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## CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

PRELIMINARY STAFF ASSESSMENT

TECHNICAL AND MITIGATION WORKSHOP

WILLOW ROCK ENERGY STORAGE CENTER

MOJAVE AIR & SPACE PORT AT RUTAN FIELD

STUART O. WITT EVENT CENTER

RILEY STREET, MOJAVE, CA 93501

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2025 2:00 P.M.

Reported by: Elise Hicks

## APPEARANCES

## CEC STAFF

Dian Vorters, Counsel

Elizabeth Huber, Director, Siting, Transmission, and Environmental Protection Division

Eric Knight, Manager, STEP Division

Eric Veerkamp, Project Manager

James Ackerman, Water Resources expert

Bill Larson, Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources expert

Mark Hamblin, Visual Resources Expert

Kaycee Chang, Supervisor

Erika Giorgi, Counsel

Steve Kerr, Land Use and Public Services Unit Supervisor

Cameron Travis, Historian in Cultural Resources Unit

## ALSO PRESENT

Chris Huntley, Aspen Environmental Group, Contractor for California Energy Commission, Biological Resources Expert

## APPLICANT PRESENTERS

Curt Hildebrand, Hydrostor, Senior Vice President, Commercial Affairs

Jeff Harris, attorney, Climate Edge Law Group

Laurel Lees, Hydrostor, Senior Director, Development, Permitting

George Wegmann, WSP, Water Resources Expert

## APPEARANCES

# APPLICANT PRESENTERS (cont'd)

Kate Moss, WSP, Biological resources expert

Scott Crawford, WSP, Biological resources expert

Daryl Harrison, WSP, Visual resources expert

Clint Helton, WSP, Cultural resources expert

## INTERVENORS

Richard (Rick) Franco, Attorney with Adams Broadwell Joseph & Cardozo

Scott Cashen

## PUBLIC COMMENT

Jan Zimmerman, Lahontan Water Board

Curtis, Tejon Indian Tribe

David Smith, Mojave Air & Space Port

INDEX		
		PAGE
1. Welcome and In	troductions	5
2. CEC staff pres	entations of the Preliminary Staff	20
a. Application	overview	
Analysis, a	Evaluation, Environmental Impact and Conformance with Laws, Regulations, and Standards (LORS)	
c. Status of A	FC process and next steps	
tribes, federa	mments: California Native American 1, state, and local government elected officials	
4. Public Comments		16
5. Discussion		96
Adjournment		97

## 1 PROCEDINGS 2 2:09 p.m. 3 THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2025 4 MR. VEERKAMP: Welcome to this Preliminary Staff 5 Assessment workshop for the Willow Rock Energy Storage 6 Center. 7 My name is Eric Veerkamp with the Siting -- okay. 8 Test. I'm testing for feedback. Something is coming 9 through here, my computer. Something is coming through. 10 Okay. All right. 11 Thank you, Kevin. 12 So to begin again, my name is Eric Veerkamp with 13 the Siting, Transmission, and Environmental Protection 14 Division, or as we like to say, STEP. 15 Thank you for attending today's CEC staff hosted 16 workshop to discuss the Preliminary Staff Assessment for 17 the proposed Willow Rock Energy Storage Center. 18 The public will have an opportunity to 19 participate in today's discussions between CEC staff; the 20 Applicant, GEM A-CAES, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of 21 Hydrostor and its representatives; and Intervenor, 22 California Unions for Reliable Energy, or CURE. 23 Intervenor, Center for Biological Diversity, or CBD, could 24 not be here with us today. 25 Next slide, please.

I just wanted to go over a couple logistical items. This meeting is a hybrid meeting with attendees in person at the Mojave Air & Spaceport in Mojave, California, and virtual attendees on Zoom.

As you walked in the room, there should have been a couple of handouts, one on the AFC process and one which is a portion of our agenda today. I also wanted to note for those in the audience in the room, the restrooms are in the extreme back corner of the room, Zoom has a closed caption.

Zoom closed captioning has been enabled for this meeting. Attendees can use the service by clicking on the "Live Transcript" icon and then choosing either "Show Subtitle" or "View Full Transcript." The closed captioning service can be stopped by exiting out of the "Live Transcript" or selecting the "Hide Subtitle" icon.

For those participating in person, please be mindful of speaking slowly and clearly into the microphone for those participating online to hear and the court reporter.

Finally, the meeting is being recorded. The meeting recording will be made available on the California Energy Commission's, or the CEC's website.

Next slide, please.

This slide provides an overview of today's

agenda. CEC staff will start by sharing a brief overview of the project application. There will be an opportunity for comments from California Native American tribes, Intervenors, government agencies, elected officials and members of the public.

Following public comment, we will transition into the primary purpose of the workshop to allow the CEC staff and representatives from the Applicant, Hydrostor, and Intervenors in this public setting to identify and resolve areas of disagreement regarding staff's analyses and inclusions to modify or refine mitigation measures as appropriate.

The Preliminary Staff Assessment contains the CEC staff's independent objective evaluation of the proposed energy storage project and recommended mitigation measures to reduce identified environmental impacts of the project.

At the table here with me are CEC staff attorneys, Erika Giorgi and Mariah Ponce. Other CEC staff are present or on Zoom.

Do you want me to introduce you guys?

Also here at the dais is Eric Knight, the CEC siting manager; we have Elizabeth Huber, the CEC siting director; and we have Dian Vorters, the assistant director. We have James Ackerman here at the dais as well. We have Bill Larson. We have Mark Hamblin. And we have Chris

Huntley, and Erika and Mariah I have introduced. And finally, we have Kaycee Chang, who is the siting CEQA project manager supervisor. So we have a full complement of staff.

Again, thank you all for joining us.

Oh, next slide. Excuse me.

Thank you all for joining us today, both here and virtually to participate in CEC's -- the STEP Division's staff discussion with the Applicant on important topics regarding the proposed Willow Rock project.

Our professional staff is responsible for reviewing and preparing environmental and engineering assessments and other technical analyses and identifying areas of potential environmental impacts resulting from the project. Staff's proposed mitigation of those potential impacts is in focus today.

Before and throughout the discussion, there will be an opportunity -- or opportunities for feedback. If you wish to make a public comment, we encourage you to sign up with Kaycee, who has a signup sheet and has her hand raised.

While signing up is not required, it helps us coordinate public comments. If you're here on behalf of a government, please indicate that on the signup sheet.

You're also welcome to raise your hand in the

room and on Zoom when we begin the public comment session. Your comments and feedback will be included in our final staff assessment.

Next slide, please.

Willow Rock would be a 500-megawatt net, 4,000-megawatt-hour advanced compressed air energy storage facility to be located on approximately 89 acres of private land immediately north of Dawn Road and between State Route 14 and Sierra Highway within unincorporated southeastern Kern County.

Project components at the site would include allelectric air compressors and associated power turbine drains, underground compressed air storage cavern, hydrostatic compensating reservoir, and miscellaneous above-ground support facilities.

Next slide, please.

Energy stored or generated by the project would be delivered to Southern California Edison's Whirlwind Substation southwest of the project site at the intersection of 170th Street West and Rosamond Boulevard via a new approximately 19-mile-long, 230-kilovolt generation tie line with approximately 186 transmission poles.

The project would be capable of operating on a 24-hour basis, 365 days a year, and has an approximately

50-year lifespan.

The project would not require the combustion of fossil fuel and would not produce combustion-related air emissions during normal operation.

Next slide, please.

Staff evaluated the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the Willow Rock facility in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA.

The CEQA guidelines, the Warren-Alquist Act, and California Code of Regulations Title 20 evaluated engineering aspects of the proposed project and concluded that the construction and operation of the project would conform with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards, which we like to call LORs. Should the project be certified, it can be reliably operated.

Next slide, please, I think it should say.

This table summarizes staff's CEQA impact conclusions for the environmental topic areas and the project's conformance with LORs in these topic areas.

As detailed in section 5.15 of the Preliminary Staff Assessment, "Visual Resources," significant and unavoidable impacts have been identified in the area of Visual Resources.

Specifically, staff concludes the existing physical landscape, the project would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings from three key observation points, which will be discussed in more detail later.

However, staff concludes there is a substantial and compelling evidence in the record to support a CEC decision to approve the project by issuing a statement of overriding considerations.

Next slide, please.

And we provide the following as background. The Applicant filed the Willow Rock project application on March 1st of 2024. CEC staff reviewed the data submitted and completed a series of requests for information before deeming the application complete on July 16th of 2024. A notification to tribes was mailed on July 26th, 2024, and a follow-up on August 26th.

The committee overseeing the Willow Rock AFC proceeding held a public site visit and informational hearing in Kern County in November of 2024.

The Preliminary Staff Assessment, or the PSA, was filed on April 29, 2025. The 45-day public comment period is set to expire on June 16th, and today we're hosting this public meeting to hear comments thus far on the PSA.

I want to make it clear that there are no

decisions being made at this meeting today. Per the committee's fourth scheduling order, CEC staff will be filing the final staff assessment by July 16th of 2025, and the committee will be hosting evidentiary hearings on August 18th and 19th of 2025.

The committee's presiding members' proposed decision is tentatively scheduled to be issued in October of this year, with a final decision by the full commission expected by the end of 2025 this year.

Next slide, please.

We do appreciate public participation in all our meetings, and what you see on the screen is the Willow Rock webpage from the CEC's website.

The blue arrow on the screen is intended to highlight a few of the different features that you can find on this page. You can contact the project manager -- that's me -- post an electronic comment, or contact the public advisor, among other things, via this webpage.

The CEC's web address in the lower right will take you to an alphabetical listing of projects. From there, find the project you want. And if anybody wants to take a quick picture of the screen for future reference, please feel free.

Next slide, please.

We will now move on to remarks from the Applicant

1 and the Intervenors at this time. 2 Next slide, please. 3 So I believe we have a representative from CURE 4 in the room. 5 If you would like to approach the podium, we have 6 a microphone that can accommodate you. We don't have a 7 roving mic in this venue today. 8 Is there a representative from CURE on the Zoom? 9 Because I don't see anyone in the room. 10 Next slide. 11 MR. FRANCO: Is that Richard Franco? 12 MS. CHANG: Yes, but I think we wanted to do 13 Applicant remarks first. So can we go back one slide, 14 please? 15 MR. VEERKAMP: Sure. Perfect. Applicant 16 I jumped the gun a little bit. And I know we do remarks. 17 have representatives of the Applicant with us today. 18 think we have Curt Hildebrand. 19 Please, Curt. 20 MR. HILDEBRAND: Thank you. My name is Curt 21 Hildebrand, senior vice president with Hydrostor. I'd like 22 to welcome everybody here today to learn more about the 23 Willow Rock Energy Storage Center project. 24 As Eric and our energy commission friends have 25 mentioned, it's a 500-megawatt, eight-hour energy storage

1 facility. It will be the largest energy storage facility 2 built and operated in North America. It will have 3 sufficient capacity to power the entire city of Bakersfield 4 for eight hours during summer months. It's a very 5 significant investment in Kern County, in excess of \$1.5 billion. 6 7 And I would like to just close by thanking energy 8 commission staff and management for all their diligent work 9 to date. And we look forward to continuing that progress 10 on our project. 11 MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you, Curt. 12 So unless there's anything else from the 13 Applicant, we will now move on to Intervenor remarks. 14 And I thought I heard someone from CURE on the 15 So when you're ready, please go ahead. Zoom. 16 MR. FRANCO: Can you hear me now? 17 MR. VEERKAMP: Yes, we can. 18 MR. FRANCO: Great, thank you. 19 My name is Rick Franco. I'm an attorney with 20 Adams Broadwell Joseph & Cardozo, and I represent the 21 Intervenor at CURE. 22 I also wanted to mention that CURE's expert 23 consultant for biological resources, Scott Cashen, is also 24 participating remotely. And he may have some questions and 25 comments as the workshop moves along.

1 I just simply want to say on behalf of CURE, we 2 appreciate the time and effort that all the parties and CEC 3 staff invested in the project, and the opportunity to 4 participate today. 5 We do have some questions and comments about --6 specific questions and comments on some of the PSA analysis 7 and some of the mitigation, but I assume that those can 8 wait until a later portion of the workshop. Is that the 9 program? 10 MR. VEERKAMP: Yes. 11 MR. FRANCO: Okay. Great. Well, happy to be 12 here. Thanks for having us. 13 MR. VEERKAMP: Thanks very much. 14 So since we don't have anyone from our other 15 Intervenor today, we're going to move on now to government 16 remarks from government representatives or comments. 17 Do we have anyone representing any California 18 tribal governments here today or on Zoom? 19 Not hearing any. 20 Are there any elected officials either present in 21 the room or on Zoom today? 22 Okay. Any other governmental representatives in 23 the room or on Zoom? 24 Okay. I'm getting the thumbs up. So I think 25 we're good on that.

1 No comments at this time. 2 MS. CHANG: I do see Jan Zimmerman from the Law 3 and Order Board. 4 So I'm going to allow you to speak, Jan. If you 5 could please state and spell your name for the court 6 reporter and the record, that would be very helpful. 7 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Okay. Can you hear me? MS. CHANG: 8 Yes. 9 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Hi, my name is Jan Zimmerman. A-N Z-I-M-M-E-R M-A-N. I'm the supervising engineering 10 11 geologist with the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control 12 Board. I'm here with Christina Guerra and Elizabeth 13 Barrett to be present for this workshop, and we're happy to 14 be here. That's it. 15 MS. CHANG: Thank you for your comment, Jan. 16 I see another hand raised. 17 Curtis from the Tejon Indian tribe. You should 18 have speaking permissions. Please unmute on your side. 19 CURTIS: Hi, my name is Curtis. I'm from the 20 Tejon Indian tribe. I just wanted to be a tribal 21 representative here for the meeting. We don't really have 22 any remarks. We're just glad to be here. 23 MS. CHANG: Thank you, Curtis. 24 At this time, I do not see any other hand raised, 25 but if you would like to make a comment on Zoom, please

raise your hand by clicking the Raise Hand feature on your screen. If you are joining by phone, please press star nine.

All right. We are not seeing any more hands raised for government comments.

We will now take general public comment.

So we'll go on to the next slide, please.

MR. VEERKAMP: And if you missed that, we passed the baton to Kaycee for the public comment portion.

MS. CHANG: Yes, this is Kaycee. I supervise our CEQA project management unit. We will now take general public comment before the environmental topics and conditions of certification discussions.

When we do discuss environmental topic areas, there will be an opportunity for public comment after each one, and that will be open to all attendees.

Are there any people in the room who would like to make public comment?

Yes, please approach the podium. Please state and spell your name before you begin. We are asking for comments to be three minutes or less, and there's going to be a timer on the screen so we can move to the next slide, please.

MR. SMITH: Restrict me to three minutes? It's never been done. So I don't know if you can hear loud and

1 clear? 2 MR. VEERKAMP: We're waiting for the microphone. 3 MR. SMITH: Check, check, check, check. David Smith, D-A-V-I-D S-M-I-T-H, the CEO 4 Okay. 5 and general manager of Mojave Air & Spaceport. I just wanted to personally welcome you all to 6 7 the Mojave Air & Spaceport, in particular, the Stuart 8 Center for this very important hearing. 9 And I do want to mention it's appropriate it's 10 being held here in Mojave because this is a facility dedicated to firsts. The routines here developed the 11 12 Voyager that was the first aircraft to fly all the way 13 around the world. Our neighbors at Edwards Air Force Base 14 flew the X-15, the first hypersonic system to be able to 15 recover. Flying out of Mojave is the ROC, the world's 16 largest aircraft, launching the first hypersonic system 17 designed for recovery. 18 We're in the era of firsts, and it's delightful 19 representing Mojave Air & Spaceport to be partnering with 20 Hydrostor, another first in this region, providing an 21 absolutely essential energy resource to East Kern, the 22 nation and state. Welcome to Mojave, thank you very much. MS. CHANG: 23 Thank you for your comment. 24 If there are any people in the room who would

like to make comment, please raise your hand. For those on

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1 Zoom, if you would like to make a comment, please use the 2 Raise Hand feature. You should see an open palm on your 3 screen. And again, if you're joining by phone, you can 4 press star nine. That is going to tell us you'd like to 5 comment. We are not seeing any raised hands in the room or 6 7 on Zoom. So we'll give it another minute. And as a reminder, as we talk through each 8 9 environmental topic area, there will be opportunity for 10 public comment. 11 All right. I will pass it back off to Eric 12 Veerkamp. 13 Can we please get the next slide? 14 MR. VEERKAMP: Thanks, Kaycee. 15 We'll now begin our staff presentations on 16 environmental topic areas, primarily identifying conditions 17 of certification where the Applicant and CEC staff are 18 trying to reach agreement. 19 We plan to discuss water resources, biological 20 resources, Visual Resources, and cultural and tribal 21 cultural resources at a minimum. 22 For each topic area, staff will provide a brief 23 overview of conclusions, which can be found in the PSA. 24 Then we'll go into discussions, starting with questions and

comments from the Applicant and any additional items, then

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1
    opening up for public comment. To be clear again, there
 2
    will be public comment for each topic area.
 3
              And I'll now pass it to James Ackerman.
 4
              MR. ACKERMAN: Good afternoon. My name is James
 5
    Ackerman. I'm an engineer (indiscernible).
 6
              Can you hear me now?
 7
              I think I did.
 8
              My name is James Ackerman. I'm an engineering
9
    geologist with the geosciences unit. I authored the water
10
    resources section of the PSA. Over the next few minutes, I
11
    will provide a brief overview of the findings that related
12
    to water resources.
13
              Oh, next slide, please.
14
              With respect to water resources, we found that
15
    the -- or I found that the --
              MS. CHANG: James?
16
17
              MR. ACKERMAN: Yes?
18
              MS. CHANG: Do you mind if we pause while we
19
    figure out some IT issues?
20
              MR. ACKERMAN: We can do that.
21
              MS. CHANG:
                          Thank you.
22
              MR. ACKERMAN: Hello? Hello? Hello? Check.
23
    Check.
24
              Okay. So with respect to water resources, I
25
    found that the application applied for -- was applicable to
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the LORS, primarily the Federal Clean Water Act, the California Porter-Cologne Act, the California Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, the California Water Code, and specifically with a topic that I'll bring up a little bit later, Section 6002 that has to do with defining a dam, another related Section 6003 that also has to do with the definition of a dam.

Next slide.

Oh, I'm sorry. And then also Kern County ordinances.

Next slide, please.

So some key considerations. Let me see. Let me get caught up here.

So stormwater management. Yeah. Oh, no, go back to that. Excuse -- I can't scroll this. Yes, thank you.

During construction, and that will be following the California's NPDES construction general permit. During operation, stormwater would be managed using a drainage erosion and sedimentation control plan that'll be a part of one of the conditions.

Drill cuttings that will be produced from drilling the access shafts down to the cavern will be contained in lined ponds and be subject to the State Water Resources Control Board waste discharge requirements.

Next slide, please.

Industrial wastewater for the project will be contained in tanks and disposed of offsite. As far as sanitary wastewater, a septic leach-line system is proposed for the project.

Let's see, the hydrostatic compensation reservoir embankment qualifies as a dam under the Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams jurisdiction.

The proposed water use will be 1,400 acre-feet over a 55-year construction period and two acre-feet per year for operation.

Next slide, please.

So a brief summary of the conditions of certification.

So Water-1 would have to do with the management of stormwater during construction. And as I mentioned, that will be under the State Water Board general construction permit.

Water-2 has to do with stormwater runoff during operations. And once again, that would be managed by a drainage erosion and sedimentation control plan.

Then let's see, Condition Number 3, the drill cutting ponds. And once again, that will be managed per waste discharge requirements under the Water Quality Order Number 2003-0003-DWQ.

Water-4 condition will be -- has to do with the

industrial wastewater discharge, and the mitigation will be documenting the off-site disposal of that wastewater.

Condition Number 5 has to do with the septic system, and the septic system will be designed to state and local on-site wastewater treatment system requirements.

Condition Water-6 has to do with the hydrostatic compensation reservoir embankment. And this has to do with the Department of Safety of Dams will be reviewing the design of the embankment around this reservoir.

Condition number Water-7 will be the coordination between CEC, the inspectors during construction and the DSOD inspectors at that time.

And then finally, Water-8 is the monitoring of the water supply use. And also there'll be documentation in reports of how they use the water. And there'll also be limits on the water that they use.

So that concludes the findings for water resources.

MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you, James.

Can you please put up the next slide?

I guess what I would call this the question and answer portion. We, the CEC, received information from the Applicant, that on water resources, there were some issues to discuss for predominantly administrative issues. But what I would like to do now is ask for an Applicant

1 representative to just speak to what their concerns are. 2 We're available to answer questions. And we have 3 each of those water conditions, 1 through 8 that we can 4 reference if you desire on the screen. 5 MR. HARRIS: Yeah, hi, it's Jeff Harris on behalf of the Applicant. We've got George Wegmann on the phone. 6 7 Unlike the lawyers, George knows something. So he's going 8 to actually ask some questions. 9 And essentially what we're trying to do with our 10 time here is to seek some clarifications on some things, 11 and then maybe put some issues in front of you to consider 12 as you move forward with the final staff assessment. 13 And so with that sort of as a tee up, I'm going 14 to turn it over to George and let him kind of move forward 15 with things. 16 So, George, if you're available, you want to test 17 your AV, and I think -- (indiscernible) -- let you run with 18 it. 19 MR. WEGMANN: All right. Thanks, Jeff. I just 20 think I'm muted. 21 Are folks able to hear me? 22 MR. HARRIS: We can hear you. 23 MR. WEGMANN: Okay. Great, thanks. 24 This is George Wegmann with WSP. I'm a

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hydrogeologist.

And yeah, James, thank you for that overview there. That helps with some of the questions.

So ours are mainly administrative and how the conditions are organized under the water section. And then you provided that summary. So it appears Water-1 would be pertaining to stormwater runoff during construction activities.

And then Water-2, it would be stormwater management during operations. One of the questions we had in the report, it appeared that there may be some construction-related activities for stormwater management under Water-2. So we were looking for clarification on that.

MR. ACKERMAN: Oh, sorry.

MR. WEGMANN: Go ahead.

MR. ACKERMAN: Can you be more specific about what items you believed you thought would be pertaining to construction under COC Water-2?

MR. WEGMANN: The language -- the title of it said had construction included with it. That may just be a carryover. The language in it talked about project, but then there were other parts in other sections, for instance, in geology, that were referencing Water-1 when it should have been Water-2. So that's where it wasn't clear to us that Water-2 is solely focused on operations.

And we would provide comments on where the discrepancies were.

MR. ACKERMAN: Yes, so, George, I'm looking at the COC Water-2 now, and I see what you're talking about. That shouldn't have been in there. So I apologize for that.

MR. WEGMANN: Okay. That's fine. We just wanted to be clear on that.

MR. ACKERMAN: Sure.

MR. WEGMANN: And then the other part of the Water-3, that pertains mainly to the drill cutting ponds, and then the low threat water quality discharge WDRs that we would secure for that.

And then it references Attachment A to Water-3. And attachment A is the draft WDRs. And in the draft WDRs, it contains the drill cutting ponds and the requirements for that and what would need to happen. But there was also some other requirements in there that were in the draft WDRs that we thought there could be potential for further ease of flotation (phonetic) or clarification to pull that out of there and put it into one of the water comments.

For example, there is a requirement in there for the placement of potential fill and excavation discharges associated with the construction gen-tie line. And we were wondering if we can make that more appropriately fit into

```
Water-1 under the construction
 1
 2
    part -- under stormwater and grading activities there.
 3
    Since the focus of Water-3 appears to be the drill and
 4
    cutting ponds.
 5
              MR. VEERKAMP: This is Eric, the project manager.
 6
    Just to clarify, so if I'm hearing you correctly, your
 7
    concerns aren't necessarily with the content of the
 8
    language, but rather where something might necessarily be
9
    moved and more appropriate in a different --
10
              MR. WEGMANN: Correct.
11
              MR. VEERKAMP: And this --
12
              MR. WEGMANN: That is correct.
13
              MR. BUESCHER: -- things that you plan on
14
    submitting, you know, in your comments in a line-by-line
15
    strikeout type arrangement with the conditions, is that --
                            That's correct.
16
              MR. WEGMANN:
17
              MR. VEERKAMP:
                             Okay.
18
              MR. WEGMANN: Yeah, that's correct. That's why
    it's more administrative.
19
20
              And then just along those lines, there's just one
21
    more under Water-3 where there's an Attachment 1 to
22
    Attachment A that pertains to the best management plan.
23
              And since we will have coverage under the CGP and
24
    the SWPPP will be prepared, that was another question we
25
    had, if that would be required or if that could be part of
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the construction SWPPP. But those are mainly the questions we had on water.

Let me just -- and again, there's other ones, just clarification on the administrative side for Water-6 and Water-8.

MR. ACKERMAN: Okay. So with respect to COC Water-3, we had input from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. And so we would be consulting with them as far as the changes that you would suggest. But of course, you can basically give us suggestions for how that should be changed or could be changed.

MR. WEGMANN: Okay.

grading.

MR. ACKERMAN: Now, what about the editor of COC?

MR. WEGMANN: We were just looking for clarification on Water-6 with the construction of the reservoir to start within one year after DSOD approval, Milestone 7. And just clarification that the authorization is from DSOD to start construction applies only to the embankment and not the excavation of the reservoir and mass

MR. ACKERMAN: Yes, I'll have the sheet. I'm having trouble scrolling through this and trying to follow this in the COC, my version of the COC.

It was unclear what the start time was there.

MR. VEERKAMP: Which condition are you trying to track down, James?

1 MR. ACKERMAN: Oh, 6. 2 MR. VEERKAMP: Let me see if I can find that. 3 MR. ACKERMAN: To save time, if you could help me 4 out, can you read the part that you have questions about? 5 MR. WEGMANN: Yes. MR. ACKERMAN: Well, I'm having a hard time 6 7 scrolling through my copy of the COC. 8 MR. VEERKAMP: Just to jump in, George, with 9 another quick question. This is Eric Veerkamp again. 10 Of your suggested organizational modifications, are 11 any of them of the type where you would be recommending 12 language be stricken or would you be recommending language 13 be restricted? Or any language added? Maybe if there are, 14 we could focus on those and see if there's anything that 15 needs to be resolved there. 16 MR. WEGMANN: Yes, we are proposing adding 17 language. It's more of moving parts to different section. 18 And then also, if we had concurrence on the best 19 management plan, if that was necessary or not, that would 20 be stricken from Exhibit -- or Attachment A. 21 MR. HARRIS: Yes, Eric, it's Jeff Harris. 22 Our intent is to provide you the specific 23 language. I think the first step was we wanted to have 24 George talk with Mr. Ackerman and make sure that they're 25 communicating. And then we'll give you guys some redline

strike out in our comments on the 16th.

But most of these things do go to placement, as you've talked about. And then just sort of a general concern about there's an attachment and then there's an attachment to the attachment, and maybe getting all that stuff into the condition of verification language is really -- I think we're kind of focused on there. But we'll give you specific text for our PSA comments.

MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you, Jeff.

MR. ACKERMAN: So, George, I finally have Water-6 in front of me. So what portion were you talking about?

MR. WEGMANN: Construction of the reservoirs start within one year after DSOD approval.

MR. ACKERMAN: Okay. So that is, as I recall, that is actually a DSOD requirement. So in basically putting this together, I tried to, in conjunction with DSOD, implement some of their procedures as far as approving the embankment design or the dam design.

MR. WEGMANN: Right, so the clarification we were seeking is authorization from DSOD. Required to start construction applies only to the embankment or is it the full reservoir?

MR. ACKERMAN: Oh, okay. I think we'll have to confer on that because this is obviously a kind of a different application for this. You know, the DSOD is

1 usually, you know, they basically are approving the designs 2 for actual dams rather than an embankment for a reservoir. 3 So we'll need to confer with them as far as how that 4 applies. 5 Unless, is there somebody from DSOD online that would like to provide some clarification? 6 7 MS. CHANG: Eric Malvick, you are now unmuted. 8 Eric, we are not getting any audio from you. If you want 9 to try to turn your mic up. Eric Malvick, we are still not 10 hearing your audio. 11 MR. MALVICK: Can you hear me now? Can anybody 12 hear me? 13 We are hearing you very lightly now. MS. CHANG: 14 MR. MALVICK: Okay. Let me try again. 15 Can you hear me now? 16 MS. CHANG: Yes. 17 MR. MALVICK: Okay. This is Eric Malvick with 18 the California Division of Safety of Dams. 19 That item that you're discussing is a statute 20 related to construction of dams, and so that's not really 21 set by us; that's actually set by the Water Code. 22 enforce it. But what it just requires is that within a 23 year that you approve the portions of the project that are 24 under our jurisdiction that they start construction. 25 And then actually the following statute, which I

believe is 6026, does provide for the opportunity for us to provide written approval to extend that deadline beyond a year for good reason.

So if you're unable to do it within a year, you would have to let us know in writing about a month before the year is up to get an extension.

MR. ACKERMAN: So, Eric, this is James.

So that does not pertain then to when they start excavating out the reservoir?

MR. MALVICK: Only to the extent that the reservoir may fall under our jurisdiction.

MR. ACKERMAN: Okay. Thank you, Eric.

MR. HARRIS: Eric, it's Jeff Harris again.

I think this is a good conversation probably for the lawyers, not only at the table, but also with the DSOD to kind of sit down and talk about how these processes are going to be integrated together.

And this is -- we talked about a bunch of firsts; this is another first. There's definitely clarity I think in the Water Code about the one year, that's true, and the (indiscernible) falls, that's very helpful. We may want to cite that in the condition as well.

But there is an opportunity I think for us to all figure out when exactly the DSOD, their jurisdiction is triggered, right? I mean, they don't have jurisdiction

over the entire project.

And so I think it's going to take some time to kind of work through this stuff. There might be an MOU in your future, I don't know. Good luck with that if there is. But we're definitely willing to participate and try to figure out how you would read those Water Code sections in the context of a power plant siting case. And we're glad to keep talking with Eric and the team about those issues.

MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you. Are we, are there any more items on those?

MR. ACKERMAN: Okay. George, do you have any other questions?

MR. WEGMANN: I was just wondering more on Water-8 regarding the water use amount. I know it's the five-year, 1400 acre-feet, which you showed on the on a previous slide. But there's also a restriction of 350 acre-feet per year under Water-8 right now. And we're curious as to the basis of that restriction.

MR. ACKERMAN: So that's greater than basically the average annual use, you know, given the 1400 acre-feet. It was basically five, so you had some leeway above that average, but that it wasn't, you know, excessive. But we could discuss that number if you have other ideas on that.

MR. WEGMANN: Okay. Yeah, we may need or request additional flexibility on that, depending on the

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construction schedule and when the water demand would
 1
 2
    happen during that period. So that's, yeah, what we want
 3
    to bring up was that 350 acre-feet is currently in there
 4
    for a year.
 5
              MR. ACKERMAN: But you'd still be within that
    1400 acre-feet?
 6
 7
              MR. WEGMANN: Correct, exactly. Yes, over the
    five-year period, the 1400, we would still meet that.
8
9
              MR. ACKERMAN: Okay. So was that the last
    question, George?
10
11
              MR. WEGMANN: Yes, unless Jeff has something
12
    additional.
13
              MR. HARRIS: Oh, maybe you shouldn't do lawyer-
14
    math. But so the 350 is times 5 of 4, but how did you get
15
    the 1400 from that? I just -- I'm sorry, James, I didn't
    track it.
16
17
              MR. WEGMANN: 1,400 total.
18
              I'm sorry. Go ahead, James.
              MR. ACKERMAN: So it's above the divide in 1400
19
20
    by 5. But it gives you a little bit of leeway, but I don't
21
    really have a mathematical basis for that.
22
              MR. HARRIS: Okay. Yeah, it'd be great if you
23
    and George can talk maybe offline.
24
              MR. ACKERMAN: Sure.
25
              MR. HARRIS: Come up with a -- and the word
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1 flexibility was the key from our perspective, and George 2 already used that, so I don't need to repeat it, but I did. 3 So thanks, appreciate it. 4 MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you, everybody. 5 I just wanted to throw out a little reminder that 6 when you're prior to your comments, please repeat your name 7 and your affiliation. I know it seems a little tedious, 8 but it really helps with the record. Thank you. 9 So we'll --Next slide, please. 10 11 We'll transition to the discussion on biological 12 resources. 13 And we have Chris Huntley with us. 14 MR. HUNTLEY: Good afternoon. My name is Chris 15 Huntley. I'm a senior wildlife biologist with --16 MS. CHANG: Can we go back one slide, please? 17 After each topic area, we'll just make it -- keep 18 it open in case there are any additional topics that anyone 19 wants to bring up, especially the Intervenor on the line. 20 And then we also want to allow room for public comment. 21 And if any government entities are online, we won't do the 22 three-minute limit for public comment. We will be asking 23 for comments to be three minutes or less. 24 I do see a raised hand from Eric Malvick with 25 Division of Safety of Dams. So -- oh, it just went away,

1 but you are allowed to speak if you'd like to.

Okay. We are not seeing any more hand raise. We'll give it another minute. If you are on Zoom, please use a raised hand function on Zoom. That will let us know that you would like to speak. And if there's anyone in the room who would like to speak.

All right. Thank you. We are good to move on now to biological resources.

MR. HUNTLEY: Hello again. My name is Chris
Huntley. I'm a senior wildlife biologist with Aspen
Environmental Group, and I'm supporting the staff analysis
with my colleague Jamison Miner.

Next slide, please.

I'm here to present the California Energy
Commission's staff preliminary assessment of biological
resource impacts for the proposed Willow Rock Energy
Storage Center.

As part of this process, staff reviewed

Applicant-submitted data, including biological resource
surveys, jurisdictional delineations, and species-specific
studies that were conducted on or about 2023 and 2024.

We also conducted independent research on the site and conducted site visits on a number of occasions.

We also coordinated with the California

Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Lahontan Regional

Water Quality Control Board.

Construction of the project would remove a variety of native vegetation communities, including creosote bush scrub, creosote bush-white bursage scrub, and cheesebush scrub, among others.

It would also result in the removal of some myrtle (phonetic) plants and approximately 1,100 to 1,600 western Joshua trees, depending on which project configuration is selected.

It's important to note that western Joshua trees are designated as a candidate species for listing under the California Endangered Species Act.

We assessed potential impacts to several listed and other special status species, including but not limited to Crotch's bumblebee, burrowing owl, Swainson's hawk, and Mojave ground squirrel. Crotch's bumblebee and burrowing owl were observed during focus surveys by the Applicant on or near the project site.

We also evaluated a number of ephemeral drainage features that may qualify as jurisdictional under state law. These and other features remain under review, pending field verification with our agency partners.

Staff then reviewed the project for consistency with the current County General Plan, Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, West Mojave Plan, and other laws,

ordinances, regulations, and standards, or LORs.

Next slide, please.

The project occurs in the region with some localized habitat connectivity, but no critical linkages or high-priority movement corridors were identified. As such, staff determined that impacts to migratory corridors were deemed less than significant.

Staff included for other resources that impacts the sensitive habitats, special status species, and jurisdictional aquatic features would be less than significant with the implementation of our proposed conditions of certification or mitigation.

Based on our review, we determined that the project would not result in conflicts with any adopted general plan or other ordinance provided that mitigation measures outlined in the PSA are implemented.

In this line, to reduce project impacts, staff has proposed 24 conditions of certification specific to biological resources. These conditions of certification or mitigation measures include avoidance and minimization measures, pre-construction surveys, biological monitoring requirements, and compensatory mitigation strategies.

Importantly, they also include species-specific measures for a number of species, including western Joshua tree, Crotch's bumblebee, burrowing owl, and a number of

other species to ensure compliance with state regulations.

In conclusion, with the implementation of the proposed conditions of certification, staff finds that the project impacts to biological resources would be less than significant under CEQA and comport with the requirements of the state and federal Endangered Species Acts and other laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards.

I believe this brings us to the biological resources discussion with the Applicant.

MS. CHANG: Can we get the next slide please?

MS. MOSS: Hi, my name is Kate Moss. I'm a

12 wildlife biologist for WSP. Thanks for taking the time to

13 | include us today.

I had a few questions about BIO-14. This condition is specific to habitat mitigation. And I was wondering if you could please describe how the amount of 843 acres of compensation habitat was generated?

MR. HUNTLEY: Certainly. Thank you, Kate.

So condition of certification BIO-14 -- I don't know if I can look at you while I'm talking into this thing -- it was developed, as were all conditions of certification, in close coordination with our regulatory

23 partners at CDFW and their in-house species experts.

But when we looked at the conditions, especially as they relate to burrowing owl, Crotch's bumblebee, and

Joshua trees, I'll focus on Crotch's bumblebee and burrowing owls.

The project is located in relatively good quality habitat for those species. Both Crotch's bumblebee and burrowing owl are found on the project site or around in the immediate adjacent area. So we would likely be taking habitat routinely used by these species.

The other thing we thought was important is that temporary impacts would occur over a period of five years, which could effectively mean it could impact generations of birds, excluding them from the project site.

It was also the consideration of noise, dust, vibration, blasting that is expected to have effects radiating well outside the project area for a number of years.

We also looked at two years of 24-hour construction, multiple traffic trips, 700-plus truck trips a day. And we tried to look at that and determine what would be a reasonable number.

Because of the habitat conditions, because of the long-term disturbance, we decided that we were going to treat those temporary impacts as permanent. And that way, we ended up with a 3-to-1 mitigation ratio. But those are the basics for considering that.

When we did consider the permanent impacts, I put

in the staff assessment some flexibility on the restoration requirements for those sites. I know that the Applicant proposed to restore some of these larger areas, but we didn't want to ask you to do full restoration of sites while we're asking for compensatory mitigation lands to offset impacts to those species.

And I guess in conclusion on that, these are CESA species. We have a higher level that we have to achieve versus reducing it to less than significant impacts. But that was the basis for our conclusions.

MS. MOSS: Okay. Thanks. Then maybe you can expand a little bit on how suitability for the species was considered.

So the site isn't ubiquitous; it's different habitats across the site. Crotch's Bumblebee was located on the site; burrowing owl was not. How were those elements considered in that calculation?

MR. HUNTLEY: Certainly. There's a couple important things there. Crotch's Bumblebee is a generalist. While you found it on the phacelia there, we have seen it foraging in a wide variety of vegetation.

On another topic on that, these bees can nest anywhere. So even if they're seen and foraging on one part of your project site, because of their dispersal range, there's no reason they're not overwintering in the downed

Joshua trees, debris piles, or cavities in the ground that occur in those areas. We fully expect that these species could occur there.

On that note, because you're assuming presence, we're assuming that those animals could be there, and that's providing you coverage for that.

For the burrowing owls, you've seen a number of burrowing owls immediately surrounding the project site, and they can and likely do forage across your project site. I believe you found a pair foraging along the edge of P1 or P2. I don't recall. I could look at the staff assessment.

But because you're assuming presence and seeking take coverage, we're operating on the assumption that those birds can and will be there. Because of that, we have to treat it as a full mitigation standard. That will also provide you coverage along your project site and adjacent areas and along your distribution line.

And that's another thing that your right-of-way varies on the transmission line greatly. It goes from areas of relatively disturbed, poor quality habitat to relatively good habitat. That ITP coverage protects you on all the transmission lines as well. So it allows you to have reduced buffers should those birds occur somewhere near the Whirlwind Substation or other locations.

I hope if I haven't answered that satisfactorily,

1 | please feel free to ask something else.

MR. CRAWFORD: Hi, this is Scott Crawford with WSP.

Curtis, I just had a follow-up. I know regarding with burrowing owl, are we assuming that the ITP is assuming presence on the entire project site plus the offsite buffer areas, even though they're not considered habitat?

MR. HUNTLEY: The off-site -- well, it depends where you're at. There's burrowing owls scattered all through the Antelope Valley in areas that would not be normally considered excellent habitat for them.

But for your project site, again, we're assuming take coverage that the -- that you have asked -- or pardon me -- that the owls -- let me backtrack.

Because you're seeking take coverage, we are assuming owls can and do use your project site, which I believe they do. You have found owls foraging around them. They're owls that would use the habitat there. If an owl shows up in or adjacent to your project site, you're going to have take coverage, which will allow you to possibly relocate that animal.

I believe at one point you were asking to go in and be able to block some burrows to hopefully prevent owls from potentially occupying your site at one point in time.

So you're aware the habitat on that project site is suitable for burrowing owls. I was just there this morning again, and it seems just fine for owls.

MR. CRAWFORD: Yeah, the owls that we've seen in our protocol surveys were all off-site in areas that had almost no Joshua tree habitat, but a less dense population creosote bush scrub.

MR. HUNTLEY: Understand, but I've seen burrowing owls across the Antelope Valley in a wide range of habitat, and it includes Joshua tree woodlands, creosote bush scrub, rabbit bush scrub, etc. It's -- and more, I guess more importantly, you were seeking take coverage, if I'm correct, to prevent any construction delays should an animal move into any burrow that could occur in or adjacent to your project site. It's kind of a protective thing, but because you're asking for take coverage, we have to assume full mitigation coverage for the species.

MR. CRAWFORD: Okay. I guess my second question is, as far as the total acreage, when we're looking at the transmission line specifically, are we calculating that total acreage with the 3-to-1 mitigation, the access roads, paved roads?

MR. HUNTLEY: We looked at it holistically. It did end up at a 3-to-1 ratio. But we're also looking at the permanent from the WRESC site, the temporary, but we're

going to treat permanent of the laydown sites and all the other areas.

And then we were looking -- we didn't quantify the acreages -- but we're looking at the buffer surrounding the project site that's likely going to exclude owls, or at least have an adverse impact on owls.

And because the mitigation distances for full avoidance is like 1,600 feet or 500 meters, you would have to have take coverage should an owl show up 1,500 feet from your project site. That take coverage allows you to reduce buffers, incur take on those species.

So again, it's kind of holistic. If an owl shows up on your transmission line right away, you will have an opportunity to either passively displace that animal outside of the breeding season and/or seek reduced buffers with monitoring.

MR. CRAWFORD: Yeah, just making sure that our mitigation ratio -- I don't have a problem with that -- it's just a total number of acres that we're calculating. Are we including areas that would not be considered habitat or within the standard 5-foot buffer for burrowing owls?

MR. HUNTLEY: If we wanted to try to tear it down into acres, I could probably figure out all the acres we're potentially impacting, and it would be much, much larger than the 90 acres of the WRESC site and the -- I don't know

what I had -- 200-plus acres of the temporary disturbance.

Again, because we're assuming that there's going to be a buffer, a ring around your WRESC site and other locations where you're going to have an adverse impact on owls. I just didn't calculate, well, in that outer ring, there's another 500 acres, but we are giving you take coverage for animals that occur in those areas. It's not just limited to your WRESC site; it's project coverage in total.

MR. CRAWFORD: Okay.

MS. MOSS: Hi, this is Kate Moss. Sorry, one more question.

Could you walk me through -- sorry. I'm still trying to understand the math behind the number 843. It's a pretty specific number. So I mean, there was obviously some sort of calculation done behind that. I'm just, again, trying to understand exactly how that was derived. I understand the rationale behind it, so thank you for that, but could you walk me through the calculation?

MR. HUNTLEY: So again, we tried to look at things holistically. It is that we've applied a 3-to-1 uniformly for the entire project site, considering the permanent impacts and the long-term-temporary impacts of the project site. That was like the base metric that we said, "Okay, if we're assuming these areas are used by owls

and have owls on them, that seems a reasonable, you know, number to look at."

We then decided looking at the ring of habitat around the project, that those indirect or direct impacts could be included in that larger number.

I did not do a calculus where we said, "Well, we're going to apply X ratio for this site, Y ratio for this site, or Z ratio for that site." We tried to look at the key areas of habitat loss and decide whether or not we could include all the rings of areas that are going to be displaced or have adverse effects on owls.

I could come up with a metric and give it to you so you'd feel more comfortable about that, which can describe, you know, the ratios we might use for indirect impacts or direct impacts to off-site areas when you're not removing habitat. But that's really just how we ended up doing it. It's also not inconsistent with other mitigation strategies for these species in the region.

MS. MOSS: Thanks. Sorry, one more question.

Could you also walk me through -- I'm trying to understand how there's a 1-to-3 ratio applied to temporary habitat loss, which you've explained. There's also the restoration requirements applied to temporary habitat loss, and I'm trying to understand how it appears as though temporary habitat loss requires more work because it

requires restoration and it requires offsetting, whereas permanent only requires the offsetting. If you could just explain that to me, please?

MR. HUNTLEY: Certainly. Permanent impacts, as we described earlier, are going to require off-site mitigation. The temporary impacts from the Villa Haines (phonetic) and P1 and P2 and those locations are going to be considered permanent because it's a five-year window of construction where these areas are going to be taken out of habitat value.

We looked at the life spans of owls of six to eight years and figured we're probably affecting numbers of generations of young that can't use that site. We're looking at the bee age (phonetic), it's going to be removing habitat from them, but it's also the type of grading and disturbance that happens on these sites. They're not going to spring back, and so we treated those permanent impacts as well.

Originally -- if I'm not correct, tell me -- the Applicant indicated that they would restore these areas to baseline conditions at the conclusion of construction. I didn't think it was fair to keep you up for mitigation on that site and then require you to do full mitigation of restoration. We wanted you to do a one-time seeding and try to control weeds, so they don't become a weed source

that goes into adjacent habitats.

If you have suggestions or ideas that you think we could compromise on, I'm more than happy to talk to you about it, but I didn't expect you to restore those temporarily disturbed sites to reconstruction conditions. I didn't think it was going to be feasible or possible within the next five to ten years.

MS. MOSS: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: I want to make sure I understood. So I think Kate's focused more on habitat value.

So, Curtis, it sounds like you're willing to have a conversation, maybe a little more specific, because I mean, just at a policy level, we want to understand the interplay between an impact being assumed -- temporary impact being assumed to be permanent, and then how that plays in the mitigation ratio. So that's a conversation for technical experts and not lawyers. But if you're willing to maybe get on the phone with Kate and figure out those numbers, and maybe there's a way to do that.

I mean, at the end of the day, what I think we're looking to do is to mitigate for what our actual impacts end up being and understand if the envelope necessarily has to start wider, if there's a way to maybe account for actual impacts too in your discussions. I'd encourage you guys to talk about that as well.

MR. HUNTLEY: Thanks, Jeff. We certainly can.

As anyone who's worked in the Mojave Desert knows, a lot of temporary impacts have been treated as permanent impacts by the regulatory agencies, both BLM, Fish and Wildlife,

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, because it's difficult to restore them.

It's not impossible, and it depends how you treat the site. We've worked on desert sites where if you mow the site, it can snap back pretty quick, but if you grade the site, it's extremely difficult to restore a late-seral stage creosote bush scrub. It's going to take years and years and years, and they become a weed source very quickly.

Inspecting most of the transmission lines out here, years after construction, wherever it was graded flat and hammered, it's very difficult to restore.

Again, not impossible, but it's costly. So as we were treating those as permanent, I tried to give you some relief on the restoration requirement, and that's a discussion we could probably have a little more on.

MS. MOSS: Yeah, thanks. That's very helpful.

Moving on, if that's okay. BIO-15. This one was specific to legless and horned lizards. These were not species that we did studies on. They were not requested at the time, so I was hoping that you could provide some

rationale for this mitigation -- or sorry -- this condition.

MR. HUNTLEY: Certainly. These species do have the potential to occur in the project area. They are known, especially near the Whirlwind Switching Station. I think there's a couple of records two miles away.

We're in an interface where these species overlap, and we know working with resource experts that the actual ranges of these species are not well understood, and we know there's going to be potential for these species to occur.

We also collaborated with our CDFW partners and their resource experts who felt we should include them in the documents. Typically, you don't do raking surveys for Anniella at the beginning of a construction, or in lizards, you find them opportunistically. But because they have the potential to occur, we wanted to provide an opportunity to reduce impact should they occur there.

And I think this is something we can clarify.

We're not expecting you to rake every inch of that site.

What we do on those projects is, we lay cover boards out,

we find areas where there's, you know, soft, friable soils.

We do a little bit of raking because we're trying to make a

good-faith effort. We're not trying to do everything.

Because the site has so many downed Joshua trees

and other things, my gut feeling is, having worked out here, is as we pull these Joshua trees up in a few locations, that's where we're going to find our Xantusia or Anniella. We're going to find geckos and other things in there.

Give us an opportunity to capture those and relocate them if we find them. We didn't think it was terribly onerous, but I'm happy to work with you to come up with like a survey plan that gives you the best chance of detecting the animals if they're there and not being onerous or ambiguous and having you rake every side of the habitat.

MS. MOSS: Thanks. Moving on to BIO-16. So thank you for that answer for BIO-15. That was helpful.

And, I think, my question for BIO-16 is somewhat the same for BIO-20 and BIO-23. And it's generally why there's a requirement to do the protocol surveys again, given that the conclusion of the chapter was that there was low probability of desert tortoise and Mojave ground squirrel occurring at the site, that there haven't been detections, and why protocol level surveys are being requested beyond pre-current surveys?

MR. HUNTLEY: Because there's not a nopossibility that the animals are there. You're in desert
tortoise habitat. The connection -- the connectivity is

poor. I admit that. I tried to clarify that in the document.

There are also some areas that you've never surveyed along the transmission lines. And if you use those alternate transmission lines until you get landowner permission, I don't think you've ever surveyed except with binoculars. And especially on the north area, north of Dawn Road, that connects to undisturbed habitat.

And while the likelihood is low, generally we find tortoises from Mojave up or from Edwards east. But nobody has surveyed the land to the east of you as far as we know right now. So there is a potential for them to be there. I don't think it's unreasonable to do clearance surveys.

MS. MOSS: Yeah, so maybe could you clarify what sort of surveys then you're asking for?

MR. HUNTLEY: Excuse me.

Yeah, I guess it depends when you start construction. We wouldn't ask you to delay construction if you were able to get your paperwork in and start construction prior to the tortoise season, you know, this spring.

But if it is the spring, that's when tortoises have the best chances of finding them. And we're talking about 10-meter transect surveys, which would be similar to

1 what you do for your burrowing owl anyway. I don't think 2 it's an onerous ask. 3 MS. MOSS: I guess maybe I'd ask if you could 4 please clarify again, because it's the same comment I have 5 for -- or question I have for Mojave ground squirrels. Well, is that the same request that there's protocol-level 6 7 surveys for Mojave ground squirrel? 8 MR. HUNTLEY: So Mojave ground squirrel -- excuse 9 me -- Mojave ground squirrel surveys are typically valid 10 for a year if you're in the area where they can be. 11 So I know you've done some tracking out there. 12 We would encourage you to get out there and do pre-13 construction surveys, protocol surveys for Mojave ground 14 squirrel. 15 However -- and I'm happy to work with you and 16 CDFW on this -- if construction starts prior to the onset 17 of that, I would ask you to focus those surveys on any non-18 disturbed portions of the project site. I wouldn't delay 19 you to doing, you know, full suites of surveys in your 20 project site. 21 MS. MOSS: Thanks. So what I'm understanding is 22 you're open to discussing between experts what surveys 23 happen based on construction start time and seasonality? 24 MR. HUNTLEY: Yes. 25 MS. MOSS: Perfect. That's helpful. Thank you

very much.

If I could then move on to BIO-21, please. This one is requiring some surveys for some small mammals, again, which were not conducted as part of the existing condition studies. They weren't part of the suite of surveys requested.

So this is specific to some mice species, and we're trying to understand the rationale for including these. And again, what's being requested in terms of the salvage.

MR. HUNTLEY: Gotcha. There's actually a couple of things here, and I caught an error that I did on this condition that I think is a little too onerous.

First of all, we collaborated again with our CDFW partners. We looked at the distribution of these animals, their range overlaps. We looked at existing database locations.

And they do occur in the regions, even though it's low. We couldn't say it's not there. And so we needed to include them in our CEQA coverage. So we didn't miss any species.

For the small mammals, I wasn't intending to do any kind of tracking or anything like that for the pocket mice. But I wanted to do -- and I'll articulate in some revisions -- is highlight burrow complexes where there's

concentrations of small mammal burrows. And when you're doing your initial clearing and grabbing, have the ability to salvage animals should you be able to do so.

And every once in a while in these projects, we'll do the grading. We'll be able to get out. We'll be able to collect some animals and move them off site. We're just trying to give it the college try and not just run over them.

Again, they're difficult to find. A lot of them are nocturnal. But that was the focus of it, or the intent of it, I should say.

MR. HARRIS: This has been really, really helpful, Chris. Thank you very much. And I think from a construction timing perspective, our greatest interest is making sure that we don't put something into the condition language that ties everybody's hands, you know, like a protocol level survey that has to be done by this date, which doesn't line up with construction.

And so I think what we're interested in proposing to you -- I think in our comments and talking to you about maybe beforehand -- is getting some of those triggers into the verification language, so there's some flexibility.

But also we're going to put it squarely in the hands of you all as experts, the CDFG partners -- I was going to say the department partners, old dogs, old

acronyms. And basically having the experts make a decision 1 2 based upon season and conditions on the ground and not 3 having something so prescriptive in the language that we 4 have to go to a full commission hearing to amend condition 5 language. And so that kind of flexibility is really 6 appreciated. 7 And I appreciate your explanations. They're so 8 simple, a lawyer can understand them. So thank you for 9 that. It's been very helpful to me. 10 MR. HUNTLEY: You're welcome, Jeff. 11 MS. GIORGI: Thank you. Can you hear me? Okay. 12 One point of order, we do have a regulation on 13 communications where we're exchanging information that 14 doesn't have to be noticed, but where we're talking about 15 conditions and modifying conditions, we need to make sure 16 that that gets publicly noticed consistently. Want to make 17 sure that that's noted. 18 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I appreciate the clarification, 19 and I completely agree. 20 MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you, Erika. Erika, just for 21 the record, did you say your name and your affiliation? 22 MS. GIORGI: Erika Giorgi, Counsel with Energy Commission. 23 24 MR. VEERKAMP: So I think that concludes the 25 discussion between staff and the Applicant on biological

resources.

We would now be open to taking any public comment from either anyone in the room or online.

MS. CHANG: I do see a hand raised from Rick Franco, who is a representative from CURE, the Intervenor. So I'm going to allow you to speak. Please unmute on your side, Rick.

MR. FRANCO: Thank you.

Again, Rick Franco, representing CURE.

And as I said earlier, our consultant Scott

Cashen, is on. And to the extent it's necessary, I'd

appreciate it if he could weigh in. He's spent a lot more

time on these issues and delved deeply into them. So he

has a lot more deep knowledge on this.

But we have some general questions. A couple of them have to do with Joshua tree issues. The first is with respect to condition BIO-12, which includes certain measures for Joshua tree relocation. Specific Item 10 in BIO-12 includes monitoring and health assessment of each relocated tree.

And our question is, you know, what are the sort of standards for relocated trees in terms of assessing the health of the tree? How would the monitoring results affect, if at all, the mitigation requirements? You know, for example, would additional mitigation be required if

monitoring shows a tree doesn't meet certain standards? So that's the first question.

MR. HUNTLEY: Thank you, Rick.

We put that condition in there to see what's happening on survivorship of the trees. I believe under the Conservation Act, it's a plant-and-walk-away type of scenario. We wanted to make sure that we had some tracking of the plants to see what was happening over time.

But if the Applicant pays the fees, does the relocation, I'm pretty confident that Joshua Tree Conservation Act is just a one and done type of situation on that. If I'm wrong, I'll check on that.

MR. FRANCO: Okay. The other Joshua tree question relates to the, you know, the PSA calculates the number of trees that will be directly impacted, that is relocated or permanently removed.

We have questions on the indirect impacts to Joshua trees. I understand that CDFW over the course of this proceeding suggested buffer distances from Joshua trees to avoid impacts. Thinking back in 2022, they submitted a letter to the CEC indicating a 290-foot buffer around trees to avoid impacts to the seed bank.

And during the November workshop last year on the Applicant's conceptual relocation plan, I think it was CDFW's position that a take would include all trees within

50 feet of the project footprint.

And so our question is whether staff calculated or estimated the total number of Joshua trees that will be taken by the project, so including both direct or indirect impacts.

If so, was there a distance that was used to calculate the take estimate? Does staff have an estimate of the total number of Joshua trees that will be taken for the project?

MR. HUNTLEY: I'll have to go back and look at that. I'm pretty confident we're going to ask for a full accounting of the various trees.

The 295-foot buffer was related to seed dispersal from small heteromyid rodents, and it was associated with the ITP coverage to ensure that all take was covered.

I believe if you implement the Joshua Tree

Conservation Act, they don't account for seed bank. I will

look and see on that, but I will check -- I don't know off

the top of my head if I had a 50-foot buffer around the

trees or not.

Again, I think the Act is just for actual physical trees that are lost during construction. Thank you for bringing that up.

MR. FRANCO: Very well, we'll certainly look at that again too.

The last question has to do with the impacts along the gen-tie route. the assessment includes an analysis that addresses impacts to the preferred gen-tie routes. In particular, identifying and quantifying vegetation types impacted by the preferred routes.

We didn't see -- or I'm not sure if it's in there, or whether staff analyzed impacts associated with the option routes, the alternate routes. And if so, how was that done?

MR. HUNTLEY: I'll have to take a look at that. I wish I had an answer for you. I don't have it off the top of my head. If they do use some of the alternative routes, I think they would have to go out and count trees and do some additional updates, including surveys for certain species, because some of those sites were not subject to full surveys.

MR. FRANCO: Right.

MR. HUNTLEY: That's a good question. I'll take a look at it. I don't have an answer for you off the top of my head.

MR. FRANCO: Okay. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Rick.

Scott Cashen, I opened your line if you would like to speak. Please state and spell your name for the record. Thank you.

1 MR. CASHEN: Yes, it's Scott Cashen, S-C-O-T-T C-2 A-S-H-E-N. I'm a biologist with CURE. And I don't have anything to add to what Rick 3 4 just had to say. So thank you, Bill. 5 MS. CHANG: All right. We aren't seeing any more 6 hands raised on Zoom, so we can move on to the next topic 7 area. Can we get the next slide, please? 8 9 And we will pass it over to Mark Hamblin. MR. HAMBLIN: Hello. My name is Mark Hamblin. 10 11 I'm a Planner II, with the California Energy Commission. 12 prepared the Visual Resources section. 13 As discussed and explained in the Visual 14 Resources section, the proposed project would create a 15 significant effect on the environment under CEQA guidelines 16 Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form I, Aesthetics 17 Subsection C. 18 The project would be in conformance with 19 identified state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, 20 standards pertaining to aesthetics and Visual Resources 21 with the effective implementation of conditions of 22 certifications, VIS-1, VIS-2, and VIS-3. 23 Specific to CEQA guidelines, Appendix G, I; 24 Aesthetics C; the question asked, would the project in a 25 non-urbanized area substantially degrade the existing

visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings?

The physical change to the condition of the existing object of aesthetic significance in the area and the physical environment caused by the proposed project was evaluated. This is the project effect.

Staff evaluated the change to the environment from a key observation point, KOP. A KOP is a fixed position in a publicly accessible location where a public view of the project is analyzed and evaluated in the landscape. This is the existing physical environment. An adapted, descriptive inventory methodology, formal aesthetic model was used to help evaluate the physical change by the project in project effect being assessed.

The Applicant provided four photographs showing the existing physical environment, including the project site, prior to alteration from a KOP, existing condition, and four photorealistic simulations of the proposed project in the existing environment from the same KOP.

The Applicant also provided renderings. This would be the existing condition plus the proposed project as part of this analysis.

Given the existing physical environment, the evaluation conducted from KOP 2, 3, and 4, the proposed project cannot be effectively designed or mitigated such as

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    with camouflage, disguise; treated with exterior surface
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    coatings, colors, finishes, etc. to have a less than
    significant effect on the environment.
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 4
              Yeah, I forgot to mention.
 5
              Next slide.
              Okay. I am open to the Applicants --
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 7
              MR. HARRIS:
                           Thank you, Mark.
 8
              MR. HAMBLIN: -- the public, and anybody else has
9
    some discussion points.
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              MR. HARRIS: I think we want to start the
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    discussion with VIS-1.
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              MR. VEERKAMP: Oh, yeah, I think our expert is on
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    the phone. It's Daryl. Daryl Harrison is our visual
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    expert. I believe he's available on the phone and I'm
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    going to stall long enough for Kaycee to find his name and
16
    unmute himself.
17
              MR. HARRISON: Maybe I'm muted already.
18
              Folks, can you hear me?
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              MR. VEERKAMP: Yeah, we can hear you.
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              MR. HARRIS: We can hear you, Daryl.
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              MR. HARRISON: Great. Thanks. My name is Daryl
22
    Harrison, D-A-R-Y-L H-A-R-R-I-S-O-N. I'm with WSP, the
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    consultant to the Applicant, and I'm responsible for
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    Section 5.13, Visual Resources.
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              So thanks, Mark, for your submission. I have a
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    few questions that I want to ask to kind of seek some
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    clarification on your assessment specifically related to
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    the degrading of the existing visual character, and I'd
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    like to hopefully provide some information on condition of
 5
    certification VIS-1, particularly as it relates to surface
    treatment colors, and some information I can provide to
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 7
    provide a bit more clarity on that condition.
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              So I quess my first question is, can you please
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    provide some background on the system that you use to
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    assess the visual impacts of the projects?
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              MR. HAMBLIN: Yes, actually, that's in the Staff
12
    Assessment.
13
              MR. HARRISON: (Indiscernible.)
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              MR. HAMBLIN: Yeah, starting on page 17, you can
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    look at the evaluation flow chart.
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              MR. HARRISON: Yeah, can you?
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              MR. HAMBLIN: And then go also to the worksheets
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    that were completed that are attached at the end.
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              MR. HARRISON: Yeah --
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              MR. HAMBLIN: Actually, since I'm not here to
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    teach, that's the kind of -- also, I'm not sure what you're
22
    asking.
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              MR. HARRISON: Sure, no, I'll provide some
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    clarity here. So I wanted to get a bit of understanding of
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    the rationale for using this system presented in the -- in
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your submission or your staff submission relative to say using other established visual assessment procedures that are available.

MR. HAMBLIN: Such as you're referring to the

MR. HAMBLIN: Such as you're referring to the federal government?

MR. HARRISON: BLM, Federal Highways, Landscape Institute, some of the others that exist.

MR. HAMBLIN: No, I can't answer that because they don't comport with the CEQA or the CEQA guidelines.

MR. HARRISON: Okay. In what way do they --

MR. HAMBLIN: Those were designed to deal with the National Environmental Policy Act. They were not designed to compete with the California Environmental Quality Act or the guidelines.

And what has happened over the decades is that folks taking those under their wing when they've done a CEQA document, and in reality -- or in the courtroom, that doesn't hold up.

MR. HARRISON: Okav.

MR. HAMBLIN: Again, your focus in the larger -and depending on which system you're looking at, you're
doing a viewer sensitivity of the project effect. CEQA
wants you to do the project effect. We're not concerned
about the viewer sensitivity.

Believe me, the viewer sensitivity will be known,

but that's not what the question asks. Again, the CEQA question, when you end up in the courtroom, is going to be, in my case, CEQA guidelines appended to G1, Aesthetic C.

The question asks, would the project in a nonurbanized area substantially degrade? And the judge is going to ask you that question.

And then they're going to ask you subsequently —
he's going to ask you — under the chart, if you go back to
Table 15, the CEQA guidelines levels of effect, significant
effect on the environment, the less than significant effect
on the mitigation and incorporate or less than
significant — that's what the judge is going to expect
because most of the views, the Federal Highway
Administration guidelines to prepare a visual impact
assessment for a highway project, they go into negligible
and other terms that are not CEQA.

MR. HARRISON: Mm-hm. Okay. Yeah, I mean, that helps me understand that the focus here is on the qualities of the landscape that exists, the qualities of the project and how they come together to meet that CEQA question.

MR. HAMBLIN: Right, be sure to look at the definition that we're using also for the landscape because that's going to be critical because that definition also comports of what's being asked under the California Environmental Quality Act and the guidelines.

MR. HARRISON: Mm-hm. I guess my confusion would be that there are aspects of (indiscernible) in your evaluation flowchart in the forms that speak to public viewing and ratings there around exposure. So there are aspects of the system that would be used that do relate to the receptors. MR. HAMBLIN: Correct. The key observation point also; there are court actions that were some of going back to 2004 at the Mira Mar Mobile Home Park v. City of Oceanside. So yes, I have done this system to try to address CEQA, to try to move us away from being visual, assessing the sensitivity of the viewer and focus more on the project effect. MR. HARRISON: Okay. So I think you said something that actually helps answer my original question, which was around the background of the system that was used, which is, this a system that you or your staff have

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MR. HAMBLIN: We've been working on it for 15 years, yes.

address the CEQA requirements?

specifically developed and used in the past specifically to

MR. HARRISON: Okay. That's great. Thank you. That provides me the background that I was seeking to understand because it does seem to diverge from a lot of

the systems that --

MR. HAMBLIN: Oh, believe me, each public agency at the federal level has its own system to address NEPA and you'll see this somewhat working among the public agencies for the state of California doing similar. The Forestry, I think, has one but also Caltrans has a unique system which encompasses both NEPA and CEQA.

So yes, you have to go -- first, before you start anything, you need to actually approach and ask the specific agency, "Do you have a specific system to do this?"

And this comes from lessons that I've learned in dealing with the Bureau of Land Management, which has its visual resources management system and then also going to the National Parks Service which has a different system.

And also you could look at the U.S. Forestry Department, which has their scenic management system.

So it's similar as with the state agencies and, I don't know, I worked at the County for 13 years and we kind of had something. I don't know how much, but it's just best to ask.

MR. HARRISON: Okay. Thanks. My next question does relate more to the KOPs. So in the Applicant's visual resource assessment, there were seven KOPs that were identified for a range of different viewing opportunities

around the project area. CEC staff chose four of those.

Can you give me a bit of a -- some more information on the rationale for selection of those four specific KOPs?

MR. HAMBLIN: Sure. One, I wasn't involved in the KOP selection so that was the big one.

MR. HARRISON: Okay.

MR. HAMBLIN: Two, I'm not even sure what the rationale on some of them were. These were provided by the Applicant to me, and I had to work with what I had. So this is -- yeah, again some of them. And then even the map with the KOP shows locations, but normally I have very specific longitude-latitude, so I can actually stand at that location and take a look from that location what am I dealing with.

Some of it was nebulous. This particular I looked at in dealing with the linear -- I mean, yeah, I did look at the transmission line. I couldn't figure out where that was, so I had to use a point of reference, and that was the LAWP power line. But even at that location, we're looking six miles of additional of the 19 miles transmission line system.

So yeah, in the future, it's good to kind of give us a call, and we'll talk to you, or I'll talk to you before you start down the pathway of just going out and taking pictures.

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              MR. HARRISON: Okay. So maybe --
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              MR. HARRIS: I'm sorry, real quick Mark.
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    Jeff Harris.
 4
              Daryl's stepping in for somebody else by the way.
 5
    So he wasn't involved in the initial selection process, but
 6
    yeah.
 7
              MR. HAMBLIN:
                            Daryl, I'm not trying to beat down
8
    on him.
             I'm sorry.
9
              MR. HARRISON: No problem.
              MR. HARRIS: No, that's all right. I just wanted
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11
    to --
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              MR. HAMBLIN: No, but that helps.
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              MR. HARRISON: No problem.
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              No, I guess what I was maybe more pointedly
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    asking was, I take your comment that the KOPs overall may
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    not have been the ones that you would have selected and
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    there would have been an opportunity to provide more input.
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              But of the ones, of the seven that were there,
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    can you give a rationale why you chose the four that were
20
    chosen by staff to inform the assessment that was provided?
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              MR. HAMBLIN: They demonstrated -- they provided
22
    enough information as to the --
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    (Simultaneously speaking)
24
              -- condition -- of the condition of the
25
    existing -- of the site.
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MR. HARRISON: Okay. All right. Sounds good.

MR. HAMBLIN: Yeah, we just didn't need to keep going over and over at all four corners. I can see. And then with Google Earth, aerial imagery, street view imagery, that view is also dated from both those. The aerial and the street view are dated from April of 2024, so they're a little over a year.

And they ended up going out there earlier. Yeah, they're pretty much -- yeah, as I thought that this is the site, and this is what it looks like. So we didn't sit there and go through. The point was well understood at that with those four as opposed to having all seven.

MR. HARRISON: Okay. They seem to be viewpoints that do demonstrate a prominent visibility of the of the site. But I think relative to your comment before where your assessment focused on the landscape and viewing of the landscape, that gives me a bit of a context for my question.

MR. HAMBLIN: Yes, no, we're not just looking at the site, it's the whole physical environment that's being changed. And so the project is one aspect, but you have to have some context around it in order to understand and interpret the landscape.

MR. HARRISON: Right, right. But I just mean like the sites that were -- those four are ones that where

1 the project is clearly visible and fairly prominent in the 2 landscape as opposed to some of the other KOPs that 3 reflected other users that where it may have been a broader 4 range of foreground, middle ground, background? 5 MR. HAMBLIN: True, that is correct. But again 6 you're assessing viewer sensitivity and not project effect. 7 MR. HARRISON: Right, which is why I say I think 8 your answer to the first question helped me have some 9 context for that. MR. HAMBLIN: So don't show motorist view or 10 11 recreationist view because the other part of that where 12 you're going to get caught with that is -- and if I'm on 13 the other -- at some point I will retire and maybe become 14 somewhat of a hitman for this -- but I'll say something. 15 I get brought in, and I say, "Yeah, you took that 16 KOP at that" -- "where's the surveys to back up what she just said that there's limited motorist view and that they 17 18 would be nonchalant and just drive right on by?" 19 MR. HARRISON: Mm-hm. 20 MR. HAMBLIN: And that silence she just gave me 21 is generally what comes back. 22 MR. HARRISON: Well, yeah. 23 MR. HAMBLIN: I just said it just as a constant. 24 That's part of why I don't want the other thing, why I 25 advise people, "Don't do it. Don't do the viewer

sensitivity because you're going to end up making statements that you're going to have to back up at some point, and one of the ways is you're going to have to do interviews, surveys, these types of things, and have all that data, that information ready in case you get challenged on it in the courtroom."

MR. HARRISON: Yeah, I know. And I the pause was, I know the literature around looking at professional methods versus public engagement input-focus methods. I know that there's a division there. I just didn't want to descend into that technical discussion here in this session.

MR. HAMBLIN: Understand. Believe me, I understand where you're going with it.

MR. HARRISON: Yeah. I guess the last thing I wanted to speak to was an opportunity to maybe talk about the conclusion that staff had is, the project cannot be effectively camouflaged, disguised or treated with exterior coatings.

And to get some clarification about how that was the conclusion. And then VIS-1 condition is exactly that: a mitigation to provide coatings and colors to minimize the visual impact.

MR. HAMBLIN: Some of that -- yeah, no, and you're correct on that. I think you can ameliorate, but

1 I'm not sure you're going to add less than significant per
2 CEQA.

MR. HARRISON: Sure. Okay. So you're -- the intent -- just to clarify, the intent was, the condition is meant to -- we're going to provide some exterior coatings, but the assessment was that it wouldn't be effective to make it less than significant?

MR. HAMBLIN: And in the other part of it, if this is approved, you're going to be painting it; you're going to be putting some type of coating out there and have to have some sort of process.

MR. HARRISON: Great. Okay. Can I -- is it possible for me to share my screen here, Laurel (phonetic), if you don't mind? And I wanted to give a heads up, so what we wanted to provide just as a discussion point, Mark, was we took some of the simulations and added some of the BLM standard environmental colors to some of the project components as a bit of response to the VIS-1 condition to see what that would look like.

Because, of course, the white model that was included in the assessment was just about form and character; it wasn't about any colors at all.

MR. HAMBLIN: So yeah, let me let me say, yeah, when under the Title 20 requirements, yeah, we want the actual -- we want the best photo sim you can provide.

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MR. HARRISON: Sure. And --
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              MR. HAMBLIN: But, now, let me just jump --
 3
    you're mentioning to -- do you have something up right now?
 4
              MR. HARRISON: I will share something here just
 5
          I just wanted to check to make sure. I didn't want
 6
    to throw something out for the giving --
 7
              MR. VEERKAMP: I think we just need to work with
 8
    Fred who's running the Zoom and get him --
9
              MR. HARRISON: Sure. I should be sharing here
10
    now, I think.
11
              MR. VEERKAMP: Okay. There we go.
12
              MR. HAMBLIN:
                            Okay. Yeah, I see it.
13
              MR. VEERKAMP: Yep, I see it.
14
              MR. HARRISON: Okay. Sounds good.
15
              Yeah, so because it's visual, I always find using
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    visualizations and photos is a better way to have the
17
    discussion than anything, so ...
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              MR. HAMBLIN: Understand.
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              MR. HARRISON: So we have the existing
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    conditions. So this is from KOP 2 in the CEC staff's
21
    assessment -- a different KOP number in the WSP
22
    assessment -- so existing conditions with the project, and
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    as Jeff said, I can't speak to the background of the -- of
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    why the colors weren't used other than to know that that
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    wasn't a finalized component of the project that I'm aware
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of prior --1 2 So project without the berm option and then 3 applying some colors from the BLM standard environment --4 and this is just Photoshop; this isn't advanced modeling. 5 It's just to kind of get a proof of concept because when we saw this one we're like, "Yeah, this sounds great. 6 7 a good mitigation of what could this look like and how 8 might that respond to the comment that it's not going to 9 reduce things to a less than significant amount." 10 So I'll just put this up here and pause to get 11 any comment from you, Mark, or thoughts from folks about --12 this is just from one viewpoint, obviously, when it's 13 fairly close to the site and where the project is partially 14 with a background of land and partially with a background 15 of sky. 16 MR. HAMBLIN: Okay. So what we're looking at is 17 a change in the color, but we're not looking at under the 18 basic design elements contrast. 19 MR. HARRISON: Yeah. 20 MR. HAMBLIN: But we're not looking at a change 21 in the form --22 MR. HARRISON: Nothing in the form, just, we 23 just --24 MR. HAMBLIN: -- line or texture. 25 MR. HARRISON: Correct.

1 MR. HAMBLIN: And we're not looking at scale 2 dominance? 3 MR. HARRISON: Nope. Just said, "Hey, if we took 4 some of these standard environmental colors, figured out 5 what we could apply," so, for example, here we have the 6 shadow gray applied to some of the infrastructure. Some of 7 the buildings have the covert green or the Carlsbad Canyon 8 on the on the ground surface, and then the carob brown on 9 the tanks. And again, this wasn't tested in the field. 10 11 is just a discussion point as a concept of what this might 12 look like, so... 13 MR. HAMBLIN: No, no. That, again, I'm going to 14 be looking at how it looks -- oh, yeah, don't use that one. 15 MR. HARRISON: And then we wanted to see, okay, 16 obviously have a larger footprint with the berm option and 17 what that looks like. 18 MR. HAMBLIN: And think of those categories that 19 I just said under the project prominence, under on page 17 20 of the Staff Report, that's what I'm going to be looking 21 at. 22 Now, the color -- now, go to the back to the 23 checklist -- you go under the basic design, Table 7, in the 24 back, and you get to see the ratings at the various KOPs.

Now, this could be a situation, I'll say this,

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because we have till June 16th to receive comments on, but this -- because you don't have the white, which I was assessing -- I was looking at -- as best as I could -- the renderings, which you are showing and did indicate some colors. And I like that I am familiar with the BLM standard environmental stuff.

MR. HARRISON: Yeah.

MR. HAMBLIN: But you would look at, let's say, if you went to Table 7, the color, it would probably drop from, I think, I had a -- well, I had it at moderate -- well, I hope it -- which -- this is KOP 1 -- oh, let's see.

KOP 2 --

MR. HARRISON: KOP 2. Yeah, 1 didn't have significant impact, so I just focus -- I'm providing three simulations just as a heads up here. So this is starting with KOP 2, which had significant effects on your assessment.

MR. HAMBLIN: Okay. But I had that -- did I have color in there that showed it already at week; am I correct on that?

MR. HARRISON: Let's pull it up here, too.

I mean, I think the focus for me was mostly just to kind of highlight how effective as one could be. I'm not trying to argue your ratings or the technique as much as to embody the VIS-1 with some information that we think

is valuable to the overall assessment and could provide some discussion around whether it does indeed change the significance determination or not.

MR. HAMBLIN: Sure. Between the white and the simulate -- in the photo system -- and the beige or colors that were being presented in the rendering, this would help to get a better understanding. Again, more information is coming out, specific -- the more specific we can be, the better off the determination becomes.

MR. HARRISON: For sure. So we're at KOP 3 in this slide, so existing conditions. Now, this one's different because you have completely, from this vantage point, you have the view of the project with the background of land.

MR. HAMBLIN: Right.

MR. HARRISON: So the colors, as you'll see, take on a different impact here. So this is without the berm option with what was presented in the application, and then again you get the same suite of colors applied, and in my opinion, I think an even more effective blending with the landscape because of the background of land.

MR. HAMBLIN: Okay. No, I agree.

MR. HARRISON: Yeah, and then with the --

MR. HAMBLIN: But let me let me also add, we need this at 8 and 1/2 by 11.

MR. HARRISON: Sure.

MR. HAMBLIN: Instead of this kind of long rectangular, I have to be able to, let's say in a situation, that somebody goes out to this particular location, and also this was another one where I couldn't figure out where exactly it was. So if we can get a spot reference on that.

MR. HARRISON: Okay.

MR. HAMBLIN: But when that person goes out there, if it's me, or if it's somebody else, they want to be able to fold out 11 and 1/2 by 17 of this site, make it stand there, and everything should match up.

But this, at this dimension, it doesn't work. And so as you may have seen in the Staff Report, when we tried to do the ratio correction, it just elongated a lot of the plants and the structures in it.

MR. HARRISON: Okay. I know that the format that was used in in the WSP application is meant to represent that central viewing — the horizontal field of view for central viewing, but it's not intended to be calibrated to a — I know some of the simulation calibration, so that it's exactly the scale. It's meant to represent the broader landscape context, just to provide my understanding of the reason for that, yeah.

MR. HAMBLIN: No, and I appreciate that because

that's what I'm trying to match up. We're trying to match the colors, the line, the form, all of that with what's in the environment as opposed to just project site specific.

MR. HARRISON: And then the last KOP that I'll show here, KOP 4, so this is not of the project site, this is of the transmission component. So existing conditions along Rosamond Boulevard West with the project, again, just the white towers, which actually isn't that dissimilar to what may be seen for monopoles.

Although you can see -- I'll draw your attention to the far left of the screen here -- another monopole that's existing in the site, which seems to be from my experience at the site, like a CORE-TEN steel, and so that rustier color.

And again, following some of the BLM best practices, if we were to try to use color or surface treatment or materials for those transmission components you -- that were related to, you know, whether steel structures that match up with some of the others that are in the view, we could end up something that looks like this.

So, you know, stands out against the backdrop of the sky, certainly, but does blend in with the existing conditions, which you include a lot of existing transmission structures already.

And alternately, using -- you know, being a bit more creative around some of the vertical painting colors that I've seen used on wind turbines, having some variegated coloring whereby portions that are seen against -- typically against the backdrop of sky -- get a darker, more earth tones. And then the whiter lighter tones that blend with the sky or cloud and get applied to a different portion of the pole.

Just to present that as a as a concept, of those two.

MR. HAMBLIN: Oh, yeah. No, no. No, I'd like to see that, yeah. I'm open for quick -- yeah, the CORE-TEN steel that was, yeah, the BLM. And that was big for a while because it all weatherized and gave you the rust look.

The problem -- as you see, even in the what you're showing right now -- there's a lot of sky back there. The CORE-TEN steel does present -- I could -- I kind of like that. I wasn't thinking about this part of the vertical paint combination.

MR. HARRISON: So again, just some comments for discussion -- or some images, sorry, for discussion -- I will comment that, I know we have an opportunity to provide some comment on the conditions. And one of the things, again, for discussion, Mark, is tying the VIS-1, maybe, to

1 some of the more established -- sorry -- more of the 2 established best management practice, such as the BLM's 3 renewable energy best practices, and the color concealment 4 to give the condition more of a reference to tools like the 5 BLM standard colors, like quiding strategies that might help the Applicant do a more effective job at using color 6 7 treatment to that condition. MR. HAMBLIN: Throw it up. Mark up the condition 8 9 and provide it to me. I'll take a look at it. 10 MR. HARRISON: Sounds good. 11 I can stop sharing my screen here now, so I --12 MR. HAMBLIN: Thank you. 13 MR. HARRISON: No problem. And I don't know -again, these were just meant for discussion here. Let me 14 15 know if there is any value in sharing any of those images in another format outside of this forum. 16 17 MR. HARRIS: Yeah. Thank you thank you, Daryl. 18 Appreciate it. It's Jeff Harris. 19 Yeah, we will docket these documents, since we 20 shared them here today, and it sounds like Daryl may want 21 to refine some of them, maybe provide some additional ones. 22 So we'll make sure we get those onto the website for 23 everybody to do it, so. 24 But thank you. This is very helpful, very 25 educational for me. So thank you.

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1
              MR. HARRISON: Okay. That's all the questions I
 2
    had for Mark, so I'll mute myself at this point.
 3
                            Thank you, Daryl.
              MR. HAMBLIN:
 4
              MR. HARRISON:
                              Thank you.
 5
              MS. CHANG: Thank you both.
              Before we take a 10-minute break, I wanted to see
 6
 7
    if Rick Franco from CURE might have any comments, or if we
 8
    would like -- if anyone from the public has any comments.
 9
              Rick, we left your line unmuted, so if you want
    to speak, please do. You can also raise your hand.
10
11
              For everyone else, if you would like to make a
12
    comment, please raise your hand using the Raise Hand
13
    function.
              I see Steve Kerr from the CEC has a hand raised.
14
15
              MR. KERR: Hi, can you hear me?
16
              MS. CHANG: We can hear you lightly.
17
              MR. KERR:
                         Oh, well, okay.
                                           Thanks.
18
              My name is Steve Kerr, S-T-E-V-E K-E-R-R, from
    the CEC.
19
              I supervise the land use and public services
20
    unit, including Visual Resources. So thanks for that
21
    conversation there. I also supervise the transportation
22
    section.
23
              And while we're kind of in my realm here, just
24
    wanted to bring up real quick, acknowledge the latest
25
    filing from the County into the docket -- it's conveniently
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the top item that's in the docket there -- where the County is asking for a couple additional conditions related to transportation, an irrevocable offer of dedication along Dawn Road and Sierra Highway; and under the encroachment permit, adding the some information about construction of the paved approach from those roads; and then also for the paving along there -- the paved shoulders and sections for heavy traffic.

Since those are new recommended conditions from the County, I just wanted to bring that up and ask that maybe the Applicant, in your comments, address those. I'm anticipating that we would incorporate them into the COCs for transportation, making minor changes like changing the Applicant to project owner, and adding verification. We usually have a standard of saying like 30 days before start of construction for the one, the other one that is related to occurring before operations 30 days there.

And so I think it might be cleanest if you may be able to address that in your comments or let us know if you're okay with us incorporating those, and we'd look to do that in the FSA.

MR. HARRIS: Steve, it's Jeff Harris. Thank you for the comments.

Yeah, and the County's letter is very helpful to us and very informative. The only question I have is

whether these things are already covered by applicable LORs.

So for example, if the 55-foot thing -- I think is actually a County standard -- and we'd be required to do that, even without a condition, right, because it'd be a large compliance issue.

So on that hyper-technical legal issue, it may not be appropriate for a condition, but it may be appropriate to call it out in the LORs compliance section, saying, "The County requested x pursuant to their code section this..."

Anyway, it's a little hypothetical, but there isn't anything here substantively that we have concerns about. Kern County has been extremely -- a good partner in sharing their concerns. And everything in that letter is (indiscernible) in the letter are things that we've talked about them and agree with.

And so whether, Steve, whether it goes in as a condition or whether it goes into the LORs table -- but I don't think that's a substantive difference for us going forward. But thanks for raising that really good comment letter we got from Kern.

MR. KERR: Thanks. Yeah, the previous one where they have their initial recommended conditions. We incorporated several of those into land use, just into the

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LORs discussion, tied them into there.
 1
 2
              And so thinking similarly there, it's not
 3
    anything that would be changing our environmental analysis
 4
    portion of the section.
 5
              MR. HARRIS: Yeah, correct. And we're just
    talking about form, not substance here. But I'm in
 6
 7
    agreement with you, Steve.
 8
              MR. KELLY:
                          Okay.
                                 Thank you.
9
              MS. CHANG:
                          All right, everyone. Before we move
10
    on to the cultural and tribal cultural resources
11
    discussion, we will be taking about a 10 to 13 minute
12
    break, returning at 4:30.
              We'll return at 4:30, and I wanted to note that
13
14
    there are some snacks provided by the Applicant to the
15
    right of the room for people here.
16
              And with that, thank you. We'll reconvene at
17
    4:30.
18
                    (Off the record at 4:17 p.m.)
19
                     (On the record at 4:34 p.m.)
20
              MR. VEERKAMP: All right. Thank you, everybody.
21
              I think what we'll do is proceed now with
22
    cultural and tribal cultural resources discussion.
              And I'll turn it over to Bill Larson.
23
24
              MR. LARSON: Hello, can you hear me?
25
              Good afternoon, my name is Bill Larson.
                                                        Ι'm a
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senior environmental planner, archaeology, with the CEC.

And today I'm joined via Zoom by the cultural resource unit supervisor, Gabriel Roark, Historian Cameron Travis, and Archaeologist Patrick Riordan.

Next slide, please.

I'm going to present a brief overview of the conclusions for the cultural and tribal cultural resources.

In the PSA, we identified 165 cultural resources in the project area of analysis, PAA.

Of these, 48 are isolated finds and were determined not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, the CRHR.

82 are built-environment resources, six of which are eligible for the CRHR. 35 are archaeological resources, of which nine would either not be located, confirmed outside the project boundary, or no longer exist.

10 are recommended as not eligible for the CRHR, five are recommended eligible for the CRHR, and 11 are being assumed eligible for this project only.

The 16 eligible archaeological resources are considered historical resources under CEQA and have the potential to be impacted by the project. Of these 16 resources, only seven are within the selected or preferred alternative, and conditions of certification or COCs, including avoidance, construction monitoring, and possible

additional work, will be in place to ensure that impacts will be less than significant.

Additionally, only one of the six eligible historic built-environment resources, the Tropico Gold Mine District, has the potential for significant impacts from the current project plans.

However, COCs that include some transmission pole movement and color treatment will be in place to reduce those impacts to less than significant.

In sum, the overall finding for the cultural and tribal cultural resources for this project is less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

And I think that's it.

Next slide.

Now, the discussion.

MR. VEERKAMP: So I'll turn to the Applicant.

Jeff, do you have a -- you're a resident expert on cultural resources?

MR. HELTON: I do. Yeah, Clint Helton here.

I'll spell my name. C-L-I-N-T H-E-L-T-O-N. I'm with WSP and lead our cultural heritage practice. So it's nice to see everyone and hear some familiar names and see some familiar faces.

So, Bill, I just have a very focused question and maybe then a comment. So thank you for the opportunity.

So I want to focus on CUL-9 and CUL-10, if you wouldn't mind. And first to CUL-9, I think the two measures, CUL-9 and CUL-10, were actually proposed by the Applicant. And so thank you for those.

It's been -- come to my attention that the Applicant has determined through some subsequent analysis that the proposed alignment to move the gen-tie line along Mojave-Tropico Road and Felsite Avenue may be infeasible.

So the proposal in CUL-9 was to move the alignment of the transmission line across the road, which is 50 to 75 feet, and that the poles would be then somewhat less visible, presumably, given the determination of a possible significant indirect visual effect to the Tropico Gold Mine.

So intended to mitigate for that, the poles were proposed to be moved maybe 50 to 75 feet across the roadway. However, it's been determined that that plan is problematic for reasons of right-of-way access, land ownership, and possible constructability issues.

So what I wanted to ask you was, given that possibility of an inability or an infeasibility to relocate those poles and that transmission line to the opposite side of the roadway, we still have CUL-10 available as a mitigating measure, which I think is a good one. And as we saw in the previous visual analysis, can have a substantive

reduction in visual impact.

So just wondering if you would entertain the feasibility of, if it were determined to be infeasible to move the transmission line to possibly strike CUL-9, but retain CUL-10 as an appropriate and effective mitigation measure for what I believe really is a fairly insignificant -- although the analysis does determine it, it requires mitigation -- but a fairly insignificant indirect visual impact to the Tropico Gold Mine.

So the question is, to use Jeff Harris's word again, flexibility, would there be flexibility in possibly determining or assessing the adequacy of value of CUL-10 while at the same time eliminating CUL-9?

MR. LARSON: Thanks for that. I will have to defer that one to Cameron if he's online. He's our historian.

MR. TRAVIS: Hi, Clint. So there's a little bit more than just a visual impact from the resource with the location of the transmission poles. So I would have to think about it more before I could just say yes.

Because one of the things with this is that the east side of Mojave-Tropico Road and the north side of Fellside Avenue, that is the that's the edges of various portions of the Tropico Gold Mine District. You have the workers housing being on a significant portion of that. So

putting the transmission lines on that portion of the land would be putting them on the district itself.

MR. LARSON: Well, I may not -- I agreed that they would be closer, no question. But we're talking maybe 50, 60, 70 feet closer.

And of course they would remain, and the analysis correctly states that those poles will remain in the public right of way of the roadway. So the poles themselves would not be physically impeding.

In fact, that's what the PSA and analysis does restate is that there is no physical impact to the Tropico Gold Mine. The impact that's being mitigated is an indirect visual impact.

So I guess I would argue that we are talking about an indirect visual impact to mitigate for not a physical impact to any of those structures or buildings.

And that's fine. I just wanted to put that out there, at least, so that you knew that there is a constructability issue relative to the placement of those lines and those towers.

And I guess I would offer my opinion that the efficacy and utility of CUL-10, which is to paint a rustic brown finish to those transmission poles, as CUL-10 says -- reduces the visual impact to the Tropico Gold Mine Historic District to less than significant levels.

So I guess I would just ask that we have that conversation and that we'd be open to the possibility that the mitigation measure that's written as CUL-10 may in fact be sufficient in terms of mitigation relative to impact to account for the adverse visual impact to the Gold Mine itself.

MR. TRAVIS: Yeah, we will have to consider that. I don't know if I can give a direct "yes" or "no" answer just because that's new information. But yeah, we'll have to consider that.

MR. HELTON: Understood. Yep. Very good.

I guess the last comment I would make, that being the case, certainly as we know, there are lots of other kinds of alternative mitigation measures that could be deployed.

And I think in terms of speaking on behalf of the Applicant and the expert in this case, I would propose that were we to come to a decision or a conclusion that additional mitigation might be necessary to supplement the painting of the transmission poles, that there would be numerous options available to us, including such things as additional archival research or possibly preparation of additional history on the Tropico Gold Mine itself.

Deliverables that, in fact, might be even more appropriate or beneficial to the public as they relate to

describing and providing more historical context for the 1 2 mine and the structures themselves. 3 So maybe just as a notation, I would make that 4 notation that there's certainly numerous possible 5 alternative measures that we could deploy were it determined that CUL-10 was not sufficient. 6 7 Although I would just submit to you that I think 8 CUL-10 probably does account for -- particularly given the 9 presentation we just saw -- any indirect visual impact to 10 those structures. 11 So yeah, that's all I have. 12 MR. TRAVIS: Yeah, I think if it sounds like it 13 would be infeasible, then we would probably want to explore 14 what other potential options, if CUL-10 does not on its 15 own. Yeah, we'll have to think more on that, but yeah. 16 MR. HELTON: Sounds good. Okay. Yeah, that's 17 all the comment I have. 18 Jeff, anything else? Jeff Harris? 19 MR. HARRIS: No, I don't think we've got anything 20 else. No, we're good on this end. Thank you. 21 MR. HELTON: Thank you. 22 MR. VEERKAMP: Thank you. 23 So with that, we would move to the public 24 comment. Do we have any comment from the Intervenor, CURE, 25 at this time?

Doesn't sound like it.

Are there any other members of the public who would like to make a public comment at this time?

Okay. Sounds like there's no public comment at this time.

Next slide. Next slide, please. I think we're on Slide 36.

So this would be an opportunity for any additional discussion of environmental topics beyond what was on the agenda. So I would just open this up to anyone in the room or anyone on Zoom.

So not hearing anything.

We have scheduled a meal break, but I'm just not sure if we should push on through just seeing that we just had a break. I think we have we have another slide on kind of the next steps in this in this AFC process, where we go from here.

And then we have an additional public comment period and then any final closing comments. Let's say we just push through.

Okay. So next slide, please.

Staff has scheduled a follow-up Zoom-only meeting to facilitate additional public comment on June 10th. So right now that is still -- it's calendared, and it's in the notice for this meeting. So there's details on that Zoom-

1 only meeting. 2 And per the committee's fourth scheduling order, 3 CEC staff will be filing the final staff assessment by July 4 16th of 2025. And the committee will be hosting 5 evidentiary hearings August 18th and 19th. The committee has tentatively scheduled October 6 7 for issuance of the presiding member's proposed decision. 8 And the committee's proposed decision would then be 9 available for an additional 30-day public comment period 10 with a final decision by the full commission expected by 11 the end of the year. 12 I think we have a next slide. 13 So unless there's any further public comment, 14 I'll open it up for one last opportunity for any comment, 15 any public comment. 16 And hearing none -- is there anyone on Zoom? 17 Okay. Hearing none, that brings us to our 18 conclusion. Thank you, everybody. 19 (The meeting adjourned at 4:51 p.m.) 20 21 22 23 24 25

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were reported by me, a certified electronic court reporter and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of September, 2025.

ELISE HICKS, IAPRT CERT\*\*2176

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were transcribed by me, a certified transcriber and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript, to the best of my ability, from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

MARTHA L. NELSON, CERT\*\*367

September 11, 2025