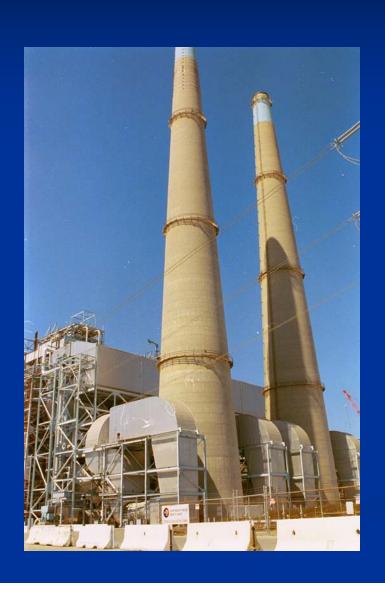
# Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling



# Jonathan Bishop

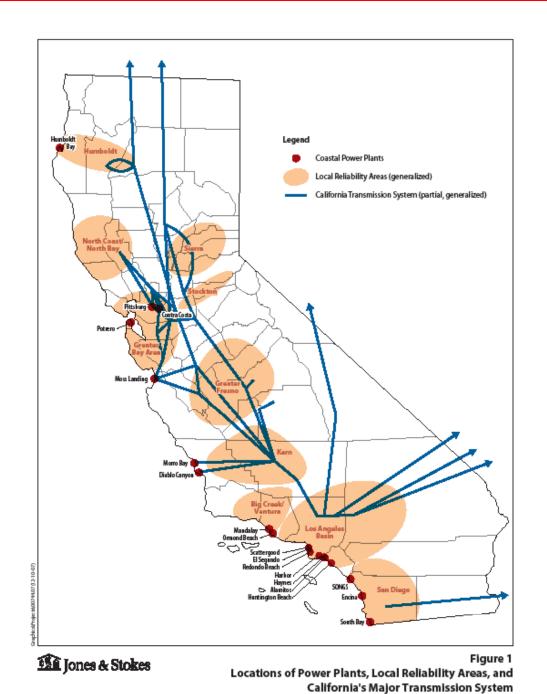


# **Existing Coastal Power Plants**



19 active plants with approximately 15 billion gallons per day sent through the once-through cooling water systems.

**Humboldt Bay, RB1** Contra Costa, RB5 Pittsburg, RB2 **Hunter's Point, RB2** Potrero, RB2 Moss Landing, RB3 Morro Bay, RB3 Diablo Canyon, RB3 Alamitos, RB4 El Segundo, RB4 Harbor, RB4 Haynes, RB4 Long Beach, RB4 Mandalay, RB4 Ormond, RB4 Redondo, RB4 Scattergood, RB4 **Huntington**, RB8 Encina, RB9 San Onofre, RB9 South Bay, RB9



# Impacts to aquatic life from Once-through Cooling

- Thermal Discharges: waste heat and in-plant wastes (e.g., chlorine, treated human wastes, etc.)
- Impingement in intakes: adult fish and other large organisms, including mammals and turtles
- Entrainment through the plant: larval fish and other plankton, 100% mortality assumed

# **Estimated Impacts to Marine Life**

- Impingement mortality (fish and macroinvertebrates) is about 9 million annually = 97,000 pounds/yr
- Marine wildlife impacted minimum of 57 annually (seals, sea lions, sea turtles)
- Entrainment mortality is about 80 billion fish larvae, eggs, and selected invertebrates annually
- Thermal discharges

To put this in perspective, these levels of mortality would not be allowed if resulting from a discharge of waste.

#### **Our Goal**

To develop a statewide policy to protect marine life from the impacts of once-through cooling



We are working with energy agencies and other stakeholders to ensure continuity of the State's electrical grid when implementing this policy.

#### The LAW

Clean Water Act Section 316(b): requires "that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the Best Technology Available for minimizing adverse

environmental impact."

California Water Code Section 13142.5: requires new or expanded coastal power plants to use "the best available site, design, technology, and mitigation measures feasible . . . To minimize the intake and mortality of all forms of marine life."

# Background

- 316(b) rules are implemented through NPDES permits
- No state or federal regulations issued to implement 316(b) for existing facilities
- Regional Water Boards must currently apply Best Professional Judgment when renewing permits for existing power plants

# **History**



- USEPA issues Phase I Rule for new power plants in November 2001
- USEPA issues Phase II Rule for existing power plants in July 2004
- US Court of Appeals remands Phase II Rule in RiverKeeper II case in January 2007
- USEPA suspends Phase II Rule in July 2007
- US Supreme Court issues RiverKeeper II decision on April 1, 2009

#### **State Water Board Action**

- Early CEQA Scoping Meetings:
   September 26, 2005 in Laguna Beach
   December 7, 2005 in Oakland
- Scoping Document released in June 13, 2006
- CEQA Scoping Meeting on July 31, 2006
- Revised Scoping Document released in March 2008
- Later CEQA Scoping Meetings:
   May 8, 2008 in San Pedro
   May 13, 2008 in Sacramento

# **Working Groups**

Expert Review Panel

Reviewed the scientific aspects of the proposed Policy and provided final findings in August 2008 on questions related to the March 2008 Scoping Document

Inter-Agency Working Group

Formed in June 2008 to assure electric reliability when implementing Policy. Includes the State Water Board, Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission, Independent System Operator, Coastal Commission, State Lands Commission, and Air Resources Board

# **Next Steps**

- Proposed Policy and supporting Substitute Environmental Document
   Expected released at the end of the summer for public comment
- Informational Workshop
  Expected at the end of August
- Public Hearings/Adoption Expected at the end of the year

