MANDATORY STATUS CONFERENCE

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION

AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

DOCKET 08-AFC-13C

DATE JUL 19 2011
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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

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 2011 9:30 a.m.

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Contract No. 170-09-002

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Travis Ritchie (via WebEx) Sierra Club

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California Department of Fish and Game

Members of the Public

Fred Stern (via WebEx)

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PROCEEDINGS

2 9:38 a.m.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Good morning. Welcome to the Calico Solar Project Amendment mandatory status conference.

My name is Commissioner Douglas; I am the Presiding Member of this Committee. To my immediate right is Kourtney Vaccaro, our Hearing Officer and To her right is our Chairman, Bob Weisenmiller, who is the Associate Member on this committee. To his right is Susan Brown who is serving as his advisor and to my left is my advisor, Galen Lemei.

The purpose of the status conference is to inform the Committee, parties and the public about progress to date in the proceeding and discuss next steps in this process in view of the Committee's July 1 ruling on matters regarding jurisdiction, lead agency designation and the environmental baseline.

Let's see. The Public Adviser's Office is represented by Lynn Sadler who is here in the room.

Let me ask the applicant if you could introduce yourselves.

MS. FOLEY GANNON: Good morning. This is Ella Foley Gannon, I am counsel to the applicant. To my right is Gerrit Nicholas from Calico and to my left is Bob Therkelsen

who is a consultant to the applicant. 1 2 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Staff. 3 MS. WILLIS: Good morning. My name is Kerry 4 Willis, I am senior staff counsel. With me is Craig 5 Hoffman, the project manager, and Steve Adams, senior staff 6 counsel. 7 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Very good. Are there 8 any other parties? Are there any intervenors in the room? 9 (No response). 10 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Sierra 11 Club? 12 MR. RITCHIE: Yes, thanks. This is Travis Ritchie 13 with the Sierra Club on the phone. 14 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. 15 California Unions for Reliable Energy? 16 MS. GULESSERIAN: Good morning, Tanya Gulesserian 17 on behalf of CURE. 18 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Basin and 19 Range Watch? 20 (No response). 21 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: It sounds like nobody 22 from Basin and Range Watch yet. 23 Is Patrick Jackson on the phone? MR. JACKSON: Yes I am. 24

Thank you. Newberry

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS:

25

1	Community Services District?
2	(No response).
3	PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Society for the
4	Conservation of Bighorn Sheep?
5	(No response.)
6	PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Not yet. Defenders of
7	Wildlife?
8	(No response.)
9	PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Not yet. And County of
10	San Bernardino County?
11	MR. BRIZZEE: Yes, good morning. Bart Brizzee
12	with the County Counsel's Office on behalf of the County.
13	PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Good morning, thanks
14	for being here. Anyone from BNSF Railroad Company?
15	MS. KIM: Yes, Helen Kim at Katten Muchin Rosenman
16	on the phone.
17	PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay, thank you.
18	Is anybody here representing any state, local or
19	federal agencies in person or on the phone? We have heard
20	from Mr. Brizzee; is there anybody else from other agencies.
21	MR. INGRAM: Steve Ingram with the California
22	Department of Fish and Game's Office of General Counsel.
23	PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Anybody
24	else?
25	MR. THORPE: Bill Thorpe on behalf of BNSF.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thanks. All right, now that we finished introductions I will turn this over to the Hearing Officer.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: We here we are again.

We are meeting at fairly regular intervals, which I think is really helpful and informative for the Committee, hopefully for the parties as well.

I think before we get into today's discussion I would like to extend an apology to BNSF. I had given a projected timeline the last time we spoke at the status conference for when we believed the Committee would respond to the proposed data requests. So many things have happened between then and now that those have not yet issued. But please know that that will be forthcoming in very short order. And again I apologize that we didn't stick to the original proposed time frame.

I think with that we'll get straight to I think the matter at hand which is, one, to understand what progress has been made to date in the proceeding. There were still a number of things, I think, that were being worked on where the follow-up is after the workshop.

As well as to understand questions, concerns and perhaps, I think more pointedly, recommendations that the parties might have as we look at the next steps in view of the Committee's July 1st ruling. I think the ruling itself

in terms of language and the conclusions is pretty clear. I think what might not be clear is, where do we go from here.

And I think the Committee is very interested in hearing from the parties, getting recommendations so that the Committee can make some further informed decisions and give a road map to the parties about what the expectations are as we move forward.

So I think with that we'll follow the approach that we have been following which is, we'll start with the applicant. We'll hear from all of the parties. We'll let folks give each other responses. You'll hear from the Committee and then we'll turn to public comment. So Ms. Foley Gannon, I think we'll hear from you first on behalf of the applicant.

MS. FOLEY GANNON: Thank you. Responding first to the issue of the scheduling and what's happened since we were last together. We are still working on the studies which we have outlined in the earlier submittals that we have made.

We have had a little bit of slippage in the time. Unfortunately, the first piece of the analysis that we needed to do for the hydrology studies, which will also influence the glint and glare ultimately, was getting the soil borings done so we could get the update of the geotechnical report.

As we have reported previously, we had gotten a permit from BLM to go out and take the soil borings. There were two borings which we needed to change the way we were going to be accessing them to ensure that we weren't using a road which could possibly be in BNSF's right-of-way, so we needed to get a new permit to do those two soil borings. It just took a little bit of time to process with the BLM's permitting.

They have issued that permit as of yesterday and we will be doing those two last soil borings on Friday. So with that, that will be the final piece of information that we need to do the geotechnical reports.

But again, since everything is kind of, you know, hinged upon that, that's putting us out, we're anticipating, three weeks from what we had thought previously. And we can submit an updated schedule but essentially it has the geotechnical report going in on August 10th instead of July 20th and with everything sequentially falling back those three weeks. So the final submittal of the information we would anticipate to be September 12th rather than September 1st for all of those studies.

So that's where we are on our analysis and our studies that we are conducting.

Turning then to our recommendations with how to go forward. It appears, you know, that there are really three

major questions regarding the environmental review document itself, the first being, who is the lead agency for the PV portion of the project? What documents should be produced? Should there be one document, should there be multiple documents for the one project? And finally, what should the CEC's document look like? And then there are the baseline issues. But I would like to just briefly address our thought on those first three questions.

And with regard to the lead agency. We concur with the Order that the CEC has a non-delegable duty to be the lead agency for the solar thermal component of the project.

And because of that and because you were the lead agency when the project was first approved we think that you need to need to be the lead agency for the entirety of the project. And that's based on several I think legal bases in both CEQA and CEQA guidelines and also for practical reasons.

In CEQA, again, you have to be looking at the whole of the project. And since you have to be the lead agency over the solar thermal component and the related facilities, which as you listed in the order are the, you know, the main service complex, the water lines, all of -- the bridge, the other features, the access roads.

You need to produce a document that looks at the

whole of the project so that means you need to look at the PV portions of the project. Since you will be looking at that in the document it really only makes sense for you then to be the lead agency as well on that portion of the project.

We also think it's significant, again, that you have already acted as a lead agency. And under the CEQA guidelines 15052 there is a provision that says you only shift the lead agency when there is a situation in which you have to do subsequent environmental review and the initial lead agency has no more discretionary authority over the project. You clearly do have discretionary authority over the project and therefore we believe that you should be acting as lead agency.

Again, we don't see what the benefit or even how you really would say that there's two lead agencies when you're saying there is a whole of a project. So we think that you should be acting as lead agency over the entirety of the, of the project.

We also think that your analysis should be included in one document. And again, this is both for practical purposes and to ensure the legal legality of the document that you produce. To try to divide up the analysis between two different documents, we have been struggling with what they would even look like and what would be the

purpose served by that.

Again, there are many facilities which are parts of that -- because it's a whole of a project, if you were just trying to analyze the PV you would have to analyze the PV plus the main service complex plus the access roads plus the substation plus the, you know, the water line, the bridge, all of those components.

Then you would have to -- if you were trying to do two documents you would have to then in the second document analyze the SunCatchers and the main service complex and the access road and the water line and all the rest of that.

And so we don't understand what would be the basis for doing that. And again, we don't see anything in CEQA or any case law that compels that and just simply also for the practicality of how it would be carried out. We don't think that that is something that we would recommend or think is the appropriate way to move forward.

Finally, we believe that you should do this document under your Certified Regulatory Program. Again, there is nothing in either the Warren-Alquist Act or the nature of the Certified Regulatory Program that precludes you from considering things that are outside of your siting jurisdiction.

And in fact you often do consider things that are outside your siting jurisdiction. You know, there are

issues that have been raised about, you know, looking at transmission line upgrades that are outside of your jurisdiction. There are numerous examples of, you know, considering other upgrades, of projects that had, you know, geothermal wells. Other components, again, that you just clearly didn't have permitting authority over. But because you were the lead agency you needed to and you did and you have, considered the whole of the document.

Now the Sierra Club raised the issue saying that there are -- they read a couple of cases as saying that this is not allowed, that all you can do is the things that you actually have certification -- that you are actually permitting yourself. But the cases that they are referencing actually did not involve a agency trying to act under a Certified Regulatory Program to issue a lease or a permit or to issue the -- or to take the actions that were part of their Certified Regulatory Program.

That's a very different situation here. Here you are going to be issuing an amendment. You are going to be siting a power plant. So you will be taking the very action that is contemplated by your Certified Regulatory Program. And while you are carrying out that action you will just be satisfying the other requirements of CEQA, which again require that you consider the whole of the action and that you do a complete analysis.

And there are numerous examples of earlier documents that you have completed that also can be used to illustrate how this analysis can be done, just that you can clarify there are certain things that you are doing for mitigation that under CEQA you have determined are necessary to mitigate an impact to less-than significant. And then there are things that you would actually be putting in your conditions of certification.

And again we say, looking at these questions in its totality it is also consistent with the way we read CDFG's Certified Regulatory Program for issuing Incidental Take Statements. And we would also note that in Sierra Club's letter which they docketed, they were suggesting that CDFG should be the lead agency and that they should go through the normal EIR process. But CDFG also has a Certified Regulatory Program which is in place and controls when they are issuing Incidental Take Statements. So even under that process it is not the normal EIR process, it's a separate process.

And there also is in CDFG's regulations provisions that provide that generally they do act as a responsible agency when another state agency also has permitting authority over a project. And again, because this is one project -- it is a project with different components but it's one project, you are a state agency that is acting

under that.

So for all of these reasons, for your program, for the Warren-Alquist Act, for CDFG's regulatory program as well as its Certified Regulatory Program, we believe that it is appropriate for, again, you to act as the lead agency, to issue a single document and to do it under your Certified Regulatory Program.

Would you like to talk about the baseline issues now or would you like to move on, let other parties address these more procedural issues?

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: I think maybe if we stick to lead agency designation for now because that really is the, I think, more pertinent issue on the table. We can certainly hear from folks on baseline if we need to discuss that today but I think this is the one that we're probably going to spend the most energy on today. So we'll go ahead and finish with lead agency.

Staff?

MS. WILLIS: Thank you. Once again, my name is Kerry Willis, I am senior staff counsel.

To a certain extent we agree with the applicant's comments and then we differ as far as when we get to the documents. We do agree that -- and concur with the Order that the Energy Commission has a non-delegable duty for the solar thermal portion of the project. And we would -- and

we believe that the Energy Commission would be the lead agency for that, that portion of the project.

We also agree that the Energy Commission should be the lead agency for the entire project, which we stated earlier and our arguments for that haven't changed. We would have to look at the whole of the project and so it would make more sense that the Energy Commission's staff would be looking at both portions, the PV portion and the solar thermal at the same time.

And we do believe that there is commonality so there is the common facilities that would be required for both projects could be -- would be permitted by the Energy Commission through the Certified Regulatory Program for the solar thermal and the amendment to that project.

So we do believe that there is reason for us to -for the Energy Commission to be lead agency. There would be
some action that would need to be taken by this agency when
it approves some of the areas that Ella just stated, the
access roads and, you know, the transmission lines and such.

Having said that I think we differ when it comes to under what program and what documents we produce. It is our opinion and we have had a lot of discussion over this, that we would process the amendment -- we would recommend processing the amendment as the way we would normally process an amendment. With the Certified Regulatory Program

with the parties as we have.

We would be required to look at the whole of the project, which would be the remaining portion of the site. Which has already been considered prior by staff so it isn't a big stretch for us to continue doing a subsequent document or, you know, an EIR or a staff assessment that would review the remainder of the whole site as it is.

That can be done as part of the amendment process but it doesn't -- it isn't going to be any extra work if we do two documents or a document that would be split, let's say, in half. There is nothing that says that we can't, you know, just cut and paste the part of the analysis from the amendment portion into another document. I don't see that as being an excessive, you know, amount of work for staff to do. It's something that we would be looking at. And in fact it would be, I think, easier for staff to be reviewing the whole site because they have done that in the past.

So our recommendation would be to kind of do a parallel process. On one hand we would be doing the amendment process as we have and then on the other -- the other path, let's say, we would be looking at the PV portion as an EIR process using -- it would include a Draft EIR and public comments, a Final EIR, a Notice of Determination.

The action, as I said before, for us to be lead agency would be we would be taking action on the commonality

portion that is required for both projects.

There are provisions in our regulations for staff to carry out an EIR process. It does require that the applicant provide -- they would be required to pay a reasonable fee for the preparation of an EIR so it is a little bit different.

We don't believe -- at least our interpretation and this is obviously what we're here for is to discuss the ruling from July 1st, but our interpretation was when the Committee ruled that the Energy Commission did not have jurisdiction over the PV portion of the project, that would have removed it out of our Certified Regulatory Program.

And that's why we are recommending kind of a parallel path.

And we have kind of looked at the timing and all of that and we don't think that it adds an extraordinary amount of time or maybe any time at all because we would just be working in kind of in parallel.

The nightmare part of it would be for staff to be preparing the documents and to making sure that we have covered all the bases. But for the PV portion, if the Energy Commission is the lead agency they are going to be needing to send this document out to the responsible agencies. We are going to need separate conditions or mitigation measures under CEQA separate from our conditions of certification.

And we believe this is a cleaner approach.

Whether it's one document with two portions or two documents
I don't think that really matters to us. But we do think
that one analysis with some kind of other, you know,
mitigation and conditions of certification becomes
confusing. And I think it's confusing probably for the
public, it could be confusing for the courts. What part is
part of our regulatory program and what part is not under
our jurisdiction. So I think that was our recommendation
for an approach.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. I just have a clarification question. And I think you were very clear in what you were saying, I think I just want to make sure I am understanding it the way that you were meaning to say it.

As I understand it the applicant's position is that one document under the Certified Regulatory Program is appropriate and sufficient to address both components of the single project.

I am hearing, I think, that you're saying two documents or one document would be appropriate. But in any event you believe the PV portion must be done under an EIR and that it is not appropriate for it to be done under the Certified Regulatory Program. And I might be misstating and if I am please correct me.

MS. WILLIS: No, that's correct. And one of the other -- one of the points I think I failed to mention was that we do believe -- because we were talking about timing. That the decision would be considered a substitute EIR but we would still be able to do a subsequent EIR. I think I failed to mention that at the beginning.

So therefore some of the steps in the EIR process could be eliminated because we wouldn't have to do the scoping and the Notice of Preparation. So we would still consider doing -- and I think this goes back to probably, maybe into the baseline issues, but we do still believe we could do a subsequent EIR and then a supplemental type of staff assessment for the modification.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, just one follow-up question. So I think I understand what you're saying if it were two documents. But you also indicated that one document might be appropriate; but in that instance you're saying all of it being done then under an EIR process?

MS. WILLIS: No, it would still be the -- we'd still have to have -- we still believe there's two paths. So it's a Certified Regulatory Program path for the amendment and an EIR process for the PV portion. How the documents come together I guess is maybe something that might be -- the Committee may want to recommend to us depending on what the need is.

Because ultimately our opinion is, is that the -for the PV portion the EIR document, the subsequent EIR
would need to be certified by the Commission as opposed to a
decision written on the amendment portion. So it's
confusing but I think -- I think that -- I mean, we've
talked about this a bit and I think it can work with two
paths.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. I think now Mr. Ritchie on behalf of the Sierra Club, if you would like to weigh in. And for the benefit of those who might not understand some of the references already made to Sierra Club, Sierra Club and a number of other entities did submit to the Committee and to California Department of Fish and Game a letter. They submitted this letter after the ruling, explaining their point of view and discussing some issues of law on which agency really ought to be the lead agency and why.

That's some of what, I think, both the staff and applicant have referred to, either directly or indirectly.

But just for the benefit of the public and those who weren't aware of that letter, that's what those references were.

So, Mr. Ritchie, I suspect we might hear a bit more from you about the letter.

MR. RITCHIE: Yes, Ms. Vaccaro. Or just in response to what has been said today.

You are correct, Sierra Club and several other parties who are not intervenors in the Commission proceedings did submit that letter. And our attempts there, and I hope it was useful, was to kind of give you our take on what we see as the requirements of CEQA moving forward and the context of the Committee's July 1st Order on the jurisdiction.

From what the staff said today and the applicant said today, I agree with some things, I disagree with some other things. I do agree, I think everyone agrees, that it's complicated. This is something that we haven't really seen, I think, in a lot of other CEQA-context or Certified Regulatory Program context so I think it is difficult to kind of see the way out.

From Sierra Club's point of view though, and we try to say this in the letter is, I think what the July 1st Order makes clear is that for the PV component CEQA really does have to be the guiding light for how we figure out what to do with the PV component of the project.

And we also agree that the Warren-Alquist Act and the Commission's Certified Regulatory Program, that does apply to the solar thermal component.

So you have two separate things, you have CEQA on one hand that has certain requirements for the project and for the PV component and then you have the solar thermal

component, which is almost like a separate, independent license or entitlement, if you will, that's a subpart of the project as a whole.

Now Sierra Club is not contending -- and the applicant brought this up. CEQA requires review of the project as a whole and that is absolutely correct, we agree with that, you have to look at the whole project.

But what we believe is the way to look at it is, you know, consider this kind of -- if we can forget all of what has happened in the past and look at this as the project began. This is a -- it is a single project that requires multiple licenses and multiple approvals from different agencies and CEQA is kind of the umbrella that all of those different entitlements fall under.

And so -- but one of those is from the Department of Fish and Game, which is the Incidental Take Statement that has to be issued. And there is no denying now that that does have to be issued. It has to be a decision from Fish and Game that covers the 85 percent of the project that's PV.

Now it doesn't cover the 15 percent that's solar thermal because that is a separate entitlement under the CEC's program that, as you well know and you're well-practiced in, the section that is the solar thermal, the Commission's action on that, to proceed with all the

licenses and authorities that are otherwise required. So those are just two entitlements right there or two licenses or whatever you would call them, that are subparts of the project as a whole.

So the question going forward, how do you, whatever agency it is, how do you comply with CEQA, given these multiple requirements and these multiple triggers that are there? We laid out in our letter somewhat our reasons that we think that Department of Fish and Game is probably the most appropriate given both the timing and the size of the project.

One, the timing issue. It is very clear that the PV issue will go first. We have also discussed somewhat that there are some concerns with the commercial availability of SunCatchers today and so that has pushed their availability off to years in the future. So from a pure timing perspective, you know, PV is going in the ground first.

And then also from a size component, 85 percent of the project as proposed by the applicant is going to be PV, the other 15 percent is solar thermal. So from purely a land use component the Fish and Game has more to do than or more to approve than the CEC has. So, you know -- and that's one issue.

And we also discussed, I believe, there are common

structures and the things like the roads and the main facility structure. And I think the argument about this is those fall under the Commission's Certified Regulatory Program because they are facilities that are pertinent to the solar thermal plant.

And, you know, I do see that argument if you were just building the solar thermal plant and those, you know, those roads and facilities were there. I would see how those could be, you know, would be facilities that are pertinent. But I am somewhat --

I think it confuses the -- it confuses the matter somewhat because you can construct those roads and common facilities without having to connect to the solar thermal component. You can do the first phase and have it be a strictly PV project in the first phase. So I don't think that necessarily triggers the Commission's review process and brings them in. If you're looking at this on a map and you're drawing a boundary around, you know, what falls within the Energy Commission's jurisdiction and what falls without, if you include all these pertinent facilities and related facilities from the get-go it ends up looking like a strange, gerrymandered congressional district map that just kind of jumps all over the place.

I think we shouldn't forget that, you know, the solar thermal component really is the section of SunCatchers

that's kind of up in the northeast of the project and those will be tapping into a common infrastructure that by the time those are built that common infrastructure will already be there. Now there may be some additional requirements.

I'm sure the engineers could explain more what additional things the SunCatchers might need. But those, I think, would be the things that are best to look at.

So that's how we see the project and I'll leave it at that. I realize that whether those facilities are under the Energy Commission's jurisdiction or not that's, you know, a whole area of space that I don't want to get into much more because I think there are a lot of important questions that were brought up about what the documents look like and what the process looks like.

And so for that matter I'll even leave aside the issue of the appropriate lead agency for now. Sierra Club believes that Fish and Game, and we stated our reasons for that both in the letter and then a little bit just now.

But I think looking at the document it's important to consider both what staff said and what the applicant said and I'll start with staff. They mentioned a kind of a parallel process where the PV portion is in an EIR process and results in an EIR document. We agree with that and that's, I think, what our letter was trying to articulate is that, you know, there is a great interest here in --

There is a time and place for the Commission proceedings and the Certified Regulatory Program and we all went through that last year and are still going through it now. But following the July 1st Order, that time and place for the PV component is no longer.

There is a recognition that that doesn't fall under the structure that the Energy Commission is used to dealing with or most commonly deals with for power plant sitings. And so we believe staff said that, you know, the Energy Commission is fully capable of doing an EIR document and following typical EIR procedures and we support that, we think that's appropriate for the PV component.

But moving on from that, though, is whether this is, you know, one document or two documents or whether it's a parallel process. I think there is a way to do this where I think of it as two documents but they can still come out as one document.

You will often see EIRs, CEQA documents that have as an appendix or as an attachment to it some separate authority or some separate license or decision-making process. Some of the cases that Sierra Club cited in our letter, you know, those are the issue where you have some other decision being made in almost a black box under the Certified Regulatory Program where they follow their own internal procedures and they come out with a document and

then that document gets incorporated into the broad EIR.

And that's how we see this project being the cleanest moving forward. You have -- you have the EIR as the umbrella and then the CEC's final decision and that license is an appendices to that, so to speak. So the CEC retains all of its authority and jurisdiction and complies with its statutory mandate within the confines of its authority for the solar thermal and then that document is included in the final EIR. And whether that -- you know, there are ways that you can do that as a programmatic EIR, there are ways you can do it with a master EIR. There are various things that CEQA deals with frequently where there's that separate license.

I think a good comparison that we all might be familiar with is if you look at the federal process and NEPA, which is similar to CEQA but not, obviously has some important differences. But BLM prepared the draft EIS, that went out to public comment and the final EIS. But in the final decision US Fish and Wildlife Service still had to issue their biological opinion. And that was under their separate authority, it requires separate, independent analysis by Fish and Wildlife. And that was included in the broader EIS document.

Now that -- you know, they work together and those documents referenced each other and they relied on a common

base of information but they were still two separate documents with two separate authorities. And I think that that provides a good parallel of what, moving forward, it should look like.

CEQA requires an EIR document. So just like the FEISs out there, or the draft EIS and the final EIS, we should see a draft EIR and a final EIR. And as part of that, as a subset of that we can see, just as we saw the biological opinions of US Fish and Wildlife, we can see from Energy Commission and also maybe from Fish and Game, we can see their independent certifications, their independent document they consider those aspects of the project that fall in their jurisdiction.

So that's what -- that's how we see the process going forward from the document standpoint. Now let me see if there are any other points that I jotted down from what other folks had said.

I would contest a couple of things that the applicant said. One was that, you know, in some of the cases that Sierra Club had noted were distinguishable from -- they rely on Certified Regulatory Programs were distinguishable because the initial lead agency had no discretionary authority over the project.

I think it's important to remember that the July 1st decision actually clarified that the Energy Commission

has no discretionary authority over the PV component of the project. Now I realize that the license as it exists today has to be modified and that's something that the Energy Commission has to do. But moving forward for 85 percent of the project the Energy Commission is not the -- is not responsible and does not have the authority to issue a license.

Now it may be that they are responsible for doing the environmental review for complying with CEQA. But as far as the enabling statute and the authority to grant a license to build something, that's not coming from the Energy Commission for that 85 percent of the project, the PV component.

So I don't think it's true that the CEC has discretionary approval over the first actions that the project is going to be taking because I think that that falls under Fish and Game's authority and BLM as the land use agent and it doesn't trigger the Energy Commission's Certified Regulatory Program for those portions of the project that aren't solar thermal.

And then the applicant also stated that nothing precludes -- nothing in the Energy Commission's enabling statute precludes it from looking at things that are within a Certified Regulatory Program that are beyond its jurisdiction. And I don't think that's correct. I think

CEQA precludes the Energy Commission from doing that.

But again, the Certified Regulatory Program applies to the solar thermal so the Energy Commission should and must apply its procedures to the solar thermal component. But for the CEQA component I think CEQA is very clear in that it requires environmental review and it requires agencies to follow CEQA as a general matter of course, then it carves out certain exceptions for Certified Regulatory Programs for agencies that are acting under very specific authorities.

And that's not the case for this project for the PV component. That carve out doesn't apply to the PV component of this project because if the Energy Commission was acting on the PV component it would be outside of its authority and it would be outside of those very specified areas that CEQA has carved out to treat differently. So because CEQA doesn't carve this out to treat differently, CEQA does preclude the Energy Commission from processing the PV components or the whole of the project under its Certified Regulatory Program. And so without that you have to go under the formal CEQA process.

And so that raised some concern for me but then I believe that staff actually said that they agree with that and that the whole of the project or the PV components of the project would be done by the Energy Commission under an

EIR process.

So I'll conclude with, as I said right at the beginning, Sierra Club still believes that Fish and Game would likely be the more appropriate agency to act as lead agency for the reasons we have stated. But regardless of who is lead agency, we agree with staff that there has to be an EIR process.

I'll end with my concern was that even though I believe that that is correct in moving forward I am very concerned based on what we saw last year that it's going to be very tricky to make a standard draft EIR that's available for public comment, that's available for other responsible agencies to review and consult on, to have that comply with CEQA if we follow the type of process that we had last year. And I realize last year was different because we were -- there was a lot of time pressure there and there were a lot of projects. But if the frequent changes and addendum and -- the project was constantly in flux.

And I am not blaming anyone. A lot of people put in a lot of hours to continue to look at the -- continually look at this project. But I don't think CEQA allows that. I think that once that -- you have to finish the project before you send that draft for, draft out for circulation. And it has to include all of the relevant information. And that's what gets into the draft EIS and that is what is

circulated. And then all the public comment.

And the people who signed on to Sierra Club's letter aren't intervenors. They want to comment on that document. They want to provide meaningful comments that the agency will take a real look at and really consider. All those comments are submitted and then whoever the lead agency is has the responsibility to respond to each and every one of those comments.

And if that changes the project, if we get new studies in or we see new information on the impacts to Desert Tortoise, that it impacts a significant -- significant environmental impacts of the project. If those things come in and they trigger a significant change to the project CEQA requires a recirculation and that has to go back out again.

That is not something that I think would have been compatible with our process last year and I'm concerned that we'll run into, run into some of those blocks as well.

So as long as we're moving forward with this, with that understanding and recognition that we need to see that kind of more final process and be aware of that compatibility problem, then Sierra Club will be interested in seeing how this moves forward. And we think there is a way forward.

And we may see a way forward, and we noted this in

our letter, that actually allows for a joint CEQA/NEPA document. And I think that that would be more compatible with kind of a general EIR, CEQA EIR document, than perhaps the Certified Regulatory Program was for the same compatibility issues.

So again, that was long and complicated, thank you for bearing with me. And I will yield the floor.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you,
Mr. Ritchie. This is Kourtney Vaccaro again. Actually you
did say quite a bit but I think all of it, is actually
pretty clear.

I think that I do want to understand just a little bit more what was stated in Sierra Club's letter regarding the recommendation on scoping. And staff might jump in in just a bit and correct me if I am misstating but I got the impression that Ms. Willis and Mr. Hoffman were suggesting that under their proposed parallel document production process that scoping and the like would not be required or necessary. Do you have any thoughts or opinions about that or can you clarify what the intent was of the letter when it was discussing the scoping?

MR. RITCHIE: I can. And I think -- first of all I actually don't think that's correct. I believe the point that I heard Ms. Willis attempting to make as she was discussing whether this was probably a subsequent EIR or

kind of starting from scratch. And I do agree that there is a lot of information out there that is already on the record and, you know, we have to use that.

But I think that a subsequent EIR versus a project EIR, if you're starting from scratch it's kind of a typical project EIR. That's a type of EIR. And there are several types of EIRs. There are project EIRs, subsequent EIRs, master EIRs, programmatic EIRs. Whatever type of EIR you're doing you still kind of fall under the status and procedures that are required of CEQA and one of those is the scoping meeting.

And I think the scoping meeting is still very much required here because you're switching from an area where you have one agency that issued every permit necessary at the state and local level. So that one agency was responsible for covering all those things. That's no longer the case. You have to make sure that you bring in all of these other state and local agencies.

And I realize that the Energy Commission, through its process, you know, consulted with and identified the different agencies and those different requirements. You know, but it's a little different when you're called upon to consult upon something than when you are called upon to say hey, you need to have a document, prepare a document and you need to sign your name to it and your agency has to stand

behind it. I think that's a different case. So I do believe that kind of the scoping meetings with the other agencies are an important thing.

And also, this is an extremely complicated process that we have been going over and I think we need the input of the other agencies and the other responsible agencies to work through these issues and to figure out, okay, if Fish and Game is in fact doing this, you know, where does their jurisdiction start, where does it end? If they are looking at the impact on Desert Tortoise for 85 percent of the project but the 15 percent of the project that is not within their jurisdiction happens to have the highest concentration of densities of Desert Tortoise how do those two agencies work together? I think those -- identifying those issues early is what CEQA envisioned and is something that I think should be done here.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.

Ms. Willis, Mr. Hoffman, could you clarify perhaps what it was you were saying earlier about scoping. Or if you completely agree with what Mr. Ritchie has stated, you know, you can say that as well and we can move on.

MR. HOFFMAN: Sure; this is Craig Hoffman. We took a look at the letter dated July 13th and it does identify a process that identifies completing an EIR I think from a raw dirt process, that there hasn't been a previous

project.

And I think how we are looking at the project is we are not doing an EIR on a new project, this is an EIR, it's a subsequent EIR, we have already done an exhaustive review on this project. It has gone through a great deal of interaction with other agencies and so we aren't looking to do a scoping process or a scoping meeting. Filing a Notice of Preparation with the State Clearinghouse and sending it out for 45 days and taking in agency comments.

We have a number of those agency comments already; they have been involved in our process. And even though we issue the permit, all those agencies that normally would comment on the project, they already have. So we really have done a scoping process already with the previous Calico project.

What we are looking at is a subsequent EIR in which we would prepare the draft EIR, route it under our process. We route it for public comments a minimum, anywhere from 45 days and the Commission has the ability to extend that up to 90 days. We'd file a Notice of Completion with the OPR. We would have a public hearing for comments on the draft EIR. It wouldn't be a process in which it was like an evidentiary hearing; it's more the Committee would take in comments. There wouldn't be parties.

We would take those comments and then we would

- 1 prepare the final EIR. We would publish that. There would
- 2 be a hearing in which, again, whether it's the Committee or
- 3 the Commission, certifies that document and then we file a
- 4 Notice of Determination with OPR. We are looking at
- 5 definitely sending out notices, public agencies being
- 6 involved. But I don't think we are looking at going back to
- 7 square one because we are tiering off the previous
- 8 environmental review that we have done.
- 9 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.
- 10 Ms. Gulesserian, if you are still on the line we'd be happy
- 11 to hear from CURE at this time.
- MS. GULESSERIAN: Yeah. I don't have really
- anything to add at this time. I just don't, thank you.
- 14 (Laughter.)
- 15 MS. GULESSERIAN: It's a morass.
- 16 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.
- 17 Mister --
- MS. GULESSERIAN: There are several ways to
- 19 accomplish the objectives of this mission. I tend to agree
- 20 that it could be accomplished in one environmental review
- 21 document.
- HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.
- 23 Mr. Jackson, if you are still on the line we would like to
- 24 hear from you.
- MR. JACKSON: Yes, good morning. I have no

comment at this time.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. County of San Bernardino. Bart Brizzee, if you are still on the line we would like to hear from you.

MR. BRIZZEE: I'm still here, thank you. No comments at this time.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. BNSF, we have two individuals. I think, Ms. Kim, we'll start with you.

MS. KIM: I am going to defer to Bill Thorpe.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay.

MR. THORPE: Thank you. We have really nothing additional to offer, although we generally agree with what the Sierra Club said.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.

I think at this time -- there were some parties who it wasn't clear whether they were on the line or not earlier so I'm just going to do sort of a roll call and see if we have a representative of Basin and Range Watch on the line.

MR. EMMERICH: Yes, this is Kevin Emmerich. We are here. We tried to call in earlier and had some technical difficulties.

We do concur with the Sierra Club. We think -- we'll seek what review is necessary for this.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. 1 2 Newberry Community Services District? 3 (No response). 4 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, I am not hearing 5 anyone. 6 Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep? 7 (No response.) 8 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, hearing no one. Defenders of Wildlife? 9 10 (No response.) 11 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, I'm hearing no one 12 so at least we have gone through all of the parties at this 13 time on the lead agency designation issue. I think because we do have someone on the line 14 15 from Department of Fish and Game and the issue before us is 16 lead agency, Mr. Ingram, if there is anything at all you wanted to say we would be happy to listen. And if you would 17 18 like to just keep listening that's fine with us as well. 19 What's your pleasure. 20 MR. INGRAM: I am not in a position today to state 21 a position for the Department. And my primary reason for 22 getting on the call today was simply to be able to inform 23 everyone that the Department has been following this 24 discussion. We have received Sierra Club's letter as well

as the Committee's Order and we are preparing a written

25

response that we will be sending to the Committee, I hope early next week.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you, Mr. Ingram.

MR. INGRAM: That will be addressing -- at this point I believe that letter will be addressing just the CEQA lead agency issue from Fish and Game's perspective.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you.

I think that is probably a perfect segue into another brief topic on lead agency designation. I was advised just before this morning's status conference that NRDC has also submitted a letter to the Commission with respect to the lead agency designation. I have not read it, I have not seen it, it was not submitted to me, it has not been docketed. Or at least if it has, Dockets has not submitted it to all of the parties.

After today's conference I will ensure that the Hearing Advisor's Office gets that letter docketed. I suspect people might want to read it and if you have comments we would ask the parties to please submit any written comments to the Committee. And ensure that it's docketed and that everyone receives a copy of whatever your written comments are.

But I didn't want to be remiss because if we do have anyone from NRDC on the line, the letter is not being

ignored. But unfortunately because everyone has not read it we can't really discuss it today. With that, though, is there anyone from NRDC on the line who would like to summarize the letter?

(No response.)

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, I am not hearing any. So I think --

MR. RITCHIE: Hearing Officer Vaccaro, this is
Travis Ritchie. I'll let other folks read the letter and
thank you for pointing it out. I can summarize it in that I
read it. It substantially agrees with Sierra Club's legal
conclusions in our own letter. Beyond that I'll allow other
folks to read it.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you,
Mr. Ritchie. I think we are at sort of a decision tree
point. We could certainly discuss baseline. I think
there's a lot to be said, perhaps, on the baseline issue, a
lot of questions. But I don't know that today is
necessarily the best day to really have a full-blown
discussion or any discussion on baseline.

I think the threshold issue truly is the lead agency designation. And we are in a wait-and-see type mode because I think the true next step is hearing back from California Department of Fish and Game and then having this Committee move forward in response to that.

So unless anyone has a truly pressing need to ask 1 2 questions on baseline or discuss it I propose that we save 3 that for the next time that we, that we meet. 4 MR. FOLEY GANNON: That's acceptable. 5 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, Ms. Foley Gannon 6 on behalf of the applicant has no problem with that. Staff? MS. WILLIS: That's fine with us. 7 8 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Any of the other parties who are on the line, do you have a concern with that or is 9 10 that an acceptable proposal? 11 MS. KIM: On behalf of BNSF that's acceptable. 12 MR. JACKSON: This is Patrick Jackson, that's 13 acceptable. 14 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Ms. Gulesserian, do you 15 have an opinion? 16 MS. GULESSERIAN: Yes. That's fine, thank you 17 very much. 18 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Mr. Brizzee? 19 MR. BRIZZEE: No objection. HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay. And Mr. Emmerich? 20 21 MR. EMMERICH: That's acceptable to us. 22 HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. 23 Unless there are any questions or comments from 24 the Committee I think we'll turn to the public comment 25 section.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Could we have an opportunity to respond to some of the issues that were raised by the other parties?

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: You can but I would ask one thing before you do. Some of what the conversation turned to was a little bit of legal argument and I think it's fair to say that the Committee has the Sierra Club's letter and is aware of the cases and all that was stated. But yes, I think it is reasonable for the applicant to briefly respond without going too far into turning this into law and motion.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: Certainly, thank you. I would just like to state that our position is that this is not that complicated, that this is not unprecedented. And we would just like to have an opportunity to have

Mr. Therkelsen address some of the times historically when the Commission has handled a similar situation in which you are considering a whole of a project. You are setting forth mitigation measures under CEQA which are not conditions of certification. How you have gone through the analysis. And we have several examples here with us; maybe just we can talk about those just briefly in a second.

The other thing I would like to, to point our attention to is this is also not something that is not contemplated by CEQA. In the guidelines they contemplate

the fact that responsible agencies will rely upon a certified regulatory equivalent document. And it provides specifically what you have to ensure has been done during the processing of that certified regulatory document. Which are things that we believe you did the first time and we believe that you would do it again in the amendment process.

So it's contemplated and it says that in that circumstance you -- the responsible agency relies upon the document for compliance with CEQA. So again I don't, I don't see how this has to be so different. Why we should be contemplating doing this EIR and this Certified Regulatory Program. You have a Certified Regulatory Program which applies whenever you are taking a siting decision. You are making a siting decision here. So it seems to me we should just then look how does that get processed and how should you be doing that.

You have -- again, we have guidance in CEQA guidelines, we have guidance in the Warren-Alquist Act and we have guidance and precedent from this agency on actions that you have taken. So we hope that you will go back and look at those things and we hope that we can have a way to make this not be a complicated process. To not make it be something that we have to be breaking new ground and doing new things. We really don't think that that's necessary and we think you can accomplish a much more holistic analysis by

relying upon what you do best, how you process siting decisions.

And again, if I could just have Mr. Therkelsen briefly address some of the historic context.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Yes, please.

MR. THERKELSEN: Thank you. Commissioners, I guess I would echo one of the things that Ella said. I think this is, in my opinion, a simple concept that we are making very complicated. It's something that the Commission has done before and it has done successfully. It has done successful integrated, joint federal/state documents, had them approved and gone forward without any problem.

And in terms of projects or types of projects that have included both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional components the Commission has done the complete environmental analysis on basically three categories, projects with transmission lines, projects with oil fields and projects with geothermal fields.

Using the example of oil fields, the Commission has permitted power plants that the steam has then been directed to oil fields. The oil fields have had steam wells and oil wells that have subsequently been permitted by the Division of Oil and Gas. And the Commission's environmental document considered the whole of the project, identified mitigation measures for the whole of the project. Has done

the same thing with geothermal fields as well and transmission lines the same.

And the way the Commission has done that, it has been using its Certified Regulatory Program. And the Commission's environmental documents were utilized by state, federal and local agencies subsequently for their permits. It's been done; it's been done successfully and in one document. And again, using the Certified Regulatory Program.

I point to you first the Sycamore project. And keep in mind the construct. And I've worked with Resources Agency on every instance where the Commission has proposed or modified the Certified Regulatory Program so I know the process, the questions. And the intent of that program was to basically come up with a process and documents that fully complied with the intent of CEQA, recognizing the unique aspects of the Commission's process. But it was, again, intended to make sure that the full intent of CEQA was met and would be applicable not only to CEC decisions but anybody else's who was in there.

In the Sycamore case -- Sycamore was, again, a thermal enhanced oil recovery project. There was a cogeneration facility, 300 megawatts, I believe and it had multiple steam lines going out to the field where the steam was injected.

The Commission determined under CEQA it had CEQA jurisdiction, if you will, to review those steam lines and the steam wells and consequently in its environmental document. And when I say "environmental document" I'm talking about the Preliminary Staff Assessment and the Final Staff Assessment. In the Preliminary Staff Assessment the staff worked very closely with Fish and Game, Division of Oil and Gas and other agencies to make sure that there was a complete project description and that project description defined the power plant portion of the project as well as the non-CEC jurisdictional portion of the project. So they were defined.

It included an alternatives analysis that, you know, focused on the power plant portion of the project. In each environmental section it looked at what the setting was; it looked at what the impacts were for the Commission's consideration. It also looked at LORS conformance, it had a section on that.

And it looked at mitigation measures. And it identified the mitigation measures responsible both for the CEC jurisdictional portion of the project and the non-jurisdictional portion of the project. It made recommendations. And finally it listed conditions of certification that the Energy Commission would use to carry out its enforcement responsibilities.

Later on it had an additional section that talked about CEQA-specific topics. Growth-inducing impacts or reversible changes, et cetera. So those subjects were there and could be utilized by other agencies if they wanted to.

That was the environmental document. It was sent out for public review for 30 days in most cases, some cases 45 days. Comments were received. The staff worked closely with the other agencies -- and that's key to part of this. So the responsible agencies were part of the administrative process. And those comments were responded to and included in the final document; the document tweaked as necessary.

That then was sent to the Commission through the hearing process and there was a separate, what Sierra Club said, an appendix if you will, decision, which was the Commission's decision. That included the Commission's requirements, the Commission's conditions of certification. The environmental document was used by other agencies for their determinations.

A more recent example was the Sutter Power
Project. Sutter Power Project was a joint federal/state
project. Western Area Power Authority was the federal
agency involved. The County of Sutter used the document to
make General Plan amendments. Again, it included that
breakdown. So it was used by all of those agencies in one
environmental document.

Probably in a document that included even more detail on how mitigation was identified by different responsible agencies was Three Mountain. Three Mountain Power Project was located up in Shasta County. It included -- responsible agencies included several tribes, US Forest Service, Department of Fish and Game, several agencies.

And in this document we actually took -- I shouldn't say "we" I am no longer part of the Commission. It took several -- each of the agencies identified mitigation measures that they proposed or required. They were identified. The Commission then adopted specific conditions of certification related to its responsibilities and other mitigation measures were included for other agencies.

And I've got one, SMUDGeo, that is the same thing. Again, it looks at a geothermal project where there were — this was a joint document with Bureau of Land Management and USGS. But again it identified those sections. It identified the whole scope of mitigation required by all of the responsible agencies and the lead agency and then it split out separately the Commission's conditions of certification. Those things went forward into the Commission's decision.

So I believe this has been done. It can be simple, it can be clear. It can be something that -- in my

opinion, one document is more easily understood by the public, more easily understood by other staff, by other agencies rather than a mix of multiple documents. And which one are you supposed to look at and which one are you supposed to pay attention to, et cetera. So I believe it can be done; I believe it has been done.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, thank you. So, applicant, you got the final word. Was that it, Ms. Foley Gannon or is there one last comment you needed to make to respond to what you've heard?

MR. FOLEY GANNON: The only other comment we would make is there has been -- it has been suggested that the difference here is that there is this 85 percent of the thermal generation components are outside of the siting jurisdiction. And again, we don't see any statutory relevance to it being 85 percent versus 15 percent. Again, you issued a permit, you're amending a permit, you have siting authorization.

And if you are considering the fact that 85 percent should be somehow influential in your decision. We would also suggest that you should consider the fact that your authority is much broader and much more plenary of land use, really, authority over the project than any other agency who will be approving this project has.

CDFG is going to be issuing an Incidental Take

Permit for a portion of the project. Therefore, their permitting authority is related to listed species and that's it. The Regional Board would be permitting the project. Their authority is going to be related to water quality and that's it. The Air Board may be issuing a permit. Again, their authority is going to be related to air quality. You have broad authority to consider all of these different aspects and to have conditions related to those aspects.

So we think that really when you're looking at who is the agency who has the broadest, you know, perspective and authority over this project. It really is you when we're talking about the state agencies. Obviously the BLM, as a federal agency, has broad authority and has exclusive federal authority over the land use authority over the entire project so we would also ask you to take that into consideration. Thanks.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. I think with that we will turn to public comment now. I'm looking in the room in front of me and it appears that I don't have any members of the public.

So on the telephone are there any members of the public? Not parties, please, because everyone has had an opportunity to speak, but members of the public who might wish to make a comment at this time.

MR. STERN: I'm Fred Stern in Newberry Springs. I

do have a question, not a comment. Can I ask it?

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: You can ask it and we'll see if we are able to answer at this time.

MR. STERN: It is: is the BLM-approved access route for the soil boring announced today by the applicant's attorney, north of the railroad tracks? Is that also approved or even applied for as being the primary access route for the solar project, north of the railroad tracks?

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: We'll have Ms. Foley

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: We'll have Ms. Foley Gannon briefly answer that question.

MR. FOLEY GANNON: No it is not. And it's not an access road for the project at all, it's just how we will be getting to the part where we need to take the soil borings. So it's not an access road that is being approved by the BLM.

Just in a brief summary, when the BLM is considering a request to take like ground-disturbing actions on the project now we just need to say, this is how we are going to get to the project, these are the measures that we are implementing. So this is just saying, this is how we are going to drive to the one specific spot. The two specific spots where we're taking the soil borings.

So it has nothing to do with access, formal access routes of the project.

MR. STERN: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Thank you. Any other members of the public who wish to make a public comment? (No response.) HEARING OFFICER VACCARO: Okay, I am hearing none so I'll turn this back over to Commissioner Douglas to adjourn today's status conference. PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Thank you to all of the parties who have been here or on the phone. We're adjourned. (Whereupon, at 10:47 a.m. the Mandatory Status Conference was adjourned.) --000--

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, RAMONA COTA, an Electronic Reporter and Transcriber, do hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that I recorded the foregoing California Energy Commission Mandatory Status Conference, that I thereafter transcribed it into typewriting.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of July, 2011.

RAMONA COTA