# MEETING STATE OF CALIFORNIA LANDS COMMISSION

HOLIDAY INN ON THE BAY

1355 NORTH HARBOR DRIVE

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 2009

10:07 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR, RPR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

## APPEARANCES

## BOARD MEMBERS

- Mr. John Chiang, State Controller, Chairperson
- Mr. Michael Genest, Director of Finance, represented by
- Mr. Tom Sheehy
- Ms. Mona Pasquil, Acting Lieutenant Governor

#### STAFF

- Mr. Paul Thayer, Executive Officer
- Mr. Curtis Fossum, Chief Counsel
- Ms. Judy Brown, Land Management Specialist
- Mr. Mario De Bernardo, Legislative Liaison
- Ms. Barbara Dugal, Chief, Land Management Division
- Ms. Kimberly Lunetta, Executive Assistant
- Mr. Steven Mindt, Staff Environmental Scientist
- Mr. Gregory Scott, Chief, Mineral Resources Management Division
- Ms. Jane Smith, Land Management Division

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Ms Jamee Patterson, Deputy Attorney General

#### ALSO PRESENT

- Mr. Martin Adams, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Mr. David Millar, Fugro Pelagos

# APPEARANCES CONTINUED

# ALSO PRESENT

Mr. Dean Rewertz, California Ships to Reefs Incorporated

Ms. Julie Riley, City of Los Angeles

Mr. William Van Wagoner, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Mr. Bill Workman, City of Redondo Beach

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# PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Good morning. Happy
Holidays to everyone. I call this meeting of the State
Lands Commission to order. All the representatives of the
Commission are present. I am John Chiang, the State
Controller, and I am very pleased to be joined today by
Acting Lieutenant Governor Mona Pasquil, and Tom Sheehy,
Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Finance.

Good wave, Tom.

For the benefit of those in the audience, the State Lands Commission administers property interests owned by the State, including its mineral interests.

Today, we will hear proposals concerning the leasing and management of these public property interests.

The first item of business will be the adoption of the minutes from the Commission's last meeting.

May I have a motion to approve these minutes?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So moved.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Motion by Tom, second by Mona.

Without objection the motion passes.

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

Paul, will you please share that report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes, certainly.

Good morning, Chair and members of the

Commission. I'd like to start by noting that we don't

have either Joe Rusconi or Alan Hager our normal

representation from the Attorney General's office.

Instead, we have Jamee Patterson. I'd like to introduce

her. She has been the regular representative for the

Attorney General's Office at the Coastal Commission, so

she's extremely familiar with the coastal and Public Trust

issues. And I'm sure if the need arises, she'll be able

to capably advise the Commission.

The second thing I wanted to cover is our usual litany of progress on violations. I'll take a couple minutes to do this.

We're continuing to work with Jean Taylor, the woman who owned the houseboat that was really a floating house in the Delta. She's sold that house off. There's a couple other things she needs to do, in terms of downsizing the commercial pier that she purchased, so that it will be recreational in size. And her lease requires that that be done by October 31st, 2010. So she has some time. And since the last Commission meeting, we've communicated with her and advised her on how to get the necessary permits from other agencies for that.

With respect to the home that she sold off, we've

been in contact with the new owner on several occasions in November. And so far he hasn't been able to find the marina that will accept the floating home legally. And if progress isn't made, we intend to come back to the Commission at the next Commission meeting for authorization to proceed on trespass and ejectment for that house.

The Courtland docks. This is small docks that are south of Sacramento owned by Shawn Berrigan and Diane House. These two individuals have done all the physical improvements that are necessary to meet the lease conditions, but they still owe us a bond, performance bond. They are paying the annual rent. However, they're both in bankruptcy at this point, and we're not clear that there's going to be an easy solution for the bond -- getting the bond. We'll continue to work on this and monitor it. But for now, it probably makes more sense to leave them in ownership of the docks than potentially have these abandoned, but we'll continue to report back to the Commission on that.

With respect to the Blue Whale Sailing School.

This is the facility in the south bay owned by John

Asuncion. The Commission authorized staff to take

whatever legal steps are necessary to eject them from

State property. They have several boats permanently tied

up there, as well as a dock that aren't under lease. The complaint was finalized since the last Commission meeting and served on Mr. Asuncion on November 4th. He failed to respond by the deadline of November 30th.

We, on December 8th, requested an entry of default from the court. It hasn't been approved yet. But if it is approved, the next action will be to appear in court and offer proof of the damages we are seeking, which is generally for him to remove all of his stuff, and then the court would make a ruling.

So the timeline right now, it depends upon how the court acts. But I wanted to let you know that we've reached those stages.

Parallel to the Commission's action, BCDC has been conducting its own enforcement. It voted on October 29th, 20 to nothing to approve a recommendation that BCDC issue a cease and desist and civil penalty order against Blue Whale. This order was served. It became effective on December 3rd. And I imagine BCDC will have to go to court to enforce that.

With respect to the Spirit of Sacramento. This is the old ferry boat, which is on the Sacramento River half sunk south of Sacramento. We've served the Barkers, the owner. He originally did not respond within the timeline the default was entered, but he then obtained

counsel. Counsel requested that we remove the default, and he agreed to respond. More importantly, he's working on a plan of removal.

Operations to raise the vessel were supposed to start this week. And we've talked to the contractor, and that's an accurate assessment of the situation.

So we're hopeful that with the vessel raised, we can move forward to having that removed or brought under lease. And we think that the Commission's legal proceedings have made Mr. Barker more responsive to what needed to be done.

And finally, I wanted to note that with respect to the trespass not trespass -- the harassment of the public at the north end of Lake Tahoe that the Commission reviewed several meetings ago, that staff has -- the survey crew went up there December 4th, and determined precisely where the mean high tide line was, and staked it out and took pictures, so that we'll be able to advise the public and the property owners where the public can go and can't go.

Copies of that survey and photographs were given to Placer County. We're working with Placer County on improving their ordinances to make sure that they will be applicable to the public use areas. There's been some opinion voiced by the County that they're not sure that

they can police for inappropriate public activity on the public use areas. And we're working with the county to either change that interpretation or revise their ordinances, so that the Commission is in a position to say that the public should be there, but that the county will appropriately monitor their activity and to be able to enforce if there's illegal activity.

Staff has contacted a contractor for removal of the fence, which the surveys show is actually on the county easement. Staff would like to discuss this matter in closed session. A recent discussion with Mike Crow from the Attorney General's office suggested a particular approach that is consistent with the direction we've taken so far, and we wanted to talk about this with the Commission in closed session, and we'll do that.

Finally, I wanted to acknowledge that this is Barbara Dugal's last Commission meeting. Barbara Dugal, is in audience, is the Chief of our Land Management Division and has been that since 2006.

She's certainly somebody who's risen through the ranks. She started as a clerk, an assistant clerk, with the State Lands Commission in 1981. She went to the Department of Water Resources in 1992, realized the error of her ways and came back four years later --

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- to the State Lands Commission, where she's been ever since. And she's moved right up. She was a Public Land Manager III. She became a Regular Manager I in '01, a Manager II in '03, and Assistant Division Chief in '05.

So she has 21 years of great service, most of it for the State Lands Commission. Some of her recent accomplishments as Division Chief, I want to note that under her leadership new benchmarks for determining revenue from leases were established at Tahoe.

And in the Delta this has resulted in increased revenue to the State.

And in fact, the figures show that while she's been chief, through a number of different mechanisms, the overall receipts from surface leases, which is what her division works on, have increased.

She's gracious. She's also tenacious. She's generally smiling when she's not mad because something bad has happened.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And she's always thinking about what needs to be done to further the mission of the Commission. She joins her husband in retirement. They've purchased a house in the north coast she's going to spend a lot of time at.

We're going to miss her personally. We're going to miss her good work. And we'll hope she'll come back and see us whenever possible.

So, Barbara, would you stand up and at least -- (Applause.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I think all of us wanted to share a few words. So let's begin to my left.

Tom.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thank you, Mr.

Controller. Barbara, congratulations. It's a great
achievement your years of service. And it's a great
legacy that you leave behind at the State Lands

Commission. I have only been in this position for a short
period of time, but I've thoroughly enjoyed the meetings
that I've participated in with you, found you to be very
professional. And I just think you've set a great example
for your colleagues that remain behind.

And I want to thank you for your service to the State of California. And I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

God Bless you.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF DUGAL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Mona.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Barbara, congratulations. You are a class act.

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You are a phenomenal public servant. We will miss you.
   We will miss your ability to take any issue. And I know
   in the short time that I've been doing this, I've thrown a
   few at you. But with class, you've made everyone feel at
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   home and comfortable, and you've always been able to do a
   great job. Thank you very much.
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Good luck.

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LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF DUGAL: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And, Barbara, I wish you a life -- a future as rich as the one you have provided all of us. The residents of California have benefited immensely from your immeasurable talents. And then when you get tired of retirement, please come back.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We know just about after Christmas you'll miss all of us, so you'll rethink your decision. But again many, many thanks.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF DUGAL: Thank you so much. I appreciate the kind words.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Paul, have you concluded your --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes, that concludes the staff comments.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good.

Next order of business will be the adoption of

the consent calendar. I call on our Executive Director,
Paul, to indicate which terms, if any, have been removed
from the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The staff would like to remove consent calendar Items 13 and 38. And those will be heard at a future Commission meeting.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move approval of the consent calendar as amended by Mr. Thayer.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good.

Is there a second?

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COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, so a motion by Tom, second by Mona. Without objection, motion passes.

Is there anybody who wanted to make public comment on this item?

Okay. So the consent calendar is unanimously adopted.

Now, onto the regular agenda items. Item number 39 is to consider a staff report on potential impacts of sea level rise on facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

May we please have the staff presentation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

The presentation will be made by Jane Smith. And

in light of the last item we discussed, I should point out that Jane Smith is someone who retired and who did return to the Commission. And we're very glad of that. She prepared this report, and I think has done an excellent job.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We love our retirees.

7 (Laughter.)

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

MS. SMITH: I just wish he would have done that after I had left, because I started crying. And so I've known Barbara for over 20 some years, so it's really hard to see her go, but I'm really happy for her. So I'll just -- okay.

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the commission. My name is Jane Smith, and I'm with the Commission's Land Management Division.

As you may recall, at the June 1st meeting, members of the Commission requested that staff conduct a survey to assess the extent to which the Commission's major grantees and lessees have considered the potential impacts of sea level rise on facilities that are located on the sovereign lands under the Commission's jurisdiction.

On August 10th, staff sent out 104 surveys to its

major grantees and lessees. Forty responses were received. The survey asked the respondents to identify existing facilities and the anticipated life expectancy; whether or not any consideration had been given to the effect of sea level rise; how the facilities would be impacted by projected sea level rise increases of 16 inches by mid-century and 55 inches by the end of the century; what actions were being considered to address sea level rise, including an estimate of cost; and whether adaptation strategies were being considered.

Staff was directed to summarize the results of the survey and include the efforts of California, federal agencies and other coastal states, and provide recommendations to the Commission for its consideration.

The results of the survey and staff's research are contained in a report entitled a report on sea level preparedness, a staff report to the California State Lands Commission, copies of which you all have.

The results of the survey indicate that the majority of the Commission's major grantees and lessees have not yet begun to comprehensively consider the issue of sea level rise. The Ports of Oakland and San Francisco responded that their facilities would be subject to occasional to frequent flooding, based on sea level rises of 16 and 55 inches.

Both ports believe that adaptation strategies to address sea level rise in the Bay Area must be considered on a regional and State level, such as the amendments to the Bay plan being considered by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, or BCDC.

On December 3rd, the BCDC held a public workshop on the proposed Bay plan revisions to address climate change. BCDC directed that the draft policies be refined to more strongly discourage new development in areas vulnerable to flooding.

The Port of San Diego responded that its facilities would not be greatly impacted by a sea level rise of 16 inches. However, a 55-inch rise in the sea level would likely result in substantial impacts and potential inundation of certain facilities in both urban and wildlife areas.

The port's environmental review process requires the consideration of sea level rise for substantial modifications to existing facilities and for all new development.

The port will be preparing a climate action plan that will include identifying strategies to adapt to the effects of climate change and sea level rise. The Port of Los Angeles responded that some possible flooding and wave damage would occur from a 55 inch rise in sea level. The

Port is planning a study to identify vulnerable facilities, develop a response option analysis plan, and incorporate sea level rise considerations in its design guidelines.

Major lessees of marine terminals and/or oil and gas facilities generally concluded that their facilities would not be impacted by sea level rise.

At the State level, a myriad of agencies, departments, boards commission and universities are involved in California's efforts to address the issue of climate change and sea level rise. The Climate Action Team established by the Governor on June 1st, 2005 is led by the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency, and includes the Secretaries of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, the Department of Food and Agriculture, the Resources Agency, the Chairperson of the Air Resources Board, the Chairperson of the Energy Commission, and the President of the Public Utilities Commission.

One of the major efforts ongoing in California is the development of the state's climate adaptation strategy. This strategy will summarize the best known science on climate change, impacts to California, assess California's vulnerability to the identified impacts, and then outline solutions that can be implemented within and

across State agencies to promote resiliency.

Another major effort under the direction of the Resources Agency is a Sea Level Rise Assessment Report, which will advise how California should plan for future sea level rise, and include information on sea level rise projections, impacts on State infrastructure, and a discussion of future research needs.

The assessment report will be prepared by an independent panel of experts and is to be completed by December 1st, 2010.

On the federal side, staff's report discusses current legislative proposals being considered by Congress, the efforts of federal agencies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Department of Transportation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Many coastal states are also taking steps to address the potential impacts of sea level rise.

Governors of several states, including Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington have issued executive orders establishing various climate change commissions and advisory committees to consider the potential effects of global climate change, including sea level rise.

According to the Pew Center on Global Climate
Change, some 36 states have completed or are in the
process of completing comprehensive climate action plans.

The staff reports include 15 recommendations for Commission consideration. The recommendations include directing staff to continue to consider the effects of sea level rise in all environmental determinations, and proposes some changes to the Commission's application to require that all new coastal development projects consider the implications of, and include adaptation strategies for sea level rise.

Other recommendations include conduct an inventory of existing leases to identify improvements in infrastructure vulnerable to projected sea level rises of 16 and 55 inches;

Collect current information on the mean high tide line, including, if necessary, conducting land surveys along the coastline and bays and possibly some inland waterways;

Evaluate structures, such as wharves, docks, levees, break waters, piers, seawalls, flood control structures, subject to the ocean environment for structural integrity and potential hazards as sea level rise;

Include a provision in future leases requiring

lessees to comply with any provisions or standards that may be adopted by any regulatory agency that addresses sea level rise;

Give careful consideration to future boundary line agreements, and title settlements, including a standard provision in such agreements, stating that the Public Trust easement will move with submergence or when subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

It is important to note that additional budget appropriations may be necessary in order for staff to implement certain of these recommendations.

Staff is also recommending that copies of the report be provided to all the survey participants and be posted on the Commission's website. And that staff report back in one year on the progress made by staff and the Commission's grantees and lessees.

Staff does not anticipate the need for legislation at this time. However, further recommendations, including legislation, may be suggested in the future, depending upon the annual review recommended by staff of progress made to address this issue.

The information and recommendations included in the report are based on what is currently known about climate change and sea level rise. As outlined in the

recommendations, staff will continue to coordinate with and seek advice from key stakeholders at all levels of government, in efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change and sea level rise on the lands and natural resources under its jurisdiction.

I do want to note that we noted a few minor corrections that need to be made to the report after it was printed. And we will be making those corrections to the document that's on line and via an errata sheet for the printed copies.

I want to thank the staff members who assisted in the preparation of this report, especially Drew Simpkin, John Dye, and Jeanne Gunther.

And that concludes my presentation.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you, Jane.

Paul, are there other speakers?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I have a speaker's slip from Bill Workman, the City Manager of Redondo Beach.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. Good morning.

MR. WORKMAN: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. My name is Bill Workman. I'm the City Manager of Redondo Beach, California in the south bay. We're very interested in sea level rise issues, having a beach and a harbor.

And just yesterday, we did the groundbreaking on our new lifeguard headquarters that will house also our harbor patrol, and we made the adjustments necessary for sea level rise.

The report that you have before you, I think, is a real basic primer, and probably a good start. However, I think some of the recommendations need to be further fleshed out, and I have some specific suggestions and comments about recommendations.

First of concern is both in Recommendation 8 and in the final concluding statements of the report, it indicates the Commission staff will continue to coordinate with and seek advice from key stakeholders. And I would submit that counties and cities along the coast, particularly the area that I'm in, would be very interested in providing specific feedback.

Oftentimes, cities likely Redondo Beach find themselves sort of the last to know and we're forced to implement measures that are adopted at a State or a federal level. I think we can provide a whole lot of early-on feedback about the practicality of things, because we're the folks right there on the -- feet on the road responsible for maintaining or funding these types of things. And we really need to be in right at the beginning to give some real practical advice on what's

doable and what's not.

Secondly, the report makes recommendations to include adaptation standards and application requirements, but there's really not a fiscal impact statement in this report or a matrix of options for funding these adaptations. And there was some suggestion in the report that that might be part of the Ocean Protection Council work.

I'm here as a local government official saying please no unfunded mandates. We don't have the money. You don't have the money. There's got to be a clear identification in any work on the part of the State Lands Commission to identify who is funding this. It just can't be left to some other agency. It can't be left to the local governments. We have no money.

The third area is, I think there was a little light -- the report was a little light on the environmental impact of the recommendations. I suspect you may be pushing that forward into some of the other application requirements, but I didn't see a whole lot of review of what the environmental impacts would be of the adaptation suggested.

Lastly, the fourth area is, I think there needs to be a clear set of expectations of what the Commission is looking to achieve, what are those results. While

there's some technical engineer things -- well, not so technical. It says, hey, we want everything brought up about 16 inches, I think there needs to be some clear expectations.

Secondly, there needs to be training in this area. All this is really new to us. You're probably a little ahead of the rest of us. I'm going to be spending a lot of time in 2010 on all these climate issues, sea level rise issues. There needs to be training for the planning staffs and for landholders who will have to be filling out the applications to get a real understanding of what is expected.

And then lastly, as I've reviewed the report in looking at all the agencies, federal and State, and county that are involved, folks there's going to have to be, at some point, a one-stop location for all the requirements and all the information. Otherwise, we're going to have folks going from one agency to another trying to figure out how to comply.

And I had this at city hall, where someone has to go to the fire department, the police department. It has to go to the building department, the engineering department, and the planning department all to get sign-offs.

Well, it could be even worse based on the array

of State agencies that look like that are getting involved. So those are my comments, those four areas. I applaud you for working hard on this. It's something that I had doubts about, until probably this year. And seeing, you know, the effects of storms and sea level rise in Redondo Beach and some incremental pieces, I wake up at night worrying about this. So thank you again for working on this. I hope you consider the recommendations I just made.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you, Bill.

Is there anybody else who would like to make public comment?

If I could have staff comment on Mr. Workman's recommendations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly. We agree with his comments about the necessity of consulting with local governments and other waterfront users, who would both be affected by sea level rise and any action that the Commission would take. And, of course, the survey, in some respects was the first step. The Commission, the Controller directed us to go out and survey those entities to find out what they're doing, because there's some expertise from the folks on the ground who are already grappling with this.

And we saw this as a way to get some ideas on how the State and the rest of the local entities could respond. And we'll continue to do that. Copies of this report were mailed, not just to those who responded, but to everybody that we originally surveyed. And, of course, if Mr. Workman or anybody else has suggestions about other particular entities that we might not be reaching, we'd be glad to involve them as well. So we'll continue the same kind of outreach that we were doing as part of the preparation of this report

With respect to the economic impacts, that's a tough question for any governmental entity, at this point, because finances are so bad in both the private and the public sectors. But in some respects, the kinds of requirements that are being proposed here are the same as any other safety requirement that's being done to preserve the health and safety of the public and of society.

And our other piece with those and the Commission staff's perspective is that not designing to these standards -- and again, these standards are tied to the life span of the project. They're not intended to be standards that are superfluous, applied to some projects -- that the cost of upgrading facilities that would be damaged by either the cost of upgrading them at a later date, rather than doing it as part of the initial

design, or the cost of repairing the damage that would occur after sea level rise, if no accommodation is made, is far in excess of the cost of doing the engineering for the new work now, and to accommodate the sea level rise.

Capitola indicated it would be millions of dollars for them to rebuild their pier, which they thought would be necessary if the sea level rise went up to 55 inches. We think that the primary thrust of this report is to move people and entities in the direction of some preventive design work, so that this kind of rebuilding or that kind of damage won't occur in the future, and that the cost now will be much less than what would have to be incurred in the future.

The individual -- the environmental impact of these recommendations, we think, is relatively small. All of these recommendations generally deal with how a project is designed. It means it will be designed a little beefier or a little bit taller, that kind of thing. But the impacts from new projects are likely to be fairly similar, whether or not these are followed.

And, of course, individual environmental reviews are generally required for these kind of projects anyway. We're looking at these larger -- you know, these study recommendations are focused on projects where the life span of that project is going to be 50 years or more. So

we're talking about more significant development here.

I agree as well with Mr. Workman's comments about clear expectations on what needs to be done and commensurate training. The staff, of course, would be preparing documentation that would go into the staff recommendation -- or, excuse me, the permit applications, so that there would be some guidance given to applicants as to what needed to be done.

But on the other hand, the kinds of things that need to be done are, in some respects, exactly what's already done, which is engineering. If you're building a new pier in the Port of Los Angeles it needs to be engineered to withstand the existing rise and fall of tides, as well as hundred year storms, that kind of thing, seismicity. And we're just saying, if you assume the sea level is at a higher level, do your engineering based on that.

So we think that that converts into a fairly routine engineering problem. We're just saying design to that standard rather than the existing sea level.

And finally with respect to a one-stop location, where local governments or private developers can go to resolve these issues, we're -- in our existing functioning with leases, we're always coordinating with other agencies. So our staffs talk to the Coastal Commission

staffs or BCDC staffs at least on a weekly basis, on a project-by-project basis, where we compare notes. We do the best we can to avoid conflicting requirements being imposed by this agency, with respect to requirements that come from these other State agencies. And we'll continue that work.

And certainly on a statewide basis, there's a lot of work being done on a unified basis out of the Resources Agency and elsewhere. The recent issuance of the Adaptation Strategy Report by the Resources Agency is an example of that. It deals with the jurisdiction of most of the Resource Agency Departments and Commissions, including us. And we had great input into that staff report. And we're going to continue to do that work on a go-forward basis.

So that would be the staff's response to the -- I think all of these points are great. And they're the sorts of things that there's not one answer to today. They're the sorts of things that we're going to have to continue to work on, as we will have to with other aspects of sea level rise.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Paul, in your view, for the interested parties who have to conform to any potential changes, from their perspective would you believe it's clear? I mean, the request from Mr. Workman is for a

one-stop shop. And if the answer is in the negative, perhaps we can discuss, you know, at the initial threshold meetings, what type of design they would seek.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And we'd be glad to do that. In terms of whether or not to have a one-stop shop, the arguments for and against that are probably the same as they are generally for permitting. And usually, the answer so far has been to coordinate, but to understand that different commissions have different jurisdictions and issues that they're interested.

We're interested in Public Trust uses. The Coastal Commission might be more focused on something else. Whereas, Fish and Game is more wetlands. And so rather than having one entity look at all those issues, whether or not they have the expertise, the general -- as it is with the existing permitting system, is to say that each of these agencies should undertake their own review pursuant to their own jurisdiction.

So I would resist if, by what he means a one-stop shop, that somehow you get a check off on all climate change and sea level rise implications from one entity, because that one entity, you know, is not really capable of dealing with all these other issues.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: That's a good perspective.

I didn't take the one-stop shop, because clearly everybody

has their responsibilities and authorities. I took that as -- and perhaps I was incorrect, one-stop shop. So for clarification, you know, edification, what the requirements are.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes. That's something we'll take up with the Resources Agency. I know there's ongoing work on this. And, as I say, the adaptation strategy was intended to coordinate the State on this and we'll work with them on that.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And if I could add, we can't forget that the federal government has some primary authority over this as well. The Corps of Engineers, in most instances, would be issuing permits for that. They have some expertise in that area, or are supposed to. And so even though the State will be adopting hopefully very good standards, we always have to consider what the federal government will be doing as well.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Further comments?

Tom

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Great. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Ms. Smith, for a thorough report. On November 14th Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-13-08. Makes you wonder why it wasn't entitled S-13-09. Maybe that's a mistake. At any rate in mid --

what?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That was issued last year, that order. It wasn't this year.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Oh, well why is -- but then he did a press release recently that referenced back to -- maybe it's because of the coordination with Copenhagen.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, and also the adaptation strategy report, which was called for by that -- came out.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: All right. My mistake. Thank you, Mr. Thayer for correcting me.

At any rate the Governor issued an Executive Order last year at about this time, which is totally -- well, almost totally, consistent with the direction of which the State Lands' Commission staff was going with the development of this resolution, Mr. Chairman, and fellow Commissioners.

So we're very supportive of this I would just note a couple of things. However, in the Governor's executive order for November of '08, he did ask the Resources Agency, in cooperation with some other State agencies, the Department of Water Resources, the California Energy Commission, other State coastal management agencies. To request the National Academy of

Sciences to convene independent panel to complete a comprehensive sea level rise assessment report.

asked the Resources Agency to bring that report back to the legislature and the administration by December of 2010. And so in light of that, I'm wondering if a couple of the recommendations here by staff might possibly be a little premature. And if my colleagues feel that way, might we consider adopting the resolution and maybe putting a couple of these recommendations over to be revisited in December of next year, perhaps January of '11, after they've had a chance to look at it.

Specifically, I understand that there is a scientific basis for the range that's here in this report the 16 to 55 inches. However, it's unclear to me what this independent NAS panel will come back with. And before we start expending public and private resources on that standard, it might be prudent for us to see what this panel comes back with, so I'd like -- I'm asking my colleagues to consider that.

And then I'm also wondering, and maybe Mr. Thayer could comment on this -- I'd like comment on -- respond to all my comments. If it might be appropriate to also phase in the requirements on the private side, because in the Governor's Executive Order, he did require all State

agencies to act immediately.

So I'm just wondering -- what I'm really asking,
Mr. Chairman, is there a way maybe to address these two
issues that I've raised, so that I can vote along with
you, if that is your predilection to support this, because
I think that would make this set of recommendations by the
State Lands Commission staff very compatible with the
Governor's Executive Order.

Mr. Thayer, maybe you could respond.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly. Staff is aware of the both the Executive Order from the Governor as well as the particular provisions that Commissioner Sheehy was alluding to.

Staff used as the basis for the 16 inches and 55 inches standards, reports that have come out of California planning efforts. In particular, the 55 inch standard is at the upper range of the estimates that were in the Climate Action Team's report from March of this year. It's also one that -- an estimate that was developed by a private entity or a nonprofit, the Pacific Institute out Berkeley that Peter Gleick heads up.

The 16 inches is also consistent with that Climate Action Team report. And both of these figures as well show up in the adaptive strategy that was recently issued by the Resources Agency. And the 16 inches again

for the 2050 time flame is what the BCDC is using. So we feel like that there's reasonably a good sound basis for bringing forward those recommendations.

I think it's also true that the -- if you look back over the last 10 years, the estimates for sea level rise have been changing, as people begin to appreciate different factors that can contribute to that, and when we begin to see how climate is changing, how greenhouse gases are increasing. So that it may very well be that this report that comes back a year from now may have slightly different numbers. But I think we're beginning to focus in on numbers. And, again, we would stand behind these numbers at this point.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I have a suggestion.

Mr. Chairman, may I follow up, I have a suggestion for further consideration.

In light of Mr. Thayer's comments, might a potential direction we could go be to add a 16th recommendation to this report that might say something like direct staff to review the results of the sea level rise assessment report that is going to be completed in December 2010, pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order. And as soon as feasible thereafter, when it's released to come back to the Commission at a future meeting and make recommendations as to appropriate sea level rise estimates

that should be accommodated by new development in any of the sovereign lands that we have jurisdiction over.

And as part of these recommendations, staff could help evaluate phasing procedures and make recommendations as appropriate. Perhaps maybe with the inclusion of this type of recommendation, that might address some of the issues I've raised, Mr. Thayer. Could you respond to that.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, I would certainly make clear that the Commission will consider the results that come out of that study, that will come out a year from now, and direct staff to, in fact, evaluate that and come back with recommendations. Just to be clear, so the proposed change is that alone and it's not to exclude these other --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Well, I'm really looking for some direction from my colleagues on the Commission and from staff. I've stated my general strong support for where we're going. And I've raised concerns about the specific levels identified and the phasing issue. But I want to be supportive of this action by the Commission, but I'd like to have some consideration for my issues.

So I'm open to suggestion.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Tom, if I can pose a

question to you. I'm not quite clear. I'm greatly appreciative to both your and the Governor's support and his direction to pursue a separate study. I think that's also beneficial.

My intention is not to halt the progress that we have gone, but I certainly want to make an accommodation. So from your motion, are you asking that when that study comes forward that we give the opportunity for staff to review that study and to reconcile the progress that's already made or are you asking us to pause at this time and not move forward, because that is, the latter, not the course I want to pursue.

I want to move forward. We can grandfather the standards that would be established today to make accommodations, upon the reconciliation. But I think -- you know, we're all on the same set of tracks. So the question is, you know, once that second train comes up and gets there, we can all move forward. But I don't want to stop the first train.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I agree with you, Mr. Chairman. I don't want to stop this process from going forward either. I think it's important.

So what I'm asking is if we can incorporate a specific recommendation, if we can incorporate some language into this resolution that says staff will come

back to the Commission and that might be 30, 60, 90 days, whatever is appropriate, after the final report comes out, with recommendations of any changes, conforming changes, that may be appropriate or necessary for the Commission to consider.

My concern about the 16 to 55 inch issue is before we expend too many resources on that range, what if the range comes back different? Right. And since these are engineering issues, you know. So I'm not asking that we not do it, but I am asking that we direct staff -- that we put language in the resolution to direct staff to bring that report back to us for consideration to see how it might -- if there's any conforming changes we'd consider making here.

And I think then that way, it would allow this process to go forward, but also create a process for this report, which is going to include coordination with all key State agencies that have a stake in this. I think it would be appropriate for us to look at.

Does that make sense?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: So that I'm clear, so that where I'm at right now is I'm okay with the 16 to 55 standard, and then the staff will reconcile. And then if they make adjustments to the 16, 55 standard, then we can

make the appropriate adjustments.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Yes, I'm agreeable to that, Mr. Chairman. That would be fine.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay.

Mona, did you have comments? I apologize.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I did. I wanted to thank the staff for doing a great report. It is a good start.

But I want to bring up an issue of there's a lot of follow up that we have to do. And I'm very mindful of the fact that that means additional resources. And so I would like to see if the staff can perhaps work in coordination -- a partnership with OPC to possibly identify funding or the resources to do this follow up, because, you know, we got 40 responses back, and that's great.

Hopeful at 40. Really, really, happy if we can get more of that. So is there -- would there be a process to follow up with those folks who have not, because in looking at some of the responses, they were kind of all over the map. And so to -- you know, we may all want to be on the same page. We may want to take some time to bring everybody back to the table or at least reach out to them, so that they do have an opportunity to respond. They may change some of their answers in here.

And so that's number one, because I'm concerned

about, just for example, Long Beach being the second busiest port in the nation and we didn't really -- they didn't really -- I think their answers and their feedback could have been stronger. That's a concern. And so I'd like to see that -- and for those local governments that -- and cities that are affected. Is there a mechanism to reach out again to them, because this could be -- this is a great start and a great report. It can be even greater with more feedback from more people.

So I think it's great. I think that we need to identify resources, because I do believe that we need to move forward.

And that's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If I could respond. I think that Ms. Pasquil has some good points. And, again, the 15th recommendation is that we report back in a year on the progress. And I think I can commit, at this point, that we'll just -- we'll rerun the survey in next summer and see what changes have occurred. It will be interesting to see what they are. And I think also the publicity that this report is getting and will get after the Commission approves it is likely to cause some reconsideration on the part of the surveyees that didn't respond as to their participation, and certainly will

encourage a broader participation when we redo the survey.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Mr. Chairman.

Thank you. And I didn't mean to call out Long Beach. But, you know, it's important for folks to have the time. Everybody is busy. You can talk to the gentleman from Redondo Beach, everyone has got a million things going on. But if, A, we have a little bit more time and we set that timeline out for people and a mechanism for them to call back with questions and clarifications, I think that would be really helpful.

Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We'll do that.

And as you point out, there are costs just as Mr. Workman did, to all of this. And several of these staff recommendations, we acknowledge in the report, recommendations 2, 10, and 11 are really directions to staff to do inventory and this sort of thing. You can't really do that with more resources. And we understand clearly that we may not get those resources. And so, of course, we look for other ways to gather some of the same information. But everybody, in essence, has to do what they can with what they have.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, if it's appropriate, I'd like to try to craft a motion that we could agree on?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Sure, please.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I would like to move approval of the staff recommendation to adopt the resolution for Calendar Item number 39, with one additional recommendation, and the language can be drafted by staff. But the idea would be to ask staff to bring this policy back to the Commission, at some reasonable period of time, I don't know, 60, 90 days, whatever is appropriate, after the release of the final report in December of 2010, and make any recommendations or present any findings to the Commission at that time that might be worthy of consideration to amend the policy we're adopting today.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. Thank you, Tom.

And, Mona, your comments, did you want to add an additional provision or are you comfortable of just having asked staff for them to take that task on separately?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I'm comfortable asking the staff to just follow up.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. So we have a motion.

Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Second.

24 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Mr. Chairman, if I could 25 interject. Just to clarify on Item number 6, where it's asking the Commission to adopt engineering standards. The Commission is actually severely limited in being able to do that, except for marine terminals. So I think if we could add two words in there saying, "where authorized" after the standards, that would make a clarification to that item.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I will incorporate that into my motion, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Duly noted.

Motion, second. Motion by Tom, second by Mona.

Without objection, the motion passes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Next item, please.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The next item is the item regarding Moat and Row, I believe -- excuse me, hold on just a second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: It's a revocation of a geophysical survey.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Fugro Pelagos.

This has to do with the geophysical permit that was Fugro Pelagos when there was the unfortunate incident involving the death of the blue whale on the north coast. The staff recommendation will be presented by Greg Scott,

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    who's the Chief of our Marine Resources Management
    Division.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
             Presented as follows.)
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             MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF
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 6
    SCOTT:
           Mineral Resources.
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I'm sorry, Mineral
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    Resources.
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             (Laughter.)
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             MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF
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    SCOTT:
            Good morning, Mr. Chair and Commissioners. My
   name is Gregory Scott. I'm the Chief of the Commission's
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13
    Mineral Resources Management Division. This morning I'll
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    be presenting Calendar Item 40, recommending for your
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    consideration a revocation of the general geophysical
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    permit, PRC 8391 issued by the State to Fugro Pelagos
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    Incorporated for a violation of permit conditions while
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    conducting geophysical activities in State waters, and at
    which time a whale was struck and killed.
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             And I believe you've been given a copy of my
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   presentation slides.
             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG:
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                                  We have.
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             MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF
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    SCOTT: Approximately two months ago on October the
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19th --

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF
SCOTT: Approximately two months ago on October the 19th,
Fugro Pelagos, a marine survey company out of San Diego,
was conducting a hydrographic survey in State waters under
a contract with NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration, a federal agency, as part of a large
sea-floor mapping effort of the entire California
coastline.

Fugro Pelagos was operating under a State Lands
Commission general geophysical permit, authorizing them to
conduct geophysical surveys using certain types of
equipment and with certain operating requirements and
conditions.

At or around 11:50 a.m. on the 19th of October, the vessel Pacific Star under contract by Fugro struck a 70 foot blue whale at a location approximately one and a half miles off shore and approximately six miles south of Fort Bragg. The impact with the whale was fatal and the whale washed ashore by the next day.

Fugro Pelagos notified NOAA on October 20th, which was the next day, but State Lands Commission did not receive notification until November the 9th, at which time NOAA special agents contacted us.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF

SCOTT: This is the map of the area where the whale strike occurred.

Well, my pointer isn't working, but -- can I get back to the map Alicia. I just wanted to mention that this location is where the incident occurred. And that's about 100 miles north of San Francisco.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: Can you go back a slide, Alicia.

Next one.

Thank you.

The geophysical permit issued to Fugro Pelagos identifies certain types of equipment allowed for conducting geophysical surveys, and they are listed on this slide. Each of these types of equipment create acoustic signals of a certain amount of energy, which reflects off the seafloor or other underwater hard features. And the data collected can be used to measure water depth, create topographic maps, identify rock outcrops, pipelines, et cetera.

The energy limitation that this equipment is restricted to is established at a measure of two kilojoules, that is a level set many years ago by the State Lands Commission, that was determined not to be

harmful to marine life, but adequate for data acquisition using the equipment listed here.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF

SCOTT: Among the conditions within the permit that Fugro

Pelagos was operating under, four of the more important

conditions are shown here. Before a survey can be

initiated, the permittee must notify the State Lands

Commission staff 15 days in advance of the survey work.

The permittee must have a marine wildlife monitor on board the vessel at all times to and from port and during survey operations, and the monitor must be approved by NOAA.

If the monitor observes a marine mammal or reptile within two kilometers of the vessel, the survey company cannot start its acoustic generation equipment. And the permittee also must have a wildlife contingency plan approved by the State Lands Commission and also an approved oil spill plan.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF

SCOTT: Two permit conditions were violated at the time of this geophysical survey. One, Fugro did not notify the 
State Lands Commission staff prior to initiating its 
survey activities. And two, Fugro Pelagos did not have a

marine wildlife monitor on the vessel at the time of the survey.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: It is the recommendation of staff that the Commission authorize revocation of Fugro Pelagos non-exclusive general permit to conduct geophysical surveys on tide and submerged lands of the State of California. Fugro Pelagos has told us that the survey conducted by them in State waters was an activity not requiring State Lands Commission permit. It is the position of State Lands, however, that this survey activity was a permittable activity.

Staff recommends that the revoked permit be restored after 30 days from this Commission date, if Fugro agrees in writing that ocean floor mapping using multibeam sonar equipment is an activity that is covered by the existing permit, and that Fugro Pelagos will comply with all provisions of the permit, including mailing required notices and providing a marine wildlife monitor on the vessel at all times.

In addition, staff recommends that the Commission authorize the billing of staff expenses incurred in connection with its investigation of this incident.

And lastly, staff recommends the Commission

authorize further legal action to preclude Fugro Pelagos from operating without a permit, and to enforce permit provisions in the event that the permit is restored.

That concludes my presentation. I and other staff here are available to answer questions, if you'd like.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Mona, did you have any questions?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Thank you very much, Mr. Scott, for doing this.

I have a couple questions. Have there been any other permit violations by this company?

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: No. We have not any violations, other than the one that I just presented.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Have there been others like this? My thing is I'm looking at 30 days. And is that just -- is that normal for a permit to be revoked?

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: The language in the permit does address revocation. It does not state in the language any type of period, during which time the permit can be restored. We have considered that we are really attempting to secure compliance by Fugro Pelagos. It is not necessarily our intention to be -- apply very strict punitive measures.

We do want them to come into compliance, and allow them to continue operations, if they do agree to the terms that we have stated in our recommendation.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Okay, thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I would say that another factor is that discussions we've had with State Coastal Conservancy staff, who were involved in generating the mapping project, which was being conducted. Although, the bonding -- bond money for that project was not available on a State basis, and therefore NOAA was the entity that was involved at that particular moment.

But comments from their executive officer indicates that they believe that this was an accident. It wasn't a case of having a whale on the surface where the absence of a marine observer contributed to that accident. Instead, the whale is believed to be -- have been surfacing and come up underneath the boat and struck it.

And so based on that, staff believes that this -- even if the observer had been on board, this accident may have occurred.

Nonetheless, we believe action should be taken by the Commission, because, in fact, the terms of the permit were violated, and could have led to that kind of accident. Our recommendation would probably have been different if the whale had been on the surface and had

been struck and it would have been preventable by having an observer on board.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I would like to make one comment.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Sure.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I just wanted to say, I was -- in my briefing -- I apologize for missing your presentation. I had to step out. But in my briefing by the Commission staff on this item, I thought that their recommendation was even-handed, firm, and appropriate, and I'm prepared to support the staff recommendation on this item, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. I have one question. How many other companies perform similar services?

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: Presently, under permit, there are eight survey companies operating off shore.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. And then what were the costs incurred by our Commission?

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: There was staff cost incurred, time involved in conducting the investigation, and determining cause, and preparing the material for the Commission meeting today.

We have, I think, accumulated up to 70 staff

1 | hours, which translates to a little over \$13,000.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

Is there a motion?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We want to make sure to take testimony.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Oh, I'm sorry.

We have two -- and I apologize, two individuals who have signed up to speak. David Millar, who's president of Fugro, followed by Mr. Jerry Wilson who's a commercial manager representing Fugro.

So if we could have you please join us, first David.

Welcome.

MR. MILLAR: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

Before I begin, can I just ask is five or six minutes allowable time to present my --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We usually give three, but there's only two of you signed up, so that's fine.

MR. MILLAR: Thanks very much.

It is a complex issue.

My name is David Millar, and I am president of Fugro Pelagos, Inc. of San Diego, California

I'm speaking before you today to explain why

Fugro Pelagos does not believe we violated the provisions of our off shore geophysical survey permit, when conducting a hydrographic survey in State waters on October 19th, 2009.

Before I begin, I would like to comment on the incident, and just say that myself and the company is deeply saddened by the accident. It was a tragedy. And while there was no loss of human life, we certainly don't minimize the fact that a large mammal was killed, and we do feel bad about that.

The company has been operating for over 30 years. Has always complied with all regulatory requirements and has never had such an incident or accident.

So I do want to emphasize the fact that Fugro Pelagos was not ignoring the requirements of the permit at the time of this incident. Rather, we did believe -- I'm sorry, we did not believe nor do we believe that a hydrographic survey using solely an echo sounder is subject to the provisions of an off-shore geophysical survey permit.

While Fugro Pelagos does indeed hold such a permit, it would only be used when we are performing geophysical surveys. We readily acknowledge that prior notification was not provided to State Lands nor were NOAA approved marine wildlife monitors on board the vessel

during this hydrographic survey. That is because we were not conducting a geophysical survey as defined by the off shore geophysical survey permit.

My objective today is to demonstrate how the off-shore geophysical survey permit requirements are and will continue to be unclear and subject to various interpretations by the marine survey industry.

Furthermore, I advocate that Fugro Pelagos off shore geophysical survey permit not be revoked, and that further investigation, including direct discussion among the parties, be conducted.

We believe the underlying issue here is that an antiquated permitting requirement that was originally intended to manage and control geophysical surveys and geological surveys on State lands for the purposes of resource exploration and development is now being used to address subsequent State land objectives. In the process, the intent, purpose, and application of the off-shore geophysical survey permit has become distorted, such that the language contains numerous ambiguities and contradictions.

First, I would like to point out that the background text provided on this calendar item contains language that is not presented anywhere else in the off-shore geophysical survey permit or its requirements.

In fact, the only reference to the type of survey activities included within the permit is in Section 3, Scope of Activities, which state that, "The permittee shall comply with the terms of the permit whenever the equipment specified in Section 4 is deployed or geophysical survey data are collected within the permit area. Geophysical surveys shall include seismic, gravity, magnetic, electrical, and geochemical methods of measuring and recording physical properties of subsurface geologic structures.

A hydrographic survey using an echo sounder or any other type of depth sounder is not measuring or recording physical properties of subsurface geologic structures, but rather is measuring the depth of the water above the seabed.

If, however, as State Lands maintains, the application of the off-shore geophysical survey permit is driven by the equipment specified in section four, then this creates an even larger contradiction. It is the equipment -- I'm sorry. If it is the equipment and not the activity that dictates the application of the off-shore geophysical survey permit, then virtually every vessel operating in State waters would require an off-shore geophysical survey permit, and be subject to its requirements.

Nowhere in the off-shore geophysical survey permit are the terms "hydrographic survey" or "echo sounder" mentioned. If the antiquated reference to fathometer is meant to include echo sounders, then thousands of vessels operating equipment similar to Fugro Pelagos should be subject to the provisions of the off-shore survey permit.

This would include ocean-going freighters, bulk carriers, container ships, cruise ships, research vessels, commercial and sports fishing boats, recreational boats, lifeguard and police launches, and pilot boats.

The technology used by Fugro Pelagos on a hydrographic survey is virtually the same as an essential piece of maritime safety equipment found on almost every vessel operating in State waters.

Given the above and given that there are over a dozen references to geophysical surveys, geophysical data, and/or seismic within the permit, Fugro Pelagos did not and does not believe our hydrographic survey activity using a multibeam echo sounder was subject to the provisions of an off-shore geophysical survey permit.

And we are not alone in this belief. There is confusion within the marine survey industry regarding this very issue. Survey companies, academic institutions, and government agencies do not know how to interpret the

permit.

As a result, there is no consistency of application and no real possibility of equitable enforcement. In fact, there's virtually no current enforcement ongoing, so those not complying do so without consequences.

We have requested a meeting with the State Lands Commission to review our interpretation of the off-shore geophysical survey permit, and have offered our assistance in refining the language of the permit to resolve its current ambiguities.

Despite this, the State Lands Commission is considering the revocation of our off-shore geophysical survey permit here today without fully understanding and appreciating the issue and how we ended up in this position.

Revocation of our permit, even if it is restored after January 17th, 2010 will have an impact on both the finances and reputation of Fugro Pelagos.

Furthermore, if Fugro Pelagos agrees in writing with a stipulation specified by the State Lands Commission in Calendar Item 40, then we are, in effect, being held to a different regulation, permit, and standard than other permittees.

Nor would this step resolve the root problem,

which is the intent, purpose, wording, and application of the off-shore geophysical survey permit. Without addressing this and without enforcement, the playing field would not be level and only Fugro Pelagos would be handicapped.

Once again, I ask that the State Lands Commission not revoke Fugro Pelagos's off-shore geophysical survey permit, and request that further evaluation, including direct discussions among the parties be conducted. We again offer our experience and expertise to assist the State Lands Commission in refining the language of the permit to resolve its current ambiguities.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: David, we'd like to ask you a few questions, if you don't mind.

MR. MILLAR: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Tom.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thank you, Mr.

Millar for coming today to present your position on this
matter and on the staff's recommendation.

I'd like to know, Mr. Millar, if you are -- recommendation number four says authorize staff to restore the revoked permit after January 17, 2010, if prior to that restoration, staff is satisfied that Fugro Pelagos has agreed in writing, and then it has these two

conditions.

The ocean floor surface mapping using multibeam sonar equipment is an activity that's covered by the issued permit -- that's Provision A -- and Fugro Pelagos, Inc. will comply with all provisions of the permit, including, but not limited to, provisions relating to notices and to the presence of marine wildlife monitoring during survey operations. That's provision B.

I'd like to know if, setting aside the revocation issue for a moment, are you in agreement with Provisions A and B, and are you willing to stipulate to those?

MR. MILLAR: I guess I can say, as I presented in my comments, we don't believe that our acceptance of those terms would be acceptable or fair or equitable without that being applied to all permittees. So by us agreeing to survey, subject to those specific restrictions, doesn't necessarily mean that others under permit don't make future similar misinterpretations or, I guess, fall into the same trap, if you like.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. Very well.

Then, Mr. Millar, I understand you're making an equity argument that if your company is subject to these provisions, then all companies doing the same work or very similar work should be subject to them. Let's say that aside for a moment, would these two provisions here cause

a hardship for your company.

MR. MILLAR: I would say not necessarily, if the playing field were level and all survey companies were --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. So Fugro Pelagos could abide by these two provisions without it having a material impact on your company's ability to do business?

I understand your equity argument. I want to get to the nut of this, at least in my mind.

MR. MILLAR: Yeah, I think so. There is another more complex issue here, I believe is, is there even enough science available to determine whether these measures are required for a survey of this type.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay, very well. We're not going to decide that today.

Now, Mr. Chairman, may I ask staff a question?
CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Sure.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Millar is asserting that these conditions, Provisions A and B, are not or would not or may not be applicable to probably what are competitors of his or other entities that may be doing this work. Is that the case?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Staff has looked into that. And other -- some other permittees have provided the notice, and presumably have had the observer on board

for conducting surveys that are similar to the ones that are being -- that were conducted in October, the seafloor mapping.

So our approach has been consistent that we believe that those kinds of surveys are subject. We don't have an enforcement arm, so it may very well be that there are other entities out there without permits or with permits that aren't following that approach. Where we find out about that -- and there was somebody - I can't remember the company - who wrote a letter of complaint to us in the last year about their company being subject to these permit requirements and other operations under way, where those companies -- other companies have not obtained a permit from us. And when we find out who's involved, we pursue that.

And, in fact, Calendar Item 37 today is -- which the Commission approved as part of the consent calendar, is a new permit for the University Corporation at Monterey Bay. And that's an example of one where we had heard that they were conducting operations without this permit. We contacted them, told them they needed a permit, and they've applied, and this was brought to it.

So we agree entirely with Fugro, that this should be consistently applied. It's unfair to impose a business expense on one entity and not the others. There's

probably more work to be done to complete that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So, you know, we can't enforce this on those entities that we don't know about and that haven't come forward for a permit. I mean, you know --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: We can only enforce it on those entities that we know about, who are doing business in accordance with the law in California. And are enforcement issue is separate issue. It's an important issue. But with those entities that do have permits by the State Lands Commission to do this type of work, are these requirements part of the permit?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I want to make sure that we're not -- I want to make sure I fully understand the equity argument that Mr. Millar has made. We are not -- it is your position, staff's position, that we are not singling out this company and treating them differently, is that correct?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No -- that's an appropriate question. But no, we are not inventing a different set of standards for Pelagos.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So these set of standards therefore would be applied to anybody and

everybody who we know about and who's operating legally?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: It is quite possible, probably likely, that there are entities that either, knowingly or unknowingly, are operating illegally, and therefore, you know, they don't have any conditions like this, because they don't have a permit.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Is that right?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I should follow up on a couple -- with the permission of the Commission, I'd like to respond to a couple other points there too.

We would agree with Mr. Millar that a review of this program is appropriate. And I think as we've discussed with the Commissioners individually, we're interested in conducting a new environmental review of the potential impacts from these kinds of operations, whether it be seafloor mapping or other kinds of geophysical surveys that are done. We don't have the money and entities -- I don't know whether Pelagos was one of them, but we've gotten feedback from a number of the entities that they can't afford to pay for this review.

So we have approached Ocean Protection Council. We sent them a letter asking for funding. We had some favorable informal staff response, but as with other

programs that require bond funding, they haven't been able to sell bonds because of the State's fiscal situation, and we haven't yet received that money.

We've put the permits for new -- or the new permits or the permit renewals on a one-year cycle, so that we can do that kind of study and determine if changes are warranted.

They might very well end up with permits not being required for certain activities and more environmental protection than others. But until we've done that review, we're not prepared to come to the Commission, at this point, and make recommendations for changing the existing program, so we continue to maintain that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I have one final question, Mr. Chairman.

Paul, I don't know how many permittees there are out there with permits like this from State Lands, but would it be reasonable within the resources of your budget, such as it is, that, at some point in the future, a notice could be sent out to all of them notifying them of this incident and reinforcing these specific requirements as just sort of a heads up just to remind you, subject to your permit provides that. I mean, is that something that -- I don't want to ask for -- I don't

know what it would cost and I want to be sensitive to budget. Is that something that would be within your -- EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Absolutely.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. Mr. Chairman, regardless of how we resolve this issue this morning, I would like to incorporate into the motion a requirement for staff to notify all permittees, and the specific -- and to let them know -- we don't need to mention -- I'm not -- I want to clarify Mr. Millar, I'm not -- it's not my intent on any level to draw attention to your company specifically. I'm sure you're quite sincere about the harm that was done to this mammal. And so I'm not -- that's not my -- that's not where I'm coming from.

So I don't know that it's necessary -- I don't think it would be necessary to mention the company that was involved, because I'm not trying to create bad public relations for Fugro, but maybe you could mention there was an incident that happened in this notice and to remind permittees that they are subject to these requirements. And that if they have any questions about these requirements or other provisions of their permit, that they should contact the State Lands Commission staff for clarification.

I'd like to incorporate that, Mr. Chairman, into any motion that's made.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah, Tom. I'm of the same thinking.

Mona, did you have any questions or comments you wanted to make?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I agree, because I -- in listening to Mr. Millar, I'm concerned about the ambiguity, and the fact that not everybody understands the language the same. You know, folks, we have to be able to -- in order to follow the rules, we all have to understand the rules.

So I think it's very important for us to be able to reach out to everyone, as well as companies, you know, who have permits to also be very proactive in clarifying, and really coming to the table to ask these questions before, you know, we come to a situation like this.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I think you can see that the members here are not trying to create a situation where there's unequal treatment or inconsistent application of the law. I did take note of another one of your comments about being highlighted.

You know, I can ask you the question, if you revisit your position - and I'm clearly not speaking for my colleagues - that you will acknowledge that ocean floor mapping using multibeam sonar is an activity that is covered by the issued permit; you will comply with all the

provisions of the permit; that you will pay for the billing somewhere around 15,000 for the incident response and investigation, I don't see a need, personally right, to put you through -- to revoke your permit, if you agree here to the terms of what the staff has recommended.

I don't know how much that factors into your embarrassment or so. But, you know, as I said, I don't speak for the others. But we're trying to accommodate you. I think you acknowledged the severity and the seriousness of what transacted. They are natural precious resources.

And so, you know, we're not trying to harm you, but we want to take light of the legal and policy considerations.

MR. MILLAR: Excuse me, can I comment?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please.

MR. MILLAR: I understand your position. I guess my concern, and there is still a concern, it's related to those that are currently surveying without a geophysical survey permit. And I know we discussed the lack of enforcement, and the difficulties in enforcement, the number of eight permittees within the state. We believe that there are significantly more survey companies currently surveying within State waters conducting hydrographic surveys that do not believe they are subject

to geophysical survey permit requirements.

So until the actual permit itself, the language of the permit itself, is clarified, then I think we still have the problem here. That those people that aren't getting notice from the Commission because they already are under permit, that's not the issue, so much as the folks that are operating without a permit, conducting these activities without a permit, may continue to do so, because they're not getting that notice, right, and they're not aware of this issue.

They continue to interpret it the way that they interpret it. We're unique, in that, we did hold a geophysical survey permit, and we comply with the terms when we're conducting that activity. We didn't believe this activity fell within the definition of the permit. So that's -- I think that's an important point.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah. And I want to draw a distinction. I appreciate you securing the permit. I understand your concern about people not in compliance.

However, we found you, or I find you outside of compliance. So clearly, you know, to address your specific matter based on other people not complying, doesn't allow me to provide you with the benefit of the doubt, in my mind.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Go ahead.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I may be prepared to support you, Mr. Chairman, in the suggestion you made about the license revocation, but I'd like to hear something from Mr. Millar.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Mr. Millar, you have an indication that two of us are willing not to revoke your permit, if you will comply with what the staff has recommended. So, in essence, you know, you have a clear choice whether you choose to have your permit revoked or not.

MR. MILLAR: Yes, we do not want to have our permit revoked.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: So will you comply with the terms as offered by the staff?

MR. MILLAR: Can we, I guess, have a statement from the Commission that the language will be revisited and addressed? And is the Commission willing to seek public input from survey companies conducting this activity?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We would be glad to converse with Mr. Millar about the language and take into account any suggestions he has for clarifying that. Since we are on a one-year term now on the permit, there will be opportunities to make changes to the language to the permit, if he feels that would make it clearer.

And, frankly, if he's willing, we'd be interested in any assistance he has to identify companies that are operating on these kinds of surveys without benefit of a permit.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yes, Tom.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Paul, could you -if that's the direction this body goes, can you make some
sort of notice on your website available that
you're -- that this review of the language is being looked
at on a prospective basis, so that if there are any other
entities beside Mr. Millar and his company that would like
to have input, that they have that opportunity?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly.

Well, and we would just conduct a mailing to everybody on the permit, as well -- who has permits as well as putting something on the website that we're looking at this, and circulate drafts that kind of thing.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. Let me ask that question. Are you okay with that?

MR. MILLAR: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. So we have, at least so that we clarify the understanding, you have agreed to comply with the staff's requests to admit that ocean floor

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mapping is an activity that is covered by the issued permit using multibeam sonar. You will comply with the provisions of the permit, including -- that you will pay for the billing for staff expenses; that the staff will work with you on this particular issue. And then it's up to my colleagues to decide whether we will not revoke the permit.
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ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: As long as Mr. Millar is agreeable to those terms, Mr. Chairman, I would be prepared to waive the staff's recommendation on the revocation of his permit, so that his permit may stay in good standing.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Mr. Chairman, I agree.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. And then in the event that those terms are, in fact, not followed, that we will revoke the permit.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Yes, I agree.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. We have a motion by Tom. We have a second by Mona.

Oh, I'm sorry. We have another speaker from your firm. Did you want to speak or --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: If you've got the votes --

24 (Laughter.)

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: -- you may not want

to go any further.

(Laughter.)

MR. MILLAR: This was a back up.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I learned from my mentor a long time ago.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We wanted to offer public fairness. But sometimes when you're winning, you might want to stop.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Motion and second.

Without objection, the motion passes.

Thank you very much.

MR. MILLAR: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Paul, next item, please.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The next item is, in fact, the L.A. item I mentioned previously. This has to do with an amendment to the lease for lands located in Owens Lake and the proposal for a Moat and Row project

19 there.

The staff presentation will occur from the Land Management Division by Judy Brown, and from our Environmental Unit by Steven Mindt.

I also have to acknowledge, and I'd be remiss if I didn't note this as well, that this is also Judy Brown's last meeting, who will be making the presentation for Land

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Management. And Judy has been with us a number of years, has worked on projects of great importance to us, such as this one. And her guidance has been really important to me and to the Commission to getting the work done. I would note that her husband is Dave Brown, who's in charge of our administrative unit. We hope that whatever she's got won't be catching to quickly for him, because we don't want him to heave so quickly.

(Laughter.)

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: But I don't want to, by saying that, minimize the importance she's -- how much importance she has had for our work and to thank her publicly for her good work.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I don't know, we may want to review management now that --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Mr. Thayer, you know, we ought to have a little visit with you about trying to retain great staff better.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Clearly, I've got a problem here.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please.

LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST BROWN: Good morning,

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. My name is Judy Brown and I'm a member of the Land Management Division staff.

Calendar Item 41 involves an application that was submitted by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power on March 24th, 2009 to amend an existing lease to include the construction of 3.5 square miles of Moat and Row dust control measures on the dry bed of Owens Lake in Inyo County.

The existing lease has a 20-year term that began on May 1st, 1999, and authorizes the installation, construction, operation, and monitoring of a total of 40.3 square miles of dust control measures on Owens Lake, primarily for the implementation of shallow flooding and managed vegetation. This is just under half of the total area of Owens Lake which is a hundred square miles.

The proposed Moat and Row project includes the following elements:

Up to an 89-foot wide corridor that contains a five-foot high earthen berm or a row, with steep sloping sides; an access road on both sides of the berm flanked on the other side by a four to five and a half foot ditch or moat.

Rows, which are mounded soil berms, serve as wind breaks to capture the sand. The current design of the

Moat and Row elements are arrayed in a grid pattern oriented to be perpendicular with the primary and secondary wind directions. Minimum spacing of the elements would be approximately a hundred feet center to center.

Five-foot high sand fences would be installed on top of the rows, and in some places would be installed on the open playa.

The City has also proposed the placement of a variety of enhancements within the Moat and Row areas to gain greater dust control efficiencies. The enhancements include the use of additional moats, rows, fencing, managed vegetation, and shallow flooding.

In August of this year, Commission staff presented an informational calendar item to you summarizing staff's involvement in the CEQA review process, concerns with the anticipated environmental impacts that may result from this project, and the project's inconsistencies with the Public Trust.

The Commission requested that Commission staff and the City work together to try to resolve our concerns. Since then, staff has met with the City and those discussions have not eliminated staff's concerns. Staff continues to assert that the Moat and Row project is inconsistent with the Public Trust needs and the resources

and values of Owens Lake.

And as you know, Owens Lake is a State sovereign land held in trust for the people of the State under the Public Trust doctrine. This common law doctrine ensures the public's right to use California's waterways for navigation, fishing, boating, and other water-oriented activities. Preservation of lands in their natural state to protect scenic and wildlife habitat values is also an appropriate Public Trust use.

Uses that do not protect or promote public trust values, are not water dependent or oriented and exclude rather than facilitate public access and use are not consistent with the trust.

The Commission has the responsibility to manage Owens Lake on behalf of the public to protect these rights and values. In addition, staff still has outstanding concerns with the potential environmental effects of the project, and Steve Mindt from the Commission's Division of Environmental Planning and Management will be presenting this information and these concerns to you after my presentation.

Staff is recommending that the Commission deny the City's application for the construction of the Moat and Row project on Owens Lake. Additionally, City staff has recently discussed a new concept for the Owens Valley,

which includes the use of Owens Lake for a solar demonstration project. Staff has not received many details from the City on the proposed use of solar arrays as a dust control measure, nor has it been reviewed or approved yet by the Great Basin Control District.

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However, staff anticipates that the City will be submitting an application for a solar demonstration project at Owens Lake, which will need to be analyzed pursuant to CEQA and brought to the Commission for its consideration at a future meeting.

This concludes my presentation, and I would like to introduce Steve Mindt from the Commission's Division of Environmental Planning and Management who will be giving you a brief PowerPoint presentation on our environmental concerns with Moat and Row.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you, Judy.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Good morning.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: My name is Steve Mindt and I'm a Staff Environmental Scientist with the Division of Environmental Planning and Management.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: I've

prepared a PowerPoint here on the Owens Lake Moat and Row project.

Next slide, please.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Commission staff has had and continues to have concerns in several areas. One, the biological impacts, the visual impacts, and the Public Trust impacts.

This slide shows the Moat and Row locations outlined in red on the map and a current view from a vantage point on the lakebed.

Next slide.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: There are currently three dust control measures approved by the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District as best available control measures at Owens Lake. They are shallow flooding, managed vegetation, and gravel cover.

Moat and Row is still an experimental control. Gravel has not been approved by the Commission on a large scale application.

This is a table comparing some of the characteristics or impacts of the three approved dust-control measures and Moat and Row. Moat and Row is the first -- I'm sorry I lost my place here.

It's the only dust-control measure that has the potential of animal entrapment, and if approved, will be the only dust-control measure that does not provide habitat. If you follow along on that.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Here are a few pictures of the currently approved dust control measures, management vegetation, and shallow flood.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: And then gravel application. Here are a few pictures of the existing Moat and Row Demonstration Projects --

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: -- which the Commission approved in 2007. Notice the potential for biological entrapment and the potential to obstruct movement. If you just hold there for a second.

These are about five feet deep. And as you can see, the sides are quite steep. And if you have small animals or birds, there is a potential there for entrapment.

Next slide.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Here is a picture of the existing Moat and Row next to managed

vegetation.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: And then against shallow flooding with Moat and Row.

Next slide, please.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Here are a

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few more pictures of the Moat and Row Demonstration

9 10 Project. As you can see from ground level, when you have a fence that's just five feet high, there's not much of an

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obstruction, but if you put it up on top of a moat, it

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clearly obstructs the background area.

design graphic for the Moat and Row element.

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represents T37-1. And this represents the average density

of the Moat and Row elements. Please note the potential

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Here is a

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to obstruct biological movement and also the potential, if you remember the last slide, of obstructing views from the lake floor. Next slide.

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Here is --

This

the top is a current view of Owens Lake. On the bottom is

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No.

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a simulation with the Moat and Row elements out there.
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             Next slide.
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                              --000--
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Could you go back to
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    the previous slide.
             STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: I'm sorry,
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   back one, please.
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             Yes, sir.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry where is the Moat
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   and Row.
             STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes, the
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    lower one, the black down here.
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I don't see
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    anything.
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             (Laughter.)
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: What is it we're
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    supposed to see?
             STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: What it
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    shows is that there are Moat and Row element there.
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    There's a black -- on the white playa, there is a blacked
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    out area there that represents the shadowing of the Moat
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    and Rows and the Moat and Rows over there in that area.
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. It doesn't
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    exactly jump out at you.
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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: No.

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From the views they did. But if you'd go back one more slide, you can see when you're down on the Owens Lake Valley, it does -- it's 10 feet high. And so for the average person at a five-foot eye level, it's quite obvious. Thank you.

Go head, I guess, two slides.

Where are we?

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I'll go back one to the -- sorry.

This is another graphic design of the largest dust control measure that they're proposing in Moat and Row. It stretches a little over three and a half miles. And this portion of the lake is very popular with the public for wildlife viewing.

Next slide, please.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: This is a summary of the footprint of the proposed project. As you can see, we have the Moat and Row areas there. And basically we'll have 58 miles, almost 60 miles, of the Moat and Row elements, and then below it shows that we have about 118 miles of trenches and about 60 miles of mounds, about 21 miles of fencing and a footprint of about 325 acres.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Excuse me.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes, sir.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask staff a question?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry, Mr.

5 Mindt. I don't know if you have laser pointer, but if you 6 don't, could you --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Your mike.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I apologize.

I'm sorry, Mr. Mindt, I don't know if you have a laser pointer. But if you don't, would it be possible for you to go to the diagram and show us the total area of Owens Lake, and then what specific areas are proposed for Moat and Row, just so that we can get in perspective, because just hearing this statistics is rather meaningless to me.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Sure. Can we go back to the very first slide in the presentation. It shows that a little bit better if we just go ahead and start over.

This around here is the entire Owens Lake perimeter here. These elements here that are marked with a T are the proposed Moat and Row elements. They're outlined in red. And this is the largest one we looked at the graphics. And then the T37 is right up here.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: May I ask a

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1 | clarifying Chairman, Mr. Chairman.
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What's going on with all this area in here that's just white?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Right now,
that is -- there's a certain amount of open playa.

There's a brine pool here.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: But this is all part of Owens Lake?

9 STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: This entire 10 area.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: This whole area is Owens Lake?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes, this entire area is the Owens Lake. A hundred and ten square miles is the actual footprint of the Owens square lake -- I'm sorry Owens dry lakebed.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thank you.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry. So the Moat and Row areas specifically are the areas outlined in red?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Correct.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: And that's what's

24 proposed in this lease?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: That is

correct. It's 3.5 square miles.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thanks.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: And then also down in this area, there is a -- Fish and Game has Cartago Springs Wildlife Preserve. And then up here in this area, there is a large Delta area, which is also home to a number of species and redevelopment habitat projects.

Okay. The State Lands staff recommends that the Commission deny this project on the basis of the biological and visual impacts, and the dust control measures will have on the Owens Lake.

We've already asked questions. I guess, I can ask, are there any more questions that I might be able to help you with?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I have a question.
CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I think the visual impact issue is pretty straightforward. It's the visual impact of the moats and the rows. That's not meant to be flippant, but I mean that's the issue there. So I understand that point.

Could you, Mr. Mindt, go into anymore detail about the biological impacts.

24 STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes.

25 | There's been some discussion on the potential -- if you

can put up the slide right before this one, please.

In this area here, we have some shallow flooded areas, some managed vegetation, and shallow flooding.

Down here, we have a large wildlife preserve.

One of the concerns that we have, there's a number of birds there. There's a particular bird, the Snowy Plover, that will nest where it can see the shallow flood areas. The concern is with the very steep sides and the deep trenches that, you know, those along with other waterfowl may fall into these trenches and not be able to escape.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. So we're concerned about the Snowy Plovers. Now you said that they -- their nesting areas are near where the shallow flooding is?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes. We talked to some bird experts and there's some disagreement there. At least within a half mile where they can unobstructedly observe water. And potentially up to one to three miles they have a preferred nesting habitat.

With the fence arrays, with the mounds up there, it will significantly -- they're right adjacent to the shallow flood areas. They'll remove approximately --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: How adjacent? Do they literally abut up to it?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes, within -- there's probably a 15 to 100 foot separation. There's a road. There's some, you know, dewatering trenches and some other equipment, but anywhere from about 15 to 100 feet, it will abut up against yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Has the lease applicant made any suggestion on how they might mitigate Snowy Plovers from -- and I don't mean this to be funny, but I don't know how else to say it -- from sort of falling into the moats?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: We've had a number of discussions. I don't know if Paul would like me to answer. I'm not sure how diplomatic I can be. We have made a number of suggestions, including a demonstration project with a surrogate species. And they refuse to go down that road.

We looked at additional mitigation measures with Fish and Game, and they basically said that the only thing that they were willing to do was to go ahead with the project, and after a certain mortality threshold was reached, then they would decide what to do.

But what they had decided to do would depend on the potential feasibility and the impact on the dust control measures. And we asked them to look at those mitigation measures and see which ones were feasible and

which were not feasible, as it related to the dust control measures. And they did not come forward with that study or any feedback.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Mindt, are there -- it's just hard, because it's such a big area with all the different color codes. It's just hard to sort of get my head around all of this. But are there other large areas of shallow flooding where Moat and Row will not abut up to it?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: I can't answer that off the top of my head. This area was picked by the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District, based on emissiveness via a NASA satellite, so I'm not certain that I could answer that or that I'm qualified to answer that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: All right. Let me try asking the question another way. I understand that currently there's a significant amount of shallow flooding taking place, that's right?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: That is correct, yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: And so therefore, my question is, for the lease application for Moat and Row, and you've testified or you've stated that Moat and Row abuts right up close to the shallow flooding, and it's

that area close to the shallow flooding where there's a higher probability of the Snowy Plovers to be. What I'm asking is, is that area where Moat and Row would abut up to the shallow water a large area? I mean, in other words, if you look at the total amount of shallow flooding that's going on, are they just impacting a small portion of that or are they impacting a large portion of that? I want to get some perspective here.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: What they're impacting is anything within a half mile up to three miles of the shallow flood. So where we have shallow flood here, potentially out to hear about three miles out and from this one here. So this whole area is no longer available for Plover habitat.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: But don't they have a -- but my question is, is isn't there a tremendous amount of shallow flooding higher up in that slide?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Up here?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Yes.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: There is some shallow flooding up here. What we look at is Fish and Game and also in the Environmental Impact Report, they looked at traditional Snowy Plover habitat, where they have nested in years and years.

Down here, there's a natural seep and a wildlife

preserve. So this area here and around here had a high number of Plovers there naturally. What they're proposing to do is to remove this from the Snowy Plover habitat.

What we don't know, and that's what we asked them to look into, is if the Plovers still try to nest along this area here and possibly out into the Moat and Row area, what the potential for entrapment or fatality would be, and that's where we ran across it.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Well, I'll look forward to hearing more clarifying information either from staff and/or from the lease applicant. I'm still trying to get a sense of how -- in other words, if the total habitat area that could be for Snowy Plover was a hundred, is their lease application impacting five out of the hundred, 20 out of the hundred, 80 out of the hundred. Because wile I'm concerned about the biological impact, I'm trying to get a sense of magnitude and proportion, because there's another side to this equation, where there's tremendous benefit to human life, and to prevent lung disease, and human death from the massive amounts of dust that can be kicked up from this lake.

And we know, you know, in a perfect world, if water wasn't a scarce resource, that the best thing to do here would be to simply flood this whole basin, right?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I mean, you know, that would be the best thing visually, habitat wise, everything. But water is an extremely scarce resource in this state. We are, in practical -- you know, we, in some areas of the state, we're in an emergency situation. And so we've got to find some way to control this dust without having to use hundreds of thousands of acre feet more of water.

So what I'm trying to do, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Mindt, is get a sense of magnitude of this biological impact relative to that whole area there and everywhere else where they're doing shallow flooding. Does that make sense?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: You know, Steven, if I can ask you, in a way that I hope would be helpful to the Commissioner. Would you identify which of those colored areas up there are shallow flooded areas.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Yes. Right along here, this is a shallow flood area.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The entire blue area? STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: The entire blue area.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So that looks like a much bigger to me than these other little areas down here,

1 | is that right?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: That is correct.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Correct.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: That is.

And then along here, there are some proposed shallow flood areas. And I'm not sure if, Judy, you know, which ones are in Phase 7 that they're -- they're currently being built. We had about 15 square miles that were proposed.

I believe there was an area here and an area out here.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. So based upon what you just showed me - and, Paul, please push back if I get this wrong - it looks to me like the amount of shallow flooded coastline -- not coastline, shoreline that would be impacted by this Moat and Row application is a pretty small proportion relative to the total? That's how it appears to me based upon what you're telling me.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I think it's much less than half, yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: You would say it's much less than half?

22 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes. Steven, would 23 you agree?

24 STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: I'm sorry,

25 | I was --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Would you agree that the area affected by shallow flooding, in terms of providing potential sites for nesting that are affected by Moat and Row, is less than half -- much less than half of the total potential nesting sites that are created by proximity to shallow flooding?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: What I will say, I do tend to agree with that. But what we do is we have, as I mentioned before, because we have some natural wildlife areas, they're a higher density of existing Plover activity down here. But with the shallow flood that they've added, they are starting to increase the Plover nesting up there.

One of our discussions with LADWP had looked at habitat enhancement to try to replace the two dozen nesting sites here with highly rated habitat.

And either, you know, in this area or up in this area to try to compensate and offset. During those negotiations, Los Angeles Department of Power and Water had indicated that they were going to pursue a solar. And they had indicated to us -- and that's one of the reasons why I didn't bring massive amounts of material, is that they no longer wanted to pursue Moat and Row, but preferred to pursue the solar. I don't know if that's still currently their position.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: We don't have a solar proposal before us, do we?

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STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: No.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Well, then I'd be happy to hear more about solar later. But the proposal that's before us today, Mr. Mindt, is the Moat and Row.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: I understand that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So while we may want to engage in some discussion at some point about solar, because I think that's an interesting idea, that's not what's before us today.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: I understand that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: One of the things we have asked Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to do is look at all of the potential impacts of biological movement, because that is a well-visited public area. We have a five and a half foot deep 19-foot across one and a half to one slope of very unstable soils, asking them not only about, you know, birds but also potential inhabitants.

Our discussion didn't go that way, whether we were looking at fencing or signs or somebody looking over

that area, once again, because they indicated to us that they wished us to -- or wished the Commission to deny the Moat and Row, therefore they could pursue solar. I understand what you just quantified.

But what I'm saying is that we didn't go down that road to answer all the questions, because they indicated to us that they no longer wanted to pursue that.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Mr. Chairman, if I could.

To answer Mr. Sheehy's question, I think it's maybe

better -- you actually have before you an exhibit that is

supposed to be the same one as on the screen. And I think

it's much easier to see the physical one in your hands.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: What page is that, Curtis?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Well, it doesn't have a page number.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: It's the second to the last slide.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And the Moat and Row projects, as I understand them, are the ones that are in gray color on there. And what you can see on those is that in each instance they are adjacent to wet areas, shallow flooding or ponds or habitat, shallow flooding, and so forth.

And so I think that's the point in regard to the

Snowy Plovers is that there are these existing shallow flooding or wet areas that are habitat that they want to be near, and yet they are, if not surrounded, which they are in many instances, the Moat and Row projects are either surrounded or very much adjacent to those areas. And so that's the kind of connection between the nesting sites and the need to be near the water.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Well, that's very helpful, Mr. Fossum. I appreciate that. And the other thing that I see from looking at this image -- but you're right, it's very helpful to look at this. I don't have a TV camera blocking my view.

Sorry, I was taking a little shot at AGP. (Laughter.)

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Is that I see a tremendous amount of shallow flooding area for which there is no obstruction at all. The vast majority of this shallow flooding area would not be abutted by the Moat and Row. That's what this shows me.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And I don't think it's the shallow flooding that gets abutted. I think it's that the nesting -- Snowy Plovers, I think, like to nest not on water, but near water.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Right, and so what I'm -- Mr. Mindt testified that it was within a mile and

that there were some people that believed it went even further, maybe up to three miles, I believe that was your testimony, right?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: That is correct.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So if I look at this image here, which is what I was trying to get my head around. I think Paul agreed with me, it was safe to say that less tan 50 percent of the total, what I'll say shoreline -- I don't know the right technical term -- is impacted by the proposed Moat and Row.

It's not my intent to minimize the impact where it exists. I think it's probably very real, and there probably, if this goes forward, would be loss of some Snowy Plovers. I think that would be impossible to avoid.

I'm just trying to put it in perspective, because it seems like the vast majority of the shallow flooding here would not be abutted by the Moat and Row, and therefore would not be an issue relative to the Snowy Plovers nesting. That's all. I'm just looking for order of magnitude here.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And I think what staff has told me is that the -- one of the concerns they have is that if you look on the very -- I guess it's the last -- or the very first slide that shows those Moat and Row

areas, that in the southern part where --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: You mean, the cover, when you say the very first slide? You mean the actual cover?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Yeah, the cover. That those in the southern part of the lake where the majority of the Moat and Row is are ones where there is substantial Snowy Plover habitat.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So there's a higher -- so that issue is therefore -- of the habitat that's there, there's a higher concentration of the Snowy Plovers in the area where they would be putting Moat and Row?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That is correct.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So while the total magnitude might be much less than 50 percent on a spatial basis, what you're suggesting is, is that where they are putting Moat and Row, would have more of an impact because there's a higher population of Snowy Plovers there?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: That is correct.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Is that a static situation or is that a dynamic situation, and is it possible that over time that may change?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: We only

have a few years of data since they've been looking at that area. All I can say is that we had a very high concentration in this area, the southern part of the lake over the last five years. We have seen an increase of the total population of nesting. There has been more up here. There also has been a significant increase down in this area. So, yes, it is a dynamic picture and all of Owens Lake is increasing.

One of the things that we are looking at is, you know, because of the wildlife area down here, it is a very popular public area for visiting, and everything, is that the impact there, I think, would approach a significant impact. When you have Plover nesting, you usually get broods of about 18 to 24 individuals. And we're only looking at about 250 to 280 individuals on the lake during brooding season.

So if you have say five nests here and you have, you know, 100 brooding people, that could be -- approach half the population on the entire lake. And if our mortality level is 23 individuals, which I agree is not huge, but we could lose 23 individuals in one event if a brood fell in the moat, and, you know, it became entrapped there.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, that's all I had at this point in the presentation.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. Thank you, Tom.

Mona.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I just had a question, and I know you've probably just said it, but I want to hear it again. You said, there is the population down below, but they are moving up to where there is more -- you know, there has been more shallow flooding.

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Well, there are new populations being established, so basically we have --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: So they are moving as the water increases?

STAFF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST MINDT: Well, as -yes. As you have habitat -- and there are certain things
out in the center here, where they're going to hold them
back. There's a brine pool. And the salt content out
near the middle of the lake and the unstable soils is so
high that nothing ventures out there.

So there is a very large brine pool. I can't remember the exact size, if it was about 40 square miles or so -- 25 square miles is the actual brine pool in this area, which is basically not suitable for any mammals. It's even so salty that the brine flies don't live there. There's just a few bacterium and such.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If I could clarify on that. As Steven I think pointed out, they're not moving up there. They're new individuals that are coming up there. But it's not like they're leaving the area where the moats and rows are proposed. And, in fact, you know, the concern is that as long as the shallow flooding continues to be in the area of the Moat and Row, then there will be a population that will move in there.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. I'm sorry, Paul.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No. I think that concludes the staff presentation. I wanted to wrap up with a couple points.

You know, the first is that originally, you know, Owens Lake was a thriving lake. It has steam vessels on it. It was entirely Public Trust. It wasn't a dry lake bed. It was dried out as a result of diversion of the water. It remains therefore subject to State Lands Commission jurisdiction, because it was the former bed of a navigable water.

The dust problem is something that has been dealt with through the years through negotiations between the Great Basin Air District and LADWP. The State Lands Commission has -- even though we're the landowner and it's

our land where all of these projects are going in, we've kind of been put into reactive and trailing mode on the solutions that were developed between Great Basin and LADWP.

And there's some reasonableness to that. It's not our dust problem. It's really L.A.'s dust problem, because they made it. And the air district has their responsibilities with respect to improving air quality for the local residents. But we have -- are land managers and have a responsibility to make sure that the measures that are chosen comply with our overall mission.

And to date, the measures that were chosen are largely coincidental with our mission. The managed vegetation and the shallow flooding brought back some of the habitat values that were there originally when Owens was a lake.

So it would have been very easy for staff to come to the Commission and say well, we weren't really consulted about this, but this is a win-win situation. It improves Public Trust values. It improves the dust control. It improves the air quality.

For us, moat and row breaks that tradition. And again, we were brought this without our consultation. The Commission did approve the pilot project to see how it would work. But basically the air district and LADWP

reached an agreement to apply this to three and a half miles, and now we're asked to approve this.

Moat and Row does nothing for Public Trust values. It decreases them, because of the potential impacts to the Snowy Plovers. It eliminates this area for access that kind of thing. So we do not have a win-win situation here. Or maybe it's better to say, well, we have a win-loss situation.

The win is, the dust, according to L.A. they have reason to believe that dust will be controlled and air quality will be improved. And I think that's an important consideration. That's an important public benefit. But I think it's important for the Commission in its role as a manager to consider what's right for the lake, particularly if there are alternatives, which have been used right along, that will create that win-win situation.

Now, L.A. has indicated that -- L.A. has come under criticism in the media several years ago for the amount of water that's been devoted to this project. It's something like 60,000 -- a little over 60,000 acre feet are now being used for the shallow flooding and the managed vegetation. So it's reasonable that L.A. looks for an alternative.

But it's against that background that we've been evaluating these recent proposals or these recent ideas

brought by L.A. again to deal with the solar projects.

And so that's the context that we think it's appropriate

for the Commission to consider to look at this. We have a

choice here. Do we want to accept this Moat and Row,

which certainly benefits for air quality, but harms the

Public Trust values, which is why we're recommending no to

Public Trust values, which is why we're recommending no to that.

And if there were no other alternatives that would be one context for the Commission to consider it.

would be one context for the Commission to consider it.

But we think there are alternatives. There's the shallow flooding, and there's the managed vegetation. And there's these recent proposals that L.A. has brought to us. We spoke -- we met with -- and I want to go over this and take a couple minutes to talk about, you know, that situation and how staff -- the two staffs have been involved.

Initially, management of LADWP came and met with me last June. They broached the possibility. They had no plans. We asked for more details, but said we'd be willing to look at that.

In late November -- not much happened in between. We were originally supposed to meet with them in September, but that meeting was canceled by LADWP with a promise that there would be additional meetings later on to describe the solar project.

In late November, I'm suddenly contacted by management and asked if we would be willing to bring a solar project to the Commission in lieu of Moat and Row in December, but they had no details on what the acreage would be or what the project would look like, and of the impacts, that kind of thing.

And so I indicated -- they hadn't even made a project application. And so I indicated that we wouldn't really be able to do that. They were proposing -- and then further discussions occurred, and it turned out they were proposing somewhere between -- somewhere over 300 acres as a pilot project to test the concept of whether or not solar could calm the dust.

The Board was interested enough in that, that the LADWP Board approved that project with a categorical exemption in early December. But upon review by this staff, again, we had no details about the project. And when you look at what the history of environmental review has been in California, pursuant to CEQA of photovoltaic projects, this is the biggest project -- just this demonstration project, the biggest project that would ever have been approved in California or carried out in California.

Right now the biggest project is one that will start up in January, 21 megawatts over about 200 acres.

This was going to be over 300 acres and be 50 megawatts.

And yet the were proposing to do no environmental review of it. This seemed unacceptable to us.

But we weren't done. As far as we were concerned, this was still worth pursuing. We had further discussions. A representative came up and met with us, and we discussed the idea of how we could approve a demonstration project and what the larger overall project was that L.A. envisioned.

On the latter point, their general approach has been, can we do a multi-thousand acre solar array project in conjunction with a habitat project, and could the Commission approve that?

Staff indicated to L.A. that we could bring that to the Commission with a favorable recommendation, if we could find that the overall habitat value of the overall project, this combination of solar and habitat improvement, cause a net increase in Public Trust values on the lake. And that as far as we were concerned, we're just talking about numbers, about the balance between the two, and reaching a balance where we could make that finding.

We also discussed with them how we could move forward with a demonstration project, because clearly that's necessary for a solar array -- this overall larger

concept needed to be proven as to the feasibility of dust control at an earlier stage before all that money was spent.

And so we basically said, look, why don't we figure out the maximum size project that could be done through a mitigated negative dec. L.A. could be the lead agency, because they're probably faster on their feet, in terms of getting the consultant contract done or doing the work in house. We even went so far as to talk about well, could we bring that back to the Commission as soon as February, maybe April. How long would it take?

And staff has done the additional work to find that, kind of in the context of how these projects are dealt with throughout California, pursuant to CEQA, is that projects up to about 80 acres have been approved using mitigated negative decs. We haven't heard back from L.A. yet as to whether or not that's big enough to test the concept of using solar arrays for dust control.

So the reason we're interested in this is because it seems like another win-win situation. It's actually a win-win-win, because, number one, in controls the dust.

Number two, we end up being able to recommend the project because there's a net benefit to Owens Lake and Public Trust values. And the third benefit is it's a new renewable energy project. It helps the State meet the

renewable portfolio standards that the Governor has laid out and the Legislature has approved as well.

So it's in that context that we continue to recommend denial of Moat and Row. We think -- we would point out that while L.A. has represented that there's no conflict between the two projects, in fact the demonstration project that they originally proposed was going to be where the Moat and Row is. One of the Moat and Row parcels, and I can't remember which one, was going to be the site of the new demonstration project. So if they go out there and build Moat and Row, the question is will they take that out for their solar project or will they build around it.

Will they, in fact, want to take out some of the other managed vegetation and solar -- excuse me, shallow flooding and replace it with solar in order to reduce the amount of water that they're going to use on the project.

We think it makes more sense to deny Moat and Row, continue these very productive discussions that have already started, in terms of looking at ways that the overall vision that L.A. has described for this and could meet Public Trust requirements, allow those to move forward.

So that's why we continue to recommend denial. CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Have you concluded, Paul?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That concludes staff's presentation.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. I'm going to call for a 15-minute break.

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

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CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Good afternoon. We will reconvene.

We have next, public -- well on the public comment calendar, we have Martin Adams from the Department of Water -- Director of Water Operations for the Los Angeles DWP.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you, and good morning, Mr.

Chairman and Commissioners.

My name is Martin Adams. I'm with the Department of Water and Power in Los Angeles. And I appreciate the opportunity to address you here today regarding our request for the Moat and Row lease. And I'd also like to acknowledge our thanks to Paul Thayer and his staff for working so closely on this project and the previous projects on the Owens Lake.

There's been a lot of challenges, as you've heard, and a lot of issues to get through. And certainly we appreciate the efforts that they've made to try to work out the details with us.

And I would like to also thank Barbara Dugal who,

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    I guess got to work with the last couple of months and now
    she's leaving, I just found out, so I'm saddened by that.
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 3
             (Laughter.)
 4
             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Is that a statement about
5
    you?
6
             (Laughter.)
7
             LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF DUGAL:
8
    nothing personal Martin.
9
             (Laughter.)
10
             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: For the record.
11
             (Laughter.)
12
             MR. ADAMS: I'm going to get a complex, I think.
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             I have a few briefly prepared statements, which I
14
    found a lesson against preparing, is now I want also to
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    address some of the questions that came up from the
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    Commission.
                 So I'll try to cover all that.
17
             Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, we
   believe that we can control dust emissions on the Owens
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    Lake bed at the same time to help the State reach many of
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    its goals, including its renewable energy goals, as Mr.
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    Thayer talked about.
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             And I was intrigued by the speaker for Item
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   number 39, talking about climate change and rising lake
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    levels. And I think that this Commission and the staff
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    recognizes this is a real issue for the State. And we are
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looking for a better solution at Owens Lake than the solutions we've had in the past. That might get us to where the State thinks it needs to be, certainly in terms of carbon emissions and that sort of thing.

When Paul mentioned that we really have not involved them much in the past, I would like to admit right up front that when L.A. Water and Power first was given orders to abate the dust at Owens Lake, we did so, sort of in a vacuum. We've not really consulted with the State. And when we were meeting together a few weeks ago, I said, you know, this is like throwing a party at someone else's house.

And certainly, in moving forward, you know, it's my commitment that we will involve State Lands and the staff in every step that we do. And we do not want to work in a vacuum. We want to work hand-in-hand in a cooperative effort toward a better project.

We are committed to retaining and expanding the habitat values in the lake. And we are interested in a master plan. We're actually ready to launch a master plan process with a huge number of stakeholders, with whom we've have had some preliminary meetings, and we've involved State Lands in that. And we're about to select a mediator that can get us to a better place than we've been on the lake.

What's happened on the lake is we've had phase by phase construction, usually with the promise that this is the last phase. And then something else is judged to be emissive and we have another phase.

And, at this point, we've been constructing for nearly 10 years. We've invested over \$500 million. We have 60,000 acre feet a year of water going to the lake, mostly for evaporation. And in April it will be 90,000 acre feet of water or more. And so we're talking water for over 700,000 Californians.

So it is a substantial investment and a commitment by the Department. We take it very seriously. And we are looking for other options and for a better fix. And we do believe that in the mix of things for the future, improved habitat in a designated area, where we can really do it right. And the installation of solar panels as both dust mitigation and for renewable energy will be a great example for this State to move ahead to show how technology and environment can all move together well and show basically an example for the nation.

We also ask that we move forward in this, that we very much welcome any direction from the Commission. As trustees of the land, we think that your direction towards solar and what you think we should be following, we take that very seriously. We think it's important guidance for

us, as we move ahead.

And so I would welcome any thoughts. And I certain could go -- I could probably go for hours, like the other day at Inyo County, about solar and some of the options. But if you have any questions, I'll get into that. But I know that's not really the subject of the conversation today.

Even with the great plans for the vision for the lake for the future, we still have an existing obligation to continue with dust mitigation. And it's orders that we've already been given and compliance mandates and deadlines have been set. Item number 41 before you today is our request for a lease of the seven scattered parcels. That total, three and a half square miles of the 110-mile lake bed.

And the request is to construct a waterless dust control technology called Moat and Row. I'm here to ask today that you approve the lease request and allow us to begin construction of Moat and Row by the January 1st deadline as directed by Great Basin Air Pollution Control District.

It is L.A. Water and Power's position that we must have this lease, if we are to remain on track with the dust control commitments that were adopted in the 2008 State Implementation Plan and for which the State Health

and Safety Code obligates us.

I further request that if it's your decision to grant such a lease, that you do so under the language in Exhibit C in your packages, which has been worked on by both your staff and my staff for quite some time. There's some alternate language offered in Exhibit D that we have not really reviewed, but on the face, it looks like there are commitments in there that the City could not legally enter into.

But the Exhibit C language that has been worked on between the staffs would be acceptable for us. And again, time is of the essence for us, we are facing a January 1st deadline for construction.

And even though we have this better vision for Owens Lake, we know that the move to the future is going to take some time. Installation of large amounts of photovoltaic cells is going to be a very long process, many, many years. And we know that not all areas of the lake will be conducive to either habitat or photovoltaic cells. There are places where nothing is living and nothing will live, and the soils don't support any other kind of mitigation.

And we believe that Moat and Row is not mutually exclusive. It's not incompatible with the planned move ahead with solar power. In fact, there are instances

where solar power could utilize Moat and Row or elements of that to shield the cells. And if the lease is granted, we would move ahead again with the pilot program as Steve Mindt talked about, the pilot demonstration project. And we have discussed some plans to move that ahead. And we would do that consistent with the Moat and Row project.

To point out, in terms of environmental impacts,

Moat and Row actually turns out to be the most
environmentally sensitive form of dust mitigation we have,
in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. In comparison to
what we have right now for shallow flood. If we were to
do shallow flood on the three and a half square miles of
lake bed. The replacement water that the City of Los
Angeles would have to bring down to L.A., rather than
taking water from the aqueduct and generating
hydroelectric power, that replacement water comes out of
the Delta. And it come through the State's most expensive
pumping operation.

The replacement energy to put that water into Los Angeles would generate a little under 8,000 metric tons of greenhouse gases annually. The greenhouse gas emission from constructing and maintaining Moat and Row for 20 years is just under 2,000 metric tons.

So we have an 80-fold increase. So even though there are some benefits to habitat for water, there are

certainly some minuses, some negatives in terms of lost generation capability, and then impacting other areas of the State and including greenhouse gas emissions.

Approval of the lease will expedite our immediate efforts to reduce unhealthful emissions that are coming from the lake bed and it does offer a template for waterless dust control technique that is complementary to solar generation and can be considered for future uses.

As a measurement of our commitment, as was mentioned earlier, we are working with State Lands' staff to do a pilot solar demonstration project. We're looking at the acreage and the appropriate environmental documentation. We've taken the comments seriously. And I hope to be back to you in late spring or early summer with a pilot project, and show that there is a way to move ahead and to do something better out on the lake.

But again, I have to emphasize that at this point, the City of Los Angeles does have a legal commitment to comply with dust control. We do have emissions coming off the lake today that need to be abated. They do cause a health effect and that needs to be ended. And so I do ask for your approval of this lease at this time.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. And If I could real quickly, I want to just

answer a few questions that came up just to make sure.

And I realize that staff works on a lot of projects, so they probably don't have the advantage of some of the little details.

Is this really hard to see?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We're going to put up that other map. Maybe that will help you.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: That's not bad though. I mean that's --

MR. ADAMS: I like these colors, because I think my eyes are getting old. But in this map, this is a map of all the lake.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Marty, why don't you set it on the -- excuse me, Mr. Chair. Why don't you set it on that easel and then it will free up your hands.

MR. ADAMS: Is that better?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good.

MR. ADAMS: On this map, these dark brown areas are the Moat and Row areas. And so there's five that are dark brown. There's actually two that are green that are the Moat and Row pilot areas. And you'll see that they're all discontinuous. Of the seven Moat and Row areas, a question came up about the area by Cartago down here at the south end. The very south end by Cartago does not involve any Moats or Rows. It's sand fences only.

And that is an area that has been expressed by Audubon and some other groups to look at the possibility of increasing habitat down there. And as we enter the master plan process, my thought is that with the Moat and Row lease, that that area is one of those that goes last. And that hopefully the master plan process will then catch up to see if there's another option for some areas like that.

As you notice, there's a number of areas that are not next to any shallow flood. I did pull out of the EIR the question about nests on the lake. At the time of the EIR, they did a study on the lake -- well, I won't show you this. You need binoculars.

But there's about 80 dots showing nesting areas in the lake. When the EIR was written, three of the seven shallow Moat and Row areas had a total of seven nests in them, out of the 80. And there's been a total of 21 nests discovered since 2000 in the Moat and Row areas. So your question about the significance and where this falls, on this map, there's actually three nests within the Moat and Row areas and about a half dozen that are adjacent.

One question came up on some of the areas -- could I see that slide that kind of looks like a skeleton of the lake.

Okay, the area that's -- on the bottom, this area

here -- just for reference, this area here that was pointed out -- I think Steve Mindt pointed this area out. This is called T1A-4. This is the area that we pitched for the solar pilot project. And that actually has the densest areas of Moat and Row, because it's probably got some of the worst soil of anywhere on the lake.

For reference, the area right above here is the U.S. Borax mining area that you approved by consent agenda on Items 30 and 35 this morning. The area right -- the area right -- did I do that?

The area right here below it is a managed vegetation area. That although it's managed vegetation, it's saltgrass. It's still been identified as very low habitat potential and had a total of one nest in it. And so, you know, the areas that we're looking at for solar and this idea, including some of the Moat and Row areas are not necessarily in or adjacent to great habitat. This test area, which was a Moat and Row test area is by ponds. And this Moat and Row test area is sort of near some ponds. These Moat and Row areas are pretty far from everything, except for the brine pool, which is this large area here in the middle.

So I was trying to remember some of the questions that came up this morning, because I know that staff didn't have all the documents at their fingertips, but we

had the advantage of pulling some pages out to give you some answers.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Mr. Chairman.

MR. ADAMS: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: You mentioned you have a mandated order to have a plan in place by January one MR. ADAMS: Yes. Actually, what happened was originally, according to the State Implementation Plan and our compliance agreement, we were supposed to have Moat and Row constructed by this past October.

There's two parts of Phase 7. One part is shallow flood ponds. We currently have 26 miles of ponds in the lake. We have another nine miles of ponds that will be being filled in April. And with that, the other part of the Phase 7 was three and a half miles of Moat and Row. That was supposed to be done in October, knowing that we did the Supplemental EIR, and we had more documentation and more work to do, because the design changed from a regional design -- I think that someone alluded to that earlier.

We vetted the new design under the supplemental EIR. And we went to Great Basin and we asked for a variance, so they gave us a one year variance. So currently, the Moat and Row is due to be constructed by next October. So that's our current due date. But in the

order, we have to have construction started by January 1st, or two things happen. One is we're subject to fines of \$10,000 per day.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Hold on, \$10,000 per day?

MR. ADAMS: Per day, right.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: For not having a plan or not having started construction?

MR. ADAMS: Right, for not having started construction.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Ten thousand dollars a day. Where does that \$10,000 a day come from?

MR. ADAMS: That comes from our revenues, which come from the ratepayers of the city of Los Angeles.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Ratepayers.

MR. ADAMS: And then on top of that, they also have the ability to go back and look at any emissive data that's come out over of the lake. And basically, areas that are currently being studied and future orders can be moved up. And so we actually got an Email two days ago saying that areas that were slated for dust control potentially in April 2011 could happen in January.

And so we'd be facing additional --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: So we're talking less than a month --

MR. ADAMS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: -- right? And we're having this conversation now. Wow, okay.

Question then. You're talking about solar, but the staff doesn't have any of that information.

MR. ADAMS: Right. We've talked to them and really kind of pitched a whole flood of ideas and I'm amazed at how well --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Nothing on paper?

MR. ADAMS: -- they've digested them.

We have nothing on paper yet. We've talked -we're trying to get kind of a size and a process down, and
then we'll bring more on paper. We just talked about
where we were out with some wind tunnel testing for
effectiveness of dust control, because we have to get
solar vetted as an acceptable method of dust control. And
so we're in that process. But we wanted to talk about
both the idea of solar on the lake and a solar pilot
and also this overall master plan idea to make sure that
State Lands is an integral part of that process.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: They have to be. And time is of essence, because \$10,000 a day paid by ratepayers. Ya'all -- right. So time for communication is now. The staff needs to have background. If you -- we have had this issue with Moat and Row and conflict with this for awhile, listening to the staff.

How are you going to jump-start this project so they everybody feels like we can move ahead? I mean, we've got to -- we can't vote -- we can't put this off, right? There's no way we can put this off thinking about how this affects ratepayers in Los Angeles, if we -- if you all don't give us a plan that works, right?

MR. ADAMS: Well, if you vote on this lease and give us the lease, then my own forces will actually do the work. And so I will move dirt on schedule so that we're in compliance.

If you elect not to, then it somewhat blows up the process. We'll go back to State Lands -- not State Lands. I apologize -- go back to Great Basin and we'll be in somewhat of a legal impossibility. And we don't really know the exact road ahead at that point. But it will -- we know one thing is that it will take a number of months before anything different is done.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: At \$10,000 a day?

MR. ADAMS: Right. And I don't know that we have another acceptable solution. Because of the water crisis going on in the state, I don't know that we could imagine that there's water available in these areas. In addition to that, there's no piping available to a lot of the areas. And so there's no good answer, bottom line. There's no other good answer.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Well, there has to be an answer, because we're talking about --

MR. ADAMS: Well, Moat and Row is the current answer.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Okay, right.

But you've got to address the issues that the staff has. So how do we get to yes? Not only for you and for us, but the people of Los Angeles that will see increased rates, \$10,000 a day, because, you know, we keep putting this off.

MR. ADAMS: A couple things we've done, and we've done this in response to concerns.

When the EIR was written, the consultants that did the EIR were selected by State Lands staff and Department of Fish and Game. We provided a list and they made the selection. So they -- so the hand-picked consultants have written the Environmental Impact Report and the supplement, I should say.

A couple of things that they've done is they have identified potential habitat. Based on the nesting information I gave you, most of the Moat and Row areas is viewed as very low habitat. One of them has absolutely no habitat value and no habitat history, so that's a good thing, and that's been vetted by these experts.

They've also looked at bird mortality that was

mentioned. The slope design has changed. The slide that Steve had up earlier was of the existing Moat and Row, and it was decided that those sharp sides on the moat could entrap animals. And so the new design actually lays that slope down, so that there's much -- it's much easier for an animal to crawl out of the moat, and it has a very shallow slope. So that's a change in design. So a lot of those issues have been addressed. And then the plan is --

MR. ADAMS: The staff has that. But they don't have a slide, because it doesn't exist yet. But the slide they showed is of what we've constructed as a test. So it is what is out there.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: And the staff has that?

But the design has changed to reflect those concerns. We've agreed, and we've got our terms for a 1600 agreement with Fish and Game are laid out down to the last couple of details. And what we've looked at is a plan to monitor the Moats and Rows and see -- monitor bird behavior and potential mortality and make modifications as are necessary.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Okay. Have you looked at how do we get to yes for everybody. And I'm thinking, you know, there's not -- we can't go extreme. Everyone has got to give here. So have you thought about and talked with staff about a potential to proceed maybe with both?

So you've got some of the moat and row, right, but then you're also, you know, working in through your master plan that you're going to bring back, how you would also put solar in some of the areas that would address some of the issues and the concerns that the staff has.

MR. ADAMS: My goal would be -- to be in legal compliance would be to begin Moat and Row in the least sensitive areas. And I think that this area where the pilot demonstration would go is ideal, because Moat and Row could be constructed to support the solar demo that would follow right on its heels.

At the same time, although there is a deadline for Moat and Row, I am more than willing to go back to Great Basin. And I think that there would be potentially staff support and support from the environmental community to look at other options for some of the areas.

We're looking at how dust is measured, you know, when is the lake in compliance. Dust is measured on this lake different than anywhere else in the world. And I think we have to look at that. And I think that there's -- maybe we should all ask ourselves, does all of Owens Lake need to be torn up and changed?

Right now, the current model is nothing is going to stay the way it is. I'm not sure that that's valid.

And I think that we all owe it to ourselves, and to the

ratepayers, and to the environment to ask the question is, can some of Owens Lake stay the way it has been for the last hundred years, because there are habitat values out there, in its current state, not just associated with the areas where we're growing vegetation and have ponds. So I think there's a multitude of habitat issues that need to be addressed.

And I was starting this master plan process, I think we'll have a broad audience of people who are interested in the overall welfare of the lake. And my plan is to listen to those people and to take their input. And if we can come up with options for some of these areas, such as the area by Cartago, maybe the fences can become some kind of imitation seeps and springs to expand what's going on out there, but I do have to start to be in compliance and then that gives me some room to move ahead.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I understand that, and I appreciate that. And I appreciate you coming here. I think that we all want you to be in compliance.

What I think you have to note though is, is that you're talking about some -- you're answering some questions that, unless I'm crazy, I don't think they knew. They didn't have some of that information, because they would have -- the staff -- he would have brought that up in the presentation. So communication is really key.

1 MR. ADAMS: I understand.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: The clock is ticking.

January one is right around the corner. We've got to be able to get to yes. So how do we do that?

And, you know, like I said, it looks like it's going to happen -- it could possibly be a combination of both. Present a plan, where, you know, you go -- you start off with some Moat and Row, but you look at the very favorable resource of solar and how that can work.

MR. ADAMS: One thing about a Moat and Row lease does not obligate to us to build everything that's in the lease

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry, Marty. Could you say that again.

MR. ADAMS: I said a lease for Moat and Row, permission to build would not obligate us to have to build everything. So if we had the lease to build, it doesn't say that we can't circumvent pieces of that and come up with another project, another option within that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: That you'd bring back to us.

MR. ADAMS: Absolutely.

23 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And how quickly could you do 24 that?

MR. ADAMS: Well, the solar plan -- this is

break-neck speed right now. But the plan is to try to have something, I'd love to say, early spring, and maybe late spring to have -- we originally had proposed an exemption. And just to clarify, because I've gotten criticism from everybody including my own boss for why we did the categorical exemption.

The reasoning was that the area that we were on we knew was a very low habitat value. And we'd studied it thoroughly, so we knew that the only real impacts were visual impacts, which were comparable to what the previous project had identified. And so because it was for a pilot, that's why he thought the exemption would go.

Apparently, there's nobody on board with the exemption, and I understand that.

So we're looking to prepare a Mitigated Neg Dec for that area, and to try to expedite that using the information that we already have, so it's fully vetted, and then propose a solar project. And so that would then, with Great Basin's blessing of course, we would use that as part of the Moat and Row area. So we would proceed, I think, on a site-by-site basis on what makes the most sense.

I'm very sensitive to the areas along 395 where there is very low habitat value, but it is the closest stuff to the view shed. And I don't have a great

solution, but I'm search quickly to see if there are other options. The existing Moat and Row test areas, by having a lease, would allow those to stay the way they are, which is the way they've have been since 2007. So that would remove -- otherwise in May I have to remove those, and I have nothing else to put there.

So there are things that can be worked out together. And I think working hand-in-hand -- I just had a great conversation with Steve Mindt, and staff is excited about some options out there, and we are too.

And I think that, you know, we have a problem because we're trying to do something better. At the same time we have a gun to our head in terms of compliance. And so I need to be able to meet my regulator's requirements and then try to move ahead. And if we don't get the lease, then we still have to try to move ahead, but then we have some stickier legal matters on top of that.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I have some questions, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, go ahead, please.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thank you, Mr.

Adams. I want to just follow up on a couple points, that my colleague made and just ask a couple of other

1 questions.

2.4

First of all, can we back up a little bit. What is the proposed duration of this lease term?

LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST BROWN: It's 20 years.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Twenty years.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF DUGAL: It's actually the amendment to an existing lease and that term is 20 years.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It started in May '99 and it's a 20 year lease, so it goes through April of 2019.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: That's for the demonstration project. I'm asking --

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It's for the entire lease.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Time out. Time out. We haven't approved a lease yet, so we can't have something that started 10 years from ago.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It's an existing lease.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: What's before the Commission is an amendment to the existing lease. So the existing lease for doing these various dust control measures started in 1999, and has a life span of 20 years. So they're just amending this into that lease.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I see. So therefore if we approved some version of their request today, it

would be -- that lease would be, in tact, for how long?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Ten years.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Ten years, okay. So ten years.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: A little less.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Now, Mr. Adams, you made the comment early on in your presentation, and I don't know all the geographic -- the names of these different areas, but what I'm going to call -- I'm assuming that that's a north/south orientation, what I'm going to call the southern part --

(Thereupon a cell phone rang.)

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I apologize for that, ladies and gentlemen.

Let me turn this cell phone off. Just a second please. I apologize.

So the southern area. We heard testimony earlier from staff that there was a higher concentration of Snowy Plovers, which is, I think, the biological species that we've been concerned about, vis a vis the Moat and Row, that there's a higher concentration of them in the south. And then you commented that in those Moat and Row areas there in the south, that it wasn't all Moat and Row, that some of it, in fact, were just sand fences -- or would be proposed to be sand fences. And so, first of all, I want

to know -- I have several questions, and I'll get them all to you at once.

First of all, I want to know, did I understand you accurately, is that what you said?

Number two, I want to know, therefore that means -- well, I guess, that obviously means we don't have the problem of them falling into the moats. Is that sand fence only as effective as the Moat and Row. If so, why aren't we just doing sand fences everywhere?

So why just -- did I get that right? And why is it just the sand fences down there in the southern end.

And I suppose I'm trying to get to a conclusion, after you answer my questions, that if the sand fences are less deleterious -- if they're less deleterious to the Snowy Plovers, then I suppose what you're really trying to say is therefore, the biological impact in that area, where there's a higher concentration of them would therefore be less than it would be if we were doing Moat and Row? That's what I thought you were trying to get to. Could you elaborate on that please, Mr. Adams?

MR. ADAMS: I'll do my best. In this area, yes, there's just sand fences, no Moat and Row. And a lot of this has to do with soil condition and emissiveness and wind direction and wind speed. So in this area, the sand fences, they don't control dust as well as Moat and Row.

And some of the Moat and Row has sand fences on top and some of it doesn't. So even within the Moat and Row, there's two different styles based on how emissive the soil is.

So in this area, the sand fences were determined to be sufficient to control the dust that would be emitted from there. The other areas would need the Moat and Row. And even within them in the design drawings, you would note that there's different spacings. And the spacings — as a matter of fact this area here where the solar is envisioned has the densest spacing of any of the Moat and Row, because it's the most emissive area. And so it is somewhat customized. It's not a one-size-fits-all, in terms of that.

One thing I did mention about here. This is the Cartago Habitat Area. And immediately what I'm going to move to do is to look at options down there, because I realize we've had -- the environmental community brought this, that it's very sensitive to them, that area. And they would love to see an opportunity for that to expand.

And if we go with the master plan for the lake, and just generically -- and I don't want to circumvent the master plan process at all, but the kind of thoughts we have from the Department of Water and Power's standpoint, is that -- I better maybe use this here -- but this upper

band of the lake at the north end is where most of the habitat is. And you mentioned success with number of birds. We have more birds out there now than we planned on, but we also have more shoreline than the lake ever had. The lake originally had 62 miles of shoreline around it. Because of the moat of the shallow flood ponds and the roads, we have over three times that amount of shoreline now.

But we're looking at the opportunity to expand habitat here and actually create a situation of islands where we believe we can get ten times the historic shoreline in a better habitat area.

Then we would take some of this area here going from the solar demo proposal kind of going up -- this is Highway 190 here -- going up this direction. And the idea here would be to take some of those existing ponds that are very saline. It gets saltier down there, and they do not support much habitat, in some cases none. And to take those out of circulation to replace those with solar as a tradeoff then for working to improve the habitat up here, and perhaps even establish something on the order of a State Park that has fixed funding or some kind of preserve that has funding.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay, before we go too far down that road, that sounds like that's going to

be the subject of a lot of further discussions and negotiations with staff and future presentations to this body. And I'm fascinated by all of it, but in the interests of time may we narrow the focus of this back to

my questions.

MR. ADAMS: Sorry. So your question, this is sand fence. Sand fence alone will not work and all the others, believe me, in terms of costs and time. I would love it if it did.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: And is the sand fence a lower impact to the Snowy Plovers than Moat and Row?

MR. ADAMS: It is, in the terms of there's nothing to get entrapped in. I mean, there's still potentially --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Are they going to be able to get through the sand? I mean, that might obstruct them from getting --

MR. ADAMS: There are some breaks in the fence.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: -- from point A to point B.

MR. ADAMS: There are some breaks.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Are there some breaks where they could get through?

MR. ADAMS: There are some strategically located

breaks.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. All right.

Let's move on, unless there's some key point you haven't

made it.

MR. ADAMS: No, sir, just whatever questions you have.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So then I'd like to hear one more time from you why, succinctly, if we were to approve a Moat and Row lease amendment today, how that is not mutually exclusive with LADWP moving forward and coming back in the future with a fully thought-out thoughtful proposal on solar? And would you, in fact, be put in a position where you were having to tear out Moat and Row to put solar in? Could you please explain why they're not mutually exclusive and how we could be comfortable moving forward with a vote today knowing that we could still pursue a solar power plant in this location in the future?

MR. ADAMS: One of the things that would happen with solar is that we would have to build access roads, which typically are, in any case, above the lake bed because of flooding issues. And for the same reason that solar would be envisioned to have some sort of berm around it.

And so, not the moat so much, but the row of Moat

and Row would be comparable to something that you would build around a solar installation.

There are a couple ways to look at it. And it just struck me on the way down. And I apologize, I haven't even had a chance to talk to Paul about this at all. But if the existing Moat and Row area that's a test area stayed, it would be possible to put solar panels in between those areas. Now, the environmental documentation from Moat and Row identifies the service of a certain percent of the area, because the area between the Moats and Rows is not disturbed.

So certainly solar on that would be something that would have to be addressed and looked at, because there could be a nest in between the moats and rows.

But the rows themselves offer a shield to help the solar work, better in terms of dust control. And it is possible that we're looking right now with modeling --we've modeled the solar application. A typical solar has a fairly good tilt, so you maximize the efficiency to capture the sun's energy.

On the lake in order to control dust, solar has to be about three feet off the ground. It has to be very flat in comparison, so you lose some efficiency. One of the concepts is that maybe you put gravel down under a tilted solar, and then you also test it at the other flat

angle, and you compare, because you want to see how well they control dust, what they look like, how hard is it to install, do they get dirtier, how much power does it generate, and overall what's the best solution?

So there's some options. Now, it could be even with, say the Moat and Row test area, the demonstration that's out there, solar there which would be like solar pods that are smaller, because the moats would be closer together than a large solar installation with just one row around it.

So this you might have it broken it up. And you might say, solar could go at its traditional angle without any gravel, inside the Moat and Row cell. And between the two of them, they mitigate the dust, because we already know that the Moat and Row is largely effective on its own.

And so these are the kind of things that we need to know, so we know about the installation. And I think that, you know, as we do Moat and Row, we'd move ahead very carefully, that it is not in contradiction. There's no installation or contradiction to solar. And maybe if solar is coming closely on the heels, maybe some of this is eliminated. Say, well, we don't want to put these Moat and Rows so close together. We want to eliminate some, which is still, under the terms of the lease would be

allowed. It would be just not doing something that's allowed, but not required. It's allowed.

And so those are the kind of things that we would look to find out, and why, in any case, you'll have some kind of elevated road, some kind of protection around the solar. The question is are they close together or far apart? And that's an option that could go either way really.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay, thank you, Mr. Adams.

And then, Mr. Chairman, I have just one more issue I'd like to ask about. And I don't know if this is appropriate for Mr. Adams or Mr. Thayer and Fossum or both. But I notice on the -- I'm looking at page three of the staff write-up, which has the chart, Paul, the comparison of substantive lease --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm looking at the white pages. I don't know, did we get a whole new set of green pages. Is it still page -- no, so on page three of the staff write up on Item 41, there's a chart that says, "Comparison of Substantive Lease Amendment Provisions."

And then there's three columns, and it lists the provisions in the left column. In the middle column, it lists L.A.'s position on these issues. And in the right

column, it lists where the State Lands Commission recommendation is.

So I have a couple questions. The first one is Mr. Adams has said that LADWP, if there was support today for their lease amendment on Moat and Row, that they would have preferred the Exhibit C language, which is language they said that they've talked with you about, and that they agree with. And there's language in Exhibit D that I think you would like that they don't feel -- that they don't have a comfort level with.

So my first question is, I guess, to Paul. Is that what this chart is? Is this chart comparing Exhibit C with Exhibit D, is that what this is?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. I'd like to know then from Mr. Adams if this Board's going to take an action today, having looked at the chart that the staff has put together, I see several provisions here where, just as a layman, not being an expert like you and your staff, I can see some areas here that would create probably some concern for you. But I see some other areas here that to me seem like a no-brainer, that we would want to incorporate into the language of Exhibit C.

So I don't want to delay -- I don't want to take more time now, because it may not be appropriate. But if

there is support today to do this, I'd like to -- I think it would be appropriate to have a discussion about this, to see if we can incorporate some of the language that the staff -- some of the provisions that staff has recommended in Exhibit D, and get your agreement, Mr. Adams, to incorporate that into C to make it a better lease amendment agreement.

So I'm prepared to have that discussion when it's appropriate, Mr. Chairman, if it's appropriate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And I think Mr. Sheehy refers to sort of a decision tree, which is in front of the Commission right now. And it seems like the first decision is whether it wants to go forward with a lease or not for a Moat and Row. And then once it's gotten past that, then we should probably get into exactly the conversation you're talking about.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Exactly, Paul.

If it's appropriate, I'd like to just make a statement. There's no question.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Sure.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This has been a very difficult issue, I think, for all to sort of get our heads around. And I think quite honestly some of the blame for that is for the Los

Angeles Department of Water and Power. And you were very up front in the beginning of this discussion, that, you know, you did a lot in a vacuum without bringing the State in. And so I'm not going to beat you up over that. I think you're very sincere, Mr. Adams, and I appreciate that. And I really appreciate the change in tone today too from our last meeting, which is very much noted.

So it's been very difficult. And I think we've gotten some different signals from different members in your organization about what it is you really want to do. What seems clear to me are a couple of things though. And that's really what I want to focus on.

I'm taking you at your word, that you're sincere in working with the State Lands Commission staff on a going-forward basis.

MR. ADAMS: Absolutely.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: And I'm taking you at your word that LADWP will not simply use its political muscle to then continue to operate in a vacuum and give us a take-it-or-leave-it situation.

I also know that there's great public value that somehow has to be incorporated into the Public Trust here. There's great public value in finding a way to do dust mitigation on Owens Lake without consuming massive amounts of water. And I know that our -- I know that our former

Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Garamendi felt passionately about that. He had expressed that publicly. He had told me privately that we had to find a way to cut all this water we were putting out there. And I agree with him.

And I know, you know, my boss, Governor Schwarzenegger, is interested in doing everything he can to conserve water in the State as well as to develop new sources of water.

And so I think that is, not just a worthy goal, but I think it's critical. We've got to find ways to mitigate the dust on Owens Lake and without having to use massive amounts of new water. Because I said earlier in this meeting, that in a perfect world where water wasn't a scarce resource, I wouldn't go along with any of this. I'd say let's just flood the whole area, because we know that would work. It would be esthetically pleasing. It would be great for habitat, all those great things.

But we don't live in a perfect world, and water is a very scarce resource in California, so that's just not possible. And even managed vegetation takes a certain amount of water. And you can't do managed vegetation over that whole area, because in some areas it's so saline and alkaline that you couldn't even grow managed vegetation.

So I know that Moat and Row hasn't been as thoroughly tested as we all would like. But it seems to

me that it has great potential to reduce dust in these areas. And you are under legal requirements to comply with the air basin. This is a major source of dust, which is a potential public health hazard that we can't turn a blind eye to. And I'm concerned about -- I am duly concerned about the biological impact here, but I believe that it is a very small impact relative to the entire area that we're talking about. And I'd like to believe that you will -- LADWP would continue to work with the State to find ways to mitigate that.

I'm frankly, all due respect to staff, I'm a little bit less concerned about the visual elements here with respect to CEQA. I think it's a legitimate CEQA issue. But this Commission member is less swayed by that. So I'm not -- you know, to the extent that the visual aspect can be done in a way to minimize it looking bad -- I don't know the right way to put it -- that's great. I'm all for it. But I don't believe that's a strong enough reason to turn down this opportunity to find a waterless way to control the dust.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am prepared today to support LADWP in their amendment to this lease over the next 10 years to include Moat and Row in those areas. And if there's more support, I'd like to have a discussion to see if we could incorporate some additional provisions into

that agreement that are not in Exhibit C.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you, Tom.

Let me begin by my line of questioning, and this is of staff. And, Marty, I might get to you at some point.

Do you envision any scenario interim or permanent where the use of Moat and Row can by help us get to a point where we would develop, even close to maximize, the Public Trust and the use of Owens Lake. Right, you know, the commentary right now is, you know, sort of immediately focused. You can design Moat and Row such that, you know, it would be used as cover for some of the dust for the solar.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: As it's proposed by L.A., which is the only form of Moat and Row we know -- and certainly we've had internal discussions about the design of it. The slopes of the moat, for example -- actually, they were original two to one and they've gone to 1.5 to one. They haven't responded to the issue yet. That was what created that issue.

It seemed that each increment of redesign of Moat and Row made it worse for the Public Trust perspective.

So that, in my mind, there's kind of a fundamental conflict between that method of dust control and Public Trust values.

It has potential adverse impacts to Snowy Plover and other wildlife. It has adverse impacts of public access. And out there, those are kind of the two things that are of value left on the lake bed.

So I don't see how that that's possible.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Paul, if I can just ask you that question again. Specific focus, interim or permanent, can any use of this, in the interim, until -- providing you with time value to come up with a solution for, you know, the -- I'm momentarily enamored of the solar opportunity. I don't know that if it's best use. But certainly this State has clean energy concerns that are going to have natural consequences, economic consequences that are very profound for the residents of this state.

And so that if we're head in a direction perhaps of the development of solar, right, I don't know what the maximum design would be for the enhancement of a solar facility there. And in thinking of that solar facility, right, any portion of this can you use the moat and row too, even, as I said, interim?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right. Here's my thinking about that. It may be possible to do some of the things that Marty is talking about, in terms of Moat and Row goes in, and then you retrofit solar on top of it.

But I think he was talking about envisioning some of this on the road down here. And that's sort of in the problem for the last couple months is it's kind been on the fly discussions about how we might do this sort of thing.

So in that sort of generalized way, anything is possible. I mean, there may be someway to do it, but as a practical matter, there's no real way to say, at this point, that that's feasible.

The other side of this is Mr. Adams indicated that, you know, somehow the Commission should take comfort in the fact that just because we authorize three and a half square miles, they're not obligated to build three and a half square miles. They could cut short that.

And, of course, the agreement with the air basin, which he says is the gun at their head, requires them to do the three and a half miles. The point is the Commission has a limited amount of control here. And certainly we could approve the Moat and Row for only a limited period of time. But in trying to read what's going on at LADWP as to what they really want, you know, the Moat and Row as was brought to us and as they're continuing to ask for it is a permanent installation.

And they like it, because it doesn't use water, and there's good policy reasons for that, even though they have that adverse Public Trust impact.

But in at least one or two documents, one that I've read, their budget document for this year, there was speculation that if Moat and Row worked, they could expand it to use in other places in the lake. So they may be interested in solar right now. And as you say, you know, there is an attractiveness to that.

I don't know, you know, whether the infrastructure issues -- I mean, right now the lines the last time we met, Mr. Adams and I, he indicated that there wasn't sufficient capacity on there to handle that much power, and that they'd have to put in more lines, this sort of thing. So there's so many unknown questions that we have -- what we have in front of us is Moat and Row.

And I think that natural inclination, once it gets in and the same way that there are pilot projects for Moat and Row. They have several different areas around where they installed some Moat and Row to test it, and they want to leave those in. They're going to want to leave those in.

I also, if you don't mind, I'd like to respond to a couple other points he made. One of them was this concept of well they don't have to go forward with all of it. Once we've authorized, of course, it's out of our hands.

And the fact that the slope hasn't been

addressed. In fact, that's another example of where the incremental design that's occurred, in order to make Moat and Row work has caused an increase of impact.

Originally, it was 2.0 to one. And there was some thought that chicks could get out. And then it became 1.5 to one, and that's when we got excited and Fish and Game had gotten excited. So that issue is not really resolved.

And then not meaning to be flippant about this, but Mr. Adams referred to there being a gun to his head. Well, I don't know what the district will do. I can't predict that.

At one point, we had a discussion with our staff with whether or not -- and their staff raised this possibility, that if it became legally impossible for them to comply with the agreement -- and I've talked with Curtis about this, and we don't know how it's going to turn out. We can't provide assurance to the Commission. Whether that's a defense against the basin finding them in violation, that they don't have the ability to go forward with. I don't know how that would work out.

But to say that they're going to have the \$10,000 a day fine imposed on them automatically, I don't think is necessarily true. Certainly, they're eligible for that. I'm not going to say it isn't going to happen. I don't know what will happen.

But I have to say that Mr. Adams talk about there being a gun to their head, that they have to comply by January 1st. We didn't put that gun to their head. They entered into an agreement with the air basin to establish these deadlines over this particular kind of project, prior to approval from the State Lands Commission.

And again, without meaning to be flippant, I'm reminded of that famous scene from Blazing Saddles, where, you know, the sheriff put the gun to his head and said, oh, you know, help me, help me. I'm going to get shot.

And these people set up this deadline. And you, the Commission, are now saddled with the responsibility of, you know, half a month before this deadline coming true of having to respond to that in a way that potentially is damaging to the public trust.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Marty, let me ask you a question. How does the decision-making process work internally? I mean, is it your Board who makes the decision? Is it David who makes the decision? Do you got to go to the Mayor?

MR. ADAMS: Our Board sets the policy for L.A. Water and Power. And the general manager, you know, takes his ideas and plans to the Board, and then the Board agrees or disagrees.

And I know there's been some confusion as to

where L.A. stands on this. We would love to have a better plan for the lake. And we're committed to working toward a better plan for the lake. But our Board has made it very clear to me, and a very clear direction, that their position is we will comply and do everything we can to comply with our obligation. And I've been directed to do whatever I have to to try to get this lease, so that we can remain in compliance. They have no intention of being out of compliance.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I have no doubt about your sincerity and how earnest you are about making this happen today. Again, you know, you have some extraordinary talent at the Board and within the City. You know, I don't like to jump on anybody. I'm a little bit disappointed by, you know, what's been proposed thus far, right, because the City of Los Angeles -- and I live in the County, but the City of Los Angeles used to be my home. You know, you want your home to be as innovative and forward thinking as possible. And so this is sort of, you know -- so Mona was, in essence, trying to cheerlead and do the right thing and try to find some balance and compromise so that we can assist you and fulfill our Constitutional obligation in regards to, you know, fulfilling the Public Trust.

MR. ADAMS: I'll be honest. You know, one of the

difficulties is that there's only a few accepted ways to control dust. One is shallow flood, which involves a lot of water. One is managed vegetation, which takes five or six years to establish, because you have to go grow millions of your own seedlings, and it still takes a third to half the water, plus a whole lot of fertilizer and a zillion maintenance issues.

The other approved dust technology is gravel.

And Mr. Garamendi was very much in favor of gravel. We've not got a very positive response to gravel. And in addition to that, it's very expensive up-front. It's a one-time cost, for the most part. But it is very expensive, and you have to have a source, which becomes another environmental issue.

And so the challenge has been to find another solution. And I fully agree that we have operated too much in line with only Great Basin to find a solution on lands that are under your jurisdiction. And I no longer plan to sit down to do any negotiations with the dust regulators without State Lands present as the property owner, because I think that you need to have a voice in what happens out here, absolutely. It's your lake. And so, you know, with that, that's my plan ahead.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: At the moment --

MR. ADAMS: And I know that there are other areas

that are currently being ready to be ordered to abate.

These issues will be up right away that we have to find a solution to, together though.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah. I want to be helpful.

But at the moment, I don't see a pathway to do so.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I just -- you know, but I do believe, you know, at the end result of this is going to be something incredible.

MR. ADAMS: I think there's great possibilities.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry Curtis, you had a statement.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: What I wanted to say is that one time the City of Los Angeles when they were discussing this with us, they were concerned about Moat and Row themselves, because it's a very expensive installation from what they were telling us. And so that's one of the reasons they were looking at the alternative of solar. And so if they commit significant amounts of money to that project, then it's certainly something that they may have a hard time pulling back if it doesn't work or whatever else.

So that was one of the motivations they indicated to us that -- because they're certainly concerned about the ratepayers too. Even though we don't know that the

Air Board would give any fines, they are authorized to give fines up to \$10,000. They could find them in violation and not fine them anything.

2.4

And so \$10,000 sounds like a lot of money, but over three million people, it's --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Between the 3.6 and 4.1.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: -- just a few cents a day.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry, Mr.

Chairman. I hope we don't make our decision based upon what the burden is to the ratepayers.

Mr. Chairman, I'd like to, for purposes of trying to get closure, I'd like to see if there's -- I think Mr. Thayer mentioned sort of a decision tree. The first decision was, should there be a lease amendment for Moat and Row. And then if there's support for that answer, then we could have a discuss about the terms.

So in order to see whether we can get to the terms, I'd like to make a motion to support the amendment to the lease, so that LADWP can move forward with Moat and Row.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, Tom. There's a motion. I'm not inclined.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We have a second by Mona.

Please take roll.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Can we then, if there's a second --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Is that an official motion or are you just asking to get a sense?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: No, wanted to see, because if there wasn't a second to my motion, then I was going to suggest that we move forward to the next item or have a substitute motion or something.

But I would like to have -- I do think it would be appropriate then -- Ms. Pasquil has seconded my motion, I assume then she and I might find common ground. And I'd like to have a discussion of the terms.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Right. I do want to talk about the terms, because I don't want it -- listening to Paul, once there's an approval, you had said then our hands -- we can't do anything.

And so I want to have this discussion. It's wonderful for you to sit here today and tell us you're willing to help. But if history means anything, you know, you've really got to -- you have to step up to the plate here, and so I want to some of the terms.

MR. ADAMS: Can I offer a comment?

On the terms, the biggest issue in the new terms that we have, is that some of the new terms would give

State Lands the ability to require Los Angeles to go to

shallow flood, if Moat and Row didn't work or certain obligations weren't met.

And also I think there's another provision that would require, with this master plan, to dedicate a certain amount of shallow flood. And that speaks to the water rights of the City of Los Angeles, which can only be given up by a two-thirds vote of the people.

And so there are some conditions that we could not legally enter into, because of the -- if it goes down that path, we would not be allowed -- you know, could not meet that condition.

So that's probably the biggest issue between the two, and in someplaces that we have, are the ones that pertain to future water rights.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask -- may I proceed?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Thank you.

Is it possible, Mr. Adams, for our benefit, then can we turn to this staff chart here on page three and go through these? Would that be a way to do it, Paul?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm trying to think how we can do this simply and Quickly.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Sure. Or the other

caution might be -- I don't know whether Mr. Adams has had the opportunity to review Exhibit B, I think is the staff one, and whether -- just as you've just identified, whether you can point to certain provisions that you would advocate being removed.

MR. ADAMS: We could probably do that, because there are a couple others that we agree with or one -- like, there's one that says we need a plan for maintenance of the areas. And I fully agree with that. The only caveat is it says we need a plan before we can start construction.

And because of the timeframe, I fully agree that you should be -- that you should agree with what we plan to do. I just have a concern of the timeframe, because that could potentially put us out of compliance very simply.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Thayer -EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The only reason I
suggested doing that is it's much more definitive than our
summary up here

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Thayer, since -that's great. That's great. What I think would be
helpful for us would be to get to a decision quickly here,
that they can live with. And so if you think you can work
off Exhibit D, are you prepared to say what you -- in

other words, it looks like there is support today to approve this amended lease. I thought some of the provisions that were in your -- that were identified in this chart here seemed reasonable and that they should agree with. Can you quickly come to an agreement on what you can and can't agree to, so that we can close on this and move on.

MR. ADAMS: I'm bringing up Julia Riley, who's my version of Curtis, so we can make sure I do this right.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I mean I noticed in the chart on page three, the very first provision said mitigation for impacts to biological resources. And it says L.A. no, staff yes. I would think that would be a reasonable thing to include in the lease agreement. So I would hope that that wouldn't be an issue for you.

I see down here it says, "No improvements or modifications to design or location of Moat and Row components." It says L.A. no, staff yes. I think that you should be flexible there and work with us.

It says, "Removal of abandoned structures and responsibility for obtaining necessary permits, past future costs associated with the study, environmental review for CEQA...", so and so forth. It says L.A. no, staff yes. I think that that seems reasonable.

MR. ADAMS: Just to point out, where it says City

of L.A., that's the language that we've been working on together. So it's not just our language. That was the existing language, so just to clarify.

But on some of those there are a few answers.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Well, I guess, let me just be clear for the benefit of my colleagues and staff. I want to incorporate as much of the staff's recommendation as is possible, without putting you in a position where you're saying we can't legally do that.

If there's a bona fide legal reason why you can't do something, then I don't want to -- I don't -- I don't want to adopt it. But with respect to other suggestions that staff has made here on things like mitigation and so on and so forth, I'd like to try to incorporate that.

Do you understand where I'm coming, from Mr. Adams?

MR. ADAMS: I absolutely do.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I don't know, but I'm assuming my colleague is in agreement with that.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Absolutely, because everybody has got to give here, right. We've got to get to yes, but we've got to be -- let's be smart about it, so let's go through them.

MS. RILEY: Perhaps we could have ten minutes for the legal counsel of both sides to discuss these terms.

We haven't had the opportunity to do that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Sorry. I just want to give you direction. I want you to be very -- I think it would be helpful. It's in your interest to be very flexible and work all this out in 10 minutes, because we're not going to sit through a 30 minute negotiating session or so.

MS. RILEY: We understand.

MR. ADAMS: I appreciate that. And there are a number of terms that we're already okay with.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And then if you can come back and articulate the hurdles. For instance, the fact that, you know, it requires a two-thirds vote by the people of Los Angeles. I think all of that needs to be cleared to all us of.

MS. RILEY: Thank you.

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: They will continue to meet and so we will go to the next item.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The next item has to do with a proposal that the Commission support a particular piece of legislation dealing with the conversion of ships to reefs. And Mario De Bernardo, our Legislative representative will give that presentation.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, very good.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON De BERNARDO: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. Like Paul said, my name is Mario De Bernardo, legislative liaison for the State Lands Commission

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And you're the one who's not retiring.

(Laughter.)

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON De BERNARDO: Not yet.

I'm here today because the California Ships to Reefs organization asked the Commission -- or is asking the Commission to support AB 634, which is authored by Diane Harkey. And this bill would give the State, as well as nonprofit organizations who are operating a reef ship immunity from any injury, personal injury, or property damage that occurs as a result of scuba diving.

The Ships to Reef organization, they have a couple of members here that would like to speak after me. And I think they submitted slips. Their vision is to promote ship reefing for the purpose of diving towards them and benefiting the environment.

Ships to Reefs believes that this particular bill that would create immunity to the State for any injury related to scuba diving would allow the Commission to judge a ship reefing proposal, because they would need to submit obviously a lease application of some sort to have

a ship reefed on State sovereign lands.

They think that this bill would allow the Commission to consider such a proposal on its merits, and not out of fear of possible litigation.

The current law -- I have two slides here. The current law states that there's -- the State has no liability for injuries occurring as a result of hazardous recreational activities. Hazardous recreational activities means a recreational activity on public property that has a substantial risk of injury. And under the code, there are 26 activities which I do not believe are exclusive. There could be other activities that fall into it, if it meets the definition stated in the upper box there.

And some of the activities are boating, skiing, diving into water. There is an exception to this immunity if a specific fee is charged for the use of public lands to conduct this hazardous activity.

This should say there's no immunity instead of no liability. There's no immunity for independent concessionaires, and that's expressed in the Code. They purposely included a section that stated that independent concessionaires are still liable.

What AB 634 would do specifically is list scuba diving as a hazardous recreational activity, and therefore

the State would not be liable for injuries occurring, as a result of scuba diving. There's some language in there that would state that charging a fee for scuba diving on an artificial reef is not a specific fee, and therefore the immunity still exists if a specific fee is charged.

And then, like I said earlier, the proposed legislation would limit the liability of a nonprofit corporations, which the statute currently does not do.

Staff recommendation, at this time, is to remain neutral if the current bill is amended. The reason why is that before the Commission should take any sort of position, it should review a project first before taking any action that is construed as supporting ship reefing.

And there are some examples, there's material in the staff report indicating some of the issues that have been caused -- from ship reefing. And so I think if a project was vetted -- staff believes that if a project was vetted, the Commission would be in a better decision to make a decision -- better position to make a decision on this issue.

The Ships to Reefs claim that immunity is essential for -- or this bill is essential for the Commission to judge a project on its merits is not necessarily true. We can have provisions in the lease that have insurance requirements and things like that, so

that we take care of our liability issues.

And the amendment part, what staff would like to see amended is the section that creates Immunity for nonprofits, because the Code already states that nonprofits and other independent concessionaires should be liable. We think this is a matter of public policy, and therefore are recommending that amendment.

That's the end of my presentation.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

We have one individual signed up for public comment. And that's Mr. Dean Rewerts, Vice President of Reef Development for California Ships to Reefs.

Welcome.

MR. REWERTS: Mr. Chairman, Members. If I may, I'd just like to respond quickly to Mario's analysis, and then I'll take questions in the interests of time. We'll just leave it at that. I won't make any kind of long involved statement.

First of all, we are amending the specific fee provision and the provision immunizing nonprofits out. There's precedent in the law for conservation trusts for the nonprofit remembers of that being treated as though they were government employees for the immunity.

However, we have agreed to take the specific fee provision out, and that provision that was a mirror image

basically of the Conservation Land Trust. So this only would apply to the State and to local government entities who are holders of granted lands on which our ships would be reefed. So all of the provisions involving the 501(c)(3), which would basically be us, or one of our affiliate nonprofits, are going to be amended out of the bill. So I hope that addresses that issue.

The issue basically of this whole bill is that reefing ships is good for the environment and good for the economy. Here in San Diego, the Yukon, which was reefed nine and a half years ago. We're coming up on her 10th anniversary, cost \$1.2 million to reef. And she brings \$4.5 million just in direct dive-related income into the Port of San Diego every year.

If you just go on that basis, if we reefed 10 ships up and down the coast, we're going to be bringing in, you know, multiple tens of millions of dollars to the California economy, primarily to the historic ports, which have just been hammered by the fishing losses and losses of other industry. For instance, Eureka has lost both fishing and logging, so they are just incredibly hammered.

It benefits diving. It benefits fishing. And it benefits the environment. There really is no downside to it.

And with that, I'll take questions.

1 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

Yes, Tom.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So I understand then the purpose of this bill is to give the State some immunity, so that if we were to grant leases in the future, we wouldn't be sued by -- if some diver died in a diving accident in a reefed ship, they wouldn't turn -- and it was on State tidelands, they couldn't turn around and sue the State, is that right?

MR. REWERTS: Correct.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: That's the idea?
MR. REWERTS: That's exactly right.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: In that scenario, if the dive company -- let's say it's a charter dive, if the dive master was negligent or the dive company hadn't -- you know, there was some negligence found, would they be liable for the death in that case?

MR. REWERTS: Essentially -- I'm a diver. And basically, every diver, when they go with a charter group, a charter boat, they sign a liability waiver. And it basically says, I, Dean Rewerts, understand that scuba diving is an inherently dangerous thing and it lists all the things that can happen. If it's a rec dive or a dive on one of our reefs, they also go into the dangers of penetration into a structure.

So if you're diving with an organized charter boat, you're going to sign one of those waivers. The danger is the guy that goes out on his own and dives possibly untrained, possibly ill-equipped.

assuming that the ships, before they're reefed, have been completely decontaminated, any residual oil, hydraulic fluids, I mean assuming that all the necessary environmental stuff has been done so that we're not polluting the ocean floor, I'm in support of this concept of your bill, because I think it does provide habitat for a marine species. Albeit, it's not the same habitat as they would get in a natural reef. It's a different type of habitat. And I also think that it is a recreational opportunity for Californians and others. And I think there is a -- I don't know whether your economic analysis -- it sounds a little bit like the back of an envelope analysis. But I think you're probably right, there's an economic benefit.

But I'd like to hear from Mr. Thayer or Mr. Fossum if there's any significant -- and I appreciate your presentation, Mario, but I'd also like to hear from the leadership of the organization. Is there any significant policy issue here this raises that we should be really, really concerned about?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I don't think it does, really. The changes that they want to make are the ones that we would have potentially -- if they hadn't been made, we would have potentially been asking for opposition from the Commission on. So that, as Mario explains, that brings us up to a neutral recommendation from staff's perspective.

But we look at it, that this is something, you know, the State Lands Commission can review these leases and decide whether they want to approve them or not. There are a variety of mechanisms for addressing the immunity situation, the organization that's reefing the ship can obtain assurance or provide a bond that kind of thing.

So absent a Commission policy on ships to reefs, it seemed like if they want to go to the legislature and try and get immunity, which will benefit their program, then fine, have at it. That's their program, but we didn't see it as a State Lands Commission initiative or something that we knew a lot about, absent the environmental review that we would do when they come forward with an individual project.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Two very quick follow-up questions. Paul, has the State Lands Commission taken positions of support, oppose, or neutral on bills in

the past?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Certainly.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: And have we done that on bills that we haven't sponsored? Have we ever taken a support position on a bill that we haven't sponsored?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes, I can't remember precisely which one, but I'm sure we have.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay, so this wouldn't be precedent setting is what I'm really getting at.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: No, no. We've taken positions on bills before. Usually, we focus on things that deal with the Public Trust or that kind of thing.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Okay. I don't know where my colleagues are, but I'll just say that I would be willing to take a position of support, if amended, with those amendments on this bill for this purpose.

MR. REWERTS: If I could just respond briefly.

There are three -- at least three artificial reefs -ship-based artificial reefs, either on State lands or
administered by State agencies right now. There's one
here in San Diego Harbor, or San Diego Bay, Mission Bay
that is administered by the State Department of Fish and
Game, although it's on granted lands.

And the Palawan off of Redondo Beach is on State lands.

And there's a newly discovered reef consisting of a destroyer. And we're not sure whether it's on State lands or Navy lands, but it's on one of the Channel Islands that was just discovered recently by divers, who are doing penetration dives on that vessel.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: None of these have been approved by the Commission.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Mr. Chairman, we have had a lot of experience at the State Lands Commission with a ship that was made into an artificial reef in the Ventura area, Oxnard, Ventura area. It's called the La Jenelle. And it's been a significant albatross around our necks for a long time because of both liability issues, maintenance safety issues, and things like that.

It's actually in the surf zone and it's been a real problem for the Commission. So we're a little hesitant in getting into these projects. We were trying to help the local government in that instance. But, you know, the best laid plans don't often go the way we expect them to. This has probably been 30 or 40 years ago that this was reefed there. So there are some bad examples we have of similar things that -- so we're somewhat concerned about it.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Curtis, can you fill in the blanks for me. So the connection between the albatross and this legislation?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Well, I think the legislation obviously is a green light to support additional reefs out there. It would protect the Government from liability issues. It would -- if amended, it would no longer protect the NGOs. But there's still safety issues involved in that. And if there became a problem that we were knowledgeable about and had permitted that, then I think there would be obligations on the State to go in and try and remedy that situation, so that it was no longer a hazard to the public.

So anytime we start doing any kind of activity like that, that has the potential for being hazardous, I don't think the State can immunize itself if it's aware of a truly hazardous situation. And even though the proposed legislation declares it one in which it's acknowledged hazardous. If it's truly one that has an extreme amount of hazard to the public, you know, nuclear fuel being dumped off the shore, things like that. We just have to be careful about any kind of projects we get in.

And as Paul pointed out, the Commission would have to approve those projects, if they're on our property. The one that happened down in San Diego was

approved by the City of San Diego as a trustee of the State. The State Lands Commission had absolutely no involvement in that.

So it would allow other local governments to do similar projects that we would not be involved in and would not be in a permitting process to review.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And then the -- not positive or negative, I just -- I serve on 78 boards and commissions. So anytime there's a legislative proposal, I just don't want to open it up for a vote on every single legislative proposal.

So the strongest nexus between this particular legislative proposal and the State Lands Commission?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: In terms of why the Commission should get involved?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, to take their side, you know, the argument would be that this -- that Ships to Reefs could be determined by the Commission to be a benefit to the public, and that we'd like to see that occur. And that this bill would eliminate the liability that the State might have or would try and limit it subject to the restrictions that Curtis was outlining as an attorney.

This could potentially limit the State's

liability should the Commission decide to approve one of those projects. I think that's -- when you say a nexus is that responsive?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah, I used the term nexus. And so the frequency of that happening is what?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, we haven't had any proposals brought to the Commission yet, but I think this gentleman's organization is very interested in pursuing that and in multiple locations.

MR. REWERTS: Yeah, we're working right now with, I believe, 11 possible sites from San Diego all the way up to Eureka that could become reefing sites. The science --with all due respect to counsel, the science of reefing has come a long way since 40 years ago. And vessels are completely cleaned of all toxics, they are set up for penetration dives to the best of our ability. And so that the animals can get inside of them and create habitat and breed and hide on them.

And the United States EPA has adopted a best practices manual for cleaning. And we expect that CalEPA would probably be even stricter on that and we are perfectly prepared to comply with that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman.

MR. REWERTS: Our reefing areas are being surveyed for up to one year before we would ever consider

putting a vessel down, for habitat and the appropriateness of putting a vessel in that place, current, surge, what kind of shelter, what kind of bottom, are there natural reefs in the area?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If I could interrupt,
I can --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, I have a suggestion. Since I'm -- I must leave shortly, and we have this other issue pending. And since your legislation that you're sponsoring is going to have to go through the legislative process next year, would one possibility for right now for expediency be to simply put this matter over. I don't think you live or die on this State Lands Commission decision today. I know you'd probably like to get our endorsement to get it out of the house of origin, but quite frankly if you don't have the support to get it out of the house of origin, I'm not sure that our imprimatur that's going to make the difference.

But if it's really important for you to get this body's support, which you may or may not get, you could come back and ask again. And I apologize, but we have this other matter. And I'm going to have to leave shortly, and it would be unfair to the other folks here if I left, then I kill their proposal. And I don't want to do that.

1 MR. REWERTS: Understood.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Is that okay with you, Mr. Chairman. So we'll put it over til January -- or next hearing.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And the other possibility, not to delay this any further, is I don't know where the Commission is on this. But if there is a disposition on the part of the other two Commissioners to support this, you know, without prejudice we could look at this question after we're done with this. And then if you two want to vote out in support, then I think Mr. Sheehy would be happy for that result. If you weren't, then we'd put it over.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Yeah, that's fine.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Does that make sense?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

MR. REWERTS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We'll revisit the prior

19 item.

Are they here?

MS. RILEY: Julie Riley, Deputy City Attorney for Los Angeles.

I think counsel and I have agreed on some proposed amendments to Exhibit D, which were acceptable to both agencies.

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1
             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Basically, Mr. Chair,
    should the Commission wish to approve the lease of a Moat
 2
3
    and Row project to the L.A. Department of Water and Power,
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    we would recommend that the Commission amend Exhibit D,
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    which is found on page four of Exhibit D. It's Section
    2 --
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7
             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Sorry, what page is
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    that on, Curtis?
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             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It's of Exhibit D.
                                                         It's
   page four. It's basically three small amendments that we
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11
   believe will satisfy the concerns of the city.
             The first one is Al. And at the end of the --
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: A1 is on page three
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    of six, is it not?
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             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It's on four of six of
16
    mine.
17
             DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: 2(a)(i).
18
             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: I'm sorry, Section 2(a)(i)
19
             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Section 2(a)(i).
20
             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Page four.
21
             And at the end of the sentence after "resources"
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    add, "...shall be supplied within 90 days of Commission
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    approval".
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Are you agreeable to
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    that?
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1
             MS. RILEY: Yes, we are.
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Just speak up if
   you're not, so we know.
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 4
             MS. RILEY: I will. Thank you.
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             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And double i, at the end
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    of that sentence, strike "perpetuity" and substitute,
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    "...for the terms of the lease or until a master plan is
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    approved by the Department of Fish and Game and the State
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    Lands Commission".
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             MS. RILEY: You would actually strike "in
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   perpetuity".
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: What else?
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             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: You're right, in
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   perpetuity. Strike in perpetuity.
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: What else, Curtis?
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ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: What else, Curtis?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And the last one is (c).

And on that one on line six of (c), strike the

parenthetical phrase and add, "...as will be determined

by..." unquote. And then substitute -- excuse me.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: Add in.

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 $\label{eq:counsel} \mbox{CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: "...as will be determined} \\ \mbox{by the lessor."}$ 

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Lessor.

24 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: No, I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

25 | Strike the parenthetical phrase and strike "...as will be

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  determined by..."
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            ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So you want to put a
  period after "lake"?
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            CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: No. After lake we're
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   going to add one -- or two words, "'acceptable to' the
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   lessor."
7
            ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: "acceptable to the
8
   lessor."
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9 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Correct.

10 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Are there any other 11 changes?

12 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: No.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: So basically then if I understand that right, Mr. Fossum, this is your language.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: This is our language.

17 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: This is your

18 | language with these three amendments, is that right?

19 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: This is language

20 | acceptable to staff.

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21 ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry. I wasn't 22 trying to put you in a box.

This was language acceptable to staff with three amendments that you made to it, is that right?

25 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Right.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Mr. Chairman, I
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    would move approval of Exhibit D as amended.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We have a motion.
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             Is there a second?
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             COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I have a question.
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    Everybody's issues are -- may I ask a question?
             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'll second for courtesy
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8
   purposes.
9
             COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Everybody's issues are
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    addressed here. You feel comfortable?
             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: If the commission desires
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    to issue a lease for Moat and Row, then these are the
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    lease terms that the staff would be recommending.
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             MR. ADAMS: And we're okay with that.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. What does it mean?
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             (Laughter.)
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: How far can they go?
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   much do we have the ability to pull back? Because, I
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    mean, obviously you just gave us the language. So, you
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    know, we haven't filtered out all circumstances.
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I would say, in
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    general, this provides a lot of side-boards to the
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   proposal, but that this proposal -- I mean, if approved --
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    if this were approved by the Commission, LADWP would be
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    authorized to construct the entire 3.5 square miles of
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Moat and Row pretty much as they've designed it with these, I would regard them as mostly, environment and procedural amendments.

So there's no limitation to their ability to proceed, once this is approved. And they would have that for the remaining term of the lease, which is nine and a half years about.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And we don't have any authority to construct solar or create some other type of --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There's no requirement in there that would do that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: Well, they'll have to come back for that wouldn't they, anyways with the -- it's not mutually exclusive.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right. No, not in terms -- I mean, legally they could come back at any point and amend the lease, as they've done in the past, to construct different improvements.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: But it will allow them to do the entire project as proposed for the next nine and a half years.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah, I'm not there.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Okay. I thought -- I have another question. What I was hoping that we would get to

is a yes, where there would be some language where you would talk about Moat and Row, but you would also look at the possibilities of solar in certain areas. This doesn't address that term that I had asked about, that I had talked about.

MR. ADAMS: In terms of requiring to come back with a solar plan?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Right. My --

MR. ADAMS: Because we do have that plan, but it doesn't require us to bring it back.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: You do have a plan.

Nobody's seen it, but see there's where I feel a little -I have trepidation.

So I'm concerned about that. Now, I know we have a timing issue here. And maybe for the purposes of -- and I don't know what you think about this -- the purposes of you staying in compliance, maybe we -- there could be a motion for you to build say a fence -- the fence that you were talking about right, so that you could start building by January 1.

But folks here's the deal, the issue is, is that we all have to come to the table and talk about all of this, rather than saying, okay, here we're going to give you -- we're going to give you this issue and you may not do it. You may not come back.

MR. ADAMS: We could put in there, if it's acceptable to Paul and his folks, you know, the commitment that we will initiate within X number of days the master plan process.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: With all parties.

MR. ADAMS: With all parties. Because actually we plan to kick it off in January anyway. So I would have no problem to make sure that you have a written commitment that we are going to move ahead on this broader plan.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The trouble is we don't know when that's going to be completed.

Another way to go would be to say that the Commission authorizes that -- was it the southern area that was all fenced right now?

MR. ADAMS: Right.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So would that -- I mean the requirement in your agreement with -- you've described to me as saying we need to get a bulldozer out there breaking ground by January 1.

MR. ADAMS: We could -- you could do area or you could, you know --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry. Time out. If we don't trust that they're going to come back with a solar proposal, I'm pulling my motion off the table right now. That's not an issue for me. And if that's an

issue for my fellow Commissioners, I'll just pull my motion. I think we are getting lost here.

We heard the testimony. We know what they want to do. They don't have a legitimate solar proposal to bring forward now, because it's not fleshed out. We can't force them to do something that doesn't exist. If we really don't trust them, then we shouldn't approve this, and let the chips fall where they may.

So, I mean, really all due respect, Ms. Pasquil, if you're that concerned that they're not going to come back with a solar proposal, you shouldn't vote for this. I'll withdraw the motion. Let's just move on.

I think they're going to do -- I believe that they're going to do what they say. And I believe that they say what they mean, and they'll do what they say.

I know it's a big bureaucracy, and, you know, we'll probably have issues with them in the future. But, you know, they seem to be -- you know, they want to do this solar thing, but they can't materialize it out of thin air. And we can't force it at this moment. So if that's the requirement we have to do, then I think we just have to walk away from this and say we gave it our best try.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: With all due respect, I am not asking to do that. What I am asking is, is that I was

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   looking at history. People haven't been talking to each
   other. I'm asking -- you know, those were part of my
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           Those were part of what I had asked for. I'd like
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   to see this move forward, but I'd also like to see that,
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   you know, you step up to the plate and do the right thing.
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            I'm still in support, but I'm telling you
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   publicly right now, you know, there's a communication
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   issue here.
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            MR. ADAMS:
                        If we want to add language that says
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we'll begin this master plan process, and the State Lands will be a full partner in it, I'd be absolutely supportive of that, if that helps.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Does that help you,

14 Curtis?

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: That's fine with me.

Ms. Pasquil, that's fine with me.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Fine with me.

18 Paul?

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CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: But do we have a -- I mean, we can engage and discuss the plan. Right, there's a difference between it actually happening, right, and that's --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, that's the concern.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Right, because at the end of

the day, we're the body responsible for Public Trust of this use, right. Anybody can come up with -- I got involved in a little bit of this City politics in Los Angeles about solar there. Right, I got caught in the middle of it, right. You can have energy plans just go awry, because of the politics. And I don't want to get caught again in this situation. I learned from that experience, so I want to make sure we have a solar plan that works for people.

MR. ADAMS: And if I could add two things.

One is the master plan to do better habitat. You know, solar is not -- we actually envisioned working toward this before the solar idea came about. So solar complements that, but it doesn't live and die with solar being there. So the master plan has to happen anyway.

The other is that the three and a half miles that would be Moat and Row, there is the three and a half mile offset for habitat until -- it exists until a habitat plan is accepted, and until there's a master plan. And that's part of our 1600 agreement with Fish and Game.

So there is some guarantee and there is an incentive for us to make sure this happens, because we're locking up another three and a half miles of shallow flood, until such time that State Lands and Fish and Game agree on a master plan that would set the state for the

entire lake. So there are some protections and incentives to continue for it.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Paul, you said we could start the construction of a fence or something, so that they could be in compliance. Clearly, we're trying to help you, so that you're not in violation of the law.

But I want to establish that we can have a firm timeline by which we get a discussion under place, but more importantly for me, we can get some agreement and some real plan, not just a discussion.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, again, one idea might be --

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHEEHY: I'm sorry. I'm going to leave. My motion is on the floor. If you want to take a vote, we can vote. I don't mean to be rude, but I told everybody 40 minutes ago I was going to leave. And I am walking out the door. So if you can catch me before I go, you know where I stand. I've got a motion on the table.

If somebody else can make up a quick one before I go, I'm all for it, but I can't stay any longer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: One proposal would be to approve the construction of the fences in that southern area, or wherever the area is that you're doing largely fences, have the Commission direct staff to return with a

recommendation on the remainder of that at the April meeting. And by then, as a condition of the approval, or the understanding would be, is if you don't have a mitigated negative dec done and a proposal before the Commission on the solar array, then the Commission may not be approving the rest of Moat and Row in April.

So that puts their feet to the fire, not for the whole plan, but at least to get the process moving on solar. And, frankly, what staff would be doing at that point is talking to Great Basin to see if that sort of progress will help them out too.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry. So --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So the proposal would be approve now, so that they don't get in trouble with Great Basin. And Mr. Adams can tell us whether this will work or not, because they've started construction --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry, Paul. Approve what now?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Approve the fence-only portion of the project. And I don't mean where fences are interspersed without --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: She's shaking her head no, because we don't have to engage in conversation.

MS. RILEY: I'm sorry. Great Basin has communicated to our staff that they are prepared to

implement fines of \$10,000 a day. The variance that we have from the Great Basin Hearing Board itself imposes a milestone of January 1st to begin construction of the Moat and Row. If we put a fence post in and don't have any additional construction under way, it also has a milestone of having that complete by October 1st of 2009. So it's just --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: The mile post is construction of what exactly?

MS. RILEY: The Moat and Row. The Moat and Row dust control.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: So Moat and Row. So if you naturally -- does the construction of Moat and Row operationally happen simultaneously, you build Moat and Row?

MR. ADAMS: Yeah, they have the same.

MS. RILEY: Of the dust control measure itself.

I couldn't answer you specifically as to whether the moats and the rows are constructed at the same time.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: But when we say Moat and Row, that's shorthand hand for this last three and a half square miles, which in some places includes Moat and Row without fences. In some places, it includes fences without Moat and Row.

What we're suggesting is approve today -- the

commission approves if it's so inclined, the fence portion, so that you are out there by January 1st working on that project. And it's my understanding, I'm haven't read the agreement, is that you're obligated to start construction by January 1st. You're obligated to complete construction by October.

MS. RILEY: Yes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And so if you're constructing those fences, which are part of the Moat and Row project -- I don't mean the fences on top of the rows, but the fence -- that part of the project which is fences only, have you met the requirements from Great Basin?

MS. RILEY: I would turn to Mr. Adams as far as how -- what the construction schedule is if you simply put a small, very minuscule portion of the entire project under way, and then you would have to return to this body for its February meeting, you would be putting yourself far behind construction.

MR. ADAMS: Probably the challenge would be if you don't start the actual construction activity - that takes time - is that you could not meet the compliance deadline. So I think that would be the challenge.

And if we're looking for other options, you know, to see the fenced area we're talking about, that's an area that looks like it's maybe more viable to make part of the

habitat in the Cartago area.

You know, when we get into September/October next year, if there's things that we want to change, our ability to appeal for a change and potentially extend the variance will be based largely on what progress we've made and how good a faith we've done.

And I don't think we get any traction up front. But if we're well along the project, I think that there's many members that are particularly, you know, on the Great Basin Board that are interested in a better product out there as well. And so I think that an appeal, at that time, as we're moving forward with the master plan with a group that's working together, I think that it opens up the options considerably, at that point. But I don't think those options are there now.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And so part of the scenario, of course, would be is if the Commission in April approved the demonstration project for solar arrays. That's another 80 acres, which could be again put on the Moat and Row area. So you know this is all atmospheric, but we're putting you in a better and better position to be able to talk to the Great Basin about this.

MR. ADAMS: If we did get the lease for the Moat and Row area, I mean, we will start on the area that makes the solar demo work. That's where we'll initiate our

work, is to do the work that would be hand in hand with what we'd come back for the solar demo, the roads and the areas around the solar panel installations.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Curtis.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: I have a question. Are there places where in the future you don't intend to try the moat -- excuse me, the solar project, but you still have attainment problems that would allow you to begin construction now on portions of the lake bed.

And I'm just wondering -- I think you were indicating that the solar project, you were looking for the eastern part of the lake and maybe those areas on the northwest are not --

MR. ADAMS: Right, and the two south areas, where we're looking at the solar demo and adjacent to it, would be logical to start Moat and Row, keeping the Moat and Row in the demonstration areas, at least for the time being until the master plan is developed, and we know how those areas will vet out.

The top Moat and Row demonstration area is next to habitat. I assume that it may become habitat in the future. But the fact that it could stay keeps it in compliance.

The areas on the side of there, they're kind of lone rangers. They're by themselves. There's no real

good options. I think there's maybe a broader discussion of maybe alternatives and techniques that we have not vetted yet, that would be worth having. That's what I'm interested in doing.

But I can't get their up front. I might be able to get there with the time of making progress, starting at the lower -- the south end and working there during the course of the year, and work toward an answer. But I won't be able to go up front and say I don't have a solution up there.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I don't know.

MR. ADAMS: But in terms of language, if there's a way to put in the language that we are going to start this process and that we're committed to, you know, doing the process for the master plan, and include the -- you know, the viability of solar power in that master plan, if that helps get where you're comfortable with, I mean, that is fully our intention. That is where we want to go.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm for the fence.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Well, it's just how to do this.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: It's not perfect, but it's something.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Do you have to -- you could get this out today, if we can start something with

the language of starting with the fence on January 1.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Working together straight away, and then building towards, you said, April 1st --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, I think the idea would be is if they started on the fence, we should also be starting, like tomorrow or Monday or whatever, on firming up the demonstration project. I mean, I understand that informally you said that 80 acres, which we thought could be done with a mitigated negative dec was going to be sufficient for you to test, you know, that concept.

And so let's get that done, and the mitigated negative dec underway. And then the Commission could potentially hear more of this in February, either more on Moat and Row -- I don't think the mitigated negative dec can be done by February, but --

MR. ADAMS: It would be a challenge.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It would be a challenge, but April is possible. And so then we'd be in a position where hopefully we'd be approving that -- where -- you were proposing it for or A-4, right?

MR. ADAMS: Yeah T1A-4. It's actually -- T1A-4

MR. ADAMS: Yeah TIA-4. It's actually -- TIA-4 is 616 acres, so it would be -- and again, in this case, it would be 80 acres of the 616 acres. So maybe what I

could offer is that if we were allowed to start in that area for Moat and Row, and so instead of just a fence -- if we could do that, then we'd get two things. We actually have a real process starting that we can say with a straight face to Great Basin, we've really started work.

It also doesn't make us lose those months of construction, that would throw us, almost guaranteed, out of compliance in October.

It would be an area that the solar demo would be part of. And so the Moat and Row that we'd construct would be consistent with the solar demo. And the solar demo will only be 80 out of 616 acres in that area.

So it still has to have the rest of the solution. If we did that, that would be a significant step forward to staying on schedule, and I think meeting the spirit of compliance. It obligates us then to come back and to have the solar plan, and, you know, whatever other plans or progress on the master planning process that we've got.

So you know we'll be back in front of you, because the other areas are still -- we're still obligated to deal with, but it gives us something real that we can make progress on as we're required to do.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm trying not to get to Moat and Row, right. What I'm trying to do is give you the time to get somewhere out of Moat and Row, right,

because trying to keep you out of violation. But where I am, don't want Moat and Row, right, unless you can fit Moat and Row as to what I said, in terms of maximum effectiveness for whatever we're trying to do so that L.A. is looked upon, as you know the Mayor says, the best place for renewable energy. That's where I want to get.

MR. ADAMS: Well, I mean --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: And if we can -- listen, you've got the votes to get that out today, right, to get it out. And then working with these folks starting tomorrow on the other alternatives, because it may end up to a negotiated area for Moat and Row. You know, it may end up to that. But we've got to get everybody working together to talk about that. Paul and Curtis, am I -- CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Because you're not going to

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: No, go ahead.

get -- I'm sorry, were you finished?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: You're not going to get hauled into court on January 2nd, right? You know, if we can get something going --

MR. ADAMS: Yeah, if we can get something going then I think we can walk.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: You get fence. You have something worked. Right, I don't if you get into court late January, February, but you can say we've dealt -- we

did this far --

MR. ADAMS: We did receive an email during the break from Great basin who's watching this, that said that they're prepared for a \$10,000 a day fine on January 1st, and make no doubt about it. They emailed us that during the break. So if we could get the fence and become legal, then if that's --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: It's a start right. It's a way to get out of here today.

MR. ADAMS: Right. And I would appreciate the ability to be in compliance and stay with that.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Right. Tell Great Basin we're trying to work at even something better.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: And then staff -- you can work with staff to make sure we can get to the next steps. And, like I said, it could end up that those next steps include Moat and Row.

But, Paul, this would be an option.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: We're talking about the fence.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right. Right. So if we approve --

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: As a way to get to move this so that they can be in compliance and they can get

moving.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right. And the language actually -- the Deputy AG was proposing -- but the idea would just be to authorize a sand fence as proposed to be located in the Cartago area. I think what we would do then is start work with them on the solar part. We can always do a mid-course correction in February, if something weird comes out of Great Basin at that point at our next Commission meeting. But that with the idea that come April, we would hopefully be back before the Commission with a demonstration project.

MR. ADAMS: Even if in February, if we found another bite that was agreeable to take at that point -- EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Sure we can discuss that.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Absolutely.

Because, listen we're all getting to yes here. So they're making a lot of concessions, we need to be able to say, listen, in February if they make the case and everybody agrees, that they can start on -- they can proceed with a moat -- a portion of the Moat and Row, we've got to be able to do that.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And I think the staff's perspective on the fence is there's a lot less inertia about a fence. You build a fence, you can take

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that out pretty easily. You build a Moat and Row, you've got a lot of sunk costs, and it's expensive to take it out. And so that's why, you know, we think that's not going to be a big problem to put in the fence.
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You also don't have the problem of the chicks falling in the moat. So from a very policy-driven perspective going forward with a fence doesn't raise the concerns that we see with the Moat and Row, in general.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Do we have a specific parcel in mind here, that so --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, it's T1A-1, which you say is all fences, or mostly fences?

MR. ADAMS: Is it all fence down there T1A-1

MR. VAN WAGONER: It's all fence, except for a pipeline to get some water out in the area.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And how big is that, Paul?

Or, Marty, how big is that?

MR. ADAMS: Do you know how many acres that is?

MR. VAN WAGONER: I don't recall what the acreage is.

MR. ADAMS: It's got to be

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: We need your name for the record.

MR. VAN WAGONER: William Van Wagoner, Los
Angeles Department of Water and Power.

1 MR. ADAMS: It's on the order of 300 acres about.

MR. VAN WAGONER: Yeah, it may be a little more.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry, I didn't hear

4 that.

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MR. ADAMS: I think it's on the order of 300
acres. I don't have the exact measurement, but judging
from the size of the parcels that I recognize the size of,

9 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And, Paul, you're okay with 10 that?

it's got to be between 250 and 300 acres, I would say.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Absolutely.

MR. ADAMS: And the other part is there's a pipeline, which is for getting water to habitat. That fence is up --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I don't think that's a problem. I mean, that's for good purposes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. It's our best thinking right now. Let's continue to work.

19 So we'll make that motion.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Okay.

21 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Mona, do you have a

22 question?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: It's changed so many

24 | times. I'll make the motion.

25 CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The motion will be to

accept Alternative D for the area, involving T1A-1, as amended.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: Exhibit D?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Exhibit D.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: So moved.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Approve the lease there.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: Do you need

the specific --

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And make the appropriate findings.

MS. RILEY: It would be helpful if the Commission ordered the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to report back at your next Commission meeting on our progress. Can we include that? It will probably coincide with --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Can we have -- so that they at least understand how serious this is. Can we have -- what would be maximum beneficial, the earliest point they can report and also for your benefit too. You know, what makes sense, do we want to wait till the next meeting?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: If they're working with staff on a daily basis, I think we'll be prepared to come back to the Commission as they would at the next meeting and give you a progress report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: But why don't you direct us and direct us to be moving forward with the -- I think this is consistent with what you're saying, with the solar array proposal, as an alternative which is intended to deal with the dust issue in the Moat and Row area.

I'm trying to --

MR. ADAMS: Yeah, I like that.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: So what would be a constructive reporting timeframe, right? You're working on it daily or somebody is, right. Somebody is thinking -- you know, clearly, people are thinking about it. So what makes beneficial sense for you to report and what makes sense for us --

MR. ADAMS: The February meeting is fine to report back.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: A February meeting?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And that's fine, I think, for us too. We'll keep you advised as we go.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: So we'll report by our February meeting?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes, on progress on the construction, negotiations with Great Air Basin, and the progress on the pilot project for dust control using solar arrays.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And when is our February

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   meeting?
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It's not set yet.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: How about the end of
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    January, by January 31st?
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We could do that, but
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    we can report back to you in writing.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG:
                                  They can report to you.
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             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: If you want them to report
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    to the staff on their progress. I think if we're in
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    communications on a daily basis, we'll have a pretty good
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    idea of how it's progressing and both --
             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I want it official.
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             CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM:
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                                    Got it
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yeah. Yeah.
                                                       Okay.
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    report from them by January 31st.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I don't know if it helps
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    you, right, because you're saying hey, you're -- right, I
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    was hearing the sense you wanted to --
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             MS. RILEY: That would be very helpful,
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    Commissioner. In addition, we would ask that all other
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    aspects of the lease amendment would also be continued
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    until the next Commission meeting. So we will be directly
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    communicating with staff on a regular basis. We will
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    report back to you the situation with the Great Basin Air
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District, and the construction of the sand fences at that

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point, with the option for the Commission in the future, if it wanted to act on the Moat and Row lease amendment, it would have the ability to do so at its next Commission meeting.
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CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. So they officially have to report to you by the end of the month. In essence, if they're talking to you every day, they're reporting to you, so they've met the requirement. That if we vote on it, we've established it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So you're suggesting that we would be required to bring this back, the whole Moat and Row project back.

MR. ADAMS: I'm just saying keep it open, so that we don't have to start square one.

MS. RILEY: Perhaps continue the item.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The rest of it?

MS. RILEY: Yes, the remainder.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Which is the same thing we did in the first phase of this, exactly. So we'll approve this part of it. And the rest of it, we're not denying, we're just trailing it.

MR. ADAMS: Yes. You don't want me to present all this again.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We'll stipulate.

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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry, Marty, what did
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    you say?
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             MR. ADAMS: I said you don't want me to present
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    all this again, so better to be continued.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Your life is short as is
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   mine, so I don't know.
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             (Laughter.)
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. So I so move.
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             COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Is there any concerns
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    anything, Jamee? Anything that we should be aware of?
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             DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: No, you're
    just approving a portion of the lease and you can bring
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    the remainder back if you need to in the future.
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    conditioned as we indicated that they're allowing the sand
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    fence by Cartago.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the
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    last portion.
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             DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON: You're
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    allowing the sand fence down in T1, I think it is, by
    Cartago.
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             CHAIRPERSON CHIANG:
                                  Okay.
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             Without objection, motion passes.
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clarify that that motion deals both with the substance of

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And staff should

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1 allowing the fencing in that one area, as well as all the other relevant CEQA findings and that kind of stuff that 2 3 we put in there. So that it's one motion dealing with the 4 whole thing.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yes. Thank you.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you.

Next item.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Okay. So we're going back to the Ships -- Item 43, the Ships to Reefs -- 42, is that -- yes. Whether or not, the Commission was of a mood to act on that today or wanted to deal with that in February?

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'd like to put it over.

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I would too.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: I'd like to think about it a 17 little bit more.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON De BERNARDO: I would only add that this bill has to pass the Assembly floor by the end of January.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It's in that first committee.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON De BERNARDO: Right.

24 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So it hasn't passed

25 out of the first committee.

1 LEGISLATIVE LIAISON De BERNARDO: No, it hasn't been scheduled for a committee hearing yet. So, I mean, 2 3 we could get involved mid-stream, but if we wanted to take 4 a position before it went to committee then. 5 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It will come up for a 6 vote there first. 7 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And, in effect, to the 8 proponent, if you get two of the three members 9 individually send letters, right, the Legislature sort of 10 knows. 11 (Laughter.) CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: It doesn't have the official 12 13 imprimatur of the State Lands Commission. You know, but 14 if people wrote as a State Lands Commissioner. 15 So thank you. 16 MR. REWERTS: Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Next item. EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: The final item is Item 18 19 43, which are some more legislative proposals that staff 20 has worked up and that Mario De Bernardo will give the 21 presentation

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

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LEGISLATIVE LIAISON DE BERNARDO: And we just do
this very briefly. There's four total proposals. The

first proposal, as you can see here, involves land exchanges. It would allow the Commission to convey trust lands to a local trustee when a land exchange occurs. And if it's appropriate to convey that land to say like a local grantee, which in most cases is a city.

The second proposal has to do with ballast water. There are three proposals. One is to codify our discharge standards, which begin to take effect January 1st, 2010. Right now they're only incorporated by reference.

The second is a technical scientific amendment. We've discovered a typo in the current standards. And then the third one is the Commission's required to conduct sampling on 25 percent of the vessels that come to the State, this would require us to inspect rather than sample. And this is a proposal that's been brought up by staff.

There are instances when ballast water is not discharged, so sampling wouldn't be appropriate.

Inspection allows us to do a wider range of activities, such as inspecting documents, and equipment. The third proposal is regarding the grant to the City of Pittsburgh, the grant of trust lands. There was an earlier grant, this decade. We've discovered some problems with it.

We've worked with the city. It was all packaged in a bill last year, but it died in committee because of timing

issues, with amendments.

And so this would basically ask the Commission for support to propose a similar bill this year to do some cleanup language.

The fourth one is piggybacking off of the October Legislative Proposal, in which you approved legislation that would authorize the Commission to administratively impose penalties against unauthorized structures and facilities on State lands.

Obviously, since that Commission meeting, we discovered the incident involving the death of the blue whale. I've also discovered that there was garbage dumping on some school lands up in northern California. This would extend the idea, that trespass idea, to any sort of violation or for situations where somebody doesn't actually come to obtain a permit when they should obtain a permit and would allow the Commission to impose administrative penalties against that violator.

And those are the legislative proposals for this meeting.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. Does anybody want to make comment?

Is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER PASQUIL: I move that we proceed and sponsor the legislation.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. There's motion by Mona. I will second it. Without objection, motion passes. Any other public comment? Okay. Curtis, You have a comment. CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: No, I just want to say that we will have a short executive session. CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, very good. For those of you who are not participatory in the executive session, please leave the room as quickly as possible. (Thereupon the California State Lands Commission meeting recessed into closed session and adjourned at 2:47 p.m.) 

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, and Registered
Professional Reporter, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California State Lands Commission meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California;

That the said proceedings was taken before me, in shorthand writing, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of December, 2009.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR, RPR
Certified Shorthand Reporter
License No. 10063