## EVIDENTIARY HEARING

# BEFORE THE

# CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Application for Certification
For The Calico Solar Project
(Formerly SES Solar 1)

DOCKET

DOCKET

DOCKET 08-AFC-13

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HAMPTON INN & SUITES BARSTOW
2710 LENWOOD ROAD
BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA

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Contract No. 170-09-002

#### APPEARANCES

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Anthony Eggert, Presiding Member

Jeffrey D. Byron, Associate Member

# HEARING OFFICERS, ADVISERS

Paul Kramer, Hearing Officer

Lorraine White, adviser to Commissioner Anthony Eggert

## STAFF

Caryn Holmes, Staff Counsel

Stephen Adams, Staff Counsel

Christopher Meyer, Project Manager

## PUBLIC ADVISER

Jennifer Jennings

## APPLICANT

Allan Thompson, Esq.

Ella Foley Gannon, Esq. Bingham, McCutchen, LLP

Felicia Bellows Tessera Solar

#### INTERVENORS

Loulena Miles, Esq.
Adams, Broadwell, Joseph & Cardozo
David Marcus
representing California Unions for Reliable Energy

Joshua Basofin representing Defenders of Wildlife

Kevin Emmerich(via WebEx)
Laura Cunningham(via WebEx)
representing Basin and Range Watch

#### APPEARANCES CONTINUED

## INTERVENORS

Gloria Smith Travis Ritchie representing Sierra Club

Gary Thomas
Bob Burke
representing Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep

Bart Brizzee, Deputy County Counsel representing San Bernardino County

Patrick Jackson(via WebEx) representing Patrick Jackson

## ALSO PRESENT

Richard Booth representing Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Bruce Garlinger

Steven Lamb representing Burlington Northern Santa Fe(BNSF)

Fred Stearn

Jim Stobaugh Bureau of Land Management

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PROCEEDINGS

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay, good afternoon, everybody. May name is Anthony Eggert, and I am the Presiding Commissioner for this project, the Calico Solar Project. Welcome to the evidentiary hearing for Calico Solar. We are going to be here over the next two and a half days hearing testimony and evidence with respect to the Calico Solar Project as part of the siting case for the California Energy Commission. I'm joined to my left here by Commissioner Byron, who's the Associate Member joining me on this case. To my right is our Hearing Officer, Paul Kramer, and he's going to be pretty much running the hearing for the most part over the next two and a half days. And to his right is Lorraine White who is my advisor on this case.

I think -- so just another quick check for those that are coming in from the remote areas, can you hear me okay?

(Thereupon over the phone a series of yeses.)

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, great. I don't know if there's a way for you to mute your side. There's a little bit of background noise. It's not too bad, but -- let's see. And then if we have any folks -- I don't know if we have any folks calling in, but if so, make sure to monitor the noise level, mute your phone, if

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Okay, we'll go ahead and do introductions, and then get started. Let's see, let's start with the applicant.

MS. GANNON: Ella Foley Gannon, counsel to the applicant. On my right is Allan Thompson co-counsel for the applicant. On my left is Felicia Bellows, vice president of Tessera Solar, the applicant, as well as Sean Gallagher, vice president at Tessera.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay, welcome. Next we'll do CEC staff. Go ahead Chris or Caryn.

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Christopher Meyer, Energy Commission Project Manager. And here remotely at the Energy Commission I also have staff counsel Caryn Holmes and Steve Adams.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Next is CURE.

MS. MILES: This is Loulena Miles representing

18 CURE.

19 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, we can't hear 20 that.

MS. MILES: This is Loulena Miles representing CURE.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Is that better?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: A little bit.

MR. MARCUS: And remotely this is David Marcus

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1 | consultant to CURE.
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2 PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay Defenders of Wildlife.

MR. BASOFIN: This is Joshua Basofin on behalf of Defenders of Wildlife.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay, welcome. Basin and Range Watch?

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Laura Cunningham, Basin and Range Watch.

MR. EMMERICH: Kevin Emmerich, Basin and Range
11 Watch.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Sierra Club?

MR. RITCHIE: This is Travis Ritchie with the Sierra Club.

MS. SMITH: Gloria Smith, Sierra Club.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep.

I think you can take that one down to --

MR. THOMAS: Gary Thomas, Society for the

Conservation of Bighorn Sheep, and Bob Burke --

21 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, we're having

22 | trouble hearing again.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: So speak straight into the microphone just like karaoke.

MR. THOMAS: Gary Thomas, Society for the

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Conservation of Bighorn Sheep. And Bob Burke Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep.
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PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: I think can you take that microphone down with you.

Okay, next is San Bernardino county.

6 MR. BRIZZEE: Bart Brizzee, Deputy County Counsel 7 for San Bernardino county.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay. Newberry Community Service District?

Anybody from Newberry?

Okay, and then BNSF Railroad?

MR. LAMB: Steve Lamb on behalf of BNSF.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: And Patrick Jackson?

Is Patrick here?

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Okay, anybody from the State agencies, Department of Fish and Game?

How about the federal agencies, BLM?

MR. STOBAUGH: This is Jim Stobaugh with the

20 Bureau of Land Management. I'm the assigned project

manager for Calico Solar.

22 PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Excellent. Welcome,

23 Jim. Thanks for joining.

24 And any other folks from the State or federal

25 | agencies?

Okay do we have also anybody from the regional water quality board, Richard Booth?

No.

Okay, and then I also want to introduce in the very back there is Jennifer Jennings. She's our Public Adviser. So for any of those of you here, who are interested in providing public comment, we're going to have a public comment period later today at 5:30 -- at 6 o'clock. So can you see Jennifer and make sure that you get on the list and she can give you sort of more instructions and details on how to participate and how the get more information about the case.

So I think I'm now going to turn it over to -- well, before I turn it over to the hearing officer, I want to give Commissioner Byron a chance to say a few words. Obviously, as you can see, we have a lot of parties to this case. So, you know, again we're very interested in hearing all of the evidence today. We want to make sure that there's a healthy discussion. I think in the prehearing conference, we did a good job of identifying those issue areas, where we do need the hear more evidence and want to hear more information from the parties.

And we have a very ambitious schedule, but I think we can get through it, if we sort of stick to the

facts and make sure that we're proceeding a long a path that is efficient. And, again, I very much look forward to the next couple of days and we'll be absorbing all of this information as we prepare for our decision on the case.

Commissioner Byron.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Thanks, Commissioner.

I'll be brief. I just thought I'd add some information
that I hope will help expedite us today a little bit.

Commissioner Eggert had to make a difficult call on where we were to conduct this hearing. As you know, the State is without a budget right now. That does affect our staff and us and our ability to travel. And he had to make this decision awhile ago. He elected to have it here and staff is -- most of our staff is back in Sacramento. So there's a bit of risk and difficulty associated with that. We apologize. I think he's made the right call to be here, so that we can engage the public, to the extent their interested.

But we are taking a bit of a technological risk. And therefore, I hope you'll bear with us. We'll need to ask everybody to speak directly into the microphones, so that you can be heard. And also in the interests of time, we only have the two and a half days here. And I'd like to ask all participants to please be cognizant of that and

the time of others. Our interest is to get through as many of these uncontested -- I'm sorry all of the uncontested of course and the contested issues as we can during this hearing.

Commissioner Eggert, I will do what I can to help things move along as well by being brief.

then. Couple housekeeping issues. As Commissioner Eggert mentioned, we have set aside time at 6 p.m. this evening for public comment. The idea being that those members of the public who don't want to come and sit through a bunch of hearing time and wait for the opportunity to comment, can simply come at 6 and they know that's what we'll be doing.

For those of us in the audience who may not be aware of it, we have a several page spreadsheet that shows which topics are going to be heard on which day. And it lists the witnesses and time estimates. So if you're trying to figure out -- if you want to come for just one or two topics, I'll provide these copies to Ms. Jennings and she can hand them out to you. That will help you figure out when the different topics are going to be arising.

I also will note that the topics of traffic and transportation and that includes any issues related to

the, what they call, glare or glint light reflecting off the project's mirrors into places where people might be affected, those will be heard on August 18th. And currently that's scheduled to be in Sacramento. But we will have a call in arrangement similar to what we're using today, so people can participate.

So with that, do any of the parties have any housekeeping issues they want to raise before we begin our first topic?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: This is Caryn Holmes representing staff, I wanted to let people know that earlier today, we filed errata. We discovered that several parts of the Supplemental Staff Assessment were missing in the version that was published. So that's been docketed, served, and I believe posted.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Does any of that relate to what we're going to be talking about to?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: It certainly could.

Although, the soil and water resources and biological appendix won't be addressed until later. One of the items that was included was the description of the project related future actions that related to transmission upgrades. Each individual technical area contains an assessment of the impacts associated with that, but the description itself was missing. So to the extent that

anybody has any land use or visual resources or air quality questions relating to those future upgrades, that particular exhibit is an important one to get into the record.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well I guess we'll all take a look here. Many of us are working on getting our wireless up, I gather.

MS. MILES: Hearing Officer Kramer, we did have some questions relating to that. And I wonder, should we ask them today, or should we ask them at the cultural resources hearing, when we've had some time to review this?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: To the extent that your questions go to the analysis and the particular -- in each particular technical area, that was included in the SSA. What was not included was the underlying description itself.

MS. MILES: Okay, so I guess probably the best way to proceed would be to go ahead and ask the question and if it ends up that you cannot answer it without relying on the supplement, then you can let me know and we can take it up again at the next hearing.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, or if it relates to a topic that's later in the week, you know, arguably you'd have time to take a look at it between now and then.

So, Ms. Holmes, do I have it correctly that what was missing was not the analysis, but the detailed description of downstream improvements?

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STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: That's correct.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so it may be that it won't add much to your -- but to the extent somebody feels that they are prejudiced by receiving that only today, certainly call it to our attention and we'll decide if more time is necessary, in order to review it.

Okay, and I think what we can do is swear in our witnesses and begin with our first topic

So anybody at the table here or in the audience who the expecting to be a witness today, if you could please stand to be sworn as a witness, at this time, we will take care of that.

And staff, you of, of course, standing in your room up in Sacramento?

You're on the honor system.

Our reporter informs me that I am to carry out that obligation.

So would you all please raise you're right hand?
(Thereupon the witnesses were sworn, by the
Hearing Officer to tell the truth, the whole
truth and nothing but the truth.)

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, thank you.

Down the road if somebody comes on and they haven't been sworn, then they will swear them individually.

Let's begin then with the topic of project description and the applicant had two witnesses on that topic.

MS. GANNON: Yes. We call Felicia Bellows and Sean Gallagher.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Are you intending to establish their qualifications or --

MS. GANNON: Their resumes were submitted with their written testimony. And so we will offer their resumes that have been previously submitted. If anyone would like to question them on their qualifications, we would offer them available for that purpose now.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Does anybody wish to question the qualifications of Ms. Bellows or Mr. Gallagher?

Hearing none, then question skip that step and go right into the meat of the matter.

Whereupon,

FELICIA BELLOWS and SEAN GALLAGHER

were called as witnesses herein, and after first

having been duly sworn, were examined and

testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY MS. GANNON:

Thank you, Hearing Officer Kramer.

Starting with you, Ms. Bellows. Are you the same Felicia Bellows who gave written testimony in this proceeding, which was previously marked as Exhibit 63 and Exhibit 82, and that constitutes your opening testimony and your rebuttal testimony, is that correct?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes, that's correct.

MS. GANNON: Can the parties on the phone hear Ms. Bellows?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Louder would be better.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay.

MS. GANNON: And do you have any corrections to make or additions to the testimony that you previously submitted in these proceedings?

MS. BELLOWS: I do not.

MS. GANNON: And did you sponsor a number of exhibits that were listed in the Exhibit 63 and Exhibit 82?

MS. BELLOWS: I did.

MS. GANNON: We will be offering the exhibits that are listed in what we have marked as Exhibit 63 and Exhibit 82 as evidence.

(Thereupon the above-referenced documents

were marked as Exhibits 63 and 82 for identification.)

MS. GANNON: So Ms. Bellows, can you describe briefly the project as it is proposed for approval?

MS. BELLOWS: I can. The project consists today of 6,215 acres. It is located a approximately 37 miles east of Barstow. My understanding is some of you went to visit it today. It is located on I-40. And basically the exit to get off there would be the Hector Road exit off of I-40. We have the BNSF Railroad that runs through the site. There's also a natural gas pipeline that runs through the site as well.

On our eastern boundary is the Pisgah-Lugo transmission line, which is the Pisgah Substation, which is owned buy Southern California Edison.

MS. GANNON: And can you briefly describe the components of the project?

MS. BELLOWS: The components of the project, in terms of the project technology et cetera?

MS. GANNON: Yes.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay, so what -- we'll have two phases of the project. We have a phase one, which is 275 megawatts. This will consist of 11,000 SunCatcher units. And then we have phase 2 of the project, which will be 575 megawatts. And that in total will add up to 34,000

SunCatchers.

The phasing is built around the transmission. So the Edison will be making a small upgrade to their substation in order to accommodate the 275 megawatts that will be available shortly. And then they will make a larger upgrade, which will further come date the full 850 megawatts, as well as additional megawatts out in that area.

MS. GANNON: And can you briefly describe the way this site was selected for consideration of this project?

MS. BELLOWS: The site was selected some time ago in the 2005 time period. Basically worked with BLM to try and find a site that would -- that they thought would work and that we thought would work. Obviously, one of the major considerations was transmission capacity. As in siting that you do today, that's one of the big criteria.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Excuse me, we're having trouble hearing. There's background noise and Ms. Bellows is not coming through.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay. There will people that will tell you I know how to do that.

(Laughter.)

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: And then I guess for the other microphones, for those who are rustling papers

and such, should make sure to keep those either off or away from the...

MS. BELLOWS: Okay. So going back to the siting, we worked with the BLM to try to find a site that would meet our conditions and our criteria. Obviously, what we were looking for are -- were size in order to meet size in order the meet a facility large enough to just -- you know solar has particular criteria, in terms of sizing and efficiencies that you need to deal with. So we were looking for large acreage. We were looking for something that was next to or near to transmission. And obviously this is. It backs right -- basically is right next to the Pisgah Substation.

And we were looking for a site that, you know, would be reasonable in terms of resources and not have big issues, that we would have to overcome. So working with the BLM, we were able to locate the Calico Solar site.

MS. GANNON: And after identifying the site and making the original application in the AFC, there have been some changes that have been made to the project. Can you describe the changes that have occurred?

MS. BELLOWS: I can. There have been -- I would say that there are three primary changes. The first change has to do with water. Let me go through sort of the history on water on the site.

When we originally filed the AFC, the notion at that point in time, our plan, was to use an on-site well on the BLM land itself. What ended up transpiring is that in conversations with the BLM, actually going out and getting a permit and drilling on BLM land prior to having a right-of-way grant, did not make a lot of sense, in terms of timing and we were not going -- we were uncomfortable with the timing associated with that, and our ability to actually carry that out in a timely fashion.

At that same point in time, we started talking to the Mojave Water Agency. The project itself is not in the Mojave Water Agency's district. However, it's very close to it. So the thought was, and in talking to Mojave Water Agency, they pointed out, well, you know, this would be something very easy for you to -- for us to supply to you. We can simply export the water to you and you can compensate us. And we actually started working with the Mojave Water Agency on a plan of compensation. Basically what you do is you compensate them for water by permanently setting aside water for the amount that we would be taking over a period of time, since we would be outside of their service territory or their jurisdiction.

So we won't down that path. At the same time in conversations with the Commission, you know, it became

clear that your preference would be that we would use greywater, reclaimed water. And snow in working with Mojave Water Agency, that's the other thing that we began looking at, exploring is that avenue as well.

We attended several meetings with the Mojave Water Agency and their water board. And it became clear in those meetings that the different sub-districts within the Mojave Water Agency were not comfortable with the notion of an export. So we sort of moved off of that.

At the same point in time, the Mojave Water
Agency said well, you know, we would still really like to
do this for you, so why don't we talk about using
reclaimed water from the Barstow facility. And, in fact,
BNSF is right there and can you talk to BNSF about using
their existing right to export from the Mojave Water
Agency and perhaps we can make it work in that fashion.

So that's the path we went down. We attended, you know, another meeting and another one of their water board meetings -- the Mojave Water Agency's water board meetings. And even though it was reclaimed water and even though we were going to go down the path of using existing right to export water, the Mojave Water Agency and its constituents just were not comfortable with that.

So sort of walking out of the building that evening, BNSF says to us, well you know, we have water at

Cadiz. And we're like, you do?

So we started talking to BNSF about exporting water or just not even exporting, because it's not the same thing as Mojave Water Agency. It would have simply been a purchase of water from their well in Cadiz and reeling it down to our site from Cadiz.

So that is when we submitted our, I guess it's is supplement -- supplement to the AFC on that particular water use.

Now, at the same time, since we did not have that completely closed, we began looking at the wells on site, which we had been looking at, but had not seriously been pursuing, because once again we thought that we are -- we were going to be able to do something with Mojave Water Agency, and again trying to work through some of the reclaimed water.

So what we ended up doing therefore, is we did find after drilling three wells, we found well number three did have sufficient capacity for us. And we were able to turn in an additional supplement to the AFC, putting in place our current water use, which is well number three.

MS. GANNON: So that's what you're currently proposing is to rely on a groundwater well on a property that's adjacent -- owned by you and adjacent to the

project site, is that correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

MS. GANNON: And there was some questions about the operation supply number, some inconsistencies in the Supplemental Staff Assessment. Can you describe what is the estimated usage during construction for the project of water?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes. In the SSA, there are a number of different numbers shown for construction water. Just to bring clarity to that issue, on average, the -- our water usage during construction will be 136 acre feet per year.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. You said there were two other changes that were significant that have been made?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes. The other change is on hydrogen. When we had filed our AFC, we filed for a distributed system of hydrogen, which means that there would be K-bottles on each SunCatcher. We later made a change to that, so that we are -- because we were analyzing after our experience at Maricopa using a centralized system of hydrogen. So now we are -- we have the option of either using distributed or centralized hydrogen system.

In addition, we increased the starting amount of hydrogen that we would have on site. This is simply from

the perspective of one of the things that we've learned from our reference plant in Maricopa at Maricopa Solar is that in order to maintain the life of the heater head, we need to have a little bit more hydrogen on site.

MS. GANNON: And this water supply change and the hydrogen distribution were both studied in the Supplemental Staff Assessment; is that correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That is correct.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. Again, maybe if you spoke a little bit more slowly, it would be easier for us to follow remotely.

MS. BELLOWS: And they're telling me to talk faster.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, it was counsel that we were having trouble understanding.

MS. GANNON: I will try to speak slower. Thank you.

The third change I believe relates to the project boundary. Can you briefly describe the changes that have been made?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes, the other change, and what I view as the most significant change to the project is that in response to working with the agencies and their requests at looking at moving away from the Cady Mountains, we have changed our acreage on the site from

8,230 acres to 6,215 acres. So we opened up a 4,000 foot corridor along the Cady Mountains to the north of our site to open up a wildlife corridor.

And one of things that we were able to do is that fortunately in our case, we had filed for more acreage than we ultimately ended up -- would need. We weren't quite sure what we would need, in terms of what we would come across on site. And in our sort of laying out plans with our contractor, we were able to maintain our same megawatts while reducing acreage. And we were able to do that by taking away some of the facilities that we didn't necessarily need and using some of the, I would say, filling in some of the spaces that the contractor didn't necessarily want to fill-in, from a, you know, a cost and a management perspective.

MS. GANNON: Have there been other changes that have been made since the publication of the staff Supplemental Staff Assessment?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes, there have. One of the -- in my rebuttal testimony, one of the things that -- I bring up two -- a series of changes associated with BNSF at the request of BNSF, and then I also bring to light a change about the -- having to do with Southern California Edison's supply of construction power.

We made a filing in 2009 on time for construction

power to be supplied by Edison to our site. We were told by Edison recently that the earliest they could get us construction power would be February of 2011, with a possibility of being even later than the Pisgah upgrade that we're counting on for the 275 megawatts.

So obviously that won't work for us, so what we have filed is a request to be able to use two back-up generators, a 500 kVA generator, 500 kW, and a 75 kilowatt back-up generator to supply construction power.

MS. GANNON: And have the impacts associated with using those back-up generators been analyzed?

MS. BELLOWS: They have. And, in fact, they'll be addressed that expert testimony.

The other changes are at the request of BNSF.

The first one has to do with access. The original plan had been to come off of I-40 on to Hector Road go north to the continuation of Hector Road, which is unmaintained, and use an at-grade crossing there and make a right basically and go east to get onto our site temporarily until our bridge was in place.

And then we would have our permanent access road usage. BNSF has come back to us and said, well that's fine, but what we'd really like is for you to go ahead and use your permanent access road as soon as possible, so we'll build you an at-grade crossing next to where your

bridge is going to be and you can use that as soon as we can get that built.

So until that's built, you can use our right of way at the existing crossing, but we will build you this at-grade crossing as soon as possible and then you're going to have to use that.

So again this is a road that we were going to use anyway, in terms of impacts -- and we'll talk about this when the expert witnesses get up. We don't see any additional impacts from that and everything has been surveyed on that.

The other change on access is that BN -- our original plan was that there's a small outlying piece to the west of our site, and we were going to use BNSF's access road from the eastern side to the western side the entire way. BNSF has requested that instead of doing that, that when we get to phase two, we go out our main access gate, we make a right on Hector -- on the continuation of Hector Road, go along that north until we get to their access road be throe railroad and then go west on that.

So it's using less of their right of way, if you will. So that's the access road issue that we have included in our testimony.

Other this inning that BNSF has requested is they

were uncomfortable with the thought of a hydrogen line going underneath their rail tracks regardless of how deep we went. So what we have suggested to them and what we have recommended here is that we have -- if we go with a centralized hydrogen system, that we have a tank for hydrogen both on the -- at the main surfaces complex, and then south of the railroad, sort of halfway between the railroad and I-40, in that section of the project.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. Have you had an opportunity to review the Supplemental Staff Assessment?

MS. BELLOWS: Do you warrant me to address the other change request.

MS. GANNON: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you just did the last change.

MS. BELLOWS: The other thing that we have suggested at BNSF's requested, is they were uncomfortable with where we have the trance -- the gen-tie, meaning the transmission line from our substation over to the Pisgah Substation. And they believe that it might conceivably bring into being an induction issue.

So we don't believe that that's the case, but in order to accommodate them, we have backed off from their right of way and sited the gen-tie 300 feet north of their right of way.

And then the last change has to do with the glint

and glare conditions, which I believe we're going to address on the 18th.

MS. GANNON: Turning now to the Supplemental Staff Assessment, have you had an opportunity to review that document?

MS. BELLOWS: I have.

MS. GANNON: And can you provide just again just as an overview comments of your response to that analysis?

MS. BELLOWS: I can. First of all, thank
you -- you know, thank you very much, staff. Even though
you're here, I can't really, you know, tell you
personally, but thank you very much for all the work. I'm
well aware of all the effort that went into this, and we
greatly a appreciate that.

That said, there are a few areas that we disagree on. And we're going to be going through some of the compliance conditions. But before that, on the cumulatively significant impacts, we disagree with the statement that the Mojave Fringe-tailed Lizard is viewed as a cumulatively significant impact, the project has on that resource.

We also disagree on the cumulatively significant impacts on land use. And this goes to the BLM's donated land. We believe that the project is consistent with the BLM's policy on the donated land, and that in fact given

that our properties, the properties that we have sort of given back north of our site, the 2,000 plus acres that we've given back in reworking our site would qualify for our sort of those donated lands.

2.4

We do agree with the cumulatively significant impact on the visual side. And we disagree on the worker safety section, and we'll be getting into that in more detail when we go over and talk about the compliance condition specifically on fire.

MS. GANNON: Turning now to the compliance conditions. Of the 154 conditions, can you comment on the number that you agree with and the others that you are wishing to propose changes?

MS. BELLOWS: We -- of the 154 compliance conditions, we agree with 126 of those. We have made some suggestions on those that we do not agree on and some much those suggestions are minor and simply mark-ups of those conditions. But we have a few today that we'd like to work through and talk about in more detail.

MS. GANNON: And the applicant I believe has submitted suggested revisions to a number of the conditions with you're rebuttal testimony; is that correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That is correct.

MS. GANNON: And that is marked as attachment A

to Exhibit 82. We also have a number of other conditions -- three other conditions, which we would like to distribute now and offer into evidence and distribute to the parties as proposed revisions to three of the biological conditions.

Should we distribute those to the parties now? HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Please.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Are those being Emailed as well?

MS. GANNON: They're also -- they are present.

There is someone in the room with you who has these conditions and will be able to distribute them to you now. And they were docketed earlier today.

MR. RITCHIE: Hearing Officer Kramer, will we have time to review and respond to these a little bit later, if we are not able to do so now?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Certainly. We'll to have see what they are.

MS. GANNON: These are relating to biological conditions. So our intent was to make sure they were distributed today. And since we are taking the expert testimony on biology tomorrow, it would be an appropriate time for all the parties to discuss. We just intend to have an overview of some of the suggestions with Ms. Bellows.

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MR. RITCHIE: Thank you.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so this would be
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    Exhibit 92 if I count correctly.
             MS. GANNON: Should we do them all as one
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5
    exhibit? There's three conditions. Should we just have
    them as one exhibit or is it -- I think it's just one
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7
    exhibit is fine with us.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I think so. It's one
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   document.
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             MS. GANNON: Yeah. So it's Exhibit 92.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That consists of three
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12
    separately stapled proposals to modify conditions Bio 12,
    Bio 13, and Bio 17; is that correct
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             MS. GANNON: That's correct.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, that will be
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    Exhibit 92.
17
             (Thereupon the above-referenced document
18
             was marked by the Hearing Officer as Exhibit 92
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             for identification.)
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             MS. GANNON: And if we can confirm, were these
   distributed to the staff in Sacramento?
21
22
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: They were. Was that 92?
23
    I had trouble hearing.
2.4
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: 9-2, yes.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.
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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You're voice is actually pretty loud, Ms. Holmes. So you could back off a little and we'd still hear you.

MS. GANNON: As we are distributing these, maybe

we can start discussing them with you, Ms. Bellows.

Turning first to Bio 12. Can you comment on -- and again our experts will be testifying to the biological provisions in these proposed conditions, but can you give us an overview of the reasons for these changes --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Excuse me.

MS. GANNON: -- in the applicant's proposal?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm going to object at this point, because we don't have the bio witnesses on.

We went through a similar exercise last week in the Imperial hearing. And to the extent that there's testimony about what the intent is or the concern is about these conditions, I think it's appropriate that it not be offered until the biological resources panel, which consists of not only Energy Commission staff but expert witnesses from the other agencies be present.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Yeah, I will sustain the objection. I think it would be better to hear it all in the context of the discussion tomorrow.

MS. GANNON: Okay, we can re-offer Ms. Bellows at the beginning of that testimony.

We did have two other conditions that we were going to -- she was going to speak to. One was related to Soils and Water 9, which is the water supply, and one was the Worker Safety 7, which is related to the fire. Do you want us to also defer discussion of those until we get to those panels?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Again, I'm sorry. I'm having trouble hearing you.

 $\mbox{ \ensuremath{\mbox{HEARING OFFICER KRAMER:}} \ \mbox{ \ensuremath{\mbox{I'll}} answer her} \\ \mbox{ \ensuremath{\mbox{question.}} \ \mbox{ \ensuremath{\mbox{I}} think that would be more efficient.} \\$ 

MS. GANNON: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: The appropriate people will be in the various rooms at that point in time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, we can -- we will defer the discussion of the proposed changes until the expert panels.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Were these two other proposed changes filed also this morning?

MS. GANNON: No. They were filed with our rebuttal testimony, exhibit A to --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Okay, thank you. I just wanted to make sure that there wasn't something -- if there was something of available that was going to be discussed tomorrow, I just wanted to make sure people had a chance to take a peek.

MS. GANNON: These are all the changes that we have proposed.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That's 82 A correct?

MS. GANNON: 82 A, correct.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Okay. So is the changes in Exhibit 92 are or are not included in Exhibit 82 A?

MS. GANNON: They are not included in the rebuttal testimony. It referenced the fact that we would be submitting proposed language for these particular conditions, and we are just fulfilling what we anticipated we would do.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Okay, thank you.

MS. MILES: So these proposed changes that were just handed out, were they docketed -- or were they submitted to the service list?

MS. GANNON: They were docketed this morning, yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well that's actually two different things or it can be. But were they circulated via Email to all the parties, is that what you mean by docketing or?

MS. GANNON: We docketed to the POS list.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

MS. GANNON: So I believe everyone should have

25 | received them this morning.

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             MS. MILES: I believe I did. Just to clarify,
    applicant's submittal of requested changes to specific
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    biological resources conditions at 11 a.m.?
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             MS. GANNON: Correct.
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             MS. MILES: Thank you.
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             MS. GANNON:
                          Thank you, Ms. Bellows. We will
7
    discuss these conditions with you tomorrow and the next
8
    day.
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             Turning now to Mr. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher, are
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    you the same Sean Gallagher who offered written testimony
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    in these proceedings earlier, which has been marked as
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    Exhibit 65?
             MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
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             (Thereupon the above referenced document was
15
             marked by the Hearing Officer as Exhibit 65
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             for identification.)
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             MS. GANNON: And you sponsored a number of
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    exhibits in that testimony. Are you still sponsoring
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    those exhibits?
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             MR. GALLAGHER:
                             Yes.
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             MS. GANNON: Do you have anything to add or any
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    corrections to make to your written testimony?
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             MR. GALLAGHER:
                             No.
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             MS. GANNON: What is the purpose of your
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testimony in these proceedings, Mr. Gallagher?

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MR. GALLAGHER: My testimony addresses the factual and policy basis for the Committee and the Commission to make the necessary findings for an override that may be required as a result of any remaining significant adverse impacts, as a result of constructing and operating the project.

MS. GANNON: You just heard Ms. Bellows referencing the fact that the applicant agreed that there would be significant impacts to visual resources and is that the staff has identified a number of other resources. Do you believe that it would be appropriate and there are bases for the Commission to override such impacts.

MR. GALLAGHER: Yes. While we've taken all steps to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the environmental consequences of this project, there may be some remaining impacts that can't be reduced to less than significant levels. Visual is one of them. There may be others that we disagree with. The Commission makes a conclusion remain significant. And for those items, we believe there's an adequate factual and policy basis for the Commission to make the override finding and that's what we'll be requesting in this case, and are requesting.

MS. GANNON: And what is that basis or summary of that basis?

MR. GALLAGHER: Well, the project delivers

significant public benefits that fit within the statutory framework for issuing an override. And if I may, I'll just outline some of those benefits.

There's a number of benefits at the local, State, and national level. Some of the most important ones are reduction of greenhouse gases. The project will reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of electricity for Southern California Edison and for California. This is consistent with California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and with the Commission's own 2009 integrated energy policy report, both of which identify greenhouse gas emissions as a major concern to the State and the nation and the planet.

The project when operating will also display significant amounts of fossil fuel generation. Thus reducing emissions associated with generation of electricity by fossil fuel power plants.

In addition, the project will make a significant contribution to meeting the State's renewable portfolio standard and to the ability of Southern California Edison to meet its obligations under the RPS law. The project will generate 850 megawatts when its on rating at full capacity. And it will represent 11 percent of Edison's RPS requirement when fully operational.

In addition, the project will help displace

generation from coastal power plants in California that use once-through cooling. The Energy Commission's 2009 integrated energy policy report discussed the State Water Board's policy to phase out once-through cooling power plants. And that policy has since been adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board. So this project will contribute to the effort by providing power to Edison and by being available to displace power that's currently generated by power plants in Edison service territory that use once-through cooling technology and that are likely to be phased out over time.

In addition, this project uses a very -- has very low water use. There will be testimony on that later. It uses less water than any other solar thermal technology.

The project also has employment and economic benefits that would support override -- a finding of an override. The project will support approximately 640 jobs per year during construction and will employ when it's operational about 180 full-time employees. We have got a commitment to hiring locally and we'll have an annual payroll of over 10 million dollars.

In addition to the direct employment, the direct employment will support additional jobs in the community.

And local unemployment rates are around 17 percent.

I'd note also that our primary contractor

Mortenson has been -- is now on board and we're expecting the construction jobs in this project to be up to about 90 percent union jobs. So not only are we paying -- we'll be creating good high paying jobs for local community, but union jobs as well, which makes it all the more disturbing with the participation of CURE.

The project will have significant benefits for local community, construction income impacts of over \$9 million, and over \$30 million in sales.

MS. GANNON: So is it your view that these environmental socioeconomic benefits would justify an override for this project?

MR. GALLAGHER: I do. And I think it's also -- this project is part of the overarching federal policy goals to support renewable energy and a clean energy economy to help us deal with energy security and climate change, as represented by the policies that were enacted in the stimulus package last year, such as the treasury grant program and the loan guaranty program.

MS. GANNON: So is the applicant officially requesting an override, should the Commission determine that there are any unmittigable significant impacts associated with the project?

MR. GALLAGHER: We are. As we noted earlier, there's at least one item, visual resources that will

require an override. And we're requesting that the Committee and the Commission issue a decision that grants an override on that item and any other items for which the Commission may conclude that significant impacts remain after mitigation.

And I'll say, just to close, we spent a lot of time identifying the site. We think it's a good site for some of the reasons that Ms. Bellows mentioned before proximity to transmission, the freeway, the railroad. In addition this site was designated by the BLM as a solar energy study area in its ongoing solar programmatic EIS. And so it's preferred site to be studying for solar energy generation.

MS. GANNON: And how are those sites identified, just summarily?

MR. GALLAGHER: The BLM conducted an initial study to identify sites that are -- that have both good characteristics for generation of solar energy and pose fewer resource conflicts than other potential sites. And they're studying those sites more thoroughly in the PEIS.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. I would move that Ms. Bellows and Mr. Gallagher's testimony be admitted into evidence along with the exhibits referenced therein. This is Exhibit 63, 64 and Exhibit 82.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay Exhibit 63, 64, and

- 82. Any objection to admitting those into evidence?
- MR. BASOFIN: Mr. Kramer, I'm not sure. I
- 3 | believe part of Ms. Bellows' testimony relates to
- 4 | alternatives. And I'm not sure if the exhibits they're
- 5 | moving in right now include that.
- 6 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, we don't -- we
- 7 | will, at the end of the proceeding, make sure that
- 8 everybody has everything they want the give.
- 9 MR. BASOFIN: Yeah, but I may have an objection
- 10 if.

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- HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You're objecting that
- 12 they're not moving to admit a particular exhibit?
- MR. BASOFIN: No, no. I just want to make sure
- 14 | that the portion that includes alternatives is waiting
- 15 | till the alternatives phase.
- 16 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And which exhibit are
- 17 | you referring to?
- MS. GANNON: Well, Ms. Bellows is the witness for
- 19 | alternatives as well, so it is referenced in both Exhibit
- 20 | 62 and Exhibit 82, there is some discussion of the
- 21 alternatives issues.
- HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: 62 or 63 did you say?
- MS. GANNON: I'm sorry 63 and 82.
- 24 | HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And what's the nature of
- 25 | your objection going to be, Mr. Basofin?

MR. BASOFIN: So I have an objection to that portion of Ms. Bellows' testimony that relates to alternatives, because it includes reference to the power purchase agreement. A Power Purchase Agreement is not an exhibit and is not in evidence. The parties haven't had an opportunity to review it and I think it's unfair to include testimony that relates to that document.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Did you raise your interest in reviewing the Power Purchase Agreement with the applicant prior to just now?

MR. BASOFIN: No.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: So the Power Purchase Agreement is described in the Application for Certification, I believe, for this project, so it goes back a long way, Mr. Basofin.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So we're going to overrule that objection. What she has said in her testimony if it's incomplete doesn't make it any less valuable as factual testimony. You may simply say that there should be more, but we don't have a whole loaf or none of the loaf sort of stand or here generally.

So we will admit those three documents.

(Thereupon Exhibits 63, 64, and 82 were received into evidence.)

MS. GANNON: And excuse me I forgot the reference

also moving in Exhibit 92 which is the three biological conditions that were just distributed.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Those just as a discussion might as well wait till tomorrow.

MS. GANNON: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: But folks, we don't need to be overly technical here about admitting exhibits. If the parties are content, the Committee is content to wait until the end of the hearings and deal with those motions at that point in time, but of course, if you are going to have an objection to a particular document's entry into the record, it would be appropriate to voice that as soon as you -- as soon as it comes up in the hearing, so that the parties are on notice that you have that objection and they can prepare to argue it.

But does anybody feel the need to admit documents piecemeal or are they content to wait until the end of the proceeding when we will -- we can discuss them in mass and probably more efficiency.

MS. GANNON: I'm totally content to remember this once.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so that's what we'll do. But we got started so we will admit 63, 64, and 82.

MS. GANNON: And I will offer these witnesses for

1 cross-examination.

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Does any March tea wish to cross-examine these witnesses?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff has a couple of questions.

MR. RITCHIE: Sierra Club does as well.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, staff, Ms. Holmes.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

My first question is to Ms. Bellows with respect to the changes that were proposed for the hydrogen system. I thought I heard in your testimony earlier today, I thought I heard you say that there would be two tanks one north of the tracks and one south of the tracks. Did I hear correctly?

MS. BELLOWS: You did. And that's included in my rebuttal testimony. Again, that's in an effort to meet BNSF's concern about having the hydrogen line going underneath their track line. They'll be the same overall amount of hydrogen. No change on that part. And our expert will be talking about that in more detail. But there will be two -- it will be separated into two pieces.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Do we have a schematic of

25 that?

MS. BELLOWS: We have not submitted a schematic of that to date.

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STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: One moment please.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Does that mean then that the two tanks will be filled with separate filler systems, so they won't be connected at all the two systems?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct. They will not be connected at all.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So there will be two separate systems that are not connected at all or will there be one system where the hydrogen is generated and then a piping system?

MS. BELLOWS: No. There will be two separate systems, one on the north side of the railroad and one on the south side of the railroad.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So it's the generate authors and the tanks now on both sides of the railroad tracks?

MS. BELLOWS: You mean hydrogen production on the north side and on the south side is that what you're asking?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes, that's what I'm asking.

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: But we don't know where

those facilities are located?

MS. BELLOWS: We do, and we could certainly submit that if that's helpful for you.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Certainly.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay, we'll be happy to accommodate.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Sooner would be better than later, given the fact that we're doing hazardous materials management and worker safety and fire protection on Friday.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay, we can get that in relatively quickly.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: My second set of questions relates to something that you mentioned when you were discussing site selection. You talked about size of the facility and the need for a large -- excuse me you talked about a large amount of land. Can you explain to me why a large amount of land is required for your project?

MS. BELLOWS: Unlike a technology -- a typical dirty technology such as a coal plant, where you can site on a relatively small piece of land, solar facilities typically take somewhere between let's say six to 10, sometimes six to 15 acres per megawatt.

So in our instance, if you have a perfect site, meaning it's flat, it's all together, it's square, then

1 | we're going to take seven acres per megawatt on average.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And is there -- was there -- is there some sort of a minimum amount of generation that was required in order for this project to be feasible?

MS. BELLOWS: Yeah, well this particular project is sized to meet the Edison PPA. So we have an 850 megawatt PPA and that's what the facility is sized to meet.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So when you -- you said you began the site selection process in 2005, did you have a PPA at that time?

MS. BELLOWS: We did. I believe that we went into the licitation process in 2004. That's prior to my time, but if I recall, that the Edison PPA was signed in 2005.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And my recollection maybe slightly different, so you can correct me if I'm wrong.

My understanding was that it was not for 850 megawatts, but for 500 to 800 megawatts?

MS. BELLOWS: It was a 500 megawatt PPA with an option at Edison's -- Edison's option to increase to 500 megawatts up to an additional 350 to 850 megawatts, that's correct.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Okay. So were you

originally looking for a piece of land to make 500 megawatt PPA or were you already --

MS. BELLOWS: No. Sorry. The entire 850 megawatts. In fact, if you look at what we filed with CAISO, in terms of feasibility study for transmission, you'll find that it's for the entire 850 megawatt block of power from the Calico Solar Project.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Do you have an opinion about whether or not this technology would be feasible at a smaller scale?

MS. BELLOWS: Yeah. What we typically say, if we're just looking at -- if someone calls us up on the phone, we say that we're not a distributed generation technology. That's not what we are. And that, you know, giving -- conditions, if we can site something close to another facility, that we could go as low as 50 megawatts, but that would mean that we would have to be next to relatively close to another facility, where we could sort of do our pooling of maintenance at someplace close by, because there are -- one of the things about this technology is, in fact, that you do have a lot of economies of scale, in terms of -- and one of the things we've talked about and you see in our phase one, phase two.

Phase two is nothing more than SunCatchers. And

now it has to be a separate hydrogen tank. But you know, our main services complex will be spent on -- the monies associated with that will be spent in phase one already. So there are definitely some economies of scale, which are gained as you increase the size of the plant and those have been taken into account in the pricing in the Edison PPA.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Would it be fair to say that the predominant economy of scale is associated with the maintenance work?

MS. BELLOWS: That's part of it, but there's also, you know, one of the things that we've got is our technology is based on the automotive industry. And just as in the manufacturing of cars, as you scale up for production, costs come down. So, you know, both -- and this goes to Imperial Valley as well. As you go up, the costs come down and we have factored that into our PPA's that we have negotiated with our clients.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: One moment please.

I think those were all my questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Sierra Club?

MR. RITCHIE: Yes, this Travis Ritchie for the Sierra Club. I have a few questions. Just give me one moment.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Mr. Ritchie, please

1 | speak directly into it and loudly. Thank you.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

3 BY MR. RITCHIE:

I'd first like to ask again, we mentioned that the project start date or the site location date was in 2005. Can we refine that a little bit, when exactly was it determined that this particular location was going to be the site?

MS. BELLOWS: I would have to go back and look at the dates when the, I think it's called, the CACA was filed with the BLM. But, you know, at that point in time, the site has undergone some reconfiguration through the process, but I believe it is a date back in 2005.

MR. RITCHIE: Do you recall if it was beginning half or later half of 2005?

MS. BELLOWS: I do not. I can go back and look at that though.

MR. RITCHIE: Okay, and I had one clarification question. On one of the changes that you mentioned about the access during phase two. You discussed an access road that was changed, not the BNSF access, but the other access. Is that the road that goes along the northern boundary of the project?

MS. BELLOWS: No. Both of the changes in the access road have to do -- were at the request of BNSF, and

they all have to do with using their access road. So the second piece of it was the little western piece that we have of our site stuck out to the side.

We have to go up and use their access road south of the railroad and shoot across that west to get into that one piece.

MR. RITCHIE: That's fine. Thank you.

I have no more questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Sorry. I have to wait for the mike to come on.

Anyone else?

Mr. Basofin and then Ms. Miles.

MR. BASOFIN: Thank you. Joshua Basofin with
Defenders of Wildlife.

15 CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. BASOFIN:

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I have a question in a similar vein as Ms.

Holmes, but I think it's a little bit different. Did you consider, at any time, proposing a facility with a smaller generating capacity?

MS. BELLOWS: We did not. I mean it really was a negotiation with Edison, and that is what we submitted in their RFP process and that's what we negotiated with them.

MR. BASOFIN: So you didn't ever conduct a feasibility analysis to determine if a smaller generating

facility would be feasible from a financial standpoint and a technical standpoint?

MS. BELLOWS: I do not know. I do not think so.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Ms. Miles?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. MILES:

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referring to?

Ms. Bellows, in question 15 in your opening testimony, when you testified that the applicant must be in construction as determined by the federal government before the end of December of 2010, were you aware that there was a safe harbor provision that would allow you to spend, I believe, five percent of the project costs in lieu of beginning construction, when you submitted that testimony?

MS. BELLOWS: Yeah, I'm going to let Sean take this, Mr. Gallagher as he's more --

MS. MILES: I believe it was in your testimony,

19 Ms. Bellows.

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct, but he's more

21 familiar with policy. I can address it and maybe Sean can 22 help me out.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Which exhibit were you

MS. MILES: I was referring to the applicant's

1 opening testimony.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Are we talking about 82 then or something --

MS. GANNON: Yeah, it's 63.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Sixty-three, okay.

Go ahead and answer then.

MS. BELLOWS: We are aware of the safe harbor provisions. But again in anymore detail about why we prefer to go one -- not rely on that solely, Sean can answer.

MS. MILES: Well, yeah, and that actually answers my question, is were you aware of it when you submitted your testimony?

MS. BELLOWS: We were.

MS. MILES: And if the project does not begin construction by the end of December 2010, would you attempt to take advantage of the safe harbor provision?

MS. BELLOWS: We would. We believe it's a less

likely scenario, but again we would.

MS. MILES: Okay.

MR. GALLAGHER: Hearing officer, if I may. The safe harbor requires that five percent of the total project funds be spent before the end of the year. Without reaching financial close, it's very difficult to spend the five percent of the total project costs. And

this project, like many others that are before you this year, are in the federal loan guaranty program. That program has been delayed, and I don't think there are many projects that think they're going to get a federal loan guaranty before the end of this year. We're still hopeful that we will, but I don't think we're terribly confident.

And so the plans are to begin physical construction before the end of the year, because the ability to use the five percent safe harbor is in question.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So you think you can achieve physical construction with way less than five percent?

MR. GALLAGHER: Absolutely.

MS. MILES: Mr. Gallagher, have you taken any actions to prepare to meet the five percent provision if you're not granted a permit?

MR. GALLAGHER: Well, of course, we're developing a plan as to how we would use that, if we were required to. But I can tell you that it would be very difficult.

MS. MILES: Okay. Ms. Bellows, if were you concerned about the timing of the BLM granting a permit for drilling wells, so on to well drilling, did you consider investigating the option for drilling the wells while you simultaneously looked into the Mojave Water

Agency option?

MS. BELLOWS: We were getting some quotes in on that, but we had had -- the conversations that we had had with the Kirby Brill and the Mojave Water Agency and the water board were so positive that we had sort of put that on hold, while we were moving down that path, particularly with the notion that we were going to conceivably be able to use something that's not groundwater and use some greywater.

MS. MILES: Right, I understand.

Do you have a well now that is fully permitted for use for this project?

MS. BELLOWS: We have well number 3. Well number 3 is a permitted as a development well and is in the process of being flipped into a -- I don't know the technology -- project well.

MS. MILES: And can you define what permitted for a development well means?

MS. BELLOWS: That means that -- and this is not my area of expertise, and can you certainly ask this, I think water is being addressed on Friday. But it does allow us to be able to drill the well and test the results and see if it meets the criteria that we needed for it to do.

MS. MILES: Do you know if the physical -- what

exists right now the well you've drilled is going to be the well that you would use for the project as is, or do you anticipate that there's a potential for modification that will be needed?

MS. BELLOWS: You're going to need to ask that on Friday.

MS. MILES: Okay. Turning to the back-up generators, for electricity for the project, when it begins operation, have the impacts associated with noise to wildlife been analyzed?

MS. BELLOWS: That -- we have covered that from the perspective of emissions and the other technical areas that are specific areas that will be impacted. And again that's something that you should address the particular expert on that.

MS. MILES: From your understanding, you are not aware of any analysis of impacts to wildlife from noise generated by the generators?

MS. BELLOWS: My understanding is there are no additional impacts or we don't exceed any impact level by having the generators on site.

MS. MILES: Related to air quality?

MS. BELLOWS: Related to any area.

MS. MILES: Okay. Can you tell me where on the project site that you anticipate to locate the generators?

MS. BELLOWS: The generators will be located in the main services complex area.

MS. MILES: Okay. You also testified about the financing of mitigation and your concern that the DOE loan guaranty is critical for this project's financing in your rebuttal testimony. Can you tell me whether you feel confident that you could finance the project without the DOE loan guaranty?

MS. BELLOWS: Without the DOE loan guaranty, is the project financeable?

What will happen -- if the DOE were to come back this next year, what we would have to do is go back and find a commercial lending alternative.

So what would transpire is that assuming the markets continue on their road to recovery, which appears they're doing right now, albeit at a very slow level -- slow pace, we would go to the commercial markets and try to tie down a commercial loan. It would take some time, so the construction of the project would probably be impacted, in terms of slowing down that a little bit, but yes I do believe that we would be able to find financing for the project.

MS. MILES: I have a question related to Exhibit 28, which was sponsored by you, Ms. Bellows. And it's regarding the first two pages of the January 7th, 2010 SCE

document. This is CE -- this is to Sara's response to the CEC memo on the transmission lineup grades. I'll give you awe moment to look at that.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay, got it. What page?

MS. MILES: This is the first two pages. Is this document -- does it contain an accurate and current description of the proposed 500 and 220 kV substation for the full 850 megawatt plant of service?

MS. BELLOWS: Give me one moment to make a look at it and make sure.

MS. MILES: Sure. Take your time.

In the meantime, for the audio visual, could I have the map put up on the screen. It was actually a different map.

MS. BELLOWS: Are you ready for me to go ahead or do you want me to wait?

MS. MILES: Yeah, go ahead.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay, so this document is actually from Southern California Edison. So this should accurately portray it. The only thing that I know of that might be different than this is that they have made sort of movements on moving forward on the work on each one of the upgrades.

MS. MILES: Okay. So there's no more recent data in the record. We can rely on this, because there's been

nothing else submitted by Tessera on behalf of Southern California Edison in this proceeding?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

MS. MILES: Okay. So with regard to the project area map that's up on the screen, could you tell me where the Pisqah Substation relocation would be sited?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: For the record, can you tell us where this comes from, so we can find it later?

MS. MILES: Sure. This is act three overview map that is linked to the CEC website for this project. So if you go to, I think it's just the home page for the Calico Solar Project. It says project overview map. And can you click on this.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So it is quite possible that this is not a current exhibit. So if -- if you could reduce this to a document and serve everyone, we will make this exhibit -- give me a moment.

Can somebody -- the person on the phone with the barking dog, if you could mute your line. Correct me if I'm wrong but I think \*6 does that job.

Okay. So this, when it comes, will be exhibit 437. And I'm just being the, you know, the nerd who runs the official record, who has to some day perhaps present this to some other body on paper. So I'll be occasionally intruding to that effect.

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             (Thereupon the above-referenced document
             was marked by the Hearing Officer as Exhibit 437
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             for identification.)
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.
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             MS. MILES: Thank you. Go ahead, Ms. Bellows.
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             MS. BELLOWS: Can you remind me of the question
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    again, please.
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             MS. MILES: Sure. Let me just find it.
                                                      So I
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    asked if you could please identify where the Pisgah
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    Substation relocation would be sited.
             MS. BELLOWS: And this is for the 850 megawatt
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   build out, right?
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             MS. MILES: Yes.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Can you please describe it
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    so that the rest of us who are in Sacramento can see.
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             MS. MILES: I'm sorry, I thought this was going
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    through the WebEx?
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Are you seeing it on
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   your screen? It is being displayed on the WebEx.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We see it on the screen,
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   but I would like the description of what she's going to be
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   pointing to.
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             PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: This is Christopher
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   Meyer.
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             MS. BELLOWS: Not to worry, you won't have any
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problem with that. This is Edison's decision. Edison, to my knowledge, has not decided where -- what they're going the do with Pisgah Substation, so they very well -- one of the -- my understanding from Edison is that they are still considering simply expanding Pisgah Substation where it is located, but they're also looking at another location, and that's their decision and not ours.

MS. MILES: Okay. I have a follow-up question. In the Pisgah Substation is expanded rather than relocated, then Tessera is planning to construct a two mile long, 220 kV generation tie or gen-tie line from the Calico site to the substation to deliver power; is that correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

MS. MILES: Thank you. Is it also correct that if this Pisgah Substation is relocated rather than expanded, that the two mile line 220 kV line, would have to be up to actually six miles longer to reach to the relocated substation?

MS. BELLOWS: I do not know where the relocation would be but it would -- my understanding -- this is my view on it is, that we would be running along their existing right of way. Within the existing right of way, once you're in Edison's right of way, they're going the run with it, they don't like us to do the construction

ourselves. So they will run with it and run it down to the location of their substation.

So in terms of additional lands impacted from our perspective, we don't see any impact whatsoever.

MS. MILES: Has the applicant docketed any maps showing the route of the gen-tie line in the event that the Pisgah Substation is relocated?

MS. BELLOWS: We have not, because again we have no knowledge of where Edison is thinking of locating.

MS. MILES: Thank you. To take advantage of the informal process, and in the interests of time, I would like to ask my expert witness David Marcus if me could help me pose a couple questions that are technical and that he has a better understanding of, but that are directly related to the testimony of Ms. Bellows and Mr. Gallagher?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

MS. MILES: David, are you there?

MR. MARCUS: I am.

MS. MILES: Please proceed.

MR. MARCUS: My questions all have to do with answer 13 of Ms. Bellows opening testimony, which I believe is Exhibit 63.

The very last sentence of answer 13 refers to a 275 megawatt alternative quote, would likely preclude

California from meeting its RPS goals. Are you with me?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes.

MR. MARCUS: I want to explore that a little bit. My understanding is that if you reduce the project size from 850 megawatts to 275 megawatts, that would be a reduction of 575 megawatts, and the associated energy reduction would be about 1,360 gigawatt hours per year, is that right?

MS. BELLOWS: I'd have to check on the megawatt hours, bit you're accurate in the megawatts, that's for sure.

MR. MARCUS: Okay, well subject to check and you can come back later if you've checked and you think it's wrong. The RPS goals are expressed in energy terms not megawatt terms, correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

MR. MARCUS: So what your saying is that a 1,360 gigawatt hour per year reduction in output would likely preclude from California from meeting its RPS goals?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct, because you're now counting on those megawatt hours in that calculation.

MR. MARCUS: And, I'm aware of two goals that the State has one is 20 percent this year and the other is 33 percent in 2020, which one were you referring to when you talk about California's RPS goals?

MS. BELLOWS: It would be when -- particularly since we're talking about to the addition for the 575 megawatt, which would be phase two. Since that's meant to come on line the period of time between 2014 and 2015, you'd be talking about the larger goal there.

MR. MARCUS: Okay. And so if you look at the adopted Energy Commission demand forecast, adopted last December, then the California load in 2020 is about 300,000 gigawatt hours and 33 percent of that would be just a tad under 100,000 gigawatt hours, correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That makes sense, yes.

MR. MARCUS: So aim correctly understanding your testimony that for lack of 1,360 gigawatt hours, a goal of 100,000 will be unattainable?

MS. BELLOWS: Again, the numbers were put together. If all things stay the same and we were to drop out and California were counting on those requirements, you know, Edison would have a problem, and the guidelines would not be met.

MR. MARCUS: Well, your testimony doesn't have an "if" in it. Your testimony just says California would --

MS. BELLOWS: Understood.

MR. MARCUS: -- likely preclude. So that's why I'm asking, is that your testimony that for lack of 1,360, California would likely be unable to attain a goal of

100,000.

MS. BELLOWS: That's my testimony, correct.

MR. MARCUS: Earlier in that same answer, 13, that's I believe at the bottom of page 10 and the top of page 11 at least in the version I have, you talk about how the unit cost of SunCatchers would increase if there were quote "only 11,000 built".

MS. BELLOWS: Correct.

MR. MARCUS: And then you talk about the amount that under quote, "California's utility rate laws and regulations," unquote there's an amount that Southern Cal Edison is quoted "permitted to pay".

MS. BELLOWS: That's right.

MR. MARCUS: Is it you're testimony that there is a dollar limit on it what Southern California Edison is permitted to pay that's set by law and regulation?

MS. BELLOWS: No. There are guidelines associated with pricing, but there certainly is pressure to bring in PPA's under that price or at that limit.

MR. MARCUS: Well, now you just used the word limit again. Is it your testimony that there is a limit?

MS. BELLOWS: No, I would not call it a limit.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Excuse me for a moment. Somebody on the telephone is having a conversation and you're phone is not muted, so we're picking it up. If

queue either mute your phone or walk further way from it, we'd appreciate it.

Go ahead, Mr. Marcus.

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MR. MARCUS: Okay, so now do I understand you to say that there is not a limit under California utility rate laws and regulations on what Edison is permitted to pay?

MS. BELLOWS: Yeah, let's clarify. You know, I work -- I'm the vice president of development and I'm the party that goes out and negotiates PPA's and what I gather my information from is from Southern California Edison.

And so Southern California Edison definitely does have to go to the CPUC and show contracts that come in at or below these levels. They do have an amount that they can bring in above those levels, but they much prefer to bring in PPA's below that level. And any time they're above that level, my understanding from Southern California Edison is that they have to go in and make an argument for exceeding those levels.

MR. MARCUS: And by those levels, what levels are you talking about?

MS. BELLOWS: The limits on pricing. What is the word?

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Market price reference.

MR. MARCUS: There you use the word limit again.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: You know, Mr. Kramer, I think this is the third time we've gone down this line of questioning with regard to meeting the RPS and whether or not this project does. I think this Commission understands sufficiently how procurement is done at the Public Utilities Commission that may be beyond the scope of this proceeding and the understanding of some of the parties.

I'm inclined to suggest that we accept that a single project, no matter what size it is, is not going the meet the State's RPS requirement, whether it be the 20 percent RPS in 2010, which by the way the utilities have not met, or the 33 percent in 2020, which is this Commission's policy, and may become law soon.

But I think we've got the good sense of the line of questioning. And my suggestion would be that we might move on at this point.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Marcus, do you have anything --

MR. MARCUS: Well, I'm asking questions about price. I wasn't -- I had moved on from the RPS goal questions. I'm talking about now about --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And okay what is price --

MR. MARCUS: I've asked three times I believe

whether she agrees there's not a legal limit and then each time she agrees then later on she starts using the word "limit" again. And so I'm just trying to get this straight. Is it her testimony that there is a limit quote under quote California's utility rate laws and regulations unquote.

MS. GANNON: Hearing officer.

MR. MARCUS: That's a yes or no question.

MS. MILES: We saw this as relevant to the question of whether -- of project overview and overrides in particular, and so we thought that this might be useful, in terms of briefing the Commission regarding project overrides of CEQA.

MS. GANNON: Hearing Officer Kramer, I believe she's answered the question. In her view, she has explained what she meant by the language. And I don't see that it's going to add much to the discourse to continue discussing this.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I think we agree.

MR. MARCUS: Well, maybe we can --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So can you move on, Mr.

22 | Marcus?

MR. MARCUS: Can you -- Ms. Bellows, can you quantify how much the unit costs of SunCatchers would increase if there were only 11,000 built?

MS. BELLOWS: You know, that's -- Unfortunately that's confident shall information, and we would have to go back and recalculate that. And we're not comfortable doing that, because that would -- number one, it's a -- some of the figures are not -- cannot be pinned down exactly. In other words we could have to go back and enter into negotiation to determine if we're going to knockdown supply of SunCatchers from 34,000 to 11,000 with our suppliers. So we can make a guesstimate at that, but we can't put a firm number out there. We're not very comfortable putting a guesstimate out, but it would -- you know, our estimates are that it would significantly impact what we would need to have in terms of price from Southern California Edison. And the price would be above what we currently have negotiated in our PPA.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Any further questions?

MR. MARCUS: Yeah, I think one more line, which is the referring to the only 11,000, what you mean there is only 11,000 at this site, correct?

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

MR. MARCUS: And is there an economy of scale across sites, so that if you build 11,000 at this site and 11,000 at another site and 11,000 at a third site, you'll get the same economy of scale as if you'd built 33,000 at this site?

MS. BELLOWS: No. Only in that one aspect as regards to supply of the SunCatcher. And these other aspects that are listed here. For instance, the main services complex, the bridge, the maintenance, all of those items would certainly be lost on this project, and the -- you would have an increase in cost weighted only on that 275 megawatt facility.

MR. MARCUS: Okay. I guess I was unclear on my question then. My question had been how much the unit costs of SunCatchers would increase if there were only 11,000 built. You gave me an answer that said you couldn't quantify it on the record. And my follow-up question was then -- let me try rephrasing it.

How much would the unit cost of SunCatchers increase if there were only 11,000 built for this project but there were 23,000 built for other projects, so that you were still building 34,000?

MS. BELLOWS: If we were to -- so --

MR. MARCUS: I'm trying to find out whether the claim about unit cost is a function of how many are built per project or how many are built total?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And are you speaking of unit costs only of the SunCatchers?

MR. MARCUS: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So not the equipment

that's necessary to make them work in a facility or the infrastructure?

MR. MARCUS: I'm referring to whatever Ms.

Bellows is referring to when she says the unit costs would increase if there were only 11,000 built. And I'm trying to find out whether her testimony is referring to only 11,000 built at this site or only 11,000 built total or whether it depends.

MS. BELLOWS: The issue you have here is that we have a PPA with Edison with a cost associated with those SunCatchers inherent in the pricing in that PPA. And if you take away 575 megawatts of that facility, then the pricing phase one or the remainder 275 megawatts is not the pricing that was negotiated with Southern California Edison. And certainly part of it is the SunCatcher order that we put in for all 34,000 of those SunCatchers.

MR. MARCUS: Okay. I guess I'm still not being clear. Is it your testimony that whether or not you build -- I'll phrase it a different way. Is your testimony that whether or not you build the Imperial Valley project has any effect on the unit cost of SunCatchers that are supplied to this project or vice versa?

MS. BELLOWS: Yeah, I'm not prepared to address the Imperial Valley solar project. That's not my project

and certainly not what I would testify to in the testimony.

MR. MARCUS: Okay. But the company has contracts that are before the Energy Commission not for 11,000, not for 34,000, but that would require something over 60,000 SunCatchers. And so I'm trying to understand this economy of scale argument.

Is your argument that reducing from the 60,000 plus SunCatchers that are in the two contracts before the Energy Commission would affect your economy of scale or are you saying it doesn't matter what happens at Imperial Valley, the price of SunCatchers for this project only depends on the number of SunCatchers built at this project, even if you're bidding tens of thousands of SunCatchers for use somewhere else, that there is no economy of scale when you build SunCatchers for use somewhere else?

MS. BELLOWS: My testimony is specifically meant to address the Calico Solar Project. So what it's meant to address is the 34,000 SunCatchers on this site and the fact that there will be an impact in the event that we were to cancel 23,000 of them.

MR. MARCUS: And that impact would exist whether or not you were had a contract somewhere else to build 23,000?

MS. BELLOWS: Again, that contract someplace else has nothing to do with the contract that I have with Southern California Edison and the pricing in that contract.

MR. MARCUS: I'm not talking about the price. I'm talking about the cost. The cost to you to build them.

MS. BELLOWS: Right, but cost --

MR. MARCUS: Is the cost to you to build them a function of the total number you're building or is it a function only of the number you're building for Edison?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Marcus, you're pounding on a horse here and we're not --

MR. MARCUS: I mean I think I've asked the question. I'm still waiting for an answer, but okay --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: But we are wondering, I think I certainly am, if this is simply an academic question at this point. It's commonly accepted that as you build more units of anything, that the price per unit is reduced. And nobody here has established that SunCatchers live by any different rule in that regard. So what -- how exactly is knowing in further detail the answer to your question going to assist the Commission in deciding whether or not to approve this project?

MR. MARCUS: Because it goes to the accuracy of

her claim and that the economics are depend on the size of this project alone. If, for example a car company where one factually supplies several states, if demand drops in one State but increases in other, and the output of the factory doesn't drop, then the fact that it dropped in one state does not affect the cost of cars in that state.

If that's the analogy here, if the cost of SunCatchers depends on the total volume and not just on the volume at Newberry Springs, then her testimony that changing the size of this project changes the unit cost may not be accurate.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Mr. Marcus, this is

Commissioner Eggert, I think -- I just want the maybe

follow-up to the comment that Commissioner Byron

mentioned. Both of us are engineers. I believe we both

had engineering economics. The per unit cost of

SunCatchers is obviously one important variable in the

overall project economics. There's lots of other

non-recurring costs, which are associated with things like

siting, for example, as being one project cost, but all of

the others that have been mentioned.

I think the main point, if I understand your line of inquiry is, considering all of the costs, capital and operating, you know, does reducing the size of the project affect the economics? And I think, as I understood, the

answer was yes. And, you know, I think we don't necessarily have the time to go into the specifics of every piece of that analysis. And I don't even know if it's part of the record, at least not that I'm aware of.

So is that your main question?

MR. MARCUS: Yes.

MS. MILES: Okay. There was one question that Mr. Marcus had for Sean Gallagher. So would it be appropriate for him to move on to that, at this point?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I think so.

MS. MILES: Okay, thank you.

MR. MARCUS: Okay, Mr. Gallagher, my question for you had to do with your answer six, and the quantification of carbon emissions reductions associated with the Calico project, where I believe the number you gave was 2.178 billion tons of carbon emissions per year. Do you see that?

MR. GALLAGHER: I do.

MR. MARCUS: I tried to replicate that number and when I look at EPA coefficients I indeed get the number of 2.178 billion, but it's pounds not tons. Did you do the original calculation or are you in a position to check that calculation?

MR. GALLAGHER: I'd have to check on that number.

25 Let's just say --

- 1 MR. MARCUS: That would be good.
  - MR. GALLAGHER: Let's just say it's a large number.

4 MR. MARCUS: Well, it's factor of 2,000 different between pounds and tons. So I don't think they're quite the same number. I'll just represent that I think you should -- well I don't know if I can ask that you check that over a break and confirm for the record, but I would assert that it's 2.178 billion pounds not tons.

On that same number, when you say carbon emissions, did you mean carbon or did you mean carbon dioxide?

- MR. GALLAGHER: In that sentence?
- 14 MR. MARCUS: Yeah.

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15 MR. GALLAGHER: I believe that we mean carbon 16 dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent?

MR. MARCUS: Okay. And do you agree that the people actually talk sometimes about carbon and sometimes about carbon dioxide and if had you meant carbon literally that that would be 12/44ths as large, because carbon dioxide is only 12/44ths carbon by weight with the west being oxygen?

MS. GANNON: Hearing Officer Kramer, you know, we're at -- I think we're at about minute 50 of a 20 minute cross. And I mean we understand the time estimates were difficult to make but we're having trouble following that this is really moving these proceedings along in any meaningful or significant way.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well --

MR. MARCUS: It was the very first item that he gave as a reason for an override --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: There was a question -MR. MARCUS: -- for the reduction.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: -- and the question was, when you say carbon dioxide, should that be reduced by 12/44ths to account for the oxygen in the carbon dioxide. If you're calling that carbon?

MR. GALLAGHER: I'd have to go back and check this figure.

MS. MILES: Would you be willing to do that today?

MR. GALLAGHER: I would be willing to have that done by the end of the hearing.

MS. MILES: Thank you. No further questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Thank you. Let's see I note that Defenders and Sierra Club did not use all the time they asked for, which we appreciate.

MR. RITCHIE: Mr. Kramer, if I may, I have one more quick addition. It shouldn't take all of our allotted time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

### RECROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. RITCHIE:

I wanted to go back briefly to the issue of the contract that was approved before the CPUC, the PPA. If we went back to a smaller project with a higher cost and you were not able to meet the parameters of that contract, would you anticipate working with Edison to return to this CPUC to try and get another PPA approved?

MS. BELLOWS: I think it would be very difficult to do. The -- I mean, renegotiating a PPA at a higher price is very difficult and Edison would certainly have the right to come back and say, no. And in fact, given that, you know, our PPA has security associated with it. So right out the door, I would lose about \$6 million for having walked away from a piece of it.

And then I would have to go back and basically beg nicely to be able to be allowed to renegotiate that, and I would have no -- and they very well might ask me to simply resubmit my offer to the next RFP that's coming up. Just because remember that Edison is competitive process.

MR. RITCHIE: I understand. Is it your understanding though that Edison is also under an obligation to meet certain renewable standards, as you talked about before?

1 MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.

MR. RITCHIE: And so you don't believe that they would be interested in working out a project that could provide 250 megawatts, which is still a rather large renewable project?

MS. BELLOWS: Edison's responsibility, I mean, is to their ratepayers. And you know, if we're coming back with a higher price, then my guess is their response to me is that well, you're going to have to come back and you're going to have to be just as competitive as anyone else in the market, so resubmit your project into the next RFP.

MR. RITCHIE: Is it fair to say then that you would resubmit your project into the next RFP --

MS. BELLOWS: We would.

MR. RITCHIE: -- and attempt to get it approved even at the smaller scale?

MS. BELLOWS: We would try to do that, yeah.

MR. RITCHIE: And would the same apply if there was a time delay with this project, that you weren't allowed -- that you didn't receive or if you didn't receive or if you didn't receive the DOE funding, would you return to Edison with a modified project?

MS. BELLOWS: I'm not sure I understand your question.

MR. RITCHIE: I'll withdraw that final question.

1 MS. BELLOWS: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you. Staff, you had two witnesses for 10 minutes?

MS. GANNON: I have one point of clarification that the applicant would like to make on recross if that's okay?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We're having trouble hearing the last speaker.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MS. GANNON:

All right, there was a question that was raised, Ms. Bellows, about whether we have created an exhibit that shows where the hydrogen would be placed in this separated system. I'd ask tow look at the testimony that will be sponsored tomorrow by Tariq Hussain -- or I'm sorry on Friday. It was preliminarily marked in our rebuttal testimony as Exhibit 90 submitted, I think, July 29th. And attached to that, if you can turn to the figure, which is exhibit -- attachment A to Exhibit 90, does that figure show the location of the proposed separated hydrogen system?

MS. BELLOWS: Yes, it does. Again, it's halfway between I-40 and the railroad.

MS. GANNON: And was this siting of the separated system the basis for the studies that were done, conduct

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   to see if there would be any potential impacts associated
   with this location?
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MS. BELLOWS: Yes, it is. I had forgotten that we had docketed this.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. I have no further questions?

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Staff your witnesses.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: On project description?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Correct.

10 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I thought we had only one 11 witness, Christopher Meyer.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, I had listed Mr. 12 13 Meyer and Terry O'Brien. I suppose --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Mr. O'Brien is not testifying at this hearing. That was going to be for override testimony, which staff hasn't sponsored at this time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, are you intending to sponsor it at some point or?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We haven't made a decision yet.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Mr. Meyer then go ahead with him.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: It's my understanding that -- well, first of all, let me just say that the issue

1 of overrides will be addressed at the hearing on the 18th. I didn't want to leave with the impression that we were 2 3 going to be saying anything about it at all. But at this 4 point, I think it would be appropriate to call Mr. Meyer, 5 who has been sworn. HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and did you wish 6 7 to present some testimony from him? 8 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I do. 9 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead. 10 Whereupon, 11 CHRISTOPHER MEYER 12 was called as a witness herein, and after first having been duly sworn, was examined and 13 14 testified as follows: 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: 17 Mr. Meyer, did you prepare executive summary introduction sections of the Staff 18 Assessment -- Supplemental Staff Assessment, which has 19 20 been identified as Exhibit 300? PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Yes, I did. 21 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And was a statement of 22 23 your qualifications included in the Supplemental Staff 24 Assessment?

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Yes, it was.

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1
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Are the facts contained in
    your testimony true and correct to the best of your
 2
3
   knowledge?
             PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Yes, they are.
 4
5
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And do the opinions
6
    contained in your testimony represent your best
7
   professional judgment?
8
             PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Yes, they do.
9
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: With that, the witness is
10
    available for cross-examination?
11
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, did any party wish
12
   to cross-examine Mr. Meyer?
13
             MS. GANNON: The applicant has just one question.
14
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.
15
                         CROSS-EXAMINATION
16
   BY MS. GANNON:
17
             Mr. Meyer, do you intend to recommend approval of
18
    the project?
19
             PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: That will be determined
20
    on the hearing on the 18th when override is included.
21
             MS. GANNON: No further questions.
22
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Let me ask staff,
23
   because I thought I had -- I had included
24
    overrides -- well it's even mentioned in the schedule.
25
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I can perhaps clarify
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that, Hearing Officer Kramer. We had filed override testimony. We had planned a filing override testimony, but we decided that given that we are putting over two additional topics and now actually it was three additional topics, traffic and transportation, glint and glare and cultural resources to testimony that would be filed in the future, that it would be premature to make a conclusion at this time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well then we will have to leave this subject of overrides at least open until the 18th then.

Anyone else have any questions for -- either on the telephone or in the room here for Mr. Meyer?

MS. MILES: I have one question.

CROSS EXAMINATION

# 16 BY MS. MILES:

Mr. Meyer, this is Loulena Miles with CURE. I just want to -- I'm not sure if you heard my questioning earlier of Ms. Bellows regarding the transmission upgrade needed, in terms of the Pisgah Substation relocation that might be required. Did you hear that discussion?

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Yes I did.

MS. MILES: Do you have any additional information to offer regarding the potential location of a Pisgah Substation relocation?

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1
             PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: No, I do not.
                         Thank you. No further questions.
 2
             MS. MILES:
 3
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.
                                             That will
 4
    conclude -- it sounds as if we have exhausted redirect, is
5
    that correct?
6
             MS. GANNON:
                          That's correct.
7
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I'm sorry Commissioner
8
9
   Eggert has one question.
10
             PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: So actually this is a
    question for Mr. Gallagher, I think relative to your
11
12
    testimony. You had mentioned the previous work done by
13
   BLM to identify potential project areas for solar. Do you
14
   have a reference for that?
15
             MR. GALLAGHER: I was referring to the BLM's
16
    solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement that
17
    they're working now. There's a website that gives lots of
18
    information on that project.
19
             PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay. And I think I
20
   may have found it, but --
21
             MR. GALLAGHER: I'm happy to provide the --
22
             PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Is this the BLM solar
23
    energy study areas broken out by state?
24
             MR. GALLAGHER: Correct. And it's on the Argonne
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National Lab's website is where that's hosted.

25

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay, I did find it. Thanks.

2.4

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, then to catalogue the homework, if you will, Mr. Gallagher was going the check that one calculation. And Ms. Miles was there one other item?

MS. MILES: I'm going to be submitting an exhibit to the proof of service list.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Correct, of the map, just to make sure that the map was on -- that was on the screen that we spoke about is in the record.

MS. GANNON: And there was a clarification that the map showing the hydrogen systems will be submitted -- it was docketed with our rebuttal testimony and will be sponsored tomorrow, or Friday.

think -- we have one more question from Commissioner

Byron. As far as the exhibits go, yes, we can simply

refer to them by number when we're making that sort of

reference. And we will of course resolve whether they

ultimately come in. But given that it was referred to, it

would certainly come in at least for the purpose of

illustrating the discussion that was had.

Commissioner Byron.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Thank you, Mr. Kramer.

Ms. Holmes or Mr. Meyer, could you please tell me having evidence not available for evidentiary hearing at the last minute is sometimes just as bad as receiving it late. Could you tell me why we're not going to hear staff with regard to recommendation on overrides today?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes. It's because all of the staff analysis is not yet complete. And the Commission staff believes it's appropriate to make override recommendations only when it has completed its analysis.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: And when will that be?
Not until August 18th?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: The testimony will be filed next Monday. The hearing is on the 18th.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. We've been going for an hour and a half. People can drift in and out if you need to use the facilities.

Our next topic is visual resources. And again manages Bellows and Angela Leiba --

MS. GANNON: Hearing Officer Kramer, I believe there was a request from staff that we would move air up to next -- the next -- our witness is also on the telephone and it would behoove us to do it sooner, and I believe that the staff had expressed an interest in doing

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    air earlier, because there may be someone from the air
    board who is -- air district who is on the line and can
 2
 3
    only be present in the earlier part of the proceedings.
 4
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. I wasn't aware of
5
    that. Any objection to moving air quality to the next
6
    item?
7
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Let's make sure that the
8
    district witness is on the line, please.
9
             MR. OKTAY: Yeah. My name is Sam Oktay. I am on
10
    the line at this time. And I'm willing and ready to talk
11
    about the final determination document when you're ready.
             MS. MITCHELL: And this is Julie Mitchell with
12
13
    URS, the air quality consultant.
14
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Walters, are you
15
    there?
16
             MR. WALTERS: Yes, I'm her as well.
17
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay so Mr. Mochtay, was
18
    it, could you --
19
             MR. OKTAY: It's Oktay, O-k-t-a-y.
20
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: O-k-t-a-y. And your
    first name was?
21
22
             MR. OKTAY:
                         Samuel.
23
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Samuel.
                                               Thank you.
24
             Okay we have the spelling of Ms. Mitchell's name
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and Mr. Walters name already.

25

1 Were all of you here to be sworn as witnesses? MR. OKTAY: I have not yet been sworn in. 2 3 MS. MITCHELL: I have within 4 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You have, Ms. Mitchell? MS. MITCHELL: Yes. 5 6 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Walters. MR. WALTERS: Yes, I was sworn in earlier. 7 8 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. So, Mr. Oktay, if 9 you could raise your right hand. 10 (Thereupon MR. SAMUEL OKTAY was sworn, by the Hearing Officer to tell the truth, the whole 11 truth and nothing but the truth.) 12 13 Whereupon, 14 JULIE MITCHELL 15 were called as witnesses herein, and after first 16 having been duly sworn, were examined and 17 testified as follows: 18 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you. Let's begin 19 with the applicant then. Did you have direct testimony? 20 MR. THOMPSON: Yes. Thank you very much. 21 is Allan Thompson. I'll try and keep this pretty short. DIRECT EXAMINATION 22 BY MR. THOMPSON 23 2.4 Ms. Mitchell, can you hear me? 25 MS. MITCHELL: Yes. Thank you.

MR. THOMPSON: Are you the same Julie Mitchell that has submitted testimony now currently marked as Exhibit 72 and 83 in this proceeding?

MS. MITCHELL: Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: If I were to ask you the questions contained in those exhibits, would your answers today under oath be the same?

MS. MITCHELL: Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Let me take a couple points and have you very briefly describe your findings and conclusions. You were asked, I believe, to look at the construction power diesel generators and the impact upon air quality and complying with all local and regional and State air quality regulations for those diesel generators; is that correct?

MS. MITCHELL: That is correct.

MR. THOMPSON: And what were your findings?

MS. MITCHELL: My findings were that the addition of the diesel generators for the initial portion of the construction of the project will -- the emissions will still comply with local and federal regulations. They will be underneath the federal conformity threshold standard and will not change the impact from air quality during construction. So it will still be less than a significant impact from an air quality standpoint.

MR. THOMPSON: And did you discuss this evaluation process and findings with the local air district?

MS. MITCHELL: Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Point two, Ms. Mitchell. Did you do an analysis of the compliance of the project with the federal NO2 one-hour standard?

MS. MITCHELL: No. Through conversations with EPA and CEC staff, it was determined that because construction is a short-term event and not something -- that the new federal NO2 one-hour standard is based on a statistical average of three years. And the construction phase will last significantly -- well will last a approximately that timeframe. And through discussions with EPA and CEC, it was determined that it was not necessary to do an analysis of that type.

MR. THOMPSON: Fine. Previously I believe in your written testimony, you requested that Conditions of Certification AQ1 and AQ9, which specified specific equipment and a 60-day time limit be changed, I believe, to exclude the reference to specific vendor equipment, and 30-day requirements. Do you still have those requests in front of this commission?

MS. MITCHELL: Those requests have been incorporate into the final Staff Assessment.

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1
             MR. THOMPSON: So in summary, is it your opinion
    and belief that the Calico project will meet all
 2
 3
    applicable air quality standards and regulations?
 4
             MS. MITCHELL:
                           Yes.
5
             MR. THOMPSON: Thank you very much. Ms. Mitchell
6
    is tendered for cross-examination.
7
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: First Ms. White had a
8
    question.
9
             MS. WHITE: Just a point of clarification.
10
    According to your display in the back, construction is to
    start fourth quarter 2010, phase one and phase two is not
11
    supposed to be completed until 2015, is that less than
12
13
    three years?
14
             MS. MITCHELL: No that's why I kind of -- I
15
    changed my -- I changed my statement to say it's not less
16
    than three years. But it is about that timeframe.
17
             MS. WHITE: By my calculations that's four years.
18
    Would that have made a difference?
19
             MS. MITCHELL: I don't think it would actually.
20
             MS. WHITE: Okay.
21
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, any other
22
    questions for --
23
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:
                                    Staff has questions.
2.4
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER:
                                      Go ahead.
25
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.
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#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

Ms. Mitchell, on page two much Exhibit 83, answer five, you tender a statement that says that the total emissions are expected to be 12.6 tons per year for  $NO_2$ , and less than 1 ton for PM10. Do you see that?

MS. MITCHELL: Yes, I do.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Where in your testimony is the analysis supporting that conclusion?

MS. MITCHELL: An Excel spreadsheet, which did the calculations, was provided, and I -- and was docketed with the CEC. I'm not sure what the actual docket number is, but that outlined the complete calculations of all construction related emissions with one portion of it being the emissions associated with the generators.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, when was this docketed?

MS. MITCHELL: I'll have to defer the Sara on that.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Well, it was my understanding that we heard about the generators for the first time in your rebuttal testimony, and that's why I'm asking the question. But it sounds as though you can't answer the question.

MS. MITCHELL: I can't -- yeah, I provided the

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1
   data and I was under the understanding it was being
    docketed either last week our had this week.
 2
 3
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So did you conduct the
 4
    analysis that led to the conclusion that there would be
5
    12.6 tons per year of NO2?
6
             MS. MITCHELL: Yes.
7
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you. Are you
8
    familiar with the staff testimony?
9
             MS. MITCHELL: The Staff Assessment, yes.
10
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Would you take a look
11
    please at table 7 on page C.1-17 of Exhibit 300.
             MS. MITCHELL: Okay, so which table again please?
12
13
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Air Quality Table 7.
14
             MS. MITCHELL: Okay. Certainly.
15
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Does that table indicate
16
    that the annual construction NOx emissions are about 95.55
17
    tons per year?
18
             MS. MITCHELL: Correct.
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19 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And are you familiar with

20 | EPA's general conformity thresholds for this project

MS. MITCHELL: I am.

22 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And are they 100 tons per

23 | year for NOx?

21

24 MS. MITCHELL: Yes. And if you look in my

25 rebuttal, which is I think, Item 83, that there are

essentially three portions of the revised construction analysis that were examined to determine the impacts from construction. And one would be addition of the generators. Two, was the removal of transportation needed for water to come from the Cadiz water source. And three is an emission factor of refinement for vehicles traveling off site. Vehicles that travel off site would be expected to travel approximately 50 miles per hour as opposed to vehicles on site, would be traveling much slower, more like 10 miles per hour.

So the incorporation of those three -STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. I had
troubling hearing you. Could you repeat the last portion
again. You talked about the trucking in of water. What's
the next one?

MS. MITCHELL: And the third portion is an emission factor refinement. The emission factors for the off-site vehicle travel were refined to be based upon a travel speed of 50 miles per hour as opposed to previous analyses were based on a slower more conservative 10 miles per hour, which we do not expect the vehicles off site to be traveling that slowly.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And again, is this analysis, do you know whether or not this was docketed?

MS. MITCHELL: It was my assumption that it was

docketed, but I can't say for certain that it was.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Okay. Thank you very much. Those are all my questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, does the applicant have an answer to whether or not this information has been provided.

MR. THOMPSON: We are talking over here. We're trying the figure out if this spreadsheet has been docketed. We can take a few minutes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. It has not been.

MS. GANNON: It has not been docketed.

MR. THOMPSON: It has not been docketed, but we can docket it, seeing as how it has been the subject of some cross-examination.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Can we then leave the record open, in order for staff to have an opportunity to look at it?

MS. GANNON: I mean the results that are reflected in that spreadsheet are described in her rebuttal testimony. The actual spreadsheet that shows those numbers is not -- has not been docketed.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: But the spreadsheet shows how she came to a conclusion. And staff may want to look at that in order to decide if they agree with her conclusion. And given that, staff has not had any time to

analyze this. I think that the best avenue would be for staff to have a chance to review those calculations and see if they agree, rather than to have to make their own.

MR. THOMPSON: We will get those filed as soon as we can.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Could that be today?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so then we'll be leaving air quality open on -- can we fairly describe this as the NO2 issue or is there more to it than that?

MR. THOMPSON: Julie --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Construction -- go ahead.

MR. THOMPSON: Julie, would you describe what is in this spreadsheet?

MS. MITCHELL: Yeah. Let me give you a quick overview of what's in the spreadsheet. The items that I talked about were changed or incorporated into the spreadsheet. And the total -- probably the most important information is the total emissions and tons per year of the peak year of construction for NO2 was calculated to be 79.5 tons a year. And the PM10 emissions were calculated to be 78.3 tons per year. And that's the total for on-site and off-site emissions.

And so that's incorporating the new generators,

removing the water delivery, and modifying the emission factors used for off-site vehicle travel.

Those all are summarized in here. And as you see the emissions they are below the 100 ton conformity threshold, which I think is of concern to people there. And the other thing I did want to note is that to do my emission calculations, I've based the -- I continued to base the equipment schedule on a 41 month schedule, which would be a more condensed schedule than the potential 59 month construction schedule.

And so that's said then emissions are probably even higher than if the -- on an annual basis, than if the construction schedule gets stretched out a little further.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Thank you. So we will keep the record open on that point. If the --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: May I ask just one quick question before we move on? I know this will become apparent at some point, but it might help the air quality people get started.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: What emission factors did you use for the diesel generators?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Let me ask. Are those --

MS. MITCHELL: The diesel generators were based

upon EPA Tier 3 engines for the appropriate size engine.
So there are two generators that are being proposed.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Right.

MS. MITCHELL: One is a 75 kilowatt generator and one is a 500 kilowatt generator. And the emission factors are based upon Tier 3 for those sizings of engines.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Any other -- let's see CURE was the only other party that asked to cross-examine. Did you have any questions for this witness?

MS. MILES: We do not.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you. Staff your witnesses, I assume you're sponsoring Mr. Oktay along with Mr. Walters; is that correct?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think that would be appropriate. I think what I will do is start with Mr. Oktay and then move to Mr. Walters.

Whereupon,

SAMUEL OKTAY and WILLIAM WALTERS
were called as witnesses herein, and after first
having been duly sworn, were examined and
testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

25 | BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

Mr. Oktay, can you please briefly describe what your responsibilities are at the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District?

MR. OKTAY: Well, I'm an air quality engineer here. I do the review and permitting of air emission sources. Anything from gas stations all the way up to and including power plants.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Did you prepare the Determination of Compliance for Calico facility or was it prepared under your direction?

MR. OKTAY: No. I prepared that one.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Can you briefly summarize what your conclusions are?

MR. OKTAY: Well, I concluded that that particular project was not going to have any significant impacts on air quality. And if it weren't for the fact that it was a large power plant, we would have already permitted the equipment that was referenced. I am, however, finding that there's some additional generators that have shown up since I worked on it, and it might be possible that we would have to revise the FDOC as well as receive some additional applications for those permits, unless they're just construction temporary permits under portable equipment registrations or something of that nature.

But if they're permits of the type that should be permitted from us, then we would need some additional applications.

I believe that at the time, that the application was submitted, there was a gasoline -- above ground gasoline tank and one diesel fire generator that we would directly permit. And it appears that there a some additional generators that are now showing up.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Are you referring to the generators that have been the subject of the discussion for if last 10 to 15 minutes?

MR. OKTAY: Okay, but they were in the part of the original application.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Right. I just wanted to clarify that those are the generators that you're referring to?

Thank you, those are the questions that I have. So are we moving everything in at the end, Hearing Officer Kramer, or should I move Exhibit 301?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: We were talking about moving all the exhibits in at the end of the hearing.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Okay, that's fine. Then I'd like to move on to Mr. Walters.

Mr. Walters, are you there?

MR. WALTERS: Yes, I am.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And did you prepare the air quality section of Exhibit 300?

MR. WALTERS: Yes, I did.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And was a statement of your qualifications included?

MR. WALTERS: Yes, they were.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And are the facts true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

MR. WALTERS: Yes, they are, with the limitation of this late information from the applicant.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Right. I'll ask you a question about that in a second. In fact, why don't we move on to that.

You've heard both -- you've read in the rebuttal testimony and you heard orally earlier today some additional information about the diesel generators. Do you have a reaction to that new information?

MR. WALTERS: Well, there are a few items.

Number one, I haven't seen any of the calculations at this point obviously, since they weren't docketed.

Number two, in terms of the emission factors used, one of the things that I did is I actually went to information supplied by the applicant in regards to specific generator sets and used emission factors for full prime use for the larger generator. They didn't have

specific emission factors for the lower generator. So I did basically the same thing that Ms. Mitchell did, in terms of that emission factor.

Unfortunately, for the larger generator, the emission factor under prime use is quite a bit higher than the EPA engine standard with the knowledge that the engine standard isn't necessarily the same thing as the emission factor. The engine standard is based on a specific set of engine testing requirements.

And while this engine a apparently does meet the Tier 3 standards, the emission factors under full prime use are higher than that specific number.

When I revised the calculations using the same basis that was presented in the testimony, specifically the 16 hours per day, the 26 days per month and potential of up to 12 months, I came up with a number that was quite a bit higher than the applicant's, and was essentially about 20.7 tons of NOx as potential emissions for those two engines.

And my issues with that number are two fold.

Number one as we talked about before -- or as was talked about before the general conformity issues and staff's desire to keep the emissions below that conformity threshold, so that a conforming analysis and the specific 30-day notice period, et cetera, would not be necessary.

Although, stuff does believe that positive conformity determination, you know, can be made for the project, even if the emissions were over 100 tons, there would be a rather significant schedule hit.

The other issue, which wasn't discussed yet, was the on-site impacts for the State one-hour NO2 standard. There were, to my knowledge, no remodeling efforts on that standard. And so staff would like to see that the on-site emissions annual and hourly do not increase significantly from that which was analyzed.

For that analysis, what I did is I went back and took a look at the on-site emissions and tried to figure out a balance. And if we have a 20.7 increase, I wasn't able to figure out a way we could get the on-site emissions to reduce, even given conservative assumptions in some of the emission calculations, so that there wasn't an increase on the on-site emissions that would impact that one-hour NO2 analysis.

Did your recalculation include all of the generators? The reason I ask that is that I thought I heard you say earlier that you found emission factors for the larger generators, but you had difficulty finding them nor the smaller generators?

MR. WALTERS: The applicant supplied some specific information on the two generators that they were

looking at. One that's a 500 kV, one that's a 75 kV, and converting that over to horsepower under prime use, essentially, you know, full-time power generation use, the larger one would be 668 horsepower based on the data they supplied. The smaller one would be 91.

In the data they supplied for the larger generator set, it had emission factors for various types of operations, the quarter standby, half standby, three-quarters standby, full standby, and full prime. I used the full prime emission factors that I considered appropriate for the use, which is a prime use electrical generation use for 16 hours per day at the site. And that emission factor is 5.15 gram per brake horsepower, which is quite a bit higher than the EPA standard value for Tier 3, which is 3.0. And that's the basic difference in the calculations.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So did your revised calculation take into account the smaller -- the 75 generator -- the smaller generator?

MR. WALTERS: I included the smaller generator, but without any correction from the EPA Tier 3 emission factor. There probably will be some small correction, but that is -- it is such a smaller generator that its impact would be probably less than a ton per year.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So is it your testimony

today that you cannot conclude that the project would comply with the State NO2 standard based on the information you have?

MR. WALTERS: Correct.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And is it your testimony today that you cannot conclude that the project would comply with the new federal -- with the federal NO2 conformity standard?

MR. WALTERS: It is my testimony that without the additional calculations that the applicant has identified, I cannot conclude that the emissions would be below the applicability threshold for a general conformity analysis requirement of 100 tons per year.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, given that, are we better off in the interests of time sending the respective experts back to their calculators to further investigate and report to us on Friday?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Well, I think that that would be appropriate, given that again, this is information that we didn't have that has the potential to change the conclusions that we reached in the air quality section of the Supplemental Staff Assessment.

MS. MITCHELL: Excuse me, this is Julie Mitchell.

I was just curious if I can have a moment to maybe help clarify things?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: In what sense. Mr. Walters is going to need to look at you're calculations.

MS. MITCHELL: Well, I concur. I wanted to clarify one thing for Mr. Oktay is that the generators that are discussed are going to fall under the PERP Program for the Portable Equipment Registry Program, as explained by my colleague Sam Wayne. So those generators are registered through State under that program, and so separate permits for those would not be required, assuming that they are used for less than 12 months of operation.

Secondly, from Mr. Walters comment about the emissions from the larger generator, he is correct that the information that was provided by the applicant for a specific generator showed a more like a Tier 2 level emission factor as opposed to a Tier 3. The applicant has stated that they would be -- they would obtain Tier 3 engines so that they could have lower emissions and be more -- so that the project has less potential for impact.

That stated, if Tier 2 engines for the larger engine were used, the emission increase is approximately a little less than 10 tons. But as shown, the emission calculation for total NOx was -- is about 80 tons. So plus another 10 tons you're looking at about 90 tons, still less than the federal conformity threshold of 100 tons.

And then lastly, the State NO2 one-hour standard was previously modeled. And the impacts were well be throe standard. So even if -- even if all of the on-site emissions were doubled, your -- the impact would still be less than the State standard. And this increase of generators on site during construction will not double those emissions.

So I just wanted to state that we think that the impacts will still remain less than significant, relative to the California ambient air quality standard.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you. Mr. Oktay, I want to ask you -- well do the parties have any other questions by way of cross-examination?

Staff, did you have others?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: No, I think we should wait until we have the information that we need to conduct the analysis.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. In case Mr. Oktay cannot be with us the next time, there is a certification that's required under the Commission rules to the effect that the air district has analyzed the project and has found that it meets the district standards and that all of the required emission offsets will be provided within the time that is required by district rules.

Is that a certification can you make to us for our record?

MR. OKTAY: It appears that that has been accomplished, and I want to thank I forget her name now, that said that those additional generators are going to be portable, so it appears that I'm not going to need any additional applications and I do not believe that we're going to need to revise the final determination document.

So we believe that the project will meet all the applicable requirements and there aren't going to be any offsets required, from what we can tell today. And as far as we're concerned, this project is good to go.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you.

MR. OKTAY: Sure.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, anything else on air quality from the parties.

Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: No. We will be submitting that spreadsheet. And that should have all the assumptions on it. And I would encourage our expert witness and staffs to get to together and discuss it, so that a cohesive presentation can be presented later this week.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. I'll add it to the topic list again on Friday to be covered before we adjourn.

Okay, with that -- please.

We'll take a five minute break for everyone and so we'll be back here. There are no clocks. So whatever five minutes would be on your -- we'll come back 2:40 my time, which would be about seven minutes.

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: We're back on the record. And we will be starting visual resources in a moment. But first Andy Silva from Supervisor Mitzefelt's office wanted to say a few words to us.

MR. SILVA: I am Andrew Silva I work for San
Bernardino County Supervisor Brad Mitzefelt. My favorite
little factoid is that he represents the largest
supervisorial district in the country. This is the first
district of San Bernardino county, 17,000 square miles
from Wrightwood to Trona to Needles, all of the Victor
Valley. That's the supervisor's area. So most of these
projects fall within his district.

So on behalf of the Supervisor and the entire board of supervisors, and the residents of San Bernardino county, I just want to say thanks for coming down here. I know it's quite an effort, and the State is strapped. And that technically it's a challenge. Timewise it's a challenge.

So I just want to say on behalf of the county,

thank you very much for going to the extra time and effort. I also want to thank the Commission staff for all of their hard work on this project, and a number of other projects that are in the pipeline currently.

It's been quite a challenge, and there are difficult issues to deal with, the timelines these projects face, the various impacts. So I just want to say thanks to the Commission and everybody who's been involved in this process.

Tomorrow morning, our assistant county administrative officer, Gerry Newcombe, is going to try to be here. The Board of supervisors last month passed a couple of resolutions regarding development of renewable energy projects in the county. And also I think most of you -- or if not I have some copies here -- are familiar with the policy on renewables that the Board of supervisors adopted in April.

Just in a nutshell, the resolution one addressed -- one resolution addressed species mitigation. And I believe our comments and briefs have touched on this, that we're concerned because of the size of these projects and the mitigation requirements that we have concerns about vast areas of private land being bought up, taken off their tax rolls and no longer being eligible for either taxes or future economic growth and development.

We also, in that same vein, have concerns that if mitigation is done on public lands, that we not eliminate historic uses on public lands. Public lands belong to the public. They've a history of multi-use. And we hate to see some of those uses restricted.

For example, Off Highway Vehicle recreation, mining and other activities that take place on the public lands, we don't want to see the entire desert become a de facto wilderness as a result of these projects.

So that pretty much covers it. So once again welcome to San Bernardino county. And thanks for coming. And we really appreciate all your efforts and hard work.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Thanks you very much.

I'm sorry I missed your name.

MR. SILVA: It's Andy Silva.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: So Mr. Silva, thank you very much for welcoming us and it's our pleasure to be here. And I don't know if you caught Commissioner Byron's comments earlier, but we did make the decision to come down because we wanted to be here near the project site, hear from folks like yourself and others in the community. And I know from the Commission's perspective, the partnership between the State and local jurisdictions is becoming increasingly important in almost everything that we do for renewables development, for you know commercial

and residential building retrofit activity.

We're going to be launching programs in partnership with local jurisdictions and pretty much almost all of the policy areas that we touch. It's instrumental that we have a good close working relationship with the local jurisdictions. So appreciate your comments.

MR. SILVA: And I think that relationship has certainly improved. Early on, that was a big concern, but I really think there's a real partnership forming and that's very important.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Mr. Silva, I'd also like to thank you for being here. We met last year. But I thought your comments were really good concise description of the issues and concerns that, you know, and I should say your supervisor have. It's very helpful to be made aware of those things. So I thank you for being here.

MR. SILVA: And I'll leave these. We have copies. I made like 10 copies of the resolutions and the policy. So I'll just leave these here and folks who are interested can take a look at those. And Mr. Newcombe will be down tomorrow and he'll speak during public comment also to go over these in a little more detail and answer any questions you might have about that.

Thanks for accommodating me. I have to run,

1 because the BrightSource decision is out, and I have to go read it. 2 3 Thank you very much. 4 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, visual resources. 5 The applicant, you had two witnesses. 6 MS. GANNON: We will just have one, Angela Leiba. 7 Whereupon, 8 ANGELA LEIBA 9 was called as a witnesses herein, and after first 10 having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 11 12 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And were you here to be sworn earlier. 13 14 MR. LEIBA: I was sworn earlier. 15 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Please, go ahead. 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 BY MS. GANNON: 18 Ms. Leiba, are you the same Angela Leiba who 19 submitted testimony earlier in these proceedings? 20 MR. LEIBA: Yes, I am. MS. GANNON: And is the resume that's 21 22 attached -- is that testimony still accurate and valid? 23 MR. LEIBA: Yes, it is. 24 MS. GANNON: And do you have any changes or 25 corrections to make to that testimony that you submitted?

1 MR. LEIBA: I do not

MS. GANNON: Thank you. Have you had an opportunity to review the Supplemental Staff Assessment with regard to visual resources?

MR. LEIBA: Yes, I have.

MS. GANNON: And can you comment on the overall analysis that the staff has completed?

MR. LEIBA: Yes. Overall, I agree with the staff's conclusions in the Supplemental Staff Assessment. Essentially, they followed pursuit with what we initially adhered to, which was the project itself. Although as Sean Gallagher had mentioned actually was sited outside of wilderness and recreation areas.

Overall, visually you're putting a development within an area that will change the landscape character. So we did work --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Excuse me. We're having trouble hearing Ms. Leiba.

MR. LEIBA: I'm sorry. I'll speak a little louder.

So I was saying that we do agree with the staff's conclusions that the project itself will have visual impacts, and we also agree that the cumulative impacts associated with visual resources are also significant.

MS. GANNON: And do you agree with the staff's

conclusion that the cumulative impacts are essentially unmittigable?

MR. LEIBA: We do. However, we do not agree that the LORS impacts, which will talk about in land use, although they do tie to scenic, are unmittigable.

MS. GANNON: And have you reviewed the Conditions of Certification that were included in the Supplemental Staff Assessment?

MR. LEIBA: Yes, I have.

MS. GANNON: And I note in the exhibit A, which was attached to Ms. Bellows rebuttal testimony, Exhibit 82, includes some suggestions to three of those visual conditions. Have you reviewed those changes?

MR. LEIBA: Yes, I have.

MS. GANNON: Can you comment on there's a change in Vis 1, which is essentially to put in a -- to the extent feasible language. Can you just provide in summary the necessary of that change?

MR. LEIBA: Yes, I think Felicia Bellows, in previous testimony, has talked extensively on this issue. Essentially, we're asking that -- this condition is asking for all non-layered surfaces be treated somewhat by a paint color. So we've been working with BLM to establish what paint color would be feasible for what surfaces.

So we're just asking that it be added to the

extent feasible for those particular surfaces, that we can paint, we will. For those that we cannot, we won't.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. And with regard to the changes proposed for Vis 2, it looks like it's a strike out of one provision. Can you explain the basis for that proposed change?

MR. LEIBA: Yeah, I think this may have been an oversight. It was just referencing exhaust stacks. And obviously, this project doesn't have exhaust stacks, so we just outlined that.

MS. GANNON: And finally, with regard to Vis 3, there is a change, I believe, in the minimum distance setback that is proposed. Can you describe the basis for that change?

MR. LEIBA: Sure. We struck the 360 out and replaced it with 223. The same staff that's working this project is also working on the Imperial Valley project. And in that case, they agreed that 223 was the distance that they felt from a highway you could place SunCatchers. So we replaced it with staff's conclusion from that case.

MS. GANNON: And you agree with that conclusion, that that would be sufficient to offset or avoid any potentially significant impact?

MR. LEIBA: Yes, I do.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Can I ask where, because

you may have said it, but I was multi-tasking. Where would I find these proposed changes in which exhibit?

MS. GANNON: It's attachment A to Exhibit 82.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you.

MS. GANNON: And with regard to Vis 3, there was also a change with regard to the pipeline. Can you comment on that?

MR. LEIBA: Yes. There was a provision in here that we needed to setback from the gas line. We think that that was in error, so we struck that out obviously. We don't feel that there's visual impacts to an underground and existing gas line, so we took that out of the condition.

MS. GANNON: Thank you, Ms. Leiba. I would offer her for cross-examination.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Any questions of this witness?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff has none.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Can we ask staff, if you agree or disagree with the proposed changes to the conditions that she's outlined?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: The staff visual resources witness is prepared to go through the changes to Vis 1, and Vis 2. Vis 3 is a hybrid with glint and glare, and I think that we'd refer to wait until the glint and glare

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    report is in the record to address that condition.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Any other conditions?
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Vis 3.
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             MR. LEIBA: I think she said she agreed with Vis
    1 and Vis 2.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: No, we didn't say we
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    agreed. I said that the witness is available to go
    through the proposed changes to Vis 1 and Vis 2 and that
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    we don't want to address Vis 3 until the glint and glare
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    report is in the record.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. So let's talk
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    then about 1 and 2.
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Do you want me to do it or
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    do you want to have the witness do it?
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I guess the witness
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   would be more qualified.
17
             (Laughter.)
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think that that's
19
   probably correct.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: No offense meant.
21
             (Laughter.)
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And I can't recall if
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23
   Mr. Kanemoto was going TO testify or simply be available
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    for cross-examination?
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I believe he's available
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to testify?

Bill, are you on the line?

MR. KANEMOTO: Yes, I am.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So hold on a minute, Mr. Kanemoto. Did we have any other party wishing to ask questions of Ms. Leiba?

Seeing none.

Whereupon,

FELICIA BELLOWS and SEAN GALLAGHER

were called as witnesses herein, and after first

having been duly sworn, were examined and

testified as follows:

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Kanemoto, could you discuss the proposals for Vis 1 and Vis 2, the changes to the conditions?

MR. KANEMOTO: Right, well the proposal to modify the wording for Vis 1 to add feasible is acceptable to staff. We don't object to that change, but we just note that if color treatment to the backs of the mirror units is found to be unfeasible that the potential impacts of the project would likely be increased, possibly substantially increased.

This too -- let's see, my understanding was that their primary request in that case was to change the period of notification under verification from 90 days to

1 | 30 days; is that correct?

MR. LEIBA: Yes, it is.

MR. KANEMOTO: Yeah. That's acceptable to staff. We have no objection to that.

Right, the deletion for the errata reference to the exhaust stacks, that's obviously fine with staff as well.

For Vis 4 --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: There is no Vis 4.

MR. KANEMOTO: Right, okay. Yeah, we deleted Vis 4 in response to applicant's previous comments.

So that's all we have to say about those two conditions, I guess.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay thank you. So we'll put Vis 3 on the list to be discussed on the 18th with glint and glare.

Any cross-examination for Mr. Kanemoto?

Let's see, CURE, you had indicated maybe 10

minutes and Basin and Range Watch as well.

MS. MILES: We have no questions at this time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And I see shake of heads saying none from Basin and Range Watch. So that would appear to end the topic of visual resources. Unless somebody else has something else to raise?

But we will not close the record on visual

resources, because we'll be discussing the glint and glare aspects on the 18th in connection with the traffic issues.

So our next topic is land use.

MR. LEIBA: That's me too.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. And you've been sworn. You were just offered for cross-examination; is that correct?

MS. GANNON: She had been offered for cross-examination on visual, yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Land use as well?

MS. GANNON: Yes.

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12 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

MS. GANNON: That's fine.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So we're now on the topic of land use. Staff did you wish to cross-examine

Ms. Leiba?

17 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: No.

18 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Brizzee.

MR. BRIZZEE: No questions for this witness.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: CURE?

MS. MILES: No questions.

22 | HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Jackson, I think is

23 | not with us today. Staffs's witness was Negar Vahidi.

24 | Are you on the phone with us?

MS. VAHIDI: Yes. High.

1 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, you'll need the 2 speak up a bit. 3 MS. VAHIDI: Can you hear me now. 4 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That's better. Were you 5 previously sworn? 6 MS. VAHIDI: Yeah I was sworn at the beginning 7 with the group. 8 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Ms. Holmes, do 9 you wish to offer some direct testimony from her? 10 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Ms. Vahidi, did you want to -- I believe she has a brief summary of her testimony 11 12 prepared. I guess it's up to the committee as to whether 13 or not they would like to hear it. 14 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, let me ask, do any 15 of the parties anticipate having cross-examination 16 questions for Ms. Vahidi? 17 MS. GANNON: The applicant does. 18 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. So why don't you 19 go ahead and pride the summary by way of context for us. 20 Whereupon, NEGAR VAHIDI 21 22 was called as a witness herein, and after first 23 having been duly sworn, was examined and 24 testified as follows: 25 DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

MS. VAHIDI: This is not much different than what's in the written testimony.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You need to speak up.

MS. VAHIDI: Yes. Okay, sorry I'm going to have to yell into my phone.

Land-use staff conducted initially in the joint staff assess Environmental Impact Statement, we conducted awe joint CEQA/NEPA analysis of impacts to land use resources, including items usually analyzed by the BLM in their land use section.

Currently, and I'm only going to focus on the items that have been brought up for question. There are three issues that the parties have brought questions up about.

One is the BLM interim policy guidelines on land and water conservation funds. We found -- staff found an inn consistency with this BLM finance document. The other issue is significant unavoidable cumulative impacts and I believe some folks had questions regarding the Hector Road crossing as it affects private property.

And other than that the majority of the rest of the conclusions are of course in my written testimony.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Does that conclude your summary?

1 | MS. VAHIDI: Yeah, it does.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Ms. Vahidi is available

3 for cross-examination?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: The applicant?

5 CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. GANNON:

Is Ms. Vahidi this is Ella Gannon, counsel to the applicant. I have a question about the analysis that you undertook to make the conclusion to make the conclusion about consistency or inconsistency with the BLM policy you just referenced. Can you explain how you analyzed that please?

MS. VAHIDI: Well, we analyzed that interim policy guideline, which was actually just to give a little bit of background for the Committee. The State director of the BLM had issued, what he call, an interim policy guideline on LWCF lands that were encompassed by project site. Since the revision of the project site boundary, the amount of those lands has decreased, but there are some still LWCF lands included, as far as we can tell in the project site boundary.

But at any rate, that memorandum was pretty clear in its description of these lands being an either exclusion or avoidance areas, meaning you can't fight on them. Now, we know that this has been an issue that the

applicants brought up. And if you recall at the April 2010 staff workshop, we had a conversation about this then.

And basically the applicant feels that this not an applicable LORS discussion, but we took that interim policy guideline memorandum at face value and, in fact, at the December 22nd, 2009 staff workshop, the BLM did specifically request that we analyze that policy guideline, if applicable, and in fact, make sure that we include analysis that both considers LWCF lands -- in other words, project implementation with LWCF lands included in project implementation without LWCF lands included.

So that is the general approach we just took that policy guideline at face value and conducted the analysis as the BLM had requested at the time.

MS. GANNON: Taking the memo at face value and the provisions that are articulated in it, the way that I read this, there are alternative provisions if the conservation or preservation components of the policy cannot be met. Do you know which provisions I'm referencing?

MS. VAHIDI: No, I don't.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. I'm having trouble -- Ms. Gannon, I'm having trouble understanding

you if you could speak a little bit more loudly maybe and a little bit more slowly, that would help.

MS. GANNON: In the interim memo, there is a discussion of the preservation or the conservation which was just described. The policy, as I read it, also references a procedure that is to be followed if this preservation cannot be accomplished. Specifically, it references taking the matter to the State director, do you know where that --

MS. VAHIDI: Could you be more specific. Are you looking at the May 28th, 2009 memorandum issued by the BLM State office? And if so, which bullet item are you talking about, because that's the month of interim policy guideline memorandum that I was talking about?

MS. GANNON: I am sorry. I am being challenged electronically today with my computer. I am having someone else pull up that memo. It will just take one second.

MS. VAHIDI: Sure.

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: For the also uninitiated, we're talking about the Catellus lands basically?

MS. VAHIDI: Yes.

MS. GANNON: Yes, that's correct.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Or Catellus?

1 MS. GANNON: Catellus.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Catellus, okay.

MS. GANNON: I think we've almost reached

4 success.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I have a question about this. If the applicant is going to be cross-examining the witness on it, we don't -- none of us have this as a cross-examination exhibit, unless it was submitted, with your testimony, is that the case?

MS. GANNON: It was not submitted with our testimony, but we understood that the staff made a conclusion base specifically upon this memo. Is that not what we just heard in testimony?

MS. VAHIDI: Yes.

MS. GANNON: So I think it's appropriate to cross-examine the basis for the conclusion.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I wasn't objecting to the question. It's just typically when there's a cross-examination question on a document, applicant will make copies for people that are at least in the room.

MS. GANNON: We can make it available by Email.

My understanding was, since the staff was relying upon it,

that it was appropriate to discuss it. But then there was

the request that we reference the specific language and

take the document up. But question certainly Email it to

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1 other parties.
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I'm sorry, do you have this document in front of you?

MS. VAHIDI: Are you asking me?

MS. GANNON: Yes.

MS. VAHIDI: Yes, I do have it in front of me.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I do not

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Then it's probably not an exhibit yet, correct?

MS. GANNON: It is not an exhibit.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so can staff get
this thing --

MS. GANNON: It's described in the SSA. I mean, because they made a determination about the LORS based upon this.

MS. VAHIDI: And we can try to Email it to you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: No, I'm just thinking

18 | that for the record --

19 MS. MILES: It's reference in the SSA as well.

20 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: -- now that you want to 21 take to her about it.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yeah I think that for the -- not only would it be helpful to mark it as an exhibit, but I'm assuming that while the cross-examination is going on, the other parties and Commissioners would

like to have access to it.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Or how much of it -- how much of it are you going to be quoting from, Ms. Gannon, just a little bit?

MS. GANNON: Yeah. It's just a little bit.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So it's something you could read to us --

MS. GANNON: Absolutely.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: -- and then it could be circulated later for people to take in the whole context.

MS. GANNON: That's correct.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So go ahead with your question then.

MS. GANNON: Okay. Under the second bullet, the policy is setting up the framework as is described in the SSA for ensuring consistency with this policy to preserve these donated or acquired lands.

And the second bullet says, "Should the BLM California managers have use authorization applications pending, or received new applications on lands that meet the above criteria, referencing the donated or acquired lands, they are required to notify the State director and set up a briefing to address how to respond to those applications."

MS. VAHIDI: Okay.

MS. GANNON: Do you read that paragraph as saying that those applications should not be considered under this policy?

MS. VAHIDI: I do not read it as that. And again, I will tell you that, and you guys were all there, several occasions, and I don't know if Jim Stobaugh is still on the line, but maybe BLM can chime in, if they can.

We were told specifically to analyze this interim policy guideline as it relates to this proposed project site.

MS. GANNON: Maybe it can also help if Mr. Stobaugh is still on the line and is willing to give his been, recognizing he is not under sworn statement, there is a third bullet that says should managers have inquires related to pre-application activities for any land-use authorization on lands that meet the above criteria, you're supposed to notify the applicant and advise them to avoid these lands or provide details on how they would plan to operate or mitigate their project in a manner-which is consistent with the values of the lands donated or acquired.

Again, do you read that provision of saying this policy therefore precludes use of these lands?

And also for the parties, if people want to see

- this language, it's in the SSA at B.2-50. That's the electronic copy. Electronically, that is the page number.

  The hard copy is page C.8-20.
  - MS. VAHIDI: Yes the three bullet items are in our LORS consistency data.

- MS. GANNON: And this is really the whole salient part of the memo, as I read it.
  - MS. VAHIDI: Yes. Those three bullet items, you are correct, are the three items in the memo that indicates to ensure consistency statewide with this interim policy.
  - MS. GANNON: So again, I guess my question is in this third bullet, the way I read it, there's an or provision, which says that the BLM under this policy is instructed to advise you to avoid these lands or to provide details on how you're going to operate or mitigate to make sure that the -- that the intent of this policy is carried forth.
  - Again, do you read that as precluding under this policy that it would be inconsistent with this policy to make a proposal for how you could mitigate the impacts to these lands?
  - MS. VAHIDI: Okay, again, the memo, and granted I think any policy analyst would agree that there's not a lot of detail provided. It's pretty clear that when you

have a set of mitigation lands, i.e., lands that were originally set up to mitigate the impacts of other projects, when a project on comes along and wants to site facilities on those mitigation lands, that, you know, you would have to talk to the land management agency or the agency that has jurisdiction over those lands, i.e., in this case BLM, and figure out how they want it analyzed.

So again, that was the guidance provided by BLM at that time prior to the bifurcation of the process -- the CEQA/NEPA process between the CEC and the BLM.

Now, to further, you know, go on this discussion and if you recall in the April Staff Assessment or staff workshop that we had, the applicability of this federal LORS is really up to the BLM to decide. And as you recall, and it's no longer in the Supplemental Staff Assessment, but originally, there was an entire alternative that actually addressed the avoidance of LWCF lands

So that alternative, at that time -- again, it's not -- it was taken out when you redid your boundaries, but at that time the reason that alternative was even analyzed by all staff in all the sections of the Staff Assessment was because BLM had provided us with that guidance. They wanted a worst case scenario of how the

project would impact the lands, in the project were to be sited on those lands and analysis of the project if those lands were not sited upon.

So I don't know what more I can -- I hope that answers your question.

MS. GANNON: I guess my question is different than what I think you're responding to. I was not asking --

MS. VAHIDI: Then maybe I'm not understanding your question.

MS. GANNON: Okay, I was not ask whether the LORS should apply or not. I was actually getting to the language of this. But to simplify this, if the BLM found that this project was approvable and therefore consistent with their policies, would you make -- would that change your determination about whether the project is consistent with the applicable LORS?

MS. VAHIDI: Most likely, yes, because all along I've said if they decide on the applicability and the legality of it, then sure, if they've done analysis to clear it under NEPA, then I would most likely change the conclusion --

MS. GANNON: Excellent.

MS. VAHIDI: -- because if they're the land management agency, they're the ones with jurisdiction.

They're the one that has the final authority.

MS. GANNON: Excellent, thank you.

No further questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, that begs a follow-up. So do we know what BLM's interpretation is at this point?

MS. GANNON: We have been told that they have made the determination that this is consistent with this policy. This will be addressed in the final EIS, which is to be published on Friday.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff would be happy to address this issue in the briefs based on anything that BLM provides in a filing after the close of hearings.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And one of things we will be discussing on the 18th is what I call a true-up, if you will, of what staff is recommending and what BLM ends up telling us they are proposing to do in the FEIS. And this sounds like a definite topic to be on that list to be discussed.

Okay, anything else for, let's see -- let me go down the list of people who asked to cross-examine.

Mr. Brizzee -- I'm sorry I've forgotten how the pronounce your name all of a sudden.

MR. BRIZZEE: Brizzee.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Brizzee. You say tomato, I say tomato.

Did you have any questions?

MR. BRIZZEE: Just a couple for Ms. Vahidi.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We're having trouble

hearing.

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BRIZZEE:

Yes. My name the Bart Brizzee I'm deputy county counsel with the county of San Bernardino and I have a couple of questions regarding the historical uses of the project site.

MS. VAHIDI: Okay.

14 MR. BRIZZEE: The first has to do with grazing.

15 Do you know if this site has historically been used for

16 | grazing?

MS. VAHIDI: Not that I recall, but let me -- if
you go to -- do you have --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Speak up please.

20 MS. VAHIDI: Caryn, what's the exhibit number for 21 the land use section?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: All of the staff sections are Exhibit 300. So if you just said the land use section of Exhibit 300 you'd be okay.

MS. VAHIDI: Okay, section C.8.

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1
             MR. BRIZZEE: Let me help you there, go to page
    11 I believe is where I'm going to be focusing my
 2
 3
    questions.
 4
             MS. VAHIDI: Oh you're -- yeah. So actually
5
    under horses and burros topic or which?
6
             MR. BRIZZEE: Yes, I guess it falls under that.
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             MS. VAHIDI: Yes.
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             MR. BRIZZEE: Actually, it's the last paragraph
9
    of that section.
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             MS. VAHIDI: Um-hmm.
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             MR. BRIZZEE: My question has -- and my questions
12
   relate to -- this was in a BLM Cady Mountains allotment,
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    is that right?
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             MS. VAHIDI: You'd have to actually go back to
15
    the settings section on page nine. If you go the C.8-9,
16
    we talk about the specifics of the site with regard to
17
    grazing.
             So let me -- and I believe -- hold on.
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19
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Negar, if I could point
20
   your attention to page C.8-11.
             MS. VAHIDI: Yes.
21
22
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: The second full paragraph,
23
    there's a discussion of grazing in the Cady Mountains.
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             MS. VAHIDI: Oh, yes. Okay. Yes, and actually
25
    it just sparked my memory, this information was actually
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provided directly by the BLM project manager at the time.

MR. BRIZZEE: Let me ask you about your understanding, because I'm somewhat confused. You say it is designated as a grazing allotment for 177,000 plus acres.

MS. VAHIDI: Um-hmm.

MR. BRIZZEE: But then there's a conclusion about in the middle of that paragraph that grazing is not currently authorized.

MS. VAHIDI: Yes, that's because of -- as I understand it based on what BLM has told us, it's based on sort of the uses allowed on site and the fact that allotment or that portion of the allotment that affects the allotment, BLM doesn't believe that it would have an affect.

So on the issue of the grazing allotment, BLM provided us with this information. So they didn't feel that it was -- they basically, because lack -- because of lack of use and lack of grazing, they're looking to take it probably out of the allotment. Hence, the discussion of the voluntary relinquishment under the wet Mojave plan.

MR. BRIZZEE: Now, Ms. Vahidi, to me the term voluntary means somebody has to give something up of their own accord.

MS. VAHIDI: Correct, sure.

MR. BRIZZEE: So this would only be taken out of the BLM grazing allotment if those who had the right to graze there took it out of their own accord is that right?

MS. VAHIDI: Right, right.

MR. BRIZZEE: So --

MS. VAHIDI: That is true. But according to BLM's staff from -- who were working this project, that area is not, according to them, being used for grazing as they identify it currently.

And the applicant can probably verify that, because they probably are at the site more than we are. But that was our understanding from the BLM, as they have knowledge of their own resources than they manage.

MR. BRIZZEE: All right. So this paragraph is basically your recitation of what BLM told you then?

MS. VAHIDI: Yeah, pretty much, because they provided the information in an Email.

MR. BRIZZEE: So do you believe that authorizing and building the project would eliminate a grazing right that anybody has?

MS. VAHIDI: Not to my knowledge, no.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  BRIZZEE: All right. Let' move on to the next session down, which is wilderness and recreation.

MS. VAHIDI: Um-hmm.

MR. BRIZZEE: And you sort of have a lead in

sentence. And the second sentence into that says as such the proposed project would not directly disrupt wilderness or recreation activities.

MS. VAHIDI: Okay.

MR. BRIZZEE: And my question goes to this, is it -- would it not directly disrupt, because the area is not currently being used for wilderness and recreation activities or would it not disrupt, because there's plenty of other places out there that people could go to have their wilderness and recreation experiences?

MS. VAHIDI: It's actually a little bit of both. The site is not known for recreational use, and you know, the area does have a lot have other resources that can be used for recreation activities.

MR. BRIZZEE: Now, as I understand this section also, one of your conclusions is the cumulative effect of the project on land use would be significant and not capable of being mitigated; is that correct?

MS. VAHIDI: That's correct. And that's actually the case for most of these projects that are currently under review by the CEC and BLM.

MR. BRIZZEE: And that's because there are so many projects that are being planned to be constructed out there is that right?

MS. VAHIDI: Yeah. It's attributable to not just

the type of project, meaning renewables, but actually it attributed to the conversion of a approximately a million acres of open space to other uses or development.

MR. BRIZZEE: And along that line, I believe there's something like 63 proposed solar projects and 62 proposed --

MS. VAHIDI: Yeah. And in fact the latest filing by staff today's errata, I believe also has the listing, but yet it is 62.

And let me -- I'm going to pull that up very quickly if I have it in front of me, so I can give you the exact number right now. Just give me a second.

Apparently, I'm having computer issues as well.

Okay, so based on -- Caryn does that have an exhibit number, the latest --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Are you referring to the rebuttal testimony that was filed?

MS. VAHIDI: No, no, no, the errata to the supplemental -- or I guess, that's to -- it was just Emailed out today, so I don't know if it.

MR. BRIZZEE: Ms. Vahidi, it's not necessarily important to my questions the exact number of projects or the exact acreage. But what I've got is --

MS. VAHIDI: Okay, I have it now, if you want me to tell you.

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             MR. BRIZZEE: Well, it's roughly 120 projects
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    wind and solar and a about a million acres?
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             MS. VAHIDI: Yeah 63 solar, and 62 wind energy.
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             MR. BRIZZEE: An about those projects would take
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    up about a million acres, correct?
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             MS. VAHIDI:
                          Just a little over a million acres,
7
   yes.
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             MR. BRIZZEE: Now, does the million acres include
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    the mitigation?
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             MS. VAHIDI: Are you talking about the mitigation
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    of these projects?
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             MR. BRIZZEE: Correct. The mitigation land --
             MS. VAHIDI: Mitigation land required? I don't
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14
   believe they do.
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             MR. BRIZZEE: So --
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             MS. VAHIDI: But I can't testify to the actual
17
    scenario, because I didn't actually write the scenario.
    But as I understand it, it does not include mitigation
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19
    lands.
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             MR. BRIZZEE: And has it been your experience in
21
    working with these solar and wind projects that mitigation
22
    is generally required in multiples of that project
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    acreage?
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             MS. VAHIDI: Actually, yes. And I'm sure it will
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come up on the biology testimony, so...

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1
             MR. BRIZZEE: All right. Thank you. I have no
    other questions of this witness.
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 3
             MS. VAHIDI:
                          Sure.
 4
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER:
                                      CURE.
5
             MS. MILES: No questions at this time.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, to get at -- Mr.
7
    Brizzee, just so we can understand the county's concern it
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    was alluded to a little bit by the supervisor's
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    representative, is it that in setting aside the land, it
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    will -- among the consequences will be that the land will
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    no longer be a part of the tax base, is that a part of the
12
    county's concern?
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             MR. BRIZZEE: That is a significant part county's
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             But an equal part, and Mr. Newcombe can probably
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    address this tomorrow when he talks about the county's
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    adopted policy, is the historic uses of these projects,
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    which, as we understand it, would be taken off the table,
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    both the project site as well as the mitigation land.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Because they are --
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, we're having
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    trouble hearing.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Yeah, you weren't
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23
   projecting.
2.4
             MR. BRIZZEE:
                           Sorry.
25
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Could you repeat your
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1 response. 2 MR. BRIZZEE: Yes. 3 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Verbatim. 4 (Laughter.) 5 MR. BRIZZEE: Yes can I have the reporter read 6 that answer back. 7 It is the concern, not only for the tax implications of these projects, but also the historic 8 9 uses, at least as we're talking about this one right here, 10 land use, and that is these sites that were traditionally 11 used for grazing, wilderness, recreational use, off road vehicles, our concern is that in addition to the project 12 13 acreage also, the mitigation acreage, which is generally 14 in multiples as least as we've seen it in the projects, in 15 which we've been involved, takes this land out of the 16 capability being used for those historic uses. 17 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And if somebody is, for 18 instance, grazing on BLM land, the county can tax the 19

possessory interests, correct?

MR. BRIZZEE: I believe that's the case.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Whereas, if the land is just lying there tortoises are not taxed, and so the county would receive no tax income, because it's federal land?

MR. BRIZZEE: Correct.

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STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, Mr. Kramer, we're still having trouble. I heard something about tax implications and taxing BLM land and grazing, but we're not following it. What's happening is that we're losing every third or fourth word.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Our sound man is on it. Well, I was just trying the clarify from my own perspective, you know, thousand financial part works out. And as I understand -- I'll summarize and then Mr. Brizzee can tell me if I've put words in his mouth.

Basically, the county is concerned about -- well lost tax revenue, and that can come from either private lands that are basically converted to open space. There would still be some tax revenue there, but presumably the valuation of the property would be less. And therefore, the taxes would be less.

And then in the case of federal land, if the land is lying vacant, the county doesn't receive any sort of taxes there, because the federal government is exempt from county taxation, property taxation. But if some private party uses the federal land for a private or commercial use, that's what they call awe possessory interest. And that's an interest in real property that can be taxed by the county, and brings them some more revenue.

And then secondarily, or in addition, they are

also interested in seeing the multiple use of these lands maintained, so that presumably their residents, and tourists that they would like to come to the area are able to use those lands for recreation and other uses, which would be precluded in most cases, if it's set aside as habitat or it has solar facilities on it.

Is that a fair summary, Mr. Brizzee?

MR. BRIZZEE: I think that is very accurate, Hearing Officer Kramer.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you, that was much clearer.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: If I may, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Kramer could explain those things a lot better than can I, Mr. Brizzee, as an attorney. But as one of the members on this Committee, I note that the county does not currently intend on calling witnesses or producing documentary evidence during this hearing.

I think we'd be very interested in hearing more from the county and understanding in complete detail what your interests and concerns are in this project. And this has been the first real summary I've heard, I believe, since we haven't received anything in writing. So we're very interested in hearing what you have to say.

MR. BRIZZEE: All right. Thank you,

25 | Commissioner.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That concludes land use, I believe. Is there anything else from the parties?

MS. GANNON: Not on land us, no.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

MR. BASOFIN: Excuse me, Mr. Kramer, Josh Basofin with Defenders of Wildlife. I just wanted to clarify since we have gotten into this subject of land use and particularly the Catellus lands, the acquired and donated lands, I know that staff's intention was to sponsor testimony by a BLM representative. And I'm wondering if, since this is within their domain, if we'll have an opportunity to ask them questions about this topic when they do appear or are called into the hearing.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Ms. Holmes, did you intend to have more witnesses responsive to Mr. Basofin's interest?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: No, I don't believe staff plans to call a BLM representative with respect to land use.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You might try posing, although you didn't ask for any time, I could give you a couple minutes to ask your questions of either the applicant's or the staff's witnesses if you desire?

MR. BASOFIN: Well, I don't have any questions at the moment, but it was my understanding from Mr. Adams at

the prehearing conference, that we would have witnesses from both CDFG, BLM and Fish and Wildlife Service.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: That's for biological resources.

MR. BASOFIN: So I'm just wondering if it's appropriate to combine this topic or the hold the topic over until that time.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I believe -- my understanding is that the agency witnesses that will be on the panel tomorrow will be talking only about biological resources.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So it will not be concerned about the ownership of the ground itself.

Okay, well, Ms. Basofin, what would be the nature of your questions regarding -- that would be specific to the Catellus lands as opposed to just general biological impacts?

MR. BASOFIN: Well, because we've gotten into the topic of the Catellus lands here and the federal decision of whether to allow development on those lands, it seems appropriate to have a BLM representative who comes from an agency who will be making that decision to testify.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, but what is the relevance of the BLM decision to the Commission decision is only as I suppose evidence of whether there is this

LORS issue. But it certainly would be inappropriate for us to be trying to litigate or instruct -- and I'm sure they would not take instruction from the Commission the BLM in deciding, you know, how their lands are going to be used.

So I'm still not sure I see the connection and why -- what we would gain by asking them specific questions about that decision.

And I'll also note that it wasn't -- you didn't highlight it earlier, so we're -- you know we're at a little bit of a timing disadvantage here trying to bring those people in at this point on this topic.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. I'll withdraw it.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. That's it for land use.

(Laughter.)

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Thank you, Ms. Leiba.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, I think that was

pretty obvious. So hopefully that wasn't a surprise to
anyone.

Okay, let's see you needed, Ms. Miles, about 15 minutes to get Mr. Marcus back up. So if you could send

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that note. Well, let's see. Staff, are you ready on efficiency and reliability or do you need a minute to gather your troops.
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STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We were under the impression that transmission system engineering is next. I could try to fetch the people who are doing power plant efficiency and reliability, but we're ready to go on transmission system engineering.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Well, can Mr. Marcus be up quickly. She's checking. So we'll go off the record for just a couple seconds and -- but if you could also queue them up, we very likely could get to both before the public comment period.

MS. GANNON: And Hearing Officer Kramer, we could like to add a witness to the transmission panel, if at all possible, Sean Gallagher who's previously testified.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. How long would he need?

MS. GANNON: I can just have 10 minutes of direct.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. We went off the record, right?

THE COURT REPORTER: No.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well let's go now.

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Back on the record and use our best radio voices.

Our next topic is power plant efficiency and reliability. And then we are going to try transmission system engineering. Dinner is going to be brought in at about 5:30. And then we'll have public comment at 6. And following public comment we will -- or perhaps even before that, if we have time, we'll deal with the uncontested items.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Hearing Officer Kramer?
HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think that it may take those of us here in Hearing Room A a bit more than a half an hour. If you'll recollect from doing late hearings here before, we need to move cars or the garage locks, and we can't get our cars out. So we may need more than a half an hour.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, is it critical for all of you to hear the public comment?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I would like to hear the public comment. If you want to go ahead, go ahead.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so you'd like us to break maybe at 5:15, if we can then?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think that would be better.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well, we'll shoot for that.

Okay, so -- and then after public comment, we were going to try to do -- bring forward project alternatives from Friday. So let's with no further delay, let' go into transmission -- I'm sorry, power plant efficiency and reliability. And we have two witnesses from the applicant.

Ms. Gannon.

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MS. GANNON: That's correct. We are calling way Ron Votaw and Rick Reiff. Mr. Reiff was sworn in earlier this morning Mr. Votaw arrived later and has not been sworn in.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So, Mr. Votaw, if you could raise your right hand.

(Thereupon MR. WAYMON VOTAW was sworn, by the the Hearing Officer to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you.

Whereupon,

WAYMON VOTAW and RICK REIFF

were called as witnesses herein, and after first

having been duly sworn, were examined and

testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

## 1 BY MS. GANNON:

Good afternoon, Mr. Votaw. Are you the same Waymon Votaw who gave written testimony earlier in these proceedings that are marked as Exhibit 80 and 89?

MR. VOTAW: That's correct.

MS. GANNON: And do you have any corrections or additions to make to that testimony?

MR. VOTAW: I have just one minor correction on the rebuttal testimony

MS. GANNON: So that is Exhibit 89; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: The rebuttal testimony, correct, yes.

13 It states in one of the final questions, I believe the

14 final question, that Maricopa Solar --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. I'm having trouble hearing Mr. Votaw, could you speak up a little bit please.

MR. VOTAW: Sure, I'll try again.

So the Maricopa Solar facility is listed there as 60 megawatts, rather than 60 SunCatchers. I just wanted to make sure that that was clear. It's 1.5 megawatts or 60 SunCatchers.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. No further additions or corrections to make?

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             MR. VOTAW: No, that's it.
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             MS. GANNON: And is the resume that was attached
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    to your earlier testimony still valid and correct?
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             MR. VOTAW:
                         It is.
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             MS. GANNON: I assume no one -- if any party
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    wants to question his expertise?
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             Hearing none.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. I can't here.
9
    I'm sorry.
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                          I was just asking if anyone wanted
             MS. GANNON:
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    to question him about his ability to testify as and expert
    on these matters, based on the resume that was submitted
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13
    with his testimony.
14
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: No.
15
             MS. GANNON: Thank you.
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             Mr. Votaw, have you had an opportunity to review
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    the analysis included in the Supplemental Staff
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    Assessment?
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             MR. VOTAW: I have.
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             MS. GANNON: And can you give us your overall
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    impression of that analysis as it relates to plant
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MR. VOTAW: I'll try to be brief. The staff's
approach for availability and for reliability is generally
appropriate and typical. Their methodologies for the

reliability and efficiency?

comparison analysis of availabilities for power facilities is industry norm. I think it's appropriate for our project.

They've also made or found conclusions relative to equipment availability or for fuel availability, and also for our facility's ability to withstand natural hazards, such as seismic, and wind loading and erosion. I think all those again are appropriate. I agree with their findings and conclusions.

One area, however, was on plant maintainability.

And their findings, I believe, were inconclusive. But, I think --

MS. GANNON: And do you believe you could make a conclusive determination with regard to this?

MR. VOTAW: Well, in my experience with Maricopa Solar, I believe that it has demonstrated that the equipment is maintainable. And by that I mean, it is demonstrated both through the operation of the facility, the measurement of its performance through availability and reliability metrics, that it is performed at our expectations. And with the technology then carrying forward to Calico project, we expect to see similar results at that future facility.

MS. GANNON: And what was the relative efficiency that you have demonstrated at Maricopa?

1 MR. VOTAW: Efficiency or availability?

MS. GANNON: Availability, I'm sorry.

MR. VOTAW: Availability, in my prior testimony, was through July 21st. Just to update that for availability through July 28th, the SunCatcher availability is operating at 97.4 percent. And the overall field, including the rest of the balance of plant equipment is operating at 96.1 percent availability.

MS. GANNON: And are these numbers within the range of what you were anticipating?

MR. VOTAW: We are targeting 98 percent for Calico for periods beyond the first operating year. So the initial year we're assuming awe lower target, but the commercial years two through 20, we expect to see 98 percent availability.

Even in the first 140 days of operation at Maricopa Solar, we're in striking distance of that, even with the facility in its early days of operation.

MS. GANNON: So you've reached this level of availability -- I'm sorry, how long has the facility been in operation?

MR. VOTAW: Through today, 140 days.

MS. GANNON: Thank you.

And there has been some questions raised about the ability to make generalizations for a large scale

operation based upon a smaller commercial operation, like as has been demonstrated at Maricopa. Can you respond to that criticism?

MR. VOTAW: There's been two comments that I'm aware of. One related to a need to test smaller scale facilities prior to the full scale up to a large commercial facility of the size of the Calico project.

What our approach has been from both a operational and from a commercial management standpoint, is to use the building block of Maricopa Solar to test capabilities, such as commercial capabilities for operations, the maintenance processes and practices and systems or the business reporting other capabilities required for the operation and maintenance of these facilities.

If can you operate them at the 1.5 megawatt level, the conversion from that to a larger scale facility is the duplication, or the repetition of that scale project at multiple scale to again carry those same capabilities, be it maintenance processes, the computerized maintenance management systems, the commercial reporting systems. All those are then scalable from the 1.5 megawatt building block, which is used as the base component for all these larger facilities.

So our experience at Maricopa Solar gives us from

an asset management standpoint, confidence that we can easily scale to the larger scale facilities.

MS. GANNON: And are you familiar with the testimony which was cited by staff in the Supplemental Staff Assessment of a Dr. Butler that was given in a 2007 proceedings before the PUC?

MR. VOTAW: I've read his report.

MS. GANNON: And can you comment upon the criticisms or critiques that Dr. Butler raised in those proceedings?

MR. VOTAW: The report appears to be based on -- or it is based on equipment that is not ours, right. So the equipment that I operate at Maricopa Solar was not the direct focus of his report. He's focused on SAIC equipment and it's also -- the report is somewhat dated.

MS. GANNON: So the actual technology that he was commenting on is a similar but not the same technology; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: It's similar, in that it's a Stirling engine based concentrated solar technology. But ours has undergone considerable work for commercialization. So it's similar in base design, but drastically different just based on the modifications that we have made to our equipment beyond prototype stage.

MS. GANNON: And you mentioned that the -- it may

be dated. Does the passage of time -- how has that affected the validity of any criticism that he was raising at that point?

MR. VOTAW: Well, I think just from a -- looking at the SunCatcher technology specifically, the report was based or was written at a time when the SunCatcher was in its prototype stage. It was at the model power plant stage at Sandia National Labs.

At that stage, we were experiencing some of the same design issues, where we were trying to overcome rod seal leakage, which his report mentioned for SAIC.

They also had heater head gas leakage, which we had to design through the prototype stage to design those issues out of our systems.

So since the time of the report, we've moved through our full R&D and prototype stage to get into two successive or two subsequent generations of equipment, the X-O and the X-I with Maricopa Solar having fielded is X-I version of the equipment, which was -- again, X-O was fielded in 2009, which was after the report was issued.

And then obviously X-1 was fielded at Maricopa, which was after the X-0 but coming on line commercially in 2010.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. And turning now to you Mr. Reiff, are you the same Rick Reiff who provided

written testimony in these proceedings, which has been marked as Exhibit 76?

MR. REIFF: That's correct.

MS. GANNON: And is the resume attached to that written testimony still valid and accurate?

MR. REIFF: Yes.

MS. GANNON: Mr. Reiff, can you describe the role that you have played with relationships to the Maricopa project and the Calico project?

MR. REIFF: Sure. I'm with R.W. Beck. We're an independent engineer that provides due diligence technical review services for projects, power generation projects is my area of expertise. I've been involved with a multitude of different generation technologies, including solar.

We were hired by Stirling Energy and Tessera last April to provide independent analysis and due diligence services, in association with the respective projects, as well as the technology. So during the past year, we have been involved in reviewing the supply side, the McLaren Engine Test facility, the Sandia facility and now the Maricopa facility to provide an independent assessment of the technology.

MS. GANNON: And I know your written testimony provides a more detailed summary of your analysis and your conclusions. Can you provide for the Committee a summary

of those conclusions?

MR. REIFF: Yes, we have found that SES and Tessera have taken the steps necessary and involved the process as necessary to go from the prototype stage of development into the commercial stage. The Maricopa facility is that closure of that gap, because as referenced before, the building block or the module used to commercialize this technology is the 1.5 megawatts, 60 unit block.

So this facility is -- at Maricopa has been operating since March, mid-March, when it went commercial. We're analyzing the data now, and have analyze it up -- our analysis is up through June. We got recent data that we're going through that Waymon talked about, that helps give us a better level of comfort with regard to the reliability of the unit coming in to, you know next phase, which is the commercial application.

And those high numbers in the nineties, you don't find that a lot with other technologies as this stage of development. So that's encouraging from the standpoint of being a reliable source.

Again, it call kind of falls back on this -- the way the project the built, you know, using the one and a half megawatt modules and basically replicating that process and building a larger plant.

MS. GANNON: So when you are looking at our analyzing the -- doing a due diligence on the dependability of the technology, what's your primary focus. Are you looking at the technology itself? Are you looking at the maintenance? What is your primary focus?

MR. REIFF: Well, we look at it all actually. We look at the technology, what data is available to do an assessment on the ability of the technology to operate on a continuous basis. We look at the -- with regard to the maintenance, we look at the ability to maintain the equipment, you know, how long it takes to get the equipment down and maintained or replaced. We look at the costs associated with that. So we look at a multitude of things with regard to the technology and the maintenance of it.

MS. GANNON: And taking all these factors in consideration, what conclusion did you come to about the Calico Solar Project?

MR. REIFF: That it's -- that the technology is suitable, given the results we've seen at McLaren, Sandia, and Maricopa, that it's -- the technology is suitable for commercial applications.

MS. GANNON: I think you just heard me discussing with Mr. Votaw, Dr. Butler's testimony before the PUC. In that same testimony, he had stated that it would be

beneficial or desirable our even necessary to first do a one megawatt, then a 10 megawatt, then a 100 megawatt before you went to a large scale facility. Can you comment upon that suggestion with regard to this project?

MR. REIFF: Yes. His report talks about, you know, that he should have at least 2,000 -- between 2,000 and 10,000 hours between meantime failures before they go to the commercial phase.

One of the -- the week kind of link with this technology historically has been a seal that is stationary that the piston rod goes up and down through.

When Dr. Butler did his analysis in 2007, they were only getting a couple hundred hours of run time before those seals failed. And as such, he said wait, you know, before you go to the next step, you've got the solve this problem with the seals.

They've run over 6,600 hours with the redeveloped seal, which means, okay, you fall within his recommended range for meantime between failures of the 2,000 to 10,000 hours. They're still running. And we may have an even more recent updated number on how many hours they've run on that seal.

So they've met that criteria. The building block of 1.5 megawatts at Maricopa, I'm not sure you'd learn a lot by building you know a 4 megawatt or a 4.5 megawatt

plant, when you're basically replicating the 1.5 megawatt module on a larger scale.

So I wouldn't necessarily agree you've got to go 1, 10, 100 then on from there. I use the analogy of like gas turbine plant. You've got a gas turbine and you're proving its viability. Before you build a three unit plant, you need to build a two unit plant, if you've got a good understanding with regard to one unit operating.

Similar process here is you've got a 1.5 megawatt block and you're going to replicate it into a series of similar units all operating together using basically standard technology to group them altogether.

MS. GANNON: So it would be fair to state that you need to look at the type of technology when you're making the determinations about what you need to look at to make sure of your reliability determinations?

MR. REIFF: Exactly. This technology is different than a lot of technologies that go through teething problems with scale up. You know, a tower, a concentrated solar tower or a trough system would -- I'd be a lot more concerned going from 1.5 megawatts in that application up to a thousand, or you know, 200 megawatts, because the scale up there is a little different than here. We're using modules.

So when you initially look at this, you've got to

keep that in mind that this is a replicated module type application, and not going from, you know, a small size to a huge size with a one point of failure type of piece of equipment.

5 MS. GANNON: Thank you. I will offer these 6 witnesses for cross.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Any cross-examination?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff has

cross-examination.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead Ms. Holmes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

I want to apologize in advance to Mr. Votaw, because he answered similar questions just last week with respect to the Imperial project, but I'm going to go ahead, because I'd like the information on the record for this case as well.

I want to specifically ask you some questions about the Maricopa facility. You said there are 60 engines at the Maricopa facility; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: There's 60 SunCatcher installations with a larger number based on spares of actual engines or PCUs.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear your answer clearly. Could you please repeat it.

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             MR. VOTAW: There are 60 SunCatcher installations
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    at Maricopa Solar. There are a larger number of engines.
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you. And how many
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    individual engines are there?
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             MR. VOTAW: Today, there are 63.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And have all 63 engines
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    operated?
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             MR. VOTAW: I'm sorry could you say that one more
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    time?
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Have all 63 engines
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    operated?
             MR. VOTAW: Yes, they have.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: How many of those 63 have
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    experienced failure, and by failure I mean they did not
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    operate when they were called upon to do so?
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             MR. VOTAW: There have been failures on a
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    minority or a subset of the engines. The majority of the
    engines have been running in a steady state since March.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So 31.5 were left have
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    experienced failure of some sort?
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             MR. VOTAW: Yeah. I haven't checked the exact
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   number, but --
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: That's fine.
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             MR. VOTAW: -- well over half are running in
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steady State.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you. And have from the beginning?

MR. VOTAW: Since March, correct.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: How many have required maintenance since March?

MR. VOTAW: Well, the ones that are in that steady state operation, are put into -- are put on sunny stay, right. As the DNI is available, those engines are run and produce power, the ones that are in that steady state.

There is a subset, a minority of the engines, that have had maintenance interventions. And again, these engines are expected to have maintenance interventions periodically.

So I can't give you an exact number of the number of engines that have been worked on, but it's a minority. It's a subset.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So are you saying that the half or more engines that have -- I can't remember the phrase you used, been -- the ones that have not -- the ones that have been operating when called upon, what did you -- what phrase did you use to describe those?

MR. VOTAW: I think I called them running in a steady State.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Steady State. Thank you.

So those engines that have been running in steady state, have any of them required maintenance?

MR. VOTAW: No, they have not. The -- no by steady state I mean that they have not hit a -- they've not hit their first required preventive maintenance and they've not encountered a need for reactive maintenance interventions.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you. Do you know how many hours of maintenance has been required for the minority of engines that have failed to operate when called upon?

MR. VOTAW: You mean, maintenance labor hours or --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes.

MR. VOTAW: I don't have that number.

Commercially what -- well, there's two things obviously you could track. You could track the labor resource inputs to the engines for a -- from a maintenance standpoint. We have been more focused on the critical piece of the lost production hours, which drives both availability calculations as well as utilization.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Have you been able to calculate a meantime between failure for the Maricopa facility?

MR. VOTAW: I don't have that number.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: One moment please.

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Did I hear you -- oh, I'm sorry. I'll ask this question later.

Have the SunCatchers failed to operate due to problems other than components -- excuse me. Have the SunCatchers failed to operate due to problems with components other than the PCU?

MR. VOTAW: There have been -- well, contributors to our full facility availability include required maintenance on the SunCatcher PCU, the SunCatcher drives, as well as some of the balance of plant equipment, including the collection system, the control system, and the hydrogen supply system. But all those systems are aggravated in the field availability number.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: What's the highest capacity factor on any given day for the facility?

MR. VOTAW: I don't know what our peak is, in that I just don't have the number in front of me. Our cumulative capacity factor through the 28th of July was 26.7 percent, but that's smoothed based on full run days versus ragged days that have clouds and low DNI days. And instantaneous peak capacity, I just don't that have number in front of me.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: How many engines would be running on full capacity days?

MR. VOTAW: I'm sorry, I didn't follow the question.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm wondering how many SunCatchers would be operating on full capacity days?

MR. VOTAW: Oh, it's 60. 60 SunCatchers, the

full facility.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So is it your projection

that, or is it your objective to have all 60 SunCatchers available for operation during sunlight hours?

MR. VOTAW: That's correct. That's the objective.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: One moment, please.

I have some questions to the recent testimony about commercialization of this technology. I'm wondering what specific activities were undertaken to move this to a point where, I believe it was Mr. Votaw -- Mr. Reiff said that this was -- that this was an appropriate technology for commercialization. Could you please describe that?

MR. REIFF: When I meant by that is that steps were taken by the applicant to resolve issues that were causing problems with reliability, which is a big component of being ready for commercialization. There are other aspects as well. They're not necessarily related to the reliability.

But with regard to supply chain vendors being

able to produce the numbers of equipment, having contracts in place to support that, so there's a whole host of things that are involved that we've looked at that made us realize or actually opine that the SunCatcher technology was ready for commercial application.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'd like to ask you to answer that question specifically with respect to the steps and issues associated with the technology itself?

MR. REIFF: Okay. With regard to the technology, as I mentioned earlier, they were having problems, you know, five years ago or so, when they were only getting a approximately a couple hundred hours of run time between failure for the units. That was primarily at Sandia, where a lot of the work was done by multitude of companies.

And then SES expanded their analysis and incorporated McLaren to run, I think, six units at McLaren. They've different test sells there, where they run the units continuously. They stress the units to 120 percent. They do a whole host of things there as well as at Sandia as well. They've got test rigs that they've established to find out what the weak link is. They've extended the life, as I mentioned earlier, of the seal, the piston rod seal to be able to withstand operation for 65 -- 6,650 hours, Six thousand six hundred and fifty

hours.

That's not constant running. That's running hours. So it's on sun, off sun. It's idle. Back on sun again. So it's gone through cycling and has acquired about 6,600 hours of run time between failure.

That step was taken. In addition to that, the technology they've cut down the number of parts. And for example, the number of hydrogen leakage points on the old engine, the Kokam's engine. There were 81 points that were subject to leakage.

Through the assistance with McLaren and Lenmar they've been able to reduce the leakage points by half. It's down the 40. There are other components they've streamlined to make the engine easier to manufacture, easier to maintain and more reliable.

So there's a whole host of things that have happened between 2007, when Dr. Butler's assessment was made to 2010. And it's our review of those steps that were taken that got us comfortable with them being able to take the units to commercial operation.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Did I understand you correctly that each PCU would need to have hydrogen seals replaced, you would expect a approximately 6,600 hours?

MR. REIFF: That's the average that a unit can run before replacement. Let's remember a couple of

things. That unit if it's out of service can be removed from the dish array in about an hour or maybe even less. I think it's like 28 minutes.

So if a unit is not operating, they replace that unit with one out of the spare parts supply, and can replace the unit that has problems and maintain it during off sun hours or even during -- regardless of the time, because it's not in the array. So you maintain high availability rates as evidenced by the results of Maricopa, because of the ability to change units quickly and maintain units available for operation real quickly.

So one unit coming down, you can pull out of service, replace it with a unit that's ready to operate, go work on it while the other unit is generating power. So just keep that in mind when you look at these availability numbers and the ability of this technology to operate on a commercial basis.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And do you have a sense of how the project would be able to scale up the kinds of maintenance activities that you just talked about?

MR. REIFF: Well, that's the benefit of Maricopa. We're learning a lot with regard to they had 63 units there and have been able to maintain 90 plus percent reliability in the first couple of months of operation. That's a pretty good track record.

So we'll use the information gained from that to help finalize or streamline what we think is necessary with regard to the number of spare units as well as the information from Sandia and McLaren. All three of these different facilities are providing data that SES and Tessera can use to determine the level of spare parts necessary to support a high availabilities.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Is the number of spare engines proportional? In other words, if there's -- you need three engines for 60 SunCatchers, would we expect a proportional number of spare engines for 34,000 SunCatchers?

MR. REIFF: I'm not sure. We'll have to do the analysis as we get a little more data on Maricopa. I'm not sure it's proportional.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And I'm very poor at math. Can you tell me approximately what that number would be if it were proportional?

MR. VOTAW: If I may, this is Waymon Votaw again. So what we've found in looking at the performance at Maricopa and it's provided us some information to refine our projections of what our maintenance would look like at Calico and other commercial facilities.

With failures, they're -- they're never smooth.

And by smooth, I mean there's not one a day every day.

There may be a day with zero and there may be a day following where you have a cluster of multiple failures. The three engines at Maricopa, allow to us handle all of our spikes. So that's a peaking level -- a peaking level spares allocation allows us to maintain that facility.

The probabilistic grouping of failures is not entirely known, and -- but we believe that the rate at which -- or the number of PCUs that would be required for the facilities would benefit partially from scale, in that you're groupings probabilistically won't be as large. You can still have large numbers of engines, but they will not spike to the magnitude that it would at a facility with very very low numbers of installed units.

But --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, can you explain that further. I'm really not following it.

MR. VOTAW: If you had -- if you had -- say you had three units only at Maricopa, you had three SunCatchers --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Well, let's stick with the 60 that we've got. We've got 60 --

MR. VOTAW: If we take 60 --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: -- and we know we've got three spare engines. I'm just trying to figure out how many spare engines we're going to have 430 per 1,000.

MR. VOTAW: Okay, yeah so at Maricopa, with 60 operating SunCatchers, you would have the potential for on a given day no failures, or if you had a clustering of certain components probabilistically, you know, you have a distribution on the peak -- or the basic meantime on a specific component.

If you get to --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I guess what I'm trying to -- are you saying that the failure rate is going to be different at a 800 megawatt facility than it is at a 1.5 megawatt facility?

MR. VOTAW: The failure rates of the individual units would not be different. They would still be probabilistically the same.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So the conclusion that I'm reaching is that you'd need approximately 1,700 spare PCUs at Maricopa to achieve the -- excuse me, at Calico to achieve the same level of reliability.

MR. VOTAW: Possibly. And what we talked about a weak ago and let me just revert back to --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So you're telling me my math is incorrect and it's really 5,000?

MR. VOTAW: It's a -- in reality, it's an open question. From the project perspective, which is mine, right, so I would be the operator of the facility.

Contractually, the facility -- I buy my owner spares at a level of about a fraction of a percent less than one percent of PCU spares, plus we have spares for every individual component. We've got spares for balance of plant equipment based on the expected failures rates in the MTBF, so those pieces of equipment.

If the SunCatchers specifically has failure rates that are unexpectedly higher than what we've experienced at Maricopa, that would require a larger number of PCUs for swap spares, in the early years -- the critical early years of commercial operations, under contract, our equipment supplier SES will provide the required number. Maybe it's less than a percent or two percent. They will provide, at a particular moment in time, the required number of spares to meet their availability guarantees, which again, would be in the 98 percent range.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So you're saying it doesn't -- to you, it doesn't matter how many are required, because you've got a contractual arrangement that requires that whatever is needed be provided to you. Well, I'm saying two things that you're correct on your last statement that contractually, the project is protected.

But additionally, what we talked about earlier is that I have confidence that, based on what we know from

Maricopa, that the number of spares required to hit the required 98 percent availability will not be five percent. I believe it's closer to just shy have one percent or maximum, based on spiking or clustering of multiple failures at any one point in time, would maybe reach two percent. But that could be managed across multiple facilities and wouldn't require a great deal of on site PCU spares perpetually for the life of the project.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: And 34,000 SunCatchers in operation on a peak day, how many people will be present on the site in order to provide these change outs that you were describing?

MR. VOTAW: The site staff is in excess of a hundred. And I don't want to give the exact number, because I will be wrong, because I just don't have that in my head. But that's the Tessera Solar operating staff.

In addition to that, there is a -- again, SES, as a service provider, will provide warrantee labor that will provide PCU swap labor as well as the maintenance labor for those PCUs during the first five years of commercial operation.

In years six through 20, Tessera would take on that task and provide the labor to do that.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So how many people would be providing maintenance during those first five years on

any given day?

MR. VOTAW: To give you --

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Excuse me, if I may.

Just hold that thought. Ms. Holmes, this is Commissioner

Byron, and I too have had the benefit of hearing a lot of
this testimony on another case. I would just like to ask
if you could please explain to us, because we're a little
mystified here at the dais, where is this all going? What
are you trying the get at with these questions?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We're trying to understand what kinds of recourses that it will take to operate these facilities reliably. We didn't have a lot of information -- we had no information to speak of, other than the reports that have been referred to earlier when this application came in. We have had benefit of the new facility.

Perhaps, one way to cut this short would be to say that -- or to indicate that we would be happy to stop all of our questions if we could reach an agreement with the applicant here, if the applicant would agree to provide us with detailed information from the Maricopa facility as this facility is constructed, so that we can make sure that any lessons learned get appropriately accommodated as the project is built.

MS. GANNON: We provided information under

confidential cover to the staff from the Maricopa facilities. So we were hopeful that that was going to address the questions.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think we'd like to see continuing information as -- we're learning more tonight and last week as a result of these cross-examination questions that we do. And I understand the need to move the hearing along, so I'm suggesting that perhaps an alternative to continuing to ask questions was just to simply indicate we think its appropriate to continue receiving information from Maricopa --

MS. GANNON: As long as the information will be maintained confidential, we will submit you the most recent reports.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Well and confidential --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Of course, the Commission has got confidentiality provisions that allow us to receive and maintain information in confidence.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: If I may Commissioner?

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Please.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: That's all very good that the staff has access to confidential information. However, the Commissioners are interested in being able to make a determination on whether or not these devices

1 | indeed operate reliably --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, Commissioner Byron, I can't hear you. I apologize.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: That's all very well and good that the staff has access to the confidential information. However, the Committee is very interested in understanding the reliability of these devices as well, seeing as a great deal of land is involved. So let me ask just a couple of quick questions, if I may.

And again, I apologize, Ms. Holmes, I've interrupted you, but I'm trying to get to the information that I think this Committee could use. I'm going to assume that the Power Purchase Agreement that you have for this facility is still in existence. And that there's probably some sort of performance or demonstration that you need to have -- to satisfy your -- the utility that's buying the power. Have you fulfilled those performance requirements yet?

MR. VOTAW: I'd like to actually defer to Ms. Bellows, if I could.

MS. BELLOWS: We are currently in compliance with the PPA with SRP for Maricopa Solar facility.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Have you fulfilled all of the performance requirements?

MS. BELLOWS: The performance requirements are

yearly. And, at this point in time, we have met the performance criteria until this date.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: And, in my mind, that's pretty much satisfactory. Commissioner Eggert may have some questions as well. But I mean those are the folks that are making the determination on the use of rate pair funds for the purchase of electricity.

And although I like the fact that my staff is evaluating this and I think it's extremely important, I'm not going to get the benefit of access to that information. So in my mind, that's a satisfactory answer.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Yeah I just -- I guess maybe a thought. You know, this is one of those topic areas where the interests and goals of the Commission and the goals of the applicant I would suspect are quite aligned. You know, you want for specifically the economic bottom line, the ability to generate revenue requires a certain level of reliability. And the more you have to do maintenance, the more you're off line.

Your PPA is on a delivered energy basis, is that --

MR. VOTAW: That's correct.

Commissioner Eggert.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay. So I think I'm going to agree with Commissioner Byron, to the extent that

there is the ability to share the information in a confidential form that allows the staff to make a reasonable assessment of this particular item, I mean, I think that is probably adequate.

I do have one question, I think, that's kind of related, if I also might interrupt. And that is, in terms of when -- assuming the project is approved and assuming you proceed in construction of phase one, is there a period of time in which the phase one facility will be operating prior to the construction of phase two? In other words, are this going to be opportunities to learn along the way, so that if -- yeah maybe that's I'll just stop there.

MR. VOTAW: Yes, absolutely. For this specific project, that's true. But it's also in a broader portfolio sense. So me as asset management right. So the group that we are -- the group that I lead is designed specifically to be perpetually learning. Right, so we're learning from Maricopa. We'll learn from the first units at Calico. We'll learn from the last units. We'll continue to learn at multiple projects as we build out that portfolio.

And all those back -- I think I -- all that will get -- there's a perpetual feedback loop, so that all that gets fed back into the development of capabilities,

processes and systems to make sure that we're perpetually improving.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: This the Paul Kramer.

Question for staff or Ms. Holmes. You're obviously very curious to learn more about how this project is going to operate. But, how will that information affect your recommendation to us, at this point in time, about whether or not to approve the project?

In other words, are you saying that until we get more information, we should not go forward, or are you simply asking to be looped in to the new information as it comes along, so that you can monitor the applicant's progress, but you want to see the applicant have an opportunity to conduct this research, if you will.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think it's more along the lines of the latter. And that's why I've offered to shift our attention to Condition of Certification that would allow us to receive not aggravated, but information about individual pieces of equipment from the Maricopa facility.

To the extent that it's confidential, staff can look at it and learn. And we can also maintain confidentiality while aggregating information that I think that would be of use or be of interest to both Commissioners and to the general public.

So I would suggest that we work on crafting a relatively simple Condition of Certification that allows us access to that information with respect to individual pieces of equipment. It's likely to be confidential and we could use it hopefully, work with the developer to the extent that there are any issues associated with reliability, and also provide aggregated information to the Commission for its purposes, as well as to other members of the industry.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so then are staff and applicant willing to work together on some kind of --

MS. GANNON: We are absolutely willing to work --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We had suggested this earlier with respect to the Imperial facility, and didn't receive a response, which is one of reasons why I was asking the questions I was asking tonight.

MS. GANNON: We are absolutely willing to work. I mean, I think we're a little confused. You know, we can provide the information that we have to date. We're a little confused about how long staff is assuming this needs to go on of the sharing the continual sharing of the information under Conditions of Certification.

So we would like to hear -- be able to see what they're thinking, but we are certainly willing, as again,

to share what we have right now.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So could staff propose something to be discussed on the 18th?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Did you have any other questions? We've been talking about reliability, were there any efficiency issues that staff had?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff doesn't have any efficiency issues.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Would that complete your cross-examination then?

12 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Defenders of Wildlife.

14 I'm sorry CURE was next to the list.

15 CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 BY MS. MILES:

I just have two questions. One of which is how many employees are employed to do maintenance at the Maricopa facility?

MR. VOTAW: There are three under Tessera Solar, and there are three under Stirling Energy Systems. And keep in mind that the numbers of staff is basically -- it's designed around shift design. And by that, I mean we hired the number of people to make sure that they're available around -- or to staff a full week.

The actual work demand requires a much lower staffing level. Does that make sense?

MS. MILES: I couldn't hear your last statement.

MR. VOTAW: Much lower staffing level. The demand of actual maintenance labor is lower than what is required to actually have people thereto be available to do maintenance around the clock.

MS. MILES: Thank you. My other question is relating to the Condition of Certification that will be drafted. I was hoping that we could get that circulated to the parties prior to the hearing, so that -- because we are interested in reviewing that and potentially participating in the formation of that.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: It's being written as we speak.

MS. MILES: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: On a napkin perhaps?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: It looks like.

19 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Defenders of 20 Wildlife.

21 MR. BASOFIN: Thank you. Joshua Basofin with 22 Defenders of Wildlife.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. BASOFIN:

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I have a couple questions. The Maricopa study

1 | was conducted from March through jump; is that correct?

MR. REIFF: Is that to me or to --

MR. BASOFIN: I think Mr. Votaw testified concerning that.

MR. VOTAW: Which study?

MR. BASOFIN: The Maricopa study on -- that you had referenced in your testimony.

MR. VOTAW: I'm not sure what you're referring to. I quoted just some cumulative performance statistics through July 28th. In my direct testimony there's some different date cutoffs for those same Tier 1 metrics.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay, so those -- that data was collected between March and July?

MR. VOTAW: March 16th through various cutoff dates dependent -- but the ones I gave today were March 16th through July 28 it is.

MR. BASOFIN: Was that data also collected in other months of the year?

MR. VOTAW: Continuously from March 16th, which is when we entered into commercial operations through July 28th was my most recent report. We monitor it on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis and perpetually update that information.

MR. BASOFIN: So you'll be continuing to monitor and update the data going forward?

MR. VOTAW: Absolutely, yes.

MR. BASOFIN: And a question for Mr. Reiff. I think you mentioned that you would expect for a gas fired power plant, that you would scale up from one unit to two units and then to three units.

How is Stirling -- this engine technology different in the sense that you would scale up from 60 units to 3,400 units?

MR. REIFF: The point I was trying to make and maybe I over-simplified it, was that if you have a gas turbine that you've proven the viability, you know, to operate on a commercial basis and you had the need to have a plant that had six of them, you wouldn't be compelled to build a project, if you know one unit would work, you wouldn't -- I don't think it's necessary to build a project with three before you build one with six, because you've proven the one. So there's a pretty high assurance that if you were to build six of them, the six within a small range would operate pretty much identically.

What I was saying about the SunCatcher is you've got a 60 unit facility at Maricopa, which is the building block for the 36,000 unit or 11,000 unit whatever units your using. That's the basis of that.

So you could, instead of gas turbines, you build modules of, you know, 60 units, 1.5 megawatts to get

whatever output is necessary on the project you're building. That's the only comparison I was making there.

MR. BASOFIN: Thank you. So that assessment isn't different based on how long a certain technology has been operated at a utility scale?

MR. REIFF: No, it is more from a -- the scale up reference point. You know, like I said the trough -- a trough unit or a power tower, if you're going from 5 megawatts, to 300, know, you've got heat exchanger sizes, piping sizes, everything is different. And it makes sense to have an intermediate step.

But when you're using a modular technology, such as what Stirling Energy is using, then I don't think you need that step, because you're demonstrating the viability of the modular you're going the replicate.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay, thank you

Mr. Votaw, you had mentioned that in the data that you've collected, on the Maricopa plant that over half of the units were functioning without failure; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: They have functioned consistently since March, correct.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. Can you quantify the number that have not functioned?

MR. VOTAW: Not from numbers that are in my head,

but that can be quantified, yes. I just don't have that
number with me today.

MR. BASOFIN: I think that's all I have right now.

5 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. I lost my place. 6 Sorry. Sierra Club.

7 MR. RITCHIE: Yes, thank you. It's Travis 8 Ritchie with the Sierra Club.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION

# 10 BY MR. RITCHIE:

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Just as a clarifying question to start with, the availability fact for that has been referenced. When we're talking about a 95 percent availability factor, is that considering shutting things down like you said for low sun events, does that affect the availability factor?

MR. VOTAW: Let me maybe describe the calculation in total. Right, so for industry norms, you would calculate your ability or your readiness to be able to produce power against some reference period, right. Our reference period is reduced by periods in which we cannot commercially operate, right.

So if, for example, the sun is not shining, we're not commercially ready -- we're not commercially -- it's not commercially feasible for us to produce energy at that point. So that's an opportunity for us to then perform

maintenance when the sun is not shining.

So our availability metric removes all those items that are outside of management control, specifically it's when the sun is not shining, when the wind the blowing beyond the technical limits of the equipment or when the temperature exceeds the limits -- the technical limits of the equipment.

MR. RITCHIE: And so you mentioned wind, so when the wind is blowing beyond the technical limits of the SunCatchers, that's at 35 miles per hour they begin to move into a stow position, correct?

MR. VOTAW: If there's a peak of 35 or sustained beyond that, yes, controls will automatically move it into a wind stow.

MR. RITCHIE: Now, at the Maricopa facility, have you experienced those wind factors, where you've had to shut down or go into a stow position because of high winds?

MR. VOTAW: We've had two occurrences at Maricopa.

MR. RITCHIE: Since March.

MR. VOTAW: Before March, we had an extremely high wind event, right, in excess of 60 miles an hour. The equipment autonomously went to wind stow, gave us a -- or it gives me confidence that under high wind

conditions, that as they are designed they performed well. In the wind stow, they were protected.

After commercial operations, we've had one event where we've exceeded 35 miles an hour, and they again autonomously went to wind stow. And those hours again are non-utilized, but they're not exceeding the technical limits of the equipment, right.

So when the wind returns, the equipment goes back on sun, and we continue to produce power.

MR. RITCHIE: So just that I understood you correctly, since March, when the Maricopa facility went into commercial operation, there's been one wind event?

MR. VOTAW: That's right.

MR. RITCHIE: And I understand then that you essentially stopped counting the factor

However, so there's only been one wind event during the time period that has led you to conclude that there's a 95.1 percent, I think was the original availability factor. I think you reevaluated that up to 96 percent, and then now the 97 percent.

But whatever that moving target is, there's only been one wind event that has essentially been tested. I understand that when they're in the wind event -- I'm sorry, let me let you answer that question first.

MR. VOTAW: There's been only one, that's

correct.

MR. RITCHIE: So since March, there hasn't been -- let me back up. The Calico proposed facility is in a very windy area, correct?

MR. VOTAW: Well, that sounds like a relative term. Let me maybe say at least how we approach wind for Calico. So the projections of our operations at Calico were based upon historical data that includes wind, so we have -- we have an understanding of what the expected wind events would be for Calico. And those are embedded into our projections for operations.

MR. RITCHIE: Thank you. So now we also discussed the comparison to a gas turbine, where if you had a problem with one component, one unit of gas turbine -- I'm sorry, if you had proven that one unit of gas turbine was working efficiently, then you could assume so for the other three units and the other six units.

Now, with this facility, we be multiplying this up to the full project scale by about 576 times, correct?

MR. VOTAW: I'll trust your math.

(Laughter.)

MR. VOTAW: Yes.

MR. RITCHIE: That may be dangerous.

(Laughter.)

MR. RITCHIE: But we'll call it a ballpark.

So now to the same extent that you can assume that there will be certain reliability issues for each of those 576 units, isn't it also fair to assume that if there are problems that you don't know about, that you have yet to address and yet to fix, those would also be multiplied by 576 times?

MR. VOTAW: Not necessarily. I mean there's -- reliability engineering is a pretty deep discipline, right. So there's -- without going into a whole lot of detail, there are different types of failure modes and there are different reasons just probabilistically why multiple failures would occur.

Doing linear type a approximations of probabilistic failure modes or taking individual components and trying to apply to engineered systems is a more complex question.

MR. RITCHIE: Okay, so we won't say it's linear, but we'll say that it's something more than the probability risk of scaling up something six times over as it would be with a gas turbine.

MR. VOTAW: You mean from a -- like a single component failure mode? Like you have multiple currents of a single component failure?

MR. RITCHIE: I'm talking about the issues that would a rise that would affect the availability factor and

the reliability of the SunCatcher unit or 60 SunCatchers or one unit as the Maricopa facility.

MR. VOTAW: Well, I'm not sure I follow your question. Could you restate the original question, then.

MR. RITCHIE: You had earlier suggested that or I believe Mr. Reiff suggested that this was a -- in one aspect at least, a superior technology to something like a gas turbine, whereas -- sorry, I'll strike that, it wasn't superior.

That scaling up was not a problem, because you had a unit that had proven itself to be reliable, and similar to a gas turbine, where you scale that up three times over or six times over, you could still be confident about that reliability. However, is it equally fair to say that for the unknown risks that are there, the problems that you haven't encountered, that's also potentially a problem, when you scale up, because that risk could multiply itself many times over?

MR. REIFF: I think you're talking about like a serial defect, that may manifest itself and. One of the benefits that we have with Calico is we've got Maricopa that's continuing to operate and you would expect if there's a serial defect that would happen before its first tier maintenance evolution, we'll know that before Calico goes into commercial operation. Because of the operation

of Maricopa will help reveal if there are any serial defects.

So -- but they can still happen. Gas turbines have had them, you know, after seven or eight thousand hours of operation. So you deal with it on a fleet basis if that's a problem.

MR. RITCHIE: And so at this point in time, having experienced one wind event, and being in operation since March, is it fair to say that there will be problems like that that you will address?

MR. REIFF: Well, the wind issue is just -- it stows to protect itself when there's more than 35 miles an hour of wind, that, you know, you use historical, typical, meteorological data to figure out whether or not there's a high probability of exceeding that. And then the equipment is designed to stow itself, so it protects it.

So I guess that, to me, is a whole different thing than a serial defect, which could be a manufacturing issue, a design issue. Those kinds of things are different than just the wind event to me. And like was discussed earlier, that meteorological data is input into the analysis of the ability of the plant to generate megawatt hours. So that's all accounted for in the modeling.

MR. RITCHIE: For the interests of time, I'll

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- stop on the reliability issue and we'll move to the
  efficiency issue, which although the two are very related.

  And Commissioner Byron, I think made the point that this
  is a land-use intensive decision and therefore we should
  understand what exactly is the efficiency of this thing as
  we're making this very large land use decision.
  - And so if I could direct your attention to the table in the SSA, the Supplemental Staff Assessment on page D.3-7. Do you guys have -- do we not have that.
- MR. VOTAW: Sorry for the delay, could you give me the table reference again.
- MR. RITCHIE: Sure, it's efficiency table one page D.3-7.
- MR. VOTAW: Okay, I finally caught up with you.

  15 Go ahead.
- MR. RITCHIE: All right. And so that's the table entitled Solar Land Use Efficiency.
- MR. VOTAW: Okay.

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- MR. RITCHIE: Now, this table shows the projects
  currently under consideration by the California Energy
  Commission, correct?
- MR. VOTAW: I have no idea.
- MR. RITCHIE: Are you aware of the -- so are you familiar with this table? Have you seen it?
- MR. VOTAW: I have reviewed, yes.

MR. RITCHIE: And so it compares various solar projects and the relative efficiencies, correct?

MS. GANNON: Excuse me, officer Kramer -- Hearing Officer Kramer. Did you repair this table?

MR. VOTAW: No, I did not.

MS. GANNON: Just to make sure that if the questions are going to any conclusions or basis or things that were formulated in this table, just that he did not prepare it. It was prepared by staff.

MR. RITCHIE: I understand that, but the table will help guide us in this discussion.

So based on this table, this shows that the land use efficiency of the proposed technology at Calico is the lowest land use efficiency of all of these projects proposed with the exception of Ivanpah; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: I'm reading the table, that's what it says.

MR. RITCHIE: Now --

MR. VOTAW: Well, to be clear we're using -- when you say efficiency, I'm thinking of conversion efficiency. Whereas, this is land use efficiency. For efficiency in the industry generally that's a conversion of input energy to output energy. This the land use efficiency as opposed to engine or technology efficiency. Do you understand my distinction?

MR. RITCHIE: I do. I understand we've shifted gears a little bit here.

MS. GANNON: And I done believe that Mr. Votaw was offered as an expert for land use efficiency. So I don't think he is really qualified to testify to that.

None of his testimony went to that. So if we're in doing redirect on him --

MR. RITCHIE: So we are in the Staff Assessment section on power plant efficiency.

MS. GANNON: That's correct. We offered this witness, if you look at the testimony that he as submitted both in direct and in rebuttal, there is no discussion of land use efficiency. So he's really not the expert to speak to this issue.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, as far as this goes, the table -- we can all read the table for ourselves. So I don't think you need to ask him to confirm to us what it says. But do you have in questions that would follow from that?

MR. RITCHIE: No, I think the evidence in the record, at this point, I can make that discussion later.

I have no further questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. I think that exhausts our cross-examination of the applicant's witnesses.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Excuse mere, Hearing
Officer Kramer?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Ms. Holmes?

4 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Could I ask one additional

5 question.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

And it's actually not related to reliability, so I don't know if this witness can answer the question. I'm asking this generally of the applicant. We heard testimony earlier this evening about additional or employees, or SES employees coming on site for maintenance and providing engines and whatnot.

Staff would appreciate knowing at some point by the end of the evening tonight, whether or not those employees were counted for both -- for purposes of both socioeconomics and traffic and transportation.

MS. GANNON: And Ms. Bellows can answer that question.

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct, those total numbers were included there.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. I can't understand the answer.

MS. BELLOWS: That's correct. The numbers include all personnel coming on to the site.

1 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

2 MR. BASOFIN: Mr. Kramer, this is Josh Basofin.

I just have one additional question if I could.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BASOFIN:

Thank you. Mr. Votaw, you had testified earlier regarding the number of spare engines that could possibly be needed at the Calico facility; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: I gave a ballpark, yes.

MR. BASOFIN: And I think you're testimony was that it's possible that you would need a proportional multiple of the three engines that are needed at the test facility, also at the Calico facility; is that correct?

MR. VOTAW: That's been -- there's been speculation around that. My belief is that we wouldn't.

MR. BASOFIN: But I think you testified that it's possible, is that right?

MR. VOTAW: I said that if that is an occurrence, the project is protected was my original testimony earlier today. I personally do not believe that we're going to need multiple beyond one percent of the installed number of SunCatchers in the field.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. You also testified that in the event --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That's the fourth question by my count. Last one. And don't --

MR. BASOFIN: I don't think I've used all time.

I actually think I only used a fraction of my time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Wrap it up please.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. You also testified that in the event that you would need the maximum number of spare units that you have a contractor available to provide those to you?

MR. VOTAW: That's correct. Actually, the availability is guaranteed for the projects by suppliers, so that the availability and/or reliability of the equipment if it's balance of plant, is a part of the contracting structure for the balance of plant supplier. And then for the SunCatchers that's part of the contractual structuring for the SES provision of supply for the SunCatchers themselves.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay, so my question is, and this is my final question, if in the event that you would need that contractor to provide the maximum possible number of spare engines, have you done a cost analysis of what that would mean to the overall finances of the project?

MR. VOTAW: We've run multiple sensitivities on the projects, obviously, just as a part of the development. The maximum that you refer, I'm not sure

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MR. BASOFIN: But I think Ms. Holmes quoted it as she ran the calculation and got to about 5,000 spare units.

MR. VOTAW: I don't know that we've run a sensitivity of the exact numbers she determined. I don't know if there's a sensitivity specific to that assumed spare count.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. EMMERICH: Could I ask one question for -- Kevin Emmerich from Basin and Range Watch?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And you understand what one means, right?

MR. EMMERICH: Yeah just one. I promise.

15 (Laughter.)

16 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, go ahead.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

# 18 BY MR. EMMERICH:

My comment and it would probably concern something like, it would be under a category maybe long term viability of the project, where I live I don't live -- I live about 30 miles north of an area called Big Dune. It's a very sandy area. And on the project site in the area that's coincidentally near the Fringe-toed Lizard habitat it's very very sandy and there's going to be a lot

of construction. And part of this project will be built there.

In the Amargosa Valley there's local people that live there and there's a guy that has a motorcycle there. And he parks it in his garage, because he doesn't want the sand abrasion. He just restored this old motorcycle, and he doesn't want the sand abrasion to start wearing it down.

And I'm wondering if that's a problem that you see in the future here, if you're going to build these facilities near those sand dune, are you worried about the long-term sand blasting and abrasion on all of this delicate equipment, and do you have a possible idea of how long it would take before that would become a problem or noticeable?

MR. REIFF: I'll try and take that one.

One of the things that's embedded into pro forma for the facility is a degradation rate to account for pitting and erosion and other effects that time has on a project. So it's a .15 percent per year to account for that.

I'd have to go back and look at our report with regard to the coatings and things of that nature that are added to the facets for the mirrors to help mitigate erosive effects. But they have accounted for degradation

1 in the pro forma of the facility. 2 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, staff were you 3 merely offering Mr. Khoshmashrab for cross-examination or 4 did he have some testimony? 5 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, could you 6 repeat the question please? 7 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Did Mr. Khoshmashrab 8 have some testimony or is he merely available for 9 cross-examination? 10 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: He's available for 11 cross-examination. 12 Whereupon, 13 SHAHAB KHOSHMASHRAB was called as a witness herein, and after first 14 15 having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 16 17 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: CURE, any questions? 18 MS. MILES: No questions. 19 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Defenders? 20 MR. BASOFIN: I do have a couple questions. 21 just need a second to get them together. 22 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, Sierra Club, any 23 questions? 2.4 MR. RITCHIE: No. 25 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. The floor is

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   yours Mr. Basofin.
             I didn't have the applicant down for cross.
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             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, we're having
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    trouble hearing again.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: It was just noise.
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             (Laughter.)
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             MR. BASOFIN: Okay, I'm all set. This is Joshua
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   Basofin with Defenders of Wildlife
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                         CROSS-EXAMINATION
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   BY MR. BASOFIN:
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             Mr. Khoshmashrab, am I pronouncing your name
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   correctly?
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             MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Yes.
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             MR. BASOFIN: Good. I didn't think I'd get it on
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   the first try.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Sorry to stop you, but I
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    suppose we should wear him in. Was she sworn?
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             MR. KHOSHMASHRAB:
                                No.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Could you raise your
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   right hand.
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             (Thereupon MR. SHAHAB KHOSHMASHRAB was sworn, by
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             the Hearing Officer to tell the truth, the whole
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             truth and nothing but the truth.)
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you. Go ahead.
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             MR. BASOFIN: Mr. Khoshmashrab, in your -- in the
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Staff Assessment, you've indicated that the data on the Maricopa plant that the applicant has provided would be better data if it had come from a commercial scale technology with thousands of hours of operational experience is that right?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Yes, relatively. I mean probably.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. And you've concluded that because the data is limited, that at this time staff can't determine what the actual availability factor for the long term operation of the Calico project would be, is that right?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Yes.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay, and after that you've stated that you believe that with more operational experience and continuously demonstrating a reliable and stable power plant technology, it will be more possible to make long term decisions about the availability factor for this type technology?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Yes.

MR. BASOFIN: So is it your opinion that allowing the Calico facility to move forward with the limited data available will allow you to gather the necessary data during operations?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Sorry, can you repeat that, I

couldn't hear you.

MR. BASOFIN: The question is, is it your opinion that allowing the Calico project to move forward with what you've admitted to be the limited amount of data will allow you to gather additional data at a utility scale in the future, is that right?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: That's correct.

MR. BASOFIN: And can you explain how you've sort of made that transition from limited data to allowing the technology to ramp up to 34,000 SunCatchers?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, I don't understand -- I don't understand the question.

MR. BASOFIN: The question is I'm asking Mr. Khoshmashrab to explain a little bit about the rationale of acknowledging the limitations and the data, but also saying that moving forward with the Calico plant will allow them to gather data.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Well, that's two factual statements, what's the question?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: The question I heard was he answered a question a minute ago, yes he -- the project could -- should go forward a give additional data. And I think Mr. Basofin is asking well why is he saying that?

Is that --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry, Mr. Kramer, I

can't hear you.

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Is it that my volume level is low or it's just garbled?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We lose words towards the end of sentences.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Modulation. Okay. A minute ago he answered yes to a question about does he think that it's acceptable for the project to go forward to generate additional utility scale data.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I believe that the answer was not that it was acceptable but that it would generate additional utility scale data. And you could probably have the court reporter read that back, if there's a question about that.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well -- okay now we're all lost.

Go ahead, Mr. Basofin, and try again.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay. All right. I guess the question is -- okay, let me try it this way. Is there another feasible mechanism that would allow Commission staff to collect the data on operations of this technology without going forward with a fully scaled 850 megawatt facility?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: I don't believe -- not that I can think of. You know, that's -- the reason for asking

for a Condition of Certification is to monitor the operation of Maricopa and to basically assess the progress on that. And that is the only reasonable method that I can think of

- MR. BASOFIN: So is it your opinion that a 275 megawatt Calico facility would not allow you to gather that type of data?
- 8 MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: That's not my -- that's not 9 what I believe, no
  - MR. BASOFIN: Okay. Well, your testimony a minute ago was that there was no other way besides a fully scaled 850 megawatt facility to gather the requisite data on utility scale operations, is that right?
  - MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Okay, I'm not quite sure what you're trying to accomplish in what it is that you're actually asking me? I mean, if you clarify your question, I can answer those better.
  - MR. BASOFIN: Is it your opinion that you could collect the necessary data on utility scale operations of the project, if the project why scaled to a 275 megawatt facility?
  - MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: Well, it would be obviously beneficial to have it -- data coming from a much bigger power plant, but we don't have that luxury.
- 25 MR. BASOFIN: Okay, I think that's all I have.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you. Well, that was the last of the -- did you?

MS. GANNON: No, I have no questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, Commissioner Byron, did you have something?

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: I think there's been some very good questions and answers provided here. This is very helpful in the testimony. I think it's fair to say that we realize that availability factor is not the only consideration in this, in determining the long term reliability and viability of these devices, meantime between failure or some serial or common mode failure mechanism some of which have been described here earlier are serious concerns.

I think my question for Mr. Khoshmashrab is have you had sufficient access to the failure data to -- and it's not just failure data, let's say to the operating data and the performance of the existing SunCatchers to be satisfied to draw any conclusions and could you just briefly summarize them for this Committee?

MR. KHOSHMASHRAB: I have not. Typically, staff evaluates availability and reliability of a project based on the data from years of experience with a mature technology. We have no such data. This is preliminary. It's new data to me, and for me it's -- it's not -- there

is not enough data to determine how reliable this project will be. I'm referring to Calico.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Thank you.

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PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: So I guess maybe just a I mean, I think this is -- I want to agree quick thought. with Commissioner Byron, this has been actually an interesting and useful discussion. And I think it does highlight one of the challenges that we face when dealing with technologies that aren't necessarily new. understand that Stirling Engines and concentrating systems have been around for decades. But in terms of their deployment, even on a limited basis, such as Maricopa, is still -- you know, this the really sort of breaking new ground. And the data that we have before us is maybe not as comprehensive as we might like, you know, embarking upon a project of this size. I suspect you get a lot of these same questions from the investors as well.

But you know, again, I'd just sort of restate my other point, which is, you know, the more confidence that can be provided through the data, the better. And to the extent that, you know, it sounds like there's steps being taken to address some of the design concerns. Those were discussed and including things that might have sort of systematic and repeat failures, like seals, and to the extent that these -- this is going to be -- or this is

being proposed as a phased project, I think offers further opportunity for continuous learning, should it go forward.

But again, I appreciate the questions and as has been stated, this is a very large land use decision, and we want to make sure that we do have all of the information that allows us to make a decision about whether or not this is a good idea or not.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, I think that does it. Unless somebody wants to correct me for efficiency and reliability. And nobody seems to want to.

We just -- well, we've hit the 5:15 mark, so we'll break for dinner and return at 6 o'clock, where we will have public comment. And staff, please apologize to the transmission system engineering folks, we'll need the get to them after the --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: They had bad luck at the last hearing too. But I will pass along your apologies.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And then that may push back Susan Lee a little bit, but I'm hoping that's not going to be a problem for her, but it still would be good to get to her tonight to offer us more breathing room for the rest of the week on alternatives.

So we'll try to do transmission system engineering and alternatives tonight, after public comment. And we'll be back at 6 o'clock.

## EVENING SESSION

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay, we're going to go ahead and -- oh, we've got our -- okay we're good. We're going the go ahead an get started.

Hopefully, everybody's had a chance to grab a bite. Feel free to continue to eat. Perhaps away from the microphones, but go ahead and continue. We want to make sure everybody has got enough energy to make it through this evening as well as the next couple of days.

Also, I want to just thank everybody for staying pretty much on schedule for the first set of topics that we covered this afternoon. And so now it is just slightly after 6 o'clock, and this is the time that we want to hear from the public, both here in the room or if any of the folks are on the phone.

I think I see our Public Adviser back there, Ms. Jennings. I don't know if you have any blue cards that we have up here.

Excellent, so we're set. So we do have some commenters that are here with us. And then once we have allowed for those folks that are here in the room, we'll go to the phones and see if anybody's on the line and want to provide a comment.

So again this is the evidentiary hearing for the Calico Solar Project. And I think we'll just go ahead an

we'll start with those that have signed up on the blue card. If you haven't already signed up again, our Public Adviser is Ms. Jennings. She's in the back of the room. She's holding up the blue cards. You can fill those out. Provide your information, name, and the topic that you'd like to say or just your name is fine as well, and we'll call you up.

So also I'd just like to just see if there's the CEC staff have successfully moved their cars out of the parking garage and are back at the CEC building?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff is here.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay. Welcome back. So let's go ahead and get started. We're going to take Bruce Garlinger. Is Bruce here in the audience?

This is representing Desert Mountain Sheep.

He just stepped out. Okay, well we'll come back.

I also have Fred Stearn, private landowner in a project surrounded by the area. I believe I got that right. Go ahead, Fred. Welcome.

MR. STEARN: Good evening, Commissioners. My name the Fred Stearn, 29926 Fort Cady Road, Newberry Springs.

I'm a real estate agent representing three landowners in Section 1, 8 north 5 east; Section 36, 9 north 5 east who are in danger of being land locked inside

the project area.

I've read most of the Staff Assessment and draft EIS about 1,400 pages. I haven't been able to get the recent Supplemental Staff Assessment, so I don't know what's in there.

CEQA requires -- I've been reading EIR's for 30 years. And I don't claim to be an expert, but CEQA seems to require a reviewing agency to examine 17 environmental factors listed in Appendix G.

In my estimation, the private landowners in said section 1 and 36 will be subject to potentially significant environmental impacts in the following seven Appendix G categories out of CEQA.

Aesthetics, hazards and hazardous materials, public services, utilities/service systems, hydrology, noise, land use planning, and transportation. I think the main issue is access, but they're all important.

The written evidence submitted by myself and others into the EIS and prior to the EIS to California Energy Commission staff and the BLM staff or the BLM agency pointing to said potentially significant impacts in the seven categories, has been largely and inexplicably ignored regarding these private in-holdings in section 1 and section 36.

I don't see how any objective observer could come

to the conclusion -- any other conclusion that therefore the EIS is delinquent and doesn't meet the CEQA requirements. And that's all I have to say unless there's some questions.

Thank you very much.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: So I guess one question. I do believe the Supplemental Staff Assessment is docketed -- is on the website currently or has that been posted?

Okay, so we do have for your information, sir, Mr. Stearn, the supplemental is available for review.

And I think we'll go now to -- is Bruce back in the -- Bruce, welcome.

MR. GARLINGER: Bruce Garlinger representing Bighorn Sheep and myself.

I am just wondering when the project proponent will be writing a habitat conservation plan for all of the plants and animals that occur in the study area?

And also note that the draft EIS that I looked at the references and it does not seem that the draft EIS in any of your supplemental documents, the EA or anything referred to any references to noise impacts on bighorn sheep.

I wrought a few references that URS should have cited. The Bighorn of Death Valley, a landmark study,

1950's Welles and Welles, that documented bighorn sheep in the valley floor of Death Valley a common site especially on good floral years.

Sierra Club, bighorn of Sierra Nevada, Ph.D thesis Berkeley.

Landmark study 1940's and 50's, Arizona, not reference by anybody on this project by Terry Russo.

Here is the bighorn Bible. It came out in 1980.

The Desert Bighorn, Its Life History, Ecology and

Management. Half of these authors I knew, and are good

men, and not referenced in any of these documents.

Mountain Sheep of Man, Dr. Val Geist, Canada.

These are landmark studies documenting some of them human disturbance related to construction.

As a biologist that really is into sheep, there was a few references from Dr. Vern Bleich, Halls and Ramey, Epps, all of whom I know. They're colleagues in the field. And they reference some stuff but not very much.

And as a member of Desert Bighorn Council, since 1980 -- actually 1982, you know, there's a lot of literature out there, that's what I'm trying to say, of bighorn sheep, human disturbances in Death Valley, Lake Meade, central Arizona project.

And wile bighorn can get used to disturbances,

you know it can be bad for them. Wild Sheep in Modern
North America, Boone and Crockett Club. Here's one,
Wildlife Monographs, evaluation factors potentially
influencing the Desert Bighorn sheep population. There's
studies where bighorn sheep have gone extinct in the
Catalina Mountains of Tucson, because of human impact
relating to hiking during the breeding season. So where
humans chose, do we want the hikers to be able to go in
the Catalina Mountains of Tucson, or do we want to bighorn
sheep to survive and -- the disturbance basically caused
lamb mortality. You have that for eight to 10 years, and
then you've got humans one bighorns zero.

The Desert Bighorn Council has been on acted since 1957. URS, any of your documents don't hardly document anything from these publications.

Journal of Mammalogy, there's lots of stuff there. Hardly any references. And CEC commission needs to realize this, that the work was done totally inadequately for bighorn, Desert Tortoise, rare plants.

The Wild Sheep of the World, and probably the only bighorn authority in this room right now. Raul Valdez Desert Bighorn technical staff member.

So anyway, my point is that the bighorn work was not done by bighorn professionals that I know, because I've been going the wildlife society meetings and Desert

Bighorn Council meetings since 1982 and I've never seen Dr. Mock there nor any of his team.

And I've also been going to Desert Tortoise

Council regularly since -- almost yearly, since 1989. And

I don't recognize any of his team there. And they're

great people and it's not a personal attack against any of

his team. But if you look at their resumes, they had

almost no desert experience.

So I find it interesting that the project proponent is trying the get a CEC override when there's low experience of the crew, tortoise, botanist, sheep person, no burrowing owl surveys. And no habitat conservation plan for the whole thing. This is just pretty much nuts.

And I just got an Email on my phone this morning that the CEC approved the Ivanpah solar. And, you know, that's just a crime against nature.

I'm a biologist. I'm environmentally aware, and I want to go green. I've got solar panels on my roof. So there are a place for solar panels and there's wrong place for solar panels. And you shouldn't be -- we shouldn't be blading up the planet wild habitat and killing tens of plants and animals that also have rights. We shouldn't be doing this, so some company can get good dividends and profit for their stockholders.

So what I suggest is that everybody might be happy is even Sierra Club, Defenders, instead of nitpicking all the little things we want, project proponent could do a habitat conservation plan and a long term research and monitoring plan, which would for research and monitoring -- I mean long term at least 25 years of all the rare T&E species, Golden Eagle, North American Badger, burrowing owl, Desert Tortoise, rare plants, bighorn sheep, and research and monitoring long term. Gather better information.

And an idea there, that if there's any other projects that come in to this area within a 50-mile radius, you know, initially, Calico Solar, Tesla, they may have to initially start it. But if anybody comes in, then they're going to have to put money into this long term habitat conservation plan.

And so initially this proponent may have to put in \$10 million or something. But as other proponents come in, if they want to do it, they'll have to add to this long term monitoring fund. And the notion is that you can't mitigate for this loss of habitat by buying land somewhere else. San Bernardino county is totally against that. And the reality is you can't destroy 500,000 acres in California and buy it somewhere else. You're still going to have the net loss of a million acres or 500,000

acres for wind and solar.

Bighorn people, I know from here to Texas and they're just screaming about this wind, because where is the wind going, it's going to all the ridge lines. Where do the bighorn lambs drop their babies and raise them for six months to a year and have them on the ridge lines. And the bighorn also cross the valleys.

So I was telling the Fort Irwin people, I'm a volunteer bighorn consultant for them. I go your entire Fort Irwin -- you don't look at it as mountains and valleys, you know, tortoise and squirrels in the valleys and you don't look at it as bighorn mountain only. Well, the males have ram range. They've to cross valleys to get to their ram range. And so all of Fort Irwin, all of China Lake, all of the west Mojave between here and Victorville and here to Texas the valleys are bighorn habitat. So that's therefore not a good place to put solar.

And the tortoise people don't want it, because you know, it's tortoise habitat or squirrel habitat, or cacti. So, you know, where we need it is on our roof tops and back yards. And the utilities and some of you people the project proponent want to make money, you've got to learn how to make money by putting it on individual roof tops. And this's companies that do that.

You buy a building permit, \$150, \$400, we'll put solar panels in your -- on your roof, backyard for free. You have to agree to by power from us for 25 years.

So the solution the out there. But blading the desert, which is killing tens of thousands of critters per acre, that's not clean, that's not green and you'll do it over my dead warm body. And it's not a threat, it's just a promise, because I'm pissed.

Anyway there's these ideas -- unfortunately three project proponent if everything goes well tomorrow, and they're going to have do the tortoise surveys again, burrowing owl. They should hire experienced people with five or 10 more years experience doing tortoise stuff. They should hire experiences botanists, which have Mojave desert experience -- basin. And they need some sheep person. You know a good herbotologist. And they need a little bit better qualified teams.

So my daddy always says take the time to do it right instead of twice. But as the way I see it, if all goes well tomorrow, Tesla is going to have to do it twice, because the data is totally not sufficient, done by the wrong people and not done enough.

And what's really interesting, I got an Email from Sheep Society in April, you know -- I think it's April -- is the proponent is going to fly for eagles and

- 1 | bighorn sheep. So they sent me Dr. Mock's phone number.
- 2 | I called Dr. Mock at least once or twice, and says hey,
- 3 | you know, I'm a consultant. I've had sheep experience.
- 4 You need a sheep person. You need one on the bird,
- 5 because if they don't have sheep experience, you're not
- 6 going to see nothing, and never heard back from him.
- 7 And I was trying the bring my cell phone records
- 8 to prove that to enter it into evidence. So I offered my
- 9 services. Most of you people are agency people.
- 10 | California has one sheep consultant, Dr. John Wehausen.
- 11 He's a good man. Just brains and legs.
- 12 And then there's me. And then most of the State
- 13 agencies, they work on the animals theirselves because
- 14 | they can and they want to.
- But, you know, I know sheep people from here to
- 16 | Alaska. And I'm in the loop because I go to meetings. So
- 17 | it seems like they're going to have to do the work again
- 18 | and I'll be waiting for their call.
- But, you know, can I get a team of -- I'm going
- 20 to hire my retired humble friends that are sheepherders
- 21 | and Mark Jorgensen and maybe a few people with Ph.D's. If
- 22 | I can get five more people to help me with this sheep
- 23 | project or anybody's sheep project, six people we'll have
- 24 over 200 years of sheep experience.
- 25 If I had hired the tortoise crew, my wife and I,

if they would have subbed to my wife and I, we have at the end of this year, we have a cumulative 62 years of friggin experience, 99 percent of which was in the Mojave Desert.

So, you know, I know why they do. I'm a business person. I'm a biologist, but I'm also a business person. You do it for low bid. You try to keep the money and you do it, you use your own staff. And if you done have them, you hire new college students. And I was looking at the resumes. I go oh, yeah, graduate 2008, one page resume, graduated 2007-8. 2007, two and half page resume. 2005.

And I was looking, you know, oh yeah, these guys got 20 years experience in Alaska. Woohoo. And that equates to Mojave Desert. How? Yeah.

Well, anyway, unless the Cal Energy Commission decides to sign off of it real quickly like apparently they just did at Ivanpah, I think the work is going to have to be done sooner. But I really think a lot of people my esteemed colleagues of the -- in this community over here, might buy off on someone doing a comprehensive habitat conservation plan, which would mean subplans for particular species, tortoise, rare plants, bighorn sheep, badger, burrowing owl, maybe Le Conte's Thrasher, Golden Eagle, Prairie Falcon, stuff like that.

But, you know, it could be done. And I think San Bernardino county would buy off on this, because what this

means is, they're not going the lose any land, because buying land as mitigation is not working. It doesn't work.

And, okay.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Thank you very much, Mr. Garlinger.

MR. GARLINGER: Who's going to clean this up?

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Just a couple of
thoughts. Again, first of all, thank you very much for
your input. It's clear that you've got a wealth of
experience and time in this area. And with these
particular issues relating to biology, and particularly
the bighorn sheep, I would encourage you to come to
tomorrow's portion of the evidentiary hearing. We're
going to be spending approximately 16 hours, by last
count, on biological impacts. And so you can hear the
testimony from the applicant. We're going to have our own
CEC staff.

We've got some really excellent biologists that work for the CEC siting committee, as well as all of the good questions I'm sure that we'll have from the parties here.

I did also want to take the opportunity to mention that the CEC is very very committed to distributed renewable generation and particularly rooftop PV. We have

a number of programs, the California Solar Initiative, approximately \$2 billion for incentives to do rooftop solar. We've got a new solar homes partnership that's a component of that to incentivize solar on new facilities. And we are going to be launching this year a number of programs for residential and commercial retrofit, which include energy efficiency first, because that's the most important resource to the state, is to actually reduce our demand, and then solar on top of that for both residential and commercial buildings.

MR. GARLINGER: May I add one more thing -PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Sure.

MR. GARLINGER: -- that I sort of forgot?

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: One last thing, sure.

MR. GARLINGER: Well, the reason I commented today is because I'm not expert witness for any of these folks, you know, so I didn't think I'd have a chance tomorrow. I'm sort of late in the game.

The other thing I forgot to mention is CEC has your guidelines for birds and wind projects. But there was not one or two years of point counts for birds on this project. And people think, of, it's a solar, birds can fly around them. But the habitat is going to be disturbed or mowed, there's going to be loss of habitat. And since I was born in Mojave and spent most of my life in the

Mojave Desert and I'm out there every year, as a consultant, migratory birds, warblers, and shore birds and such migrate sometimes this far off the deck going right through creosote. They land on creosote and other shrubs, in spring migration and fall migration.

And they flutter through at this level and you're going to mow it to that level -- you're going the mow it a few inches. So you have migratory birds, which are protected under the Migratory Bird Species Treaty Act with Mexico, Canada, Russia, Japan. And there wasn't any really good bird studies. And I've had shore birds at 11 a.m. in the morning, a flock of 20, almost take me out flying right over the deck.

And so what I'm wondering is, it's not a wind project, but it seems like bird studies are ignored, because it's not a wind project. And I've been working the past two years for a couple clients. I would tell you more, but then I'd have to kill you, because of my confidentiality agreement.

But bird stuff, you know. So, you know, I would think they would have to do a year or two of point counts and that would be part of the habitat conservation plan, because of this mowing of habitat loss.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Okay. I appreciate that as well. And actually one other very important

activity, which is probably one of those things when you look -- you know, in retrospect you wish we had begun a couple of years ago or maybe even longer, is the desert resource conservation plan planning activity. And I know there's going to be opportunities for a lot of public input into that process, to help identify, you know, where are the most resource intense areas, in terms of both the biological resource, as well as the renewables resource.

But I do want to give opportunity for others who might be either here in the room or potentially on the phone. So first off, we don't have anymore blue cards up here, but if there's anybody that feels a desire to provide comment, anybody?

We'll take a pause here.

No. Okay we're going the open up the phone lines on the WebEx or those who have dialed in. And I would just say go ahead and introduce yourself if you want to Mike a public comment.

Do we have -- are the lines open unmuted?

Okay.

One last chance, anybody in the room?

No.

Okay. Did I hear something?

Okay.

MR. BURKE: I'm Bob Burke. I'm a local resident

and I'm on the Board of directors for the Society of Conservation of Bighorn Sheep. And I would like to thank the Commission and the staff and the applicant for holding these hearings down here, so that those of us that live in the area and actually care about what's going on have the opportunity, rather than making that trip to Sacramento.

Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Thank you very much for recognizing that.

Okay, I think we are going to go right back into the topics. So I'm going to turn it over to our fearless hearing officer here. And we'll see what more we can get done today.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay thank you. The next topic is transmission system engineering. Staff or you might have been expecting a little longer public comment period, but are you ready?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff's witnesses are available.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. And in the table I do not have a staff witness listed. Could you give us their names.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Mark Hesters and Sudath Edirisuriya.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead and spell

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1
    Sudath.
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Sudath Edirisuriya.
 2
 3
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, S-u-d-a-t-h.
                                                           And
 4
    I'm going to let you do the rest.
5
             MR. EDIRISURIYA: E-d-i-r-i-s-u-r-i-y-a.
 6
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: S-u-r.
7
             MR. EDIRISURIYA: E-d-i-r-i-s-u-r-i-y-a.
8
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, S-u-r.
9
             MR. EDIRISURIYA: I-y-a.
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I-y-a.
10
11
             Okay, were both -- neither of you were probably
   around earlier to be sworn as witnesses; is that correct?
12
13
             MR. HESTERS: Yes, we have not been sworn.
14
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, if you'd raise
15
   your right hands.
16
             (Thereupon the witnesses were sworn, by the
17
             Hearing Officer to tell the truth, the whole
18
             truth and nothing but the truth.)
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Ms. Gannon, did
19
20
   you wish to present some testimony from Mr. Gallagher?
             MS. GANNON: We would like to have him be able to
21
22
   be available for rebuttal. I don't have any direct to
23
    offer prior to staff.
2.4
             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Ms. Holmes, your
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25

witnesses.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes. My witnesses are -- excuse me for a moment.

My witnesses both have a single change to Condition of Certification as well as response to the points that were raised by the California Unions for Reliable Energy.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, go ahead with those.

Whereupon,

MARK HESTER and SUDATH EDIRISURIYA

were called as witnesses herein, and after first

having been duly sworn, were examined and

testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

Panel witnesses, would you please identify the change that was just referenced?

MR. HESTERS: This is Mark Hesters. The changes to Condition of Certification TSE COC 5 and sub -- you want to call it the number under that of 8, which states that the project owner shall provide to the CPN the detailed Facility Study as Part A, and the executed project owner and California ISO Large Generator Interconnection Agreement as Part B.

The applicant has actually provided the detailed

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1 | Facility Study and the executed Large Generator
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- 2 | Interconnection Agreement. That Large Generator
- 3 | Interconnection Agreement has been approved by FERC, the
- 4 | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- 5 So it makes -- doesn't make much sense to require
- 6 | that as a Condition of Certification. It's already been
- 7 docketed.
- 8 | HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And did you say it was
- 9 or was not approved by FERC?
- 10 MR. HESTERS: There is a FERC stamp on the
- 11 | bottom.
- 12 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, you know, you can
- 13 get one of those on any corner.
- MR. HESTERS: Exactly.
- 15 (Laughter.)
- 16 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So you're proposing to
- 17 delete the subpart 8 to right above the verification on
- 18 | TSE 5?
- MR. HESTERS: Yes.
- 20 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. And was there
- 21 | another change?
- MR. HESTERS: That was it.
- 23 | HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Mr. Marcus, I see
- 24 | you're signed into the computer. Are you hearing us okay?
- MR. MARCUS: Yes, I am.

1 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. You were CURE's 2 witness. But first let me ask of CURE, my notes say that 3 you only intended to cross-examine -- you did intend to 4 cross-examine staff regarding Mr. Marcus' testimony. 5 Would you prefer to do that after Mr. Marcus testifies? MS. MILES: Yes. 6 7 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so then you can 8 put on Mr. Marcus at this point. And then cross-examine 9 after that. 10 Whereupon, 11 DAVID MARCUS were called as a witness herein, and after first 12 having been duly sworn, was examined and 13 testified as follows: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 BY MS. MILES: 17 Mr. Marcus, I believe that you were sworn at the 18 beginning of this hearing today; is that correct? 19 MR. MARCUS: That's correct. 20 MS. MILES: And who's testimony are you 21 sponsoring? 22 MR. MARCUS: My own. 23 MS. MILES: And do you have any changes to your 24 sworn testimony? 25 MR. MARCUS: No, I don't.

MS. MILES: And are the opinions in your testimony your own?

MR. MARCUS: Yes, they are.

MS. MILES: Please summarize your education and professional experience?

MR. MARCUS: I have a Master's degree --

MS. GANNON: We're willing to stipulate to his expertise if other parties are as well.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff will stipulate.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Anybody -- does anybody want to inquire about his qualifications?

Okay seeing none, then we will accept a stipulation that he's qualified as an expert to this topic.

MS. MILES: Thank you. At this time, I'd like the move exhibits 401 through 403 into the record. That's the rebuttal testimony of David Marcus and supporting exhibits.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: We were talking about waiting to move all of these at the end of the proceeding is that okay with you.

MS. MILES: That's fine.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. But in addition, I wanted to add one exhibit, it's something that was docketed in December of 2009. And I believe all parties

have had a chance to look at it, but I did not see it in any of the other parties' exhibits. It's a memo -- it's a staff memorandum to Felicia Bellows and Bob Therkelsen regarding transmission lineup grades, and it was dated October 21, 2009, and docketed in December. And I can send out a copy of this electronically to everyone tomorrow. This would be exhibit 438.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay who is the author of that?

MS. MILES: That was Christopher Meyer is the author.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Does any party object to her using this document today before you've seen it?

We're just pausing because they are consulting.

MS. GANNON: We have no objection.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. When you're done let me borrow that document, so can I get the proper information for the exhibit list.

MS. MILES: Sure.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

MS. MILES: Mr. Marcus, would you please describe for us what it was that CURE asked tow do in reviewing this project?

MR. MARCUS: CURE asked me to independently review the Staff Assessment and the Supplemental Staff

Assessment, focusing on the transmission needs of the project, and the applicant's additional testimony and filings to the extent that they related to transmission.

And then they also asked me to review the testimony of Sean Gallagher and Felicia Bellows related to project description.

MS. MILES: Thank you. Can you please summarize your primary concerns with the staff's analysis?

MR. MARCUS: That's set forth in my testimony.

And I guess there are seven main conclusions that the

parts 3A through 3G, on pages two to five of my testimony.

And the first of those substantive sections I report that there appear to be major transmission upgrades that are going -- that are assumed to be built prior to the Calico project, that appear to be needed to enable reliable delivery of Calico generation, but which there's neither environmental analysis in the Calico SA nor a citation to somewhere else, where such analysis has been done elsewhere.

You know, it's assumed that these preceding projects are going to get built by others as part of other projects, but there's no identification of what those other projects are or where the environmental analysis might be.

The next three sections 3B to 3D are components

of the Calico project itself that don't appear to have had their environmental impacts fully analyzed. And then the final three parts, 3E, F, and G, I discuss mitigation conditions for the Calico project that should be added, particularly a requirement for an approved LGIA. We just heard staff talking about how there's already a signed LGIA, but in fact FERC did not fully approve that LGIA. They reject the part that applies to phase 2, and that's what Exhibit 403 attached to my testimony shows. That's the FERC decision from earlier this year.

And since they don't have an approved LGIA for the entire project, at the present, I'm proposing that that be made a condition, that they come back and provide one when and if they have one.

MS. MILES: Have you done further research since your testimony was submitted?

MR. MARCUS: Yes. In page two of my testimony where I list Tuesday six projects that staff had identified or staff had named as one that were assumed to be built prior to the project, I went and looked on my own to see what I could find as to the status of any environmental analysis that had been done on those projects.

MS. MILES: And what did you learn about those six projects?

MR. MARCUS: I indeed found references to all six of them as prospective projects. They were either in the Edison Transmission Ranking Cost Report, commonly known as TRCR, that's something that Edison submits to the CPUC and I looked at the one that was approved by the PUC last year or I looked at ISO deliverability studies and I looked at the California Transmission Planning Group's phase 3 report that came out two weeks ago, and all of those projects are listed in one or more of those three places.

The number three on the list that's on page two of my testimony, new transmission between Kramer and Lugo, the listed a couple different ways. It's been proposed at both the 220 kV and the 500 kV level.

What I didn't find was that any of these projects have been approved by the ISO either in past ISO transmission -- annual transmission plans or in the most recent 2010 transmission plan.

MS. MILES: Have you EIRs been prepared for any of these projects?

MR. MARCUS: Not by name. However, there's a draft EIR issued this year at the PUC which is reviewing the El Dorado Ivanpah Transmission Project, and the -- that project EITP, El Dorado Ivanpah Transmission Project, would replace about 85 percent of the existing mountain passed El Dorado 115 kV line, with a double

circuit 230 kV line, and then would remove a 115 to 230 kV transformer at El Dorado.

And so I think that replaces items 5 and 6 that are on the list that the staff prepared and that is repeated on page two of my testimony. So I think effectively, there's an EIR for items 5 and 6.

I was unable to find any evidence of any EIR work on the other four projects listed on page two of my testimony.

MS. MILES: In your opinion, would any of those projects require an EIR?

MR. MARCUS: It's possible that three of them would not. The first, second, and fourth projects on that list are all projects that exist in substations. And those might either not require any environmental work, if they're entirely inside existing substation boundaries or only require Mitigated Negative Declarations.

But number 3, which is knew transmission between Kramer and Lugo would almost certainly require an EIR, because that would be something like 50 miles of new transmission line.

MS. MILES: In section 3D on page 3 of your testimony, you refer to the expansion of the Pisgah Substation as part of the Calico project. Is that a correct reference?

MR. MARCUS: Not necessarily. There's a document that's been docketed, although it's not on the Energy Commission's website, which is the applicant's response to the CEC staff's transmission inn upgrades memorandum, that contains a document from Southern California Edison, which was talked about earlier today in cross-examination.

MR. MILES: And just to interrupt for one moment, I believe that that is the applicant's Exhibit 28.

MR. MARCUS: Okay. So that Exhibit 28 is an Edison document where Edison says that it has not yet decided whether the permanent interconnection from Calico to Edison would expand at Pisgah, which is what I assumed or at a new Pisgah Substation to be built up to 6 miles away.

And so the effect is that when my testimony says that an expansion of the Pisgah Substation is part of the project, it could be that, in fact, a relocation of the Pisgah Substation up to 6 miles away disturbing up to 100 acres and requiring up to 6 miles of additional gen-tie line because the proposed gen-tie line would go to the existing Pisgah Substation, would it therefore have to be expended to go to a relocated Pisgah Substation.

MS. MILES: And I just have one final question.

It's actually regarding Mr. Gallagher's testimony this

morning. And I just wanted you to briefly testify on

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the -- because I know you couldn't testify earlier, since you're actually asking the question, regarding the Mr. Gallagher's testimony on project overview and benefits.
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MR. MARCUS: Yes, the very first benefit that Mr. Gallagher said the project would provide was reduction in carbon emissions. And his testimony has a number for that. And my review those that he has overstated the emissions by a factor of 2,000 by using tons, where he should have used pounds, and has further overstated it by a factor of somewhat more than three by confusing carbon dioxide with carbon. And so the actual carbon reduction benefits of Calico would be approximately 1/7000th of the number that's in his testimony.

MS. MILES: Thank you. I have no further questions, and the witness is available for cross-examination.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Any questions of this witness?

MS. GANNON: I have a few questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, the applicant.

Anyone else want to question the witness?

22 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff doesn't have 23 questions of this witness.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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1 BY MS. GANNON: 2 In your testimony you state that it is common 3 practice for a signed LGIA to be submitted; is that 4 correct? 5 MR. MARCUS: Can you direct me to --6 MS. GANNON: You were talking I believe in 7 the --8 MR. MARCUS: Page 4 Item 3F. 9 MS. GANNON: -- page 4, Item 4. 10 MR. MARCUS: Yes. 11 MS. GANNON: Is that correct? 12 MR. MARCUS: Yes. 13 MS. GANNON: And you're aware that the project 14 has submitted a signed LGIA; is that correct? 15 MR. MARCUS: Yes, but I'm also aware that in this 16 particular case, which is a very unusual situation, FERC 17 has failed to approve that signed LGIA. 18 MS. GANNON: Denied without prejudice, I think is the correct term, is that not right? 19 20 MR. MARCUS: Yes. 21 MS. GANNON: So they have met the standard 22 condition, which is to submit a signed LGIA; is that 23 correct? 24 MR. MARCUS: I believe so.

MS. GANNON: Thank you. No further questions.

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I detect a theme in this testimony that some people believe that there's an inadequate analysis of some of the downstream impacts of this project. And I wanted to ask staff's witness to respond to, or counsel, in the way -- or in the form of argument to respond to that very definitely implied criticism of the staff analysis.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Well, that was going to be the nature of my additional direct testimony. So I don't think it really matters much whether it comes from you or from me, but why don't we together ask the Energy Commission staff to respond to Mr. Marcus's criticism. And I would suggest, panel witnesses, that you simply go one by one beginning on page two.

MR. HESTERS: Okay, this is Mark Hesters. We're going to alternate to some degree.

So page 2A, which has the description of upgrades that are required for generating projects that essentially have a higher queue position in the ISO interconnection queue than the Calico project. And these are a series of upgrades that would be assigned to those projects, should those projects go forward.

I guess what I'd like to point out is that the studies that determine the need for downstream facilities are a forecast. They're a forecast -- they include

forecast of loads. They include forecasts of future generators. As forecasts they're likely wrong.

The study that we have has followed the standards that have been set by the ISO and -- for doing these types of studies and included those assumptions. Those assumptions include generators that have a higher queue position. And by sort of pro forma the upgrades that are required for the reliable interconnection of those higher queue position generators.

We don't take a position on whether or not those are viable projects and what those futures generators -- whether or not they will happen or will not happen. You could spend a lot of time doing studies guessing at which generators and which downstream facilities for those generators would or would not happen. And we -- it's not a reasonable way to go about planning for generator interconnection.

The studies essentially have requirements. The requirements were met through these studies. They're the best guess at this point.

Do we want to go through -- this is just a -- do we want to go through each of these individually with cross on our responses or do we want to go through them all and then cross?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: What's the Committee's

pleasure?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I'm not sure I understand the choice. You mean the specific --

MR. HESTERS: Well, I could -- this is Mark
Hesters. I mean, I can respond to A and then we can
answer questions or cross-examination about our response
to A and then we can go on to B, or we can respond to A
and respond to B and respond to C and respond A through is
it F? And then respond the cross to each of them -- go
back and respond to each of them. I just wanted to offer
up the option of saying you know cross on A, then we'll go
to B. We'll present our response and then cross on that

Does that make sense?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Does the Committee have a preference?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Hold on a second.

Well, let's see. It might be best then for CURE to go ahead with their questions of staff and then --

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Actually, I think that staff ought to at least have the opportunity to respond to criticism before CURE begins its cross-examination. So if that's going to be the -- if the next step is to allow CURE to cross, I think staff ought to at least be allowed to summarize its response to A through F.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and that's fine.

And you were referring to A to -- A through F of which exhibit again?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: All of my direct is focused on the criticisms that CURE has made of the staff analysis. So it would be the items A through F that begin on Dr. Marcus' testimony beginning on page 2.

MR. HESTERS: Okay, so that was -- this is Mark Hesters. That was the response to A was that essentially the study is a forecast. The forecast has to recover -- include generators with higher queue positions. And it makes assumptions about both the generators and the transmission facilities that are needed for the reliable interconnection.

It's again not our position to go through and judge which projects are likely to occur and which aren't, and then ask the applicant or Edison to redo the study based on our best guess.

Okay Sudath is on.

MR. EDIRISURIYA: This is Sudath Edirisuriya. I am providing the information for the 300 megavar dynamic reactive-VAR support. SCE has proposed a 300-megavar dynamic reactive-VAR support by installing the static wall compensator to mitigate the dynamic voltage swing caused by the transient study.

The detailed static VAR compensator parameters

has not yet completed by the SVC, and still in the process of review. In addition, the SVC static VAR compensator can mitigate active power oscillation through the voltage amplitude modulation. The project will need to provide 300 megavars of dynamic reactive power support. The static VAR compensator can continuously provide the reactive power required to control dynamic voltage swings, under the various system conditions and thereby improve power system transmission and distribution performance.

That is the answer for the 300 megavar dynamic reactor support. That is the requirement.

And for the static reactor VAR support capacities as the applicant has proposed 6 capacitor banks, each 45 megavar to be installed in the Calico substation. The preliminary drawings that were submitted by the applicant have included 270 MVAR static VAR support. Staff expects that additional 90 MVV static VAR requirement will be included in the final design phase.

These capacitor banks would benefit the voltage regulation of the collective busses and power factor corrections. The capacitor banks are installed in the Calico substation. Therefore, there is no need of additional CEQA analysis, because it is within the substation, which has been proposed by the applicant. These equipment are installed in the Pisgah Substation as

well as the Calico substation.

MR. HESTERS: This is Mark Hesters. I'd also like to add that the dynamic reactive support would be included in -- built in the expansion of the Pisgah Substation. And we have included an environmental analysis of that expansion. That is the 220 kV expansion, not the 500 kV expansion that's required -- the 220 kV expansion that's required for the 275 megawatt phase one Calico project, not the 500 kV expansion that's required for the full build-out.

For D we're onto downstream transmission upgrades that were not studied in the DEIS Staff Assessment and Supplemental Staff Assessment.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: While you're looking, just for the record, the exhibit containing Mr. Marcus' testimony is Exhibit 400. So that's what you've been responding to, correct?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: That's correct.

MR. HESTERS: I guess I'd like to focus -- the big environmental impact that we have missed, and it's not just -- it's not missed. There isn't a way that we can adequately analyze it at this point, is the replacement of the 67 mile Pisgah Substation to Lugo Substation, 220 kV line with a new 500 kV line.

It's a 65-mile line. Fifty-five miles of it

would use an existing right of way and replace an existing The last 10 miles would use a new right of way. line. The 55 miles we've been able to analyze. The 10 miles there has not been an identified route for. And Edison -- we don't even know what the schedule is at this point for Edison determining that route. But that last 10 miles will be the subject and the whole thing will be subject of a certificate of public convenience and necessity, essentially licensing permit at the Public Utilities Commission.

They will identify environmental impacts. They will identify alternatives. The PUC often chooses alternative routes. Edison may have a preferred route. Southern California Edison may have a preferred route. In many cases, I've seen Edison -- or the Public Utilities Commission require utilities to use other routes, because they are environmentally more benign or less harmful.

At this point we can't identify -- analyze that last 10 miles. And at some point, it becomes a chicken and egg, do you wait for this to be identified before you can go ahead with the power plant or -- it's just not possible. The applicant isn't in a position to provide that information and we aren't in a position to identify that information -- or to analyze that.

That's the same for the potential movement of the

Pisgah Substation, where -- when for the full build-out of the plant, Edison has said that they may have to move the existing power plant 220 kV power plant, in order to add a 500 kV Bus to it.

That location hasn't been determined. It's impossible for anybody to analyze the environmental impacts of a substation that doesn't have a location. And it's also impossible for anybody in here the applicant, or us to identify where Edison is going to finally locate that project.

So that's essentially the response there. That was D.

So now we're on E.

MR. EDIRISURIYA: I am answering the question for the mitigation requirement in the DEIS discussion of reactive support facilities. We are willing to include the facility requirement for the substation capacitor bank megawatt requirement into the -- as a Condition of Certification.

MR. HESTERS: Finally on F the sign Large Generator Interconnection Agreement should be a condition of project approval. They have provided the -- what would normally have met a standard condition. As Mr. Marcus has pointed out, it's a unusual circumstance to see one of these where FERC has not approved a portion of the Large

Generator Interconnection Agreement.

It may be worth modifying the condition to require the submittal of the -- nay amendments to the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement because it looks likely that there will be amendments to the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. We've never done that before, but again I've never actually seen one where FERC hasn't approved it. So we'll have to think about that.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. I think I'll have some questions eventually, but I'll -- is that it?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I have one question to ask Mr. Hesters.

Mr. Hesters, did the Energy Commission staff prepare testimony that outlined or identified the facilities that were likely to be needed in the future as a result of the transmission requirements associated with this project?

MR. HESTERS: Yes.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Just for the point of the record here today, we're talking about what was filed this morning with exhibit -- as Exhibit 304. It was inadvertently admitted from the Supplemental Staff Assessment when it was filed.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, let's -- do you

recall what time that came in?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I beg your pardon?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Approximately what time was that September, any idea? I'm trying to find it in my mailbox.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Ten or 11 perhaps. Again, to clarify, what we did was because there were a number of other references in the other sections of the testimony, in which the actual analysis was included to the section, what was filed was actually underlined strikeout. Rather than file it as a new section, we added it to the original section, as we had originally intended to do, so that the subsequent references in the Supplemental Staff Assessment make sense.

MS. GANNON: And I'll just note. It was actually sent to an old POS list. So many of us did not -- were not on that. We've had it forwarded it to us subsequently.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: All we know is that we took it to dockets and asked that it be POS'd, so I apologize if there was an error there.

MS. GANNON: I'm just saying that that may be why people are finding it at different times or having difficulty in finding it. We have received it now.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I think Hearing Officer

1 Kramer's been on the POS from the beginning, but perhaps 2 not.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, we have a pretty clogged pipe here to the Internet, so I think I'm down loading it now.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: This is the -- it's contained in the documents that we discussed earlier this morning that contains Exhibit 304, 305, and 306.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, it's only 8 megawatts, so we're going to -- we're not going to wait -- I'm going the start down loading it, but it's going to take awhile.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yeah. It's just a description of the downstream facilities that were analyzed in the individual technical sections.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Then let's go forward with Ms. Miles questions. I want to make sure we come back to the --

MR. HESTERS: I had one more.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

MR. HESTERS: This is Mark Hesters. I hadn't finished with G.

And Mr. Marcus has proposed, I guess it would be, a modification to Condition 5 that would actually read something like the project should be designed and

constructed with admit reactive power resources to compensate for the consumption of power by the generator sub-transformers, distribution feeders, and generator tie lines.

In this case, it may be a reasonable condition to add. I don't think it materially affects the project in any way, but this is one of the few projects where we've seen a requirement for borrow compensation at the -- reactive compensation at the power plants, which are -- it would be a reasonable -- as we require circuit breakers to be -- I'm trying to get the exact -- we require circuit breakers size to comply with the short circuit analysis. This would be smaller for this type of power plant. It's just something new that we -- I haven't seen. It's, as we know, a new technology and I haven't seen it with other applications before, so it may be a reasonable addition to TSE Condition 5.

MR. MARCUS: And this is Dave Marcus, if can I interject briefly. The specific words that Mr. Hesters just used would indeed be the ones that I would suggest, so there's no dispute about what the language would be if you're going to add it.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: If somebody could reduce that to writing and circulate it as a proposal, then everyone else could respond to it either later this week

or on the 18th. I think I'd prefer to resolve that this week.

So Mr. Hesters, can you do that?

MR. HESTERS: It's actually in the testimony that Mr. Marcus has, and I can write it as part of the modified Condition 5.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Yeah, I think people will deal with it most efficiently if they can see it in underline strikeout form as an amendment to the condition.

MR. HESTERS: I can do that.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Ms. Gannon, did you have something to add?

MS. GANNON: I believe that this is not mitigation, this proposal. I believe this is -- this is just details of the design. I don't believe it's designed to mitigate any impact that has been identified by the Staff Assessment or by any party. I don't think it's an appropriate condition.

And this may be one that we need to brief.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, conditions are quite often -- they speak to more than mitigation. So a standard that the condition has -- anything in a condition has to be CEQA mitigation. It would not be consistent with the way the Commission normally does business, I can tell that you much.

MS. GANNON: Well, this is also dealt with in the LGIA. And we feel that's the appropriate place for it to be addressed. And so it's redundant. I mean, that's why I guess we don't understand why it would be a Condition of Certification, otherwise -- other than it being a mitigation measure. And we don't see it as being a mitigation measure.

So I guess we don't understand what would be the intent of including it as a Condition of Certification.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Hesters, and then Mr. Marcus, do you want to respond to that.

MR. MARCUS: I can go first. You've already got the language that I wrote and that Mr. Hesters quoted in both the DEIS/SA and in the SSA. And this is just putting it into a requirement for the applicant to comply with. It already says that the project quote should be designed to construct it, et cetera. This is just telling the applicant, in an enforceable place, that it should be designed and constructed with adequate reactive power resources.

It's no different than a whole list of other things that are part of project description in the conditions.

MR. HESTERS: This is Mark Hesters. It isn't different -- again, I'm referring to the breakers and

Buses in the power plants which are in others -- which this is TSE 54, which has a requirement for breakers -- circuit breakers. That's also part of the LGIA and we put anytime Condition 5. We call out some specific forms of equipment and forms of -- standards that it has to -- that the equipment must comply with.

- This would be the same thing. I don't think it would materially affect anything that the project did or -- you know, thousand project was built or anything, but it would -- it's there's only project where I've ever seen VAR compensation required at the PowerPoint switch yard. So it doesn't seem unreasonable to add it as a condition.
- HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So is the applicant's objection philosophical or does it just -- does it make it -- more difficult to be flexible if a different design is required or what is the nature of it?
- MS. GANNON: I mean, it's all of those things and plus we're just tired of this.
- We think it's completely unnecessary. We think that it's being -- it's addressed in the LGIA, which is the appropriate place to address it. And as you said, it adds to flexibility. When we start getting into Conditions of Certification that speak to how we have to tighten our screws, we think it just becomes a little bit

much.

And we can't think of all -- I mean I'm not thinking of a list of horribles that are going to happen if you require us to do this. I'm not going to, you know, waste people's time tonight talking about this, to a great extent. It's just we really don't think it's necessary.

MR. MARCUS: If the applicant thinks 300 megawatts of reactive support is the same as tightening screws, then you absolutely need it as a condition.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Well, we'll take that under consideration. Mr. Hesters, though, if you could circulate language.

MR. HESTERS: Okay. I'll do that tomorrow morning.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Ms. -- are we ready for miss miles to ask you a couple questions?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead then.

MS. MILES: I actually have no questions. Thank

20 you

(Laughter.)

MS. MILES: Not to be anticlimactic.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Well, then I have to go back and -- I have a couple.

One is on the question of analyzing the

transmission line upgrade or replacement or the new transmission line that's required, I've frankly forgotten which it is. But the roughly 60 mile transmission line, staff is it -- you've said you don't know the route, that's correct, right?

MR. HESTERS: We don't know route for 10 miles of the line. It's the last 10 miles into the Lugo Substation.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and have you been able to analyze the remainder of the line?

MR. HESTERS: I haven't personally, because I don't have expertise in the environmental or other sort of dirt-turning impacts, but it's my understanding that we have included an analysis of the portions of line that we could, the first 55 miles.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. And then as to the portion that is still uncertain as to its exact location, is there anything unique about the terrain it is likely to traverse that suggests that it will be difficult to mitigate any of the likely environmental impacts that might result from the line's construction?

MR. HESTERS: I have no idea. It's not an area of my expertise, and I don't know what considerations Edison and, ultimately, the Public Utilities Commission will take in determining a route for that last section.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, but is there any reason to believe that there are not sufficient mitigation tools available to the PUC to be able to fully mitigate any impacts that might be found from the ultimate route that is chosen?

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Christopher Meyer, project manager at the Energy Commission.

Just to give a very brief background, Energy Commission very early in this process actually -- well, I think one of the earlier meetings was in April of 2009, we met with the Public Utilities Commission on this issue. We brought -- at different times we brought Edison in, the applicant in over a series of meetings, and then BLM in trying to resolve, you know, how to deal with this uncertainty of where the line was going to be when the application -- the CPUC application was going to go from Edison to the PUC, when Edison would actually have a final route, and the environmental engineering information on this line for staff to analyze.

And what we were able to do is we were able to get enough information to do the analysis that staff has done on, as Mark says, the approximately 55 miles where they believe route is going the follow an existing transmission line, where they're going to remove one series of poles and replace it with a larger pole.

The end, where you get in towards the urban area, is where the right of way where ultimately without the intrusion, the line probably would have gone right down the existing right of way into the existing substation. But by sort of urban sprawl and intrusion into the right of way, that's no longer possible.

So that area where they're going to go down, they're going to have to find away into the Lugo Substation in a more urbanized area. So all I can say is from my experience in, you know, PUC projects and Energy Commission projects, I don't anticipate that it's something where the Public Utilities Commission and BLM, since it would be a joint project, wouldn't be able to find a route mitigation. But I -- anything beyond that is reading tea leaves.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'd like to point out -this is Caryn Holmes. I'd like to point out that there's
a discussion specifically of the upgrade, as I said, in
each technical section. And there's some -- more than 10
pages on this issue with respect to biological resources
alone.

So I would refer the Committee to those discussions to get some sort of sense of what the potential impacts might be and the availability of mitigation.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Thank you. And then Mr. Edirisuriya --

MS. MILES: I'm sorry. I have one just question for Christopher Meyer clarification, really.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Of this topic.

MS. MILES: Yes, in response to what he just stated.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, go ahead.

MS. MILES: You stated that they'll be replacing poles -- the existing poles with larger once. And I was wondering if you could clarify whether there would be -- whether those would number the existing pole locations and whether there would be additional impacts ground disturbance besides just replacing of poles?

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: We've provided general information on that, and provided general information that where existing pole locations are avoiding resources, that they would maintain them, but they -- in the initial meetings we had with Edison, they were not able to commit to the location of every single pole. Where they did infer that they would hope for using the same locations for ease of construction, but they -- my understanding, unless the applicant can clarify that there's going to be any changes, they were not able to commit that every pole location would be the same. This wasn't a situation where

they were just retopping the poles.

MS. MILES: Do you recall that Edison made a statement during a workshop relating to the transmission that the pole locations could not be in the exact existing locations, at least not all of them, because the poles would have to be spaced differently due to the size of the line? Does that ring any bells?

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: That was a comment made by one representative of Edison. We've been dealing with many different representatives of Edison at different levels. And I'm just referring to the dealing with the engineers in this aspect.

MS. MILES: Is there any documentation in the record that is more recent than that discussion?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: The most recent documentation is in Exhibit 304.

MS. MILES: So there's additional information that was provided by Email today is that what you're saying to clarify?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: What was provided by Email today is the description of the potential upgrades that are likely to be needed, based on the information staff had at the time of the Supplemental Staff Assessment.

It's the information upon which the authors of each technical area base their analysis of impacts related to

those upgrades.

MS. MILES: I have not had a chance to review that document. I'm sure you can understand, considering that it was docketed this morning. So I would like to reserve the opportunity to respond to that at the future -- the next hearing. I don't know whether I will have further comment or not at this time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. You're referring to the August 18th hearing?

MS. MILES: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and if can you tell the parties by the -- let me pick a date. If can you notify the parties by Friday August 13th of your intention to raise the issue again, so they can be available, then -- and we will assume that you do not wish to discuss it unless you send out word to the parties that you do by August 13th.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Hearing Officer Kramer, I have, I guess, a question. What was filed this morning is simply the description, and the analysis of impacts associated with the facilities that are described in Exhibit 304 has been out for the requisite period of time.

So I'm assuming that the questions would not be with respect to for example biological resources or air quality or anything of that nature. It would be specific

to the description; is that correct?

MS. MILES: I can't answer that until I see what's in the document.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Well, I guess that's my concern is that the analysis of impacts was included in the Supplemental Staff Assessment.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, but part of the analysis is the description. And because they haven't been able to see it till now, I think it's only fair that they've a chance. I will modify the request, so that Ms. Miles will need to also in her notice that she wants to talk further about this, specify that particular topic areas that her questions would relate to. And we'll put her on notice now that, you know, we will hold her very strictly to what she tells us as far as what she wants to talk about.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: So for example, we could have witnesses recalled on the 13th who's testimony has to date come in by declaration. Is that -- I'm just trying to make -- I'm trying to find out if that's, in fact, what you're suggesting.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, I think that's the appropriate approach. You know, this is new information coming in late.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

MS. GANNON: And Hearing Officer Kramer, we would like to support staff's suggestion that any topic that remains open is related to some change that's in this document. So there's a red-lined version that was sent out, so if it's something that is substantively -- so if it could also be identified how it's related to the changes in this document, that would make sense.

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Hearing Officer Kramer, this is Christopher. Just I to -- I think we've said it enough. Just to make sure everyone's clear, the information, the analysis, has changed little since the Staff Assessment Draft EIS. The information, the analysis has been in there. All that was added was the background information that we provided to staff to do their analysis at that point.

In some sections a lot of this is there in the areas and others once they did not reprint all of this information, all of this background. So all is coming up to the background. The analysis has been done in each of the technical areas, and that hasn't changed at all.

So my request would be if it's just on the background clarification of what's in this new information, that would be acceptable, and we can work to answer those. But if it's something on the section that's been basically unchanged since the Staff Assessment Draft

EIS, I don't know why that would be new.

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, I'm scrolling through here and I'm just seeing pages and pages of new underlying descriptions. So it's quite possible she will look at it and decide that there really is nothing new here.

But I think out of fairness, the parties deserve an opportunity to do that. And because no one else has requested that opportunity, we will limit the offer to CURE at this point.

MS. MILES: Sounds fine by me.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so by the 13th, you will identify any issues and explain -- let's also add that you explain the change that you see that has re-raised your interest in the topic.

> MS. MILES: Sure.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Now, my last question, I think, was to Mr. Edirisuriya. And maybe I'm just remembering your testimony wrong, but you were talking about making another change to one of the conditions in response to, I believe it was about paragraph D of Mr. Marcus' testimony. Do you recall what I'm vaguely remembering?

MR. HESTERS: Paragraph D was the downstream 25 transmission upgrades. That's the big --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Then it probably was the paragraph after that then, perhaps.

MS. MILES: Just could I ask a clarification. If I feel that there is a need for supplemental testimony, because of a material change in the project description, and potential new environmental impacts that flow from that, I would like to also be able to submit that by August 13th.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, certainly.

So Mr. Edirisuriya, do you understand what I'm asking about?

MR. EDIRISURIYA: Yes, you are referring to the TSE 5 that we are planning to include reactive support, which is necessary for the system's stability, so we'll include it into the TSE Section 5.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, then that's the inclusion we spoke about a few minutes ago. Okay.

MR. EDIRISURIYA: The reactive support as it relates to dynamic support is to be included in the TSE 5 Section.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and that was the change that Mr. Hesters was going to circulate.

MR. HESTERS: Actually not. They're slightly different. One of them, the part that I talked about earlier has to do with essentially reactive support or the

fact that the project appears to consume mega-VARs. And so at the project switch yard, they're being required to install 360 mega-VARs of reactive support.

What's discussed in E has to do with something that shows up in the system impacts and facilities study, where dynamic reactive support is required at the Pisgah Substation for the interconnection of the 275 megawatt phase one of the project.

My -- the only problem with adding that as a condition is that's going to come through the LGIA and some of that may -- Edison -- the LGIA basically says that the right amount of reactive support will be required.

So -- to put a specific number on that as a Condition of Certification doesn't seem reasonable at this time. The LGIA will cover whatever that final amount is.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: But is that a willingness to let the LGIA to specify that point consistent with this motion of adding something that, in the other addition, that the applicant claims the LGIA will specify as well?

MR. HESTERS: Yes. The reason it's consistent is because, this is actually dealing with changes -- system problems that show up -- dynamic -- sorry. My mouth is getting dry and my ability to speak is falling apart.

Essentially, it's a problem that shows up in the

system stability as a result of this project interconnecting and then a downstream transmission line outage or something else happening. This is required for essentially supporting the transmission system.

The VAR support at the Calico substation is required because the project itself consumes VAR.

MR. EDIRISURIYA: Consumes VAR to provide the voltage regulations that is by the static VAR support. So the system impacts study identified the 270 megavar requirement, but it is not adequate enough. So applicant should implement another 90 megavar support that would be included in the final design phase.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I feel as if you've, in making your answer, you've assumed facts that you didn't describe to me, because I'm -- I don't understand the distinction.

MR. HESTERS: Okay, let me back off from this one. Let me try again.

The requirement that shows up in mitigation -- in Section E, which is the one that you were just asking me about, shows up quite often in sort of standard power plants. It has to do with system stability and maintaining system stability under outage conditions.

They don't -- they often aren't -- I'll trying to think about when the last time I've seen one.

But they're usually required at the interconnecting substation or even sometimes downstream of the interconnecting substation. And they basically help the system maintain stability under certain conditions. And they show up there, you know, standard output of a System Impact Study or Facility Study. They are a standard piece of equipment that is built within -- usually within the footprint of an existing substation.

That is different than what is being required nor Calico Substation itself. That is something -- the Calico Substation -- the VAR support that's required there is a specific VAR support that's required because of the nature of this power plant, which is different than other power plants. That's why I think the VAR support requirement at the Calico Substation should be included in a Condition of Certification, where this dynamic support that's required at the Pisgah Substation should not.

Does that help explain it?

One is thereto help deal with system problems.

The other is a specific characteristic -- dealing with a specific characteristic of this particular power plant, as it is different from other power plants.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And the one that deals with this difference is the one that you want to call out

1 specifically, is that right? 2 MR. HESTERS: Exactly. 3 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I think I have a few 4 hours of parsing words at some point down the road to try 5 to figure this out, but we won't belabor the point. 6 Thank you. 7 Do we have anything else on transmission system 8 engineering? 9 Okay, thank you everyone. We can at least finish 10 that topic for today. We might be talking about it some more in various contexts. 11 And we can then move on to the topic of 12 alternatives. Susan Lee, is she there with you or is she 13 14 on the line. 15 MS. LEE: I'm on the line. I'm not in 16 Sacramento. 17 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And you just joined us 18 now, so you haven't been sworn as a witness, correct? 19 MS. LEE: That's correct. 20 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So if you would raise 21 your right hand. 22 (Thereupon MS. SUSAN LEE was sworn, by the 23 Hearing Officer to tell the truth, the whole

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Thank you.

truth and nothing but the truth.)

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1 Ms. Gannon did you want the present Ms. Bellows 2 first?

MS. GANNON: Yes.

Whereupon,

FELICIA BELLOWS

was called as a witness herein, and after having been previously sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MS. GANNON:

Mike down and close. We're back bellowing again.

MS. BELLOWS: Got it.

MS. GANNON: Ms. Bellows, have you had an opportunity to review the staff supplemental assessment with regards to alternatives?

MS. BELLOWS: I have.

MS. GANNON: And this morning you spoke a little bit about the applicant's process that was utilized to consider the siting of this project. Can you again speak to the process that you used just in summary.

MS. BELLOWS: Just going back to that one more time. In 2005, we went out with the BLM, and talked to them about possible sites, talked to them about areas that would make most sense for siting of the project, looking at transmission, thinking about impacts on resources. And

with their help, we chose the site, which is current three Calico Solar site.

MS. GANNON: And in addition to discussions with BLM, did you explore any objections of the potential for private lands?

MS. BELLOWS: We did look at private lands as well and came across, as is typical, a number of obstacles including, you know, transmission access, and the ability to put partials together of various ownership to make a site as large as the Calico Solar site.

MS. GANNON: And this -- in the Supplemental Staff Assessment, they describe a number of off site alternatives and describe for various reasons why these alternatives may not be feasible. Have you had a chance to review that testimony?

MS. BELLOWS: I did have a chance to look at that testimony.

MS. GANNON: And do you concur with the approach have the analysis and the conclusion?

MS. BELLOWS: I do concur with the approach and the conclusions. Basically, they came to some of the same conclusions that we came to in the sense of the sites that were looked at had various problems that made them, in terms of availability, and ability to work for is site would not work for this particular -- for the project.

1 MS. GANNON: So would you say your real world experience is consistent with the analysis that was 2 3 completed by staff with regards to off-site alternatives? 4 MS. BELLOWS: I would say that. 5 MS. GANNON: And with regards to on-site 6 alternatives, do you have any comments on the staff's 7 assessment? MS. BELLOWS: You know, I think that, in general, 8 9 their view that the other alternatives -- the on-site 10 alternatives don't meet the overall goals of the project 11 is exactly where we come down to. Again, the -- if you look at the goals and the contract that we have had 12 13 Edison, the other alternatives simply do not meet the 14 purpose of the project. 15 MS. GANNON: Thank you, Ms. Bellows. 16 She's available for cross-examination. 17 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Staff, any questions? 18 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: No. HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Defenders of Wildlife? 19 20 MR. BASOFIN: This is Joshua Basofin with 21 Defenders of Wildlife. I have a couple questions. 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BASOFIN: 23 24 Ms. Bellows, you mentioned that you -- that early

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on, you had met with representatives of BLM in scoping out

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    a site; is that correct?
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             MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.
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             MR. BASOFIN: Which representatives of BLM did
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    you meet with?
                           I was not with the Tessera Solar at
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             MS. BELLOWS:
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    that point in time, so I'm not -- I don't know the answer
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    to that question.
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             MR. BASOFIN:
                           Okay. At one time Tessera had a
    right of way application pending for the Solar 3 site, is
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10
    that right?
             MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.
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             MR. BASOFIN: And at one time, Tessera
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    relinquished that right of way application?
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             MS. BELLOWS: That's correct.
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             MR. BASOFIN: At any point before you
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    relinquished that application, did you consider the Solar
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    3 site as a potential alternative for the Calico project?
             MS. BELLOWS: We did not. The Calico
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19
    Solar -- the Solar 3 site was sited for 500 megawatts, so
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    in terms of being able to -- ability to replace the 850
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    megawatt facility, it would not have been able to do so.
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    I think it was actually 550 megawatts as opposed to 500.
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             MR. BASOFIN: So you didn't consider any
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    alternatives that would have met a generating capacity of
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    less than 850 megawatts?
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             MS. BELLOWS: Again, as I testified before,
    the -- it goes back to our Power Purchase Agreement,
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    because we did participate in a competitive bidding
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    process for supply of power to Edison, and won a contract
    for 850 megawatts. That's what we did -- that was our
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    goal was to site a facility of 850 megawatts.
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             MR. BASOFIN:
                           Does the PPA State 850 megawatts or
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    up to 850 megawatts?
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             MS. BELLOWS:
                           It states 850 megawatts.
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             MR. BASOFIN: At any point, did you conduct
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    surveys on the Solar 3 site?
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             MS. BELLOWS:
                           We did. We began surveying the
    Solar 3 site.
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             MR. BASOFIN: What types of surveys did you
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    complete?
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             MS. BELLOWS:
                           I just have to check -- I'll have
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    to think about that, but I know we did some cultural work.
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    I know we did some preliminary biology work, but we had
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    certainly not completed everything that we needed to do.
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             MR. BASOFIN: That's all I have.
                                                Thanks.
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             MS. MILES: No questions.
22
             (Laughter.)
             PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT:
23
                                       Mr. Kramer, I can help
24
    if you want to get a drink.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER:
                                      Okay.
                                             Well, let's see,
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1 | I will. I'm okay.

So then next we have testimony from staff witness.

MR. RITCHIE: Excuse me, Mr. Kramer. I had just one very quick follow-up question. I know I didn't allot any time, but I will be very brief.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Go ahead.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. RITCHIE:

So, Ms. Bellows, I just wanted to confirm one thing in your last testimony that I didn't think -- I think this is a very simple one word answer. Did Tessera consider any facility less than 850 megawatts when they were siting the project?

MS. BELLOWS: No.

MR. RITCHIE: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Ms. Holmes, do you have direct testimony from Ms. Lee?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: We do. I think we'll just cut to the chase, since it's getting late-ish this evening.

Whereupon,

### SUSAN LEE

was called as a witness herein, and after first having been duly sworn, was examined and

testified as follows:

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES:

And I'll simply ask Ms. Lee to repair -- or to present a very brief summary of how staff conducted its alternatives analysis and the conclusions that it reached.

MS. LEE: Okay. This is Susan Lee. In the Supplemental Staff Assessment, we looked ultimately at 24 alternatives to the Calico Solar Project, and three of these are ones that we decided to analyze in detail. The additional 21 alternatives are analyzed in -- and considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis.

The three that are analyzed in detail are the reduced acreage alternatives, which is the 275 megawatt alternative and sized as we were hearing earlier in the transmission system engineering discussion, to be a project that would accommodate the existing transmission.

The second alternative is the private land alternative, which would be located on private land, mainly agricultural land in an area east of the city of Barstow.

And the third one is the no project alternative.

One thing that's important to understand in the way the alternatives sections is set up, in this document, which started as a Draft EIS, is that the Impact Analysis

for the reduced acreage alternative and the no project alternative is presented in each author's separate testimony. And the Impact Analysis for the private land alternative is presented in the alternatives section.

So the overall conclusions of the analysis for the alternatives that are retained, the reduced acreage alternative would reduce the impacts of the project, certainly because it's a quite a bit smaller project and because it was designed to avoid the areas with the most dense biological resources, and there's most dense cultural resources. It would not, however, eliminate the significant impacts that have been identified for this project.

The private land alternatives would avoid and reduce the effects, particularly with respect to biological resources and cultural resources, because it is located on almost entirely disturbed land. It would create a new significant impact, which would be the loss of agricultural land, because some of that land is productive agriculture. And it also would require the acquisition of land from almost 50 separate landowners.

And thirdly, we looked at the no project alternative, which concludes that if this project were not constructed, these impacts would be shifted to other areas, because there is the need for large renewable

1 energy projects in California to meet the RPS goals. I won't go over the other 21 alternatives that 2 3 are there, but they include other site alternatives as 4 were previously mentioned, other solar technologies, other renewable technologies including wind, geothermal, 5 6 biomass, other conventional generation technologies, and a 7 brief description of conservation and demand management. That's it. 8 9 STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you. The witness is 10 available for cross-examination. 11 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: The applicant, any 12 questions? 13 MS. GANNON: Applicant has no questions. 14 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Defenders of Wildlife? 15 MR. BASOFIN: Joshua Basofin, Defenders of 16 Wildlife. I have one to four questions. 17 (Laughter.) 18 MR. BASOFIN: And wary to strictly quantify them, 19 so I gave a range. 20 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. BASOFIN: 21 22 Ms. Lee, good evening. 23 MS. LEE: Evening.

analysis of the alternatives in the SSA, you describe the

MR. BASOFIN:

I believe at one point in your

24

reduced acreage alternative as potentially feasible; is that correct?

MS. LEE: That's correct.

MR. BASOFIN: Can you explain what potentially feasible means in relation to feasible?

MS. LEE: Yes. The feasibility concern under CEQA, we're looking at a project that is constructible, both in terms of technology and also in terms of economics and cost.

We don't doubt that it's technologically possible to build a 275 megawatt project. Clearly, Tessera has built a 1.5 megawatt project, so small projects are buildable. The question that is unresolved for us is the economic feasibility. And I know there's been a fair amount of discussion about that.

We don't have data that allows us to conclude, one way or the other, whether this project, at a smaller size, would be economically feasible.

MR. BASOFIN: Thank you. I believe in your testimony, you state that without further evidence from the applicant that you have found that the reduced acreage alternative is not cost prohibitive but may cost more; is that correct?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: I'm sorry. We're having trouble hearing you, Mr. Basofin. Could you speak up a

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little bit and slow down a little bit.
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MR. BASOFIN: Yes. I believe that in the alternatives section, Ms. Lee, you stated that the reduce acreage alternative would potentially be more expensive, but that there hasn't been evidence from the applicant that it would be cost prohibitive; is that correct?

MS. LEE: I actually don't think we even went that far. I think realty testimony is just that we don't have data that gives us the information to define whether it would be cost prohibitive.

MR. BASOFIN: Do you have your -- do you have the Staff Assessment in front of you, Ms. Lee?

MS. LEE: I do.

MR. BASOFIN: I'm going to direct your attention to B.2-86. At the top of the page it's the end of the paragraph that runs from the previous page.

MS. LEE: Right.

18 MR. BASOFIN: Can you read that last

19 | sentence -- the last two sentences.

MS. LEE: The one starting with, "A detailed",

21 | that one?

parse --

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The last sentence to that paragraph that

MR. BASOFIN: I'm sorry, it's the two sentences

25 | in that paragraph.

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             MS. LEE: Okay. The last two sentences are,
    "While the applicant provided examples of how a 275
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    megawatt project might be more expensive on a per megawatt
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    basis than the proposed 850 megawatt project, it did not
    provide concrete evidence that the alternative is
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    financially infeasible. A detailed financial analysis for
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    a reduced size project would be required in order to
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    determine the economic feasibility of this alternative."
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             MR. BASOFIN: Thank you. And it's your testimony
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    that that -- that evidence of economic infeasibility has
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    not been provided thus far; isn't that correct?
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             MS. LEE:
                       That's correct.
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             MR. BASOFIN: Thank you.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Secure?
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             MS. MILES: No questions.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I think that exhausts
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    the direct and cross-examination. Did anybody wish to ask
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    any redirect questions?
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             MS. GANNON: None from the applicant.
20
             STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: None from staff.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, thank you very
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   much Ms. Lee.
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             MS. LEE: You're welcome.
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             HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You're now free on
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    Friday.
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MS. LEE: Wonderful. I appreciate it.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well, we could take care of the uncontested topics if -- and those are noise, public health, greenhouse gases, compliance and closure, facility design, socioeconomics, and waste management.

Do the parties object to the Committee taking the testimony as it's been identified by the staff and the applicant and others in -- into evidence and we'll deal with the specific exhibit numbers again at the end of our time here this week -- but taking in the testimony on those topics without any direct or cross-examination?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Staff has a comment about that. I believe that based on our experience at least week's Imperial hearings, noise may become an issue. With respect to biological resources, also the applicant has proposed a change to Condition of Certification that staff does not agree with.

So if the Committee wants to hear any sort of testimony about that, it probably wouldn't be appropriate. So if either of those issues are likely to come up, the need for testimony about the Condition of Certification and the noise impacts associated with biological resources, it may not be prudent to introduce noise at this time.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Well, that might be something that we can take care of this evening. It is our assumption that the noise effects on biological resources will be discussed during the biology discussion tomorrow. So we can push that to that part of our agenda. Can somebody point me to the proposed condition change. STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: It's in Exhibit 82, Attachment A of the applicant. HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, I heard the 2 but the first part disappeared on me. STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: 82. HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: 82, okay. I'll have that up in a minute. But first and before we -- we will separate noise, does anybody have any objections to bringing in all the other topics I just read, without any further testimony or cross-examination? Seeing none, that is what we will do with those. So was that 82A? STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Attachment A. It's on

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page 28.

MS. GANNON: If I may, Hearing Officer Kramer, exchange the intent of the proposed revisions?

> HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And this is to Noise 6? MS. GANNON: It's to Noise 6 and it's just to add

a simple way of defining what noisy construction means.

The condition had originally as drafted by staff said

heavy equipment operation, including pile driving and

noisy construction. Work relating to any project features

and then had restrictions on the timing of that.

We were just trying to put something in. And if staff has a different suggestion for a definition for noisy, we're happy to hear what that is. We were just trying to suggest something, so that we would be able to understand what the restriction is. Then the second change that is proposed is the recognition that these prohibitions on the construction schedule, which say that there should be no construction allowed a Sundays or holidays, we just want to have a clarification that if there was a variance granted, we could have construction on those days.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: What do you mean by a variance.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yeah that's my question is who would grant the variance?

MS. GANNON: The CPM. Sorry CBO. And that can be with consultation with the county.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, that -- if that was going to be the means of granting it, I think the condition should be clear about who would grant it, so

1 | you'd need to add that.

MS. GANNON: We certainly can do that, if there's agreement on the approach, we can certainly revise the language.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Now, variance is a technical term to a land use lawyer like me, means a lot more than a phone call. So I wonder if there's a better adjective.

MS. GANNON: Though usually for the noise variances for construction work, that usually is the mechanism, is that you do get a variance -- I mean, when there isn't a CC granting authority, it is usually a county variance, as I understand it.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I mean a full blown variance with findings that, you know --

MS. GANNON: Not usually taking Board action. I mean it's usually a rather simplified procedure that is specified in an ordinance.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, but it's a noise variance as opposed to a --

MS. GANNON: It's a noise variance.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Let me ask Mr. Brizzee if he knows. Does the county have such a process?

MR. BRIZZEE: It's a term I'm not familiar with, butt I can certainly look into it.

MS. GANNON: Yeah, there is a county noise variance, and we can bring in -- we can bring in evidence on that on Friday o give it to people tomorrow and we can talk about it tomorrow, if that seems appropriate?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Yeah, I think staff has some concerns, because we believe that it's appropriate to not have construction on Sundays and holidays. We don't have an interest in being unreasonably inflexible, but this doesn't seem to provide any sort of standards or process or -- anything of that nature, I think we do have a concern about the concept that the county would grant a variance to a CEC condition. That doesn't seem right to us.

So I guess we'd have a lot of concerns about how this would actually work and what standards would be applied.

We also do have an alternative suggestion to the -- than the greater than 75 dba, which we don't think is appropriate.

So I don't know the best way to proceed with this Hearing Officer Kramer.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, let's put everybody's thoughts out on the table. Commissioner Eggert had another question that --

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Well, I guess just

straightforward one hopefully is what's the purpose of the condition for disallowing on Sundays and holidays?

What's the basis of it or what's it's -- what -- STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: You know noise gone home at this point. And I presume we could bring them back at some point. But this is what I was concerned about and why I was suggesting that perhaps noise was not a appropriate for coming in without -- coming in on declaration. I think that these are questions that I would prefer to have the noise experts address. I know what they've told me, but I think that they're in a better position to answer specific questions.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Women they be here for biology tomorrow anyway?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: During the day a lapparently.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Well, then maybe we can have a little breakout to deal with this at that point.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: If we could pick a time that would be really helpful.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, let's see, did we have -- no, that was on Friday we had somebody calling in at 11 right?

Do you prefer morning or afternoon or do you want

to start with them?

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Morning, I think.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: You want to start with them at 9 o'clock? You probably can't reach them. Homes I probably can't. I will do my best to ascertain their availability and if it's not going to work at 9, we'll let you know at 9.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and then another question on the table to refrain Commissioner Eggert's question. This isn't an area, it's not a residential area, so what's the point of protecting -- assuming the workers are willing to work on the Sabbath, who exactly -- who's Sabbath are we protecting with the Sunday prohibition? Because this project doesn't seem to have a lot of neighbors.

MS. GANNON: There are no sensitive receptors identified in the noise section of the Supplemental Staff Assessment.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So pass that on, and we'll -- when you let us -- find out when they can be with us tomorrow and we'll try to work it out then.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, well I think we've run out of business for today. Thank you, everyone for being efficient with your questions and yielding your time

when you can. And let's hope we can make the same sort of progress tomorrow on our 16 hour project.

MR. BASOFIN: Mr. Kramer?

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Mr. Basofin.

MR. BASOFIN: I just have a point of order. Will we be scheduling witnesses for tomorrow because one of my witnesses has some particular scheduling constraints?

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, who is that and what are the constraints.

MR. BASOFIN: Well, assuming he'll be testifying it's Jim Andre.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, we will rule upon that -- well, we could discuss that motion this evening if you're willing. Okay so we'll do that in a moment.

And then what is his constraint?

MR. BASOFIN: He won't be available tomorrow. I think through evening. Even by phone

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: He's not available all day?

20 MR. BASOFIN: Right.

21 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That would have been 22 really good to know last week.

MR. BASOFIN: Well, he is available all day on 24 Friday.

25 | HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, but when did you

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phone?

MR. BASOFIN: I think I mentioned last week that he was unavailable most of Wednesday and Thursday.

MS. MILES: As a clarification --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well, Wednesday is now.

And that's why we put it on Thursday. Are you sure you're

not confusing today with tomorrow?

MR. BASOFIN: I'm pretty sure.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so it was by phone on the 4th for the 5th though, we had phone availability. And now you're saying that he's not even available on the

MR. BASOFIN: I think he can be available at some parts in the evening tomorrow by phone.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Well --

MR. BASOFIN: But he has some constraints.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And he I gather is you're key witness, correct?

19 MR. BASOFIN: Right.

20 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And well we're just

21 going to have to work as best you can to make him

22 available at some point tomorrow. And when he is

23 available, question -- you know, we can take him up

24 immediately.

MR. BASOFIN: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: But it is our fervent hope that, A, we come in under 16 hours, and not just by one or two percent, and we're done tomorrow with biology.

So we're really not -- you know, we planned it to have the whole day and at this point in time, we just can't rearrange things. That would be horribly disruptive to a lot of people. But we'll try the get him in when we can.

So as far as his ability to testify, we've read the filings from the applicant and from you, Mr. Basofin. And I -- I guess I was hoping to be able to ask this of Mr. Andre, but he -- or you attribute to him the following information, that all he did, all he claims to have done for the applicant was to have addressed some of their, I guess, their survey workers in general terms about the techniques and you know tricks of the trade of conducting biological surveys.

Is that what you believe he would tell us if he were here? In other words, he was just giving instructions about how to do the work, and he did not do any of the work himself.

MR. BASOFIN: I think that's roughly correct.

And I'll just elaborate and try and clarify a little bit.

He engaged in what he refers to as orientation, which is where we goes and works with survey workers and orients

1 them to particular species, in this case Penstemon Albomarginatus, which is the whitemargin beardtongue, 2 3 which according to Jim, many of the surveyors were not 4 familiar with.

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- And so his role was to orient them to the species, inform them about the species, and teach them how to identify the species.
- 8 HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And is that consistent with the number of hours that he billed?
- 10 MR. BASOFIN: I'm in the sure how many hours he 11 billed.
- 12 MS. GANNON: It was attached to our motion, the exhibit that showed the number of hours that he had billed 13 14 on the project.
  - MR. BASOFIN: Let me clarify, he didn't bill any hours, because he didn't actually have a formal contract.
  - MS. GANNON: But he was on the contractor who he was working for and with his name listed with hours with per diem requests, mileage requests. I mean, we have the documentation. I have other copies here, if you don't have them.
  - MR. BASOFIN: Which is a contract that he did not execute, which is basically a work order with his name on it.
- 25 MS. GANNON: I believe the question was about the

1 | hours that were billed and paid for.

MR. BASOFIN: Why don't -- I can't answer the hours that were billed or paid for.

MS. GANNON: But assuming that this is accurate the documentation, this is --

MR. BASOFIN: I don't know that that's accurate.

MS. GANNON: Okay, but assuming that this is accurate, do you believe that a 40 hour amount of work would be consistent with what you have had described to you.

MR. BASOFIN: I can't answer that question, because I can't speak to whether that's accurate.

PROJECT MANAGER MEYER: Are we still connected? (Laughter.)

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Yeah, we're whispering and deliberating.

MS. GANNON: We do have one additional piece of evidence which we have obtained since we submitted our motion on Tuesday. And that was going back through the documentation that was submitted as a result of the surveys that were conducted on the site. Each surveyor -- and again, unfortunately, Mr. Andre is not here or may not be here, but each surveyor who does these contracts under URS does GIS tracking and so we get a log that shows where they were on a particular day and where

they were walking. And I have an exhibit here which shows, which we can pass out to the parties -- can you distribute those -- which shows at least on one day when he was out doing surveys with a GIS tracking, where he walked on that particular day. And it shows a survey plot, which was, you know, part of the survey protocol of where they would be completed.

So he was walking the transects that would you anticipate in a survey, and this was the documentation that he submitted as part of his work.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: So I'm going to play dumb and why is that relevant?

MS. GANNON: Because, apparently in the motion that was submitted, he said he did not do any survey work on the site and that does not seem to be consistent at all with the records that we have and for the work that we paid for.

PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: But in terms of with respect to his either testimony or answering of questions, I guess I'm just still curious why -- I mean, he can testify to that point or not. Is there something specific that you're concerned about his participation in the hearing?

MS. GANNON: There is a general non-disclosure agreement that was -- that the company he was working for

had signed with URS and had agreed not to disclose any information that they obtained through the work that was paid for as part of these efforts. So we feel like it's inappropriate for him to be testifying with regard to these surveys that he conducted on the site as part of the contract with the applicant.

MR. BASOFIN: Commissioners, as this point, I'm very concerned. You've now received two so-called exhibits that relate to -- supposedly relate to Mr. Andre, neither of which were signed by Mr. Andre. Both of which --

MS. GANNON: We have a declaration though.

MR. BASOFIN: -- both of which -- you have a declaration of Mr. Andre?

MS. GANNON: We have a declaration from the people who were there working.

MR. BASOFIN: But nothing that you have -- I mean this is -- basically, what you have here is a matrix of people and hours --

ASSOCIATE MEMBER BYRON: Counselors, I don't really think we need to get into this argument any deeper than we have. There's some simple questions that I think we need to ask Mr. Andre, who can represent himself, and we'll be able to determine pretty quickly whether or not we're going to let his testimony in.

The question is whether or not you can find time that he's going to be available tomorrow for him to testify.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I was hoping that there might be a simple dispositive bit of facts or two, but it sounds like we are going to have to speak with him.

Just to let you know one question I will have then is, so what if he walked to site? As part of your duties to -- or the information you have to provide to the Commission and to the other parties for the consideration of your application, you have to provide the very data that somebody who walked the site and conducted a survey would have accumulated.

In either training people or walking the site and actually conducting part of the survey, I'm not seeing the State secrets that --

MS. GANNON: It's not State secrets.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: -- need protections.

MS. GANNON: I mean, we think this is unethical for a consultant to be working, particularly under the terms of his employer. He signed a non-disclosure agreement and then to go and testify in a proceedings regarding, partially at least, the information that was received. I mean, and we will talk in detail if he testimonies tomorrow about how this goes towards, I think

many of the ethics of his testimony. However we just -- we just feel that it is unethical.

And again, then we were surprised when we read the motion by Sierra Club, which then made assertions, which we found -- you know, which we presume must have been obtained from Mr. Andre, which flatly contradict information which we had.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: I understand. We will not decide this today, because we want to hear from Mr. Andre. But I think at least you -- you know what our concerns are, and you are of course free to raise these ethical issues if byway of impeachment of his testimony.

Although, we don't want that to take all day certainly. And I think it's pretty clear also to us, that we are not the ethics police. That may have to be left between Mr. Andre and his -- well, whatever his --

MR. BASOFIN: Mr. Kramer, I'd just like to add a couple points here. You know, there's this continual effort impute a non-disclosure agreement with Mr. Boreman on to Mr. Andre. And I think there's really no legal basis for that. And it's essentially an attack from the applicant in and attempt to quash information that the legitimate information that's being submitted by someone whose a well recognized expert in the field. And I frankly I think it's rather malicious in the charge of you

know some sort of ethics violation is ridiculous.

I would also note that in the recent Ivanpah proceeding, Mr. Andre essentially performed the same duties for the applicant there, and was allowed to testify in that proceeding. So you know there is a precedent for this sort of thing happening. And when Mr. Andre is able to speak with you, I think he can comment to that.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. So we will postpone this -- or continue this discussion tomorrow when Mr. Andre is able to be with us. Is there anything else we can conduct by way of business this evening?

I'll seeing no indication.

MR. LAMB: One thing quickly, Mr. Kramer. If it's possible, tomorrow when we do biological resources, after the applicant and the staff testimony, since I have a very brief, and I believe, very non-controversial cross, if that could go early, because I have my witness here live. And if someone does want to cross him, he'll be here.

I notice that I happened to be at the very end, if that works. If it doesn't, we'll be here. I just want to raise that.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So you -- he would not stick around unless necessary?

MR. LAMB: We will be here till the bitter end if

1 | that's your desire, sir. But we'd prefer to go earlier.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, and that was again, Mr. --

MR. LAMB: It's Mr. Phillips.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Can I ask which party was just speaking.

MR. LAMB: BNSF.

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HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That was Mr. Lamb.

STAFF COUNSEL HOLMES: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

MS. GANNON: Hearing Officer Kramer, that raises one other issue. If there's -- I mean we had talked about dividing up between plants and wildlife and possibly taking Desert Tortoise out from the other wildlife. It might be helpful, since it's earlier than any of us anticipated, to talk about order of witnesses tomorrow, and how we want to approach that.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Good idea.

MS. GANNON: And with also -- I don't know when the staff -- or when the agency panel is going to be available, just so we can all have our witnesses available when it's most appropriate.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And then trying to figure out how long it's going to take.

MS. GANNON: Yeah.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Yeah, I think people need to be on-call all day, I would say.

MS. GANNON: They'll be on call, but I'm just saying to think through how we want to be presenting the testimony, I think -- Ms. Miles had pointed out, thinking through the questions we want to have prepared, etiquette might be helpful to have that set forth.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Does anybody disagree with the three way split between plants, Desert Tortoise and other critters?

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: This is Steve Adams for staff. I guess I'm unclear whether you're talking about running through staff and government panel on plants only and then circling back for tortoise?

MS. GANNON: I mean, the way we had done it in the other proceedings, was we had a separate panel with the government agencies, and we were dividing up for these subject matters for the parties' witnesses, not for the government's panel, which I think made sense.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Would staff prefer that to have the government witnesses just go once?

Mr. Adams?

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: Oh, I'm sorry. Yeah, that would be fine.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay then we'll -- so let me write this down. So we've got plants. This isn't necessary the order, but we have Desert Tortoise, and then we have other animals.

MS. GANNON: And one other item, not that I want to keep offering other items, but we had intended today to give an overview of the changes in the biological conditions which by proposed. So in terms of the applicant putting on our case, we would like to start out with that, so it doesn't fit into any one of those categories precisely, but it's more of a -- the proposed mitigation approach that we have submitted in our revised conditions today.

MS. MILES: And actually I'd just like to respond to that, because in the Imperial proceeding, it was done that way, but it did seem odd to go through conditions before we had evaluated the impacts.

And so I would propose that the conditions be evaluated after we go through the Impact Analysis.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: That does make more sense.

MS. GANNON: That's fine.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. We don't know when Mr. Andre is going to be available. And he's on plants, correct, not tortoise or --

MR. BASOFIN: No, that's correct. His testimony is entirely on botany.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay.

MR. BASOFIN: Lets me see if I can clarify a little bit. My understanding at the prehearing conference last week, was that you would be available Wednesday and Thursday at some point on the phone. I found out, I think yesterday or the day before, that tomorrow is actually his worst day. He was -- he could have been available on the phone on Wednesday. Tomorrow is a bad day for him. There is some times perhaps in late evening, but Friday he is available all day.

So I guess I would ask the Committees's discretion if we're not able to get him tomorrow night, to have him first thing Friday morning.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: We'll see what we can do. How long is he going to take?

MR. BASOFIN: His direct testimony will probably be -- I think I'm signed up for 20 minutes for his direct testimony. And that will probably be around those parameters.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. We'll have to see what we can do. So then -- but would you guess he's more like -- well, you said he'd be available late in the evening. We might as well do plants last then. Does that

inn convenience anyone else?

MS. GANNON: That's fine with the applicant.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, so first Desert Tortoise, then the other animals, and then plants. And the government panel -- Mr. Adams, are they -- their probably across all three; is that correct?

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: Yeah, I think so.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: So we'll do them how about after the other animals? And that would probably be early afternoon somewhere in there. That's only a guess of course. So it's Desert Tortoise, other animals, government panel, and then plants.

Are any of the -- Mr. Adams, are any of these panel witnesses coming from the east coast or calling in from the east coast?

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: No. I don't know of any of the government -- the agency representatives who are not in California. There will be at least one here in the room in Sacramento with us. I think most of them will be calling in, and there may be one who shows up down in at you're location.

I guess I'm a little confused with the -- it sounds like you're contemplating running through tortoise issues, other animals, government panel sort of as its own free-standing block and then plants. But I think there

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are going to be issues that come up for example on Desert
Tortoise that people are going to have questions of the
government panel for.
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So I'm wondering if it doesn't make more sense just to --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Blend them in with the others?

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: Yeah, to integrate them. I know they're available at 9.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, that works fine for us.

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: And we may -- toward the end of the day, we may, you know, as we go into the evening hours, Fish and Game witnesses have indicated they are not free in the evening. So we may lose some, but, you know --

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: And Fish and Game focuses more on the species other than plants, correct?

STAFF COUNSEL ADAMS: Well, they -- no, they have jurisdiction over plants as well.

HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay. Well, we'll do the best we request, but we will integrate the Government panel then.

Okay, so then Desert Tortoise, other animals, plants, and after that, we'll -- then we'll specifically

focus on the applicant's proposed changes to the conditions. MS. GANNON: Well, if we're going through these, we may just put them in the section at the end of each I mean there's Bio 17, which is Desert Tortoise. We might as well speak about it when we're talking about Desert Tortoise. HEARING OFFICER KRAMER: Okay, that works for us. Anything else about the order? Okay, thank you everyone for productive day and we'll see you here tomorrow at 9 a.m. Did you want to say anything before we close? PRESIDING MEMBER EGGERT: Get some sleep. (Laughter.) (Thereupon the Calico Hearing recessed at 8:27 p.m.) 

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