may be taken to address marine copper paint.

As with the once-through cooling resolution, some groups have dropped the opposition to this resolution because of the changes we've made, while others will continue to be opposed.

Staff believes that this resolution appropriately records the Commission's concerns of the problems associated with the use of copper-based paint and the work of appropriate agencies to resolve those problems. Staff therefore recommends that the Commission adopt the proposed resolution.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Thayer.

We have a number of speakers here. And since there are still of number of issues, come up and be as brief as you can.

If Mr. Bill Krauss could come forward, speaking in opposition. And also, forgive me here, but Mr. Joseph Baiunco from the Recreational Boaters of California could perhaps be on deck.

MR. KRAUSS: Members, thank you very much. My name is Bill Krauss, representing the Marine Recreation Association, which is the private marine owners and operators; the California Association of Harbor Masters

and Port Captains, which are the municipal marina managers; the California Department of Harbors

Associations, which is a similar group to the second group; the Northern California Marine Association, which is a northern California boat dealers; Western Boating Safety Group, which has about 18,000 boaters.

I'd like to thank you for this opportunity. Let me say at the outset that our opposition could be best characterized as a soft opposed. There's one remaining issue. We have worked with Mr. Thayer; we raised in our letter, I believe, an issue with two whereas clauses and as well as one of the resolved clauses. And we have one issue left with the tenth whereas clause wherein it makes a reference to the development of effective, cost efficient alternative. It would be enhanced through, among other things, additional research, which we agree with, and the adoption of the statewide TMD alternative to copper. We don't know that.

Let me also say that we are very supportive of the concept and the approach and what the Commission has attempted to do, which is to look at this issue. We're actually also supportive of what the Department of Pesticide Regulations is doing, which is to begin a two-year study of the issue. And we've given the access and will be given the access to our members' marinas, use

of boats, whatever is necessary, so that we can get to a careful analysis and a solid basis of information to which can be used for making decisions about how to deal with copper-based anti-fouling paints.

So we don't have really a problem with the concept of the resolution. We don't have a problem with the study. We just have a little bit of an issue with sort of the -- We did initially, with a couple of declarations from our point of view, sort of conclusions that were drawn in the resolution. And the one remaining issue that we have is this tenth whereas clause where it says the statewide TMDL would -- would not lead to additional research. We don't know that. We don't know if that's true. We don't know what the best solution will be, if a TMDL is the best approach. And so we would ask and have asked that that be removed, that reference at the end of that whereas clause. And that's our remanning issue.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I'm sorry. I didn't get your name.

MR. KRAUSS: I'm sorry. Bill Krauss and about six boating groups; boat dealers; marine operators; individual boaters; Marine Recreation Association; California Association of Harbor Masters and Port Captains; California Marine Parks; Harbors Association; Northern California Marine Association; and the Western Boating and

Safety Group.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I would have guessed by your comments that you were representing the paint companies.

MR. KRAUSS: Our issue -- Interestingly enough, our position that we have on this is because -- Many of our members have leases, the State Lands leases and if this becomes a policy statement of the State Lands Commission, the concern is that ultimately it would lead to marine operators becoming sort of bottle paint cops, because as conditions of leases -- so that's where our concern comes in.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: But you're not opposed to us finding alternatives to copper paints?

MR. KRAUSS: We encourage it. And we are helping the Department of Pesticide Regulations in their efforts to do their study.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I was a little unclear.

MR. KRAUSS: Generally, we're supportive. It's a draft to work with the issue.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I guess following up on the question, the concern that you have about becoming the enforcers of this, I don't know if staff wants to address that.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: This is a resolution

like the last one. And as such, it doesn't impose any requirements on any boaters or lessees.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: It's not the intention of the Commission through this to make your clients boating cops, I guess, to use your term.

MR. KRAUSS: The concern is the regulations that dictate how the State Lands Commission will manage their leases. In one spot it says they have broad discretion to manage their leases. And in another spot it said that such leases shall conform with policy regulations and some other words. And I'm sure Paul knows them better than I do.

So the concern that if this becomes a policy statement, that that would drive them in that direction, ultimately. And not today, you're right. Absolutely, it has no effect today.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Right. But if the process of it becomes policy then you would have the opportunity to come and discuss how that policy would be implemented and what the role of their clients would be.

MR. KRAUSS: Absolutely.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: That would be the place for that discussion.

MR. KRAUSS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Mr. Bustamante.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: The job of most of your clients is to manage; right?

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MR. KRAUSS: Well, there's -- The largest of those clients is the private marine owners and operators, which is Marine Recreation Association. They are privately held marinas that the water side of their marina is operated through a lease from the State Lands Commission, so they get to use the Public Trust through a lease.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: And in order to be able to do that, you have to comply with due diligence and other kinds of activities. So if you were aware that there was an issue of copper affecting that which you are managing, you would want to resolve those issues.

Absolutely. The trick with the MR. KRAUSS: marina operator, though, is that they have no care, custody, or control of the vessel. So it gets a little dicey when, if there was a regulation or requirement for them to -- because you can't tell by looking at a bottle paint that they would have an obligation to somehow decide if that is copper based or not, when they don't really have any control over the vessel. That's where it gets a little tricky, which is our concern.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Krauss, very much for being here.

And Mr. Baiunco.

MR. BAIUNCO: My name is Joe Baiunco. I'm a president of Recreational Boaters of California --

THE REPORTER: Could you speak into the microphone.

MR. BAIUNCO: Yes, ma'am.

I have three issues of that we wrote, and we have a letter which we wrote back on April 12th, in opposition to the resolution. And I have some comments. And the comments, first of all, the resolution indicate that the San Diego Water Board estimates that there's two and a half tons of copper leaching into the Shelter Island base annually from the anti-fouling paint coating vessel hulls. I don't know what mathematical equation was used to come up with that number, but the report of the copper anti-fouling environmental program knows that worldwide amount of leaching copper annually is 1500 tons. This would indicate that two and a half tons is attributed to approximately 1700 boats, is somewhat overestimated.

The resolution also notes mortality rate for sea creatures is due to the high concentration of copper in the water column and many more, probably beyond San Diego's higher concentrations. Therefore, as far as we can tell, there are -- these statements are not supported by any scientific studies that have been done.

The resolution also notes that a sea grant study

that indicate non-copper-based paints reduce costs. This information is based on an erroneous assumption that paint builds up and hulls must be stripped every six paintings. In essence, reported data states that paint lasts two and a half years. This equates to 15 years. I've been in boating for over 35 years, own three boats, and I've never stripped my hull before painting. In fact, except for hardcore racing sailors, I have never known anyone that strips their hull before painting. Using a 20-foot boat as a basis for comparison, it would cost approximately \$8,000 for a nontoxic paint suggested in the sea grant study as opposed to approximately 1600 for the current paints.

Further, when you consider the additional cleaning necessary because of the non-copper paint, the cost over a 15-year period would be approximately 27,600 as opposed to \$17,100 for the current paints and increase of approximately 70 percent.

Beyond the above statements, this resolution is premature, we believe, because it does not address the invasive species problem nor is it based upon any unbiased scientific studies.

The EPA has revised its position for measuring toxicity of metals from the counting of atoms to the Biotic Ligand Model for fresh water, because it proves

that the old model resulted in excessive regulation. The Biotic Ligand Model is now being developed for marine applications, and the literature and data review process provides considerable support to suggest that if bioavailability is not considered, then any marine copper criteria would be too low and overregulated.

And I also have attached to that a mathematical equation, if you would like to take a look at that.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: I would like to have Laura Hunter and Mark Rentz come forward, if we could.

MS. HUNTER: Hello, again. My name is Laura Hunter, representing Environmental Health Coalition.

And we also have had quite a long history of this issue. I wanted to speak in strong support today of your adoption of this resolution, in a way, for a lot of the same reasons. This is another chronic problem that we have plaguing our oceans, our bays, and waterways. We got rid of the TBT and replaced it with something not quite as devastating, but still devastating in its own way. And now we need to move to the next step on that. We think this is really a good first step.

It was interesting how the consensus or the working group that came together in San Diego came together. It was really over a regulatory relief item

scenario. The boat yards, we had worked very closely with them on significant permitting issues because of copper in their discharges from the paint. And they had just gone through very, very expensive cleanups of sediments that had been laced with these toxic chemicals. So they really got religion in all of that, and they said, "We need to find another way." The boatyards, actually, many of them became our allies to figure out what can we do to not have this — face this problem again.

So we spent quite a bit of time in the legislature working group. I think you've all seen the study, the economic study, that was done on this. We worked on that, my memory is, at least a year. We -- All interests were represented: Recreational boaters were there, marina operators, environmental groups, agencies. We hashed through all the data. We worked on it very hard and we did find that there were two scenarios under which we could really phase this material out and get us on a new track for cleaner bottom ink that would not have the environmental impacts of these two.

One thing that I would suggest, if possible, and this probably won't be popular. But this is the kind of thing that I think should be a consideration for subsidy of some kind. We are in the habit of trying to subsidize people from behaviors we are trying to encourage. I have,

you know -- The carpool lane passed on my hybrid. We did
that to try to encourage the right behavior. We are
subsidizing solar panel purchases because we want to
encourage early adoption of more sustainable technologies.
Nontoxic hull coatings are exactly this kind of technology
that we should be helping boat owners to do, helping
people who are ready to try that. We can do a
low-interest loan or different subsidies or programs. I
really hope you'll look at that because this is, again, a
way we can keep voting, a way we can protect our
environment. And it's a really good policy statement, and
I thank you for thinking think of it. And I hope you will
adopt it.

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much.

Mr. Rentz, if you could come forward and then Ms. Sheehan.

MR. RENTZ: Mark Rentz, R-E-N-T-Z, Deputy Director for Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Thank you for the opportunity to come before you today, Commission. First and foremost, I want to extend my appreciation to Mr. Thayer and your staff for sitting down to take this opportunity between your last meeting and this meeting to discuss with us some of our concerns.

Our concerns, as they apply directly to the Department of Pesticide Regulations are found, were found

in the second resolved paragraph of your resolution, that starts "Resolved that the Commission urges the U.S. EPA, State Water Resources Control Board, and California Department of Pesticide Regulation..." That language has been modified to address the Department's concern and we're appreciative of that.

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I also want to take this opportunity, since the language states that we should assign highest priority to our efforts, to determine the scope of the potential environmental impacts. And it has been referenced in our studies.

To just tell you what has gone into play since your February meeting, State Water Recourses Control Board and Department of Pesticide Regulation have been for, about a year, negotiating an agreement in a contract, and we have now finalized that agreement and contract to do a statewide monitoring effort of representative marinas, sampling, statistically valid sampling effort to determine the extent of the environmental impacts with regards to copper anti-fouling paints.

We are in the process now, working with the State Water Resources Control Board to develop our final monitoring plan of the quality assurances that are necessary, such as statistical analysis, scientific analysis.

It is our plan to conduct that study this summer and fall, if it takes that long to get all our sampling And our plan at this stage of the game is to have a final report out in early first half of 2007. That will help give us a base for determining how broad the issue is and help us decide what action, if any, are necessary and appropriate in a regulatory arena.

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At the same time, we recognize, and I think it's been brought up by other speakers, that there's a real opportunity here to work with State Water Resources Control Board, State Lands Commission, Department of Boats and Waterways, and other interested parties in the boating community, environmental community to start to promote -and there has been a promotion of proactive efforts to address anti-fouling paints for some of them. repeat them. And we will continue to support those efforts and strongly encourage those efforts. We will be glad to come back and report to you when our final report is out so you know the findings.

And finally, let me conclude by saying, we encourage your staff to continue to participate in the ongoing efforts we have now.

> Any questions I can answer for you all? CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Rentz. MR. RENTZ: Thank you for the time.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Ms. Sheehan, welcome back. And if we could have Marco Gonzalez.

MS. SHEEHAN: Good morning. Linda Sheehan,
Executive Director of the California Coastkeeper Alliance,
representing eleven waterkeepers from the Oregon border to
San Diego.

I would like to thank you, again, to support the resolution before you. It affects tide lines, so it's a particularly appropriate issue for the Commission to be taking up.

I support the finding of the sea grant study that performed the basis for the resolution. And I thought that those sea grant findings were particularly relevant in light of the fact that San Diego marinas are being listed potentially as impaired by dissolved copper. I was actually co-chair for a number of years on a public advisory group process set by Denise Ducheny to draft the current process for identifying impaired waters through the state.

And that process, which we very carefully drafted in the stakeholder group, was applied for the first time in the last year. And the fact that these waters are showing up as impaired under this very carefully drafted process and somewhat conservative process indicates that there is quite a significant problem in San Diego that

needs to be addressed. And as part of my experience working for that process, it became evident that sometimes it takes a number of years for the state regional water boards to be able to tackle some of these waters that are impaired.

And so that provides even more impetus for the resolution that's before you, to takes action now, and ask other state agencies to take action now, rather than wait.

So thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Ms. Sheehan.

Mr. Gonzalez.

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MR. GONZALEZ: Once again, Marco Gonzalez, Coast Law Group. I'm here to talk about this matter on behalf of the Surfrider Foundation, San Diego Coastkeeper, and the Environmental Health Coalition.

All of these groups are particularly interested in the microcosm that we have in San Diego Bay, because it's very important that the state relies on where it's going through there is what the entire state is and will be going through.

We originally started talking about the Shelter Island Yacht Basin and the TMBL that was required there. And as those marinas were being put under the scrutiny of the TMBL process, it became clear that there really wasn't monitoring going on in the rest of San Diego Bay to

identify whether other marinas and harbors have the same problem.

At Shelter Island Yacht Basin, it was clear.

More than 90 percent of the copper loading into that basin was coming from passive leaching from these paints. The regional board delayed issuance of the TMDL and studied the rest of the bay. Low and behold, all of the other marinas and harbors in San Diego Bay were listed.

We're very confident that as these monitoring programs move through the state -- Marina del Rey, Newport, Morro Bay -- all of them will have the same copper problems. Any place that you don't have recirculation of the water, you have this copper-loading issue.

The recreational boaters of California would like to talk about there not being science. Sea Grant looked at more than 30 studies that talked about the negative impacts of the copper and specifically dissolved copper in the water column. Now, they like to say that there's no evidence that the Shelter Island Yacht Basin has been destroyed by copper despite all this loading, but I ask you, as a responsible trust agency, why do we have a wait until the resource is gone, before we start taking actions to protect it? A, we know that copper is bad for it. B,

we know that it's coming from passive leaching from the hulls. Let's do something about it.

The regional water quality control board did, in fact, pass a TMBL, but what people forget, or don't like to talk about so much, is the compliance schedule. It's not happening next year. It's not happening in five years. They give them 15 years which begins to roll after a 2-year grace period. In 17 years they will have to achieve a 76 percent reduction in copper. That doesn't sound too tough to me. And I was following closely the UCC grant study that said in order to do it in the least economically harmful way to the boaters, that timeframe would be necessary.

I just think there's a lot of chicken little going around this state. A lot of the recreational boaters just resist change, the same way they did when Tribunal Tim was outlawed. Yes, we have to go after the navy. Yes, we have to go after the shipping industry. But eventually, we're going to have to use alternatives, whether it's ceramic or epoxy, whether we have to clean our boats once a week or three time a week. At the end of the day, we cannot continue to load these pollutants on your Trust lands.

I thank you for your making this resolution. CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

At that point, I'd like to turn to the other Commissioners to see if there are any questions. If not, I will ask for a motion.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Question.

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Paul, is there anything in any of these studies that have taken place as to whether or not urban runoff or other kinds of things have had as great an impact in terms of copper? Is this a partial answer that we're talking about here? Or not that we don't have to resolve this issue, but is there other factors to the issue of copper in our estuaries, in our bays, in our ports, in our marinas?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There are other contributions to copper in water. And there's no doubt that as we clean up our estuaries, we are going to have to look at storm water, runoff, that kind of thing. But I think what the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board found was that at least in places where there are concentrated marinas, a lot of boats, that that's the principal cause from those locations. There's no doubt that there are other problems.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Obviously there ought to be more studies, and it might be something that the Oceans Protection Council might be able to fund. And we would look for them to not only try to resolve the issue of

paint but also try to identify some of the other sources that comes from, you know, other urban areas that also contribute to this kind of -- We all know that copper is something that we need to have in the environment, but in concentrations it ends up being as big a killer as well as something that devastates human life. So it's really something that we have to deal with. It really is a health issue. We cannot have a healthy coastal area when there's concentrations of any of these deadly materials and metals in our waterways, so maybe we can also see if there's a way of being able to identify other sources for this sort of concentrations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly. And the Chair is now sitting on that council, and I think it's something we can discuss this week. So it's something we could bring up.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great.

At that point, I would like to entertain a motion.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Oh --

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: I'm sorry. Commissioner Sheehan.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: A couple of things on this.

I will support this resolution. I do think some of the issues raised that we will continue working on with

the marina operators and the boat owners. I think it's a good step, though, in terms of the right direction. And similar to the previous resolution, it's not perfect, but it's a good step forward, and we need to keep moving on this. So while the issues I think were raised by

Mr. Krauss and others are legitimate, and I know the staff has been working with them. We need to keep the debate and discussion going on these issues.

I will move the resolution.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Second.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: All in favor, please say

"aye."

(Ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: The motion passes.

Thank you very much, again, members of the public. And I wanted to thank you, the staff, for navigating this issue.

I would like now to move to Item 73 concerning the application by PG&E for a natural gas line in the Delta.

May we have a staff presentation, if we could.

I'd like to ask members to exit quietly, if they could.

Mr. Thayer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

The staff presentation is going to be done by Tim

Lipscomb, who is the negotiator for the Commission on this task.

MR. LIPSCOMB: My name is Tim Lipscomb, and I am a public land management specialist within the land management division.

I will be presenting the background information regarding the proposed Pacific Gas and Electric Company, pipeline 57C, reliability project, Calendar Item No. 73.

There are three actions that the staff is asking the Commission to consider today:

First is to adopt the mitigated negative declaration that has been prepared under the staff's direction by the environmental consultant, EIP Associates;

Second is to adopt the mitigated -- mitigation monitoring program;

And the third action is authorize issuance of a general lease, right-of-way use to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the proposed construction of a new 24-inch natural gas pipeline.

PG&E proposed to install and operate the new natural gas pipeline, line 57C, just south of the existing line, 57B, in the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta area.

Line 57C will originate next to the McDonald
Island station and travel southwest through McDonald
Island, Lower Jones Tract, Bacon Island, and terminate at

Palm Tract. The pipeline will be approximately 6.4 miles long. However, only 2,312 feet of this distance will cross State lands.

PG&E has stated that the purpose of this project is to provide a second pipeline for the transmission of gas from PG&E's McDonald Island storage facility to the Bay Area pipeline loop, which is an important supply link for natural gas to the Bay Area.

The current pipeline system provides no backup in the event of failure and will rely on 57B. Should 57B fail, all gas stored at McDonald Island facility would be unavailable for PG&E's gas transmissions system and the Bay Area loop.

The new pipeline, line 57C, would therefore improve the reliability of natural gas delivery from the McDonald Island facility. The new pipeline will be installed using a common trenching technique on land and the horizontal directional drilling method under all waterway crossings and most irrigation canals. The drill entry points on each side of the effective waterways will be located approximately 2300 feet from the landward sides of the waterways' levees. The Latham Slough, Middle River, and Old River crossings will be drilled to a depth of approximately 70 to 90 feet below the river bottoms.

tested to meet the U.S. Department of Transportation

Construction and Safety Standards outlined in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 192, which covers minimum code, federal code of -- excuse me, the minimum federal standards for transportation of natural gas by pipeline. These regulations are intended to protect the public and prevent natural gas accidents and failures and include specifications from material selection and qualification, minimum design standards, and protection of the pipeline from corrosion. Once constructed, the pipeline system will be operated and maintained in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

The engineering for the pipeline has been reviewed by an independent consultant, David Bennett. Staff believes that in all issues regarding pipelines, safety issues have been adequately addressed.

Mr. Dwight Sanders, chief of our division of environmental planning and management is available to describe the environmental process in more detail, if desired by the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

Unless there are any questions, I would love to ask Frank Maxwell to come forward, from PG&E. And also Dante John Nomellini could also come forward and be on deck.

MR. MAXWELL: Good morning. I'm Frank Maxwell. I'm the project manager for the line 57C project. I've been a PG&E employee for 20 years, and I worked with the natural gas pipelines during that time, designed construction and safety enforcement or safety reviews.

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And as you have seen from the comments that are on the record that our opponents have raised significant concerns regarding the levees and the impact that a pipeline installation would have on the levees. PG&E is very concerned with the levees, themselves. Our existing single pipeline, line 57B, that transmits gas between the McDonald Island Storage Field and the gas backbone system, runs directly through the levees in the Delta. Some of these levees are very close to the lower -- excuse me, Upper Jones Levee breach that occurred in June of 2004, which raised concerns to an even greater level of PG&E about the reliability of the pipeline.

We continuously monitor the pipeline. We've evaluated its fitness and service and feel confident that it is a reliable pipeline. But a second pipeline, we believe, is necessary to make sure that this gas is applied. It's critical to the state of California that it remains in service.

As I said, line 57B is the only pipeline that is in operation. It transmits 85 percent of our natural gas

storage gas to the backbone system. If it was to go out of service during a cold winter event, it would have a significant impact on the gas customers in the state of California with -- excuse me, economic impacts of 200 million to 1 billion dollars for our economic study of the impacts. Some of the concerned parties with regards to the impact on the levees have put Mr. Bavold (phonetic) -- in a letter stating concerns with regards to the length and characteristics of the drills, the horizontal directional drills used on the project. Mr. Bavold's experience is with much shorter drills in the Delta, although he does raise some valid concerns with regards to our drilling activities that we planned for the project. And we will address those concerns that he has brought forth: Through the installation of downhill mud drilling, pressure monitoring, and piezometers near the drilling head, to measure the effect on the surrounding soil of our drills.

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As stated, our drills are going to be 70 to 90 feet below the waterway system and up to a hundred feet below the tow of the levees. Through direct experience, our consultants have with the Lodi Gas Storage Project, installation of the 24-inch pipeline --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Could you wrap up?

MR. MAXWELL: Okay.

We found that the surrounding soil did not have a -- was not significantly impacted by the drills.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you, Mr. Maxwell.

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Mr. Nomellini. And Mr. Peter Kiel, be on deck.

MR. NOMELLINI: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, I'm Dante John Nomellini. I'm counsel for two of the reclamation districts that the proposed pipeline will cross, Reclamation Districts Number 2024, which includes Palm Tract, and the infamous Reclamation District 2038, Lower Jones Tract, that has suffered from the recent levee failure of June 2004 and previously in September of 1980. The reclamation districts are, in my view, responsible agencies. You have assumed the role of lead agency under CEQA.

The districts are very, very concerned with any increase in risk of failure. And most of you are familiar with the -- we're in a flood event right now. The Delta is somewhat unique in comparison to other river systems in that our lands surface is below the water level at all times. So we have a constant threat of flooding, and therefore the techniques that are used to install these pipelines are of a great importance to us.

Our people are supportive of the idea of an additional pipeline. There are two in place now. One is

out of service. The issue of whether or not that could be put back into service, we think is legitimate. We met initially with PG&E to let them know the district concerns. We wanted to make sure that we had a perpendicular crossing rather than a diagonal one or an angular one, because it reduces the distance through which our levee will be impacted, not only by the borings, but by potential levee failure due to pipeline bursting or some other anomaly in the future. We also talked about grounding. We've had problems with these borings before, none of which have been as long as the proposed borings here. And we have leaks. We've had unsuccessful borings. Maybe there's all kinds of reasons for it: The technique and the contractor, whatever.

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Your people and your environmental assessment found this to be a significant impact, and it is. The risk of levee failure, the risk of levees is a significant impact. What we take issue with is dealing with it on the basis of a mitigated negative declaration. And our request to you is that you reject the mitigated negative declaration and direct that a focus CEQA environmental impact report be done on the risk to the levees.

This is too important of a problem. These long distances raise significant pressure underground. This could fracture the underground. And all of the evidence

that's been presented to your people simply says, this, that, and the other thing can reduce the risk. There's no evidence to say the risk is eliminated. And I suspect we can't eliminate entirely the risk, but we can do a much better job than what's been done.

And unfortunately, you guys aren't in the levee business. We are. You are the lead agency. That's why we're here.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Nomellini.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Can we have the staff respond to the -- he's basically saying that the process we're about to embark on is providing a greater risk to the levee process. Is that the staff position?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: When we received Mr. Nomellini's letters, we contracted with an outside engineer to review them. And that gentleman is here today. But the conclusions were that because the levee or the pipeline is so deep, it's got to go through the levee -- it goes underneath it, 70 feet or more -- that there weren't going to be impacts directly to the levees from where this pipeline is going to be located.

That engineer did make some recommendations on how the project could be performed more safely due to with some other considerations. And those would be required as a Commission concern.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: What about that the text that allows for addition? Did he make any concern about that?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: He concluded that on balance, the approach taken in this project is appropriate. It's the best one to be taken.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: And the distance, the extra indicated there's a longer distance on the land. Is it significant?

deep enough so the impact isn't that great. But furthermore, there is some thought that if water is -- I'm not an engineer. I'm saying what he would say. And it would be better to talk to him. But he concluded that there is some reduction from having a long boring because if water were ever to seep along that pipeline, that it would have a further distance to go in order to get underneath the levee. So having that longer bore would actually be safer in that circumstance, for that cause. But it's a different issue from what Mr. Nomellini would raise.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Nomellini.

Are there any other questions?

Mr. Kiel.

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MR. KIEL: Good morning, Commissioners. Peter

Kiel representing Delta Wetlands Properties, owner of Bacon Island and Reclamation District Number 2028, which is responsible for protecting Bacon Island from flooding and other hazards.

We generally support PG&E's efforts to improve the safety and reliability of its pipeline processes.

We also appreciate staff's efforts to address our technical concerns in response to comments. However, we do share Mr. Nomellini's concerns that the project doesn't address the full scope of levee failure risk opposed by this project and PG&E's two other gas pipelines.

If the Commission adopts this mitigated negative declaration today in its current form, then we will work to address all these outstanding issues when PG&E proposes RD 2028 for an encroachment permit.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Kiel.

I would like to ask the other commissioners if they have questions. And then I have a comment here.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly.

Mr. Bennett.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Did you read

Mr. Nomellini's concerns?

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MR. BENNETT: Yes, I did.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Do you want to give us why he's right, and you're wrong?

(Laughter.)

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MR. BENNETT: Well, I reviewed the project documentation. And to give you a little background on myself, I spent my first lifetime with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station. It's a research facility in Vicksburg, Mississippi. And a lot of our responsibilities concerned the mainline levees along the Mississippi River. And during the early to mid '90s, there was a great concern about the use of directional drilling, going under the levees there. And one of the things that we did in our research capacity was that we conducted some directional drilling under levees that were to be abandoned, and we were allowed to do an autopsy of So we actually dug up the levees. We had dyed drilling fluid to get a good idea of where it went. And we also had piezometers and other monitoring devices to monitor downhill pressures and increases in groundwater pressures.

So I believe I speak with some authority about the process. And when you're talking about the danger to the levees, one of the concerns is the distance. And I believe that the PG&E and its consultants have addressed

this issue by siting the pipeline very deep and also having the entry and exit points a sufficient distance from the toes of these levees such that the risk is essentially negligible. And in fact, in the Corps of Engineers Engineer Manual on levees, in 1998, it was modified to take into account the results of our research and, in fact, establish minimum setback distances and depths and also talk about monitoring requirements and the investigations to assess the conditions. And I believe that PG&E and their consultants have taken these things to heart and tried to address every one of those concerns.

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To me, the project seems to be very well engineered. And as Mr. Nomellini says, I don't believe the risk is zero. I don't know that any engineered project risk can be made to be zero or we wouldn't build anything.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. Thank you.

I have a question for Mr. Thayer.

Am I right to understand that the pipeline meets more stringent standards than are legally required, i.e. standards that are applicable to urban areas, pipelines that go through fields, pastures, and so on?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I believe that's the case.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. Thank you.

1 I have no further questions. 2 Mr. Bustamante? 3 Hearing none, may I ask for a motion? ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I will move the 4 5 staff recommendation. 6 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Dennis. 7 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Oh. EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Is there one more 8 9 speaker on it? 10 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Is there another speak on Item No. 73? 11 My name is Dennis Gardemeyer. 12 MR. GARDEMEYER: CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: We didn't get your card. 13 MR. GARDEMEYER: I'm President of Reclamation 14 15 District 2030 -- that's McDonald Island -- and I'm a landowner and farmer. 16 I have been a landowner on McDonald Island since 17 In 1982 we suffered on McDonald Island of a 18 1974. catastrophic flooding event -- flooding event, rather. 19 20 I've dealt with floods. I farm on other islands as well and have fought floods for many years. 21 So I'm very concerned about any levee crossing and 22 particularly concerned with a levee crossing, the size of 23 the one proposed by PG&E. That's a 24-inch line. 24

I might tell you, though, that we on the islands

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because we're below the surface of the water some 20 feet, some cases deeper, we, for the most part, receive our water through siphon pipes. And we also have to pump water out of the island. And so we have many crossings and many pipe crossings through the islands and a concern -- So we have many instances of pipes going through the levees. And we're very watchful of the procedures in the constructing of these pipes.

I have read everything that's been provided to me, which is some 3 inches or so of documents. And as the president of the reclamation district, I felt it necessary to do so. And from my vantage point, I believe that that particular crossing and how this is engineered is a far cry better than the other two lines that they currently have. And again, I'm no engineer, but I can read. And I would rather see the pipe 90 feet below my levee and even on a bias than I would perpendicular and through the levee. And so I speak in favor.

Also I might add that PG&E has been a very good landowner and a neighbor here on McDonald Island, and I've had many problems over the years with actions taken by PG&E and we've been able to work them out amicably. And I believe we would be able to work them out in this case as well.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you.

Do I have a motion?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Yes. I will move the staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Second.

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

(Ayes.)

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CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you very much, members of the public, for being here.

At this point, I -- we will go back to Item 61.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The chair had asked that this item be removed in order to review the Commission's jurisdiction over the Long Beach unit.

And both Alan Hager is here, from the Attorney General's Office, and we have representatives from the City as well.

But perhaps I can provide the comments that are necessary.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Please, Mr. Thayer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: In general, this is an area which was granted to the City of Long Beach, years ago, by legislative grants in the '50s. Oil was discovered on -- in this area. And the legislature stepped in because we felt the volume of oil there and the

amount of money to be made from the oil, frankly, was such that it was inappropriate to leave those state resources with the city.

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Legislation was adopted to so-called Chapter 138 in, I think, 1964, which formally established the relationship between the city, the state, and the contractor, the oil company that's operating the unit there.

And basically it left the city in charge of the operations. The city has a division of several dozen engineers and others that monitor day-to-day activity there. They have responsibility over safety, those kinds of issues.

In 138 there was an allowance for the Commission to review the annual plan that was prepared for that operation. But I believe, generally, the intent of that was to ensure, frankly, that the state got the money that was due it, and that the costs were reasonable.

This scope of review for the Commission in reviewing that annual plan is extremely focused. And that is, the only basis for modification of the plan is to be consistent with the five-year program that has been previously adopted for the operation of Long Beach unit.

Staff has reviewed this annual plan, which is in Item 61, and found that there was no variance from the

five-year program that it previously been approved. And therefore, staff believes that the Commission is required by law, generally, to approve this in that circumstance.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Thank you, Mr. Thayer.

Do -- I don't see any members of the public have asked to speak. But what I would like to do is to ask my colleagues, Mr. Bustamante or Ms. Sheehan, if they have a question.

Other that than, I did have a question for Mr. Hager.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I was just going to say, was there anything you wanted to add to Mr. Thayer's comments on this?

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL HAGER: No, not really. I mean, I could say more but I think he said it very succinctly.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. Mr. Hager, let me just make sure I'm crystal clear on this. So you're essentially saying that we're required, legally, to approve the lease. Is that --

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL HAGER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Okay. This is what we understood. And I guess your legal counsel has stated that the attorney general has confirmed it and far be it for me --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That's correct. 1 2 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: And I believe we do need take 3 a vote on this. May I have a --ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I will move the 4 5 staff recommendation. COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: 6 Second. 7 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. All in favor, please say "aye." 8 9 (Ayes.) 10 CHAIRPERSON WESTLY: Great. Thank you very, very 11 much. 12 At this point we have one final issue. 13 I need to excuse myself, so I'm going to turn it 14 over to my more-than-able Deputy Controller Ms. Aronberg. 15 And we will address Item 59, which was just taken 16 off the consent calendar. 17 Mr. Thayer, if you would, please. EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you very much. 18 19 I believe this calendar item will be presented by 20 Grace Kato. 21 MS. KATO: Good afternoon, Commissioners. 22 My name is Grace Kato, a member of your staff, 23 assigned to granted lands matters in the Northern 24 California area that includes military bases that have 25 granted lands within them, such as Hunters Point, Treasure Island, and the Oakland Army Base.

To start, the Oakland Army Base is a 422-acre site near the Bay Bridge toll plaza in Oakland. The site is shown in the large placard before you. This Base was put on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission list in 1995 and was actually closed in 1999.

The purpose of this calendar item is to seek your authorization to complete a settlement of land title questions involving the base. These questions deal with whether some or all of the land at the Base is subject to the Public Trust and to grants of Public Trust lands made over the years to the City of Oakland.

Without a settlement and exchange, this area would be subject to lengthy litigation on several legal and factual issues that have been outlined in the calendar item before you. Through Chapter 664, Statutes of 2005, the legislature authorized the settlement and the physical location of Public Trust lands to exist at the conclusion of the settlement.

The settlement will involve two types of land within the base. The first are Public Trust lands within what has been called the Port Development Area. The Public Trust area is shown in various shades of green on the placards. This will entail the 141-acres site to the east of Maritime Street. This area is crucial to the Port of

Oakland operations now and in the future. It is also the land called out for port priority uses in the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's Seaport Study. There will also be Public Trust lands along all of the water that is parallel with the bridge approach. This land is planned to become public parks and trails.

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The second type of property will be land that is not subject to the Public Trust when the agreement and all of its deeds have been recorded. This land lies within the area that is known as the Gateway Development Area and is located back from the water's edge, shown in the colored sections on the placard.

To address hazardous substances at the Base, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, DTSC, has approved a Final Remedial Action Plan and Final Risk Management Plan -- together known as the RAP/RMP -- back in 2002. The staff of the State Lands Commission has been in contact with DTSC to verify that remedial actions for the Public Trust Lands to be received through the agreement is being achieved within the timeframe and according to the standards of the RAP/RMP and the consent agreement. Staff of DTSC has confirmed this is in fact the case. Also, staff has verified that there are no land use covenants or restrictions on the Public Trust parcels, other than the

existing Covenant to Restrict Use of Property, that impede its use for Public Trust and Granted Lands Trust purposes.

The City of Oakland, through its various agencies, have considered this settlement and have approved it.

There has surfaced the issue as to whether sufficient acreage has been set aside at the Oakland Army Base, by the port and the City, for trucks that move product in and out of the Port of Oakland. That is a concern of the West Oakland community and of some trucking businesses in the area.

settlement of a title dispute. However, we do believe it is important to ask the City and the port to try to resolve this issue with truckers and the community.

Representatives of the City and port are here to discuss their progress on this issue. But in brief, the City and port have been working to accommodate trucks outside of West Oakland neighborhoods and to provide a more compatible set of land use standards to minimize future impacts. The proposed settlement and exchange will not alter the BCDC Seaport Plan directive that calls for the Port to provide 15 acres of truck parking and maritime ancillary use in addition to the 75 acres already so designated. Following the seaport plan the City of Oakland is required to provide an additional 15 acres for said

uses.

The 2002 Oakland Army Base Environmental Impact Report contains a number of mitigation measures that are to be implemented in conjunction with the future development of the base, including the development of a truck management plan.

An important point to remember is that entry into the Oakland Army Base settlement agreement does not foreclose a resolution of the truck space issue. The City or the port, or both, may agree after the settlement is completed to expand the land committed to these uses within the areas they will control.

In conclusion, your staff recommends that you authorize the executive officer and the Office of the Attorney General to complete the settlement exchange agreement and all of the steps necessary to implement it. Through the agreement, a large amount of land in this crucial area will be brought into the Public Trust, and expensive and uncertain litigation will be avoided.

Staff and representatives of the City and Port of Oakland and respective agencies are here to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you very much.

Mr. Thayer, there are no speaker cards on this

issue. Do you have any comments?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No. I think Grace pretty well covered it. This is a matter where we're mostly involved in ensuring that the Public Trust land, to which the State has ownership, is maintained. And there's an exchange in place here to make the land which is most susceptible to public use available to the port and that port, which is within the trust document, but which is not useful to the trust, will be given to the City with a similar amount of land, but it's not currently brought into the Trust. So it balances the books, in essence, in a way that will make the land most useful for Trust purposes. And so that's the question before us mostly today is, Is this exchange appropriate?

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

We've got some speaker cards. We've got Steve Lowe. We've got Brian Beveridge on deck please who will then be followed by Claudia Cappio.

Please state your full name and your organization for the record.

MR. LOWE: My name is Steve Lowe, and I'm vice president of the West Oakland Commerce Association. I also am a member of the West Oakland Project Area Committee, the West Oakland Toxics Reduction Collaborative, and the West Oakland Community Advisory

Group for the Oakland Army Base. And of course the West Oakland Commerce Association represents most of the major businesses that surround the Port of Oakland.

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Thanks for letting me go first. We have other speakers who would like to follow -- Mr. Bill Aboudi, who's out in the audience, he will probably follow me because he represents the truckers in West Oakland, and Mr. Brian Beveridge is co-chair of the West Oakland Toxics Reduction Collaborative.

Well, I guess this all has to do with the sea notes. Originally the land that we're talking about was all held in the tide lands trust and it's supposed to be used for expansion of the port or the well being of the port, including the idea that the maritime ancillary support services would be adequate land upon which to expand or at least just to operate.

I think the BCDC made a major mistake when they were calculating the amount of land that was needed. And when you look at the numbers that have been submitted, we're talking about some -- I think the port was thinking that there would be about a doubling of traffic of throughput by year 2020. We're now hearing from this movement action plan integration work group that it might be as much as four times as much in 2020.

So what happens to all the trucks that will be at

the Port of Oakland needed to move that cargo? The port maintains it. A lot of that will be taken out by rail, but there's still an estimation that we'll be facing at least half, again, as many trucks are as needed now to offer the Port of Oakland. And we don't feel that there is a sufficient coordination between what the goods movements action plan is working on at this point and what the port and the City are doing now.

So I think what we're saying is that we're tentatively in support of this action today, that you're being asked to take. If there is a contingency that maritime industrial support can be guaranteed or prioritized, then I think we would be more in support.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you, Mr. Lowe.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Could you -- What would that casino come from? I don't understand that part.

MR. LOWE: When we were first beginning to talk about the types and best use of the Army base, the City of Oakland had before it -- would have a casino there. And so it began to change the way that the city was looking at the plan as an opportunity. You also talked about putting movie studios there. We also talked about moving on a road area, all this stuff that's been prioritized over maritime support. So what makes the port strong? And therefore what makes the regional economy strong is

maritime support.

It was eliminated, unfortunately, in BCDC's original analysis, because the throughput studies were done at the Port of L.A. and Long Beach, where this kind of support is easy to relocate in areas around the port because there is sufficient land. In West Oakland where the residential is right up against the port, there really isn't sufficient room. So the community has been saying, "Can we move all of these trucks out of the community and on to the Army base?" The original idea of 30 acres being sufficient to do that seems to us it may be on the low side. We'd like to see that confirmed by a study that's been done by the movement action group.

Does that answer your questions?

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Yeah. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Mr. Lowe, go ahead. We're going to move to Mr. Aboudi who I guess you said would follow you.

MR. LOWE: I think as a representative of the truckers, he can speak more specifically to this.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: And then we'll have Mr. Beveridge and then Ms. Cappio.

MR. ABOUDI: Hello. My name is Bill Aboudi. I'm a trucker in the Port of Oakland.

THE REPORTER: Spell your last name, please.

MR. ABOUDI: A-B-O-U-D-I.

We're in support of this movement. We're actually hoping it would move as quickly as possible. We've been waiting for this land since 2000. We were promised a space in West Oakland onto the Army base. And we're still on a month-to-month lease and we would like to get it to be a permanent location. We're treated as if we don't exist, we're not needed at the port. And anybody with commerce will tell you that trucks are needed to move the cargo from the Port of Oakland to the trains, to the barges, or whatever way they need to move them.

We would like to emphasize, again, that we would like the 30 acres that are in addition to the 75 acres that the port has already designated for maritime uses, and make that very clear in our agreement with BCDC was for trucking priority use. And we would like it to be a permanent location and decided as soon as possible.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Mr. Beveridge is next. And then Claudia Cappio could be on deck. She will then be followed by Thomas Clark.

MR. BEVERIDGE: Hello. My name is Brian Beveridge. I'm a resident of West Oakland. My neighborhood is just on the right of that big green

section there, just across the freeway from the port. And we are -- we have trucks on our streets every day.

Hundreds of trucks on our streets every day. We have truck parking lots in our community. There's about 60 truck-related businesses in our community: Truck repair shops, food service places that the truckers come and double park in the streets. Trucks park on our residential streets even though they are posted. They park over the weekends and they park at night because there's nowhere else for them to park. There's no organized, centralized places for trucks in Oakland or at the port.

Additionally, the City nor the port -- and you can see the way this land was originally divided up and the uses for this land that are proposed: Auto malls, movie studios, resort hotels. Neither the port or the City want to take responsibility for truck-related businesses.

The MTC zone's own report on industrial clustering -- which is something I never thought I would be reading, as a community member -- says that this represents about 24,000 jobs in the County of Alameda.

No real study has been done that we can see on the impact of having trucking and these related industries out of our community, although we want them out of our community. If no allowance -- If no significant allowance

is made for these industries at the port, then where are they going to go? Are they going to move to the Central Valley? Where the warehouses go, the trucks go. Where the trucks go, the warehouses go. This industry exists as a cluster.

And if -- Once this land is transferred and sold to developers or whatever is planned to do with it, this is the last big parcel that's available in Oakland near the port that can be used for this kind of land planning.

We consider this a land planning issue and it's a land planning issue that functions as a pollution mitigation issue in our community. By using good planning we can move these businesses out of our community, but frankly, 30 acres won't do it. And we can't even get a commitment that the 30 acres is continuous. It would be an acre here, an acre there, scattered all over port property. It could be odd chunks of the City's land.

We're trying to get -- The long-term expectation is it could take 200 acres to satisfy the needs of trucks and transportation at the port, if the port's expansion happens the way it's expected.

This decision you're making, we feel, is our last bit of leverage. Other than that, we're just -- we've had promises from a variety of agencies.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Thank

you very much.

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COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Is there anything in here that indicates that the port will be working out this issue of truck traffic with the community?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There is a -- There is nothing in the staff recommendation as to specific conditions. There is a long letter that we received this week from the Port of Oakland when we asked them about this issue. I think there's others that have alluded to something that's been cooking for some time. It's a local planning issue. It's also something that BCDC of their port master planning effort has looked at. But there are representatives, I think -- Mr. Chark and others from the port here -- who can indicate how they intend to respond to this.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Okay. Are they here? EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes.

I think Tom Clark.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Tom Clark is on deck. And did you feel that he was needed sort of to keep a natural order of things?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The order does not matter.

MS. CAPPIO: Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is Claudia Cappio. And I'm the director of planning,

building and the Oakland Base Reuse Authority, for the City of Oakland.

I would like to just comment on the issue here before you today, which I believe the truck exchange makes a lot of sense. But there is a continuing issue with accommodating trucking maritime support activities, and we believe that the trust exchange accomplishes four key objectives to getting this issue resolved:

First, it will result in a net increase in the amount of land in the Trust, thereby obviously looking toward the port being able to expand and make the necessary capital investment it needs to make to remain competitive and invest in infrastructure which includes roadway and rail.

Secondly, it allows redevelopment to occur with the implementation of BCDC's requirement as has been previously mentioned again, a minimum of 30 acres split between the port and the City for maritime support activities.

And next, in relation to the redevelopment efforts, we have a series of mitigation measures that were required by the Oakland Army Base EIR. And that includes a truck management plan that is a combination of land use policy, roadway and truck use route enforcement, and obviously a accommodating trucks elsewhere, other than the

West Oakland community. And we have been working very hard in the last five or six years to reduce the land use conflicts in West Oakland. It is historic. It is hard. There are many, many conflicts, and we believe that this trust exchange will enable and is a key part of reducing these specific conflicts.

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I would be happy to answer any specific questions. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Does anyone have any questions?

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Has the City asked for a specific plan from the port on how they are going the mitigate this issue?

MS. CAPPIO: The City and the port are working very cooperatively, together. We are neighbors in the Oakland Army Base area. And we are currently looking at infrastructure planning and other major activities to make sure that we do have space reserved that makes sense for their innermobile rail facility and secondary trucking activities of reserving actual physical space --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: How much?

MS. CAPPIO: Well, at this point it's about 15 acres. The truck -- You can ask the port about what trucking facilities they have there now. We have -- the city has reserved 15 acres. We're currently using 15

areas, again, cooperating with the port for a intermediate facility for the truckers. And we will again be coordinating our land planning efforts with the port to accommodate the acreage that's necessary.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Do you know how much they have now?

MS. CAPPIO: They can answer that specifically.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Has the City done any kind of a review of how much they have? And you've given some kind of an estimate you think they need to have?

MS. CAPPIO: I know that the port has done that, but what we've been doing is monitoring the land and the use of the trucking facilities that we do have now. And we've been keeping that -- those records.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Okay. I guess we'll talk to the reporter.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Mr. Clark will be followed by Andrew Clough.

MR. CLARK: My name is Thomas D. Clark. I'm the assistant attorney for the Port of Oakland.

The port has approximately 75 acres of parking use at the present time. We established a new 19 acre parcel, which is 4 acres above what would be required by BCDC when we begin developing the Oakland Army Base. So we've more than provided the parking do date that is required by the

BCDC plan. The port is in the process of acquiring land designated by BCDC for long-term permanent use for the 15 additional acres of parking.

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The question, What enforcement mechanism is there? How can we guarantee this? There's already been reference to mitigation and monitoring plan that's a part of the approval of the environmental impact report.

In addition to that, the Port of Oakland needs permits from the bay commission and development commission, any time it undertakes major development on the waterfront. And that's the point at which BCDC and I'm sure the trucking interests are going to ask, Where are you on your parking? Are you below? Are you above? What's going on? We will have to justify where we are each time when we go after the permits for development.

The development has not begun at this time. This Trust exchange and boundary settlement agreement is one of the last steps that has to be taken in order for the development to begin. But we are ahead of the trucking area we're supposed to provide when we do get it developed.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: I think BCDC does great work.

But if I could just ask, do you have a sense of how many -- how many trucks you have and how many acres

would be necessary to take the burden off of the surrounding residential communities?

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MR. CLARK: Well, I have to say, when my client thought that the BCDC process began, that it had adequate acres. As a result of the trucking concerns raised by the folks that you heard speak earlier, BCDC decided to be conservative and they bumped up the acres by 30 acres. They split it between the City and the port. I'm not an independent expert in the field, but certainly the port feels that the 30 acres in addition to what it already had --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: In addition to the 75?

MR. CLARK: Yes, in addition to the 75.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So it's adding 30 acres?

MR. CLARK: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: But the city representative has indicated it's 15 acres.

MR. CLARK: The City will provide 15, and the port will provide 15, for a total of 30.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: 30 more acres.

And your analysis, does that resolve the double parking and the overnight parking activities requiring truckers to have kind of like put themselves in the middle of a residential area or to be able to resolve the decision?

MR. CLARK: I believe, together with the other programs, the city and the port have underway truck routes, land use restrictions that will go a long way to solving the problem. And I just want to emphasize --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Do the truckers agree with you?

MR. CLARK: I don't know because I know many of the truckers who are a thorn in the sides of the residents are not necessarily port related. There's a major freeway near this area and a lot of trucking activities are not port related. But clearly to the extent that it is port related, the port believes that it has more than adequate parking.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So would you consider those off-the-freeway trucks that are in residential areas, would you consider that to be a major problem in the residential communities, or would you think that's maybe an addition to the major problem that takes place as a result of the port activity?

Because there's a difference in it. You could have a highway go by, and you might have some of that taking place. But is it relatively insignificant to the problem? And the major problem is still with port activities.

MR. CLARK: I don't think there is a major problem

with the port activities or the future on the parking that 1 2 we have in place. But I want to emphasize, I'm not that 3 familiar with traffic studies. That's not my field. 4 COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Is there anybody from 5 the port that may have done that study or has had a chance 6 to prove that issue? 7 MR. CLARK: I don't know if there's anyone here I can ask. There is another speaker here on 8 today. 9 behalf of the port who may have more information than I 10 do.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Thank you.

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THE REPORTER: Could we take a break, please. We've been going for two and a half hours.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Sure. Let's take a 10-minute break.

(Thereupon a break was taken in proceedings.)

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Let's go back on the record.

MR. KERSHAW: Good afternoon, Chair, and other members of the Commission.

I'm Pamela Kershaw with the Port of Oakland.

Thank you for allowing me to address you this afternoon.

Just to make this very brief, the Port of Oakland fully supports the matter this afternoon and hopes to move

forward on this resolution. With respect to truck parking, currently, as the previous speakers indicated, have a parking lot devoted to truck parking, which is approximately 17 to 19 acres, depending on how you count that, which operates at about 70 percent occupancy. So it is not fully utilized. It has been in existence. We've kind of moved it in several locations over the past year or more, but it's never been fully occupied.

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We anticipate in August the fee transfer of that exact property will go to the City. The City has indicated they will keep that lot in existence until their plans are finalized at which point they may have to adjust or move it slightly to other areas of the base. And we have identified an interim location on the port side for 15 acres in an area called our MSC, our Maritime Support Center area, which is port-owned land, which we will reconfigure for the truck parking. We haven't conveyed that to all our independent truck parking groups. continue to work with them. We have an ongoing mitigation monitoring program, part of our certified 2002 EIR that both the port and city adopted take that very seriously, in addition to our BCDC port plan amendment. And we are currently in negotiations for additional property from BNSF, from Caltrans, Wood Street, and West Grant to provide a long-term 15-acre truck parking solution.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: If the interim location is not satisfactory --

MR. KERSHAW: We do believe the issue of trucking is addressed in our current and future plans for the base.

And with that I'll end my comments unless you have any questions.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: You know, we want the port facility to grow and expand and to get to the next level. And this is clearly one of the ways we are able to do that. But also we want to try to mitigate the kinds of problems that they place in the community. From what I think I just heard you say, although you didn't actually say the words, is that you have a commitment to resolving this issue.

MR. KERSHAW: Absolutely, we do.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: What I want to make sure you do is that when you're doing it, you're not double counting. You're not doing the shell game. You're not giving 40 acres to some trucker and saying that that's parking space. You're not double counting on the ten acres that you have for depot repair. You're not double counting, trying to build a number up so that you make it sound as if you're trying to do it. Do you know what I mean?

MR. KERSHAW: Absolutely. We have no intention

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COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: We have trucks in the residential area.

MR. KERSHAW: Absolutely, we have trucks in residential area --

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: All right. Go ahead and get them out of there. As long as they are affiliated with the port, we need to get them out of there.

So I think that, you know, even the truckers and folks who are here, who raise an issue, they want this to move forward. They want this to go. They think it has an opportunity to be able to go and resolve those issues but also to be able to make the community better and even the port better. And the fact that you're going to have an opportunity to do more redevelopment and additional kinds of activities, you should be able to get your areas squared away so that you can value at your facilities, etc. Those are all good things to take place. So as you're doing all those good things for the port, just make sure you're doing good things for the rest of the people.

I don't mean this to be a lecture, but there needs to be some balance in this process. And until -- I mean, I think that this thing is going to go today. It was scheduled for consent. But I will tell you that if this was -- if I thought this was the only check on this, I

would postpone this issue. Because I don't think you guys have been truthful. And frankly, I don't think that you play square with the folks who are raising a very serious issue to you, when you have the opportunity in this transfer process to actually fix it.

So if it wasn't for the fact that there's a city and a BCDC review and a lot of other things that are still -- that you have instructions saying -- I would hold this thing over indefinitely until we were able to come to a conclusion on the issue of parking.

Since I think that there are -- This issue is something that we can move forward with expectation that there is other agencies that are going to hold your guys' feet to the fire on this, I'm going to support this -- support this item.

But I really want to admonish, and again, I don't mean this in any way other than what should be fair play here. You guys are value-adding your facility. So trying to mitigate some of the issues in the community is the right thing to do.

MR. KERSHAW: Agreed. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: All right.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Ms. Sheehan?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: No.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Move on to

Mr. White. And then we'll have Mr. Lowe's brief rebuttal.

MR. WHITE: Commissioners, my name is Bill White. I'm an attorney with Shute, Mihaly & Weinberger, representing the Oakland Base Reuse Authority, which probably owns most of the properties subject to the exchange.

I think the message that the various entities that are party to this agreement are going to take home with them is loud and clear. The issue of truck parking and other port ancillary uses is a very important one and I think we all understand that.

As Mr. Beveridge mentioned, it is a land planning issue and it's also an enforcement issue. We have trucks on the street. You know, one reason that we have that is because it's difficult -- it has been difficult to enforce existing restrictions on parking. And Ms. Cappio is still here, if you do want to ask her any questions about what has been done to date. And, in fact, a lot has been done in terms of enforcement, in terms of increasing restrictions and land use planning, and she can elaborate on that a little bit, if necessary.

But what we have before us today really is a land title settlement, and I just want to emphasize that. And right now all of the lands that are subject to this exchange is about 345, 350 acres. They are all subject to

title uncertainty. And it's unclear whether the trust applies to any of these lands. There's not one acre of land in there in which the Trust clearly applies. And this is a settlement. And as a result of the settlement, over approximately two thirds of the land will actually be confirmed or placed in the Trust and only about one third removed from the trust. So it's really a net benefit for the Trust, as you know. The Trust -- these various port ancillaries are consistent with the Trust.

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At the same time, on the non-Trust lands, there's nothing about this exchange that precludes their use for truck parking or other port ancillary uses as well.

So I just wanted to emphasize that this is a long-range planning issue. BCDC has looked at this before. The legislature, in the Oakland Army Base Exchange Act, recognizes this issue and recognizes that BCDC has addressed it and in fact on that basis, actually blessed this configuration. But there's obviously more that needs to be done, going forward. Things change. Obviously the problem is not solved and it needs to be. So that will be taking place as land use planning goes forward. And BCDC is there to make sure that adequate land is set aside for that purpose.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you, Mr. White.

We'll have Mr. Lowe's rebuttal.

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And in the meantime, I would like to say that even though we're going to wind up supporting this, sounds like what staff is telling us is that technically this is something that's in our power. Requirements have been met and it's something that staff supports. But Lieutenant Governor is more happy than not that there are other checks in the process so that we can move forward.

MR. LOWE: Well, we hope that those checks and balances are there, if you can.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Mr. Lowe, if you could keep your comments to one minute for your rebuttal. The lights will not, I think, react appropriately, but Ms. Lunetta will indicate when the minute is over.

MR. LOWE: Okay. I want to congratulate Lieutenant Governor on this issue of the port.

If the planning that you've asked for were there, it would have begun already. It has not. It has been a deep source of frustration to all of us in the community. And again, I would like to say, you know, we have community members, stakeholders here who have not be involved in this process. And we want to make sure that there's some way you can guarantee that. That's why we've come and asked for your help in this.

Thank you for your admonitions. And let's hope

that we can go forward in a more constructive fashion than
we had before.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you very much. Any comments from the commissioners?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Just in terms of after we take the action, I think it would be helpful to communicate on behalf of the commission members to support the comments of the lieutenant governor, that we do hope they will continue this discussion and address issues, and communicate something in writing in addition to the action that we talked about.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If the Commission so wishes, I will write a letter on its behalf.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: That's the intent of the commission. I see a lot of head nodding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The other thing is although I sometimes hate to make these connections, I think the port will be back before the Commission in three or four or five months and perhaps we will ask them for an update.

COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: So we do have some authority over it, not that there would be any connection.

(Laughter.)

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Do we have a motion?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: Yeah. I will move

the staff recommendation. 1 2 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: 3 COMMISSIONER BUSTAMANTE: Second. 4 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: All in favor? 5 (Ayes.) ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Opposed? 6 7 The motion carries. 8 That concludes the regular calendar. 9 I don't have any cards for general public comment, 10 which is a little unusual, so unless there's someone that raises his or her land, there's no public comment. 11 12 There's no closed session today, so that concludes the open meeting. Since there is no other business before 13 14 us, let's adjourn. 15 (Whereupon the Meeting of the California 16 State Lands Commission adjourned at 1:02 p.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of May, 2006.

KATHRYN S. KENYON, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter