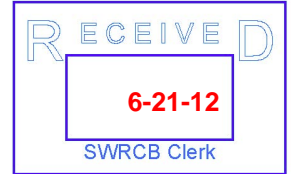


Niiya, Karen@Waterboards

From: Satkowski, Rich@Waterboards
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2012 12:09 PM
To: Riddle, Diane@Waterboards; Niiya, Karen@Waterboards
Subject: FW: Proposed Oct 2 workshp for hydropower
Attachments: Phase II Workshop Format and Questions v2.docx

FYI

LATE COMMENT



From: Brock Bernstein [<mailto:brockbernstein@sbcglobal.net>]
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2012 9:58 AM
To: Satkowski, Rich@Waterboards
Cc: Danielle Wilson
Subject: FW: Proposed Oct 2 workshp for hydropower

I've just sent this to Danielle to send to you guys, but I wanted to also send it you directly to speed things up. This is from the hydropower group I mentioned in yesterday's phone call.

Brock B. Bernstein, Ph.D.
308 Raymond St., Ojai, CA 93023
(805) 646-8369
(805) 646-3849 fax

From: Jennifer West [<mailto:JWest@cmua.org>]
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2012 9:33 AM
To: 'Brock Bernstein'
Cc: Tim Haines (thaines@swc.org); 'Steve Sorey'; Brenda Fotos (Brenda.Fotos@smud.org)
Subject: Proposed Oct 2 workshp for hydropower

Dr. Bernstein –

Here is a proposed agenda for October 2 for the hydropower workshop. Please call me if you have any questions.

Jennifer West
Director for Water
California Municipal Utilities Association
(916) 326-5800



**Possible Formats and Questions for Phase II Bay-Delta
Water Quality Planning Workshops
Hydropower Effects of the Bay-Delta Plan**

- California's major initiatives for reducing climate change or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are outlined in Assembly Bill 32, [Global Climate Change Solutions Act], and 2005 Executive Order, [name].
- These efforts are aimed at reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 - a reduction of approximately 30 percent.
- The state has mandated that electricity sector meet 33% of its energy requirements with renewable resources.
- The California Independent System Operator is responsible for maintaining the reliability of the California power grid and has identified the need for flexible power resources like the State Water Project in order to reliably add significant renewable resources to the power grid.
- The [Water and Energy Coalition has found that the](#) Delta Flow Criteria will require that the state replace a significant amount of flexible generation in order to achieve the state's GHG emission reduction goals and maintain the reliability of the power supply.
- The replacement generation will be more carbon intensive and set the state back in achieving its GHG emission reduction goals.
- The State Water Board has assembled a work group of energy agencies to guide its decision making process when it established rules for power generators that relied on once through cooling.

Format

- Workshops facilitated by Dr. Brock Bernstein
- Materials responsive to workshop questions submitted at least two weeks in advance and posted on State Water Board website
- Panel presentations responsive to workshop questions (organized by Dr. Bernstein)
 - CAISO, CPUC, CEC, ARB, DWR, USBR
 - CMUA/SWC
 - Investor and Public Owned Utilities
- Open public comments: includes comments from those not participating in panels and other comments
- Questions from Board members and staff: as needed during presentations and at conclusions of presentations
- Summary Report: prepared by Dr. Bernstein summarizing points of agreement and disagreement, sources of disagreement and areas of uncertainty; opportunities for participants to comment on report will be provided.

Questions

- What type of analyses should be completed to estimate the potential effects the Bay-Delta Plan will have on the state achieving its carbon reduction goals?
- What analytical tools should be used to evaluate these effects? What are the advantages and disadvantages and limitations of these tools?
- What criteria should the State Water Board apply to establish the Bay-Delta Plan if it is found to have a negative impact on state carbon reduction goal? [Not trying to be too cute here, but if one is to accept the premise of the state's carbon reduction goals and those goals are not achieved, global warming will occur and no amount of flow will save the fish. So which goal is more important and how is the State Water Board going to make that choice?]