COMMITTEE HEARING OF ORAL ARGUMENTS

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION

AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

DOCKET 08-4FC-13C DATE JUN 1 3 2011 RECDJUN 1 3 2011

In the Matter of:

Application for Certification for the Calico Solar Project Amendment

Docket No. 08-AFC-13C

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

HEARING ROOM B

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY JUNE 8, 2011 2:00 p.m.



Reported by: Peter Petty

Contract No. 170-09-002

COMMITTEE HEARING OF ORAL ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

In the Matter of:)	
Application for Certification for the Calico Solar Project Amendment)	Docket No. 08-AFC-130

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

HEARING ROOM B

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY JUNE 8, 2011 2:00 p.m.

Reported by:
Peter Petty
Contract No. 170-09-002

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Karen Douglas, Commissioner and Presiding Member
Robert B. Weisenmiller, Chairman and Associate Member

HEARING OFFICER, ADVISORS

Kourtney Vaccaro, Hearing Officer

Eileen Allen, Advisor to Commissioner Weisenmiller

Galen Lemei, Advisor to Commissioner Douglas

STAFF, CONSULTANTS AND STAFF WITNESSES

Stephen Adams, Senior Staff Counsel

Craig Hoffman, Project Manager

Roger Johnson

Terry O'Brien

Kerry Willis, Senior Staff Counsel

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADVISER

Jennifer Jennings, Public Adviser

Lynn Sadler, Deputy Public Adviser

APPLICANT

Ella Foley Gannon, Attorney Bingham McCuthen LLP

Sean Gallagher Calico Solar, LLC

INTERVENORS

Kevin Emmerich (via telephone) Basin and Range Watch

Steven A. Lamb Cynthia Lea Burch Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP representing BNSF Railroad

Tanya A. Gulesserian (via telephone)
Adams Broadwell Joseph and Cardozo
representing California Unions for Reliable Energy (CURE)

Bart W. Brizzee (via telephone) County of San Bernardino

Jeff Aardahl (via telephone) Defenders of Wildlife

Patrick C. Jackson (via telephone)

Wayne W. Weierbach (via telephone) Newberry Community Services District

Gloria D. Smith (via telephone) Travis Ritchie (via telephone) Sierra Club

ALSO PRESENT

Governmental Agencies

Becky Jones (via telephone) California Department of Fish and Game

Members of the Public

iv

I N D E X

	Page
Proceedings	1
Call to Order and Introductions	1
Opening Remarks by Hearing Officer Vaccaro	4
Sierra Club's Motion to Dismiss Ms. Smith, Sierra Club Ms. Foley Gannon, Applicant Mr. Lamb, BNSF Ms. Willis, CEC Staff Ms. Gulesserian, CURE Mr. Aardahl, Defenders of Wildlife Mr. Ritchie, Sierra Club Ms. Foley Gannon, Applicant Mr. Lamb, BNSF Ms. Burch, BNSF	5 6 11 14 21 25 26 27 31 34 36
Commissioner Questions of the Parties	40
The Commission's Role as Lead Agency with Respect to the Petition to Amend Ms. Foley Gannon, Applicant Ms. Burch, BNSF Ms. Willis, CEC Staff Ms. Gulesserian, CURE Mr. Ritchie, Sierra Club Ms. Jones, Dept. of Fish and Game	59 60 62 63 64 64 66
Ms. Foley Gannon, Applicant Ms. Burch, BNSF Ms. Willis, CEC Staff Ms. Gulesserian, CURE Mr. Aardahl, Defenders of Wildlife	66 67 68 71 73 73
Opportunity for Public Comment	75
Closing Remarks	75
Adjournment	77
Reporter's Certificate	78
Transcriber's Certificate	78

PROCEEDINGS

2:16 p.m.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. I am

Commissioner Douglas; I am the Presiding Member of the

Siting Committee. I would like to welcome all of you to the

Calico Solar Project amendment proceeding.

This proceeding will be conducted to hear oral argument on the Sierra Club's motion to dismiss the petition to amend and the Committee's invitation to the parties to brief the pertinent issues relating to the Commission's jurisdiction over the petition to amend and the Commission servicing as lead agency and the appropriate environmental baseline.

To my far right is Chairman Robert Weisenmiller, he is the Associate Member of this committee. To my immediate right is Kourtney Vaccaro, our Hearing Advisor. And I don't see advisors at the moment but Eileen Allen, Commissioner Weisenmiller's advisor, and Galen Lemei, my advisor, are walking into the room as we speak.

Is the Public Adviser in the room? Great. So Jennifer Jennings and Lynn Sadler are here from the Public Adviser's Office.

And with that I would like to introduce the parties if we could the applicant introduce yourselves.

MS. FOLEY GANNON: Good afternoon, Ella Foley

Gannon, counsel to the applicant. And to my left is Sean Gallagher from Calico Solar.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Staff.

MS. WILLIS: Good afternoon. My name is Kerry Willis, senior staff counsel. With me is Steve Adams, senior staff counsel, Terry O'Brien and Craig Hoffman.

5

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Is Sierra Club here?

MS. SMITH: Gloria Smith from Sierra Club.

MR. RITCHIE: And Travis Ritchie with Sierra Club.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you, thank you for being on the phone. Is anybody here from California Unions for Reliable Energy?

MS. GULESSERIAN: Yes, Tanya Gulesserian with CURE is on the phone.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Great, thank you. Is anybody here from Basin and Range Watch?

MR. EMMERICH: Yes, hello, this is Kevin Emmerich from Basin and Range Watch.

THE REPORTER: Could he speak up, I can't hear him at all.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Kevin Emmerich from Basin and Range Watch. If you could when you speak if you could speak up it would be helpful.

Is Patrick Jackson here or on the phone?

MR. JACKSON: This is Patrick Jackson. PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Anybody from the Newberry Community Services District? MR. WEIERBACH: This is Wayne Weierbach from the Newberry Community Services District. PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Anybody 6 from the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep? 8 (No response). PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: All right, we'll ask 10 again. Anybody from Defenders of Wildlife? 11 MR. AARDAHL: Yes, Jeff Aardahl. PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Great. I see BNSF in 12 13 the room; if you could introduce yourself. 14 MR. LAMB: Good afternoon. Steve Lamb and Cynthia Burch from BNSF. 15 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Anybody 16 17 from San Bernardino County? 18 MR. BRIZZEE: This is Bart Brizzee from the County 19 of San Bernardino. 20 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you, glad to have 21 you with us. 22 Is there anybody here representing local, state or federal agencies in person today? 23 24 (No response). 25 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Is there anybody here

on the phone representing local, state or federal agencies?

MS. JONES: Becky Jones, Department of Fish and

Game.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: I'm sorry, would you please repeat your name again.

MS. JONES: Becky Jones.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Anybody

else?

(No response).

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: All right. With that I will turn this over to our Hearing Advisor.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: I think most of you know the reason that we are here today. We are really, you know, here to cover two points of business, the first of which will be Sierra Club's motion to dismiss; the next will be to address the items that were specified just at the opening of this proceeding by Commissioner Douglas.

I think what we would like to do is ensure that all of the parties have an opportunity to speak today if they wish to do so. However, briefs were only received from about six parties. In all fairness what we will do is initially hear from the arguments from those who filed briefs. But before we get to the public comment portion the other parties, and most of you are on the phone, will

certainly be given an opportunity to comment as well on the topics that are raised today.

I think the first order of business though will be Sierra Club's motion. Ms. Smith, what I wanted to find out from you is whether or not Sierra Club will have an objection at this time to CURE and BNSF offering argument as we discuss the motion.

I might stand corrected in just a moment by any number of you but my reading of the briefs indicated that neither CURE nor BNSF directly invoked Sierra Club's motion, either in opening papers or in the reply. Again, I might be incorrect in that but that was my recollection and I also did a search in the documents.

But since a lot of the positions raised by those two parties seemed to sound somewhat enjoinder to your motion do you have an objection to those parties arguing at this time on your motion? If so then when we get to the next issue of discussing the Committee's invitation for briefing we can certainly hear from them at that time.

MS. SMITH: Sierra Club has no objection to how the order goes with respect to our motion or if you have any questions pertaining to jurisdiction. We just wanted to speak on jurisdiction first so we are not -- we request no certain formality or procedure on this.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, okay, fair enough.

So I think with that we will go ahead and hear first from the Sierra Club and then in turn each of the parties can speak. They will have an opportunity, each party is arguing to respond. And at the end of the day Sierra Club will get the final word with respect to their motion. So with that, Ms. Smith, if you would go ahead and please speak to your motion.

MS. SMITH: Thank you. Thank you, Commissioner Douglas and Commissioner Weisenmiller and staff.

The immediate project before the Commission today is a 275 megawatt photovoltaic generation system, which constitutes Phase I of the project. And then a later phase as we understand it would include an additional 288 megawatts of photovoltaic generation and then potentially 100 megawatts of solar thermal.

And as you have seen from the back and forth in the briefs, there is plenty of evidence in the papers that the solar thermal aspect of this project is not necessarily commercially viable and somewhat speculative.

But setting aside the idea of whether or not the solar thermal is speculative is a later and insignificant component of this overall project. Again, the actual project before the Commission is photovoltaic.

So from there our reading of the statue and all the laws, the Commission must base its jurisdictional

decision on whether or not it can pass on this PV project on provisions of the Warren-Alquist Act. And so taking a -- I am going to do a step-wise analysis of the pertinent provisions of the Warren-Alquist Act to show this Commission does not have jurisdiction to process a PV application.

Starting with Warren-Alquist Section 25500. That provision simply provides for the Commission's siting authority for facilities.

And then when you turn to 25110, "facility" is defined as thermal power plants over 50 megawatts.

Next is 25120. Thermal power plants are expressly not photovoltaic generating units.

And then 25120 allows the Commission to site appurtenant facilities, but the statute nor your regulations define what an appurtenant facility is.

We turned to the Black's Law Dictionary. We encourage you to look that term up in any dictionary of your choice. But essentially the term is annexed, any facility that is annexed to a more important thing. And, you know, we contend here that the PV aspect of this certainly swamps any solar -- sorry, any thermal at this time.

Finally, Section 25542 covers any facility -okay, let me step back. 25542, for any facility that is not
defined as a facility under the Warren-Alquist Act the
Commission does not have exclusive jurisdiction to site that

facility.

So we have two provisions that expressly prohibit the Commission from siting photovoltaic facilities. And it is from our reading of the statute there are no other provisions that contradict the above nor is there any case law that is directly in contravention of these provisions.

A lot has been made of the 1984 PUC vs. CEC decision. And there the court methodically worked through the Warren-Alquist Act's Section 25107 and the statute's legislative history to interpret the extent of the Energy Commission's jurisdiction over transmission lines and that did not turn out well for the Commission.

All the cases that we have found, and I think the Attorney General's opinion also expressly limited, strictly limited the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction to cite energy facilities in the state of California. But again, the jurisdictional question here can only be answered by looking at the Warren-Alquist Act.

And if you read the other parties' briefs closely they acknowledge that this project is a PV project, that the Commission is not allowed to site PV projects, but then they quickly pivot and turn to CEQA and construct these very elaborate arguments why the Commission should assert jurisdiction over this project based on CEQA.

But CEQA merely provides guidance on how the

Commission or any other agency might proceed once the Commission resolves this jurisdictional threshold question under the Warren-Alquist Act.

And finally I will just conclude by saying CEQA is a process and not an enabling statute in this instance.

That is all I have.

think the Committee is going to have some questions. I think the idea is to wait for everyone to go ahead and make their arguments. But right now if there was something that was stated by Ms. Smith that either of you want to ask right now?

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: No.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. I think then let's next hear from the applicant. I think it will probably be both in reply to much of what Ms. Smith said but after reading the briefs it sounds as though there might be some other matters that you would like to cover on jurisdiction.

So if we could just stick right now to the jurisdictional issue. Lead agency is something that was invoked in the Sierra Club's reply brief and is woven throughout the jurisdiction issue as well. I think this is an appropriate time to discuss that.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Thank you. I'm sorry, do you

think it is an appropriate time to discuss the lead agency question?

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: The lead agency question as well.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Okay.

MS. SMITH: Wait, excuse me, this is Gloria
Smith. You know, I may have to object to that. We, I
believe, laid out a very cogent argument why the
jurisdiction question is front and center. Our motion and
our protest and our reply and everything that we have filed
go directly to the threshold question of jurisdiction and
the Warren-Alquist Act.

Lead agency is doing exactly what I counseled against a moment ago. Getting bogged down in this unrelated statute, which is CEQA. We need to stay with the Warren-Alquist Act which does not speak to lead agency at this time.

I respectfully request that we resolve this jurisdictional question. Hear the oral argument, not resolve it. Hear oral argument on that and then, you know, potentially move on to, you know, what is essentially a Step 2 on how this process -- how this project will be processed once the jurisdictional issue is resolved. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: I think, Ms. Smith, it's your motion. It's fine if we start with the jurisdictional

issue. I did understand your last comments in your opening remarks to address some of the CEQA issue as well but at this time it is certainly fine to have the parties solely address jurisdiction. And after that is done we will move forward with lead agency and baseline questions that the Committee wanted addressed by the parties.

MS. SMITH: Thank you.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Thank you. I would like to first start by saying that Calico Solar is here before you for consideration of this amendment. Not because we want to be, as much as we have enjoyed spending time with the Commission over the last couple of years, we are really here because we have to be. And the reason we have to be is because the amended project includes over 50 megawatts of solar thermal power.

Under the Warren-Alquist Act, and we will just stick with the Warren-Alquist Act for now, you, the Commission, is the only agency with jurisdiction over that part of the project. And because of that we need to be here in front of you.

We are also coming to you because we are asking for an amendment of a license which was issued by this Commission. Again, there is no one else who can amend a license that was issued by this Commission. So even if your jurisdiction is exclusively over the solar thermal portion

of this project we need to come to you to have you consider that.

And I would object first of all to Sierra Club's assertion that everyone agrees that the project in front of you is a 275 megawatt PV facility. We have not submitted an application to anyone to construct a 275 megawatt PV facility. We are seeking authorization to do a 663.5 megawatt solar project, 100.5 megawatts of which will be solar thermal. Again, that is the basis of the jurisdiction of this Commission and that is why we are here before you today.

I would also like to take some umbrage with the characterization of the case law which was relied on by Sierra Club of saying that these cases that are cited, the PUC case and the Attorney General's case, which they read as saying that it is limiting somehow the Commission's jurisdiction over energy generating facilities.

If you look at those issues that were resolved or addressed in those cases, one she said was about transmission lines and the other was -- the Attorney General's was about the geothermal wells. Those are not about your jurisdiction over a hybrid electro-generation facility as is before you today.

I would submit that there is no case law that addresses this question. And I would also submit that this

is a question that is not directly addressed by the Warren-Alquist Act.

What Sierra Club and the other parties who object to your jurisdiction are doing is first off I think making a simple question complicated and then making a complicated question simple. And we'll start with the first one, what I see as a simple question.

Again, does the Commission have jurisdiction to consider a project which includes 100.5 megawatts of solar thermal generation? I think the Warren-Alquist Act is absolutely clear on that. You are the only entity that consider that. I think all the parties have agreed to it. That if that is what is before you then clearly you are the agency who has to consider that. It's a simple question.

The question that is more complicated is what is your jurisdiction over a hybrid facility? The Sierra Club and the other parties are submitting that that question is directly answered by the Warren-Alquist Act. I would submit that it is not.

When Sierra Club was just citing 25500 it says that it was talking about your jurisdiction is limited to facilities. If you look at that section it says that your jurisdiction is limited to considering sites and facilities. So you can't just go to the definition of facilities to see what is the limit and the scope of your jurisdiction.

Again there is that word "site" and "site" requires that there be a thermal power facility on the site for it to be within your jurisdiction. But it does not say anywhere that that is the only thing that can be on that site to be within your jurisdiction.

Again, I don't think this is a question that was contemplated by the Legislature when they enacted the Warren-Alquist Act, that someone would be coming to you with a hybrid facility like this. But I think it is something that is consistent with the intent of the Warren-Alquist Act and it is not precluded by any language of the statute.

And there is language in the statute which directs you to interpret the ambit of your authority liberally and to fulfill the policies of the Warren-Alquist Act, which is to have an entity who is overseeing in a consistent manner electrical generation facilities in the state. And we think a broad interpretation of this, which allows you authority over a hybrid facility such as you have before you today, is consistent with that and again, it is not inconsistent with any portion of the statute. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Mr. Lamb or Ms. Burch, we would like to hear from BNSF now.

MR. LAMB: Thank you, Hearing Officer Vaccaro.

First to be clear. We support and join in the Sierra Club's motion. We think they made a very discrete and articulate

motion and we did not provide any further briefing on that.

Again, we join and support that motion and we believe that it is a discrete motion.

The Committee asked for briefing regarding a variety of subjects to which we responded. And if you want me to address the jurisdiction issues now I will. I'm a little confused about how we are doing the motion versus what the Committee asked to be briefed.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: I think that's in part why I asked the threshold question of Ms. Smith. My understanding, and of course Ms. Smith will correct me if I have it incorrect, is that we will hear the jurisdiction issue now from everyone.

MR. LAMB: That's fine, that's fine, I just want to be clear on that.

A couple of things that I wanted to start with. First of all I find it interesting that counsel for Calico Solar says, I think to quote, we have to be here, we need to be here. I want to call your attention to 20 CCR 1936, which is an implementing regulation from California Public Resource Code Section 25541. That's a section which I am sure the Committee is well aware that if a thermal power plant is between 50 and 100 megawatts you have the discretion to exempt it.

Now what would that mean in this case? If you

exempt it, as they are well aware, then it would be subject to CEQA analysis, not Warren-Alquist analysis. Magically, mystically, we have a project here that is 100.5 megawatts. To suggest that that is a coincidence is just beyond reason. It is calculated and it is purposeful.

And this goes to one of the major points that we made in our brief. And that is quite simply that they knew all along, from at least September/October of last year, that they had no intention of, or capability of developing a solar thermal power plant project utilizing SunCatchers.

They knew then. We cited the direct sworn testimony of Dan O'Shea. He acknowledged that by September/October he knew that.

Now I will tell you that when we addressed that we believed that the staff would respond to that. Because we would think that not only the Committee but the Commission and the staff would be very, very concerned about what we feel is a material misrepresentation that goes to the core of what we are doing. There was no response from the staff, which I find absolutely amazing.

So what we did, because we were compelled to do that is we filed a complaint. It has been filed and docketed today, to decertify this project. And that will be set forth and that will be dealt with. But we have raised this here and I think it should be addressed here.

Now one of the things that Calico Solar ha said in response to this issue is, you know what, the viability of the underlying project is not only not at issue, it is not something that the Commission should consider. Really? I mean, that's amazing to me. If you look at -- it's implicit in the implementing statute and regulations that the project has to be viable and it has to be feasible. I mean, what they are suggesting is that they could ask for certification of a project, fusion technology, lithium crystals that generate more than 50 megawatts of thermal power plant energy. Totally ridiculous.

And then when we look at reasonable alternatives and mitigation measures, someone said how about SunCatchers. They'd say no, that's not commercially viable, it's not commercially available, we don't have to consider that. But we don't have to worry about it in relation to the underlying project.

So what are we talking about here? We are talking about a project that could be certified by this Commission, that could be implemented, could go into effect, and at the end of the day, nothing. Nothing is ever built that has the jurisdiction of this Commission. Nothing.

I mean, they are talking about putting in PV and at best two years later doing solar thermal PV. Excuse me, solar thermal SunCatchers for which this Commission would

have jurisdiction.

They talk about hybrids. Under their theory what they could do is say, you know what, we've got a project, here's a project. We are going to do 100.5 megawatts of SunCatchers. Here is what we are going to do, Commission. First of all initially we are going to put in 1,000 acres worth of PV panels. Year 5 we are going to put in another 1,000 acres, Year 10 another 1,000 acres, Year 15 another 1,000 acres. Year 20 we are going to put in SunCatchers. Do you have jurisdiction? You don't have jurisdiction.

You know, Ms. Smith pointed out 25542. That is very clear in the California Public Resources Code. You don't have jurisdiction. The entire project has to be thermal powered. There is no such thing as authority for a hybrid, to do a hybrid, it's nonsensical. It would totally eviscerate the point of the implementing statute and regulations.

And we will agree that this Commission has a tremendous amount of authority and power. But it's exclusive and it's limited. And I don't think anybody disagrees that you don't have power and you don't have jurisdiction over PV and that's what we are talking about here.

Let's talk about this feasibility for a second.

They are saying that they are able to do it. And they don't

respond to the questions we asked. The questions we asked is, what commitments do you have from Tessera Solar to show this Commission that you can do this? What they say to you is, oh, we have committed to Tessera Solar that we are going to do it. That begs the question, that doesn't answer the question.

They haven't responded to whether Tessera Solar or Sterling Energy System or whatever it is can actually produce and supply them. What we do have is we have a letter that they submitted that says, it will be at least 24 months after we get funded. After we get funded. When are we going to get funded? We don't know. It's totally speculative. There is no reasonable belief that that technology is viable or feasible today and it wasn't when the project was certified.

Now everyone agrees that there is no jurisdiction for PV technology. One of the things that counsel stated was, we are dealing with not only a site but a facility. I would like to read Section 25500. It says, quote: "the exclusive power to certify all sites and related facilities in the state, whether a new site and related facility or a change or addition to an existing facility."

Okay, this is not a new site or a related facility, they are not saying that. This is not a change or an addition to an existing facility. Nothing has been

built. This is a change or addition to a site that has been certified.

And yes, you have jurisdiction as long as it fulfills the requirements of being a thermal power plant. It's not; it's something more than that. I mean, think about it. What if they said to you, hey look, here's the project. We're going to have 100.5 megawatts of a thermal power plant, we're going to have a hotel, we're going to have a golf course, we're going to have an airport. And you have exclusive jurisdiction over all that. That's preposterous. The implementing statutes give this Commission exclusive authority and jurisdiction but it's limited and it doesn't include that.

Under the theory put forth by the staff and by Calico, their theory is once you approve we got you, we could do anything. In fact under their theory it doesn't even need to be a thermal power plant now, they could just put up a hotel.

What she said is, you are the only ones that have the authority to amend the license. What she is not talking about is what is the license for. A thermal power plant, not a thermal power plant plus. So we think it is very clear that there is no jurisdiction for this. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, Ms. Willis, we'll hear from staff.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you. Thank you. As stated in our brief, staff disagrees with Sierra Club's motion to dismiss. First of all it is very clear that the Energy Commission has jurisdiction to preside over this entire proceeding. The Calico amendment is just that, it is an amendment, it is not a new PV project. It is also not a golf course, an airport, a hotel or a residential development. It is an electrical generation facility.

And we see that as part of, as part of the Energy Commission's process of post-certification amendments and changes under 1769 of the California Code of Regulations.

After the final decision is effective under Section 1720.4 the Applicant shall file with the Commission a petition for any modification proposed as to the project design, operation or performance requirements.

It also lays out the process for which if the proposed amendment might have, in the staff's opinion, potential for significant adverse impacts to the environment that it goes before the full Commission. And that is exactly what staff has asked, for a Committee to be assigned for this proceeding because it is not a -- we don't believe it is a minor amendment. We do believe it is a major amendment and should rightfully be before the Commission.

Second of all, obviously I think all the parties basically agree that the Energy Commission has the authority

to approve solar thermal and therefore it does have the authority to approve and preside over the reduction of capacity of the SunCatchers from 663.5 megawatts to 100.5.

Staff reviews the project as proposed in any case, whether it's a gas, a natural gas project, or this particular project. We look at what is proposed. We don't speculate, we don't -- in the past there have been quite a few projects that never received financing. We don't speculate as to what is going to happen in the future, we look at what is before us and we review that as is.

Staff does believe that this is not a new PV project but it is a hybrid project. It is part -- it is proposed to be part PV and part solar thermal. As stated in our brief, there is really no clear statutory guidance on how to resolve a jurisdictional issue when part of the project is thermal and part of the project is non-thermal.

At this time I would like to invite Mr. O'Brien up as someone who has been here quite a long time and has some comments to make on the siting process.

MR. O'BRIEN: Commissioners, Hearing Officer

Vaccaro. I probably have been involved in over 90 percent

of the jurisdictional issues that have come before the

Commission since its founding and goes back, in terms of my

work, all the way back to 1985. Literally dozens of

projects have come before the Commission during that time an

there have been jurisdictional disputes.

We had a number of issues that came up in the 1980s when developers were trying to parse their project. Specifically if you go back to the SWEPI project there were three 20 megawatt turbines. And at that time the project developer argued that that project was not jurisdictional because basically each 20 megawatt turbine constituted a separate project.

If you look at a solar project, the Luz Project at Kramer Junction, a similar argument was made. There were five 30 megawatt projects and the argument was that those were all stand-alone projects and therefore the Commission did not have jurisdiction because no project was over 50 megawatts.

In those instances the Commission took the position that it was looking at one project, one power plant. And I would argue that what we have today is a situation while not directly analogous is somewhat similar in terms of we have one project in front of us. And for the Commission to find that it does not have jurisdiction it seems to me the Commission has to say there are two projects. Well we have one site. We have a hybrid project. And the project, there is no argument that there is a component, a thermal component that is over 50 megawatts.

So from my perspective given past Commission

decisions, and given really from a good government and an engineering standpoint, what we have is one project. It happens to use a thermal component and a PV component to generate electricity.

Both those thermal components and the PV component need other aspects of the electricity infrastructure of the project in order to be able to deliver electricity to the grid. There is a common transmission gen-tie line, there is a common water system, there is a common control system. It is in effect one power plant. And because this one power plant is 50 megawatts or greater of thermal the Commission has jurisdiction.

I believe it would be a mistake on the part of the Commission to parse this project into two power plants. I think that is inconsistent with the positions the Commission has taken in the past when it has had jurisdictional issues in front of it. And I believe that the circumstances of this project are not so different, just because it is a hybrid, that it would not lead at least me to the conclusion that what we have is one power plant under the jurisdiction of the Commission because there are over 50 megawatts of that facility that are going to be thermally based.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Does that conclude your presentation, Ms. Willis?

MS. WILLIS: Yes, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you both.

I think our other parties are on the telephone.

Ms. Gulesserian, are you still there?

MS. GULESSERIAN: I am.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. So why don't we now hear from CURE on the jurisdictional issue.

MS. GULESSERIAN: Well, our position in our reading of the statute is set forth in our brief; I have nothing really new to add. We think it is clear that the Commission has authority to approve reducing the capacity of the SunCatcher solar thermal technology from 663.5 megawatts to 100.5 megawatts.

We also think that the Commission does not have authority to approve installing PV facilities. They are ordinarily outside of the Commission's certification jurisdiction. And you heard from all the parties regarding the plain language establishing the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commission. We think in general PV facilities are generally outside of the Commission's jurisdiction.

There is little or no legislative history for these provisions so we really don't have anything much more to add regarding interpretation of the Warren-Alquist Act and the regulations. So I have nothing further to add.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Aardahl, are you still on the line? Defenders of

Wildlife? Mr. Aardahl, are you still there?

MR. AARDAHL: I'm sorry, I'm here.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. It's your turn now.

MR. AARDAHL: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: So if you would like to speak on the jurisdictional issue on behalf of Defenders we are happy to listen.

MR. AARDAHL: Okay, very good. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. Just briefly.

On June 3rd Defenders filed a brief on the Sierra Club's motion to dismiss the petition for amendment of the project. And basically in our filed response we argued that the proposed modifications would potentially render the project by definition primarily a non-thermal project based on solar energy. And therefore we concluded that the Commission would have no jurisdiction under the provisions of the Warren-Alquist Act for that PV component of the project, which would amount to about 85 percent of the proposed generation or 563 megawatts.

As far as how to allocate jurisdiction over the PV versus the solar thermal, that's another matter. But at this time we argued in our brief that the 563 megawatt modification would no longer fall under the jurisdiction of the Commission. Thank you.

think a number of things were said and I believe people might want to make some responsive comments before we go to the other parties. Ms. Smith, I'll start with you. You will still get the final word but we are sort of midstream right now. And if there is a response that you would like to make, particularly comments in opposition to what you have stated this is a good time to do that.

MR. RITCHIE: This is Travis Ritchie for Sierra Club. I will be responding to some of the points that were raised in the oral arguments.

I will start first with the applicant's statement that they have to be here because there is a 50-plus megawatt component which is solar thermal and for something like that you have to go to the CEC.

The Sierra Club is not disputing that. The Sierra Club doesn't dispute that to the extent that there is a proposal for 100.5 megawatts of SunCatchers that the CEC is the proper jurisdiction for that.

The problem is that is not what is before the Commission at this time. The staff made it very clear that they look at the project as proposed. And the petition to amend has a proposed project that isn't just 100.5 megawatts of solar thermal, it's predominately, 85 percent of it is PV. And there is a point in the future where there may be

15 percent where it is solar thermal.

If the applicant wants to process this correctly what they need to do is withdraw the request, the petition to amend, and ask that the Commission dismiss the petition to amend and then refile it as a reduction from the project that is currently proposed to 100.5 megawatts.

And at that point the Commission can look and see whether or not that project is commercially viable, that SunCatcher project is commercially viable, and whether or not it makes sense to certify that based on the area that is necessary, the land use that is necessary for a 100.5 megawatt solar thermal project. But that is not what is before the Commission right now. What is before the Commission is this broader project with thousands of acres that have nothing to do with solar thermal generation.

Now the other thing that the applicant addressed was that this is a hybrid facility and that no one has ever dealt with a hybrid facility and therefore we are in some new realm that neither the Warren-Alquist Act nor case law has contemplated.

Stating that this is a hybrid facility for purposes of this is just an inappropriate way of framing what this project is. It is not a hybrid facility. It is a facility that has two different components and they are not interdependent upon each other.

First of all it is not a hybrid facility because 100 percent of the facility will be photovoltaic in Phase I. There is no plan whatsoever to begin construction on the solar thermal aspects of this project. It is 100 percent PV in Phase I. Even when we get to Phase II it is predominately PV. Even then the majority of the power will still be generated by PV modules, not by SunCatchers.

And as we discussed before, you know, there are some issues on whether or not SunCatchers are speculative. Even putting all that aside, we are not building any SunCatchers for a long time and even then it is mostly PV.

And then staff said that this should be just a single, a single project because it spits out electric generation and therefore anything under it falls within the umbrella as long as it meets that threshold level of 50 megawatts and solar thermal.

Well, the first problem with that is that for the first several years of the plant it is not going to be under that threshold because it is not going to be thermal. When this thing starts producing electricity and when somebody -- right now there is no power purchase agreement so we don't know who is going to be buying this power. But when somebody starts to buy this power they are going to be buying 100 percent PV power. And if the Commission approves that they will have approved photovoltaic electric

generation, which is expressly excluded from its siting authority in the Warren-Alquist Act.

And even if this thing is built as planned. Even if several years down the line we have a final project that looks exactly as the project that is proposed by the applicant in the petition to amend. The two components, the PV and solar thermal are not interdependent on each other; they are completely separate. PV creates direct current and it is a different type of electricity. And I couldn't begin to tell you why but it is.

Whereas the solar thermal, the SunCatchers, creates mechanical energy. It drives a piston and that piston creates alternating current. It drives a piston and that piston --

The only place where those two sources of power meet is at the substation and there they are converted to the type of power that can go onto the grid and they go onto the grid. You do not need the SunCatchers to run the PV plant and you do not need the PV facilities to run the SunCatchers. They are completely interdependent of each other.

Now there has been an argument that it is one facility because they rely on common infrastructure. That does not make it the same facility. As Mr. Lamb pointed out, you could have a hotel or an airport or a golf course

that relies on the same roads and the same water system and the same personnel as a thermal power plant stuck in a corner of the site. But that doesn't mean that they are all one facility and one plant. The same is true here, they are completely different.

And we are not talking about something where this is, you know, PV panels on top of an existing gas facility or using the space on the site that isn't being used right now. We are talking about thousands upon thousands of acres that are going to be used for nothing but photovoltaic generation. It is not a hybrid facility. It is a PV facility and it may have a solar thermal component at some point.

One minute while I review. I guess that's all that I have to respond to what was said in oral arguments, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Ms. Foley Gannon.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Thank you. First I would like to concur with staff's discussion that there is not a determination, we believe in the initial determination about your jurisdiction about whether a project is speculative or not speculative. But we would also like to just give a little bit of a historic context to this project and why we are before you today to address some of the comments that

have been made about the speculative nature of this project.

When this project was first proposed in 2008 it was for an 850 megawatt solar thermal facility which would rely exclusively on SunCatchers. Between 2008 when the application was submitted and when it was brought before the Commission in October of 2010 Calico Solar spent two years, tens of millions of dollars in getting this project approved. It did that because it believed it was going to build this project.

Again, it spent time and money and considerable effort. So to infer that there was something, that this was somehow a bait and switch, that we were always intending to switch this project to something else, is we think not consistent with any fact before you. It is just simply not true. So again, the project had been perceived -- proceeded through the approval.

After the approval, as everyone, I'm sure, here is aware there has been quite a bit of economic turbulence through the end of 2009, 2010 that did affect the timing of the development of the SunCatchers. And after the project was sold the new project owner, the parent company, decided to seek an amendment to the approval. And that is why we are here before you today.

Again, the project includes 100 megawatts of solar thermal. We think that answers the question of whether you

have any jurisdiction or not. There still remains a question of whether you have siting authority over the PV. But the basic question of, should you be the one who is considering approving 100 megawatts of solar thermal, we think the answer is absolutely, indisputable and clear.

To address the issue of whether this is one project. We would suggest that it is appropriate for you to look at earlier decisions by the Commission. As Mr. O'Brien was discussing, what you have looked at when you have tried to determine if a project was inappropriately piecemealed to try to get under your jurisdiction limitation.

There's been things said saying that you should look at, are they co-located? Here it's co-located, it's on one site. Do they share infrastructure? Here the project shares a common infrastructure. There is one water source, there are shared roads, there's a shared substation, there are shared transmission lines. There is a shared control room.

It's true that PV doesn't need SunCatchers to produce energy and SunCatchers don't need PV to produce energy. But that is not what makes it one project. One project is, again it's one site, it shares a common set of infrastructure and it really makes sense for it all to be looked at together.

If you determine that you only have jurisdiction

over the SunCatchers or the solar thermal component of the project then you also do have authority over the related facilities, which are the facilities that are necessary to support the SunCatchers. And that will include things like the water supply, the substation, the control room, the main service complex, the roads. And so you would need to tease out which one of these are related and which one of these are not related to the solar thermal component.

Again, that is something that could be done. It is going to be a complex process and we think it is something that is not consistent with the legislative intent that was creating one entity to review and approve all of these types of projects but it is something that the Commission could do.

Again, we think it's clear the Commission has jurisdiction over the solar thermal component parts of this project and the related facilities and we would ask you to first off rule on that, why it's appropriate for it to be here, and then we can consider further whether you should also be taking jurisdiction over the other power generating portions of the project. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Mr. Lamb, Ms. Burch?

MR. LAMB: Thank you, Hearing Officer Vaccaro. I

want to address a couple of points. The first is

Mr. O'Brien's one project. The problem with that analysis

is every single case that he referred to, the technology was technology over which the Commission had jurisdiction, every one. Here that is not the case. Again, what they are suggesting is just because it deals with electrical generation you have jurisdiction. But we know that specifically in the Warren-Alquist Act PV is excluded, specifically excluded.

So you have got this 4613 acre site. It has been certified as all thermal power solar SunCatchers. We go to 100.5 megawatts, we put in a hotel, a golf course, an airport. It's all the same project, we get to do it. It doesn't make any sense.

Oh, it's not the same because it's not a hotel, it's not an airport, it's not a golf course but it's electrical generation, therefore you do. But you don't because Warren-Alquist says you don't. That analysis and that analogy fails.

Second, common infrastructure. That's a very interesting argument because all of that common infrastructure will be built, developed and put online in Phase I with the PV. The main services complex, the substation, the transmission lines and the water line will all be built.

Under their theory you could do this. You could say, look, I have a project, it's 10,000 acres, 2,000 PV,

2,000 PV, 2,000 PV, 2,000 PV, 2,000 SunCatchers. But those 2,000 acres of SunCatchers are going to be developed in 2225, that's when that's going to happen. Everything else will go online earlier. But you know what, we need all that infrastructure for those SunCatchers so that's all within your jurisdictional purview.

That is an attempt to pervert the purpose of implementing statute and regulations beyond comprehension.

And that's what they are trying to do here and it is simply not appropriate. Thank you.

MS. BURCH: I would like to address one issue raised by staff.

Having sat through many, many hearings last summer where staff evaluated and made comments on and asked the applicant to make changes to their project I definitely would take exception to a representation that staff does not go beyond the face of an application and make suggestions.

And I think there is an obvious suggestion here.

This is truly if, and I personally based on what I have

learned unfortunately over the last few weeks, believe there

are not going to be SunCatchers here. But if there were I

would suggest that it would be the tail wagging the dog.

And that if staff believes that there truly would be

SunCatchers here, suggest that the applicant take off .5 of

a megawatt and then decide to waive jurisdiction and

recommend that so that the true agencies with the true interest and on the true technology have jurisdiction. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Ms. Willis.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you. To begin with I think
Ms. Burch just mischaracterized the statement. Staff does
make a lot of suggestions and we do ask for, in discovery,
many, many questions for data. And we do all that but we do
still review the project description, unless it is changed,
as it proposed. And that would be the same for this major
amendment. It doesn't mean we don't make suggestions but we
do actually -- after 12 years I can really attest that we do
review the project as proposed.

The first comment I would have would be in regard to the Sierra Club's comment about, and it's repeated by BNSF, about the 100 percent of PVs being built in Phase I. Phasing of a project, to my knowledge, has never been determinative of jurisdiction by the Energy Commission. Projects are phased often in different phases and we have never made any type of decision on whether we have jurisdiction based solely on the phasing of the construction of a project.

Second, as we stated and it has been stated and I think it is agreed upon, there is much of the same infrastructure that would be used by both the PV portion and

the solar thermal portion. Therefore if the Energy

Commission was only going to license or have jurisdiction

over the solar thermal portion it would also have

jurisdiction over the T-lines and water systems, the control

room, the substation and many of the access roads. So I

think that that portion is important to consider.

And it isn't -- and as we said, it's not a hotel, it's not a golf course, they are both electricity generating facilities. It's electricity going into the grid. I imagine the end users of that are not concerned about which side of the fence it came from but it is part of the same parcel of that site. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you.

Ms. Gulesserian, anything you would like to add?

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. GULESSERIAN: I have nothing further to add right now, thank you.

17 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.

18 Mr. Aardahl, on behalf of Defenders anything you would like 19 to add?

MR. AARDAHL: Thank you. Nothing further at this time.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. So Ms. Smith and Mr. Ritchie, as promised you get the final word on the topic of jurisdiction. So if there is anything you would like to add at this point please do so.

MS. SMITH: I think the ironic thing here is if this were a casino or a hotel the Commission would have more authority over this project than it currently does.

We tend to get a little balled up here because they are two electric generating facilities but the majority of it is expressly not in your jurisdiction, so that's the problem. I honestly think that you would do better if this was a golf course.

Agencies have to look to their implementing statute in order to act and they cannot strain the language in the implementing statute beyond where it can reasonably go. And that's what the applicant and staff is asking the Committee to do.

And frequently when courts are presented with issues like this they appreciate and understand the problem that they look right at the parties and say, this is not something for us to solve, you need to go to your legislature.

This may be a problem that the legislature has to fix. But you cannot go beyond the reasonable interpretation of the Warren-Alquist Act and start inventing all these sorts of projects for which you have jurisdiction; it just simply doesn't lie in the Warren-Alquist Act at this time. And that's all that the Sierra Club has. And I'm sorry, I am going to have to leave but Mr. Ritchie will stay.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. I think at this time we will go ahead and ask questions of the parties. Each party of course can, if it is not directed specifically to you, then it would be appropriate for each party to have an opportunity to respond.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: This is Commissioner Douglas; I have got a few questions for Sierra Club.

Mr. Ritchie, I think you said but I want to make sure I heard you right. What do you think our obligation would be if presented with a 100.5 megawatt amendment to a solar thermal application that we have certified? So we have certified a project, we have authorized a project and now the applicant wants to reduce the size to 100.5 megawatts of solar thermal. What is our obligation with regard to that amendment application?

MR. RITCHIE: Well, Commissioner, I think you are correct in that, you know, the borders of the project as they exist now would need to be changed. And so what the Commission's obligation would be at that point would be to reduce the borders to what are, you know, necessary to build the project, the 100 megawatt project as it was proposed. So I think immediately what that requires is dismissing the petition to amend here because that is not what this petition to amend asks for, it asks for this project that we spent a lot of time discussing.

How the Commission members see that. You know, I think you almost have to think about it as, because it is such a radical change, as a new project, you know. So now we are no longer doing a project that is going to be built in the coming years. We are no longer looking at thousands of acres that we were looking at. It's a pretty radical change and I think it would have to come back as a new project.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: All right, so

Mr. Ritchie, that's -- Mr. Ritchie, that's a comment towards

baseline and we are going to go to baseline but I want to

stay on jurisdiction for a couple more minutes here if you

don't mind. And you'll have a chance to speak on baseline.

So if we do as you suggest and we say, all right, we are going to look within the four corners of the 100.5 megawatt project that the applicant is now proposing, what do we do with the knowledge that actually there are, there's a much larger project here because some of the roads and some of the infrastructure is actually going to be used by a larger photovoltaic project. And you can call it a hybrid project or you can just call it two projects but we know than the applicant is coming in with a larger plan than the four corners of the 100.5 megawatt solar thermal project so what do we do with that?

MR. RITCHIE: Well, there's a couple of things

there. First of all I think, I think the cleanest and most proper way that the applicant could do would be to -- if they are really going forward with what they are proposing in this two phase process they don't need Commission approval yet because they don't have SunCatchers yet.

So I think that what they should do is propose to the appropriate state and federal agencies, you know, Phase I of the facility, a PV facility. And something like a programmatic EIR can deal with things like this. You know, CEQA knows how to deal with these kind of step-wise developments. They get into Phase I, they do Phase I. This all falls under CEQA, under the scoping of CEQA.

Then when it comes to the time to get approval for the 100 megawatt of solar thermal, when they are ready to build that you see what exists on the ground. Is there infrastructure that they can use? Is there infrastructure from the PV facility that they built a few years earlier that they can also use? Are there roads there, is there water? And at that point then the Commission has something to work off of. Then the Commission can look at what's out there, what needs to be approved and how the project goes forward.

Now is there a world where they could bring the 100 megawatt request first and try to parse out which road goes to the solar thermal and which roads go to PV and which

facility -- which facility is there? You know, I think under -- it gets messy. And I think under the answer to that you could try and do something like that but it just doesn't make sense here.

What makes sense here is to propose the facility that they are going to build and then move on from there. And if they need to consult with the Energy Commission CEQA can do that. CEQA can work with multiple agencies consulting together. But at this point right now the SunCatcher portion, the 100 megawatt portion is not ready to come before the CEC as it has been proposed.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So is the basis that you are saying it is not ready based on the timing in the proposal or is it based on your concerns about the technology?

MR. RITCHIE: I think it's both, you know. The timing in the proposal is the issue that I discussed first and then it just seemed so complicated to build -- you know, if you have a road that is going to be used -- you know an appurtenant road or some other thing that is used for the SunCatcher facility but it is also going to be used for the PV facility. I think practically it just makes sense to deal with whatever is going to go in first. And then, you know, once that is dealt with then you deal with what comes up next.

And then also we have serious concerns about the technology and whether or not that technology is speculative. That I don't think though is the basis for the decision. I think just as a practical matter you should take those in step and, you know, they would be related facilities and the infrastructure facilities. You know, if they don't need to build them right now, if the SunCatchers aren't ready to go in right now why should the Energy Commission be approving them right now?

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. I am not sure I agree with you that we should look at steps before we look at the whole of what is proposed but I hear what you are saying and I hear what you are saying about the timing.

Let me ask you one more question. If we were unsure because other parties raised the question of the viability of a technology what should we do with that information? Is that something that should be the basis of dismissing an AFC entirely and saying, come back when you can prove your technology is ready or is that something that we deal with when we look at reliability? Where do you see that question actually fitting into this process?

MR. RITCHIE: Well I think it's an important fact. I wouldn't presume to know how the Energy Commission would want to deal with technologies like that that are in the future, you know. I think there is some advantage to

looking at types of technologies that, you know, may be a few years down the line. You know, that was the original project, looking at this new technology.

But I think the issue here is the fact that this, that the SunCatchers are speculative doesn't so much go to whether or not the Commission should ultimately approve a project that contains SunCatchers. It goes to whether or not this project is a solar thermal project. And this project is not a solar thermal project. And one piece of evidence to that is that the only component that is solar thermal is speculative, is down the line.

This wouldn't be an issue if, you know, if this was an entire project and the Commission could kind of deal with that. But what we are risking here is creating a project that if the technology doesn't come through the Commission will have exerted its extraordinary power over something that it shouldn't exert power over. And that's the problem.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you, Mr. Ritchie, I think you have answered all my questions; I appreciate you doing that.

I just have a few questions for BNSF. When Mr. Lamb was initially speaking he raised the issue that the applicant moved forward with the project that they then sold to somebody else. And I just wondered if you could tell me

-- you know, there are actually many times that I have seen applicants come in with an AFC that they either never intend to build themselves or end up selling to another developer so can you help me understand what is wrong with that.

MR. LAMB: Commissioner, what is problematic about that is the knowledge then and now that the proposed technology is not commercially available. What you said was, a project they have no intention to build, a project that they intend to sell. That doesn't mean the technology is not available. Here we know the technology is not available. It wasn't available then and they never said anything to you.

And I would maintain that there is a duty, an ongoing duty of candor to the Commission that was violated there. That they should have said something. Hey, we know they are not commercially available right now, and they didn't. And they got certification and now they turn around, they sell it, no problem.

But if you, if you put together the pieces here what I am suggesting is there is a huge pink elephant in the room and nobody wants to look at it. It is magically 100.5 megawatts. We know that that's the number under your implementing regulation 1936 that gets you into mandatory jurisdiction. Fifty to 100 you have discretion. The same thing at 25541 of the Public Resources Code. That's a

coincidence? I think not.

They came to this Commission and they said, we need an amendment because it is not commercially available and viable. We want to do photovoltaic. They don't want to do SunCatchers. They are giving you that number only as a hook to maintain this jurisdiction and that's not appropriate.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So I'll just ask, I think I know how you will answer this question. But if an applicant comes in here with a proposal for a natural gas plant and they are proposing a new, cutting-edge natural gas turbine and down the road they realize that that turbine just isn't going to work and so after approval they file for an amendment and they want to change out the turbine do you see something -- what is wrong with that?

MR. LAMB: There may be nothing wrong with that. You've got to look at the -- it's a fact-specific inquiry, Commissioner.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: All right.

MR. LAMB: Obviously. And in that specific instance, if they believe all along that the turbines are available and then they're not, that's not a problem. And you may do another amendment for another turbine but you can't do an amendment for PV.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: That was actually going

to be my last question. If the applicant had been coming in here and proposing to instead of SunCatchers move forward with another solar thermal technology, you know, obviously that changes the jurisdictional debate but does that change the fact that you filed a complaint and you're implying that there may be something more to it. What is the difference between changing to a different kind of natural gas turbine and changing to a different kind of solar thermal technology and changing to PV?

MR. LAMB: Jurisdiction.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: All right, just jurisdiction.

MR. LAMB: Natural gas turbine, you've got jurisdiction. Other parabolic mirrors, you've got jurisdiction; PV you don't. It's that simple.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So in your mind this is about -- okay. I think that's all of my questions for now.

That's probably a good thing because people may want to respond.

MR. LAMB: Thank you.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER WEISENMILLER: I have one question which I think Terry may be able to respond to, perhaps the attorney from CURE may be able to respond to, perhaps not. My recollection is this Commission has processed projects at the Richmond Cogen Refinery and there

was one that was built for the original cogen project in the '80s.

And then there was a second one which was proposed as an expansion of the cogen project plus an overall refinery modernization that came in in the '90s that the Commission was actually processing, ultimately Chevron dropped the project when the cost got over the \$1.5 billion or anyway multi-billion. But at least at that juncture it was not just power plants but it was a power plant and a refinery. Do you remember that, Terry?

MR. O'BRIEN: I do but I can't remember all the specific details on that. I don't know if Roger Johnson who normally has a better memory than I do can inform you on that.

MR. JOHNSON: Commissioner, this is Roger Johnson. You are correct in that situation where it was a small power plant, an amendment that was brought back to -- it was going to be an SPPE that became an AFC because of the megawatt size. It was two generators associated with the modernization of the facility and together they were greater than 50 megawatts. But then that second generator was also attached to the major modification and a new facilities and so the Commission was going to do the CEQA work for the full project. But only because of having the two generators.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: So before Chairman
Weisenmiller asked his question, Ms. Foley Gannon, it looked
like you were ready to push the red button. It seemed as if
you had some response that you would like to make to
Commissioner Douglas' questions so please go ahead.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: I am always ready to push the red button.

I would like to respond first to Sierra Club's response to your question about what they should do with the 100 megawatt facilities and their response that you should just wait and see what happens.

I would suggest and we will probably talk about this more when we are talking about CEQA that that is directly contrary to CEQA, that's piecemealing. If you know what you are planning for your project CEQA encourages agencies to look at it early and to look at it holistically so that you make sure that all environmental impacts are studied and considered together.

And you have to remember that this project is located on federal land. This project has a right-of-way grant. There is a right-of-way amended application that has been accepted by the BLM and is currently being processed. That amendment application is to allow for 100.5 megawatts of solar thermal.

So it is certainly a reasonably foreseeable

project that would have to be considered. In any event under the CEQA document that someone would be doing. And again we would submit that it would really be in a policy way not a wise decision and we don't think it would be consistent with CEQA.

We would also like to say that there has been discussions of saying you might create a situation where you approve a project that would never have been under your jurisdiction in the event that solar thermal was never installed.

We would say that is not I don't think unique to this situation. Again, if you are approving a project which is phased and the first phase has 40 megawatts, if the second phase never happened then you would never have had jurisdiction over the first phase if the second phase hadn't been proposed.

So you look at, again, what is proposed by the applicant and what is ultimately brought before the Commission for approval. And I would submit when you are considering jurisdiction at the outset you look at what is proposed by the applicant. And again, we are proposing 100.5 megawatts of solar thermal facilities.

And then I would also say that there has been the discussion of Section 25541 and saying that somehow doing 100.5 megawatts is trying to manipulate it. First off the

.5 is just because it comes in 1.5 megawatt groups and so it happened to 100.5.

But also if you look at 25541 and you read what it says, it says the Commission may exempt from this chapter thermal power plants with a generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts in modifications if the Commission finds that no substantial adverse impact on environmental or energy resources will result from the construction or operation of the proposed facility.

So what this really is, is a mitigated neg-dec or a neg-dec provision. It is not saying you are somehow getting out from under everything. It's saying you look at it and you determine that there are no potentially significant environmental impacts. And if you want to do that for our project, that's great, we're good to go, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: You're a mind reader. I had a question about phasing that was raised actually by Ms. Willis but the analogy that you gave I think is kind of interesting and gets us there.

You were saying that if this was a two-phase project, in order to get to the 50 megawatt threshold if Phase I was 40 megawatts you would need the 10 megawatts of the second phase. Granted. And I presume that you are talking about thermal.

But what we seem to be hearing from some of the other parties here is that we don't get there in Phase I of this project. So how critical is that Phase I of your analogy of 40 megawatts or are you just saying, as long as you have at least 50 megawatts in some phase at some point and it is something that everybody is contemplating at Time-1, that's good enough.

But that seems to be the opposite of what some of the other parties are arguing, which is that PV in Phase I is in their view somewhat of a death knell. So maybe if you could respond to that. I think we might want to hear from some others on that as well.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: I was using the 40 megawatt in Phase I just as an example. Say you had 100 megawatt thermal power plant. Not solar but a thermal power plant. And there was, you know, three phases for 120 megawatts so 40-40-40. And obviously if the project proponent came in just with Phase I you wouldn't have jurisdiction over that. You would never have jurisdiction over that.

So I was trying to use it as an analogy of saying that you look at the entirety of the project to determine whether you have jurisdiction or not. And the entirety of this project, the entirety of this facility includes 100.5 megawatts of solar thermal power.

And to me the question of whether it's in Phase I

or Phase II, there is nothing in the Warren-Alquist Act or your regulations, or I understand it the way that you usually review an AFC, that would be looking at that question to say, you know, what is going to be in Phase I to determine whether we have jurisdiction or not.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Right. I think the question is, is there any difference between 40-40, for example, with solar thermal versus a project that is 0-80 thermal because Phase I is photovoltaic and Phase II -- let's say it's 40 of photovoltaic and Phase II is 50 of solar thermal. So is there any difference? Should the phasing matter to us if Phase I is zero megawatts of solar thermal versus say 20 and Phase II gets us over the jurisdictional threshold?

MR. FOLEY GANNON: In my mind it doesn't; I think it's an entire project. You have to look at the entirety of the project and you make a determination on your jurisdiction based on the entire project that is proposed.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Sometimes doing the questions in tandem helps.

And I think we understand that that's Calico's position but I am trying to make sure that I think we clearly understand BNSF. Let's just assume that the solar thermal component is not at issue and that it is really going to happen, so that we put that aside. But the fact

that it is really going to happen in Phase II, not Phase I.

If that was a certainty do you still maintain the position that you have been advancing today or do you still say that there is something very unsettling and problematic about the entire Phase I being photovoltaic?

MR. LAMB: Yes I do. Again, if Phase I is a golf course, just because Phase II is thermal power doesn't mean you have jurisdiction over Phase I. This is a myth that we are creating. This is an independent -- this solar thermal power plant that they are talking about is independent of the photovoltaic; it is not integrated, it is not together.

The examples that Mr. O'Brien gave, with all deference, are not applicable because you are talking about substantially similar technology of which the Commission always had jurisdiction and always will have jurisdiction, it is only a matter of quantity.

Because if you rule otherwise, what the Commission is saying is they are telling every developer out there, okay boys and girls, just go out there and put in 55 megawatts of solar thermal power. It can be 20 years from now, we can approve anything. That would completely eviscerate the purpose of the implementing statute. This implementing statute specifically excludes photovoltaic. You can't put in what has been specifically excluded, you just can't.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Well let's assume that that's true if in the first instance the application was for, it was exactly as the amendment is being proposed. If that was the AFC. But it's not the AFC. What we are looking at right now is a petition to amend a project on a site that has already received certification.

So I guess I am trying to reconcile us looking at what we really have before us and not analogizing it to a brand new project. Looking not only at the implementing statutes but those that also give this Commission rulemaking authority, authority that was exercised by adopting a post-certification amendment process. And maybe tying the statutes, the reg to what is actually before us, which is a project that would still be on a site that was certified by the Commission and directly relates to a project that was approved by the Commission. I think maybe we can -- let's talk about those dots a little bit.

MR. LAMB: I'd love to talk about that, Hearing Officer Vaccaro, because the statute doesn't say anything about a project. It talks about a facility, it talks about a site, okay. What it says is, the exclusive power to certify all sites in related facilities in the state, not projects. Whether a new site and related facility or a change or addition to an existing facility. You're talking about a change or addition to a site, not to a facility. If

it's a facility it's been built. And in that case this is what would happen, you would have exclusive jurisdiction if it dealt with solar thermal power.

to the reg. Because I think that is really what I was trying to do is get you past the statute that everyone has been focused on because we are looking at, I think, several statutes and we are also looking at a regulation. And I really haven't heard I think anyone give much discussion today about the significance or the lack of significance of the language in Regulation 1769. That's what I think I would like to hear about because that is what this petition to amend has come under, under the amendment authority that the Commission has.

MR. LAMB: Okay, 1769 cannot provide more than what 25500 allows. It can't; number one. Number two, I don't see anything in 1769 that allows this Commission to do what it has been asked to do. And an implementing regulation cannot go beyond the four corners of the implementing statute. And we know that the implementing statute specifically excludes PV and it specifically says, sites or facilities. It doesn't talk about projects.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: So then your position is that the regulation is an idle act that has no effect?

MR. LAMB: No. What part of 1769 allows them to

do what they say they want to do? I haven't heard it.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Staff or Calico, can you address that?

MS. WILLIS: As I stated in our opening argument, 1769 does precisely address a modification to an existing project. It says, after the final decision is effective, under Section 1720.4 the applicant shall file with the Commission a petition for any modification it proposes to project design, operation or performance requirements. I mean, it is addressing a project. It is not addressing just the site but it is addressing the project.

I also wanted to add that -- one of my staff reminded me that phasing can be various things. Phase I can be just construction of roads or other facilities. It doesn't necessarily have to be part of what we consider the project as the generating facility. So that is one point to make.

And also in regards to the 100.5 megawatt discussion. Over the years applicants can and have filed AFCs for projects between 50 and 100 megawatts. And as Ms. Foley Gannon stated, the less than 100 megawatt discussion is for small power plant exemptions, at which point it is basically -- staff does an initial study and it is basically a mitigated neg-dec.

Staff does not propose, does not intend, has no

characterization of this project being in that category. We are looking at it as a full, complete, you know, subsequent EIR-type of project.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: I guess I have to say that I appreciate that the staff is not proposing the SPPE process for this proposal.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Your hand was moving.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: She actually said what I was going to say so thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. I think unless the Committee has anything else that it wants to add with respect to this jurisdiction discussion I think we have exhausted the topic today in the briefing, the replies as well as what has been said orally. Okay, thank you.

I think with that we'll move on to the next issue, which is I think directly related which is, the Commission in its role as lead agency with respect to the petition to amend. So I think we'll go ahead.

We'll hear from the parties. I know that the Sierra Club did not include this in its briefing.

Mr. Ritchie, are you still on the line?

MR. RITCHIE: I am, yes.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. So I think at this point my focus is going to be initially on the people who submitted briefs but that certainly wouldn't preclude

you later in the proceeding to address the issue should you wish to speak to the lead agency topic. Because I believe there is a footnote in Sierra Club's reply brief that addresses, at least tangentially, the lead agency topic.

So I think we'll go ahead and start with the applicant, Calico, if there is anything you would like to add orally to what you have already briefed on the lead agency topic.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Thank you. We don't have much to add. We are just summarizing that if the Commission has jurisdiction over some or all of this amendment application we think it is without question. It is required by your regulations that you act as lead agency. So we think there isn't actually very much to discuss in that point. Once the jurisdiction is established you need to be lead agency.

And as a lead agency it is also completely clear that you need to consider the whole of the project. So irregardless of whether you have siting authority over the PV or you don't you need to look at all the environmental effects of the entire project.

It is very clear that CEQA, again, is geared at having an early and thorough analysis so that an informed decision is made by the first agency who is giving discretionary approval of a project. In this case that would be the Commission. And so you would need to look at

the whole of the project. Again that would be the PV, that would be the related facilities, that's the roads, that's everything.

Fortunately what was done before was also considering the impact of the entire project on the entire site. So you have a CEQA analysis that has been completed for the project that was approved. As I am sure you are well aware that was challenged in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court rejected that challenge. So that is a complete and valid CEQA evaluation.

Because this is an amendment that needs to be your starting point. That's your baseline. Again, CEQA is very clear on this. What you look at are what are the incremental changes between the project, the proposed changes and the project that was approved. And you are looking to see, are there any new impacts that weren't looked at, associated with the previous approval.

And we would submit that there are no new types of impacts that are associated with the amended project because it is the same site, it is essentially the same footprint. So the resources that would be impacted are all going to be the same resources. You need to evaluate whether it is going to be a different level of impact and whether there is any new information or new circumstances. And again, we set that forth in our brief, our consideration of those issues.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: You know, you just segued into baseline.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: You wanted to go separately?

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Yes, I just wanted to

focus on lead agency. I'm thinking, is she going to get the
body language? I'm sorry, I hate to interrupt when you are
in the middle of an argument. But I think anything more to
be said on baseline should wait --

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: -- until we make that the front and center topic. Because there isn't uniformity in viewpoint on the issue of lead agency and I think that is one of those topics that we do need to have a robust discussion on. So if there is more that you want to say on lead agency please do, otherwise I think we should hear from some of the other parties on that topic.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Okay, that's all, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. BNSF, Mr. Lamb,

Ms. Burch, was there anything you wanted to add with respect
to lead agency?

MS. BURCH: We'll rest on our brief. We'll rest on our brief.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. Staff?

MS. WILLIS: I don't think we have anything new to add but just to reiterate that the Energy Commission should

serve as the lead agency regardless of whether or not the Commission decides to exercise jurisdiction over the PV portion.

As stated by Ms. Foley Gannon, that CEQA requires us to look at the whole of the project. And staff has looked and the Commission has looked at the whole entire site and spent, you know, the better part of almost two years on the original project at the exact site.

Staff has worked diligently with other agencies. So it doesn't make a whole lot of sense to go out to another agency when staff has included federal, state, local agencies, including Department of Fish and Game, which I think was the agency Sierra Club thought should be the lead agency. Receiving, you know, input all along the way. And nothing would change in that process, staff would continue to do that on the amendment.

They produced a comprehensive analysis, its potential environmental impacts and potential public health and safety impacts. Many of the existing conditions may not change depending on our analysis. We are not at that point yet to make, to determine that.

But, you know, the Energy Commission still would have jurisdiction over the solar thermal portion of it. It doesn't make sense from a legal perspective or from efficiency to have two different agencies reviewing

basically the same site, of which the Energy Commission and staff have already spent and done an exhaustive review of.

So we believe just for good government purposes that having a new agency, they would have to start from scratch and that would cause potential delays in processing.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you.

Ms. Gulesserian, if you are still on the line, is there anything that you wish to say on behalf of CURE?

MS. GULESSERIAN: Yes, we are still here and thank you. I don't have anything to add beyond what is in our brief. I think it is clear that the Commission must actively be -- to do the CEQA analysis they can assert jurisdiction over any part of this project.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.
Mr. Ritchie?

MR. RITCHIE: Yes. I'll say just a few quick things. First of all I really want to reiterate, and we said this earlier. That the determination of who is the lead agency under CEQA is a secondary issue to jurisdiction and it is something that is separate from the Warren-Alquist Act. So I think we really have to look at it as a two step process.

Now in our motion to dismiss we suggested who may be the appropriate lead agency. That was a suggestion, we are not taking a firm position there.

What I think is really important to understand though is that these are two separate issues. CEQA and who the lead agency is and whether or not a project is being piecemealed or looked at as a whole of the project, that is something that talks about the scope of the environmental review, the scope of the EIR. That is something that is very, very different than exerting the Commission's exclusive permitting authority over the entirety of the project.

And as an example staff pointed out in their reply brief that Fish and Game had consulted on an incidental take permit for this site but there is no Fish and Game permit.

Now with the original project that happened because the Commission exerted its exclusive authority and that was in lieu of a Fish and Game permit.

What we want to be very clear about is that the jurisdictional issue has to address whether the Commission can override all these other agencies. It is then a second question of, if there is no jurisdiction who is the lead agency and what is the scope of the EIR? That's something that CEQA can deal with, that's something that CEQA deals with all the time. But it is not, CEQA does not bestow upon the Commission this exclusive jurisdiction authority that overrides the authority of all other agencies. And that's really what the Sierra Club is concerned about.

think if Ms. Jones with Fish and Game, if you are still on the line, is there any comment or thought that you might have with respect to Sierra Club's recommendation that the Department of Fish and Game act as the lead agency in this matter?

MS. JONES: Well, as far as I know basically it's determined through the Governor's Office. That we were going to try and do all the permitting as, you know, make it as efficient as possible for the project applicant. And that would basically be beyond, beyond what we could I think say much about.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, fair enough. It's just that when we have people on the line and we can get whatever their thoughts are it's helpful.

Unless there are any questions from the Committee

I think pretty much everyone has spoken who briefed on this.

The briefs were pretty clear. I think all the positions are understood.

So I think with that, Ms. Foley Gannon, you got us started on baseline. Why don't we continue the discussion now I think on the environmental baseline issue. Because again, the briefs were very specific and all of you are not in agreement on the baseline issue as well. I think it is a very important issue and hopefully we can have some fleshing

out orally of what people stated in the briefs.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: What I stated in the briefs and what I stated a few moments ago, just reiterate. Our position is, and we think it's clear under CEQA, when you are considering an amendment you look at the incremental changes.

And that is not the situation which is addressed by the South Coast case which was discussed by BNSF of saying you are considering a hypothetical situation, which is if something is taken out. That situation was a new project was involved and they were trying to base it on a situation which was not an approved project.

Here there are specific regulations under CEQA in the guidelines which speak to what do you do when you have an amendment in front of you or you have a project change. And that says that you look at three things.

You look at, are there any new impacts, potentially significant impacts that were not previously analyzed. Are there any new circumstances which can result in new impacts that were not previously analyzed or more severe impacts that were not analyzed. And is there any new information that could result in new impacts or more severe impacts than were previously analyzed. So that's the universe of things that you look at under an amendment.

And again, in this case you have your

environmental document, which was completed by the Commission and which was -- the request for review was turned down by the Supreme Court. So that is a valid, that's an unchallengeable document. So that's your baseline, then from that you look at the incremental changes.

And as we discussed in our brief, we believe that there is some new information that is going to be developed during this process. There were some studies that were contemplated in the compliance part of the project which will be before the Commission before the amendment is considered. And we certainly think it is appropriate and should be looked at by staff and by the Commission and ensure that there are no new environmental impacts that are revealed by that information. I there are they should be studied and they should be mitigated. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Ms. Burch.

MS. BURCH: CEQA is triggered by a project.

Fundamental point. Number one. The project that was considered was a SunCatcher project and the EIR that was done was on a SunCatcher project. So our basic point number one is that there is no first EIR on the photovoltaic alternative that was rejected by both the BLM and the CEC.

Okay, that's the first really basic point. We don't have ---we just don't even match Ms. Foley Gannon's argument, we

start at different points.

Our second point is that even if -- not even if -- we have a pending lawsuit s I'm sure you all know regarding this project in federal court.

(Telephone rings.)

MS. BURCH: And there are issues of major significance to BNSF that we -- that not as many parties were involved in so I understand why people haven't addressed them. But glint and glare, hydrology, sedimentation transport, access.

(Telephone conversation is heard over WebEx.)

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: For those of you on the telephone, we are hearing your side conversation. So it would be helpful to us if -- just a reminder for those of you on the phone lines. If you don't hear your mute button we can hear your side conversations and background conversations and we just heard part of one.

So if there is something else that you need to do or a noise that you need to make we would appreciate if you would hit your mute button. That way our proceedings can continue without having to interrupt speakers. Thank you.

Ms. Burch, I apologize.

MS. BURCH: Not a problem. So it is a fiction when you ask us about our questions, our concerns. It is a fiction that there is a baseline to be studied from. And

that's just a fact, it's not even arguable. And I believe staff is supporting the work that we need to have done in whatever form it's done in. I believe if any project moves forward her it needs to address those issues.

We were hoping to have a workshop. It was mentioned at the last status conference that there would be a workshop on one of the major issues within a week to ten days and that hasn't happened. We hope that that will happen. We will have to make a motion if it doesn't, I suppose. We want to have a workshop on glint and glare. We want to have these issues thoroughly evaluated.

That being said, it is a fiction that you can analyze the incremental difference between an initial assessment and this one. It never happened.

The other points are in my brief but those are just two so important -- oh, I want to mention something else. There is a difference between breaking a project up and piecemealing it and having speculation on pieces of a project, which is not permitted under CEQA. And I believe at this point in time that the evidence on the record with respect to SunCatchers is pure speculation.

And I would like to point out that in the prior certification process, as you will read in the complaint we filed today, they gave us specific dates and specific amounts of megawatts and SunCatchers that were going to be

put into different phases. And they were to begin immediately; in fact the original application said in 2010.

We are very concerned about there not being speculation in this EIR. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Ms. Willis.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you. As stated in our brief, the staff intends to review the proposed amendment as part of the subsequent EIR process stated.

I disagree with BNSF's characterization that there was really no first EIR. There was a, you know, considerable amount of environmental review of the entire site, regardless of what technology was being used.

And in their briefs they discuss that it was an alternative therefore this should be a new project. Well, in other projects, for example, a water source might be changed from maybe reclaimed water to dry cooling. We don't consider a new project, we would consider an amendment and review those environmental impacts as such. And we intend to do that with this project.

And staff doesn't do a highly detailed analysis of alternatives as they would do for an AFC or for an amendment. We didn't --

We agree in part with the -- with Calico's characterization but we have, as Ms. Burch has stated, requiring glint and glare, hydrology impact studies done up

front for the amendment and we will be having workshops once we start getting some information in so that we can have those discussions. But there have been discussions among the parties about the scope of the glint and glare studies already so that has already taken place.

But we do intend to do a thorough environmental review. Look at the incremental impacts. Look at any impacts that were not reviewed the first time through. And at this point in time we don't have all of the data or the information that would complete discovery so we can't actually say which areas that we would be looking at more thoroughly than others but I do know from staff that some of the conditions would remain the same or similarly.

And depending on jurisdiction of we the Commission decided not to exercise jurisdiction over the PV portion then the applicant would need to go and get the permits.

In our in lieu permitting certification process all of the agencies contribute to the requirements of the permit so it should be basically an administerial process for them either way to get the permits or get them anew if that's the case.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Ms. Gulesserian, CURE also submitted a brief on the baseline issue. Is there anything you would like to add or a comment you would like to make?

MS. GULESSERIAN: I don't have anything to add beyond what we put in our briefs. But to summarize, we believe that the Commission can restrict its review to the incremental effects associated with the modification.

Section 21166 of CEQA Public Resources Code states that when an EIR has been prepared for a project no supplemental environmental review shall be required unless one of these events occurs. And that is substantial changes are proposed in the project. So we believe that the, you know, the currently submitted petition to amend falls within 21166 in this case.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. Is there any follow-up on baseline from any of the parties in response to comments that were made by any of the other parties? Because at this point the Committee doesn't have any further questions but we would certainly like you to have the opportunity to say now anything remaining on the point. No?

MR. AARDAHL: Jeff Aardahl with Defenders.

Considering the proposed modifications and change to the technology in a substantial way, the fact that both the Commission and Bureau of Land Management did not analyze or chose to not analyze one of the alternatives for the formerly permitted project, namely the photovoltaic technology on the grounds that it would result in greater

impacts. I would like for you to keep in mind as we go through this process whether or not the environmental baseline with regard to the alternatives to the project and specifically to project locations is adequate.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Aardahl, you jumped out ahead of me but I'm glad that
you did because that puts us right at the next segment which
was we indicated to all of the other parties, even though
you did not submit a brief if there was a comment that you
wished to make on the topics there would be time to do so.
This is that time. We have just heard from Defenders.

I think we had several other intervenors on the telephone so I am just going to briefly, you know, call your name and if there is something that you would like to add then this is the time to do that. So Mr. Emmerich, you were on the line for Basin an Range Watch, are you still there?

(No response).

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, I am not hearing from Mr. Emmerich. Mr. Jackson, was there anything that you wanted to add today based on the very specific issues that were presented in today's proceeding?

MR. JACKSON: I have nothing to add.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you.

Mr. Weierbach on behalf of Newberry Community Services

25 District?

MR. WEIERBACH: I have nothing to add, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Mr. Burke or

Mr. Thomas, I don't know if you were able to join us on

behalf of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep.

(No response).

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Not hearing them. And Mr. Brizzee, I know that you were on the line. If you're still there, if there is anything you would like to say on behalf of the County of San Bernardino.

MR. BRIZZEE: No comments from the County, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. I think at this time then if there are any members of the public who wish to speak this is your opportunity. I don't see any here in the room. Anyone on the telephone who wishes to speak as a member of the public?

(No response).

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: I hear none. So I think

I just need for us to go off the record for just I think

maybe about a minute or two, please.

(Off the record at 4:05 p.m.)

(On the record at 4:07 p.m.)

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you for your indulgence. We were really just working out a date because I think what is important from everybody's perspective is

that you get an Order and that you get an Order in a very short time frame that addresses these issues, including issuing an Order on Sierra Club's motion. We plan to do that all in one document and on or before July 1st the Committee will issue an Order.

Ms. Foley Gannon is cringing but that's pretty ambitious actually from my point of view. But on or before July 1st we will have an order issued that addresses all of these topics.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: I was cringing because I am leaving for vacation that day and last summer you issued an order on the day I was going to leave for vacation and I had to cancel my vacation.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Consider it light reading on your trip.

(Laughter).

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: So I think with that I will turn it over to Commissioner Douglas.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: All right, I would like to thank everybody who has participated in this hearing, here in person or on the phone. It was very helpful to me to hear everybody essentially argue and discuss and answer questions on the points that were raised in the briefs so I would like to thank everybody for that.

Unless Chairman Weisenmiller, he has any comments

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, PETER PETTY, an Electronic Reporter, do hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that I recorded the foregoing California Energy Commission Committee Hearing and it was thereafter transcribed.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of June, 2011.

PETER	PETTY	

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

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

June 13, 2011

RAMONA COTA