MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA LANDS COMMISSION

THE CITY OF CULVER CITY

MIKE BALKMAN COUNCIL CHAMBERS - 1ST FLOOR

9770 CULVER BOULEVARD

CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2010 10:09 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR, RPR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS

- Mr. John Chiang, State Controller, Chairperson, also represented by Ms. Cindy Aronberg
- Mr. Abel Maldonado, Lieutenant Governor, represented by Ms. Amanda Fulkerson
- Ms. Ana J. Matosantos, Director of Finance, represented by Ms. Cynthia Bryant

STAFF

- Mr. Paul Thayer, Executive Officer
- Mr. Curtis Fossum, Chief Counsel
- Ms. Kathryn Colson, Staff Counsel
- Mr. Colin Connor, Assistant Chief, Land Management Division
- Mr. Mario De Bernardo, Legislative Liaison
- Ms. Jennifer Lucchesi, Senior Staff Counsel
- Mr. Greg Scott, Chief, Mineral Resources Management Division

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Alan Hager, Deputy Attorney General

- Mr. Jim Adams, Los Angeles, Orange County Building and Construction Trades Council
- Mr. Martin Adams, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Mr. Baker, IBEW Local 441
- Mr. Brett Barbre, Southern California Metropolitan Water District

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

- Ms. Mary Jo Baretich, Cabrillo Wetlands Conservancy
- Ms. Rebecca Bartling, 22nd District Agricultural Association
- Mr. Denis Bilodeau, Orange County Water District
- Mr. Keith Bohr, City of Huntington Beach Council Member
- Ms. Lindsay Brennan, representing Orange County Supervisor John Moorlach
- Mr. Perry Cain
- Mr. Tony Capitelli, representing Congressman Dana Rorhabacher
- Mr. Lou Correa, State Senator
- Mr. Pat Davis
- Mr. Shawn Dewane, Mesa Water District
- Ms. Siobhan Dolan, Desal Response Group
- Mr. Dale Dunn
- Ms. Karalee Ethridge
- Mr. Conner Everts, Desal Response Group
- Mr. Bob Foster, Mayor, Long Beach
- Mr. Joe Geever, Surfrider Foundation
- Ms. Cathy Green, Mayor, City of Huntington Beach
- Ms. Michele Grubbs, Pacific Merchant Shipping Association
- Mr. Ruben Guerra, California Latino Water Coalition, Latin Business Association
- Mr. Don Hansen, Huntington Beach City Council Member

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

- Mr. Steve Harbison
- Mr. Tom Harman, State Senator
- Ms. Juliette Hunter, Sheldon Family Partnership
- Ms. Kate Klimow, Orange County Business Council
- Mr. Rich Kolander
- Mr. Rodney Larson, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 582
- Dr. William Lochrie
- Ms. Renee Maas, Food & Water Watch
- Mr. Scott Maloni, Poseidon Resources
- Mr. Scott Malsin, Culver City Council Member
- Ms. Cathy Meschuk
- Mr. Martin McIntosh
- Ms. Merle Moshiri, R4RD
- Ms. Stephanie Pacheco, Democratic Party of Orange County
- Mr. Manny Padilla, Orange County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Mr. Martin Paine, representing Senator Mimi Walters
- Mr. Reed Royalty, Orange County Taxpayers Association
- Mr. Karle Seckle, Orange County Municipal Water District
- Mr. Robert Shannon, Long Beach City Attorney
- Mr. David Smyser, Western States Petroleum Association
- Mr. Jose Solorio, State Assemblyman
- Ms. Katherine Stone, Seacliff Homeowners Association

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

- Mr. Michael Sullivan, Orange County Coastkeeper
- Mr. Alan Templeman, Seacliff Homeowners Association
- Mr. Michael Tsai, Environment Now
- Ms. Jody Vaughn, representing Assemblywoman Diane Harkey
- Mr. Noble Waite, Orange County Water District
- Ms. Jacqueline Winterer, City of Del Mar
- Mr. Rick Zbur, Poseidon Resources

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Good morning. My name is John Chiang. I'm the State Controller and Chair of the State Lands Commission. I'm very pleased to welcome all of you and I want to introduce my terrific colleagues.

First Amanda Wilker -- Fulkerson. I apologize,
Amanda -- Chief of Staff to Lieutenant Governor Abel
Maldonado. And secondly, Cynthia Bryant representing -who is the Chief Deputy Director of the Department of
Finance.

For the Benefit of those in the audience, the State Lands Commission administers properties owned by the State as well as its mineral interests. Today, we will hear proposals concerning the leasing and management of those public properties.

But before we conduct the business of this agency, we have the good fortune of having Culver City Council Member, Scott Malsin who would like to offer some welcoming remarks to those in attendance.

Thank you, Scott.

CULVER CITY COUNCIL MEMBER MALSIN: Thank you,
Chair Chiang, and welcome, Commissioners. We're very
happy to host the State Lands Commission meeting here in
Culver City. I hope that you'll have the opportunity to
walk around a little bit. I think that Culver City is a

town that's hitting on all cylinders right now. We have great roots -- the movie industry has great roots here. But we're also fortunate to have live theater, art galleries and terrific restaurants. We've been working very hard to make sure that the city is moving forward and it is a terrific place to live here on the west side.

So please, if there's anything that we can do to help you, if you need anything during the course of the meeting, please let us know. And if you'd like to have your meetings here in the future, please also let us know. We're happy to host them.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you very much. And thank you for that generous offer. I also wanted to point out that City Manager John Nachbar is also in attendance. So, John, if you'd raise your hand and be acknowledged. Thank you.

The next item is minutes. The first is the adoption of the minutes from the Commission's last meeting. Is there a motion?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Move approval.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We have a motion by Cynthia.

Second?

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Second by Amanda. Without

objection, the motion passes.

The next order of business is the Executive Officer's report.

Paul.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Good morning, Mr.

Chair and members of the Commission. I wanted to cover I think about 3 items. The first is to update the Commission on the additional steps taken by staff in response to the forthcoming audit, which was requested by Senator Cogdill regarding our rent-setting process.

As I mentioned at the August meeting, staff was undertaking a variety of measures to better assure that the correct rent is assessed. That's now reached the point where staff has developed an internal memo, which is particularly important, because it directs staff on very specific things that we're going to do in the future. There will be things like putting a requirement into our major leases that applications for renewal have to occur 2 years in advance of the expiration of the lease. This will assure that we get the process done before the lease expires.

It also includes some more down-in-the-bushes things about how staff will withdraw the files from storage and get them to the -- assigned to the right staff people, so that -- at an earlier stage. The point being

that if we start all of these things earlier with a better tickler system, then we'll better assure that the rent is updated in a timely fashion.

I should report that at this stage, we don't know when the audit is going to occur. We originally had been told by the Auditor that it would start sometime in September. And it's the end of October, and we haven't heard from them yet, so we're not sure when that's going to be initiated.

The other issue I wanted to point out that we've been working is you'll recall that one of the issues was whether or not a certain rent-setting mechanism that's in the statute that talks about charging two cents per diameter inch for pipelines, whether or not that should be updated.

Staff has surveyed the rent-setting mechanisms used in 20 different states, so that we could figure out where California is. And we find that no other state is really using that formula at all. Instead, they're either using a rent setting based on the value of the land on which the pipeline is placed or a rent-setting mechanism that's dependent not on the diameter of the pipeline, but the lineal footage of it. So they charge say \$5 a foot no matter what the diameter of the pipeline is.

We're still absorbing that to figure out, you

know, what's the best way for us to go, but we're thinking of switching to this lineal foot basis. But in the interim, as I explained to the Commission in a previous meeting, we're still using our normal rent setting for the right of way that's used for these pipelines. And that's current and gets good market-rate rents, because it's based on an appraisal of the land today.

So we'll continue to report back to the Commission as that audit occurs, and as staff continues to take other steps to respond to the issues that were originally raised.

The second thing I wanted to talk about was the progress more recently made on some of the outstanding violations and enforcement actions that were authorized by the Commission.

At the last meeting, there were two instances where folks with existing leases were out of compliance for different reasons. And in both -- and the Commission authorized the staff to take legal steps as necessary to bring them into compliance.

Both of these people, or applicants or lessees, have responded to that push from the Commission to have taken a lot of steps to come into compliance for the Hamiltons, which were one of the applicants. They've now applied to the Corps to get the permit they need, in which

they didn't have. And the Rio Ramaza Marina has brought their rent up to date and has paid the application fee. So we think that steps are being taken.

I won't go through all of these, unless there's a specific question.

There was also great success with respect to the Spirit of Sacramento. This is a vessel that's perhaps as much as 80 or 100 feet long that has been abandoned or near abandoned and half sunk south of the City of Sacramento. We've gone to court to get the owner to do something about it. And he has now refloated that vessel and moved it to a marina for repairs. So we think that issue has actually been resolved.

Some of you may recall Mr. Asuncion and the Blue Whale Sailing School, a property in the Bay Area, where he conducted various activities, including having a pier and having some fill without authorization from the Commission. The Commission has now gotten both a judgment in favor of the State's position on this, but now we have been authorized to move to collect the \$85,000 in back rent and to take the necessary steps regarding that unauthorized improvement.

And finally, I wanted to point out that the Commission has authorized its staff to file an amicus brief in the Alameda Gateway case. This is a case where

the City of Alameda, which is a local grantee, operates tidelands pursuant to a grant from the Legislature, and had gotten into a disagreement with one of its tennants that was supposed to have made some needed improvements.

The Commission authorized filing an amicus on behalf of the local government to help them in their own lawsuit. The defendant resisted that amicus, but the court ruled in our favor and allowed us to file it. And then on the merits, the court has held that the lessee has not complied with the terms of the contract.

And I raise this issue, in part to note the success of what the Commission had authorized, but also to point out this is another example where we work with the grantees, that the grantees are not -- don't independently manage their tidelands and that we try and work cooperatively with them on cases where we can do that.

So that concludes the presentation on violations.

The last success story that I wanted to mention is that there was an oil spill several years ago from a ship called the Command, where it had proceeded out of San Francisco Bay and then pumped 3,000 gallons of oil over the side. It was identified as being the ship responsible, and it paid I think about \$4 million for remediation of the damage that it caused.

Some of the damage for which that money was paid

had to do with loss of the beach because of the clean up, loss of the beach to the public for use. And so some of the money was supposed to be used for recreational improvements. And, in fact, on the San Mateo coast, Commission staff worked with the local entities to develop and implement a new stairway down to the beach there, so that the existing stairway had about fallen apart. So there's now a brand new \$125,000 stairway that improves public access down to the beach.

And that's a direct result of the Commission's involvement on behalf of the public on the public access issues. Other State agencies were obviously involved for the biological impacts. But I wanted to report that that was opened in the last couple weeks, that that stairway was opened.

And that -- unless, there's any questions, that concludes the Executive Officer's report.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you, Paul.

Any comments by the members?

Then let me take this moment to recognize Paul. Paul, this is your moment.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: It's a culmination of decades of extraordinary service to the People of California. We have a resolution from the Commissioners.

So if I can beg everybody's indulgence, I'm going to read the resolution honoring Paul and his service to the State.

A resolution by the California State Lands Commission commending Paul D. Thayer.

"Whereas, Paul Thayer for over 30 years has dedicated his career to public service; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer from 1971 to 1975 served his country in the United States Navy rising to the rank of lieutenant; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer, after a short stint with the San Francisco Public Library providing reference services to branch libraries, began working for the People of California as a permit analyst, and then as a legislative liaison for the California Coastal Commission from 1980 to 1984; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer brought his
legislative, analytical, and communication
talents to the Assembly Natural Resources
Committee from 1985 to 1996, where he specialized
in legislation affecting the Public Trust
Doctrine, the California Environmental Quality
Act, coastal resources and oil recycling under
the leadership of then Assembly Member Byron
Sher; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer in 1996 became the legislative liaison for the California State Lands Commission during which time he helped develop the Commission's legislative policies and built cooperative relationships with business, citizen groups, and local, State, and federal agencies; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer in 1997 became the Assistant Executive Officer for the California State Lands Commission. In this position, he was instrumental in supporting the Executive Officer and division chiefs in their roles and obtained broad knowledge of the Commission's programs and operations; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer in 1999 was appointed as the California State Lands Commission

Executive Officer and for 11 years has assisted the Commission and led its staff through some of the biggest challenges involving natural resources, public policy issues facing the State, including preparing the State for climate change, sea level rise, alternative energy projects, oil spill prevention and protecting our coastline from new off-shore oil leasing; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer, as a person, is one of

the most interesting and unique persons anyone could meet..." --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: -- "...with his passion for Grateful Dead music, Southeast Asian cuisine, bird watching, wake boarding, guitar playing, wedding officiating, hiking, and Burning Man; and,

"Whereas, Paul Thayer's professionalism as
Executive Officer and uniqueness as a person
often converge during Commission meetings,
resulting in analogies to the Sheriff in the
movie Blazing Saddles, quotes such as, 'If it's
wet, we're interested'; and --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: "Whereas, the State

Lands Commission and Commission staff will miss

Paul Thayer's dedication and services as an

Executive Officer because of his integrity,

personality, intellect, and sense of fairness;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the California State Lands Commission that Paul Thayer be commended for the distinguished record of professional public service to the State of California and for the legacy of accomplishments

during his 11 years serving the California State
Lands Commission as its Executive Officer, we
extend sincere best wishes for a rewarding and
gratifying retirement. And the Commission wishes
Paul, his wife Martha, and his band members the
very best in the years to come."

Let me offer a personal comment. Paul, you are a man of extraordinary integrity. You are a public servant in its highest regard. You work to build bridges, to connect, to engage, to listen, and to see the best in each other, which I think is too short in supply unfortunately in public service in many instances.

We owe you a great debt of gratitude. I am very blessed to have you in my life, and I wish you a life that's absolutely extraordinary in retirement.

So thank you for everything you've done for me and for this agency.

Let me ask if my colleagues -- (Applause.)

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I just want to add that I've learned so much from you this year. And you've just -- I just think of you as a friend, in spite of only knowing you for this short year. And our briefing time is just one of my favorite times. I look forward to talking about all of the unusual things that we talk about during

those times.

I did bring to you a letter from the Governor also congratulating you on your retirement. I will not read it into the record, but he concludes by wishing you the best for your retirement and your future. And thank you so much for your service.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'll just say on behalf of the Lieutenant Governor, thank you for all your hard work. We really appreciate it. We also have a letter for you, so you'll have a lot of things on the wall at home.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Paul, would you like to offer any comments?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Well, I have to say that there's much too much information that didn't need to be in that resolution.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I suspect that Mario had a hand in drafting that.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: But other than that small problem with staff, on the whole, I just want to stay that --

25 (Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- working with staff has been one of the pleasures of my life. There are a whole lot of aspects to this job which have been so rewarding, and are suitably, you know, the capstone to my career. I couldn't ask for anything better.

And a lot of it has to do with staff who are dedicated in a way that, you know, I wish some of the public could see the amount of time they put an effort to their work. They don't understand their taxpayers are well spent -- or the tax money is well spent for paying for that operation.

Also, I want to thank the Commission. It's always been interesting working with now -- I haven't counted up the number of different Commissioners, but the Commissioners and their staff, their liaison staff, in particular people like Cindy and Amanda, that have made the job interesting and rewarding.

I always felt we operated as a team, where we did our best, both with the Commissioners and with staff and with the public to honor the Public Trust Doctrine and the value that brings to the State of California.

And I think that's the thing -- the final thing I wanted to dwell on, is that that body -- I'm not an attorney, but that body of law charmed me when I worked for the Legislature and I found out about it.

And I think it's the best unknown law we've got. I mean, everybody knows about CEQA. But in terms of the environmental protection, the protection for other public needs and uses of the tidelands is something that's just vital to the State. And for me, the most rewarding part about my career has been able to interpret that and work with that and to enjoy using it.

I also can't close without thanking my wife
Martha, who's here today, Martha Lennihan in the front
row --

(Applause.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- for all of her support. The times that she patiently allows me to travel to the far reaches of the State and be out overnight and be gone. She's never complained, and respects the kind of thing that I feel is necessary to be done to carry out my role with the Commission. And I have to thank her for that.

So with that, thanks very much. And I'm sad that this is the last meeting. As the Commission knows, I'm retiring November 8th. And obviously, if anyone has any questions, my cell phone is still good, and I'd be happy to be of assistance after I retire.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Well, Paul, we have all stood taller because of your service. So I'm going to

rise and thank you with a standing ovation.

So others who feel the same, please.

(Standing Applause.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. With all that being said, we're going to get you out of here, Paul.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We're going to move our 69 up, which is consider the appointment of the Executive Officer. So the person who will have to follow and fill tremendous footsteps. Is there a motion for new Executive Officer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If the Chair wouldn't mind, I'd like to talk a little bit about this issue.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Sure.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I've talked with all the Commissioners about this. And I heartily recommend Curtis Fossum, the current Chief Counsel, for this position. You've dealt with him yourself, so some of this is going to be repetitive, but I feel it important to recapitulate the contributions he's made to the Commission and his abilities with respect to being able to be the Executive Officer.

He's a veteran of over 30 years for the State

Lands Commission. He knows the Public Trust Doctrine

better than anyone else in the State. He loves it. He

loves to look into the history of it. He does stuff I can't imagine wanting to do, but for him it's interesting.

He's been the Chief Counsel for the last five years. He's been involved in all the major issues coming to the State Lands Commission. He's familiar with them. He and I have been a team working out solutions to the issues to benefit the public and to accommodate lessees and compliance with the law and with Commission policies.

He thinks outside of the box. I can't -- I've told all of you individually. I can't remember the number of times where we'll be working on an issue one day, and he'll make some suggestion. I'll go, "You're crazy, Curtis". And then I'll think about it that night and come in the next morning and say, "Curtis, you're right. We've got to do this". And it's that kind of inventiveness that I think is important in dealing with something like the Public Trust Doctrine and the demands of the public.

He has management experience from leading the legal division for the last five years. And I think it's especially important for continuity at this point, if he's not applied, as you know, he intends to -- if he's not appointed, he intends to resign and that would mean that of our six divisions, five of them will have new division chiefs in this year and last.

So while the people we've picked are certainly

skilled and are good in their jobs, there's been a tremendous turnover. And I think it's important for continuity's sake to keep somebody like Curtis involved, so that the Commission won't miss a beat in doing its work.

So for all those reasons, I wanted to say that I recommend Curtis Fossum for this job.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you. Are there comments, questions by the members?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I do. I find myself in an awkward position on this matter. I could move Mr. Fossum as an Interim Executive Officer, but I feel -- and I think Paul's remarks in response to the resolution highlight that point, that this is an extremely important agency with an extremely valuable mission. And I feel as though that in order to appoint an Executive Officer, that I would want the benefit of knowing who else was interested in the position, and what other visions there might be for directing this agency into the future available to us.

I mean, obviously I totally have the greatest respect for Mr. Fossum's work. He's also in my briefings that I enjoy so immensely. And he's probably maybe the right person to run this agency, but I don't know that absent a search. And I serve also as the Chair of the

Commission on State Mandates. We're going through a similar thing right now, and we're doing the search. And I feel as though we need to run through that.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. Any other comments.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I will comment that the Lieutenant Governor and I have had the same conversation that with all respect to Mr. Fossum, we would like the opportunity to look seriously at other candidates. That being said, we would also hope that Mr. Fossum would keep his name in the candidate pool.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. So for the public record, I am a strong supporter of Curtis. He just has amazing knowledge. He has a thoughtful approach to governance, and so I'm an advocate of Curtis' application.

That being said, it doesn't appear we have a consensus. Does anybody want to recommend a process?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Well, the process we use for -- in searching for executive officer for the Commission on State Mandates was putting out -- you know, putting out a notice and having people apply. And we have a personnel subcommittee that's conducting interviews.

That's how we did it there.

So we could do something like that. I have not been contacted by anybody that has expressed interest in

it, but I think it's -- I'm not sure how well known it is that Paul was leaving, and I think that we should do something like that.

2.4

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Cynthia, do you recommend a timeframe?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Quickly. I would say we'd want to -- I mean, we can't leave this agency without leadership.

And if Curtis chooses to leave immediately, we really are in dire straits, but it doesn't mean we should rush to make a quick decision. So I would say that we should intend to make a decision by our next meeting.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. Amanda, do you have any objections to that?

15 ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Our office 16 agrees.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, very good. Are we in agreement that we should have Curtis as the Interim Executive Officer?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Absolutely, if he would agree to do it.

22 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We can have that 23 conversation.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: We can also have it -- can we have it in closed session or not? I don't

actually know.

2.4

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Curtis, discussion about you in closed session.

(Laughter.)

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Well, actually, I've done a little research on this. And the last three Executive Officers were appointed, Paul being the exception, were discussed in closed session. So I believe it can be done that way as well.

Let me just say that the way the succession of office is right now, in the absence of the Executive Officer, our Assistant Executive Officer is supposed to be serving in his stead. We do not have that position due to loss of positions in the agency.

The Chief Counsel is, in fact, the Acting

Executive Officer in the absence of the first two

positions. So if I was still there, I would be the Acting

Executive Officer.

I made a commitment basically that I would serve for -- in offering my name or Paul offering my name, that I would serve for the Commission for any length of time that they needed me to serve. I've also made a commitment though, that I didn't want to serve as the Acting Executive Officer.

So whether it would be a month or two months or

three months, my decision basically has been that I would be retired as of Tuesday, unless the Commission decides they want to appoint me, but we can certainly discuss it more in closed session if you'd like.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay, very good. Thank you. We'll bring that item up in closed session. The next item is the Consent Calendar. Is there a motion?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I'll move approval.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Mr. Chair, there's several items that I wanted to remove from the Consent Calendar first.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There are five that would be removed and heard at a subsequent meeting. Those are 2, 7, 29, 47, and 60. There needs to be additional work with the applicant before those can be acted on by the Commission. There's one item that I think we could act on today, but which for -- about which we've received letters. And that's the Del Mar Application number 55. So I would ask that that be removed from the Consent Calendar and that we hear that at the end of the regular calendar.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. Are there any objections to pulling 55 and hearing it at the end of the day?

Okay, Item 55 is pulled. Request to pull 2, 7, 29, 47, 60. Any objections?

No.

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Okay, can I have a motion for the rest of the calendar.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'll move.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We have a motion by Amanda.

Is there a second?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Second.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Second by Cynthia. Without objection, motion passes.

Next item.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: In conversations with the Chair, we talked about wanting to deal with some items where all three Commissioners might want to be present for these. And I understand there may be some Commissioners that need to meet -- to leave before the end of the Commission meeting, otherwise.

And one of those was Item 68, in which we're requesting Commission authorization to sponsor a bill to increase the fee that pays for the Oil Spill Prevention Program. And so I would ask that we take that up at this juncture, file Item 68.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And Mario De Bernardo

is the staff person who will make the presentation on that.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON DE BERNARDO: Good morning,
Mr. Chair and Commissioners. My name is Mario De
Bernardo, the Legislative Liaison for the State Lands
Commission.

This calendar item recommends that the Commission sponsor legislation that would fully fund the State Lands Commission and OSPR's Oil Spill Prevention and Response fund and programs.

This, an exhibit to the calendar item, is a spreadsheet provided by OSPR, that shows a deficit in the next year. And that deficit grows in the OSPAF fund, which funds State Lands' and OSPR's programs. That deficit grows each year after that.

The fund had been running on reserves -- or is running on reserves that have been built up over the years. They've been built because State Lands

Commission's program and OSPR's program were not fully developed from the start, which allowed for this reserve to grow.

In 2002, there were worries that the reserve was running out, and that something needed to be done to replenish the fund through an increase in fees, and the Legislature voted to increase the per barrel fee that is

part of the OSPAF's funding source, a penny, from four cents a barrel to five cents a barrel of oil transferring over the State's marine oil terminals. And then also imposing a fee on non-tank vessels of \$2,500.

2.4

That was a temporary fix. Since then, the programs have developed and are spending more money than what is being brought into the account.

Just to put into context, in 1990, when the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act passed gasoline cost about a \$1.26 a gallon, and now it's up at \$2.80. And it's only been -- the fee imposed on per barrel oil has only increased one penny since then.

As a matter of public policy, in light of the Gulf spill, the State should be strengthening oil spill prevention and response and not allowing it to become victim to underfunding. As such, I respectfully request that you adopt staff's recommendation and sponsor this legislation.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Very good. Questions or comments?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I just want to say I'm going to abstain on this matter, because I'm in kind of an awkward position on next year's budget.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Sure. Very good. Amanda?

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Yeah. I do have

some concerns on this. Obviously, the Lieutenant Governor is incredibly interested in oil spill prevention, as evidenced by his report to this Commission at the last meeting.

I am a little concerned, because this seems duplicative to me of Item 63 that we are also going to be considering the same legislative proposal that is in that item as well. So I ask staff if there's a way we can condense that, so we're only acting on the same item once.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON DE BERNARDO: And I would just say that Item 63 is simply asking the Commission to support legislation. This item is asking the Commission to sponsor legislation. The benefit of sponsoring legislation is that the Commission would have control over the language and would add more credibility to the bill, since we are one of the main programs that is funded under OSPAF.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Okay. Thank you for clarifying. I wasn't aware of that.

Our main concern with sponsoring legislation is, of course, the Lieutenant Governor is very big on efficient government. So our question is, has staff reviewed the audit of this fund that was conducted in 2008? If it has, do we have a report or do we have results of how those audit recommendations have been

implemented, so that we know that we're not increasing fees into a flawed system?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Unfortunately, the Division Chief from our Marine Facilities Division, which is our Division that works on oil spill prevention, isn't here today, but we're very aware of that audit that occurred. And our understanding is that there were steps taken at the Department of Fish and Game to better assure that the funds from this fee go for the purpose for which they're collected, which is oil spill prevention, and that steps were taken to modify the approach.

Now, I can't list specifically what those steps were, but it was a very public audit, and the Legislature looked into this issue as well. And so I believe that reforms were made at Fish and Game over this.

Part of the problem here is that there is an existing OSPAF fund which for awhile was increasing. That the amount of money collected -- pursuant to the four cent and five cent per barrel fees was greater than the expenditures.

But because of additional programs where both agencies saw areas where we could do a better job to prevent oil spills, those programs were expanded, so that in essence, we've been operating at a deficit for several years. And the deficit was made up for by the surplus

that was in that fund.

That fund is now rapidly depleting. And so what will happen when that fund goes away is that both programs will have to be cut. So the increase isn't for anticipated new expenditures, but to preserve the existing expenditures that we won't be able to continue.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Well, I must say that while oil spill prevention and coastal protection is a priority of the Lieutenant Governor, so is ensuring that we're not raising fees into a flawed system. So until we're able to see the recommendations from that audit and how they've been implemented and ensure that this fund is acting appropriately, it's not something we'd be prepared to support today.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON DE BERNARDO: I'd just add, I have the report here. It's a 2005 report. And I met with OSPR this week to discuss this report with them, and they said a lot of the things that Paul stated, which is that they addressed a lot of the concerns in the report.

We can provide additional information to you on that. I also talked to them about the willingness to move forward in some sort of -- and create some sort of transparency mechanism or audit mechanism and legislation, and they were more than happy to -- they couldn't take a position. But the idea was that these type of audits

could probably occur and be mandated through legislation. The audits could occur on a regular basis. They could be conducted -- well, the last audit was conducted by the Department of Finance. It could be conducted by the same or another third party.

2.4

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Is there a motion?
No motion. Okay, no action on this item.
EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Great.

The other item that has some potential for needing all the votes would be the oil spill prevention item. This is the one that the Commission heard in August, but it was -- and there was some staff recommendations for changes that could be made to our program, especially in light of the oil spill in the Gulf, that staff believes should be taken. But it was noticed as an informational item, and the Commission requested that we bring back that item at the next meeting. And so we're doing that here.

In there, there are some recommendations for legislation as well. And so we believe that that was an item that would be good to take up where all three members are here.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Okay. Any questions or comments or action?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Mr. Chair, I'd like to point out that there are requests to speak on behalf of -- or not on behalf of, but in opposition to Item 68 as well.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And we have a staff presentation for that, if you'd like.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please. Why don't you. And then I don't have the list of people who have signed up to speak.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We'll get those two names to you. And Greg Scott, who's Chief of our Mineral Resources Management Division, will make the presentation.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

2.4

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: Good morning.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Actually, if you don't mind, I want to take this up later in the day. We have two items that have significant public participation. So I want to move to those, so that we don't have to keep those in the audience here waiting as long as the normal course of time would take.

So if we can move up the Poseidon issue immediately.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And then we'll bring up the

Long Beach issue immediately following the Poseidon issue.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Okay. File Item 62 is the Poseidon issue. And that staff presentation will be made by, I believe, Colin Connor.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION ASSISTANT CHIEF CONNOR:

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. My name is Colin Connor. And I'm the Assistant Chief of the Land Management Division. I'm here to present information on Calendar Item 62, which is a request for an amendment to an existing lease to add Poseidon Resources, Surfside, LLC as a co-lessee with AES Huntington Beach, LLC.

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LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION ASSISTANT CHIEF CONNOR:

The lease with AES is for one intake and one outfall pipeline which are currently used as part of a once-through cooling system for the Huntington Beach generating station. This lease was authorized by the Commission on February 5th 2007, and has a 20-year term and will expire on August 7th, 2026.

The lease area is outlined in the blue. Although it doesn't go all the way to the plant, the lease area basically goes from about the water line outward.

Poseidon wants to use the existing intake and outfall pipelines authorized under the lease for a desalination facility to be built within the upland power plant site, which you can see there. Can you go to the third slide, please.

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LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION ASSISTANT CHIEF CONNOR: Scroll down a little bit.

The desalination facility would be to the right, right where the hand is there.

The power plant currently uses once-through cooling technology to cool its generators. Once-through cooling, or OTC, is the process where an ocean water is drawn into the power plant for cooling and then discharged back into the ocean.

Environmental impacts from OTC include the potential for marine organisms to be impinged and entrained as a result of the large volume of seawater required for the cooling. Impingement occurs when marine organisms are trapped against components of the cooling water system, such as screens.

Entrainment is the induction of smaller marine organisms into and through the cooling water system where most, if not all, of them are destroyed by mechanical system, temperature increases or toxic stress.

In addition, OTC results in biological impacts through the discharge of warmer water from the outfall into the ocean. These effects adversely impact coastal and ocean resources and uses, as well as Public Trust resources that are within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The State Water Resources Control Board adopted a statewide policy on the use of OTC for power plant cooling that became effective October 1st, 2010. This policy, recent court decisions, and anticipated new regulations adopted by both State and federal agencies will likely reduce or eliminate the use of OTC by power plants over the next decade.

All existing power plants, including AES, must submit their plan to the State Water Board to reduce and eliminate impingement and entrainment from OTC by April 1, 2011. Implementation of the plan must begin by October 1, 2011.

The Water Board's OTC policy, however, does not currently apply to seawater desalination plants.

Consequently, the impingement and entrainment impacts of the OTC would continue under desalination facilities operating in stand-alone capacity.

The proposed desalination facility would reuse the power plant's cooling water for its supply source. At

present, the AES power plant draws in an average of approximately 250 million gallons per day, or mgd, for cooling its generators. Of this, Poseidon would use up to 124 mgd. Under stand-alone operation, the desalination facility's intake may increase to 156 mgd.

The water would then be desalinated using reverse osmosis technology, producing approximately 50 mgd of product water. The byproduct would be the other 74 mgd of brine concentrated seawater. The brine solution would then be commingled, diluted, and discharged with the OTC flows from the power plant. The higher concentration of brine in the discharge water may have adverse effects on aquatic organisms in the vicinity of the outfall.

Can you go back to the second slide, please.

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LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION ASSISTANT CHIEF CONNOR:

And that would be at the end of the shorter of the two. A Subsequent Environmental Impact Report, or SEIR, on the project was prepared by the City of Huntington Beach acting as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act or CEQA.

The City certified the SEIR on September 7th,
2010 and adopted CEQA Findings of Fact, a Statement of
Overriding Considerations, and a Mitigation Monitoring and
Reporting Program for the project.

On September 20th, 2010, the City adopted an energy minimization and greenhouse gas reduction plan, which I'll refer to as just the GHG plan, for this project.

Commission staff has reviewed the GHG plan adopted by the City. And it's staff's opinion that it does address the GHG emissions from both construction and operation of the facility and the ancillary impacts.

According to the SEIR, the elevated salinity in the discharge area, while not environmentally significant, would affect an area of from 7 to 20 acres, an area that marine life is likely to avoid. The project is therefore expected to use an area of at least 7 acres of sovereign tide and submerged lands. Although, the actual area may prove ultimately different.

As a consequence, Poseidon has agreed to pay annual rent of \$115,000 for the use of these lands commencing with the start of the operation of the desalination facility. The rent was based upon the value of the 7 acres expected to be occupied by the concentrated brine.

In addition, Poseidon has agreed to additional conditions -- excuse me. In addition, Poseidon has agreed to conditions of this amendment, such as comply with the GHG plan adopted by the City of Huntington Beach. There

is also a condition in the amendment that authorizes the Commission's Executive Officer to incorporate any new terms lawfully imposed on the GHG plan by any and all applicable regulatory authorities.

Poseidon must also implement a Salinity

Monitoring and Reporting Program, which I'm going to refer
to as the SMRP, which supplements the effluent and
receiving water monitoring, required Poseidon by the

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit,

NPDES permit -- a lot of acronyms here -- issued by the
California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

As part of the SMRP, Poseidon shall perform random quarterly sampling for salinity, temperature and pH at three supplemental locations to those required under the NPDES permit. The sampling shall be done for 1 year under pre-discharge conditions, 2 years under post-discharge conditions, and 2 years after commencement of any stand-alone operation.

Poseidon Resources must also conduct quarterly benthic monitoring at the three supplemental stations during the same time periods. They must also provide all NPDES permit and monitoring data and the results to the Commission's Executive Officer in accordance with the timeframes established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board's permit.

At the conclusion of 2 years of post-discharge monitoring under the SMRP, Poseidon shall prepare and submit a report to the Commission's Executive Officer. That report will summarize all the collected monitoring data, including receiving monitoring data collected per the requirements of the Water Quality Control Board.

The report will also present a comparison of pre-discharge and post-discharge data and characterize its statistical trends in benthic species richness, abundance, population or adversity. And the plan will also evaluate receiving water salinity data to assess the characteristics at its size and density of the discharge.

Poseidon shall -- as another requirement,

Poseidon shall also prepare a similar report at the

conclusion of 2 years of stand-alone monitoring, under the

SMRP. If after 2 years of post-discharge monitoring or

stand-alone post-discharge monitoring, the Commission's

Executive Officer reasonably determines that the results

in the SMRP report are sufficient to assess the extent of

use of Public Trust resources due to the increases in

salinity levels, then the SMRP shall be discontinued.

Based on the results of the monitoring, Poseidon may submit to the Commission a request regarding the modification or elimination of the consideration for the use of the Public Trust resources in the 7 acres.

Poseidon, as a separate obligation, shall provide copies of all regulatory monitoring and compliance reports pertaining to the operation of the desalination facility to Commission staff at the time of submitting such reports to the regulatory agencies.

Poseidon, as a separate obligation, shall provide notice and sufficient details to the Commission 60 days prior to any changes in ownership or assignment of interest as defined in the lease.

Poseidon, as a separate obligation, shall provide to the Commission a performance deposit in the amount of \$500,000 prior to commencement of project construction.

Also, as a separate obligation, Poseidon shall provide to the Commission an unconditional guarantee by the parent company, which is Poseidon Water LLC, for full performance of Poseidon of all the obligations under the lease.

Poseidon acknowledges that the Commission may conduct a public hearing 5 years after the effective date of commencement of the desalination facility's operations in order to publicly review and evaluate Poseidon's compliance with the terms of the lease.

In addition, AES shall notify the Commission in writing prior to discontinuing its use of the lease premises in connection with the production of electricity using the OTC. AES may apply to the Commission for an

assignment of its obligations under the lease to Poseidon.

In considering approval of an assignment, the Commission will take into account Poseidon's past performance and the likelihood that Poseidon could and would carry out all obligations under the lease as sole lessee.

In the event that the Commission finds that there is a substantial probability that Poseidon would not or could not carry out all such obligations, then the Commission may disapprove the assignment, in which case, at AES's option, the lease would terminate or AES would remain as co-lessee.

If the Commission agrees to the assignment, then its compensation for use of Public Trust resources on sovereign lands affected by the stand-alone entrainment and impingement impacts, Poseidon shall assume the ongoing maintenance obligations for the existing entrainment and impingement mitigation program currently being carried out by AES as of the date of the amendment.

Poseidon must complete construction of the desalination facility within eight years of the authorization of this amendment.

In the event that Poseidon fails to comply in any material respect with any and all of its separate obligations under this lease, the Commission may terminate

Poseidon's rights under the lease without affecting any of AES's rights or obligations.

With these conditions, staff is recommending approval of the lease amendment to include Poseidon as a co-lessee.

This concludes my presentation. Staff is available to answer your questions and representatives from Poseidon are also available.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you. Paul, who's the next speaker?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I could probably -- we can move to the speaker's list perhaps and give the applicant an opportunity to address the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: So the applicants don't want to offer an initial comment?

MR. MALONI: This is Scott Maloni on behalf of the application Poseidon Resources. We do have an organized presentation, and I'm requesting about 10 minutes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Please proceed.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

MR. MALONI: Good morning, Chairman Chiang and members of the Commission. My name is Scott Maloni on behalf of the applicant, Poseidon Resources. Joining me

this morning are members of Poseidon's senior management team, as well as the legal and technical consultants that have worked on this project for the last decade. We will all be available this morning to answer any questions that you may have.

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MR. MALONI: Like the Carlsbad Desalination

Project that the State Lands Commission unanimously
approved in 2008, our Huntington Beach facility is a

56,000 acre feet per year or 50 million gallon per day
seawater desalination plant. It's capable of providing
Orange county with about 8 percent of its drinking water
supply. We are located next to the power generating
station to take advantage of the power station's existing
seawater intake and outfall infrastructure, and we're
proposing to use reverse osmosis as the primary means of
treatment.

Today, around the world, there over 8,000 seawater desalination plants that use RO technology in 120 countries producing 10 billion gallons of drinking water every day.

Our facility will use the same state of the art reverse osmosis technology used in the most modern large-scale desal plants today around the world.

Finally, the objective of the project is to

offset Orange County's demand on imported water by relying on technology that is proven to ensure that we are at a affordable rate, providing high quality drinking water that has no significant operational impacts.

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MR. MALONI: Poseidon first introduced the Huntington Beach facility in 1998 and we spent the better part of the last decade successfully permitting the project. In 2005, the City of Huntington Beach certified a recirculated Environmental Impact Report for the co-located desalination plant.

The project approval was approved to operate in unison at that time with the power plant's seawater cooling system. The City's certification was challenged in superior court by opponents of seawater desalination, and that challenge was rejected by the courts in December of 2006.

In 2006, the City also approved a coastal development permit, and a conditional use permit. And that same year, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board issued a NPDES discharge permit to the project.

And the project also has a conceptual drinking water permit for the Department of Public Health issued in 2002. Last month, the City of Huntington Beach certified

a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report and approved a conditional use permit and a coastal development permit for the co-located and stand-alone operation of a desal plant.

The stand-alone operation assumes that at some point in the future, the desalination plant will independently use the power plant's cooling water system.

So coming in today, we have the hearing at the State Lands Commission, and then we're on to the Coastal Commission soon after. That will wrap-up the permitting process for the project and construction can start.

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MR. MALONI: This is an aerial of the site. Your staff just showed you this. I'll just quickly breeze through it again. This is -- I have a laser pointer. I'm not sure if you can see it.

This is the Huntington Beach Pier off in the distance. Pacific Coast Highway. This is the Huntington Beach generating station, 900 megawatt power plant built in the 1950s. The last half century it's used seawater as part of the electrical generating process. About 20 years ago, the power plant stopped burning oil and vacated those four white oil storage tanks. The power plant burns natural gas today.

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MR. MALONI: This is the same aerial that your staff just showed you with a circle around the desalination facilities. In 2005, the City of Huntington Beach approved this configuration for the desalination plant. And they did so again last month. We're replacing three of the vacated oil storage tanks with pre-treatment facilities, the reverse osmosis to the right and the top of the screen within the circle is a 10 million gallon per day water storage tank.

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MR. MALONI: This is a rudimentary flow schematic showing the relationship between the power plant in the Pacific Ocean and the desalination plant and the power plant's cooling water system. As your staff noted, one of the benefits of co-locating here is that we can use the existing seawater intake and outfall infrastructure. We don't have to construct new facilities which would be damaging to Public Trust resources.

The proposal is to divert the power plant's discharge. It takes 2 gallons of seawater to make 1 gallon of drinking water. We'll divert 100 million gallons of the power plant's discharge every day. And we'll co-mingle our discharge, the concentrated seawater, with the remaining discharge from the power plant. You could see in the yellow box the same outline that your

staff showed you, the portion of the intake and outfall that are subject to the State Lands jurisdiction and the lease amendment that's before you today.

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MR. MALONI: In the lease, as your staff mentioned, there are a number of environmental protections. Poseidon is required to comply with the GHG plan that was approved by the City of Huntington Beach and supported by CalEPA and the California Air Resources Board.

The GHG plan contains the same requirements as the plan approved by the State Lands Commission and the California Coastal Commission for our Carlsbad project.

The lease also requires additional salinity monitoring above and beyond the requirements in our regional board discharge permit. And we are going to maintain, or obligated to maintain, the power plant's marine life mitigation program during the stand-alone operation of the desal plant.

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MR. MALONI: On this screen is a list of the Orange County municipalities and public water agencies. We've been working with this group for the last three or four years. We are collectively called the Orange County Sea Water Desalination Working Group.

The intent behind the partnership, public-private partnership is Poseidon is responsible for siting, permitting, designing, building, starting up, and operating the desal plant. We then enter into long-term 30-year fixed price contracts with the public water agencies, where all the water is appropriated for public use.

You could see the acre feet on the right-hand side of the screen. Each one of those municipalities and public water agencies have signed non-binding letters of intent to purchase water from the plant. The capacity is slightly above the project's 56,000 acre feet maximum capacity.

While each of these agencies has a unique interest in the plant, they all share the common goal of reducing their command on imported water.

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MR. MALONI: I wanted to talk a little bit about the public support today. As your staff referenced, there's a number of elected officials in the audience today that have made the trip. On the left-hand side of the screen, you see 17 cities in Orange County that have independently approved or voted to authorize resolutions of support for the project. These cities represent 80 percent of Orange County's population. That number

closely tracks a public opinion survey conducted this summer that showed 72 percent of registered voters support the seawater desalination plant.

We have bipartisan unanimous support from Orange County's 14-member Sacramento legislative delegation and some of those individuals are here today. We also have support from the Orange County League of Cities, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Resource Secretary Lester Snow, the California Latino Water Coalition, the California Chamber of Commerce, Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and more local service clubs than I can count.

All stand squarely behind this project. Not all of our supporters can make it here today and some of them won't be able to stick around to speak, so if I could just ask our supporters in the audience to please stand up.

(Thereupon audience members stood up.)

MR. MALONI: Thank you all very much for coming up.

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MR. MALONI: In conclusion, I just want to thank your staff for their outstanding work and the urgency in which they addressed our application, and that we would request -- that we concur with the staff's recommendation, and that we request that you approve the lease amendment

and adopt the staff's recommended findings.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

Let me ask a series of questions. You talked and referenced the initial impacts, in terms of construction. I want to get a holistic picture for the future, because we're going to have many more desalination projects coming before this Commission for the future. And I think it's important that, on an individual basis, we understand the concerns. But I think we need, and for this State, to implement best practices.

And so I understand the construction concerns for the alternatives, the slant wells, the rainy wells, the infiltration gallery. My concern here is the monitoring period. We have a short monitoring period, in my estimation for the outflow. We need to understand what the long-term consequences are, right?

I'm not saying no to the project. I'm just saying for the future, maybe we shouldn't be using these types of projects. And as we're going to traverse different ground, we ought to know what all the consequences are. And we have a responsibility, because we are using public lands to provide oversight and transparency from this agency, what are the best practices that should be used when we're using public lands for the

State.

So if you can share with everybody the sense of why OTC, in this sense, right? Did you cost out the long-term consequences? Would you be willing to extend the monitoring period?

I know quite a few of the people here are here because of the jobs. Certainly, that is a massive concern for the State of California. Why such a long timeframe before we're going to create those jobs, so that we have the best sense, right? Because I'm concerned about the jobs issue too. That's referenced in why you're pushing.

If that's the concern, why aren't we pushing more aggressively on that, right? And if it's the financing issue, I'll ask more questions in the aftermath, right, because I sit on the other Board in regards to where you're publicly disclosing this time that you're going to use some intervention by government agencies.

MR. MALONI: Thank you. Let me address your first question. The Subsequent Environmental Impact Report that was certified by the City of Huntington Beach extensively studied alternative intakes that you mentioned, subsurface intakes, beach wells, infiltration galleries and determined that the alternative intakes are environmentally infeasible and technically -- environmentally inferior and technically infeasible.

As a responsible agency under CEQA, your State Lands Commission is relying on the certification of the EIR in the City's findings. And it's my pleasure to let you know that that certification was not legally challenged. The Statute of Limitations for filing a legal challenge against a certification of that EIR has expired.

We've looked at the alternative intakes, and they simply don't work. And to put it in context, I mentioned how many seawater desalination plants are operating around the world today.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Scott, if I could interject so -- it's technically not feasible at that location or it's technically not feasible?

MR. MALONI: It's technically not feasible at that location with a facility of that size. The point I was going to make is that there are no large scale seawater desalination plants operating anywhere around the world today -- a large scale would be defined as 20 mgd or greater -- that use subsurface intakes. They all use the type of intake that we're proposing to use in Huntington Beach, including a half dozen desal plants that have recently built in Australia. All large scale plants use very similar intakes.

To your second question about the monitoring period, we do have a salinity monitoring reporting program

that is a condition of this lease, that is above and beyond the monitoring that we already have in our NPDES permit. The monitoring in our NPDES permit is for the full life of the project.

The requirement of our lease is in addition to that, and it's not -- it's a 5-year monitor program. It's 1 year of pre-operation monitoring, 2 years of post-discharge co-located monitoring, an additional 2 years of stand-alone monitoring. And that's the bare minimum.

The Executive Officer of the Commission does have the authority to extend that period of that monitoring if they feel that it's necessary. And that provision is spelled out in the lease. So the 5-year monitoring program is a bare minimum, and it's in addition to the life long monitoring we have through our NPDES permit.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Does salinity -- correct me if I'm incorrect, the salinity monitoring programs are 2 years, is that inaccurate?

MR. MALONI: It's 5 years. It's 1 year prior to operation of the desal facility, an additional 2 years after operation of the desal facility under the co-located scenario. And then we have to do an additional 2 years under the stand-alone scenario.

So at some point in the future when the power

plant does decommission its cooling water system, we're operating independently, we have an additional 2 years of monitoring at that time as well.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: And is that --

MR. MALONI: Rick Zbur. Can I ask --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah, absolutely.

Hi, Rick. Introduce yourself for the record, please.

MR. ZBUR: Chairman Chiang, I just wanted to add

Rick Zbur with Latham and Watkins representing Poseidon Resources.

something else and just make sure that you understood.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah, thank you.

MR. ZBUR: Two things with respect to the monitoring. The Regional Board does require salinity monitoring over the life of the project. Your staff actually asks for additional salinity monitoring. The reason being that if you remember back, the EIR actually looked at both impingement, entrainment, and salinity impact and determined that the impacts would be less than significant, because the project is projected to meet regional board standards to protect marine life.

So the lease imposes a lease payment to compensate the State for the less-than-significant impacts of the project. And so they've added additional

monitoring requirements to assure that the State -- that the use is consistent with what is projected in the EIR, because they're looking at the area of less-than-significant impact.

So I don't know if that's helpful. So that was intended to be a period of time that's sufficient to assess whether or not the less-than-significant area is consistent with the lease payment. But in terms of the environmental protection issue, meeting the ocean plan requirements, which is in the jurisdiction of the regional board, that monitoring will continue over the life of the project. So this is just the supplemental piece.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Yeah, that is of assistance. A further question, Rick. What's the appropriate time for study under best practices for marine biology, marine science?

MR. ZBUR: I think that's --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Salinity monitoring.

MR. ZBUR: What's the appropriate period of time? I think that's sort of a technical question that maybe some of our scientists could answer. You know, it's -- the monitoring that was imposed under the regional board -- I'm sorry, under the lease provisions requires that the monitoring take place -- that was determined to be a sufficient time to assess the salinity impacts of the

project. And the Executive Director -- if, in fact, the data is inconclusive for that determination to be made, the lease provisions allow the Executive Director to extend that.

So we would come in to limit it, if, in fact, there's concurrence with your scientific staff that the data is sufficient to statistically predict the use of the area. I don't know, that was sort of a convoluted response, but --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: That's okay.

MR. ZBUR: The point was being that this is a fairly long period of time, and there will be a technical review of the data. And, at that point, it's -- your staff could require more data if, in fact, it's viewed that it's not sufficient to determine the extent of the use.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Are there any questions or comments for the applicants?

MR. MALONI: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: We have public comment. So let me welcome first public speakers, representatives of the people. The Honorable Senator Tom Harman from the 35th Senate District, followed by the Honorable State Senator Lou Correa, followed by the Honorable State Assembly Member Jose Solorio.

Tom, welcome.

SENATOR HARMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

I appreciate it. Good morning. I'm Senator Tom Harman.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you in support of the Huntington Beach Desalination Plant.

I represent the 35th Senate District in California, which covers most of Orange County's coastline and includes the City of Huntington Beach. Having lived in Huntington Beach for nearly 40 years, I'm very proud to call Huntington Beach my home town.

I've served on the Huntington Beach City Council for 6 years before being elected to the Legislature, where I've now served for 10 years, first, in the Assembly and now in the Senate.

Because of my long association with the City, I'm intimately familiar with the issues that are of importance to the City of Huntington Beach and to its residents.

The project before you today is located in my Senate district and is broadly supported by my constituents. In fact, I'm proud that all 14 members of the Orange County State delegation to the Legislature, Republicans and Democrats, have unanimously endorsed this project.

As a delegation, we have collectively written you, urging your approval of this project. That letter is

in your record and I hope you've had a chance to review it.

As you know, southern California's access to water from northern California and the Colorado River is constrained. Currently, Orange County must import half of its water supply. The proposed desalinization project presented to you today provides Orange County with another tool to augment water conservation and recycling efforts and to reduce the county's dependence on imported water.

As California struggles with the statewide issue of water supply, it only makes common sense for Californians to access as many different sources of water supply as possible, rather than rely almost exclusively on imported water.

Twice the City of Huntington Beach has certified Environmental Impact Reports that demonstrate that the proposed project will pose no significant impact to public resources that are under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission. Further more, this project will provide jobs, economic stimulus, and new tax revenue.

Fresh drinking water and jobs, I can't think of two more important issues confronting the people of California today.

Once approved and operational, this project will provide an important step towards providing for those two

critical needs, fresh water and jobs. I respectfully request your approval today.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you.

SENATOR HARMAN: Just one other matter, Mr.

Chairman, if I could, on something of a personal nature.

As you know, Senator Correa and I are members of the legislature. We haven't received a paycheck since June 30th and wondered if you might have brought our paychecks with us today.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Actually, Senator Harman, if you check your bank account, you should have received it yesterday.

SENATOR HARMAN: Good job.

(Laughter.)

17 CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: If you have any problem, 18 tell us.

Senator Correa, welcome.

SENATOR CORREA: Thank you, Mr. Chiang and members of this honorable committee. I'm State Senator Lou Correa and I represent the area right next door to Senator Harman. And those Huntington Beach sands that you were looking at on that screen a minute ago were places I used to frequent when I was in high school, and now, as a

father of four, we visit those beaches quite a bit in the summertime.

So I can say I'm very concerned about what happens in those beaches, because they are part of my community, although right outside my district.

What this project represents is more than 10 years of planning. What this project represents is a balance, a good balance. I want to thank all the people that have been involved, all the organizations, for making it a better project from what it was 10 years ago.

Because of the input from the environmental community, because of the input of others, this project today, in my opinion, represents a solid good balance between environmental concerns and jobs.

This project directly will generate about 2,000 construction jobs. With a multiplier effect, many more thousands of jobs, many of those workers will live in my district. And many more of those secondary jobs that will be created will be in my district.

And as Mr. Harman was talking about receiving a paycheck, I have to remind -- I don't have to remind people, but let me point out that the unemployment rate in the district is not 12 percent, it's more like 15 to 20 percent.

This last wave of foreclosures is due directly to

people having lost their jobs. This is an important project for not only Mr. Harman's district, but for all our areas, not only because of the jobs, but as Mr. Harman pointed out, because of the fresh water it will generate. I stand here in strong support of this project. And I hope you move forward and vote this, so we can get these jobs --

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: You may proceed.

SENATOR CORREA: Did I do something?

(Laughter.)

SENATOR CORREA: I ask for an aye vote. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you very much.

Assembly Member Solorio, welcome.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER SOLORIO: Thank you, Chair and Commissioners. I appreciate the time to speak today. I am here with my other colleagues again in full bipartisan support of this Huntington Beach water desalination proposal. I would tell you that in Orange County, we have about 50 percent of our water is imported. And as the Assembly Chair of the Select Committee on approaches to dealing with the State's water crisis, part of what we need to do is have regional solutions.

Here, we have a situation where Orange County is willing to step up to the plate and create a new source of

drinking water. We know through our State Water Plan that we need 500,000 acre feet of seawater desalination in California by 2030. And our metropolitan water district plan calls for 150,000 acre feet of desalinated seawater by 2020. That's just 10 years from now.

And we've got to start building these things. These things are on the books as desal projects that we must build to keep dealing with good water quality and having available water for our residents and our economic growth. So it is with much support that I'm here in support, again with my other colleagues, of this very important Huntington Beach water desalination project.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you, Assembly Member.

Just so that people understand, the lights indicate you have time for about 2 minutes to make public comment.

Mayor Cathy Green from the City of Huntington Beach, followed by Keith Bohr, Council Member from the City of Huntington Beach, followed by Don Hansen also a Council Member from the City of Huntington Beach.

HUNTINGTON BEACH MAYOR GREEN: I'll actually ask my colleagues to please come up. I am Cathy Green, Mayor of Huntington Beach. This is the immediate past Mayor, Keith Bohr and our Council Member Don Hansen.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Welcome.

HUNTINGTON BEACH MAYOR GREEN: Chair,

Commissioners, congratulations, Paul, on your retirement.

I wish you the very, very best.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you.

HUNTINGTON BEACH MAYOR GREEN: On behalf of the City of Huntington Beach and our 200,000 residents, we are here to urge your approval of the Huntington Beach desal project.

In December -- I mean, in September, the city council voted to certify the project's final subsequent Environmental Impact Report, concluding that there were no significant impacts for both the construction and operation of the project related to 13 different areas studied, including marine impacts.

As a CEQA responsible agency, the State Lands

Commission commented on the draft SEIR, and these comments

were addressed in the final certified report.

The seawater desalination project will provide

Huntington Beach and Orange County with an environmentally
responsible drought-proof water supply that replaces local
demand on imported water. The project will relieve
pressure on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta, and
avoid --

(Thereupon the buzzer went off.)

HUNTINGTON BEACH MAYOR GREEN: Is that for me?

-- the considerable energy consumption associated with pumping water through the State Project to southern California.

As a condition of the City's approval, the project includes an energy minimization and greenhouse gas reduction plan that will result in the project being a net carbon neutral. This plan is identical to the energy minimization plan prepared for Poseidon's Carlsbad project and approved by the California Coastal Commission, State Lands Commission, in 2008, and endorsed by the California Air Resources Board, the California Energy Commission and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY COUNCIL MEMBER BOHR: In the interests of time, I'll keep it very short. Keith Bohr, Huntington Beach City Council.

Thank you, Chairman, and members of the Commission.

Thank you.

Fifty million gallons of drinking water per day.

It's 8 percent of what Orange County uses -- or requires.

Two thousand jobs, \$106 million of revenue for Huntington

Beach. Seventy plus percent of the community supports it.

All the legislative districts. It's one prong in the

multi-prong approach to drinking water, conservation,

recycling and desal. And we urge your support today.

HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY COUNCIL MEMBER HANSEN:

Good morning, Commission. Council Member Don Hansen, City of Huntington Beach. Just to echo what's already been said, this is a needed project within our region. I think Orange Countians pride themselves as being a self-help county in many ways. We've delivered projects to our region that are cutting edge, in both the use of water recycling and now desalination.

My colleagues and I have been on the council and have reviewed both the initial EIR, as well as the subsequent EIR. We are near unanimous approval in the subsequent EIR approval.

Our city attorney has delivered to the Executive Officer that there's been no legal challenges to this most recent certification. My colleagues, as well as the delegation of Orange County legislature, we urge your adoption and approval of this.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIANG: Thank you. We have Martin Paine and Tony Capitelli followed by Jody Vaughn.

MR. PAINE: Well, good morning, Chairman Chiang and Commissioners. My name is Martin Paine. I am the district director of California State Senator Mimi Walters, who unfortunately is unable to be here this morning because of prior commitments.

However, she has asked me to speak before you on behalf of the approval of this lease to the Huntington Beach desalination facilities. Although, the 33rd district does not encompass the City of Huntington Beach, basically everybody in Orange County is drinking out of the same spigot there. And we must all ensure that we will be able to meet the demands of our growing population and the climatic challenges inherent to this region.

First of all, as Chairman Chiang pointed out, with the California EDD statistics showing the 2.2 unemployment figure for the State, we should all welcome the opportunity to generate 2,100 jobs, much needed there in Orange County as this project does. With the growing -- I'm sorry, by utilizing the existing AES facilities and infrastructure, we should all be for recycling as this project does.

This project will be able to provide as much as 8 percent of the water supply for Orange County, which would help alleviate that pressure of imported water supplies from Northern California and the Colorado River. With growing concerns over the integrity of the California aqueduct system of levees and lift stations, it is often noted that our region is only one event away from a catastrophic result should a failure occur.

Should that catastrophic event ever occur, the

Huntington Beach desalination plant's creation of 50
million gallons of fresh drinking water each day could
make the difference of whether or not our parched
communities will have a spigot to drink from. Reflecting
back on those images of Katrina and other natural
disasters where massive lines of victims were lining up
for a simple bottle of water to drink, you can see how

important this facility will be in that event.

Again, on behalf of Senator Mimi Walters, I respectfully request your support of the approval for the Huntington Beach desalination facilities.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you, Mr. Paine. Tony Capitelli is next. We're having a malfunction with the timer, so if everyone could try to keep your remarks to 2 minutes, we'd really appreciate it while we work on fixing the malfunction.

MR. CAPITELLI: No problem. My name is Tony Capitelli, district representative for Congressman Dana Rohrabacher.

As you know, the desalination facility would lie in the Congressman's district. I'd like to read into the record of the State Lands Commission meeting the following statement from Congressman Rohrabacher:

"California's current regulatory milieu and

reported water drought makes impossible southern California's reliance on imported water. It is crucial that we use innovative technologies to find and harvest local water sources.

Desalination is fundamental in this endeavor.

"I am a committed advocate in the House of Representatives for both the Long Beach desalination pilot project and the Orange County Water District's groundwater replenishment system. Similarly, the Huntington Beach desalination facility will provide clean water and improve the reliability of our local supply. I firmly offer my whole-hearted support for this project".

And I'd like to submit this letter for the Commission's review.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Jody Vaughn.

Ms. Vaughn will be followed by Lindsay Brennan, who will be followed by Brett Barbre.

MS. VAUGHN: Hello. My name is Jody Vaughn. And I'm the District Director for Assemblywoman Diane Harkey of the 73th District, which encompasses south Orange County and north San Diego County. I have come here today from San Juan Capistrano on behalf of Assemblywoman

Harkey.

The residents and businesses of Orange County want a reliable drought-proof and cost certain supply of water. Currently, Orange County is reliant on imported water for about half of its water needs. The volatility of imported water rates makes it difficult for businesses to accurately estimate their costs. This project will help reduce our dependency on imported water and make the cost and availability of water more consistent, so that businesses may more accurately project the cost of doing their business.

The Huntington Beach seawater desalinization project, which will provide 50 million gallons of fresh drinking water to Orange County, will help to do this. Not only will this project provide 2 million annually in tax revenue to the local community, it will, during its construction, provide 2,000 construction jobs. A welcome boost to an area that is in double digit unemployment.

The building and operating this project will be with private funding. Public water agencies will only pay for the water if it is delivered at the quantity and quality agreed upon in its contracts.

Assemblywoman Harkey sees the project as an excellent public-private partnership that will stand out as an example of a successful way to build sorely needed

State infrastructure.

This Commission has approved a similar lease for the desalinization project in Carlsbad. Assemblywoman Harkey respectfully urges you to give the same consideration to Orange County that you have already given to San Diego county.

Thank you.

MS. BRENNAN: Good morning, Commissioners.

Supervisor Moorlach couldn't make it this morning, but he did want me to read into the record a letter that he recently sent you all.

"I am pleased to see that Poseidon Resources, Huntington Beach seawater desalination project, which will be built in my district, continues to move forward through the permitting process. It has received all of the environmental approvals necessary at the local level. And science has shown that the project can be built and can operate in an environmentally responsible and safe way.

"This project was recently named to the 2010 green team by OC Metro for its environmental stewardship. And it shows how a private-public partnership can successfully benefit Orange County's infrastructure needs while protecting

the ratepayers.

"The project will also provide more than 2,100 jobs to Orange County, as well as 2 million in annual tax revenue to the City of Huntington Beach and millions more in public benefits. The 50-million gallon per day project will provide enough water for 8 percent of Orange County's needs and help wean Orange County off increasingly constrained imported water.

"Poseidon Resources has agreed to voluntarily offset their indirect greenhouse gas emissions through a carbon offset program. Because the desalination facility itself creates virtually no greenhouse gases, the idea of offsetting its indirect greenhouse gases due to energy use is unprecedented and should be lauded.

"While we must encourage businesses who engage in environmentally responsible behavior like this to operate in California, I encourage you to grant Poseidon Resources the lease it needs to take the next step toward building this much needed state of the art water purification process."

Thank you, Commissioners.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Can you just before

you leave, identify yourself for the record. I didn't catch that.

MS. BRENNAN: I'm sorry. Lindsay Brennan, Supervisor Moorlach. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

So Brett Barbre is next, followed by Renee Maas, followed by Noble Waite. Can you please -- can folks who are waiting come a little bit closer to the podium to save that walking-down-the-aisle-time, please.

MR. BARBRE: Sure. Thank you very much. My name is Brett Barbre. And I'm wearing two hats today. One, I'm an elected director of the Municipal Water District of Orange County, which is the import agency for Orange County, and I'm also a director on the Metropolitan Water District.

We view this as a very important project that's very key to the diverse water supply for Orange County. We're very fortunate in southern California, in that we import water both from northern California and from the Colorado River, but we also put a huge emphasis on local production, the development of local resources.

We have a local groundwater basin that's very well managed. We have developed recycled water, and we believe desal is a very important component of it as well. At Metropolitan we have set aside 150,000 acre feet to

meet the needs of the future. We believe this is a critical component of it, and we are very, very supportive of this. And we urge you to support this as well.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

MR. WAITE: Good afternoon. My name is Noble
Waite. I am the director of the Orange County Water
District and also best known to my community as the oldest
living city councilman still living in Huntington Beach.

(Laughter.)

MR. WAITE: That is until today.

I earnestly ask you to approve this, so that we can get Poseidon moving on this desalting project. Orange County Water District filled in the best they can by taking 60 million gallons of secondary and tertiary treated sewer water and making it potable. And if they can do that, Poseidon can take the seawater and make it potable. And I know they can do it. And the only objection that I hear in the past is that the expense is going to be too much. To them I say, have you ever tried taking a bath in Sparkletts Water.

(Laughter.)

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Next we have Renee Maas, who will be followed by Denis Bilodeau, followed by Merle Moshiri.

MS. MAAS: Good morning. My name is Renee Maas. And I'm a senior organizer with Food and Water Watch. We are a national consumer organization.

Today, I've heard a lot of discussion about whether or not California needs desal, whether or not we need water, whether or not we need jobs. Those things are not in debate here today.

What is in debate today is whether or not this project and Poseidon Resources is a good partner for the public -- that the public can trust to look out for our public resources, our land, our air, our water, things that we all -- that are all part of our Public Trust Doctrine.

We think -- we are particularly concerned about this project, given Poseidon's track record of failure. It is clear that they are an unacceptable partner for an agency to entrust with protecting our public lands. And we believe that approving a lease with Poseidon is not a good use of our tax dollars.

The consideration of this lease is extremely preemptive, given the fact that the Carlsbad Project, which is very similar to the Huntington Beach project, has not been resolved. We must see how that project plays out before we can make any decisions about this plant, particularly since things in Carlsbad have not been going

well.

I heard something -- some of the city council members from Huntington Beach said, you know, this will bring us lots of tax revenue. Well, there is actually an article written in the North County Times last week saying that the City of Carlsbad has already spent \$2.5 million to get their project approved and they have nothing to show for it.

And now it is suspected that the San Diego County Water authority is going to have to take over the project, which means the City of Carlsbad would continuously lose money in tax revenue.

Given this example of how Poseidon made many, many promises, big promises about jobs and water, they're going to come in and save California's problem, and having to deliver, and now making these same promises, we think that the Council, as members who are responsible for safeguarding our public resources, environmentally and fiscal, it would be irresponsible to move forward on this project before the project in Carlsbad is worked out. And we, therefore, ask you to reject this lease.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Denis Bilodeau. Are you in the room?

No, okay.

Merle Moshiri or Merle Moshiri.

MS. MOSHIRI: It's Merle.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Merle.

MS. MOSHIRI: I am Merle Moshiri. I'm a 38-year resident of southeast Huntington Beach where this project is proposed. I think, first of all, that it's important to state that we're not strictly opposed to ocean desalination. We know that the desalination via Long Beach and Dana Point can be done in a way that eliminates marine life mortality. And we know that the best is yet to come in this industry. Subsea intakes are a proven alternative.

We think the flaw of this project is that it was sited and designed to use the discharge from the power plant that sits in our backyard. We warned from the beginning that it was reasonably foreseeable that the cooling water intake and discharge would be prohibited, and Poseidon's plans would not work. We were ignored by Poseidon, our elected representatives, and administrative agencies responsible for protecting the environment.

But our prediction has come to reality. Now they have to listen to us. Now, they want to continue killing marine life off our coast and discharging concentrated brine into our near-shore waters with the same pumps and pipes the power plant is prohibited from using.

It's not only offensive, it's irrational. To prohibit one industry from impacting our marine environment and immediately turn around and allow a different industry to step into their shoes. We want our ocean restored and protected for our grandchildren and generations to come. We oppose more coastal industrialization, especially given that there are readily available alternatives to meet fresh water demand. Call us NIMBYs if you'd like, but we live on this coast. We love it, and we're not the only ones. We're Surf City U.S.A.

Millions of people visit our shores, not to look at a desalination plant, but to swim in clear water. In fact, our efforts are consistent with your Public Trust duties. We don't mind being called NIMBYs. Our coast is worth it.

But we cannot do this without your help. This plant does not employ the best intake technology available, and consequently kills marine life unnecessarily. It is extremely energy demanding and would only add to the difficult challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to inevitable climate change.

In short, this proposal threatens healthy and robust marine ecological processes directly through their intake and discharge, and indirectly by adding to the

embedded energy in our regional water portfolio and exacerbating sea level rise and ocean acidification. We ask, as citizens, that you deny this lease based on your Public Trust duties.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Next we have Shawn Dewane, who will be followed by Karl Seckle, who will then be followed by Mary Jo Baretich.

MR. DEWANE: Thank you very much. It's my pleasure to be here. My name is Shawn Dewane. I'm currently serving as president of the Board of Directors at Mesa Consolidated Water District.

Mesa is an independent single-service special district serving the potable water to the City of Costa Mesa, part of Newport Beach, John Wayne Airport, and -- so on behalf of the citizens of the City of Costa Mesa, we urge your support of this project. Our polling numbers at the district show that over 72 percent support from the 110,000 constituents that we currently serve.

We believe that this is an important part of the overall water supply portfolio for the County of Orange.

Our interest in working with Poseidon is a transmission pipeline of 44 inches that transects the City of Costa

Mesa. We have strong support on our board and strong

support in the community for the project, and we urge that you support the project as well.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Mark Baker or Bower followed by Mary Jo Baretich.

MR. SECKLE: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Karl Seckle. I'm Assistant Manager District Engineer with Municipal Water District of Orange County. We're the import and planning agency within Orange County. We serve 28 retail agencies.

Over the last couple of years, we have been working with Poseidon in the working group that was referred to that currently includes about 17 of our retail agencies that are looking at the potential for purchasing water from this facility.

Currently, those 17 entities have executed nonbinding letters of intent, and we currently are coordinating the working group and coordinating the discussions and negotiations that are taking place between the retail agencies and Poseidon Resources Corporation.

One of the things the working group has in common is that collectively we are interested in adequate and reliable water supply. Ocean desal is not the single answer to that. We need to adequately pursue water use efficiency measures, water recycling development of other

local resources. But we find that ocean desalination will be an increasingly important component of those water resources, as we look to meeting future needs of our service area, and in reducing the dependence on the import system, which this project will do.

So with those comments, I'm here today to respectfully request your approval and concurrence to move forward with this project. And I'd be happy to address any questions you may have.

Thank you.

MS. BARETICH: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Mary Jo Baretich. I represent the Cabrillo Wetlands Conservancy and the Residents for Responsible Desalination.

Yesterday I toured -- I had a fantastic tour of the Orange County Groundwater Replenishment System, and the Prado Wetlands. The Orange County Water Replenishment System, and the Orange County Water District are currently supplying 75 percent of the water to Orange County through the various methods of replenishing water back into our aquifers.

The first phase produces approximately 72,000 acre feet per year. And within 5 years or so they'll be producing 130,000 as a predicted acre feet per year. The project will help prevent the predicted water shortages in

the future. Currently, 21 cities and water agencies pump water from this aquifer.

The question is why do we need an energy insensitive and environmentally destructive desalination plant in Huntington Beach, when the future of the groundwater replenishment system can be expanded? It is predictable and affordable. Desalination water costs anywhere between 1,500 to 2,000 per acre feet to produce. And a groundwater replenishment system can produce purified water for approximately 550 per acre foot.

Today, I'm speaking in opposition to the proposed desalination facility in Huntington Beach. The SEIR, in my opinion, is inadequate in many respects. I am for responsible desalination, but not the proposed project, because it has too many unanswered questions, and the projected water costs are unacceptable. I agree with the California Coastal Commission's comments on the SEIR, and I disagree with Poseidon's dismissal of these comments and others submitted when Poseidon states that the comments are not relevant.

In most cases, the comments were very relevant, and the adequacies of the SEIR had not been addressed properly. And the solutions to proposals were ignored. Samples of the issues to which I have concerned are as follows:

And this is short.

Number one, if the desalination plant is to be built, a better alternative first needs to be explored to reduce the antiquated AES water intake system, which is a destructive system. And the alternatives could be either the tapping of the Orange County Sanitation District outflow pipe system, as the groundwater replenishment system is doing at this time or the construction of the undersea intake system, which is less destructive to the marine environment. Poseidon has rejected both of these ideas and chose to use the antiquated AES intake system.

Number 2, the noise issue is not addressed thoroughly. And this is very important. The decibel levels from the 33 pumps, going 24 hours, 7 days a week, exceed the Huntington Beach noise standards. And the solutions proposed by Poseidon are inadequate at this time. Impacts will be not only on humans in close proximity to the facility, but also the wetland birds and animals living nearby. More solutions to these important impacts need to be explored and analyzed before any other authorization is acted upon.

A smaller wetland to the east, very close, for the proposed facility. And a larger wetland to the northwest and southeast of the proposed facility are home to the endangered Belding's Savannah Sparrow, threatened

Cooper's Hawk, and a threatened White Tailed Kite, among other resident and migratory birds.

Any increase in sound would adversely affect these animals. Please consider my concerns regarding the Poseidon desalination facility in Huntington Beach and please do not approve this application without further study.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Mark Baker, who will be followed by Rodney Larson, who will be followed by Joe Geever.

MR. BAKER: Good morning, Commission. My name is Mark Baker, and I'm a business representative for IBEW Local 441. That's the electrical workers of Orange County. And I'm here on behalf of our 2,300 members, 126 of which live in Huntington Beach and pay taxes there. Out of that which there are 24 who are unemployed. And I urge that you approve this, so that we can put our members back to work. Thank you for your time.

MR. LARSON: Good morning, Chairman and Commission members. My name is Rodney Larson. I'm a business representative for Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 582 in Santa Ana. I'm also a resident of Huntington Beach. I ask that you approve this project.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Joe Geever, you'll

be followed be Reed Royalty and then Rick Zbur.

MR. GEEVER: Thank you, Commissioners. Joe Geever, California policy coordinator for Surfrider Foundation.

I'll tell you we have a lot of problems and concerns about this project. But I just wanted to briefly touch on one of those problems. And it's concerning the lease -- the language in the current lease about the City of Huntington Beach's inclusion of a greenhouse gas mitigation plan and the coastal development permit.

That permit is under appeal to the Coastal Commission by several organizations. And there will be a separate appeal by some of the Coastal Commissioners themselves. As you may recall, we opposed the GHG mitigation plan that was attached to Poseidon's lease and permits in Carlsbad.

One of the reasons we opposed the plan was that it was almost entirely based on the assumption that the water produced would offset imported water from the Delta. The GHG plan then created, what they call, the net -- quote unquote net energy demand, that subtracted the electricity demand of imported water from the electricity demand of the desal facility.

We've yet to see any evidence the project will actually offset any imported water and believe that net

energy argument is fictitious. But the language in this lease proposes to accept the same GHG mitigation plan, but the basis for the Carlsbad mitigation plan is different than the case in Huntington. Yet, the mitigation plan isn't amended for the changes.

The EIR in Carlsbad concluded that there wouldn't be any growth-inducing impacts from the project. We doubt that's true. Nonetheless, that conclusion in the EIR was at least consistent with the presumption that the produced water would somehow offset imported water.

Huntington is different. The SEIR in Huntington assumes the project will result in significant growth inducement. They can't simultaneously claim that the project will offset current water imports and that the project will create growth inducement. Either the desal water replaces imported water and has no potential for growth inducement or it doesn't.

Maybe your staff missed this important difference between the assumption used in the Carlsbad case and the present case, but it's clear on its face that the arguments supporting the GHG plan in Carlsbad are not the same in Huntington and consequently the GHG plan can't be the same.

So we request that you direct staff to reassess the basis for the quote unquote net energy calculations

included in the GHG plan. This is important for the State's efforts to reduce and adapt to climate change. Like I said, we think the GHG plan for the Carlsbad plant and their claim of offsetting imported water was unproven and consequently the net energy calculation was flawed.

But in this case, they have as much as admitted that the product water won't replace imported water, if they still want the credit for reducing energy on a one-to-one basis.

This will set an unacceptable precedent.

Developers should have to prove assumptions like

Poseidon's net energy argument. That wasn't done in

Carlsbad. But it's simply sticking our heads in the sand

when the developer proves the net energy argument is

flawed by admitting the project is growth inducing and the

lease still accepts the assertion that the project will

offset imports.

Please deny this lease until the truth about the energy demand and assumptions of replacement water argument are resolved. The lease must include an accurate GHG mitigation plan. Thank you very much. I'll answer any questions, if you have them.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

MR. GEEVER: Thank you.

MR. ROYALTY: Good morning, Honorable Members.

My name is Reed Royalty. I'm President of the Orange County Taxpayers Association.

A recent Natural Resources Defense Council report said that virtually all of California faces the prospect of serious water shortages. And we at the Orange County Taxpayers Association want to prepare for that prospect and be celebrated for our foresight rather than cursed by our ignoring of the problem. To save you time, I will concentrate solely on the tax benefits of this.

This project will pay over two and a half million dollars in different types of taxes. And those taxes will support environmental protection, schools, municipal services in special districts and libraries. It will be operated for the benefit of the public by the tax paying private sector not by a tax exempt public agency. Private investors accept most of the risk and pay the bill.

This is a perfect fit for taxpayers. The Orange County Taxpayers Association first testified on this thing about 10 years ago. We need it now more than we needed it then. Please allow it to move forward.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Is Jim Adams here? And Jim would be followed by Kate Klimow, followed by Conner Everts.

MR. JIM ADAMS: Good morning, Commissioners. My

name is Jim Adams. I'm a council representative for the Los Angeles Orange County Building and Construction Trades Council. Our Council represents affiliated construction unions whose membership exceeds 140,000 skilled craftsman and women in the construction industry. These construction workers build the infrastructure that keeps our community strong. We are here today to urge your approval of the Huntington Beach desal project.

In 2005, our organization joined in partnership with Poseidon Resources for the construction of the desal plant. The Project Labor Agreement underwhich the project would be built means that one of the most important water infrastructure projects in Orange County history will be built with skilled, cost-effective labor from the local communities.

The benefits to the employees, the employer, and the general public are enormous and we are proud to be apart of the team. The project will generate an estimated 200 million in economic impacts and create more than 2,100 jobs during construction.

The building trades industry has a strong record of promoting and protecting the environment. We believe that this particular project strikes a right balance between the strengthening of the economy and preserving the cultural marine environment.

For the region, the desal facility will create jobs, generate tax revenue, improve water quality, and enhance water reliability. In 2008, this Commission unanimously approved Poseidon in San Diego county. We are urging you to give the Los Angeles Orange County working families the same opportunity.

Thank you.

MS. KLIMOW: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Kate Klimow. I'm vice president of government affairs for the Orange County Business Council.

We represent the business community working to enhance Orange County's economic development and prosperity in order to preserve a high quality of life.

A local, drought-proof, high quality water supply is essential for the infrastructure certainty that makes Orange County attractive to the business community. And the Poseidon Resources seawater desalination facility in Huntington Beach is a perfect example of how private-public partnerships can work and to move Orange County forward.

Looking to understand the implications of outages and drought, the OCBC research department, working with the researchers from UCI and UCLA conducted an assessment of the economic impact of water shortages under various scenarios of causes, including droughts and short-term

emergency interruptions. And we found that a 10- to 60-day outage causing a shortage of 20 percent would create an economic impact of 500 million to 3.5 billion. And a 1 to 3 year drought causing a 5 percent shortage creates an economic impact of 14 to 41 billion. So clearly water is a critical business issue.

There's no silver bullet to solving water reliability and security issues for businesses and a growing population. It takes a diversity of sources, including conservation, groundwater replenishment, rain water capture, storage, and desalination.

We commend your decision to approve the Poseidon Resources desalination project in Carlsbad, and hope you will now afford Orange County the same opportunity of water reliability, cost certainty, and independence from imported water that you granted San Diego residents and businesses by approving that desalination project.

For these reasons, the business council asks you to approve the proposed lease amendment as recommended by Commission staff.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay, Conner Everts followed by Andy -- pardon me, if I mispronouncing this -- Sienkiewich, and Manny Padilla.

MR. EVERTS: Thank you very much. My name is

Conner Everts. Commissioners, today I want to first concur with the comments made by Surfrider, Food and Water Watch, and other local residents with their concerns. The desal response group, which I represent, has been tracking ocean desalination for many years, maybe too many years, because we still haven't resolved the issues.

I've also served on the State desal task force, was a member of the review committee for allocation of Prop 50 funds for desalination, which mostly went to research and development, but we haven't seen the results of those yet, as we move forward with potentially large projects.

There are right ways and wrong ways to design desalination facilities. We're not just against desalination. We have supported some projects, but this one represents the wrong way.

Also, because there's so many economic and environmental downsides, ocean desalination should only be considered in a water portfolio when all other alternatives have been fully exhausted. Now, Congressman John Garamendi wrote to that.

Again, here, this is not the case. Orange County has the opportunity to fully implement alternatives that would result in a sustainable water supply portfolio and simultaneously makes improvements to currently intractable

environmental problems.

We have to immediately invest in programs that dramatically reduce irrigation demand. Innovative ideas like landscape designs that conserve water, eliminate chemical use, and capture rain water on site will both recharge local aquifers and dramatically reduce non-point source pollution.

I want to say personally we've looked at this project for a long time, and we really see an opportunity here for you to deny this lease, because the EIR failed to document these important considerations, and that there are alternatives. With the current drought situation, which is no longer in place, Orange County has saved more than the 8 percent that this project would produce.

Huntington Beach, as you drive through and see water running down the street, has never imposed mandatory conservation, and yet, we're pushing this forward.

There are Public Trust issues here.

Industrialization of the coast.

Finally, I wanted to thank Paul and Curtis. It's not often that you get bureaucrats, when you call them up, you get to talk to them directly. And I appreciate their efforts in all these issues.

And I would say the City of Los Angeles has looked at the same issue, and their county economic

development, and have decided that it is not a priority to do desal first for the next 20 years.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Is Andy Sienkiewich in the audience?

Then we'll move to Manny Padilla.

MR. PADILLA: Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you this morning. I'm Manny Padilla. I represent the Orange County Hispanic Chamber. We have over 700 members throughout the county.

I won't repeat a lot of the things that have been said, particularly by elected representatives early on today. But I need to remind us that we live in an area that's, what I consider, reclaimed desert. And water is essential to our survival and existence.

Unfortunately, the regulatory process in California over the last several years and also the legal climate is such that it has become very difficult to build almost anything, including homes, which is fine for those of us that have homes and have lived here for quite awhile. We have our little corner of the earth. We just don't want to share it with anybody else.

However, I'm at a point in life, when I probably can survive all this, because I don't have that many years left. I'm 80 years old. But I do have children that live

here in Orange County, and I'm concerned for their future and what they have at stake for them. So I hope that you approve this project. We need it.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Rich Kolander, Karalee Ethridge, and followed by Martin McIntosh.

MR. KOLANDER: Yes. Good afternoon. My name is Rich Kolander, and I'm a resident of Huntington Beach.

And I live in close proximity to the AES power plant, which has been in operation for 40 years. So I don't think it's going to disappear.

But I'm a retired engineer from Boeing. And basically engineers, their lot in life, is to build things for other people to use, so, you know, airplanes, cars, et cetera. You name it. And so that's why I support the Poseidon project. Orange County can certainly use 50 million gallons of water per day, which Poseidon is going to provide.

I also understand that the Coastkeepers has filed a letter requesting a continuance. This has happened at virtually every, you know, public hearing for this project, because I've been to a number of these public hearings. And we hope you will take a reasonable action today and move this project forward, instead of, you know,

requesting, you know, their continuance.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

MS. ETHRIDGE: Good afternoon. My name is
Karalee Ethridge and I represent the Orange County
Division League of California Cities. The Orange County
Division is a nonprofit membership organization of Orange
County cities that represents those cities on important
public policy issues affecting the region.

On July 21st, the Orange County Division Board of Directors voted to endorse this project. The Division has been studying the State water crisis and firmly believes that the diversity of southern California's water portfolio is the most responsible action to take to ensure water supplies for our residents, and to help secure public safety in the event of a State Water Project -- in the event that our State Water Project is compromised.

This proposed seawater desalination facility will provide Orange County with 50 million gallons of clean drinking water per day. That's 8 percent of Orange County's water needs. It will reduce our dependency on imported water, which is becoming increasingly unreliable.

This project will be built by Poseidon Resources, a private company at no cost to the taxpayers. It will produce 2,000 jobs and \$2 million of annual revenue to the

City of Huntington Beach. This project represents a chance for Orange County to significantly increase its water supply, and along with the groundwater replenishment system, identify Huntington Beach and the region as a leader in the development of state of the art water reliability projects.

This State Land Use Commission has approved a virtually identical project in San Diego County. Orange County deserves the same opportunity to desalination. The Orange County Division League of California Cities stands shoulder to shoulder with over a dozen cities that have adopted resolutions in support of this project, 8 that have signed memorandums of understanding to purchase the product water the Orange County Business Council and the Orange County Taxpayer's Association in urging your approval of this vital resource.

I am submitting our Board resolution and resolutions of 14 more of our member cities in support of this project for your review.

Thank you for the opportunity to address you today.

MR. McINTOSH: Good afternoon. My name is Martin McIntosh. I'm here today representing the South Orange County Regional Chambers of Commerce Economic Development Committee. I'll keep this short. We have a lot of

speakers.

The South Orange County Regional Chamber of Commerce supports the Huntington Beach desalination project and urge you to approve the application. This project not only will it create jobs, it will help to keep jobs. Water reliability will help to attract businesses and keep the businesses that we have in Orange County.

With increased constraints on imported water through Sacramento, it is imperative that we find replacements for South Orange County. Along with conservation and recycling, desalination can and should be part of the solution. We urge you to approve the project. Thank you for your time.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

It's William Lochrie, Cathy Meschuk, Michael Sullivan in that order.

DR. LOCHRIE: My name is Bill Lochrie, Dr. Bill Lochrie. I've lived in Orange County for the past 35 years, and I just retired as an engineer and program manager at McDonnell-Douglas Boeing. And 25 of those years, by the way, was spent in Huntington Beach. I'm here in support of the project. I want you to make a couple points.

One is it's crucial for businesses -- being a program manager, I know that I need long-term cost

certainty when I bid a project worth hundreds of millions of dollars. I need to know what my costs are going to be 4 or 5 years from now. I also need to know that my resources are reliable. And what this does is this helps in that situation.

And the other point is, is that California needs, what I call, high leverage jobs. That's my own invention. Basically, it's jobs that are funded with dollars that come from out of the State of California. They come to this state, and studies that we've done at the company, when I was there, is every job that Boeing provides, four additional secondary or support jobs are there, the restaurants, the bankers, the grocery stores, et cetera.

In order to ensure that we stop the bleeding of these high-leverage jobs, you've got to provide this infrastructure improvement which Poseidon's project does.

I just also might mention that in today's Orange Count Register, the leading newspaper in Orange County, the lead editorial is, "Let the Fresh Water Flow in Huntington Beach".

The last two sentences read, "The project is supported by all of Orange County's State legislators, all members of the County Board of Supervisors, Orange County Taxpayers Association, and the Orange County business counsel. After 10 years of red tape, it's about time to

get this project built and creating water for the county residents".

And I'd also just like to make one comment relative to rebut some of the comments people made about this thing killing fish. You need to see the video of the similar plant in Australia. It shows the fish swimming around the outtake area. It shows a seahorse sitting on the edge of one of the little wires that comes down.

It's not going to be doing -- they're doing it all over the world. We need to do it in California if we're going to survive.

Thank you.

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MS. MESCHUK: Good afternoon. My name is Kathy Meschuk. My husband Bob and I have raised our children in southeast Huntington Beach and we've lived there for 17 years. I have worked for 32 years in the interests of children and seniors.

They're counting on us to provide a reliable, safe, secure water supply. I also support this desal project because of the tax revenues that it will provide to the City of Huntington Beach. I urge you to vote in favor of this worthy project.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Perry Cain. I think actually I'd called Michael

Sullivan. Then Perry Cain and Pat Davis.

MR. SULLIVAN: Good day. My name is Michael Sullivan and I represent Orange County Coastkeepers.

Coastkeepers and its allies urge the Commission today to continue its vote on this lease amendment. In the four business days that we've had to review the amendment, we've identified numerous material deficiencies that are well detailed in our written comments.

Also, a continuance will not affect the implementation of this project, but will better ensure that the Public Trust is protected.

Importantly, the amendment extends the use of harmful technology that the Commission has already determined, in April 2006, as detrimental to public resources.

The Commission should continue to recognize that the intake of oceanic surface waters will quote significantly harm the environment by killing large numbers of fish, and other wildlife larva and eggs as they are drawn through the intake screens.

Additionally, wildlife loss due to impingement and entrainment in this system and the brine discharge will need to be addressed in a marine life mitigation plan as was required in the Carlsbad project. The amendment, as written, offers no clear language regarding a marine

life mitigation plan.

Coastkeeper urges the Commission to resolve to protect the marine life and Public Trust resources. For these reasons and others, Coastkeepers detailed in written -- pardon, detailed in Coastkeepers written comments. Coastkeeper urges and requests the Commission to continue this matter until the next meeting, so that the amendment may reflect all relevant information and concerns and best protect the Public Trust.

Thank you.

MR. CAIN: Honorable members of the State Lands
Commission, good morning. My name is Perry Cain, and I'm
the President/CEO of the Huntington Beach Chamber of
Commerce. I represent nearly 1,000 businesses, and our
Chamber of Commerce is the largest chamber in Orange
County.

We come to you today with a unified voice asking that you please approve the Poseidon project. Poseidon Resources is exactly the kind of business we should be encouraging in California. It will provide a precious resource, which is clean drinking water. It will provide the city with about two million annually in tax revenue and benefits. It will provide the city with water cheaper than the imported water it would otherwise have to purchase.

Bottom line is we need the water, the tax revenue and the jobs. The project can be built in an environmentally sensitive way as is evidenced by the scientific analysis done for the Environmental Impact Report.

Please approve the lease and allow the Poseidon project to move forward. We've waited 10 years, and we're ready for it to move forward.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Pat Davis.

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MS. DAVIS: Thank you. Good morning. My name is Pat Davis, and I live in Huntington Beach. This project makes sense. It makes environmental sense. It makes economic sense. And it makes sense to diversify our water supply. I'm not alone in supporting this project. My Vanna Whites --

(Laughter.)

MS. DAVIS: -- hold buckets with 4,700 support cards gathered at various community events. I hope the Commission will join the majority of Huntington Beach and Orange County's population and vote yes on this desal project.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank. Scott

1 | Maloni followed by Dale Dunn and then Mitchell Tsai.

MR. MALONI: Madam Chair, I'm the applicant.

That's my applicant's speaker's slip.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. So the next person on the list, Dale Dunn. Thank you.

MR. DUNN: That's me.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Hi, Mr. Dunn.

MR. DUNN: I'm Dale Dunn. I'm a 44-year resident of Huntington Beach, and I'm here as a private citizen, not representing any agency or organization. I just love Huntington Beach. And I think that we don't have a water problem now, we will have. And we need to plan ahead so that we're ready at the time that we have this need. So I'm just here to support this vote and support Poseidon in their efforts to provide that for us.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Mitchell Tsai followed by Ruben Guerra and then Denis
Bilodeau.

MR. TSAI: Hi. My name is Mitchell Tsai. I'm here with Environment Now. We're a nonprofit foundation based in Santa Monica, California.

My comments today, which are in opposition to approving the desal plant, aren't based upon arguing whether or not desalination should exist, but the

particular form of desalination. Approving this lease would place the Lands Commission at odds with positions taken by other California State agencies.

In particular, the State Water Resources Board recently approved rules that states that OTC, once-through cooling, which is the kind of intake that the Huntington Beach desal plant would rely upon, should be taken away -- should be phased out of California, based upon a determination that phasing out OTC is necessary in order to restore California's coastal ecosystem.

Approval of this lease would exploit a legal loophole that would allow the desalinization plant -- allow one power plant, old power plants, as well as desalinization plants to continue using OTC, or once-through cooling, technology.

It would undermine the State Water Resources policy that phasing out OTC is necessary to restore California's coastal ecosystem, and would set a bad precedent and undermine the California State agencies' ability to protect California's coastal ecosystem.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Ruben Guerra followed by Denis Bilodeau, and then Stephanie Pachow.

MR. GUERRA: Good afternoon. Ruben Guerra. I'm

the Vice Chairman of the California Latino Water

Coalition. I'm also the Chairman of the Latin Business

Association, representing over 200,000 Latino businesses
in California.

The reality of this is that we need jobs. We need business, and California needs serious people to get it done. And there's serious people in this room and there's not so serious people in this room. The ones that oppose this have not done their homework and the ones that are for it have done their homework.

We need serious people. California needs this project. We need reliability in water sources, and Poseidon is setting the footprints for California's future of reliability in water.

The California Latino Water Coalition supports it. The Latin Business Association supports it and we urge you to support it. We need serious people and I know that you're serious people.

Thank you.

MR. BILODEAU: Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is Denis Bilodeau and I'm a director with the Orange County Water District and also a Council Member in the City of Orange.

My water district is responsible for managing
Orange County's groundwater basin that supplies more than

20 cities and over 2.3 million residents. I am proud to be one of the leaders in the water industry that champion the groundwater replenishment system in Orange County, which is a water recycling plant that turns over 70 million gallons of wastewater into potable water every day right now.

Orange County has done more than most in California to support water recycling and conservation. Yet, it's still not enough. Orange County still imports about 50 percent of the water it uses. These imported water sources continue to be constrained due to drought and environmental restrictions.

The desalinated seawater that would be produced by this plant would not be new water for Orange County, but it would be a way to replace imported water, thus relieving pressure on the Delta.

Your approval of the desalinization project in San Diego county was commendable. I ask that you provide Orange County with that same opportunity to make itself more self reliant, in terms of the water supplies and water reliability. Orange County's water community stands behind this project. Please vote yes on the lease and allow the permitting process on this project to move forward to the next step.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: We have two more cards. It's Stephanie Pacheco and then Siobhan Dolan. So if anyone hasn't filled out a card, this would be the time to do so.

MS. PACHECO: My name is Stephanie Pacheco. I'm the Chair of the environmental committee in the Democratic Party of Orange County. And I'm on the Board of the Orange County League of Conservation Voters.

The State Lands Commission has an important duty to enforce the Public Trust Doctrine. In some respects you have already considered the marine life mortality from entrainment and impingement. After much investigation by your staff -- it's hard to do this in two minutes -- an exhaustive public comment, you approved a resolution to eliminate these impacts from the once-through cooling for coastal generators.

This policy statement by this Commission and the application to the Public Trust Doctrine and considering and passing the resolution would be identical to any seawater withdrawal for industrial purposes. Yet the reason for approving these leases appears to defer the authority to the California Energy Commission.

There is ongoing litigation that will interpret the provisions that the Porter-Cologne Act required minimization of entrainment. That law prohibits

after-the-fact restoration, like what is proposed here.

Also, the State Water Resources Control Board, after having finished their policy on once-through cooling, will be drafting a similar policy for desal intakes. We see no reason why the prohibitions on the after-the-fact restoration for cooling water intakes would be any different for desal facilities. But both the court's decision and the policy for the State Water Control Board will not be available to guide you today.

I'm going to have to cut this short. But given the importance of the Public Trust Doctrine, we request that you postpone this decision until a plan is proposed for protecting marine life from entrainment and impingement.

And I've got to say, I've walked almost every street in my city of Fountain Valley, Orange County, 4 houses have drought tolerant landscaping. We have better ways to conserve water. Let's support green jobs, public water and agencies like the public water district.

And thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Is Siobhan Dolan in the room?

MS. DOLAN: I'm Siobhan Dolan. I am a representative from Desal Response Group. I just really want to bring this back to the issue at hand. It's not

jobs, and it's not taxes, and it's not elected officials hot air. It's enforcing the Public Trust Doctrine. It's preserving the natural resources for generations to come. That's my generation. That's my children. That's their children.

With all due respect, I'm not even sure who out of the speakers that we've had today is still going to be alive when the plant, and if the plant, moves forward. So I really -- I know that I would never allow my co-sign to be leveraged for the financial benefit of the immediate lining of some pockets.

I do have to say watching Scott Maloni's lips move in tandem with the speakers today is certainly proof that the supporters are well informed and some smart solid people.

I just ask you to deny this lease, because the SEIR failed to document the important considerations. And you shouldn't rely on an inadequate SEIR as the basis for your decisions.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. There are no more speaker cards. Commissioners, do you have any comments or questions?

Amanda, are you ready?

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'm okay.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Ms. Bryant.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I just wanted to say quickly, first of all, I really appreciate everybody coming today and all the comments. I think everybody did their homework. There's just differences of opinion.

But I think the use of desalinized water is critical for California. It's in the California Water Plan. I'm prepared to vote for this project today, and I'd like to go ahead and move it, if that's okay.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. I have a couple questions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Okay.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: I don't know who -- I don't know, Rick, if you're the one to answer these questions, but I wanted to follow up on something the Controller was inquiring about, which is the monitoring period.

Paul, I don't know who on staff can answer this question, but would we -- I think where the Controller is going is would we get more valuable information if there were a longer monitoring period, because I understand it to be only 2 years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Since the Controller spoke on this issue, we've talked with Poseidon, and talked amongst ourselves, and here's my understanding of

it, and Poseidon can add or subtract.

As Poseidon indicated, the language in the lease can be interpreted to mean that the Executive Officer would have the opportunity to extend the monitoring period for a longer period of time. And they've, in essence, told staff that that's the interpretation they attached to the language. And with that on the record, certainly that's the interpretation we would give to the lease, so that at the end of the 2 years of monitoring, if the Executive Officer determined -- whoever that would happen to be --

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- determined that additional monitoring were necessary, that could be required.

However, when we started negotiating with Poseidon, there was some back and forth on this. And we originally -- staff asked for a longer monitoring period, and focused that additional length in the first stage of operations before the power plant was closed down.

Upon further review of when the brine would be worse or most intense, we believe that there should be monitoring both after the plant was constructed when there was cooperation with the power plant, as well as additional monitoring to look at what the situation would

be once the power plant was closed down.

again, staff initially believed that there should be a longer monitoring period after construction. And if the Commission -- while the condition, as I just discussed, enables staff to achieve that objective, if it does not believe that the first 2 years are sufficient, if the Commission wants to, on its own, assure that there be a longer monitoring period during that first interval, which is the time when staff believed that there should be more, it would have to require it as a condition, you know, today. Otherwise, it relies on the Executive Officer to make that determination.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: What's the length of time that staff believes would get the most valuable or adequate information?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We had originally believed that there should be that one year of pre-monitoring and four years after that for final monitoring.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: And, Rick or Scott, would you be okay with that period?

MR. MALONI: Just for clarification, again, the monitoring in the lease is above and beyond the monitoring we're already required to do for the life of the desal

plant under the NPDES permit.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Right. It's a different -- it's my understanding that it's completely -- right, it's different. This is monitoring for the brine release.

MR. MALONI: Above and beyond. Well, there's salinity monitoring in our NPDES permit as well. In addition, we have 1 year of pre-discharge monitoring, 2 years of post-discharge monitoring under the co-located scenario. And an additional 2 years of post-discharge monitoring under the stand-alone scenario. So the SMRP in the lease is 5 years of monitoring.

We spent a number of weeks with the staff, the environmental staff of the State Lands Commission and our scientists, and we concluded that would be sufficient for the initial monitoring. But it's a minimum number of years, because at the end of the first 2 years of post-discharge monitoring, the Executive Officer has the authority to extend the monitoring, if we have not been able to demonstrate that the impacts to Public Trust resources aren't significant.

MR. ZBUR: I mean, the one thing I'll just say about it to make it clear for the record is the way the lease works is it requires the monitoring for a minimum of the 2 years. There must be a determination by the

Executive Director that that -- that the data is sufficient to assess the use of the Public Trust Resources at that point.

If he does not make that determination, the monitoring does not stop. So that's the way the lease reads. It basically allows the monitoring to stop only if the Executive Director reasonably determines that there's sufficient data to assess the use.

So, you know, I don't know why you would want to impose a longer period of time. And that applies to both the first 2 years and the stand-alone 2 years, if, in fact, your Executive Director and your scientists have basically said that the data is sufficient to make that determination.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: No. What I heard staff say is that a longer period of time would be the scientifically correct period. And so that's why I'm asking.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: You know, another option here would be for -- again the staff had originally believed that a longer period was appropriate. It did agree to the shorter period with the staff option to continue it.

Another approach, if the Commission -- the Commission could require a longer initial period on its

own now to assure that that would occur. Another approach might be that at the end of the 2-year monitoring, rather than have that decision made by the Executive Officer, the lease could be modified to require that that matter be brought back to the Commission for its determination, you know, with a staff recommendation and input from the applicant. And then the Commission could decide whether it wanted longer monitoring or not.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: All right. Thanks.

I have a couple more questions. And I don't know -- these are finance related questions, so I'm not sure who to direct them to. And I recognize that it might be premature to ask about the financing plan and strategy, but will this one -- are you planning to duplicate the plan that you proposed for the Carlsbad project?

MR. MALONI: It is premature. We won't start the financing process until we have the project fully permitted. We couldn't. We couldn't finance without all the permits in hand.

Ideally, we would look at the opportunity to apply for private activity bonds if that opportunity is made available, but again it's too early to tell.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. I noted from the staff report that there's more interest in the water than there would be capacity from the plant. So how are

you going to decide who the purchasers will be?

MR. MALONI: The slide that I put up on the screen showing the list of the working group in Orange County, all those agencies have signed nonbinding Letters of Intent. And the value of those Letters of Intent is to provide a baseline of the demand. And that baseline is 60,000 acre feet. The plan is 56,000 acre feet. At the end of the day, I think the working group feels that the project is important enough countywide that we'll be able to work it out, so that everyone interested in the water will get the amount of water that they need, obviously not exceeding the capacity of the plant.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. And what's your schedule to have signed contracts, as opposed to Letters of Intent?

MR. MALONI: Next year. I think there's a letter in your record from a couple members of the working group who said as soon as we can get the project permitted, we can get the contracts signed. And so our focus right now is getting the approval from the State Lands Commission and the Coastal Commission soon after. And we expect that we'll be able to have fully executed water purchase agreements next year.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. How far along is the design of the project itself?

MR. MALONI: It's been initially designed, but it's probably 25 percent designed. We're at the 25 percent design level.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: And what is the schedule or what do you see the schedule as being for the financing of the project, even though it's premature to know exactly what you're going to be doing, whether it's bonds or what have you?

MR. MALONI: Well, again, I'll have to speculate because it all assumes that the permits are acquired in a reasonable period of time. But assuming we could permit the project next year, receive all the permits we need, and the last permit would be the Coastal -- development permit from the Coastal Commission, we expect that we could close financing the first quarter, the first half of 2012.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Are there any other questions?

We have a motion on the table.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Let me revise -- can I revise my motion? So I'll move the staff recommendation with the change we discussed having the 2-year monitoring come back to the Board -- to the Commission for approval.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'll second that.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Without

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    objection, the motion is approved.
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Again, just to clarify
 2
3
    on this technical matter of the fact that the two
    representatives of the Constitutional Officers can't both
 4
5
           That in this instance, it was the Lieutenant
6
    Governor's representative that voted and the
7
    representative from Finance?
8
             ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Yes.
9
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Okay, great.
10
    you.
             MR. MALONI: Was the vote taken?
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             ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Yes, it was.
12
13
             (Laughter.)
14
             MR. MALONI: Thank you very much.
15
             (Applause.)
16
             ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: We have another
17
    item to proceed with, so folks that are chatting, would
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    you mind taking that outside the council chambers. And is
19
   Mayor Foster in the room? Mayor Bob Foster?
20
             Bob Foster or City Attorney Shannon in the room
21
   somewhere?
22
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If you'd like --
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EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: If you'd like -ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Why don't we
proceed with an informational item while we -EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Exactly.

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ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: -- one that's going to take 5 or 10 -- oh, here, I see Mayor Foster. Here he is. So why don't we proceed with the Long Beach item out of courtesy to Mayor Foster.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We have a staff presentation by Staff Counsel Jennifer Lucchesi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: This is file Item 67.

SENIOR STAFF COUNSEL LUCCHESI: Good morning -good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is Jennifer
Lucchesi, Senior Staff Counsel with the Commission. I
present to you Item 67, an informational staff report on
the City of Long Beach Public Trust revenues, including
their local Proposition D.

The purpose of this informational report is to inform the Commission on the status of the Long Beach grant, particularly in light of all the newspaper reports and opinions surrounding Proposition D and Port operations. This is not an action item. Commission staff is not recommending the Commission take any action. This is just an informational report.

The current economic crisis facing most cities and counties in our state, including the City of Long Beach, is significant, complex and severe. Based on staff's past experience with other trust grants in the state, it is precisely this kind of economic environment

where the Commission and its staff must vigilantly conduct its oversight responsibilities on behalf of all citizens of the state.

This is the first opportunity the Commission staff has had to inform the Commission about Proposition D, since the Long Beach City Council placed the proposition on its local ballot on August 3rd.

As background, the Commission has a statutory responsibility to oversee the management of Public Trust Lands and assets by legislative grantees who manage these lands in trust on behalf of all the citizens of the state.

While the Legislature granted management and control over these lands to these local entities, California, acting by and through the Commission, still remains the ultimate trustee of these lands and assets, and has a duty to continue to protect the public's interest.

And the management of these lands and assets, including the management and expenditure of trust revenues, is a statewide concern. The Commission and its staff exercise a supervisory role on a daily basis with all grantees throughout the state, including the cities and Ports of Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

For example, recently the Commission passed a

resolution opposing a local initiative that would have allowed for non-maritime uses at the 10th Avenue Marine Terminal at the Port of San Diego.

Also, in exercising this supervisory role, the Commission recently heard an informational staff report similar to this one on the relationship between port impacts and the Public Trust Doctrine relating to the Port of Los Angeles.

The City of Long Beach is one of the 70 plus grantees in the State. The original grant to the city was in 1911, and for the primary purpose of developing a harbor and a port. Since 1911, there's been numerous grants -- excuse me, numerous legislative acts amending that original grant.

And also, for the past 50 plus years, the Commission has worked with the city through many trust issues, including expenditure of trust revenues for the Queen Mary, the convention center, and other development projects and activities within the city and the port.

Pursuant to the city charter, portions of the city's Public Trust Lands are within the Port of Long Beach and are managed by the Long Beach Board of Harbor Commissioners. Port trust funds are held in the Harbor Revenue Fund. The city's remaining Public Trust lands and assets are managed by various other city departments,

including the Gas and Oil Department, which oversee over oil operations within the city. City trust funds are held in the Tidelands Operating Fund.

Proposition D is a City of Long Beach charter amendment that proposes two changes to the existing city charter. First, Proposition D proposes to allow a transfer of up to 5 percent of the port's gross revenue to the city's Tidelands Operating Fund.

Currently, the City Charter allows for the port to transfer up to 10 percent of its net revenues to the city. The port estimates that the change in the transfer formula will increase port transfers to the city by approximately 6.6 million per year. This increase will account for approximately 4 to 6 percent of the port's annual net income.

Second, Proposition D proposes to transfer the control, operation, and management of oil extraction operations in the harbor district -- excuse me, in the harbor district out of the port's jurisdiction and under the city's gas and oil department jurisdiction.

Revenues from oil operations are currently being deposited by the port into the Harbor Revenue Fund. If Proposition D passes, the city council, not the port, will direct where the revenues derived from the oil operations will be deposited, into the Harbor Revenue Fund or the

Tidelands Operating Fund.

It is anticipated for the foreseeable future that oil revenue will, in fact, go into the Tidelands Fund. If the city council directs these oil revenues be deposited into the Tidelands Operating Fund, the port estimates it would lose approximately 100 million in net cash flow over the next 5 years, fiscal years 2011 to 2015 cumulatively.

Over 5 years, this accounts for approximately 15 percent of the port's annual net income. When combined with the increase in the transfer formula, the impact of Proposition D could account for approximately 20 percent of the port's annual net income.

To the knowledge of Commission staff, neither the city nor the port analyzed the potential financial impacts of the measure, and the consequences Proposition D may have on the port's operations, including its various security and environmental programs and capital improvement projects prior to the city council placing the Proposition D on the November ballot.

The loss of 20 percent of net income due to the loss of oil revenues and the change in the transfer formula would likely have an effect on port operations. The port's credit rating may be reduced resulting in higher interest rates. And it is likely the port will either have to borrow more for or spend less on its 3.1

billion 5-year capital plan.

The issue in diverting revenues from the port is whether the city would be impairing port operations of statewide, and even national importance to fund other operations within the city.

Staff is unaware of any detailed and comprehensive analysis conducted by the City, analyzing any potential fiscal implications, and impacts to port operations that may result from the passage of Proposition D.

In conclusion, the city has a fiduciary duty, as the State's trustee, similar to a private trust, as does every grantee in the State to balance competing Public Trust needs and to carefully consider any potential impacts to the port operations that any change to the City Charter may have.

That concludes my presentation. I'm available for questions.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you, Jennifer.

We have 3 speaker cards on this item. Mayor Foster, followed by Michelle Grubbs, and Robert Shannon.

LONG BEACH MAYOR FOSTER: Thank you, Madam Chair.

First of all, I think it's a little difficult to sit here and listen, and quite frankly, sort of get

lectured on our fiduciary responsibility under the Public Trust Doctrine. So I want to first state that we have always, as a city, honored and taken very seriously our fiduciary obligation.

Every year when we review our budget, we look at the impacts on any issue on the Port, its operation and its fiscal condition. I come out of the private sector. I was president of a Fortune 200 company for a lot of years, and I understand credit ratings. I understand finance. I understand how important it is to have the Port be a sound financial institution.

So I want to just let you know exactly what we've done in terms of our responsibilities under the doctrine.

My city attorney is here. He'll be happy to talk about

Measure D. I do want to say that, in terms of our obligation, there are two things that we look at, in terms of the Port.

First of all, it's our obligation -- and your staff report is correct, the city is the primary -- has the primary responsibility for balancing these interests. Our first obligation is to make sure that the Port remains a viable and robust economic entity, and that it has the credit worthiness and the resources to continue in that vein. I will always and the city will always make sure that that happens.

What you failed to hear about Measure D is that, in fact, there is a provision still in the existing formula and in the proposed new formula that the Port can say that, in fact, financial conditions prevent them from making that transfer. And if they can demonstrate that, our first responsibility is to make sure that the Port is a viable economic entity.

The second is to keep the Port free from politicization. And this happens in any business entity. One of the principles that we've established throughout this state is that entities like the Port need to be at arm's length relationship from politics. I happen to believe that that's essential for this port.

And, in fact, over the last 3 years, I personally have demonstrated how important that is. Two and a half years ago, there was a proposal to make sure -- and affect truck drivers at the Port, to make sure that they all became employees. We were just going to wave a magic wand, and every truck driver was going to be an employee by government fiat.

Now, I won't go into all the reasons why this was going to happen. Let's just say that there were political interests involved here and there certainly were labor interests involved here.

We fought that at the Port of Long Beach. I

personally fought it. Why? Because it was an intrusion on the political system on business operations. You were going to put businesses out of business by doing that.

We fought that. We've been victorious in court on that, and the principle was upheld that we want to keep the Port insulated from those political activities. We've also taken very seriously our role as a fiduciary at the Port.

Now, you've heard about some small issues.

You've heard about -- quite frankly, I disagree with these numbers. We'll talk about it later. It's not worth arguing right now.

It is not \$6 million a year. This year, for example, under the new formula, we would get the same as we would under the net formula, if you did not deduct the previous year's transfer, which our auditor has recommended and has several reports that are available to your staff.

But bigger items. I take it personal -- very personally when the port proposes an expenditure that I think is unnecessary or even superfluous or, in fact, maybe ego driven. This year I vetoed not a 2 million, not a 5 million, not 100 million, a \$300 million administration building proposed at the port. Now, that's really fiduciary guardianship, because it wasn't

necessary.

Now, you want to talk about credit ratings, and you want to talk about -- that that building is still in their capital plan. What you heard in that report, that's what they're talking about, not being able to execute their capital plan. I vetoed that, removed it. I have a line item veto, because my responsibility is to make sure expenditures are proper and appropriate. It was, in my judgment, completely unnecessary.

The Gerald Desmond Bridge -- again, that was a \$300 million savings out of the capital program.

The Gerald Desmond Bridge. Our port was going along waiting for the federal government and others to pour money in their collection cup to raise \$1.2 billion to rebuild the Gerald Desmond Bridge.

Now, this is an organization that says it's a business entity. It claims that the Gerald Desmond Bridge is the single most important piece of infrastructure at the Port. If it fails, like the same designed as the bridge in Minnesota that failed, what will happen is that the Port's revenues will be seriously impaired. And yet, we were going to wait.

In February, I urged them, in the strongest possible terms, to basically get off their duff and get this started, because it needed to get rolling. Get a

design build program. Don't do this design-bid-build program. Get it now.

I gave them the names of several law firms that could help them with that. To their credit, they did hire that law firm, because -- and to move them along faster, because if you build that bridge not in four years, but if you start it in one year, everyone knows that this is the best time to build an infrastructure project. Every project I know is coming in between 20 and 40 percent under estimates.

This bridge won't be \$1.2 billion, it will be more like \$800 or \$900 million. Again, they're moving along. We're now -- we've got a lot of interest in this bridge. They're moving much faster.

Had it not been for the intrusion of the city, and had it not been for my urging, we would still be quite frankly plodding along on the Gerald Desmond Bridge. This will wind up being a savings of \$200 million to \$400 million.

So let's talk about real big numbers. Let's talk about what real fiduciary guardianship is. I take it personally when someone questions that. I'm sorry, I do. We've been good guardians of the Public Trust here and we'll continue to be.

Now, we've also made sure that the port doesn't

run off and do things, foolish things that could damage its reputation. Like in the face in this economic climate, give salary increases to its employees. Other public employees, as you well know, are not going -- are not being given increases. In fact, they're being given reductions. We make sure of that, because we review the budget every year.

Every year, we go through and examine the financial condition of this port. So it is misleading to say that we didn't do a financial analysis. We do one every year.

Let me just simply say about the report. I, quite frankly, would be at a loss to come before a Commission and say I'm giving you information that was in the newspaper. I'm sorry. That's just simply inappropriate.

More information was available, had somebody only called my office, called the City Auditor's office, we would be happy to cooperate and supply any of the points of information that will be said today, and a lot more. There is detailed analysis on this.

And I guess, I have to say this. While this

Commission staff may raise issues with us on things like
whether or not it's appropriate to have a small support
grant to the municipal band that's holding a concert in

the tidelands, that that will be a question about whether or not we're exercising the Public Trust appropriately, but yet, you will completely ignore and not deal with another port in this state right next to ours, the Port of Los Angeles, which grants \$20,000 per truck as a grant to two Arizona firms, and \$10,000 a year for numerous trucks, millions of dollars in money that I'm at a loss to see where there is any public benefit, environmental benefit or certainly any Public Trust benefit, that's not discussed, but Measure D is, 5 days before the election.

So finally, let me just say this, our city is well managed. We take our role as a fiduciary seriously. Our credit rating is five notches ahead of the State of California. Now, I realize that may be damming with faint praise, but it is five notches above the State of California, and we run our city very well. We manage it very well. We take our obligation at the Port very seriously. I spend probably more time on Port Commission appointments than any appointment I have. This is a vital resource to us. It's a vital resource to the State of California. We will never take it lightly. We're not taking it lightly here.

What Measure D does, in just simple terms, it changes the formula from net to gross, closely about the same amount of money. Why are we doing that?

I'm doing that to go back to the principle that I started with in the beginning, to try to keep the Port at arm's length from political issues. The way the formula works now, we've got to scrutinize almost every expenditure the Port makes. Now, sometimes -- and I will never give up on big expenditures, as I mentioned about the office building. But if we have to go through every expenditure line by line, that produces a level of scrutiny that I think is beyond what any business should withstand.

So the City Auditor, after a detailed audit, recommended that we go to a percentage of gross. A, to assure a more stable revenue for the Tidelands Trust Fund, which has \$400 million in capital projects backed up, and is in serious financial condition, but as important, to make sure that the City does not become -- does not go over the top in its scrutiny of port operations.

At a gross level, there's less interest in what they spend for paper clips and what they spend for travel and what they spend for other items. There will still be scrutiny on what the big items are, but it takes us away, one step removed, from their daily business operations. And that's the right thing to do.

Secondly, it deals with the oil issue. The oil issue is merely a clarification of existing law. The City

Attorney is right here. The oil operations are currently performed by the Department of Oil and Gas in Long Beach. The only thing that they do now is we basically cut the port a check. We're not changing existing law. The City has the discretion and the authority to both manage the operations and manage the funds. So nothing is being changed.

I think a lot of this could have been cleared up. You know, I will say this, you know I have a lot of respect for the members of this body. The City of Long Beach had a great relationship with the State Lands Commission, not so great in the last couple of years. I don't know why.

You know, I have both experience in the business and the public and private sector. I know all three of the Commissioners on this body personally. We're a responsible city. And yet somehow on issues such as the enhanced oil recovery out of the Wilmington Field or port issues, quite frankly, we're getting scrutiny at a level that goes back 10 years. That simply is, quite frankly, a waste of time and I think an embarrassment and also, in many cases, an insult to the city.

So I'm here today. Look, whatever has gone before, it's gone before. This issue is important to the City. You're going to hear a lot of, you know, behind me

a couple people come up and talk about this. And you'll hear them tell you -- in fact, a flier was put out by one of the advocates saying that the City is doing this to balance its budget, knowing full well that, in fact, not a dime of this goes into general fund. And, in fact, I've been very vigilant to make sure not a dime of any port money goes into general fund. This all goes for tidelands purposes. This is all for the Public Trust.

We need a better relationship here and we need to start now. We should not be up here 4 or 5 days before an election talking about something and having your staff tell you that they've gleaned most of this from newspapers. That's not a good relationship. And it's a disservice to us. It's a disservice to you as well.

So I want to thank you for the time. I urge you -- I know this is an informational item, but there's precious little information in this item. And what I'm urging you to do is I want to demonstrate to you how vigilant our city and I have been on the Trust responsibility we have given. I will never ever shirk that responsibility. I care about this port. And if the port, quite frankly, had its wits about them, they would realize instead of handing off reports to you, so things like this can come up, they would realize that the better path for them is, in fact, to go with the gross formula,

because it will cause them a lot less intrusion in the future.

Thank you for the time. I hope we can build a better relationship. I'm certainly open to it, and I am probably the most accessible mayor in this state. You can call me anytime. I'll be happy to give you my cell phone at the conclusion of this meeting today.

Thank you very much. Any questions?

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Any questions?

LONG BEACH MAYOR FOSTER: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: I have a couple more speaker cards. Did you want to say something?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I'll wait till the speakers are finished.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Michelle Grubbs.

MS. GRUBBS: Good afternoon. My name is Michelle Grubbs. And I'm the Vice President of the Pacific Merchant Shipping Association. PMSA members are ocean carriers and terminal operators. Basically, we are the tennants and customers of the ports on the west coast. Our members represent about 90 percent of the containerized cargo moving in and out of the west coast ports.

PMSA members are very concerned about Measure D. And, in fact, we are opposed to Measure D. The international trade community view the Port of Long Beach as one of the best managed ports in the United States. It has a very talented staff and a hard working Commission, which the Mayor has appointed three of the members. And they are very diligent and hard working.

Unfortunately, because of Measure D, we're concerned very much about the politicalization of the Port of Long Beach. With little debate and no analysis, the city council rushed an amendment to the City Charter onto the November 2nd ballot.

So let me just give you the timeframe it happened. The Charter Committee of the City Council met on July 27th. The Harbor Commission had a meeting on August 2nd and they looked at the amendment and voted absolutely unanimously opposed. On August 3rd, it was the last day the City Council could put a measure onto the ballot. The City Council met that day and they voted to put it on. The harbor commissioners went in front of the City Council and they told them they were opposed and they were blasted, blasted.

And basically, what's so ironic about it, is that the harbor commissioners were following their fiduciary duty that the State Lands Commission had asked the City

Council to do in, I think it was, a late 2009 letter, that the staff had sent to the Long Beach City Council asking them to -- reminding them about their fiduciary responsibilities.

Each year, the Port of Long Beach transfers 10 percent of their net income to the tidelands account. The Port has paid the debt on the aquarium the last few years, because of the financial problems the city has been under. They also extended the debt repayment on the convention center.

Yet, right now, what we're seeing is the city says the tidelands account, their tidelands account, is going to go broke in 2013. The port this year did two transfers of the 10 percent net income to help out the city.

We urge the Commission and ask them respectfully to do an audit of the city's tidelands account. With all this money going in there, yet the account is going to go broke. The city says it will be broke in 2013. So we ask that you do a financial audit.

And I thank you for your time.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

There's one more card from Robert Shannon.

LONG BEACH CITY ATTORNEY SHANNON: Good

25 afternoon. I'm going to be very brief and very blunt.

This staff report is totally inappropriate. Buried in the document, the memorandum is a statement and I'll read it as follows:

"Proposition D does not, on its face, raise a

Public Trust Doctrine revenue or land use consistency
issue, because any transfer of revenues from the Port's

Harbor Revenue Fund to the city's Tidelands Operating Fund
would remain subject to the Public Trust and still be
required to be expended for Public Trust purposes."

The remainder of the body -- of the memo takes the position of port interests against the Proposition for policy reasons, never mentioning the needs of the tidelands, never mentioning the fact that this whole proposal originated from the office of the City's Chief Financial Oversight Officer, the elected City Auditor, nor does it ever mention her reason for proposing the Proposition. Nothing is said in the memo.

Nor does it mention the fact that currently under the Charter -- and I am the city's exclusive legal advisor and I interpret that Charter. I've done it for thirty some years -- that under the city's charter oil administration, whether it be in the harbor or outside the harbor, rests with the city and not with the harbor.

By formulating what is essentially a political tract, staff is operating as nothing more than a shill for

port-related interests. Let me again emphasize, if this proposition passes, no money will leave the tidelands.

Finally, I'd like to step back for just a second. The City of course is a trustee for the tidelands -- for the State tidelands. The city attorney is the legal advisor to the trustee. We take this job very seriously. And I'd just like to briefly tell you about myself.

I've been in the City Attorney's Office for 37 years. And with the possible exception of Alan Hager, who I believe joined the Attorney General's office when California was incorporated into the Union --

(Laughter.)

LONG BEACH CITY ATTORNEY SHANNON: With the possible exception of Alan Hager, I think perhaps I bring no intellect to the store, but I certainly do bring a historical perspective.

For some 37 years, in one way or another, I have interacted in the City's position of legal advisor to the trustee with the State Lands Commission. I go back to the days of Ken Cory, go back to the days when the City recovered, on behalf of the State, over \$220 million.

That's when \$220 million was real money.

We take our position very, very seriously. And let me just state the obvious, the position of trustor and trustee presumes a partnership relationship.

Unfortunately, that relationship has deteriorated in the last few years. It has become an adversarial relationship that is totally inappropriate. This staff report is the best example of that adversarial relationship. It drives a wedge between the City and the State.

And I would respectfully suggest and request that this is a very appropriate time, given the fact that you're considering a new executive director to take into account what I've just said.

Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Do we have any other speakers?

Any comments from Commissioners?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I just have a quick comment. I did talk to staff about this. And I'm not taking a position one way or the other on this issue, but I find the timing of this item also unfortunate. As you can hear from the testimony, there's a lot of back and forth going on. And I would have preferred not to have had this on the agenda in the middle of this election season.

I think there's issues to talk about here, and we can do it down the line, but I'm disappointed that we have it in front of us.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Thank you.

I think we're going to, at the pleasure of the other Commissioners, adjourn into a quick closed session. And should we say 25 minutes? Will that do it? Paul, do you think that's enough time for a closed session.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Yes, that will be fine.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. So why don't we come right back at 1:30 and we'll resume open session. I need to just have the room cleared for the closed session. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Madam Chair, I think we have a side room, so that we'd be able to recess to that and people can stay.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Great. So folks are welcome to stay in this room. Pardon me.

(Thereupon the Commission recess into closed session.)

(Thereupon a lunch recess was taken.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

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ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Let's recall the State Lands Commission meeting back to order. And we're going to hear Item number 64. Staff, can we have the presentation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you very much. That item will be presented by Curtis Fossum.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Madam Chair and Commissioners, Item 64, as you'll note, is a revetment project that's been proposed by the Seacliff Beach Colony Homeonwers Association for property in front of their homes in Ventura County. It's located just north -- up coast of Hobson County Parks and down coast of an on-ramp on Highway 101.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The shoreline has a long history of boundary movement over time, and our presentation will demonstrate that history.

What you see in the next two slides are photography done by Kenneth and Gabrielle Adelman of the California Coastline website. And I hope you can see it there.

Basically, what you're seeing is 50 lots that are

within the homeowners association in Hobson Park on the downcoast side, an off-ramp for Highway 101 on the upcoast end. The first slide there on top it was done last month showing what the shoreline looks like. These slides in this series are all done in September or October. And they were all done when the ocean was at a minus tide. The first one I think is a foot and a half almost below mean high water. The second one is about a half a foot below mean high water, and so forth.

So each of these -- and the bottom one is more than 2 feet below mean high water. And mean high water being the boundary of where the uplands and sovereign lands meet.

So what we have here are four slides just indicating that.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: In the next series of slides, we have -- going back in time again. Now, we're to, I believe, 2002 -- 1989, I believe. It's a little hard to read. 1979 and 1972. You'll note that there are in the last 3 slides -- and these are compilations of photographs, so that there is some overlap on them, is before the last 10 homes -- or the last 9 or 10 homes on the subdivision were constructed.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The last slide in this series is right after the Department of Transportation constructed a revetment at the behest of the property owners in that area following the construction of their freeway.

Until just a few years ago, these homes were all under lease from a property owner that owned the entire property.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The next slide shows you what the property looked like in 1969. You'll notice that there is no freeway off-ramp on the upland -- upcoast end of the property, but you'll see it's in a very similar situation. I think I have a cursor here. Do I? No.

I don't know where I get my cursor. They said that there would be a cursor, but -- anyway I'll use the red light and we'll hope it works to show you what -- okay, in the bottom photo -- this is again right after 1972 -- I can see why you don't like this.

You can see the ramp has been built on the upcoast end, the revetment. On the downcoast side, the last 10 lots here, the revetment was not yet constructed in 1972. It was done in 1976. So the next photo here in '76, CalTrans said it made additional revetment in this area. Whereas, in 1972, it had not been constructed in

that area.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: 1969 photo. And this is the one I wanted to focus on a little bit, because one of the arguments that the homeowners association have made is that CalTrans caused the erosion to their beach, and that that's why they were responsible for putting in the revetment.

This is in 1969. Again, a summer photograph when this beach is usually at its widest in California. And you'll note that there's not much of a beach there either. And what you'll also note is that there's already splash walls. And in this vicinity, there's already some revetment that's been constructed by some of the property -- or the house -- the people that owned houses or rented houses or leased houses in this area.

But again, it goes to the issue of whether or not the State somehow is responsible for the erosion that took place on this property.

The next slides are actually ones that were provided -- I'll get this yet I hope.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: -- provided by the homeowners association showing -- boy this thing is -- shows you old-school people can't control mouses.

December 1963 photographs. And what you can see is that the houses are already protected by a rock sea wall of some kind. It's not the large rocks that CalTrans put out, but there are already rocks.

It's a very shallow beach in this area. That's historical. That's natural, but it's very shallow. The reports that CalTrans had done by engineers from the University of California at Berkeley indicated that there was a thin veneer of sand on the beach there.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: More photographs of the same time provided us by the homeowners association. But what you can see basically, there's no dry sandy beach in 1963.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: This shows you a photo that shows you that, again, no wet -- excuse me, no dry sandy beach, and that there's a rock revetment of some sort that was -- they were trying to use to protect the homes as early as 1963.

And, in fact, in this area of the beach, we have surveys that were done in the 1930s showing there was already significant erosion in the area. And there was revetment placed in front of properties, not at Seacliff, but probably within a few thousand feet upcoast, because

the erosion was going on in the area, and there were no homes at this time in that area.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The next photo is going to be a series of overlays. This is a 2006 aerial photograph of the Seacliff area. And what we're going to be showing here are a number of surveys that have been taken over time.

This one shows in green, we term it the 1879 -- excuse me '71 meanders of the Pacific Ocean. That's based on the United States General Land Office survey of the township plats. When the United States conveyed into private ownership, that's the line that they used to indicate where the shoreline was in 1871.

The next -- and also on this map, I want to point out, in red, is the proposed design toe of the revetment as submitted to the Commission by Moffatt and Nichol the engineers for the homeowners association. So that's where they'd like to put the base of the sea wall. And that's also where they've requested in their application to you or their request to the Commission to agree on the boundary.

On the upcoast end of that, you'll see I believe it's a white line, right there. And that line says BLA 117. In 1970, January of 1970, the Commission had under

consideration a permit to the Department of Transportation to allow them to fill the upcoast area for the freeway to expand it. They had to come to the Commission to get permission to put the revetment and the freeway out into the ocean and the Commission agreed with that. They also agreed to enter into a boundary line agreement as to where the Commission's jurisdiction would be after that fill.

And BLA 117 is reflective of that. BLA 117 was also signed by the property owners at the time, who were the predecessors in interest to the homeowners. It stopped however at the -- it included 6 lots. Four of the lots though, however, were taken later by CalTrans. Two of the lots, as you can see on this photograph, are included in the boundary line agreements. So the Commission already has a boundary line agreement on those two lots, right there. And so you can see how much it's inland of the proposed one by the homeowners association proposal.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The next slide -- I went too fast. 1927 mean high tide line. The first deed we found for the upland properties in this area was recorded in Ventura County was a deed that called to the mean high tide line. And this is the location of that deed in 1927 as to where the boundary was.

It's indicated -- again, I'm having trouble with the color -- green, I believe. It's very close to the same one as we entered into the boundary line agreement, if I'm not mistaken again with the coastal -- excuse me, with CalTrans, and with the homeowner -- or the property owner in the area.

It's also reflected, as you can see, not very well I'm afraid, but the lot lines that were later part of a record of survey that the homeowners association also will be showing you.

So this 1927 deed is pretty consistent with where the boundary has been treated in the past. So the next survey is a United States coast and geodetic survey from 1933, a topographic map basically. And the high water line on there is also indicated. All of these lines you'll note are basically on where the riprap is today.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: 1953. Now, in 1953, the State Lands Commission staff went out and surveyed the mean high tide line. And the field notes indicate that it was a mean high tide line survey at that time. The Commission approved and recorded a map indicating where that mean high tide line was or ordinary high water mark at the time in 1953.

This survey was done because of all the oil

operations in the vicinity, and there was issues of whether or not subsidence was taking place. And so the Commission staff was directed to do a survey to indicate where the mean high tide line was at that time.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The next survey we have uncovered is one that CalTrans did in 1970, again, prior to the construction of the freeway, and prior to the placement of revetment in 1972 and '76 in front of the homes. This survey by CalTrans was not only a survey of the shoreline and the vicinity, but also we've uncovered in recent days cross sections that give us another picture of what all this looked like to CalTrans before they placed the revetment and before they constructed the freeway.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Here's a cross section that reflects that. We have 2 photographs at the bottom. One from 1972 right after the riprap revetment was put in, and a current one from just this month, in fact, on the left.

It's a little hard to see, but he's indicating to you there where the cross section was done by CalTrans.

And then in 1972 the same lots, same upland -- the homes have changed quite a bit from being one-story little

things to many of them are three stories or more today.

But what's important about this photograph is the cross section you'll see above. On the far right is the 1871 federal government survey of where the lots were at the time. The next one over is the 1927 deed of the mean high tide line. I believe the next one over -- I should probably look at the thing, because my eyes are not as good as they should be.

The next one is a CalTrans 1970 survey. Now, one of the things I'd like to say is that over the years, in 1970 the Commission did, in fact, have a hearing. There was testimony taken. There was opposition by the property owner as to CalTrans freeway, but there was support by the local legislators who came forward and said how important it was to have the freeway put in.

CalTrans indicated that their experts said they didn't believe there was going to be any erosion, but they were taking it into consideration in their plans.

The Commission approved the agreement, approved the lease, and approved the boundary line agreement at that time. Now, what we didn't know is that subsequent to that, in 1972 after they had built the freeway, the homeowners were able to convince the -- and they weren't homeowners, because they were lessees, but the property owner in the area was able to convince CalTrans to build

this revetment.

And what the concern here is, is that if you look at it, in 1970 -- again, if you could point to the 1970 line of where the survey was by CalTrans at the time and the intersection with the approximate 2-foot contour, there's a line across. It's near the blue. That's where the mean high tide line was -- excuse me, where the intersection is there. That's where the intersection and the boundary was in 1970 based upon CalTrans survey.

And you can see, even at that time, to the right of that is our riprap rocks. CalTrans gave us two dates on that in February and May of '72, before they put the riprap in. It is that arrow at the intersection at the bottom was the base of the rock at that time. And then the riprap before August of 1972 is shown there.

So that's before. That's the riprap you saw really something substantially the same as in those 1963 photographs of the rock on the wall.

What CalTrans did is then built out to that next line, the magenta line. And that's what they built for the homeowners at that time. The problem was, their own surveys indicated that the 1970 mean high tide line was the State's boundary.

Now, they've come up with some -- we've just seen some evidence that they have of correspondence between the

property owners' attorney and CalTrans indicating that they thought State Lands was going to be okay with this. And that's maybe what they did believe. And maybe that was their honest belief on both parties' side.

The concern is that neither party contacted the Commission or its staff with this revetment project. And so when it came up in subsequent years for repair, we had none of this evidence. And when the staff responded in 1976 to the upcoast project, the Corps of Engineers plans submitted to us show that it was above the mean high tide line. And frankly, our evidence to this day suggests that that was not placed on State Lands Commission property at that time in 1976 for the downcoast area.

In 1983, there was another project -- or excuse me, the surveyor who was going to -- who wanted to record a map contacted our staff. And he was informed in his letters that we didn't know where the boundary was at that time, and that they may need a lease in the future, if evidence came forth that this was on State property. So that happened again in a couple of subsequent events when the Commission staff notified, either the engineers working on the projects or the property owners, that they would potentially have to have a lease if evidence ever came forward.

Now, in 2006 the Commission staff gave another

letter saying we didn't know where the boundary was. And the response to that was they were very pleased, I'm sure. But the Coastal Commission had before them an application for this project, and they required that Moffatt and -- they required that the homeowners provide evidence of the project, detailed plans for the project. Those plans indicated to the Coastal Commission that it was, in fact -- that their proposed project was on State property. In fact, the existing project was on State property.

At that point, CalTrans -- excuse me, the Coastal Commission contacted the State Lands Commission staff and questioned why we thought it was not in our jurisdiction. We had not seen any of those plans, at that point in time, in 2000, because those plans were not made until 2007, and we had commented in 2006.

Upon receipt of those plans in early 2008 and having reviewed them, we did contact the homeowners association and indicated to them that their own plans suggested this was going to be on State property, and we sent them an application. And subsequently, we've had it on the agenda 3 times to issue them a lease.

However, the homeowners didn't believe that it was on State property. At least they asserted that they believed the 1953 line, which you can see on this map, and which we saw, would be considerably out into the ocean was

the boundary, and therefore didn't want to enter into the lease and did not accept it at that time.

The rent we initially asked the homeowners to pay was a discounted rent, because of the fact that CalTrans had been involved in it, and the fact that they were providing some public access. The Coastal Commission was requiring access paths for the public to get out to the beach whenever that's possible.

And so the staff felt confident in being able to recommend to the Commission that we not charge a full rental value on that.

The problem with what happened subsequently is that in opposing the Commission staff's conclusion that there was this small area -- and do I have an arrow here? Yes.

This small area between those two lines -between the second and third line, that's the area the
Commission staff was asserting they needed to lease.
However, because they opposed it and said that's not the
boundary, we did further research. And that's what turned
up the 1970 survey indicating that the greater part of
that revetment had now been placed on State property.

In trying to reach negotiations, we've had several settlement proposals and negotiations with their representatives. And we believe that the Commission staff

had come up with a solution that would be acceptable to them. We had every indication that was going to take place.

However, we were also informed that their board found it not acceptable. So they have now proposed this toe of their proposed revetment that would go -- actually fill existing tidelands based upon their own survey, their own surveyor and expert.

So the staff is recommending a denial of that.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: On the next slide -- we'll go past that slide. On this slide is the record of survey that was done by -- to actually create those lots. There had been a prior one done in 1953 at the same time as the State Lands Commission. Each of those lots went all the way out to that 1953 line.

When the engineer for the property owner at the time actually did the survey in 1972, those lots that went out to that '53 line suddenly were pulled all the way back to where basically it was in 1972.

So the homeowners association is seeking to assert that that line out in the ocean was the boundary where, in fact, the lot lines that are drawn on that map reflect the conditions at the time that he actually did the survey. He did not survey the ocean. He was

reflecting the record of survey -- or the recorded survey the Commission had done.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And this is another slide there.

And what you'll see the purpose of his survey in 1972 he recorded was to establish those property lines of the unrecorded leases at Seacliff. And he also references the unrecorded map that I just mentioned, the one that previously had shown those lines all the way out to the 1953 line, which by 1972 he had pulled back.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The other thing that I didn't mention on this map is that in the area out beyond those lots, it basically says that that land is proposed to be dedicated to the State of California. But we know at the time having looked at the photographs and the surveys, it was already into the ocean.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: The next thing is the deed, their current vesting deed for this property. I believe they're going to explain that to you, how if you look at the legal description in the deed, it talks about that lot out in the ocean. But if you look very carefully at it, it says accepting any portion of the

above-described property, basically anything below the line of natural ordinary high tide and also accepting any artificial accretions that might attach to that.

So what we have is basically a disclaimer in the deed itself as to those lands out in the ocean.

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CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And this is my final slide. And basically, it's showing again the proposed boundary line agreement that the homeowners association would like the Commission to establish. It's also showing the 1970 line where the Commission staff believes the support is of where the boundary is at the time of 1970 when this was filled. And just to get quickly to the legal aspect of this.

The proposal that the homeowners association have used is a section of the Public Resources Code that authorizes an exchange of lands. And that exchange requires a number of findings by the Commission, including having done appraisals, and that the lands have been filled and reclaimed and no longer useful for Public Trust purposes and cutoff from water, cutoff from the shoreline, cutoff from the ocean.

And the problem, in this instance, is that they're not cutoff. They're actually underlying the ocean, portions of them. And it's been the practice of

the Commission that in most instances the Commission preserves public access along these areas. And, in fact, in many instances, when we're dealing with governments and doing exchanges, we preserve, you know, 100 feet or more of public access on many of our exchanges.

So we don't believe that either 6357, which is the boundary line agreement section, applies because of the proposed location, unless they wanted to agree on the 1970 line, or 6307, which authorizes changes, would apply.

And I believe that concludes my presentation, but I'm happy to answer any other questions you might have.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Before we move on, let me just summarize one aspect about that. So, in general, we believe that the applicants are relying on a survey that doesn't represent when the facts were when the sea wall went in. It was a survey that was done in 1953 and bears no relationship to where the mean high tide line was at the time the sea wall went in. And it's significant to find the mean high tide line that existed closest in time to the construction of the sea wall, because the sea wall, in effect, froze the mean high tide line.

And as the Commission knows, the mean high tide line moves back and forth. And that, in effect, moves the property line back and forth. But once the sea wall goes in, it freezes where that line is and so it's important to

determine where that is.

And you do that by looking at the most current survey at the time the sea wall went in. And the 1953 one bore no relationship to the state of the mean high tide line at the time the sea wall went in the early 1970s.

So our view is that what's proposed -- because the applicant's proposal is based on this outdated survey, which only described where the mean high tide line was in '53 and not in '72, that to approve it would be to give away the tidelands that were Public Trust Lands at the time in 1972.

The flip of this, of course, is that we're also recommending that the Commission approve a lease, which is consistent with the last negotiation we had with the representatives for the association. The amount of rent charged is very low. It's 13,000 a year -- and it is heavily discounted over what we'd normally charge -- with the idea that even if they don't want that now, if at some point an emergency arises and they need the authority to start work out there immediately, they don't have to wait for a new Commission meeting to start work. They could sign that lease and proceed.

Again, it doesn't force them to do it, but it gives them that option.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And staff would like to

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1 amend its recommendation in that regard. We have a 60-day window for the applicants basically to agree to enter the 2 3 lease after today. We'd like to extend that to 6 months. 4 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That will give them 5 the whole winter where they can take advantage of it. 6 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. 7 Commissioners, any comments before we take public 8 comment? 9 I have 7 speaker cards. Ms. Stone, I think you're the representative for the group. And in all 10 11 fairness, I think you're probably going to want more than 12 2 minutes. About how much time would you say you'd need. 13 MS. STONE: Four of the speakers are yielding 14 their time, so there will just be 2 speakers beside myself 15 who will be very brief. Two lawyers who might want to put 16 their two cents in. 17 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. 18 MS. STONE: I should be able to conclude within 19 10 minutes. I have a PowerPoint. 20 Here it is. 21 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you very 22 much. Please proceed.

MS. STONE: There are a few things in the staff

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

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report I'd like to correct, at this point.

One is, the staff report says that the proposed repairs to the revetment would extend beyond the 1972 and 1976 construction of the revetment. That's absolutely not true. The engineers have been told to keep it within the footprint of the original revetment. And the proposed lease requires that, as well as the coastal permit.

The second major mistake is that the staff report says that the 1972 lawsuit, brought by the landowners, only applies to the southerly 10 lots. That's not true, if you read the complaint, which is in your large packet from staff. It refers to the tidelands in front of the 40 houses, as well as the southerly 10 lots.

There are a number of other mistakes, but they weren't repeated here, so I'm not going to go into them all.

Our position is we would like to enter into some kind of a boundary line agreement or exchange to resolve this issue once and for all. Staff now concedes that once the revetment was put in, the mean high tide line does not move anymore. That's important to understand.

Originally, they took the position that it did move, and that the 2006 Moffatt and Nichol actually changed the mean high tide line. The staff report this time says that that 2006 drawing is irrelevant. That's

1 really important.

So what's happened since they asserted jurisdiction? They've gone back and come up with a lot of other ideas.

Let's see if I've got this right.

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MS. STONE: Okay. Here's some 2005 photos. And you can see how the rocks have fallen down on the beach and are blocking public access. It is important to get this beach fixed. We've been in this process for five years now, trying to get it fixed. And the proposed repairs are no different than those that were done a few years ago, contrary to the staff report. The same amount of rock, the same profile. No different than those that were approved by the county before. Fortunately, we didn't have big storms last year.

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MS. STONE: Okay. There's the issue. And there's our solution.

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MS. STONE: I may have had the wrong section. This is for an exchange. 6357 would be a boundary line agreement. I would leave that up to staff as to which is the better solution. We don't care. We just want to get it resolved.

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MS. STONE: Here's a diagram showing under the 1953 ordinary high water mark, which by the way is the only mean high tide line that's been approved by the Commission and recorded. None of the others referred to were approved by the Commission and are not official. That little orangey stuff is what is up on the sea wall. The rest of it is ocean.

Now, it would be possible to move that little orangey part back, our engineer said, and so none of it would be on the sea wall. But we would propose doing the boundary line at the design toe of the revetment.

Now, if we're wrong, and there is some more -- if the mean high tide line in 1970 or '72 was further up, we're willing to offer some compensation to use for tideland purposes to compensate for the difference. And we had some ideas.

I provided you with a newspaper article about the terrible condition of beach parks in Ventura and Santa Barbara County. They had to close them last year. They're going to be closing them again. They're falling in the ocean. I hope you saw that article. If you didn't, I have some extra ones.

And they're -- we understand there's a Public

Park Trust Foundation or something that we could put money

in, designate it. It wouldn't have to go through the bureaucracy, and would go directly to helping fix the parks. We think this might establish a good precedent.

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MS. STONE: This is actually the last survey before the revetment was put in. It was in early 1972. It's a record of survey. It's recorded. It was provided to the State Lands Commission. It's signed by the Ventura County Surveyor.

This one says -- it establishes parcel B for the purpose of putting the revetment on there. So it did pull back the lot lines, but of course the whole property was owned by the Hoffman family, so he could do what he wanted with it, at that point.

But parcel B is where the proposed revetment is.

And it says, "Proposed dedication to the State of

California". That was to be dedicated to CalTrans.

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MS. STONE: Subsequent correspondence between CalTrans and the homeowners revealed that CalTrans didn't want to own the property where the revetment is or maintain it. And they said we're not going to maintain it. We're not going to take any responsibility for it. The homeowners may maintain it, if they want to. But that's the last survey. It shows the 1953 line.

And we think it's the most authoritative one, and would be much more persuasive to a court than this 1970 aerial photograph, which was interpolated by staff and never approved by the Commission, never used in any official document. Just something that was made up.

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MS. STONE: Okay. The 1972 record of survey shows the 1953 ordinary high water mark. The individual lots from parcel B. Not the shore. Parcel B was private property. The 1953 ordinary high water mark is the last official ordinary high water mark survey by the State Lands Commission, and used in every official document.

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MS. STONE: This is some comments on the 1970 topographic survey prepared by CalTrans or its expert Joe Johnson. There were numerous surveys and photographs made before and after the revetment to document what was happening. There was concern that there would be erosion. But what also happened, and what is in the report in your files, provided by staff, is that period of time from 1969 through the 1973 was a period of extraordinary storms. At the end of the documents provided by staff, you'll see the damage that occurred in Ventura and Santa Barbara county from those storms. The Biltmore Hotel was falling down. All sorts of things were really taken out. 1969, every

bridge in Ventura County went out. The harbor went out.

So that's an avulsive action. That was not ordinary erosion, ordinary processes. It was avulsive. And I think any expert would, based on the photographs, and materials provided by CalTrans, would agree.

The next two I already said.

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MS. STONE: This is some of the stuff prepared by CalTrans. And it has this very insightful comment. It talks about first how you do an ordinary high water mark. It's worth reading page 13. It's a period of over 18 years measured at specific intervals at certain elevations. And it says here, "When a tide water is the boundary in a deed, the title to the ordinary high water mark is conveyed. Due to the constant change in coast lines, any survey picture...", such as the 1971 relied on, "...is good only for the moment for which it was made".

That's one of our main points.

one of our main points

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MS. STONE: The association's deed to Parcel B references the 1972 record of survey, which references the 1953 line.

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MS. STONE: So the State Lands Commission has known about the revetment since 1970. At the hearing in

1970, CalTrans engineer said that Professor Joe Johnson had recommended a design for additional rock slope protection down coast from our CalTrans project in front of Seacliff homes.

Now, it was designed, but it wasn't built until it became an emergency situation in 1972, due to the combination of the extreme storms and the installation of the on- and off-ramps.

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MS. STONE: There are numerous property references in the documents concerning the revetment. I'll let you read them.

There's more.

MS. STONE: There is a general lease agreement and settlement of the lawsuit, which basically warrants that it was built on private property. And CalTrans has stated many times, they thought they built it on private property.

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MS. STONE: To open this up now would cause such a problem between State Lands and CalTrans and the homeowners, who's going to take care of it? Who's going to be responsible for it?

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MS. STONE: There's more.

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MS. STONE: We believe that after all these years, 40 years, a court would find that the State Lands Commission is estopped to assert jurisdiction of some photos and having accepted the revetment for all these years. It was 1970, 1972, 1976, 1983, 1996, 1998, 2006. All these times declining to assert jurisdiction, and then coming back with a new theory at this late date.

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MS. STONE: We think the conditions for an exchange are met here as to resolve boundary title disputes. The money value of the lands are interest is equal to or greater than the lands in the Trust exchange.

And we think that even if the boundary were landward of where we think it is, by adding giving some money for Public Trust interest, we would compensate adequately. I don't see how the lands under the sea wall have any tidelands value. They're filled. You can't access them.

And besides, all of the land in front of the sea wall is dedicated -- is deeded for public access, as well as the pathway behind the sea wall on the landward side. So it certainly meets the criteria for a land exchange, and we also think it meets the criteria for a boundary

line agreement.

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MS. STONE: There again is a picture of our proposal. The green being what would be given up all water, and the orange being what's under the sea wall currently.

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MS. STONE: Here are some pictures, more pictures of the sea wall falling down. Now, this was in 2005. We're five years later, five storm years later, and it's getting pretty bad. We say let's settle this case. Let's be done with it.

I wonder if you get the letter from our Supervisor Steve Bennett. He's been out there. He's concerned. And did you get the two-page revetment repair letter --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: When did that come out.

MS. STONE: I think it was last week, but there were some -- it was that article about the condition of the parks in Ventura and Santa Barbara county, and it has another copy of our proposal. Thank you very much. Do you have any questions of me?

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Any questions,

25 | Commissioners?

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'm unclear as to what Seacliff's proposal actually is.

MS. STONE: You're not clear on what?

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: On what the homeowners' proposal is in counter to the staff recommendation.

MS. STONE: Our proposal is a land exchange or a boundary line agreement at the design toe of the revetment, and some money. But we've thrown out \$250,000 to be used for some tideland purposes. We have suggested something to help repair beach parks in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

The State Park in Ventura can't even pay its water bill and it's got leaky water. There's just a terrible need there.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I should have been more precise. I understand the boundary line agreement you're looking for. But what I am interested in more details is is this fund that you're proposing. So do you have any specifics or you're saying about 250,000 to parks.

MS. STONE: Yeah, we think 250 is an approximation of the present value of the leasehold. And we suggest using it for something very related to tideland Trust purposes such as beach parks in Ventura county,

State beach parks.

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bills.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Okay. Thank you.

MS. STONE: There is Emma Wood is falling in the ocean. They're highly used. There are campers. They're low cost recreation for families. They're always full. And they could use some money, even to pay their water

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Thank you. No further questions.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Thank you. You said that you have two more representatives that wish to speak?

MS. STONE: Do you want to speak?

MR. TEMPLEMAN: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

My name is Al Templeman. I've been a homeowner at

Seacliff for 20 years. I'm a former Naval officer, and

now I'm a trial attorney. One of my specialties is

representing landowners in flooding and subsidence cases,

and rivers. Mrs. Stone is the expert when it comes to

tidelands.

However, I have tried many cases to juries and have obtained injunctions on behalf of homeowners and landowners against public and private entities.

I guess it was this background why I was named to be the chairman of a litigation committee, which I hope I

will not have anything to do. But as a lawyer and having been before judges and juries, I just had to take one look at Exhibit O, which is the release on page 3 and page 4.

And by way of background, there was an inverse condemnation suit brought by the landowner at the time. In order to settle that case, the State of California made a promise to the landowner that they would build a revetment on the plaintiff's and the county property. That was a promise made by the State back in the seventies. There is no reason for the State to break that promise at this time.

Thank you.

MR. HARBISON: Commissioners, thank you for your attention to all of this. My name is Steve Harbison. I too am an attorney and live part time at Seacliff. I'm semi-retired at this point in time.

I want to talk not as a lawyer today, but as a homeowner. Looking out at the angry sea from time to time and wondering when it's going to come and impact our houses.

The rock revetment was put in place to protect the houses. It was put in place by the State of California. According to the staff of your Commission, CalTrans, then the State Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, put it on the wrong land. If that's

true, there ought to be a fix that doesn't involve us having to risk danger to our homes, cost out of our pocket.

If anything, if you take the best case that your staff offers to you, it was a legitimate mistake by one State agency affecting another State agency, this one, that claims now, after more than 30 years that this revetment has been in place, that claims ownership of the rock wall.

I talk to people casually and describe our predicament. They can't believe it. It doesn't make sense. It's just not logical or fair to us. Our Coastal Commission permit to do these relatively minor repairs to restore the wall to its existing contours, the way it used to be, as high as it used to be, no wider than it used to be, were all set with the Coastal Commission. And at the last minute, we have this assertion of sovereignty by the State of California that is preventing us from doing it.

It's not fair. Please allow us to do it in a fair compromise that we've proposed.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Commissioners.

Ms. Bryant.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I am trying to

understand exactly how the staff's proposal prevents the homeowners association from fixing the revetment.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: If I could just interject.

MS. STONE: The Coastal Commission is delaying issuance of the permit, even though it's been authorized, until this issue is revolved. And both the Coastal Commission and staff have said they would not issue an emergency permit.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: But if you accept the staff's proposal, you could fix the revetment.

MS. STONE: If we accept the lease, but the homeowners -- and we are going to see them again Sunday, but they unanimously have said they don't want a lease, because they're afraid it will affect their property values, they're afraid it will affect their ability to get a loan. They know what it's like to be under a lease. They were under a lease until 2005. And disputes with the landlord resulted in very expensive litigation, over \$2 million litigation.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: But that was a dispute with a private landowner.

MS. STONE: Right.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: That's different than a lease on Public Trust land, which is really common in these kinds of -- in this type of land area.

MS. STONE: This is a really unique situation.

Sure, there are lots of leases for wharfs and piers and beach fronts, but none that I know of involving a revetment that was built 40 years ago by the State to compensate for erosion.

You know, it's admitted that the beach was eroded in 1970. There's no dispute. That's in the lawsuit. It says the beach was denuded of sand, because of the building of the revetment -- excuse me the off-ramp. And, of course, there were the well documented storms at that time.

So that's the position of the homeowners now, and they're not afraid to litigate. Wouldn't be my recommendation, but --

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Can I ask staff.

Okay, so we have here, if you look at the homeowners'
proposal, we're talking about the 1953 boundary line that
was recorded, but do we always rely on -- I mean, it seems
like -- I just feel like all the things I've seen here, we
don't -- it's not always necessarily about what's
recorded. There's all -- I mean, is that definitive for
any reason.

I mean, the homeowners are also relying on the 1970 settlement, which included the other description that may or may not have been recorded. I just --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I think that the slide that Kathy Stone showed, which had a quote, something to the -- I don't have the exact language, but something to the effect, a survey is a picture in time is only good for that time. And she said that based on that quote, you know, we shouldn't necessarily rely on the 1970 survey.

But in point of fact, the 1970 survey is so much more likely to represent the state that the beach was in at the time the sea wall went in than 1953, which is when -- is the survey line that they're using for their swap. They're basically saying take that line. They'll give us some land on the out board of that line and take land in board of that line to end up with a compromise.

But things are exactly as you say, that the fact that a line is recorded doesn't give it any special status. There's no boundary line agreement that we agree that hence forth that will be the line. That just means that that was the line, just as her quote -- we agree with the quote she put up there. That's a picture in time. It was accurate at the time it was taken, and you need to look at what it was at the time the sea wall went in.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Would staff have felt differently about the homeowners' proposal of a land swap if it was to do a boundary line adjustment to the 1970 boundary line?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Absolutely, because then we'd be basically adjusting the line on either side of the line in a way that reflected the situation at the time the sea wall went in. The one other point I would add is that, you know, I understand that the property owners went through that litigation with the prior lessor, and that that was difficult for them.

But in terms of these kinds of leases, we have leases for sea walls up and down the state. We don't have any evidence that they depreciate the value of the land. The amount we're charging is \$13,000, which is greatly discounted -- I'm almost afraid to say that in a public hearing with the audit pending -- of what it otherwise would be.

And so we're attempting to be reasonable as many ways as possible. And that's why we're asking the Commission to approve this lease, so if they should change their mind they have the opportunity to use it right away.

MS. STONE: You know there's another thing in that '76 report from CalTrans that has some graphs showing the variation in the mean high tide line over a period of years. It was tremendous. It was like this.

Now, if the revetment had gone in a couple months, it would have been a different place, or if we'd hadf a picture, a little closer in time, it might have

been in a different place.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I agree. And it may very well be that if somebody had done a survey in 1971 or taken a picture in, you know, January of '72, that might have been different, but we're using the best evidence we have. I mean, if the applicant -- if the association has better evidence to offer us -- you know, we've looked at all their information, but that was the survey closest. If there had been a closer one, we would have used that.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And in fact, it's not just the survey. Those cross sections that I showed on that one graph were done just months before in almost weeks before the construction of the revetment. And so they show where that -- where the existing conditions were. So it's not just a mean high tide line survey, you had a cross section that actually showed you the entire slope. So that's the most damning, if you want to call it that, evidence that exists. And the Commission looks for its facts to be able to apply the law. If we had facts that said it was somewhere else, that's what we'd be relying on.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Comment.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: May I ask a

question of Curtis. I would like for you to refresh my memory and address the accusation that this is quote

CalTrans mistake. Can you please remind me again of where we stand on this?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And, in fact, we've just received some recent evidence from Ms. Stone in part of the PowerPoint that indicates that there was correspondence back and forth between the homeowners association -- excuse me, the property owner and their attorneys at the time indicating that they -- that CalTrans may have thought that the State Lands Commission wasn't going to have a problem with this.

Well, CalTrans had just been through a long process with the Commission over establishing the boundary and getting a permit from the Commission to build the revetment and the freeway up coast. So for a staffer within CalTrans to think that they wouldn't even need to provide us with any plans or notice or anything else to do a project seems kind of, you know, strange.

But we don't have any of that correspondence. We were not in the loop. The Commission -- none of our records reflect that the property owner or CalTrans communicated with the Commission at all until 1976 when we got a notice from the Corps for those last lots down the beach, and that the Corps noticed with a cross section and a boundary sketched on the diagram indicating that the project was going to be above the mean high tide line.

Staff relies on information it's given. And so when the project is proposed to be above the mean high tide line, we rely on that. We don't have hundreds of people to go out in the field and check all of these projects.

So we rely on surveyors who do this information and people's honesty in submitting those plans. And when in 2006 we -- excuse me, in 2008, when we received the plans from the homeowners association indicating that the revetment was going to be on the Commission's property, that's when we suggested they get a lease from us and put it before the Commission. We had that -- you know, a discounted lease, as Paul said, less than \$14,000 a year, which comes to about \$23 a month for each property owner there, and thought that that was a more than reasonable one at the time.

And since then, we've seen even more evidence that there's even more State property involved. So it's really getting difficult for the Commission staff to recommend anything beyond what it has already. We certainly empathize with them. We are dealing all up and down the coast, from San Diego all the way up to the north with people in similar situations. It's not the State or CalTrans that are causing erosion. It's the ocean. We have sea level rise. We have storms every year. Every year there's a storm that takes sand off the beach. It's

a natural phenomenon that exists since the beginning of time and it will continue to.

We're trying to work with property owners up and down the coast to protect their property, but we're also trying to protect the State's property and to be compensated when the State contributes that property to a private project.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Thank you.

MS. STONE: Just one little point there. The staff report, and Curtis has admitted, the mean high tide line is not going to erode anymore because of the revetment, unless of course it falls down. So we're not like all those other ones that are having erosion and changes. It's fixed in time.

The only question is where is it fixed in time, and whether the 1970 photograph is an accurate fixture or whether the 1972 record of survey is, but we're proposing a compromise that does not involve a lease. And I think it would work.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: I'm inclined to go with staff's recommendation, but I also want to assure the homeowners that I've sat here for 11 years and approved so many leases for shoreline protective devices of all sorts including sea walls, and I don't think we've ever heard, just like Paul said, of anyone having it harm property

values or harm loans or anything like that. This is the first I've ever heard of that.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Two elements in negotiations with the property owners about their concerns. One of them they expressed that they were concerned that the 5-year rent reviews that are standard in our leases was in there and that the Commission could raise rents at anytime, which obviously that is a concern to people.

The staff was willing to take their suggestion of tying it to a CPI. They didn't want just 25 years. The staff agreed to recommend to the Commission 35 years. So the current lease would run till 2045 with just a CPI adjustment on the rent.

So, you know, we empathize and we understand and we don't know what's going to happen in the next 35 years to sea level rise in California, but they're not alone.

And it's going to be a struggle for this Commission and for property owners for a long time to come.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: What's the pleasure of the Commission?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Because the lease option allows the homeowners to fix the sea wall, I will move the staff recommendation.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: And I will second.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And only two of you may vote on this particular item.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Right. So you've got two.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And just to confirm then, that would be the Chair and Commissioner Bryant were the two who voted for our records here?

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Correct.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: For the audience's information, Ms. Fulkerson or I may vote, but we may not both vote when our principals are absent.

Okay, so that takes care of that item.

Thank you. We understand there's a gentlemen from WSPA here, David Smyser, so why don't we hear that item, if he's still in the room.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That item would be Item 63, which was the staff recommendation on the oil spill prevention and off-shore oil operations. And that presentation will be made by Greg Scott.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF

SCOTT: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and Commissioners. My
name is Greg Scott. I'm the Division Chief of the

Commission's Mineral Resources Management Division.

And today I am presenting for your consideration and support recommendations that will maintain and enhance the overall effectiveness of the State Lands Commission's oil spill prevention programs for oil production and marine terminal operations in State waters.

At its August 20th, 2010 Commission meeting, staff reported, as an informational item, the oil spill prevention programs that State Lands Commission has in place, pertaining to off-shore oil production operations and marine terminal operations. And that report is provided as Exhibit A in the package.

Included in that report were recommendations -- let me change the slide here. I'm sorry.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF

SCOTT: Included in that report were recommendations for program enhancements which staff presented to the Commission at that meeting.

The Commission requested that staff return at the next scheduled meeting with specific recommendations which the Commission could consider.

Also, at the August 20th meeting, Commissioner
Maldonado issued a policy memorandum to Commissioners and
with a copy to Executive Officer Paul Thayer addressing

the oversight responsibility the Commission has for off-shore production leases in State waters, and the importance of protecting California's waters and coastline from potential harm of off-shore oil activities.

As an outcome of Commissioner Maldonado's trip to the Gulf of Mexico during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the memorandum included proposals that blowout prevention inspections and certifications by third-party experts be performed on State wells, and that contingency plans be revised to increase the worst case oil discharge scenario from the current 7-day period to 30 days.

Staff has analyzed the value of applying third-party certification of blowout preventers to State off-shore wells, and has concluded that additional benefits can be derived that will enhance current State Lands inspection programs.

Staff believes that third-party inspections can provide a more in-depth assessment of the blowout preventer's condition, preventer functions, and certify that closure capability have been personally observed, and that design factors are compatible with the pressure conditions that the well is expected to -- may expect to encounter. The staff report of that analysis is included as Exhibit B to this agenda item.

Those two recommendations and others that the

Commission was informed of at the August 20th meeting are listed on the next three slides, which staff requests Commission authorization to pursue implementation of.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF

SCOTT: The first two recommendations are those proposed in Commissioner Maldonado's memorandum, which we recommend Commission support.

Regarding third-party certification of blowout preventers, we propose to implement this initially on an interim basis by obtaining agreements from lessees to adopt this policy. Our lessees have adopted Commission proposals in the past and they have indicated to us their willingness to conform to this practice as well.

The State Lands Commission will include this requirement as part of our update to the existing regulations, which should be ready for Commission approval by -- hopefully by summer of 2011.

We are at a temporary delay in this regulation upgrade, however, pending the outcome of federal legislation that is currently being considered addressing this requirement, which could occur before January 1, 2011.

The federal legislation may address State water operations, and we want to be consistent with the federal

action to avoid confusion by our operators.

The second recommendation addressing contingency plan, will be acted on by way of a letter to the administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response recommending increasing the response period planning standard for a worst case discharge from 7 days to 30 days.

State Lands staff has evaluated various other upgrades of its current oil and gas drilling and production regulations, and intends to pursue these upgrades by amending our current regulations through the required public review process, and then bring them to the Commission for approval, as I said, hopefully by summer of 2011.

The amended regulations will include the third-party certification of blowout preventers, as well as drilling plans for new wells.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF
SCOTT: The first four recommendations on this slide
address spill prevention staffing proposals, which we have
placed a high importance on to maintain and even enhance
the integrity of our oil spill prevention programs. Staff
will be pursuing these as soon as possible.

The Mineral Resources Division has experienced

several staff retirements recently in our engineering ranks, many of whom have been an integral part of our Oil Operations Oversight Program.

Staff has already identified qualified candidates for these vacant positions, and plans to fill at least four of them, if feasible, given current budget constraints.

In addition to those vacant engineering positions, staff will continue in its attempts to upgrade our oil field inspection program to include technical specialist positions, who would provide a higher level of oversight of off-shore platforms and their increasingly complex operating systems and facilities.

Staff will also be pursuing through the budget process the creation of two engineering inspector positions in the Marine Facilities Division to oversee the marine oil terminal engineering and maintenance standards program as well as the creation of a system safety audit group for marine terminals to oversee the operator's process safety and risk management programs.

The final bullet on this slide refers to requiring project applicants to provide oil spill trajectory information currently required for environmental analysis in a standard GIS format that can be accessible for future use in the event of oil spills.

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MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: And the final slide of my presentation addresses recommendations which staff believes could be achieved through legislation, and which staff requests Commission authorization to pursue implementation of.

First is to give the State Lands Commission cease and desist authority over oil and gas marine terminal operations in State waters.

Next to provide legislation to increase the oil spill prevention administration fund per barrel fee to cover both the State Lands Commission and the Office of Spill Prevention and Response programs, including the costs associated with the previously mentioned increases in staff. And that was brought to your attention earlier.

Staff also requests authorization to pursue legislation allowing for adjustments in lease bonding and insurance requirements as operating conditions change, and to review these requirements every 5 years to determine if further adjustments are needed.

The contemplated adjustment would include sufficient bonding for complete facilities removal. And finally, the voluntary third-party certification of BOPs and/or drilling plans cannot be agreed to or if problems arise updating Commission regulations, then staff requests

authorization to seek legislation to enact a new State statute to require third-party certification of blowout prevention equipment and drilling plans.

And that completes my presentation. I understand there are at least one member from industry here to speak on this item.

7 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay, is that Mr. 8 Smyser?

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: Yes.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Commissioners, you have no comments, let's have the public comment. Please approach the podium.

MR. SMYSER: Madam Chair, before I address my comments, I did submit a speaker's slip for Item 68, and I would ask the opportunity to address that issue in this -- since the OSPAF fund has been mentioned to address those comments as well.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Please.

MR. SMYSER: It may actually extend the period of time a little bit.

My name is David Smyser. I'm a Senior

Coordinator for Marine Issues with Western States

Petroleum Association. I appreciate the opportunity to share with the Commission our view on these issues, and

especially to reiterate the petroleum industry's commitment to fully embrace and internalize the lessons that have been learned from the accident this spring in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Deepwater Horizon accident was a tragedy. BP and other entities continue to investigate the cause of the accident and what changes need to be made in technology, equipment, and practices to ensure that an accident like this does not happen again.

This focus on lessons learned and constant evaluation and improvement is one of the reasons the petroleum industry has an outstanding safety record off-shore California.

Our members will continue to monitor the findings of the various investigations to ensure the safety of the men and women who work on off-shore platforms, and the precious marine environment in which they operate.

In that context, we believe the stepped up safety provisions proposed by the Lieutenant Governor fall within the realm of reasonable improvements to existing safeguards. We understand the rationale for the expansion of the spill response plans from a 7-day to 30-day worst case scenario spill, and third-party inspections of blowout prevention equipment, especially in light of the Gulf accident.

We are prepared to work with the State Lands
Commission staff and others to implement these safety
enhancements as quickly as practical. We cannot endorse,
at this time, the proposed staff authorizations numbered
1, 3, and 9.

Recommendation 1 requires third-party certification of all drilling programs, including routine operations, far beyond the inspection and certification of blowout prevention safety equipment.

Recommendation number 3 would authorize an unwarranted staff allocation of time and resources to completely review and revise all oil and gas drilling and production regulations.

Recommendations 1 and 3 should be restated to address the scope of the Executive Order S-1610 of October 12, 2010.

Recommendation 9 is premature -- is a premature legislative proposal that appears in sharp conflict with the conclusions reached by the State Lands Commission following a review of safety programs in August of this year.

The review found, and I quote, "The low volume and infrequent incidence of spills is a testament to the commitment and dedication to safety by our lessees, and the effectiveness of the California State Lands

Commission's safety and pollution prevention regulations and programs". If the regulations are working, why do we need to fix them?

Recommendations 1, 3, and 9 are unwarranted in light of these findings.

I will have further comments just very quickly concerning the OSPAF fund.

Our industry believes in the importance of the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Fund, and has the highest regard for the administrators and staff that work for OSPR, under the Department of Fish and Game. They are dedicated and skilled professionals, and they assist our industry to safely produce the oil and gas that California needs while protecting the precious marine environment in which we work.

Since 1970, our industry has provided all of the funding for oil spill response organizations, such as Clean Seas and MSRC. And since 1991, we also provide the funding stream, not only for the Oil Spill Prevention Administration Fund, but also for the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. All of these funds are in addition to the individual bonds and insurance securities supporting our off-shore operations.

The result of this dedication to spill prevention and response has been an exemplary safety record for our

industry and off-shore California.

We cannot endorse, however at this time, proposals by Commission staff calling for an increase in fees collected for the purpose of supporting the Oil Spill Prevention Administration Fund. An audit of the administrative fund performed by the Bureau of State Audits found that significant percentages of OSPR's staff time was being paid for from the Administrative Fund, but expended on purposes not authorized under the Administrative Fund's statutes.

A follow-up report in January 2010 by the State Auditor found that the Department of Fish and Game had not yet fully implemented the Auditor's recommendations to ensure that the Admin Fund does not pay for unrelated activities.

It is also generally the practice that any proposal to increase a regulatory fee be based in part on thorough engagement with the affected fee payer and that has not yet happened.

It is our view that before fees are increased, there must be an accurate, complete, and transparent accounting of how the fund currently is being used. We also feel it is essential that fundamental questions regarding what are appropriate expenditures for the fund must be discussed and resolved.

For this reason, we believe an increase in fees to support the Administrative Fund is premature. Having said that, our industry strongly supports the Oil Spill Prevention Admin Fund. We ask the Commission to allow us to fully engage in a process with OSPR and your staff to address this issue.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Just to respond quickly to those points, and not wanting to waste your time, I understand that in all likelihood the Commission will delete number 9 anyway from the recommendation. So I won't respond to comments about legislation.

But with respect to 1 and 3, again the Lieutenant Governor did ask for third-party certification of not just the blowout prevention, but of oil operations, not to be limited to one aspect of the oil operations with respect to bringing in a third party.

And we agree that that's the case, that there's been the most discussion around third-party certification for blowout prevention devices, but there is also -- there are parallel concerns with whether or not a third set of eyes can improve the safety for the other kinds of operations that are ongoing. And I think the Lieutenant Governor's memo got into that issue.

The second with respect to number 3, which the gentleman from WSPA objected to, this will not cause the adoption of those regulations. You can't tell from this report exactly what the regulations are going to say. And there will be an opportunity for WSPA and anyone else concerned about the regulations to have input on what those are to the Commission before they're adopted.

So to say that we shouldn't even be looking at revisions to our regulations seems inappropriate. And in point of fact though, what this probably reflects is some history that's occurred over the last 10 or 15 years. There was an attempt to do joint regulations with the Department of Conservation, so that we'd end up with one set of regulations that personnel from either office could implement. And WSPA was involved heavily with the development of those regulations.

Ultimately, that effort failed, because it was eventually determined by the lawyers that we couldn't enforce Department of Conservation law and vice versa, even if we had joint regs, so we abandoned that effort. But much of what we did, at that time, was still useful, in terms of improving our regulations, and we're likely to bring back.

And frankly, the debate point, I believe, was over best achievable protection of the standard, which is

the standard set in the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention Act from -- what was it? -- 1990. And WSPA and State Lands Commission staff never reached agreement as to whether or not that standard should be the standard.

Of course we'll be consulting with WSPA and other interested groups in developing these regulations. And of course, those regulations would have to come before the Commission in a public hearing and can be commented on further.

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: I would just like to add that regarding the recommendation -- the third recommendation, the State Lands Commission staff has continually been upgrading our programs, our safety programs. We feel that it's probably the strongest program of its type, certainly in the State, possibly in the country. It hasn't gotten that way without continued improvements to the type of work we do. That includes methods and ways to enhance our regulations.

We're learning all the time from things that we do, events that have occurred outside of the state, including the Deepwater Horizon incident. And we have analyzed what we feel are legitimate benefits from applying third-party certification to those regulations.

We feel it's certainly appropriate. We have not yet completely determined what criteria should be applied

for third-party certification for all wells, including workovers and abandonments. But that is something that staff is presently pursuing, determining what those criteria should be, as well as qualifications of those inspectors.

So that is a ongoing process presently, but we will be arriving at what we feel are appropriate applications for State operations.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Can I ask a quick question. When was the last time our regulations were updated?

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF SCOTT: The regulations that are in place now are vintage 1980. As Paul Thayer mentioned, we had made an attempt to meld the Division of Oil and Gas, as well as ours, to, you know, combined regulations. From that process, we had identified a number of improvements that we feel we could add to our own.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

 $\label{eq:action} \mbox{ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON:} \mbox{ A few comments} \\ \mbox{and a question, if I may.} \\$

First of all, on behalf of the Lieutenant
Governor, thank you for taking our recommendations under
very serious consideration, spending the staff time on
them and bringing them back to us in your proposals. We

appreciate that.

I do want to say, for the record, that on, number 1, the Executive Order issued by then Governor Maldonado, on when it concerns third-party certification, the intent of the Executive Order was to limit the scope to blowout prevention. We would have to go back and look at the draft of the text, but I read the thing 20,000 times, so I I'm pretty sure that it was focused on blowout prevention. And we would support number 1, as long as it was limited in that scope without absolutely no discussion.

Number 3, again there is a scope issue there. It's definitely something that we would support, hoping that we could then bring the updated regulations back to the Commission for a final vote. So that today's vote isn't final on that.

I'll default. I do want to ask a few questions regarding the staff positions, and how the current State Lands Commission budget impacts those decisions, and if those decisions are traditionally brought to the Commission or if that's something done at the Executive Officer level.

And then I would say I think number 8 is definitely something that I could support today.

Number 9, I would just say for the record, I expressed the same concerns I expressed earlier regarding

the fund and the management of that fund, and wanting to ensure that the recommendations of the 2008 audit have, in fact, been implemented and what the results of those are.

So with that, I would ask staff about the funding of the positions and what the traditional method of adding or filling new positions at the State Lands Commission under your jurisdiction is? That that normally comes to the Commission or if that's just been included in here because it's related to oil spill prevention?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I think this has been brought here just because it relates to the oil spill prevention. We normally don't bring the BCPs that we propose to the Commission. You know, obviously for the last 5 at least years, we've been in a position where instead of getting new staff, we're generally retrenching and responding to budget cuts, and figuring out where we're going to eliminate staff positions.

We have gotten some additional staff for our ballast water program as that's developed, paid for out of the ballast water fee. There have been one or two other places where we've had some success where we could demonstrate the position would be reimbursable, and so it wouldn't cost more general fund.

But for the most part, we haven't been able to do that. We're bringing them to you now to indicate the

Commission's support, should we have to get additional funding.

Frankly, as Greg Scott mentioned, those minimum four positions that we want to be able to fill, that we had filled before, we probably won't be able to fill all of those. And that's why I asked that he add the language about, if feasible given budget constraints, because I'm not sure we've got the money to do that. And we will undoubtedly put in BCPs to ask for additional funds to make sure that we can fill those positions.

And we get in line with all the other agencies in terms of whether or not there's money available for our proposals.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: And my second question. Is this item something that needs to be approved in total or is it something that the Commission can approve pieces of and hold off?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: It's for your consideration and you can amend it in any way, shape, or form you want to.

 $\label{eq:acting_commissioner} \mbox{ ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Understood.}$ Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And specifically to bore in on one of the issues, number 1, about whether or not third-party certification applied just to blowout

prevention or whether it also applied to oil operations.

I think the memo from the Lieutenant Governor referred generally to the blowout prevention, but I think that the Executive Order made reference to oil operations. And so I think that's why it went in here --

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Understood.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- was in response to that.

And there's some value to it as well. It wasn't just a knee-jerk response, but we looked at that and thought okay this has some value.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. So do we have -- it sounds like some folks want to split the question and that's great. Do we have action?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Why don't I -- I can try to make a motion here. Obviously, only one of you can vote on it.

But I would say that we would take all of the recommendations in here, except for Item 9, mainly because I'm not prepared to vote on any legislative proposals, except for making a change on 1 to only talk about the blowout prevention. And I'd like to also just finesse a little bit the question of the positions. I'm in an awkward position in the BCP process that -- so I'd like to

say that work with the Department of Finance and the new Governor, because it will be his or her Jan 10 budget proposal on that. I don't want to be putting my imprimatur on their budget. And that would be my motion.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So we would add the words work with the Administration and Finance with respect to -- it looks like specifically 4 and 6?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Right. I think the important thing -- I mean, I'll just -- commenting on my own motion. I think the important thing here is that the Commission is saying that we're going to work and make sure that we have the right people in place to have -- to perform these activities adequately. I think that's why -- I mean, it kind of -- when you read the memo -- when we read the staff report last time, it seemed as though the staff was just looking to fill positions. But what that is really reflecting is a policy direction of making sure these activities are done by the Commission.

And so we could just phrase it that way as opposed to saying hire two new people. So I'm willing to support that we're going to emphasize these activities that may or may not be able to be done through a BCP and getting you new positions. Does that make sense?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: So perhaps one way to deal with that, and just to be totally responsive to the

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input, would be to delete 4 and 6, which I think are the
ones that talk about specific positions and say direct
staff to seek appropriate staffing level to assure, you
know, appropriate oil spill prevention programs.
         ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: That's why you're
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the Executive Officer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Does that work? ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: That's my new motion. I mean, that's what I'm trying to get at.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And as part of that, right, we would be seeking and working with the new Administration and Director of Finance to do that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Exactly.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'll second that.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. And the motion passes without me voting.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Without you voting, I understand.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Correct.

So Paul, what do you suggest we take as the next item, the Owens Lake item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That would be good. Ι know there's a couple here that want to testify on that.

And so that's calendar Item --

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: 66.

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- 66.

66, which is an update of Owens Lake.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

3 Presented as follows.)

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION ASSISTANT CHIEF CONNOR:

Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is Colin Connor. I'll be giving the presentation on calendar Item

And in the sake of time, I can do this two ways.

I can bring us all the way from -- you know, with a little bit of background to where we are now, or just take off from where we are now? Okay.

Can you bring up the slide of Owens Lake. It's Calendar Item 66, please. And I'll just get going into this.

Basically, we've had eight planning committee meetings. The last one was October 20th. We've had two agency forum meetings. The last one was September 29th. The planning committee members are the stakeholders. They are going to be the voting body for the actual master plan itself. The agency forum is the government agencies involved. And that is to try and coordinate efforts among the agencies regarding what they have to do to approve the final master plan.

Recently, the master plan has gotten into -- has been subdivided into work groups to identify the various

planning zones and the type of zones those are. The key from the State Lands Commission's perspective, our Public Trust interests, are habitat, viewshed, and public access and recreation. And those are going to be represented in a variety of different zones.

But right now, the master plan, the work groups are looking at a habitat zone. And the habitat area is the cross-hatched area. It's in various colors, light blue, green, that grayish color. And you can see it's concentrated up to north and to the lower part of the lake as well, the lower southeast part.

There's also a dust control zone, and that's kind of the area -- all those colored areas are currently dust control. And right now, there's three types of dust control. There's shallow flood, which is the blue and the green. Actually, almost all that is shallow flood right now. There's managed vegetation, which I believe is off the screen to the bottom there. It's that pink area.

And there is also gravel cover, which is only a very small portion at the very top of the lake, a narrow strip. So we've got a habitat -- some of the dust control areas now are going to become habitat areas. We're also looking at a mining and grazing zone. The mining is right in the middle. That's called the brine pool, and they mine Trona and some other minerals there.

The grazing is along the western side of the lake. There's going to be -- there is a solar work group. The solar work group is trying to find areas that are close to existing power lines, so they can tap into those and also have suitable soils for the foundation of the arrays.

These are some of the work groups that are breaking down and trying to identify where those uses go best. And right now, as you can see, the habitat area is -- the habitat work group has already identified some areas.

We have brought on an environmental consultant to prepare the EIR for that. They've just gotten started. That process will probably carry us into the next year. The whole master plan process was hoped to be wrapped up by the end of this year. But right now, because there's so much detail work to be done with respect to where the actual zones are, we're probably looking at the first part of next year, you know, January, February, perhaps even March. Once that is done, the environmental consultant will take that plan and finish up their work probably later on in the year, towards the end of the year.

We're looking at probably bringing this to the Commission for approval of a master plan hopefully sometime next year, probably late next year. I just want

to emphasize size that as part of State Lands representation here is we want to see an overall enhancement of the Public Trust values. We're trying to reach a balanced master plan, but we also want to see habitat enhanced -- you know, preserved and enhanced, as well as public access.

And the viewshed, we don't want to see any major impacts to the viewshed, either from the lake looking outward, because you have the eastern Sierras there, or from the various roads looking in.

I think that's pretty much the highlights of it.

I know that at least one person from the City of Los

Angeles, Department of Water and Power would like to speak
on this as well.

Thank you all. And I'm available for questions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Okay. She's letting
me be in charge for a minute. We have two commenters,

Ericka Novotny and Martin Adams.

MR. MARTIN ADAMS: Ericka had to leave.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: No Ericka. Okay.

MR. MARTIN ADAMS: Good afternoon. I'm Marty Adams, Director of Water Operations for LA Water and Power. And I'll be brief, because I know it's getting late for everybody.

I just wanted to tag along with what Colin said

about the master planning process. We believe it is going very well. And I would like to thank Paul for -- I know this is his last meeting. He's been instrumental in helping this effort move forward. And I appreciate the fact that he's allowed a lot of staff time to be dedicated to this. It's a hard trip to get from Sacramento to the Owens Valley. And so it's very time consuming to make that trip and to participate.

But we thought that State Lands participation was critical to this being successful, and I think we're on the right track. Two of the things that got passed on consent today by the Commission were important for this effort.

One was the solar pilot geotech lease. And so now we will be able to move ahead on proving that solar is viable -- hopefully viable on the lake, particularly in the northern area where we think the soils are compatible and where it also seems to be compatible with the direction that the master plan is taking.

And the other is the ability to complete the groundwater monitoring wells on the lake beds, so that we can find out if there is viable groundwater resource to be used as part of the habitat for the lake itself.

Just to update you on our activities. We are continuing to negotiate with Great Basin on the stipulated

order of abatement for dust compliance. We, as I said last month -- or two months ago, we have not been in compliance with our Phase 7 obligations, the former Moat and Row areas. And so we are preparing to enter into a stipulated order of abatement, by which we'll negotiate the terms of that completing that dust control. And we are concerned that as we negotiate that, we do bring State Lands into that, so that we don't enter into another agreement, as we have in the past, without this body being involved and being on board with what the plans are. So it's important that we make that a three-party agreement not a two-party agreement.

So the exact mechanism for that, I'm not sure how to do that, but we want to make sure that we're all together moving ahead.

And also two months ago I mentioned that we had submitted an M&D, an application for a gravel lease for Phase 8. I understand there's a good chance we'll see that we're working to negotiate the terms of that and hopefully we'll see that on the agenda for the December meeting.

We have that, we think, as a key component moving ahead with the only approved waterless method on the lake for dust control, so we think that's a critical element that we'd like to see at the December meeting. So unless

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1 | you have any questions.
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2 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. Thanks, 3 Marty.

4 Pardon me. Commissioners.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I just want to ask a quick question. So that is going -- that will come back you think, the gravel?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: We're doing our best to make that happen.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Okay. Because again, I'm really into the -- you know, me the dustless -- I mean, the waterless dust control out there.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay, is that --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: That's an information

15 | item, so there's no vote necessary on it.

16 ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. Great.

17 | What's next on the agenda?

18 EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: There's a

19 resolution -- the Controller's resolution, which is file

20 Item 65. And Mario De Bernardo will make the presentation

21 on that.

22 LEGISLATIVE LIAISON DE BERNARDO: I'll keep it

23 short.

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24 Good afternoon, Ms. Chair and Commissioners.

25 | Mario De Bernardo, Legislative Liaison for the State Lands

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Commission. It is likely during the next couple of months that Congress is going to vote on a national renewable electricity standard, S-3813, which is a bill that will likely do this. It has a standard of 15 percent. This is lower than California's renewable electricity standard, which was adopted in September by CARB.
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This resolution urges Congress to follow California's lead and adopt a standard that is comparable to California's standard, while opposing any effort to further weaken the proposal in S-3813.

I respectfully request that you support this resolution.

Thank you.

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ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Commissioners.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I'll move approval.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I'll second.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. And the motion is approved with me not voting.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Great. All right, thanks very much.

That completes our regular calendar. However, there's one item that you'll recall we took off of Consent. The --

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: 55, right.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: -- 55, the 22nd

Agricultural District. And that presentation will be made by Kathryn Colson.

Kathryn is one of our newer staff counsel.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

STAFF COUNSEL COLSON: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. May name is Kathryn Colson, staff counsel
with the Commission.

Commission staff respectfully requests your consideration of Calendar Item 55, the title settlement and exchange agreement with the 22nd Ag District.

The purpose of the agreement is to resolve longstanding title uncertainties in and along the San Dieguito River and the Del Mar Fairgrounds.

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STAFF COUNSEL COLSON: The subject property is located in the cities of Del Mar and San Diego and stretches from the I-5 to the Pacific Ocean. The agreement is between the State, acting by and through the State Lands Commission, and the State, acting by and through the 22nd Ag District.

The agreement will effectuate a land exchange by terminating the State's sovereign interest claims in the Trust termination parcels, which are commonly known as the Del Mar Fairgrounds. In exchange, the Commission will

acquire four Public Trust parcels in and along the San Dieguito River.

Significant title uncertainties exist, because this area was originally surveyed and sold as swamp and overflow lands. Commission staff has been studying this area since the 1970s and has historic evidence that shows that up to 32 acres of land in the Trust termination parcels may have been tide and submerged lands, based on topographic surveys conducted in 1889 and 1933.

The statutes which authorize the sale of swamp and overflow land did not authorize the sale of submerged lands, or lift the Public Trust easement from the tidelands. A compilation of these historic claims are shown on this slide and also Exhibit B of the staff report.

Further complicating this situation is that the Trust termination parcels were filled and developed in the 1920s and 30s and have been operated by the 22nd Ag District, and other State agencies as a race track and county fairgrounds since 1936.

There have been discussions for many years and prior attempts to settle this dispute, but no final settlement has been reached until now.

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STAFF COUNSEL COLSON: The agreement, if

approved, will bring lands that are valuable for Public Trust uses into the Trust for wetland restoration, wildlife habitat and public access. The 22nd Ag District will quitclaim its interest in 37 acres of Public Trust parcels, which are the parcels shaded in gray here. And these parcels include wetlands, and our lands along the water.

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STAFF COUNSEL COLSON: Then the Commission will quitclaim its interest free of any Public Trust in the Trust termination parcels, and that's this area here to the 22nd Ag District.

As part of the agreement, the Commission would enter into a rent-free lease -- a 49-year rent-free lease with the 22nd Ag District for the management of the Public Trust parcels.

Under the lease, the 22nd Ag District is authorized to maintain the existing uses, such as open space, a public access trail, and flood control improvements.

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STAFF COUNSEL COLSON: Parcel 2 is this small parcel here that is just north of the San Dieguito River and west of Jimmy Durante Boulevard. It is a narrow parcel that's been designed to be developed into a public

access trail in the future.

The Commission has reserved the right to construct a trail and parcel if the 22nd Ag District is unable to within 10 years.

In addition to meeting all of the legal elements required under the State Constitution and the Public Resources Code as described in the staff report, Commission staff believes the agreement is in the best interests of the State for a variety of reasons.

Under this agreement, the Public Trust parcels will be preserved, improved, or enhanced for Public Trust uses, such as open space, public access, wetland restoration, and wildlife habitat. The Public Trust parcels are currently the site of extensive habitat restoration as part of the San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration Project.

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STAFF COUNSEL COLSON: These parcels will also make up the coastal portion of the Coast to Crest Trail, which is a partially constructed 55-mile trail linking the beach at Del Mar to the Volcan Mountains near the Anza Borrego State Park.

The Public Trust will be confirmed -- the Public Trust parcels will be confirmed as being the legal character of sovereign tide and submerged lands, making

these lands subject to the State Constitutional prohibition of alien nation of tidelands.

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And finally, the agreement settles very complex and longstanding title issues. Commission staff and the Attorney General's office have reviewed the proposed agreement and believe all necessary legal elements have been met.

Staff recommends that the Commission approve the title settlement and exchange agreement and 49-year lease with the 22nd Ag District, and the findings listed in the staff report, and authorize its execution and the recordation of all documents necessary to implement it. That concludes my presentation, and I'm available to answer any questions.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you. We have two speaker cards. Do the Commissioners have any comments?

How about Jacqueline Winterer, are you here? And she'll be followed by Rebecca Bartling.

MS. WINTERER: Madam Chairperson, Madam Commissioners, my name is Jacqueline Winterer. I'm a former mayor of the City of Del Mar, and I'm entrusted by the present Mayor and Council to present you these comments.

I think you've received a letter.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: (Nods head.)

MS. WINTERER: I'm bringing to you a request from the City of Del Mar to delay taking action on the title and boundary settlement agreement between the State Lands Commission and the 22nd Agricultural District for the following reasons:

The soon-to-be issued 22nd DAA master plan EIR will address these issues at the request of several agencies, and respondents who asked that the EIR examine the Public Trust issues on the fairgrounds property, which is entirely located in the floodplain at the mouth of the San Dieguito River.

We have documents not examined by the State Lands Commission in support of asserting broader Public Trust claims than those spelled out in the agreement before you.

This evidence is not being considered in the proposed 22nd DAA and State Lands Commission settlement. In particular, there is an 1854 San Diego County Assessor's map that was not considered, and there is a 1903 United States Geological Survey Map, which covers extensive submerged maps. We hope that you will consider these documents.

We also ask that you reconsider the lease-back option and limit to a shorter timeframe than 49 years.

And by the way, there is a no-rent lease on this land

lease at a time where you keep telling us that the State is starving for funding.

The fairgrounds property lies in the jurisdiction of the City of Del Mar. And yet, the City was not consulted on this issue. We ask that you allow the City of Del Mar to confer with your staff on these matters before final recommendations are presented to the State Lands Commission.

In summary, the City of Del Mar is raising issues with the scope of Public Trust claims at the fairgrounds and its compatibility with many of the master plan uses. We request that you delay action on this matter.

Thank you for your attention.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Next speaker?

There you are. Okay.

MS. BARTLING: Thank you. Rebecca Bartling,
Deputy General Manager and Chief Operating Officer of the
22nd Ag District.

And I'm here today to ask you to approve this settlement. We have been working at least for 2 years with your staff on this and think that it's fair. We think that we've actually given up more property than we ever intended to, but we are happy with the settlement. You may or may not know this has gone on for, gosh,

1 | probably 20 years, at least if not more -- yeah, more.

So we're hoping that we can get this settled.

It's been analyzed. I know your staff has looked upside and down at this in every way. So I'm just here today to ask for your support and answer any questions.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Commissioners?

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: I'll move approval.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: I'll second.

We have a motion that passes without Ms.

12 | Fulkerson's vote.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I understand. Thank you.

This concludes all the items, except that I believe when we talked in closed session, we were going to return to Item 69 for the Commission to take a look at that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Yeah. I'd like to move that we make Curtis Fossum the Interim Executive Director and direct staff to conduct -- to open an application period for a very short period of time to see if there's any other applicants, and we'll consider the matter further in December.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: And I'll second

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1 that motion.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Presumably the effective date would be November 9th for him to become the interim.

(Laughter.)

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Yeah, I meant to say that. You can stay till the 8th.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thanks.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Okay. So we have a motion that passed without Ms. Fulkerson's vote.

Any other items on the agenda?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: I think that concludes -- I don't think there are any public comments slips. We might ask.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Except that I see a hand.

Can you please approach the podium.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: There was a speaker's slip for item -- on the Consent Calendar that apparently didn't come forward. And so if the Commission wants to reconsider that item, or whether you want to just go with the vote you had.

There was a speaker's slip.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Should we reopen

it.

MS. HUNTER: They want to increase my lease over 300 percent.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Why don't we -- what do we need to do to have a brief hearing on this item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Why don't we say that the vote -- we don't have a reconsideration process, but why don't we say that the vote was taken in error, because we didn't have the speaker's slip, or didn't notice the speaker's slip and our practice is not to approve something on the Consent Calendar when we have someone who wishes to speak.

So I would just say that that vote was invalid perhaps to approve that, because it shouldn't have been on the Consent Calendar.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: Well, I think the Commission, at this point, can reconsider if it so desires. You haven't approved your minutes. And given that somebody was asking to speak and has not had the opportunity, I would go ahead and let them make their presentation.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

MS. HUNTER: I may have ticked the wrong box. I was in -- I wanted to speak, but I didn't want the

revision of rent as it stood. I wanted to revise it downwards.

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My name is Juliette Hunter. I handle most of the record keeping and accounting for the Sheldon Family Limited Partnership.

My husband, his 3 siblings, their spouses and their children who are Gene Sheldon's 8 grandchildren comprise the Sheldon Family Partnership.

When I received the letter dated September 23rd from Cheryl Hudson informing me of the increase in our annual rent, I felt as though I had received a visit from the Sheriff of Nottingham.

\$732. The new proposal lease is \$2,713. This is approximately a 370 percent increase in one year. This comes at a time when we are staggering under the weight of massive property taxes and decreased and discounted rentals.

I might be able to understand a 10 percent increase, if we were a deepwater pier. This tremendous rental increase comes at a time when the value of the pier has dramatically diminished. In fact, the pier is a pier in name only.

Last week, my husband and I were in Tahoe preparing the house for winter. Anticipating this

meeting, I decided to measure the depth of water at the end of our pier. I brought a couple of photos to document this effort.

Using my kitchen broom as a measuring device, I was able to measure the depth of the water at the very end of the pier at 2'5". At this depth, not even a dingy is very useful. Yet, without your intervention, the rent will be increased 370 percent.

I'm told that if we held the title to the property in a trust rather than a partnership, our lease would be zero. This I do not understand. The title of partnership offers us no tax relief or financial benefit of any kind. I feel it's the case of legal semantics that exposes us to the burden of this lease.

We currently incur an average of \$20,000 a year in debt trying to hold on to this property, which has been in the family for approximately 40 years.

I believe this proposed rental increase is an unfair and unwarranted burden, and I implore you to reconsider it and disapprove it.

I do have my little photos of pretty much dry pier. There's my little kitchen broom. I really appreciate your attention.

Thank you so much.

I'm standing at the bottom wrung of the ladder

holding the broom in the water. And then we -- see the little blue tape. Then we measured from the bottom of the broom to the blue tape and that was 2'5" of depth at the end of the pier.

The second picture just shows the pier pretty much on dry land. And beyond the pier, there's a little sand bar. So it really is for boating, not very useful.

And, you know, it still is a pier, so I can see having a lease, but to have it increase 370 percent in one year is, for us, devastating.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Thank you.

Ms. Fulkerson.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: I would like to ask staff a question. When was the last time this lease was revised or the rent was revised?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: In terms of the rent review?

ACTING COMMISSIONER FULKERSON: Yes.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION ASSISTANT CHIEF CONNOR:

I could answer that, Paul.

Well, first of all, the rent is -- the big increase is based on the new Delta -- or excuse me, Tahoe benchmark, which went into effect in 2007. You may recall at the last Commission meeting, we had a similar issue

with -- I want to say it was an Agate Bay homeowners association. But it wasn't a homeowners association, so it was one of those same type legal type things.

This lease was apparently they held it as a family trust originally. And it was previously rent free. And then in 2005 it was transferred into a limited partnership, and that's when rent was incurred. At that time, the benchmark hadn't been updated, so it was at a lower level.

Whenever we get something like this, we basically vet it through our staff counsel to see what the effect is, because the Public Resources Code states that in order to be eligible for a rent-free lease, you have to be a natural person or basically a homeowners association.

So when we have a situation where something is in a gray area, we try to run it through our counsel to get a determination on that.

As you recall, from the Agate Bay one, at the last Commission meeting, I think we went into some level of detail regarding the basis for that rent increase. The prior Tahoe benchmark was set in 1992, and had not been updated until 2007.

During that period, our survey found that rents for slips and mooring buoys in Lake Tahoe had jumped almost 400 percent, you know, 371, as she cited. So

basically that's the reason for that.

I can't not tell her how to hold her property, but you know, the way she held it -- or her family held it before, qualified her for a rent-free lease.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: And that really raises three issues. And one is the fact that the Legislature has directed how the Commission is to charge rent on this. And then, of course, Colin mentioned the fact that the rent review was -- or the benchmark was revised a few years ago.

This is one of the things that, of course, the audit was -- the suggestion in auditing the Commission was that we weren't doing that enough, and that we should be upgrading that.

And then finally, I think her photography indicated that the majority of her pier actually is high and dry. And today or about this time, where the lake is is about where the Commission's jurisdiction, as far as leasing, begins. So the majority of her pier isn't even being leased by the Commission. It's on their private property, subject to the Public Trust easement, but we don't charge any rent for that.

And in addition to there being a pier here, there's also 2 buoys, and that, of course, adds to the value and increases the rent.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: So can I just ask a question about the nature of the property. And this is just a family home, with a family pier only used by the family?

MS. HUNTER: When my mother-in-law died, and the property went from a trust into a partnership, the property tax was stepped up. We're just normal people. There's no way we can afford -- I'm sorry, my voice is quivering because I'm nervous. We cannot afford \$38,000 property tax from our livelihoods.

So we rent out the property, which might be a determining factor.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It's another issue.

MS. HUNTER: But once again, like he said, the boat slips, the rents went up. Well, that's not a boat slip anymore. That's something you can walk to the end of and look at the lake. You can't really tie up a boat to that.

But we do have the 2 buoys, which we're willing to pay the increased rent on, but I don't see that there's a validity to increase the rents so high on this pier, which is pretty high and dry.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: It's a dilemma for all the property owners along the lake, because of the number of drought years, that whole beach area between high and low

is exposed today, and many people are having more difficulty using their piers, but the leases still exist, and so --

have been charged.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: And again, one could say that in actuality, they got a break on the rent prior to the revision of the benchmark. It was much too low.

The only possible --

MS. HUNTER: At that time, it was held by a Trust, so we didn't really get a break. It was held by a trust. The rent would have been zero whatever the rate was.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: At the last 5 years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Right. I'm saying though that the rent increased. The setting the rent initially when it went -- became a partnership, \$700 was less than that otherwise would have been charged or should

The only possible way that this rent could be -- and you know, it's the staff's position that, you know, we take this benchmark figure, which is so many -- it's a charge of so much per square foot and we apply that throughout the lake. And that determines what the rent is. The only possible way that this rent could be incorrect is if somehow we've incorrectly measured the square footage. And if the Commission would like us to go

back and double check that, we'd be glad to do it.

But, you know, in general, this is the same amount of rent that's being charged to everybody else.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: Yeah, I mean, I was less sympathetic about Agate Bay last time, because that was -- you know, that was -- they weren't a homeowners association. Not all the residents use that pier. It was different.

This is so much of a character of a single family home, where -- but you know, you do make a choice of how you hold your property. And just so you really understand, and Cindy said this last time and I'll say it this time to you, is that this Commission has been soundly criticized by the State Auditor and by the Legislature for not charging adequate rents. Because we have a responsibility to the rest of the taxpayers of California to make sure that we -- that we get out adequate rents, and that's why they rebenched these Tahoe rents several years ago.

You are in a bad position. And I have a couple suggestions. I think I'd like the staff to take another good look at this.

MS. HUNTER: I would so much appreciate that.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: And another thing
is, is that I suggest to you that you speak -- you look --

talk to your local -- your representatives, your Assembly Member and your Senator about looking for a law change. And there might be a way to make a law change that they could treat you like an actual person. I don't know if that's possible, but you know, you're kind of in -- you have made a choice. I mean Colin made the point in the staff presentation, you chose to become a Limited Partner for some other reasons that are none of our business, but --

MS. HUNTER: I don't know why. Just legal -- the person doing our estate planning said well, this is how you'll do it.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: And they didn't know that --

MS. HUNTER: They had no idea.

ACTING COMMISSIONER BRYANT: -- this was going to create this conundrum for you, but it did. We didn't force that on you, but we have a responsibility to enforce the law. And the law requires us to collect a fair market rent.

MS. HUNTER: I understand that, and -- I understand the fair market rent idea. And I'm happy to pay that for the buoys. They are serviceable and we do use them in the summers. But the pier is pretty unusable, and it seems -- it just doesn't seem fair to increase the

1 | rent on something that the value has diminished.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: But it still occupies the State lands.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: You could remove the pier possibly. I don't know, is that an option?

MS. HUNTER: It would be a lot cheaper to pay the 370 percent rent increase than remove the pier.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Or possibly speak to your attorney about the way that the property is held.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: But, as she indicated, they've also been renting it out. And that's another dilemma, because once it becomes a commercial operation, then it also wouldn't qualify.

So even if it was a private property owner holding it as a single-family residence, if you rent it out, and you're making money off of it, then the State wants to be compensated for that, because you're making money on State property.

MS. HUNTER: What if you're losing a great deal of money on it?

CHIEF COUNSEL FOSSUM: A lot of people are losing -- you know, it's a bad time for everybody in California, and we certainly empathize. And we will look at this particular one again and see if there's a mistake made of any kind, and let you know.

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MS. HUNTER: Thank you very much.
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             ACTING CHAIRPERSON ARONBERG: Is there any other
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    public comment?
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             Anyone else who wants to speak?
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             Okay, if not, let's adjourn this meeting.
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER THAYER: Thank you.
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             (Thereupon the California State Lands Commission
             meeting adjourned at 4:06 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, and Registered
Professional Reporter, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California State Lands Commission meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California;

That the said proceedings was taken before me, in shorthand writing, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription.

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 the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of November, 2010.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR, RPR
Certified Shorthand Reporter
License No. 10063