MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION

ZOOM PLATFORM

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EAST ROOM

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 2023 10:03 A.M.

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

APPEARANCES

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

Eleni Kounalakis, Lieutenant Governor, Chairperson

Malia Cohen, State Controller, represented by Kristina Kunkel

Joe Stephenshaw, Director, Department of Finance, represented by Gayle Miller

STAFF:

Jennifer Lucchesi, Executive Officer

Seth Blackmon, Chief Counsel

Sheri Pemberton, Chief, External Affairs Division

Maren Farnum, Senior Environmental Scientist, Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management

Matt Koller, Sea Grant Fellow

Michelle Pelka, Office Technician

Michael Wells, Sea Grant Fellow

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Andrew Vogel, Supervising Deputy Attorney General

ALSO PRESENT:

Luigi Barassi, Crockett Community Services District Eileen Boken

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Rob Holmlund, Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District $\,$

Angela Howe, Surfrider Foundation

Nancy Kirshner-Rodriguez, Business Network for Offshore Wind

Suzanne Plezia, Port of Long Beach

Awbrey Yost, California Coastal Commission

David Yow, Port of San Diego

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I	10:00 a.m Open Session	1
ΙΙ	Public Comment	6
	Public comments will be heard for items not on the agenda, for no more than 30 minutes. At the discretion of the Chair, speakers will be given up to 3 minutes. For those unable to attend the early public comment period, there may be additional comment time available later in the day. Note: Comments made during the general public comment period regarding matters pending before the Commission do not become part of the official record for those matters.	
III	Confirmation of Minutes for the June 5, 2023 meeting	13
IV	Executive Officer's Report	14
	Continuation of Rent Actions to be taken by the Executive Officer pursuant to the Commission's Delegation of Authority:	
	- No items for this section.	
	Tomales Bay Assignment Actions to be taken by the Executive Officer pursuant to the Commission's Delegation of Authority:	
	- No items for this section.	
V	Consent Calendar 01-60	16
	The following items are considered to be noncontroversial and are subject to change at any time up to the date of the meeting.	
Land Management		
Northern Region		
01	LEE AND BARBARA ARIOTO, TRUSTEES OF THE LEE AND BARBARA ARIOTO REVOCABLE TRUST; KRISTIE CARLINE AND JOHN H. KENNEDY, TRUSTEES OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY CREDIT TRUST; MARK KENNEDY ALLEN, TRUSTEE	

OF THE MARK KENNEDY ALLEN LIVING TRUST; AND MICHAEL J. ALLEN, TRUSTEE OF THE MICHAEL J. ALLEN 2018 REVOCABLE TRUST (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 5240 West Lake Boulevard, Homewood, Placer County; for one existing mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission, and the installation and use of one mooring buoy. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (A4103; RA# 2022298) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: M. Waldo)

- ALAN K. AUSTIN, TRUSTEE OF THE AA QPRT DATED DECEMBER 16, 2020; MARIANNE P. AUSTIN, TRUSTEE OF THE MA QPRT DATED DECEMBER 16, 2020; AND ERIC S. O'BRIEN AND SUZANNE D. O'BRIEN, TRUSTEES OF THE O'BRIEN FAMILY TRUST DATED DECEMBER 29, 2003 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease -Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 850 and 860 West Lake Boulevard, near Tahoe City, Placer County; for an existing joint-use pier, two boat lifts, and four mooring buoys. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 5801; A4028; RA# 2022256) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: L. Ward)
- O3 CITY OF PETALUMA (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Petaluma River, adjacent to Assessor's Parcel Numbers 007-156-001, 007-700-006, 008-069-001, and 008-121-021, Petaluma, Sonoma County; for an existing bridge. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 7955; A3545; RA# 2021258) (A 12; S 2, 3) (Staff: J. Holt)
- O4 CITY OF PETALUMA (LESSEE): Consider amendment of Lease Number PRC 5607, a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Petaluma River, at the Petaluma River Turning Basin, adjacent to 150 Weller Street, Petaluma, Sonoma County; to authorize periodic maintenance dredging and reconstruction of a dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (PRC 5607; RA# 2022024) (A 12; S 2, 3) (Staff: N. Lee)
- DOMINGO PROPERTIES, LLC; DAVID J. SACA; PURPLE HOUR, LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LESSEE); ELGH 1 LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY;

PURPLE HOUR, LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; 3755 BELLEVIEW, LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (APPLICANT): Consider termination of General Lease - Recreational Use Lease Number PRC 3599; and application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 3755, 3765, and 3775 Belleview Avenue, near Homewood, Placer County; for an existing joint-use pier, two boat lifts, and three mooring buoys. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 3599; A3231; RA# 2021039) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: L. Anderson)

- O6 SCOTT GRANT DOUGLASS AND CARA EVA DOUGLASS, CO-TRUSTEES OF THE DOUGLASS REVOCABLE TRUST U/A/D JUNE 15, 2018 (APPLICANT): Consider Recission of Approval of a General Lease Recreational Use and Issuance of a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 8425 Meeks Bay Avenue, near Meeks Bay, El Dorado County; for an existing pier and two mooring buoys. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 5622; A3768; RA# 2022063) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: M. Waldo)
- O7 BRADLEY A. GEIER AND CATHY C. GEIER, TRUSTEES OF THE GEIER FAMILY TRUST DATED MAY 8, 2003 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 2750 West Lake Boulevard, near Tahoe City, Placer County; for two existing mooring buoys. CEQA Consideration: categorical exception. (Lease 9101; A4120; RA# 2022311) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: D. Romero)
- HERBERT H. HOOPER, D.D.S, SURVIVING TRUSTEE OF THE 2007 HOOPER FAMILY REVOCABLE TRUST (LESSEE); WILLIAM P. WALSH AND MARGRET M. WALSH (APPLICANT): Consider termination of Lease Number 4056, a General Lease Recreational Use; and an application for General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 6073 North Lake Boulevard, near Carnelian Bay, Placer County; for an existing pier, boathouse with boat hoist, sundeck with stairs, and one mooring buoy. CEQA Consideration: categorical exception. (Lease 4056; A4108; RA# 2022304) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: D. Romero)

- JOSEPH A. MCCARTHY, TRUSTEE OF THE JOSEPH A. MCCARTHY REVOCABLE TRUST DATED JUNE 22, 1998; JOHN F. BRENNAN; AND LISA BRENNAN (LESSEE): Consider amendment of Lease Number 3652, a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 4170 and 4176 Ferguson Avenue, near Carnelian Bay, Placer County; for the rehabilitation and expansion of an existing joint-use pier; installation of two adjustable catwalks, deck lighting, and electrical service; and relocation of two boat lifts. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 3652; A3538; RA# 2021255) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: J. Plovnick)
- THE NAPA YACHT CLUB HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease
 Dredging, of sovereign land in the Napa River at the
 entrance channel to the Napa Yacht Harbor marina,
 Napa, Napa County; for maintenance dredging. CEQA
 Consideration: categorical exemption. (A4081; RA#
 2022291) (A 4; S 3) (Staff: J. Holt)
- MARK B. NELSON, TRUSTEE OF THE WILBORN CHILDREN'S TRUST AND LORIE L. WILBORN, TRUSTEE OF THE NELSON HERITAGE TRUST (LESSEE): Consider amendment of Lease Number 5353, a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 4200 North Lake Boulevard, Carnelian Bay, Placer County; for the removal of a boat hoist; and the use of an existing pier and boat lift; and the addition of one existing mooring buoy. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 5353; A3835; RA# 2022110) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: M. Waldo)
- PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC (COMPANY): Consider amendment of Lease Number 5438-B, adoption of a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and issuance of a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign land in the Petaluma River, adjacent to 3393 Petaluma Boulevard South, near Petaluma, Sonoma County; for installation of a Horizontal Directionally Drilled gas pipeline and decommissioning and removal of two existing parallel gas pipelines. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, State Clearinghouse Number 2023060440, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (Lease 5438-B; A2562; RA# 2019279) (A 12; S 2, 3) (Staff: M. Schroeder)

- SANDRO SANGIACOMO AND JEANNE M. SANGIACOMO
 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease
 Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake
 Tahoe, adjacent to 4190 Ferguson Avenue, near
 Carnelian Bay, Placer County; for an existing pier and
 boathouse with boat lift, sundeck with stairs, boat
 hoist, and two mooring buoys. CEQA Consideration:
 categorical exemption. (Lease 5122; A2741; RA#
 2020033) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: L. Anderson)
- SECOND MANASSAS, LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LESSEE/APPLICANT): Consider acceptance of a lease quitclaim deed and issuance of a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 833 Stateline Avenue, South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County; for an existing pier and one mooring buoy, removal and replacement of an existing catwalk with adjustable catwalk and ramp, and installation of a boat lift. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (Lease 5281; A3612; RA# 2021320) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: L. Anderson)
- SIERRAGLOW LTD (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 6770 West Lake Boulevard, near Homewood, Placer County; for an existing pier, boat lift, and two mooring buoys previously authorized by the Commission, and one mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: categorical exception. (Lease 4923; A4064; RA# 2022271) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: D. Romero)
- SMITH RIVER ALLIANCE (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Other, of sovereign land located in the Smith River, adjacent to Assessor's Parcel Number 103-010-009, near Smith River, Del Norte County; for habitat restoration. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (A4096; RA# 2022361) (A 2; S 2) (Staff: S. Avila)
- 17 SONOMA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT (APPLICANT):
 Consider application for a General Lease Dredging,
 of sovereign land in the beds of San Pablo Bay,
 Petaluma River, San Antonio Creek, Novato Creek,
 Sonoma Creek, Tolay Creek, Napa Slough, Second Napa
 Slough, Third Napa Slough, Hudeman Slough, Steamboat

Slough, Schell Slough, and Railroad Slough, in Marin and Sonoma Counties; for maintenance dredging. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 6675; A3924; RA# 2022255) (A 4, 12; S 2, 3) (Staff: J. Holt)

- STELLAR NEVADA KB, LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 8656 Brockway Vista Avenue, near Kings Beach, Placer County; for one mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (A4102; RA# 2022301) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: L. Ward)
- LAURIE STRUCK, TRUSTEE OF THE LAURIE STRUCK TRUST DATED JANUARY 11, 2001; SHELL LANE LLC, A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; AND LOS ESTEROS ASSOCIATES, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT. (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 5070, 5080 and 5090 West Lake Boulevard, near Homewood, Placer County; for the construction and use of a joint-use pier. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (A3940; RA# 2022196) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: M. Waldo)
- TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT (PERMITTEE):
 Consider amendment of Permit Number PRC 2754, a
 General Permit Public Agency Use, of sovereign land
 located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 2500 Lake Forest
 Road, near Tahoe City, Placer County; to authorize
 periodic maintenance dredging. CEQA Consideration:
 categorical exemption. (Permit 2754; A3901; RA#
 2022188) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: S. Avila)
- TAHOE MEADOWS, A CORPORATION, DBA TAHOE MEADOWS ASSOCIATION (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to adjacent to APN 029-090-001 in South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County; for 46 mooring buoys, swim float, and swim area; and removal of unauthorized mooring anchors. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 4268; A3212; RA# 2021163) (A 1; S 1,4) (Staff: L. Anderson)
- W. GROUP HOLDINGS IV, LLC (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of

sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 4260 North Lake Boulevard, near Carnelian Bay, Placer County; for an existing pier, boathouse, and two boat lifts. CEQA Consideration: categorical exception. (Lease 4182; A3986; RA# 2022236) (A 1; S 1, 4) (Staff: D. Romero)

Bay/Delta Region

- MICHAEL J. ARNOLD, TRUSTEE OF THE MICHAEL J. ARNOLD REVOCABLE TRUST DATED JANUARY 12, 2016 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 10437 Garden Highway, near Sacramento, Sutter County; for an existing boat dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 8608; A3967; RA# 2022218) (A 3; S 6) (Staff: L. Anderson)
- 24 GENON DELTA, LLC, A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LESSEE); BB ANTIOCH, LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, AS TO AN UNDIVIDED 50% TENANT-IN-COMMON INTEREST; AND ANTIOCH REAL ESTATE MEMBER, LLC, A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, AS TO AN UNDIVIDED 50% TENANT-IN-COMMON INTEREST (APPLICANT): Consider acceptance of a Lease Quitclaim Deed for Lease Number PRC 415.1, a General Lease - Industrial Use; and application for a General Lease - Industrial Use, of sovereign land located in the San Joaquin River, adjacent to 3201 Wilbur Avenue, Antioch, Contra Costa County; for an existing cooling water intake facility, and an offloading barge dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 415; A3899; RA# 2022187) (A 15; S 7) (Staff: G. Asimakopoulos)
- AARON BEAVER AND NATALIE BEAVER, TRUSTEES OF THE AARON BEAVER AND NATALIE BEAVER AB LIVING TRUST, DATED 4/15/08 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 14400 State Highway 160, Walnut Grove, Sacramento County; for an existing boat dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 8625; A3827; RA# 2022287) (A 9; S 3) (Staff: M. Waldo)

- FRANK M. CARSON, JR. (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 6057 Garden Highway, near Sacramento, Sacramento County; for existing bank protection previously authorized by the Commission; and reconstruction of an existing boat dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (Lease 9044; A3913; RA# 2022175) (A 9; S 3) (Staff: L. Anderson)
- 27 CITY OF PACIFICA (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to 528 to 572 Esplanade Avenue, Pacifica, San Mateo County; for an existing rock revetment. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 8438; RA# 2022038) (A 23; S 13) (Staff: K. Connor)
- 28 CITY OF STOCKTON (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in Twelve Mile Slough, Ten Mile Slough, San Joaquin River, and the Stockton Deep Water Channel, Stockton, San Joaquin County; for existing sewer pipelines. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 7632; RA# 2020434) (A 13; S 5) (Staff: M. Schroeder)
- 29 FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, A NEBRASKA CORPORATION (LESSEE/ASSIGNOR); DUNARD FUND USA, LTD., AN ILLINOIS NOT-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION (APPLICANT/ASSIGNEE): Consider assignment of Lease Number PRC 5363, a General Lease - Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign tide and submerged lands located in San Francisco Bay, adjacent to Assessor's Parcel Numbers 033-391-100, 033-391-110, 094-130-010, 096-120-240, 096-120-280, 096-120-300, 096-120-370, and 096-120-380, near Foster City and San Mateo, San Mateo County; for an accessway for ingress and egress and the passage of vehicles, utilities, equipment, and pedestrians. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (Lease 5363; A3864; RA# 2022129) (A 21; S 13) (Staff: G. Asimakopoulos)
- 30 FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, A NEBRASKA CORPORATION (LESSEE/ASSIGNOR); FIRST AQUATIC DATA SYSTEMS, LLC, A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

(APPLICANT/ASSIGNEE): Consider assignment of Lease Number PRC 5362, a General Lease - Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign tide and submerged lands located in San Francisco Bay, adjacent to Assessor's Parcel Numbers 096-120-280 and 096-130-999, near Foster City and San Mateo, San Mateo County; for an accessway for ingress and egress and the passage of vehicles, utilities, equipment, and pedestrians. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (Lease 5362; A3868; RA# 2022152) (A 21; S 13) (Staff: G. Asimakopoulos)

- GEORGIA-PACIFIC GYPSUM, LLC, A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LESSEE/APPLICANT): Consider acceptance of a Lease Quitclaim Deed for Lease Number PRC 1589.1, a General Lease Industrial Use; and application for a General Lease Industrial Use, of filled and unfilled sovereign land located in the San Joaquin River, adjacent to 801 Minaker Drive, Antioch, Contra Costa County; for existing industrial docking and offloading facilities and ancillary improvements; and the removal and replacement of industrial wharf components. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (Lease 1589; A3706; RA# 2022040) (A 15; S 7) (Staff: G. Asimakopoulos)
- JAMES R. HANLEY AND KATHRYN R. HANLEY, TRUSTEES OF THE J&K HANLEY FAMILY TRUST, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 2019 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in the Calaveras River, adjacent to 4357 Yacht Harbor Drive, near Stockton, San Joaquin County; for an existing boat dock, appurtenant facilities, and bank protection previously authorized by the Commission, and an existing watercraft float and boat lift not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 4669; A3905; RA# 2020444) (A 13; S 5) (Staff: S. Avila)
- PAULA C. HENDERSON AND PAMELA C. HENDERSON

 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease

 Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of
 sovereign land located in Steamboat Slough, adjacent
 to 13922 Grand Island Road, near Walnut Grove,
 Sacramento County; for an existing boat dock, gangway,
 boat launch ramp, and bank protection previously
 authorized by the Commission; and a portion of an

- existing deck not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 6977; A2866; RA# 2020428) (A 9; S 3) (Staff: S. Avila)
- KNOB HILL MINES INC., DBA HASTINGS ISLAND LAND COMPANY (LESSEE): Consider a revision of rent and bond to Lease Number PRC 3323, a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign land located in Lindsey Slough, near Rio Vista, Solano County; for a vehicular bridge and telecommunication cable. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 3323) (A 11; S 3) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- CHRISTOPHER LANZAFAME AND NANCY D. LANZAFAME,
 CO-TRUSTEES OF THE LANZAFAME FAMILY LIVING TRUST, U/A
 DATED NOVEMBER 28, 2014 (APPLICANT): Consider issuance
 of a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign
 land located in Spoonbill Slough, adjacent to
 Assessor's Parcel Number 0090-060-270, near Pittsburg,
 Solano County; for three existing boat docks and
 appurtenant facilities, and three gangways. CEQA
 Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 4938;
 A3793; RA# 2022072) (A 11; S 3) (Staff: J. Plovnick)
- MARATHON PETROLEUM (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Dredging, of sovereign land in the Carquinez Strait at Marathon Avon Marine Oil Terminal, near Martinez, Contra Costa County; for maintenance dredging. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 8551; RA# 2022109) (A 15; S 7) (Staff: M. Schroeder)
- JEFFREY A. OMAND AND DIANE DEARY OMAND, TRUSTEES OF THE DIANE DEARY OMAND AND JEFFREY A. OMAND FAMILY REVOCABLE TRUST DATED JULY 21, 1992 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 6770 Arabella Way, Sacramento, Sacramento County; for an existing boat dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 8490; A4094; RA# 2022319) (A 10; S 8) (Staff: M. Waldo)
- PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY (LESSEE): Consider amendment of Lease Number PRC 600, a General Lease Industrial Use, of sovereign land in the Carquinez Strait, near Rodeo, Contra Costa County; to expand authorized uses to include transfer of renewable fuels and feedstocks,

to install a Metocean Monitoring Buoy System, and to modify the butane rail rack. CEQA Consideration: Environmental Impact Report, certified by Contra Costa County, State Clearinghouse No. 2020120330; adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program, Statement of Findings, and Statement of Overriding Considerations. (PRC 600; RA# 2022035) (A 14; S 9) (Staff: M. Schroeder)

- 39 RECLAMATION DISTRICT 2108 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use and Dredging, of sovereign land in the San Joaquin River at the entrance to Tinsley Island, near Stockton, San Joaquin County; for maintenance dredging and three marker buoys. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (A4033; RA# 2022280) (A 13; S 5) (Staff: J. Holt)
- 40 RIVERBANK HOLDING COMPANY, LLC (LESSEE): Consider a revision of rent and bond to Lease Number PRC 6427, a General Lease Commercial Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 1371 Garden Highway, near Sacramento, Sacramento County; for a commercial marina. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 6427) (A 8; S 6) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- BRENNAN MICHAEL ROSE, TRUSTEE OF THE BRENNAN MICHAEL ROSE IRREVOCABLE FAMILY TRUST; AND RAGEN RACHELLE ORTLAND, TRUSTEE OF THE RAGEN RACHELLE ORTLAND IRREVOCABLE FAMILY TRUST (APPLICANT): Consider issuance of a General Lease Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in Steamboat Slough, adjacent to 13914 Grand Island Road, Walnut Grove, Sacramento County; for an existing boat dock, appurtenant facilities, and bank protection. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 7023; A4053; RA# 2022263) (A 9; S 3) (Staff: J. Plovnick)
- WICKLAND PIPELINES LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to Assessor's Parcel Numbers 042-320-035 in Yolo County and 225-0102-047 in Sacramento County; for one existing jet fuel pipeline. CEQA Consideration:

categorical exemption. (Lease 8415; A3639; RA# 2021344) (A 4, 6; S 3, 8) (Staff: J. Holt)

JOHN O. WYATT, TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN O. WYATT, JR. TRUST, INITIALLY ESTABLISHED ON AUGUST 14, 2001 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located on the Sacramento River, adjacent to 14060 State Highway 160, near Walnut Grove, Sacramento County; for an existing boat dock and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 7604; A3457; RA# 2021372) (A 9; S 3) (Staff: L. Ward)

Central/Southern Region

- 44 CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, near San Clemente and Oceanside, Orange and San Diego Counties; for dredging in the Pacific Ocean from borrow site designated SO-9 near Oceanside, and deposition of dredged materials consisting of 251,000 cubic yards of compatible sediment every six years on average along approximately 3,400 feet of shoreline in the City of San Clemente under the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Project/San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project. CEQA Consideration: Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, certified by the City of San Clemente, State Clearinghouse No. 2010084002; adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program, Statement of Findings, and Statement of Overriding Considerations. (A3750; RA# 2022075) (A 73, 76; S 36) (Staff: K. Connor)
- CITY OF SOLANA BEACH (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land in the Pacific Ocean, Solana Beach, San Diego County; for deposition of a maximum of 150,000 cubic yards of material annually at Fletcher Cove under the City of Solana Beach Opportunistic Beach Fill Program. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted by the City of Solana Beach, State Clearinghouse No. 2008021047. (Lease 7938; RA# 2022207) (A 77; S 38) (Staff: K. Connor)
- JAMES A. CACCAVO AND KIMBERLY J. CACCAVO, OR THEIR SUCCESSORS, AS TRUSTEES OF THE JAMES AND KIMBERLY

CACCAVO FAMILY TRUST DATED FEBRUARY 17, 2002 (LESSEE/ASSIGNOR); HELGA FRITZ, AS TRUSTEE UNDER THAT CERTAIN DECLARATION OF TRUST DATED JANUARY 20, 1977, AS AMENDED, KNOWN AS THE FRITZ FAMILY TRUST (APPLICANT/ASSIGNEE): Consider assignment of a General Lease - Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located adjacent to 417 Pacific Avenue, Solana Beach, San Diego County; for an existing seawall and a portion of a seacave/notch fill. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (Lease 8811; RA# 2022276) (A 77; S 38) (Staff: K. Connor)

- DEL JUNCO CHILDREN'S INVESTMENTS, LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in the Main Channel of Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 16592 Somerset Lane, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat dock, access ramp, and cantilevered deck. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 3170; A4107; RA# 2022302) (A 72; S 36) (Staff: J. Plovnick)
- BRADLEY E. MUGG AND JILL A. MUGG, AS TRUSTEES OF THE MUGG FAMILY TRUST DATED DECEMBER 13, 2018 (APPLICANT): Consider termination of a General Lease Protective Structure Use and consider application for a General Lease Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in the Main Channel of Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 3322 Venture Drive, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for existing submerged slope protection. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (Lease 8299; A3314; RA# 2021095) (A 72; S 36) (Staff: L. Ward)
- PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY (LESSEE): Consider revision of rent and bond to Lease Number PRC 1449, a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, near Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County; for an existing wastewater outfall pipeline with diffusers and an abandoned-in-place outfall pipeline. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 1449) (A 37; S 21) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- 50 POINT ARGUELLO NATURAL GAS LINE COMPANY (LESSEE):
 Consider continuation of rent and revision of surety
 bond to Lease Number PRC 6943, a General Lease Right

INDEX CONTINUED

of Way Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, near Point Conception, Santa Barbara County; for an existing natural gas pipeline. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 6943) (A 37; S 21) (Staff: V. Caldwell)

- POINT ARGUELLO PIPELINE COMPANY (LESSEE): Consider continuation of rent and revision of surety bond to Lease Number PRC 6942, a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, near Point Conception, Santa Barbara County; for an existing oil pipeline. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 6942) (A 37; S 21) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- LESTER A. WALKER, III AND MARIA ELENA WALKER
 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease
 Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of
 sovereign land located in the Main Channel of
 Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 3502 Venture Drive,
 Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat
 dock, access ramp, cantilevered deck, and submerged
 slope protection. CEQA Consideration: categorical
 exemption. (Lease 8966; A3591; RA# 2021345) (A 72; S
 36) (Staff: L. Ward)

School Lands

- CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (APPLICANT):
 Consider rescission of previous authorization and
 reauthorization, acting as trustee of the School Land
 Bank Fund, for the sale and subsequent issuance of a
 patent to the State of California, Department of
 Transportation, (Caltrans), for 6.99-acres, more or
 less, of indemnity school lands located along State
 Highway 247 in Sections 3, 4, and 10, Township 3
 North, Range 4 East, SBM, east of the community of
 Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County. CEQA
 Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted
 by the California Department of Transportation, State
 Clearinghouse No. 2022040204. (SA 5776; RA# 2022117)
 (A 34; S 12) (Staff: D. Simpkin)
- HEINZ RANCH, LLC; WESTERN LAND OFFICE, LLC; CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION (PARTIES): Consider authorizing, acting as trustee of the School Land Bank Fund, the Honey Lake Access and Public Utilities Easement Exchange Agreement related to easements benefitting school lands located near Honey Lake in

Sections 32, 33, 34, and 35, Township 28 North, Range 15 East, Sections 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 15, 23, 25, and 27, Township 27 North, Range 15 East, and Sections 17, 18, and 20, Township 27 North, Range 16 East, MDM, Lassen County. CEQA Consideration: statutory exemption. (AD 691; RA# 2020408) (A 1; S 1) (Staff: D. Simpkin)

KARUK TRIBE (APPLICANT): Consider rescission of previous Lease Authorization and reauthorization of a General Lease - Public Agency Use, on State-owned indemnity school lands, in a portion of Section 28, T9N, R3E, HM along Bald Hills Road, located between Weitchpec and Orick, Humboldt County; for installation and use of two fiber optic cables. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2022060515; and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (A3459; RA# 2021212) (A 2; S 2) (Staff: D. Simpkin)

Mineral Resources Management

- EGS AMERICAS, INCORPORATED (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Offshore Geophysical Survey Permit to conduct geophysical surveys on granted and ungranted tidelands and submerged lands statewide, from the mean high tide line to 3 miles offshore. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, Mitigation Monitoring Program, and addendum, State Clearinghouse No. 2013072021. (A4127; RA# 2022327) (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: C. Fox)
- SUBCOM, LLC (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Offshore Geophysical Survey Permit to conduct geophysical surveys on granted and ungranted tidelands and submerged lands statewide, from the mean high tide line to 3 miles offshore. CEQA Consideration:

 Mitigated Negative Declaration, Mitigation Monitoring Program, and addendum, State Clearinghouse No. 2013072021. (A4164; RA# 20222369) (A & S: Statewide Offshore) (Staff: C. Fox)
- SUBCOM, LLC (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Offshore Geologic Permit to conduct geological surveys on granted and ungranted tide and submerged lands statewide, from the mean high tide line to 3 miles offshore, under the jurisdiction of the

California State Lands Commission. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (A4173; RA# 2022370) (A & S: Statewide Offshore) (Staff: C. Fox)

Marine Environmental Protection

No items for this section.

Administration

No items for this section.

Legal

- SALT RIVER CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (PARTY): Consider taking title to and authorizing the removal and disposal of three abandoned vessels on sovereign lands in Fraser Shoal, Broad Slough, Sacramento County, and authorizing staff to negotiate and enter a settlement agreement. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (A 11; S 3) (Staff: A. Kershen, V. Caldwell)
- 60 CLAUS VON WENDEL (PARTY): Consider taking title to and authorizing the removal and disposal of an abandoned vessel on sovereign lands in Mayberry Slough, near Donlon Island, Sacramento County. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemptions. (A 11; S 3) (Staff: A. Kershen, V. Caldwell)

Kapiloff Land Bank Trust Acquisition/Expenditure

No items for this section.

External Affairs

Granted Lands

No items for this section.

- VI Informational Calendar
- NOTICE OF CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR: Instructions to staff negotiators in Closed Session, pursuant to Government Code section 11126(c)(7), regarding entering into a lease amendment or other agreement for the extended use of existing offshore oil and gas pipelines traversing state waters

INDEX CONTINUED PAGE associated with the Santa Ynez Unit in federal waters, offshore Santa Barbara County. Negotiating Parties: State Lands Commission and ExxonMobil. Under negotiation: price and terms. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (Lease No. PRC 4977 and Lease No. PRC 7163) (A 37; S 19) VII Regular Calendar 62-64 62 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION: Discussion and possible action on state legislation relevant to the California State Lands Commission. CEQA Consideration: not applicable. (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: S. Pemberton) 19 63 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION (INFORMATIONAL): Draft informational report on shoreline adaptation to climate change, describing the advantages and disadvantages of different shoreline protection strategies in relation to public trust tidelands and uses. The report makes recommendations for Commission staff to consider when reviewing lease applications for shoreline protection. CEQA Consideration: not applicable. (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: M. Wells, M. Farnum) 22 64 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION (INFORMATIONAL): Informational report updating the Commission on staff activities associated with offshore wind energy generation planning, including the release of the Port Readiness Plan and Workforce Development Readiness Plan, which will inform the AB 525 strategic plan for offshore wind energy development. CEQA Consideration: not applicable. (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: A. Vierra, M. Koller) 42 VIII Public Comment 85 Commissioners' Comments 86 ΙX Χ Closed Session 3

At any time during the meeting the Commission may meet in a session of Government Code section 11126, part of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act.

A. Litigation

The Commission may consider pending and possible litigation pursuant to the confidentiality of attorney-client communications and privileges provided under Government Code section 11126, subdivision (e).

- 1. The Commission may consider pending and possible matters that fall under Government Code section 11126, subdivision (e)(2)(A), concerning adjudicatory proceedings before a court, an administrative body exercising its adjudicatory authority, a hearing officer, or an arbitrator, to which the Commission is a party. Such matters currently include the following:
 - California State Lands Commission v. Signal Hill Service, Inc.; Pacific Operators, Inc., dba Pacific Operators Offshore, Inc.; DOES 1-100
 - California State Lands Commission, et al. v. Martins Beach 1 LLC, et al.
 - Campbell v. City of Sacramento, State of California, et al.
 - Candlestick Heights Community Alliance v. City and County of San Francisco, et al.
 - Casa Blanca Beach Estates Owners Association v. California State Lands Commission, et al.
 - Eugene Davis v. State of California and California State Lands Commission
 - In re: Temblor Petroleum Company, LLC, Bankruptcy Chapter 11
 - In re: Venoco, LLC, Bankruptcy Chapter 11
 - Martins Beach 1, LLC and Martins Beach 2, LLC v. Effie Turnbull-Sanders, et al.

- Oakland Bulk and Oversized Terminal, LLC
 v. City of Oakland
- Owens Valley Committee v. City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, et al.
- San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority v. State of California; State Lands Commission
- State Lands Commission v. Casa Blanca Beach Estates Owners' Association, et al.
- State Lands Commission v. Plains Pipeline, L.P., et al.
- United States v. Walker River Irrigation District, et al.
- White v. California State Lands Commission; California Public Works Board
- Whitred Holdings, LLC v. The McConnel Foundation; California State Lands Commission (as cross defendant)
- 2. The Commission may consider matters that fall under Government Code section 11126, subdivision (e)(2)(b), under which;
 - a. A point has been reached where, in the opinion of the Commission, on the advice of its legal counsel, based on existing facts and circumstances, there is a significant exposure to litigation against the Commission, or
 - b. Based on existing facts and circumstances, the Commission is meeting only to decide whether a closed session is authorized because of a significant exposure to litigation against the Commission.

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- 3. The Commission may consider matters that fall under Government Code section 11126, subdivision (e)(2)(C), where, based on existing facts and circumstances, the state body has decided to initiate or is deciding whether to initiate litigation.
- B. Conference with real property negotiators

The Commission may consider matters that fall under Government Code section 11126, subdivision (c)(7), under which, prior to the purchase sale, exchange, or lease of real property by or for the Commission, the directions may be given to its negotiators regarding price and terms of payment for the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease.

- 1. Provide instructions to staff negotiators in Closed Session, pursuant to Government Code section 11126(c)(7), regarding entering into a lease amendment or other agreement for the extended use of existing offshore oil and gas pipelines traversing state waters associated with the Santa Ynez Unit in federal waters, offshore Santa Barbara County.

 Negotiating Parties: State Lands Commission and ExxonMobil. Under negotiation: price and terms.
- C. Other matters

The Commission may also consider personnel actions to appoint, employ, or dismiss a public employee as provided for in Government Code section 11126(A)(1).

Adjournment 86

Reporter's Certificate

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I hereby call this meeting to order. All the representatives of the Commission are present. I'm Lieutenant Governor Eleni Kounalakis. I'm joined today by Deputy Controller Kristina Kunkel, Commissioner alternate for the State Controller Malia Cohen, and by Gayle Miller representing the Department of Finance.

Madam Chair, we have a quorum present.

Oh, sorry, that's the Chair.

Ms. Lucchesi

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Thank you. Madam Chair, we do have a quorum present.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank You. In addition,
I would like to identify members of the Commission staff
participating virtually for this hybrid meeting.

Our Zoom co-hosts are Mike Farinha, Grace Kato, Luke Ward, and Michelle Pelka.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you, Ms. Lucchesi. For the benefit of those in the audience, the State Lands Commission manages State property interests in over five million acres of land, including mineral interests. The Commission also has responsibility for the prevention of oil spills at marine oil terminals and off-shore oil platforms and islands, and for preventing the introduction

of marine invasive species into California's marine waters. Today, we will hear requests and presentations involving the lands and resources within the Commission's jurisdiction.

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I want to take a moment to acknowledge and express gratitude to the Nisenan, Wintun, and Miwok people, who have inhabited the Sacramento River corridor, valley, and foothills for countless generations. I also want to take a moment to honor the California Native American communities all across the state for persisting, carrying on diverse cultural and linguistic traditions, and sustainably managing the land that we now share.

Native people have maintained a constant presence on the landscape for many thousands of years and they are essential stewardship partners, whether along the coast, along our rivers and valleys, or in our fragile desert. We thank California Native American communities for participating in this Commission's activities and for their essential role in maintaining and adding to our state's rich cultural legacy.

Ms. Lucchesi, what is our next order of business?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Our next order of
business is closed session. Government Code Section 11126
subdivision (c)(7) allows a State body to discuss real
property negotiations in closed session provided that

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before the closed session the State body in open session
1
    identifies the real property concern and the person or
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    persons with whom the negotiator may negotiate.
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    accordance with this requirement, I announce that the
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    Commission will conference in closed session with its real
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    property negotiators regarding entering into a lease
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    amendment or other agreement for the extended use of
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    existing off-shore oil and gas pipelines traversing State
    waters associated with the Santa Ynez Unit in federal
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    waters offshore Santa Barbara county. The negotiations
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    will be conducted with ExxonMobil.
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             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I hereby adjourn into
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    closed session. Will the public please clear the room and
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    we will be back as soon as possible.
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             Thank you.
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             (Off record: 10:06 a.m.)
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             (Thereupon the meeting recessed
             into closed session.)
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             (Thereupon the meeting reconvened
             open session.)
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             (On record: 11:21 a.m.)
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             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you. I hereby
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    call this meeting back to order. Ms. Lucchesi, is there
    anything to report from closed session.
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EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Pursuant to

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Government Code Section 11126 subdivision (c)(7), the Commissioner met in closed session with its real property negotiators regarding entering into a lease amendment or other agreement for the use of existing offshore oil and gas pipelines traversing State waters associated with the Santa Ynez unit in federal waters offshore Santa Barbara County.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much, Ms. Lucchesi.

The next item of business will be public comment.

Before I open the public comment period for items not on the agenda, first let me thank everyone, especial our stakeholders and members of the public for taking time to join our meeting. Now, I'd like to turn it over to Ms. Lucchesi to quickly share some instructions on how we can best participate in this meeting so that it runs as smoothly as possible.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Thank you, Chair Kounalakis. For public comment, we will take those members of the public who are here in person first and then hear comments from those members of the public who are participating virtually. If you would like to speak either during our open public comment period or during a public comment period that is part of an agenda item, please complete an electronic request to speak form

available on our website. We will call you in the order in which you submitted the electronic request to speak form. And for those participating virtually, please make sure you have your microphones or phones muted to avoid background noise.

2.2

To help us call on you through Zoom, please raise your hand during the appropriate comment section in one of two ways. If you are attending on the Zoom platform, please raise your hand using the Zoom application. And if you are new to Zoom and joined our meeting, using Zoom, click on the hand icon at the bottom of your screen. When you click on that hand, it will raise your hand.

Second, if you are joining our meeting using your phone, you must press star nine on your keypad to raise your hand to make a comment. If you are calling in and want to view the meeting, including the PowerPoint presentation, please view the meeting through our CAL-SPAN live webcast link. There will be a slight time delay, but it will avoid an echo or feedback from using the Zoom application and your phone.

We will call on individuals who have raised their hands in the order they are raised using the name they registered with or the last three digits of their identifying phone number. After you are called on, you will be unmuted so you can share your comments. Please

also remember to unmute your computer or phone and identify yourself. You will have a limit of three minutes to speak on an item. Please, keep your comments respectful and focused and we will mute anyone who fails to follow these guidelines or at worst dismiss them from the meeting.

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The Commission has also established an email address to compile public comments for our email -- for our meetings. Its address is cslc.commissionmeetings@slc.ca.gov. We've received various emails and letters from parties that have been shared with all the commissioners prior to the meeting. If we receive any emails during the meeting, they will be shared with the commissioners and made available on our website, along with the public comment emails we have already received.

Chair Kounalakis, that concludes my hybrid meeting instructions and we are ready to move to the general public comment period.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much. If anyone would like to address the Commission on any matter not on today's agenda, I will call on those who are here in person first. You will have three minutes to provide your comments. Next, we will move on to those joining us virtually. Michelle, please call on the first person who

would like to make a public comment.

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AGP VIDEO: Michelle, you're muted.

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Apologies for that.

Our first public commenter is Angela Howe. You may unmute yourself and begin your comment.

ANGELA HOWE: Thank you. Hi, everyone. My name is Angela Howe. I'm the Senior Legal Director at the Surfrider Foundation, non-profit organization dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of the world's oceans, waves, and beaches. We have 20 chapters locally in the state of California and over 250,000 members nationally. So I'm here today to discuss a the emergency coastal armoring by the Orange County Transportation Authority for the railroad in South San Clemente that impedes on Public Trust resources.

This follows the May 11th letter I submitted to the Commission regarding the protection of Public Trust Lands in San Clemente that are increasingly impeded by the new shoreline armoring, protecting the railroad in the Los Angeles, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, or LOSSAN, corridor. This armoring consists of over 26,000 tons of large rock and boulders that abut the railroad tracks and go out into the sandy beach and into the Public Trust zone of the wet sand beach. In fact, the waves often crash up over the rocks at high tide.

As I'm sure you know well, the management of Public Trust tidelands for the people of California is squarely within the purview of the State Lands Commission. While there have been emergency permits issued by the California Coastal Commission for the coastal armoring over the past 18 months, and the OCTA is the lead agency on the project, the State Lands Commission has a very important role to play in protecting the tidelands. As trustee of Public Trust tidelands, the State Lands Commission must protect public tidelands and public access.

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Due to the OCTA shoreline armoring, beachgoers can no longer walk from San Clemente to San Onofre State Park along the beach. The seven-mile stretch of coastal rail from San Diego/Orange Count border to -- through San Clemente faces severe risk from storm surge, sea level rise, and associated shoreline erosion, as well as bluff failure and landslides sides on the landward side of the tracks. We've seen a couple in the past six months.

Surfrider supports relocating the railway and critical infrastructure away from the shoreline and allowing coastal processes to be restored to a more natural State.

Ultimately, given the reality of sea level rise, surfrider recognizes that we must create and maintain open

space inland from the beach, so that it can slowly migrate inland rather than eroding away entirely. The current rail placement does not allow for the beach to survive. Surfrider advocates for a timeline for relocation as part OCTA's permission to temporarily use Public Trust tidelands. While the railroad tracks as transportation infrastructure can be relocated and moved inland, the beach cannot.

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Additionally, the State Lands Commission has the authority to make a delineation of the mean high tideline and charge for the lease of Public Trust Lands to the railroad, at least until relocation occurs.

Based on the important authority of the State

Lands Commission and your role in protecting Public Trust

resources, surfrider strongly urges the Commission to

regulate the use of the Public Trust tidelands by charging

rent for the lease of such lands in the short term and

working towards eventual relocation of the railroad tracks

in protecting the Public Trust coastal resources.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much. Michelle, can we have the next speaker, please.

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Thank you, Chair. The next speaker is Luigi Barassi.

You may unmute yourself and begin your comment.

LUIGI BARASSI: Unmute. There we go. Are you guys able to hear me yet or see me.

Hello.

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Hello.

I'm unmuted.

AGP VIDEO: Mr. Barassi, we can hear you.

LUIGI BARASSI: Yes. Okay. Great. Are you able to see my camera?

AGP VIDEO: Yes, we can see you too.

LUIGI BARASSI: Okay. Great. Okay. My name is
Luigi Barassi. I am the President of the Crockett
Community Services District. That's an elected local
special district. And we are -- in coming up with a State
lease that affects wastewater treatment plant for the
town, I positioned myself up on the Carquinez Bridge to
kind of orient you to where we are. Of course, I can't
see my camera. So I'm not sure if you're able to see what
I'm looking at.

But off in the distance is Mare Island and the Napa River flowing into the Carquinez Strait. Down below us is our wastewater treatment plant, which is a piece of critical public infrastructure that's currently controlled by the sea C&H Sugar Company, which is a privately owned company. We are joint operators of this. We're the minority operator. And so I just know that it's better to

get these kind of issues in early instead of once it's a final agenda item and all of the decisions have been made.

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And we have had some interaction with State Lands staff. But our basic ask on this is that the balance of sort of authority shift to the public, this area has been under lease for 50 years so it's sort of a historic moment for our community. And we, you know, obviously deal with an extensive impact kind of facility, all of which is on State land.

I panned the camera over. You can kind of see the original shoreline and the large truck yard that's all -- also on State land. You know, shifting away from our treatment plant and going now more toward the extensive impact facilities of the sugar refinery, and its trucking, and transportation, and warehousing uses.

What we're -- what we're asking or what I'm asking really as an elected representative for the constituents of the community and not necessarily specifically for the district, because our purview is more narrow, it's parks and recreation, and sanitation, is that in the context of the renewal of this lease on State lands, we address some of the -- sorry, I'm getting some kind of phone call -- we address some of the issues related to dust, noise, some kind of a public benefit package related to this to reduce or mitigate the off-site

impacts would be much appreciated by the -- by at least some of the members of the community, if not, you know, the entire community.

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And then also you can see, as I pan back this way, you know, we have quite an attractive shoreline. And we don't really have any sort of formal public access or formal improvements.

Okay. It sounds like my time is up, so thank you.

AGP VIDEO: You're muted, Michelle.

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Sorry. Our next public commenter is calling -- is Eileen Boken, calling in with the last three digits of 936.

own behalf. During the August 9th meeting of the Coastal Commission and the August 15th meeting of the Ocean Protection Council, the Coalition for San Francisco Neighborhoods spoke regarding erosion and accretion on San Francisco's Ocean Beach. The coalition referred to the U.S. Geological survey study on how sand mining in San Francisco Bay affects sediment transport causing accretion on the north end and erosion on the south end of Ocean Beach. The coalition urged both the Coastal Commission and the Ocean Protection Council to schedule an informational hearing on the USGS study. The coalition is

also urging the State Lands Commission to schedule an informational hearing on the USGS study.

New subject

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On the OPC website, there's a posting regarding a comment period for the State Water Resources Control Board report on desal siting and permitting. Unfortunately, the deadline has already passed. The coalition will be requesting that the agency reopen public comment. The reasons include the URS report stating that Ocean Beach is well suited for desal. A desal facility could be combined with an ocean water pump station for the city's emergency firefighting water system. There are now options for offshore desal.

The Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary will begin it's management plan review. The waters off Ocean Beach could become a non-contiguous area. However, this would need to be -- have new regs as desal is currently not allowed. Thank you.

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Thank you, Chair.

There are no hands raised for comment at this time.

(Technical difficulties).

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: I'll move approval.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: And I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: We have a motion by

Commissioner Miller and a second by Commissioner Kunkel.

Any objection to a unanimous vote?

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The motion passes unanimously.

The next order of business is the Executive Officer's report. Ms. Lucchesi, may we have that report, please?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Certainly. I want to update the Commission on the State budget as it relates to the Commission. In addition to our baseline budget, we were also appropriated two -- funding for two specific items. The first is the \$3.6 million appropriation from the general fund with an extended encumbrance period to secure a caretaker to monitor Platform Holly located offshore Santa Barbara, while we develop the EIR for the ultimate decommissioning. The caretaker will monitor, inspect, and respond to any conditions on or around Platform Holly and -- while we conduct the EIR development.

The second item is a reappropriation of a little over \$1.6 million from the general fund and a \$2.65 million reimbursement authority for the Selby Slag Phase One Project, which is a capital outlay project located in Carquinez Strait.

An additional package of budget and budget related bills following the June budget agreement included -- includes a public -- included a public

resources trailer bill that expresses legislative intent that the administration assess offshore wind energy permitting and related resource needs across all applicable State agencies, including the Commission. And we expect additional budget related bills to emerge in August or September and we'll provide an update on that at our next meeting.

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The next I want -- item I want to update the Commission on is that our Marine Invasive Species Program, an international program -- well renowned international program continues to lead the advancement of invasive species science to inform science-based policy at local to global levels. Our marine invasive species scientists have been published in three important peer-reviewed research articles. All of those are articles are linked in my Executive Officer's report on our website and I just think it's incredible that our scientists are both not only implementing the really strong regulatory program in California, but also leading on international research to help support that program and continues to protect our waters from invasive species.

And finally, I want to just update the Commission on our legacy well program that is primarily located offshore Summerland Beach in Santa Barbara County. We are currently in the middle of plugging and abandoning two

legacy wells offshore Summerland Beach right now. We just started earlier this week and we are making significant progress with no incidences at -- so -- at this time, and we anticipate that these two wells will be plugged and abandoned by August 26th, so it's really great to be out in the field doing this important work.

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And that concludes my Executive Officer's report. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Kunkel, do you have any comments or questions?

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: No.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Commissioner Miller, any comments or questions?

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: (Shakes head).

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Let me just add my also recognition of the important leadership this Commission is providing nationally and internationally reducing the threat of invasive species through all of our activity off of our coast. It is a great example of California's science-based approach to leadership and it's exciting that the State Lands Commission is at the forefront of it.

So the next order of business will be the adoption of the consent calendar. Commissioner Kunkel, Commissioner Miller, are there any items you would like

removed from the consent calendar?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: (Shakes head).

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: No.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Next, I call on Ms.

Lucchesi to indicate which items, if any, have been removed from the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Consent items 31, 47 and 55 are removed from the agenda and will be considered at a later time.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Is there anyone joining who wishes to speak on any item remaining on the consent calendar? If so, please come to the podium or raise your Zoom hand or dial star nine if joining by phone now.

Michelle.

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Sorry. There are no hands raised for comment at this time.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right. Then hearing none, we will now proceed with the vote. Did we take item 39 off?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: No. That's okay.

We'll be taking up consent agenda in two different votes.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

24 EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: It should be

25 | outlined in there.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Yes. We will be voting on the consent agenda in two separate actions, because I do need to abstain from voting on consent agenda number 39.

May I have a motion to adopt the consent agenda

with the exception of Item 39 and the items removed as described by Ms. Lucchesi and a second.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: I'll make the motion.

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: And I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: We have a motion by Commissioner Kunkel, and a second by Commissioner Miller.

Ms. Lucchesi, would you please conduct a roll call vote.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Certainly.

Commissioner Kunkel?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Aye.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Commissioner Miller?

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: Aye.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Chair Kounalakis?

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Aye.

May I have a motion to adopt consent item 39?

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: I'll move approval.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: We have a motion by

Commissioner Miller, and a second by Commissioner Kunkel.

Ms. Lucchesi, will you please conduct a roll call vote?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Certainly.

Commissioner Kunkel?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Aye.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Commissioner Miller?

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: Aye.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Chair Kounalakis?

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Abstain.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Okay. The next order of business will be the regular calendar. Item 62 is to discuss and potentially take action on legislation relevant to the California State Lands Commission. May we have the presentation please.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION CHIEF PEMBERTON: Thank you. Thank you -- oh, it's definitely on.

Good morning. I will just provide a brief update on legislation that the Commission staff is following. The Legislature just returned from a month long summer recess and is approaching the last four weeks of session with about 900 bills to act on during that time. Most of the bills are on suspense in Assembly or Senate. And on September 1st, the Legislature or the Assembly and Senate

Appropriations committees will consider those bills. So once that happens, those will lead to like the last two weeks of session with a September 14th end date.

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I wanted to report that the two bills that the Commission is sponsoring this year, AB 706 and AB 1706, were both signed by the Governor last month. Those bills would facilitate a land exchange agreement in Alameda, Encinal Terminals agreement, and also revise our mineral leasing statutory framework to better position the Commission to potentially issue mineral extraction leases that are beneficial to the State without having to issue a ministerial and mineral extraction lease.

The Governor also signed a bill that the Commission is supporting, AB 655 by Assembly Member Petrie-Norris that would ban all Caulerpa species in California.

I just wanted to touch on a few other key bills that Commission staff is tracking. Those include a trio of offshore wind energy bills, AB 80 by Assemblymember Zbur, SB 286 By Senator McGuire, and AB 80 by Assemblymember Addis, all of those bills are on their respective suspense files in Assembly and Senate appropriations. And Commission staff is working really closely with the author's office, the administration and others on those bills as it relates to the provisions that

affect the Commission.

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And lastly, there's SB 273 by Senator Wiener that Commission staff is tracking that bill would authorize the Commission to approve a mixed used project at Piers 30-32 in San Francisco if the Commission makes a number of findings about the project. That bill is also on suspense. It doesn't have any opposition and we expect it to go to the Governor's office. The author's office just took an amendment that we worked with them on to enhance the environmental justice and equity provisions of the bill, so we think that's good. We aren't recommending any action at this time. We'll be obviously following legislative developments over the next four weeks and then reporting back in October with an overall summary from the Legislative session after adjournment.

And that concludes my report.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much, Ms. Pemberton for your report. Commissioner Kunkel, do you have any comments or questions?

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: No, just great job Sheri. Thank you so much and very exciting news that we passed those three bills, the two that we sponsored and the one that we supported, one of which I believe was sponsored by the Lieutenant Governor, so congratulations.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you. Commissioner

Miller, do you have any comments or questions?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: No.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Michelle, do we have any public comment on this item?

Okay. So moving on to item 63. Item 63 is to hear an informational report on shoreline adaptation to climate change, describing the advantages and disadvantages of different shoreline protection strategies in relation to Public Trust tidelands and uses. May we have the presentation, please.

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: Thank you so much, Madam Chair. Good morning or afternoon. I'm Maren Farnum. I'm a Senior Environmental Scientist here with the Commission.

SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: Good morning. I'm Michael Wells I'm a Sea Grant Fellow with the Commission.

So we're here today to present the draft shoreline adaptation report, which describes the climate change impacts to the coast and the various strategies for shoreline protection and adaptation that are available to minimize risk to both upland properties and State tidelands. The report makes recommendations for using this information in our review of lease applications and lease terms, so we're consistent with the best available

science and align with State policies for climate adaptation.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: Sea level rise is already occurring along our coast and will escalate. So sea levels have risen about eight inches over the last century and they're expected to rise another foot by 2050. Given the slope of a typical beach in California, one foot of sea level rise can cause the shoreline to migrate up to 50 feet inland. So we're meeting this Challenge in California by setting policies to protect and transform our coast, so they can withstand these higher water levels.

The State's Sea-Level Rise Action Plan has laid out high level policies to help guide us and those policies call for environmental protection, recognition of the specific needs of ports and critical infrastructure, and ensuring that we maintain public access. Our actions must focus on equity, and prioritize nature-based strategies where feasible.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: The State Lands

Commission has a critical role to play in addressing sea

level rise on Public Trust tidelands. As sea levels rise, tidelands are becoming more exposed to erosion and flooding. And where tidelands are restricted by coastal development and cannot migrate inland, the tidelands and beaches will narrow and eventually become permanently submerged. So this is a process known as coastal squeeze. A study from the USGS estimated that 31 to 67 percent of Southern California's beaches could be lost by 2100.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: And as beaches and other tidelands narrow and become submerged, public access will be severely limited. The infrastructure that supports public access, such as parking lots and trails, they're also at risk. And the loss of public access will affect disadvantage and tribal communities the most, limiting their access to low cost recreation, subsistence fishing, cultural resources, and traditional practices. And as climate change worsens, more people will rely on beach access to escape extreme heat. But the more beaches we lose, the further people will have to travel to find relief. And that will put the most disadvantaged people at even greater risk.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: And losing our beaches will really devastate coastal recreation and tourism.

Over half the state's population visits the coast each year. And a recent study estimated that losses could total \$2.8 billion by 2100 for just one popular Southern California beach. The ocean economy directly supports 600,000 jobs and produces \$51 billion of the state's GDP. And we estimated over \$25 billion in damages could occur by 2100 to just the state tidelands that are managed by local trustees.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: So there are different strategies to protect shorelines and adapt to sea level rise. In the past, the most common strategy was using hard armoring. Hard armoring refers to built structures that are parallel to the shore and act as a barrier between the water and the uplands. Seawalls, riprap, rock revetments, those are some common examples of hard armoring.

And these structures can provide a high degree of protection for the uplands and development directly behind the structures, but their biggest downside is they contribute to coastal squeeze. Research has shown that they accelerate the erosion and loss of tidelands in front

of and adjacent to the armoring. So we recommend limiting the use of hard armoring to just the protection of critical infrastructure and urban and working waterfronts that facilitate fishing, commerce, and other water-dependent uses. In all other locations, hard armoring should only be used when alternative strategies aren't feasible or if there's a temporary or emergency based need. Next slide, please.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: Another way to protect the shoreline is to use nature based solutions. So these are adaptation strategies that use natural features to provide a buffer between rising waters and upland property and development. Some examples include sand dunes, cobble berms and wetlands. And these are softer forms of protection that generally absorb wave energy instead of reflecting it like hard structures do. So the erosion is generally reduced and beach widths can be maintained. And these strategies have many benefits, since they can restore habitats and ecosystems. They offer more space for recreation and they can be less expensive to install and maintain long term.

But they're not effective in all locations. Some nature-based strategies need more space than what's available. But there are hybrid strategies that can

combine natural and built features, which is a great option where space is limited. So based on the many benefits of nature-based solutions, we do recommend that they should be used wherever feasible.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: Accom --- I'm sorry.

Accommodation strategies are another approach and they modify structures to let water flow under and around them. And this approach is beneficial, because it lets structures remain in hazard prone areas, but it still reduces their vulnerabilities. So it can be a good strategy for protecting critical public infrastructure and coastal-dependent development that needs to be located in these areas. But there are limits to how well this works and for how long. And also, these structures can still interfere with coastal ecosystems, and coastal processes, and other uses of the coastline. So accommodation strategies are most appropriate for protecting critical infrastructure and coastal-dependent development.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: So the last strategy we'll cover today is call managed retreat. And this is the coordinated movement of structures away from hazardous

areas to minimize their vulnerabilities and to accommodate the dynamic movements of tidelands. So this is the most effective long-term strategy for reducing risk. And the other benefit is it can help to avoid or reverse coastal squeeze. But managed retreat is costly and it is difficult. It does require the relocation of buildings, but sometimes not everything can be relocated, so there may be a loss of private assets. Also, managed retreat can be less feasible for some coastal-dependent structures that need to remain in those locations.

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However, this strategy must always be considered if and when critical thresholds are met like severe levels of flooding, erosion, or damages. And these pictures are a great example of managed retreat and the benefits that they can provide to State tidelands. At the top, you can see how the armoring has caused the beach to be non-existent. But the bottom picture shows how beaches can be restored once the armoring and coastal structures are removed.

I'll now hand it over to Maren to discuss our report's recommendations.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: Thanks, Michael.

So we put together some recommendations for our

staff to consider based on our analysis of the climate change impacts and the available strategies for shoreline protection and adaptation. To turn a lot of these recommendations into actions, it's likely that we'll need more support in the form of funding, other resources, and capacity, and, in some cases, we may need additional authorities.

So first, we've got to address the challenges related to our mapping and water boundary survey work. You know, the ambulatory boundary between privately owned uplands and Public Trust tidelands is generally migrating landward. So we need to know where those boundaries are and how they're changing over time.

Some of the things we can address -- do to address those challenges are to identify vulnerable shorelines to prioritize for tideland surveys. We're going to seek sustained funding for tideland surveys and GIS mapping, and seek funding to study existing shoreline infrastructure in areas that are highly vulnerable to sea level rise.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: Next, there are some ways we can address the challenges related to coordination and resource management. We're in a mix

of very diverse regulatory agencies and property owners that all have overlapping jurisdictions in these areas. And sometimes the previously made land use decisions really aren't currently aligned with the climate adaptation needs we know we have. So we recommend that our staff and Commission avoid boundary line agreements. Fixed boundaries aren't compatible with rising seas. We can enhance and continue our coordination with the California Coastal Commission by aligning our priorities and policies to provide maximum transparency and clear guidance to property owners, communities, and the statewide public. We can participate more in local planning efforts. And we have an idea to develop an interagency working group that would focus solely on the needs for shoreline protection and adaptation.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: Our day-to-day work is to process lease applications, as you know, for the use of State property. Our staff already does a great job conducting very thorough analyses based on the best available science and sound policy, and that includes climate change and sea level rise. So now we recommend refining our practices a little by incorporating the information from this report to tackle some of the

following challenges.

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There's an awful lot of existing infrastructure that was designed and installed prior to known climate change impacts. So these structures can exacerbate erosion, beach loss, and flooding. And the rate of shoreline impacts and safety hazards are increasing and public access is at risk. So our recommendations are to incorporate the report's information on the advantages and disadvantages for the public trust in staff's analyses of proposed leases for shoreline protection strategies. can use early coordination, communication, and lease terms to minimize risks from hard armoring. And there's things we can do to incentivize and facilitate the use of nature-based strategies wherever feasible to capture multiple benefits for coastal resiliency, the protection of State tidelands and Public Trust uses, and reduce our long-term costs and liabilities.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: We're not alone in tackling these many challenges. In the report, we go into more detail about how federal, State, and local governments are all working together on this, but today I just want to talk a little bit about how we fit into sort of the State picture here.

So through executive orders, and special initiatives, and the State budget, the administration, and Legislature have mandated and invested in climate change and sea level rise planning, and project implementation at State and local levels. The California Natural Resources Agency and our sister agencies have provided sea level rise policy guidance. They've disbursed millions of dollars in grants to local governments to plan and implement projects. And they've issue permits informed by the best available science and policy.

At the Commission, we've also been doing this work for a while now. We've been integrating sea level rise considerations and policy guidance into our actions for years now, as have our granted lands partners. We will continue to strengthen and grow our relationships across the state, so that we effectively use resources and implement the best plans and projects possible for adapting to sea level rise.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: So our next steps for this effort. We'll begin -- today, opens a public comment period for 60 days. Folks can check out our draft report. It's online. Comments can be submitted to shorelinecomments@slc.ca.gov and they're due October

16th.

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We'll consider all the comments we receive and incorporate responses to them into a final version of the report, which we will present to you for consideration of adoption at our final meeting of the year on December 5th. If the Commission adopts the report, then our staff will work on an implementation plan next year and we'll report back.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: So that concludes our report and thank you. And we're happy to take any questions you might have.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much, Ms. Farnum and Mr. Wells. And by the way, the photography, included in the report, Mr. Wells, very impressive.

SEA GRANT FELLOW WELLS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Commissioner Kunkel, do you have any comments or questions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Yes. On the second or third slide, there was that figure around 31 to 67 percent of our beaches will be lost by 2100. That was -- that really just puts it into perspective for beachgoers and the public that this is a major impact that will affect all of us who want to visit the beach and, of

course, disproportionately impact historically excluded communities, as you include in your report.

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That image at Fort Ord was also really incredible, really impactful to see the impact of hard armoring. So just thank you to staff for your careful planning and around leasing within the Public Trust jurisdiction, especially considering the complexity of the ambulatory high water mark. And Controller Cohen and I both look forward to seeing the final report.

I do have one question. It's a little bit of a tangent, but it is related. It just popped in my head. So we know that the Public Trust boundary at the mean high tide line is moving landward. What, if any, impact does that have on the boundary between State and federal waters? Is that a question --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: I can answer that. We actually entered into the final agreement with the United States I want to say about 10 years ago now to fix the federal-State boundary offshore.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Oh, okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: And so that has finally concluded after many, many decades. And so now as the public -- as the sovereign lands, the ambulatory boundary moves landward, it does not impact the State-federal boundary. That has been fixed by

agreement --

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ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Great.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: -- and blessed by the United States Supreme Court.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Yeah. That's fantastic. Thank you. Thank you for that.

And just -- again, just overall great work. I know this was a monumental effort to put this together, so I will hand it back to the Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Miller, do you have any questions or comments?

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: I just have one question on the alternatives to hard arming and sort of how that's being implemented and where. I'm a little bit confused about -- I mean, just because we've been doing it that way for so long, I understand the shrinkage point, but what that means and what our plan for infrastructure is to actually use these nature-based solutions instead.

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST FARNUM: Thank
you, Commissioner Miller. So these strategies, there
are -- there are examples of these used throughout the
State. We've got a couple of maybe what would be
considered more pilot projects that have been undertaken.
They're performing really well so far, so that's great.

There's a project in Northern San Diego County at Cardiff Beach, a dune restoration project that combines -- maybe would be considered one of those hybrid strategies, because it has an underlying formation to the dune restoration that's more of a built structure and then the sand accumulates on top of it.

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They've done another project in Ventura County that's a combination of a nature-based strategy and managed retreat where they've been able to relocate a parking lot and build up sort of a sand dune berm in front of it. Also been performing well in current storm seasons.

There's hybrid strategies that are very exciting that have been started to be deployed by some of our major ports. You might hear a little later from the Port of San Diego about some really neat things they have going on with using different types of materials. That can actually mimic biological structures that -- biological organisms that stuff can attach to it and they create a different surface than concrete.

And Port of San Francisco also has a very exciting living shorelines seawall project underway. We hope to go into some more of these examples during our presentation on the final report.

And the last thing I'll say is there's a lot of

recognition among all these different State agencies that we need to ramp up the use of pilot projects to give assurance to property owners, the construction industry, the insurance industry that these are viable solutions, and they can be implemented, and they can really offer the protection benefits people are seeking, as well as some of these great co-benefits. Many of these things are also used in other parts of the country, so on the east coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you, Commissioner Miller. I think that probably the statistic that stuck with me that we just heard is that one foot of sea level rise will impact up to 50 feet inland. It isn't just the beaches that are at risk. There's enormous amounts of roadway, infrastructure, and, of course, a lot of private property as well. And the fact that this process is happening not just here at State Lands, but with so many sister agencies and organizations throughout the State, the fact that you mentioned that there is public funding that is now going into pilot projects, studies, the ability to look at some really interesting, innovative solutions, all of that bodes well.

So I encourage the public to kick the tires on your report, to offer public comment, but also to realize that across government, there's a great deal of work being

done on this, because the coast of California, which is so valuable to us in so many ways, it identifies our state in so many ways as to who we are and our history, and so many stakeholders associated with it, impacts are coming. And how we get ahead of the curve to begin to figure out what are our tools to address it, and also of course to make sure that now that we know this is coming that if we are building public infrastructure, if people are looking at investment into private property, that they understand that this is real and this is happening, and that there are going to be impacts, and that gives them the ability to think ahead is also very important.

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So if there has ever been a need for an interagency approach to getting ready for the future, this is it. And I'm very heartened by the work here of the State Lands Commission, but of so many other local and State agencies, and federal as well, to get ready for the future. So thank you for the work that you're doing and this is not the last we're going to hear about it. So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Michelle, do we have any public comments on this item?

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Yes. Thank you, Chair.

Our first public commenter is David Yow. David, if you

can please make your way to the podium to begin your

comment.

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DAVID YOW: Great. Thank you. Chair Kounalakis and commissioners, my name is David Yow, Legislative Policy Administrator with the Port of San Diego with early brief comments on this report we just -- we just were so encouraged to hear about.

It recognizes the uniqueness of ports and other coastal-dependent and critical infrastructure uses, and also the one-size-fits-all adaptation approach simply won't work in every situation on every shoreline. We appreciate the Commission's objective stance on adaptation strategies. Wherever we can put in nature based or innovative shoreline solutions, we should, as the Port of San Diego has done and continues to do. And pointing out that hard armoring may be needed to continue to protect critical public assets and Public Trust uses.

We'll continue to review the report, but we couldn't contain our enthusiasm, wanted to give some early feedback as well, and encourage the continued outreach and support that we have with the State Lands Commission and want to be supportive of the final plan whenever it comes before you again.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Michelle, is there anyone else who would like to address the Commission on

this item?

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OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Yes. Thank you, Madam Chair. Our next speaker is Awbrey Yost. Awbrey, you may unmute yourself and begin your comment.

AWBREY YOST: Good afternoon. My name is Awbrey Yost. I'm in the Statewide Planning Unit at the California Coastal Commission. And I'm here to offer the Coastal Commission staff's support of the draft Shoreline Adaptation Report.

The Coastal Commission and State Lands Commission staffs have long coordinated closely to steward the state's tidelands Public Trust resources in coastal waters. And over the last five years, this coordination has expanded, as we've collaborated to confront the challenges of protecting the Public Trust in the face of sea level rise.

The Coastal Commission recently adopted the Public Trust Guiding Principles and Action Plan, which lays out a strategic vision to protect Public Trust tidelands and uses as sea levels rise. And we coordinated extensively with State Lands Commission staff on this guidance. We also had the opportunity to coordinate with State Lands Commission staff on the Shoreline Adaptation Report. And that report really complements a lot of the work that we've been doing at the California Coastal

Commission.

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Just a couple of examples in the report that highlight our coordination and our interagency alignment include like, first, that both agencies are focused on integrating equity into our decision-making, particularly so that we can protect public access to the coast. Unlike much upland coastal property, tidelands are often open to all visitors at no or low cost. And so they're a critical resource from an environmental justice standpoint.

Access to cooler coastal temperatures will increasingly become a public health imperative for inland residents as average temperatures in California increase. And as sea levels rise, as we heard today, the potential for public trust lands and tidelands to be squeezed out against private upland development will only increase, exacerbating existing inequalities in coastal access. So we're very pleased by the report's focus on protecting public access and equity.

Another example of our interagency alignment is the report's prioritization of alternative strategies for shoreline protection that often provide more benefits than conventional hard armoring can. The Coastal Commission has permitted and encourages prioritization of nature based adaptation strategies that can mitigate impacts to shoreline sand supply and also protect public access,

habitats, and communities as sea level rise -- sea levels rise. We're happy to collaborate more on providing examples of these kinds of strategies that have been permitted here in the coast, if that would be helpful, and we're very pleased that the Shoreline Adaptation Report prioritizes these kinds of solutions.

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So in sum, we support the report and we look forward to continuing to work with the State Lands Commission to protect public trust resources as sea levels rise. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you. Thank you very much.

Michelle, is there anyone else who would like to address the Commission?

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Sorry. There's no hands raised for comment at this time.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Moving to the next item, Item 64, is an informational report updating the Commission on staff activities associated with the offshore wind energy generation planning, including the release of the Port Readiness Plan and Workforce

Development Readiness Plan, which will inform the AB 525 strategic plan for offshore wind energy development. May we have the presentation, please.

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, commissioners, and thank you for the opportunity to present -- to present today.

My name is Matt Koller and I'm one of the Commission's 2023 California Sea Grant Fellows.

I'll be the first of three speakers presenting to you about offshore wind in California and adjacent federal waters. Suzanne Plezia, the Senior Director, Chief Harbor Engineer for the Port of Long Beach will present next, followed by Rob Holmlund, the Development Director for the Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: In recent years, the need to implement climate solutions has become readily apparent. There is an urgent need to move away from fossil fuels and energy sources with high greenhouse gas emissions and toward carbon-free sources of renewable energy, such as solar and wind. While places like California have abundant solar resources during daylight hours, demand for electricity increases throughout the day and peaks in the evening just as the sun goes down and solar energy begins to decline. This phenomenon is illustrated in the figure shown here and is known as the duck curve. However, offshore winds continue blowing into

the evening and nighttime hours providing a source of renewable energy when solar is unavailable.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: There have been significant efforts by the State and federal government to increase our share of carbon-free renewable energy sources. For example, California passed SB 100 in 2018, which set a goal of powering all retail electricity sold in California and State agency electricity needs with renewable and zero carbon resources by 2045. A subsequent report by the California Energy Commission outlined the ways in which the State could meet this goal and cited offshore wind as an important source of renewable energy. The Biden administration has also set a goal of generating 30 gigawatts of offshore wind energy by 2030.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: In 2016, a developer submitted the first unsolicited lease application to build an offshore wind project off the coast of California to the federal agency tasked with leasing in federal waters, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, or BOEM. That unsolicited lease application set in motion BOEM's full competitive leasing and permitting process, which is

depicted on this slide. From 2016 to 2021, BOEM and the State of California worked cooperatively in the planning and analysis phase, including the formation of the California Intergovernmental Renewable Energy task force and the development of a geospatial tool called the California Offshore Wind Gateway. The leasing fees, which I will discuss in more detail on the next slide, occurred from 2022 to mid-2023 and the site assessment phase has only recently begun.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: In December 2022, BOEM conducted an offshore wind lease auction. This figure shows the geographic location of the five leases, two off Humboldt Bay and three off Morro Bay and lists the winning lessees. While these lease areas are located roughly 20 miles offshore in federal waters, the transmission infrastructure needed to bring the power to shore will cross into State waters requiring a Commission lease.

It's important to note that while there are many operational offshore wind projects around the world, including on the U.S. east coast, the vast majority of these wind turbines have fixed-bottom foundations that are directly attached to the seabed. However, California's deep waters make the use of these fixed-bottom foundations

unfeasible, and these wind turbines will be secured using floating foundations anchored to the sea floor, which is a nascent technology. These five developers are currently preparing their site assessment plans, which BOEM must approve before they begin surveying lease areas.

During this phase, the Commission may receive applications for geophysical survey permits to assess the siting of transmission cables or other components in State waters.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: During the federal planning and analysis phase, the California Legislature passed AB 525, which requires the California Energy Commission to, one, evaluate and quantify the maximum feasible offshore wind energy generation capacity. Two, establish offshore wind planning goals for 2030 and 2045, which have since been established at two to five gigawatts for 2030 and 25 gigawatts for 2045. And three, to develop a five-part strategic plan for offshore wind development off the California coast in federal waters.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: These are the five

required components of the strategic plan. One, the CEC is assessing suitable sea space for future projects that could be used to meet the state's 25 gigawatt goal. would be new geographic areas in addition to the two areas I showed earlier off Humboldt and Morro Bay. Two, the strategic plan also needs to identify how the State can ensure its ports and the workforce are ready for this new industry. I will go into more detail on this in my next slide. Three, transmission investments, upgrades, and associated costs must be evaluated. Four, a permitting roadmap is part of the strategic plan, which was published as a stand-alone document in May 2023. And five, the strategic plan must identify potential impacts on coastal resources, fisheries, Native American and indigenous peoples, and national defense, and develop strategies for addressing these impacts.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Commission staff has been most heavily involved in the ports and workforce components of the AB 525 strategic plan, including two reports that will inform the port and waterfront infrastructure chapter of the AB 525 strategic plan.

Those reports are the Alternative Port Assessment to Support Offshore Wind and the Port Readiness Plan.

that 16 large and 10 small port sites are needed to support offshore wind manufacturing, staging and integration, and operations and maintenance to reach the 2045 goal of 25 gigawatts; it's better to use existing ports instead of undeveloped sites, because of the high financial and environmental cost of developing new sites; and that approximately 11 to 12 billion dollars will be needed to upgrade California's ports to meet these needs.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: The Commission also published the Workforce Development Readiness Plan, which examines the current state of California's workforce, the workforce needed to support offshore wind planning goals, and how we can close the gap between the two. Major findings from this report include: one, the need to identify a primary State agency for the economic development of California's offshore wind industry; two, the need to align workforce investments with regional port strategies, as well as the strengths and needs of each region; three, the need to develop training programs and curriculum sequentially according to workforce demands; four, the need to engage early with unions, trade organizations, university, and technical schools; and

five, the need to invest in research and innovation for manufacturing, assembly, staging and port logistics.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: While the majority of staff effort has been spent on projects in federal waters, there is also one project that exclusively in State waters known as the CADEMO project. It is a self-described demonstration project that will consist of four wind turbines built off Vandenberg Space Force Base in Santa Barbara County.

After receipt of the lease application, staff development a preliminary environmental assessment to begin to understand the potential environmental impacts and to engage with stakeholders to understand their concerns. In the last few weeks, Commission staff and the Department of the Air Force agreed to conduct a joint Environmental Impact Statement, Environmental Impact Report. Staff is working diligently to proceed with Scoping for this environmental document this fall.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: In conclusion, I'd like to highlight some of the key next steps that are likely to occur in the next 18 to 24 months. First, staff is

providing comments to the California Energy Commission on a first draft of the AB 525 Strategic Plan. CEC staff expects to release a public draft next month followed by a public workshop. It's possible that the final plan could be adopted by the Energy Commission in the fall.

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Second, the federal lessees are beginning to develop plans for surveying their lease areas in surrounding waters. The Commission may receive applications for geophysical survey permits during this phase. Third, BOEM has indicated that they plan to prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and have begun to coordinate with Commission staff and other State agencies. BOEM plans to evaluate the potential impacts of offshore wind deployment in all five lease areas, the two off Humboldt and three off Morro Bay, through one document.

And finally, some ports, including the Port of Long Beach and Humboldt Bay Harbor District, who you -- who you will hear from next are planning upgrades to accommodate this new industry.

It is anticipated that most, if not all, ports pursuing infrastructure upgrades are located on lands that the legislated -- Legislature granted to local governments. In this scenario, the Commission will likely serve in an oversight role and would have no direct

leasing authority. In conclusion, offshore wind will require considerable staff resources, coordination with State and federal agencies and developers, and outreach and engagement with stakeholders. Quick and timely action at all levels of project planning and review will be necessary for the timely development of infrastructure to support California's 2030 and 2045 offshore wind targets.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Thank you for the opportunity to present to you today and we'd be happy to answer any questions you might have.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: I recommend we hear from the Port of Long Beach and --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: -- the Humboldt Harbor District first and then we can open it up.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you for the excellent presentation and we will now call the Port of Long Beach up to the podium for their presentation, please. Both virtual?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: The port -- virtually. They'll be virtual.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Very good. Michelle or the team can get that up.

SUZANNE PLEZIA: Good afternoon. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes, we can hear you. Can you hear us?

SUZANNE PLEZIA: Yes, I can.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

SUZANNE PLEZIA: All right. Again, Suzanne
Plezia, Senior Director, Chief Harbor Engineer at the Port
of Long Beach. Thank you for providing me an opportunity
today to share with you the Port of Long Beach's plans to
support offshore wind development in California.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: And first, I want to provide a little background on why offshore wind is important to the Port of Long Beach. It starts with our commitment to the environment as the green port. Over the next decade, the port is transitioning our operation to zero emissions, primarily in the form of electrification. As one of the busiest ports in the nation, this will be a monumental task. We're estimating about six-fold increase in annual power consumption at the port over the next decade with an even bigger increase in coincident peak load. So it's vital the State is successful in developing offshore wind,

so we have sufficient, reliable, resilient, and renewable energy powering the grid for the Port to be successful and transition to zero emissions.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: With the CEC nearing conclusion of the Strategic Plan for Offshore Wind under AB 525, I want to commend the State Lands Commission on the work you performed under AB 525 to evaluate the various port infrastructure needed to support offshore wind, in coordination with multiple State and federal agencies with a whole-of-government approach.

And it was through this process that the Port of Long Beach got engaged and educated on the critical role ports play in offshore wind, the number and types of port facilities needed to meet our 25 gigawatt goal, which is the most ambitious goal of any State in the nation, and the challenge with finding suitable port sites on the west coast that can meet the unique requirements of floating offshore wind.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: And one of the reasons port sites are challenging to find is scale, not just the scale of the turbines of today, but how we anticipate they will

get bigger over time.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: There will always be a drive for larger and larger turbines because of the economies of scale. The larger turbine, the more efficient, and the more energy that can be produced in the wind lease areas using fewer units to operate and maintain, all of which helps lower the cost of energy produced. It also means we'll need less sea space to achieve our 25 gigawatt goal.

We use the anticipated dimensions of a 20 to 25 megawatt turbine that's included in the AB 525 Port Readiness Plan as the basis for our planning effort.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: Now, the individual components that make up the turbine are massive and heavy. This is the nacelle for a 15 megawatt turbine, so you can imagine the 20 to 25 megawatt turbine would be even larger than this.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: And these components are too big to be delivered by road or rail.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: So they must be manufactured at ports and delivered by water. Now, this is similar to the fixed bottom offshore wind installed around the world, so we generally know what is entailed in the port infrastructure needed to manufacture and stage these large components.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: But for the floating foundation, the technology is nascent and evolving rapidly. There are a lot of different foundation designs under development right now and only a few that have been deployed at a pilot or small scale. And there's no facility that is producing them at the serial production rate needed for the commercial scale wind farms. And while we might not know what designs will ultimately be selected by the developers or that final production and assembly approach, we do know they will be massive and heavy, so they will require a lot of purpose built land to accommodate that size and weight.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: And for floating offshore wind, everything comes together at a staging and integration

site, where the components are delivered by water and staged on the land, and then assembled on floating foundations at the key using large cranes. Once fully assembled and commissioned, and weather and metocean conditions are right, the fully assembled unit is towed out to the wind farms in central and Northern California for final installation.

As the Port Readiness Plan indicated, the staging and integration sites are the most critical, because the entire production system flows through staging and integration. We will need sufficient staging, integration, and throughput capacity to achieve our offshore wind energy goals in time, and the staging and integration throughput capacity establishes the upstream supply chain needed to feed the staging and integration sites. Behind each of those tier one manufacturers are multiple tier two manufacturers and suppliers. And behind each tier two are multiple tier three and so on.

We have an opportunity to set up an industry cluster here in California with manufacturing that will maximize jobs and economic benefits. And the key to unlocking it is staging and integration.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: Depending on the size of the

turbines, we'll need to produce around 1,300 of these units by 2045 to meet that goal. The targeted production rate is one of these units each week from each staging and integration site, which is about 80 acres in size. And according to the Port Readiness Plan, we'll need three to five of those sites to meet our goal. So when planning port infrastructure, scale and the economies of scale are critical factors.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: That is where we think the Port of Long Beach can help. As part of the largest port complex in the nation, we have unique qualities that could be leveraged to meet the scale of offshore wind. It centers around this large area in our outer harbor, which is behind a federal breakwater and adjacent to one of the deepest and widest federal channels with direct access to the open ocean and no air height restrictions and it's in an ideal location within our harbor out of the way of the other operations.

Being located in Southern California, we're adjacent to the state's largest skilled marine, manufacturing, and construction workforce. We're at the center of the U.S. Supply chain with extensive road and rail network connections. And we're a leader in

developing large marine infrastructure with the largest capital program of any non-energy port in the nation for the last decade running.

We were able to leverage that experience to move quickly and develop a concept for an offshore wind facility in this area, which we completed within five months.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: The result is pier wind, the largest, purpose built, offshore wind facility in the United States. It's 400 acres with a continuous heavy lift wharf at 7,700 feet, and plenty of area around the facility for wet storage, of either floating foundations waiting to be integrated at the key or fully assembled units waiting to be towed out to the wind farm. Now, the wet storage is important, because it disconnects the operation at the key from the tow-out operation, allowing serial production at the key to proceed uninterrupted while the completed units wait to be towed out to the wind farm, because the tow-out operation is variable, subject to weather, metocean conditions, and vessel availability. And the longer the two distance, the more variable and the more important wet storage becomes.

There are also fixed piers along the causeway

that could be used for commission activities or berthing of the many vessels and tugs that will be required at peak production levels. All of these features together help facilitate an efficient operation with a high throughput capacity. And as the green port, this will be designed to be the cleanest, greenest offshore wind terminal operation.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: And the concept is a great terminal that can be divided up to meet the most critical need, which we believe will be primarily staging integration and floating foundation assembly, but could also be manufacturing the components such as blades, nacelles, or towers. It's flexible and adaptable and large enough to accommodate serial production of larger and larger turbines as innovation and technology advances.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: When it comes to schedule, time is of the essence. We must develop the port infrastructure with a sense of urgency, which is reflected in our proposed aggressive delivery schedule. The schedule is based on starting construction in January 2027 with the first hundred acres operational in early 2031,

the second hundred acres operational in late 2031, and the last 200 acres coming online in 2035.

The cost for the entire 400 acres is estimated at 4.7 billion in 2023 dollars, so that is unescalated. And this is more cost effective and efficient than building five separate 80-acre facilities. This was a lesson learned we heard from the east coast model, which is a lot of more smaller port facilities spread amongst many different states.

In California, we have the opportunity to develop more cost effective and efficient port strategy to deliver large scale offshore wind that will also support economies of scale needed to lower the cost of that energy. The full concept report for pier wind is published on the port's website under pier wind webpage.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: So the benefits of pier wind come back to scale. It's the economies of scale of building the largest purpose-built offshore wind facility in the United States to build the largest floating offshore wind turbines in the world, at an efficient serial production rate to achieve those economies of scale that will accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gases, while lowering the cost of that energy and unlocking

manufacturing to create an industry cluster that will maximize jobs and economic benefits, all of which will position California and the United States to be at the forefront of floating offshore wind development. Of course, all of those benefits represent what is possible, but they are only potential at this point.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: We are but one piece in a larger puzzle that will need to come together in a holistic strategy for offshore wind to be successful. And as the Port Readiness Plan noted, we'll need a lot of different types of port facilities and a multi-port strategy to achieve our goal. For California's ports to be successful, we will need a whole-of-government supporting us, along with significant State and federal funding. Starting with the allocation of the 45 million in the State's budget for offshore wind port facility planning and preliminary a design efforts.

If we bring all of the pieces of the puzzle together with strategies that work in concert with one another for ports, permitting, transmission, sea space, workforce, and the engine that drives the entire machine, a centralized power procurement mechanism, we will achieve

our environment, energy, economic, and equity goals.

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SUZANNE PLEZIA: Thank you. That concludes my presentation and thank you for providing me time today to present.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very, very much for that presentation. And next, we have Humboldt -- and I'm sure, by the way, there are going to be questions. I have some. Humboldt Bay Harbor District presentation is up next.

Is that also virtual?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Please proceed.

(Thereupon a slide presentation.)

ROB HOLMLUND: Hi. Good afternoon. Can you hear

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18 CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes, we can hear you.

ROB HOLMLUND: All right. Great. Thank you for having us today. I'm -- I feel fortunate to be here and it's an honor to share this information with you, and I'm glad that I got to follow Suzanne. She shared a lot of really good information and I had an opportunity to see her presentation yesterday, so it allowed me to kind of

25 customize this one.

So what you're seeing here is Humboldt Bay and in the background you see a smoke stack that's associated with an old paper mill. And our proposed project is just to the right of that. So I'll get to our proposed project in a moment, but I, too, want to share some background information.

So we can go to the next slide.

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many turbines we need to reach California's goal. And the presentation we just saw did a projection based off of 25 megawatt turbines. I did some calculations off of 15 megawatts turbines, which is really what's currently being deployed and likely the wind farms off our coast are going to be in that range of 15 to 25 megawatts.

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many of these need to be in the ocean, because there's so many individual components that all need to come together. So an offshore wind farm consists of so many individual parts and it's very unlikely that any port can manufacture and assemble all of those parts in a single location, so they're going to have to come from multiple ports, and then be assembled in a single port, and then deployed to

their location.

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megawatt turbines, we're going to need 1,600 of these floaters, 1,600 nacelles, 5,000 blades, three -- well, a million feet of towers - this is from a presentation I did in Norway at a conference - 2,800 miles of mooring lines and miles and miles -- probably hundreds of thousands of miles of transmission cables, none of which is currently being manufactured on the west coast.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I'm so sorry. Can you just explain these numbers really quickly. You're saying at a size of 15 to 25 megawatts per turbine --

ROB HOLMLUND: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: -- with the goal of how many tote -- how much energy total?

ROB HOLMLUND: Sure. California's goal of 25 megawatts --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Twenty-five. Okay.

ROB HOLMLUND: -- or gigawatts by 2045, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Got it.

ROB HOLMLUND: Yeah. Thank you for that clarification.

So none of these components are currently being

manufactured on the west coast of North America. And fixed bottoms, there are some, starting to be manufactured on the east coast, but we're going to very likely have our own independent supply chain.

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ROB HOLMLUND: And then there's the speed of production, so -- again, if just we assume that we have 25 gigawatts 2045 with 15 megawatt turbines, 1600 total. And if production starts in the year 2027, then we would need an average of almost two per week every week for 18 straight years without stopping to reach that goal. And that's just California's goal. BOEM made an announcement yesterday about two lease areas off Oregon's coast, which California ports are likely to contribute to as well.

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ROB HOLMLUND: So from a port authority's perspective --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Sorry. Those are -those are actually interesting numbers. Could you go back
to that slide real quick.

ROB HOLMLUND: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Ninety-three per year to get to the 2045 goal.

ROB HOLMLUND: And that's assuming 15 megawatt turbines. Twenty-five megawatt turbines would assume fewer than that, but that's, you know, a different kind of investment. Of course, at some point, you get to a point where your wharves can only handle so much weight, so we have to future proof all of these projects and plan not only for what's currently being deployed but what the technology will look like in 15, 20 years.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: But did you -- so just so I know, is that the same -- just because I can't do the math that quickly --

ROB HOLMLUND: Uh-huh.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: -- for our 2030 goal?

ROB HOLMLUND: Our 2030 goal is 5 gigawatts.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Um-hmm.

ROB HOLMLUND: So this would be one-fifth of this number.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

ROB HOLMLUND: But not for the speed, but for the quantity. So for the speed, we'd still have to keep with that speed to reach our 2030 goal. And I'll talk about that more in a moment.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Thank you.

ROB HOLMLUND: Um-hmm. So our perspective as a port authority how -- what needs to be done in the next

three years. And oversimplifying this and just looking at it from the Port's perspective, this doesn't look at transmission.

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ROB HOLMLUND: There are really three major steps, and that is component manufacturing. And I think all of us agree that we want to see as much of that in California as possible. Then staging and integration and what's called vertical assembly, where you take all of the parts, compile them into one location, and then put it all together so it can be towed out to sea. And then there's the operation and maintenance of effectively what is power plants in the ocean. So those are the three steps of what needs to happen. So if we just look at those one at a time.

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ROB HOLMLUND: First you've got to source all of these components. And as we just saw, most of them are far too large to ship inland. They're not going to move by trains or trucks. They have to be moved by ship, which means that they have to be manufactured in a port next to the water. So the nacelles, the blades, the towers, the floaters all need to be manufactured in ports, so they can

be shipped from one port to the next.

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ROB HOLMLUND: So here you can see each of the individual components coming from various ports all going to one port.

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ROB HOLMLUND: And that is the vertical assembly site. So that wharf right there is 6,000 pounds per square foot bearing capacity is nearly 10 times the bearing capacity of your standard shipping container wharf. To my knowledge, none of these exist in North America at this size currently. So this is all brand new infrastructure that would need to be created.

And this is the staging and integration step where you get all of those components into one location, put the whole components together.

And then the next slide you'll see that once it's --

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 $\label{eq:ROB_HOLMLUND: -- compiled, then it gets towed} % \begin{center} \begi$

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ROB HOLMLUND: And next.

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ROB HOLMLUND: Then is the operation and maintenance stage. And so then there's a whole nother suite of jobs and activities coming out of ports to keep these power plants in the ocean running.

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ROB HOLMLUND: This is a map from a BOEM study very similar to the results that the State Lands study in early July came to. There are really only three places in California where that vertical assembly or that critical last step before they're deployed in the ocean can occur. And that's Humboldt, Los Angeles, and Long Beach. it really comes down to those parts to make sure that this last stage can happen. So the blades could be manufactured in many different ports. This is just showing staging and integration.

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ROB HOLMLUND: Looking at Humboldt's project, if we go to the next slide.

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ROB HOLMLUND: You can see that Humboldt is pretty centrally located. You've got the Humboldt lease area just off of our coast. Morro Bay down about 400 miles south. Coos Bay and Brookings lease areas even closer to Humboldt Bay. So Humboldt Bay is very centrally located.

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ROB HOLMLUND: Looking to the future, the brighter red, the better the wind resources here. So the best wind resources in California are just north and south -- immediately north and south of Humboldt. And so right now, the two lease areas are not sufficient, the ones that have already been leased not sufficient to reach California's goals. So future lease areas are likely to be closely located to Humboldt, which puts us in a good position to be able to service the state's goals.

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ROB HOLMLUND: So there you can see Humboldt Bay. That's the second largest Bay in California and the Humboldt lease area immediately off our coast. So we're the closest port to any of the lease areas. And if we zoom in on Humboldt in the next slide --

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ROB HOLMLUND: -- you can see this is our project site here. It's 180-acre former paper mill and lumber

mill. Humboldt Bay was a major timber shipping port. A lot of -- hundreds of acres of industrial lands in the bay that are now currently vacant after the collapse of the timber industry in the 1980s and 90s. So we have a lot of readily available land, including this site, 180 acres. The harbor district controls this site, owns the majority of it, and there's a lot here I'd love to go into great detail about this, but we have 600,000 square feet of manufacturing buildings, 160 acres of lay down area, floating foundation assembly.

And if we go to the next slide --

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ROB HOLMLUND: -- we zoom in on a couple of the wharves and the sinking basins and the berths. You can see the crane there with the dotted line around it.

That's the reach of the crane. You can see here the blades are being put on.

And then the next slide shows --

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ROB HOLMLUND: -- if we kind of zoom to the south a little bit, some wet storage areas, which the previous presentation emphasized the importance of wet storage. So we've got multiple acres of wet storage in the bay just outside of the federal navigation channels.

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ROB HOLMLUND: So we've got a lot of other enhancements built into our project. We're looking at a natural eco-shoreline. You saw a presentation about that earlier. So where we do not have wharves, we're looking at living shorelines and moving seawalls to do a transition.

Our current phase one project has a 2.5 megawatt ground-mounted solar project as well as plans for roof-mounted solar on all 600,000 square feet of buildings. Public recreation access immediately next to our site. A class one bike path and associated fencing that goes to -- as neighborhood enhancements, community benefit program, green terminal strategy, and many others.

Next slide, I'll walk us through what we've accomplished so far.

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ROB HOLMLUND: So thanks to a \$10 million grant from the California Energy Commission as well as \$500,000 from the State Lands Commission, a lot of investment from the harbor district, we've conducted the vast majority of the field study so far. Just this past week, our Board signed a Project Labor Agreement for the construction of the site, which is a really major step forward, doing a lot of sea level rise planning and making sure that the

site is compatible with sea level rise.

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ROB HOLMLUND: I will walk you through what we're planning for the rest of this calendar year. We're well into the CEQA and permitting process, well into the design process. And we are planning on being done with permitting and CEQA by the end of 2024, beginning construction in 2025, and being operational in '27 or '28.

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So as far as we can tell, our project will be the first in California and the only project ready to do vertical assembly in order to help the State reach its 2030 goals.

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ROB HOLMLUND: I should also emphasize that we have a philosophy here that there's enough wind to go around. We know that there is no way we can do all of this on our own and we worked closely with the Port of Long Beach and believe very much in their project.

There's no way we could do all the vertical assembly, if you look at the math, entirely on our own. And so the Port of Long Beach's project is critical to the State's success. And San Francisco Bay and all of the ports there, manufacturing in San Diego, and Port Hueneme, this

is going to be an all-hands-on-deck kind of requirement if we're going to reach the State's goals.

We have a website specifically about this, so you can learn more there, if you go to the next slide.

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ROB HOLMLUND: We also have an hour long YouTube video that goes into much greater detail than I was able to share with you today. I encourage you to check that out.

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ROB HOLMLUND: -- is the conclusion. So thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Wow. That was really informative, all three of those presentations. I have some questions and comments, but I'd like to start with my colleagues. Commissioner Kunkel, do you have any comments or questions on the three reports?

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: I do. First, I just want to say it brings me such joy to see the continued commitment of the State Lands Commission to support the Sea Grant Fellows and just fantastic job to you.

All the presentations were really useful to better understand the scale and the requirements necessary to reach our renewable energy goals. There's just so many

moving parts on land and ports, in State and federal waters, and so many different agency jurisdictions. And it's clear that our State agencies are aligned to help meet our climate goals efficiently and responsibly.

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I just want to clarify. So we received -- we saw two presentations, one from Long Beach and one from Humboldt. These are two separate potential proposals for ports to handle operations and manufacturing of offshore wind, but there seems to be disagreement among if we only need one port or if we might need more than one port. Is there a consensus in -- from the State on how many ports we need to handle manufacturing and operations?

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yeah. For manufacturing -- and so there's three different kinds of ports that we need. Manufacturing and fabrication are where the actual components are constructed. Staging and integration is where they're assembled, and operations and maintenance is kind of the point ports where crews will then go out and service those wind turbines.

So all told, for staging and integration, we need at least four separate staging and integration sites. For manufacturing and fabrication, we don't actually need those manufacturing and fabrication sites in California to meet the 2030 goals. However, the workforce development report dives into the benefits -- the economic benefits

that California would reach from having those manufacturing and fabrication sites located here in the state.

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So it's a little bit nuanced in terms of what we need for manufacturing and fabrication. It's not necessary to have them here in the state, but if we want to capture the economic benefits from the supply chain and the workforce, then it's preferable to have them here.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Great.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yeah.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: That's so helpful. So if we do keep those opportunities here in the State, can you just expand a little bit on the workforce opportunities and requirements, like how many temporary jobs, how many permanent jobs would be created, and then -- well, let me just start.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yeah.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: I have one follow-up question.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Absolutely.

 $\label{eq:acting_commissioner} \mbox{ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL:} \quad \mbox{I'll let you answer} \\ \mbox{that first.}$

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: If it is possible to pull up our presentation, we have an appendix slide at the very end, which just shows the range of jobs that could be

generated from the offshore wind industry. Would that be possible?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Oh, thank you. This is perfect.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: So basically, this slide outlines three different scenarios, a baseline scenario, a medium scenario, and a high scenario, depending on the investments in manufacturing and fabrication sites here in California.

And so the workers will come from all different disciplines, engineers, mariners, laborers, welders. And, yeah, that's going to depend, but I don't want to give a number right offhand. That's not top of mind right now.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Yeah. Just looking at the graph, it looks like a little less than 4,000 jobs, primarily in operations and maintenance by 2046, and there's a curve here.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: It's okay. I think -- I think we've got this -- we've got the graph.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Thank you.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Do you know if -how the trend continues past that? I guess I'm just more
curious about how many permanent jobs? How many of these
jobs are permanent?

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yeah. So a lot of

these jobs are related to getting these projects off the ground and won't necessarily be needed for the operations and maintenance of it. And the -- there is a big enough range where I'm not necessarily comfortable giving a specific number of permanent jobs.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Okay.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Looking into the Workforce Development Readiness Plan, there are -- there's a real range of what those jobs could look like, so yeah, I don't think I have a specific number right now.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Got it.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yeah.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: So we're still in the planning phases. I understand that.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: And the -- on your slides, you had some goals or recommendations from the AB 525 Workforce Development Plan.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: What is the timeline for those? Specifically, I was wondering about when will an agency be identified for leading economic development and when will these training programs be developed?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: So all of these reports are feeding into the broader AB 525 strategic plan

that will include recommendations to the point that you're raising right now. So that plan is -- and those recommendations are being developed and finalized in real-time right now. So we will have more and a better idea of what the State's recommendations will be once that public draft of AB 525 when that comes out.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: Fantastic. Thank you. Just the report and the presentations were really very informative. Thank you so much. Really appreciate your hard work.

SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Commissioner Miller, do you have any comments or questions?

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: Just a brief one and echo the thanks. I think just in terms of the coordination between State, local, and federal government, just as the plan comes out just wondering if you've seen any best practices or any ways that that could be improved, because as you point out, this is a big part of the State's long-term energy goals, longer term than some of the other storage and solar pieces, that I like your little duck curve.

So just how -- I think that probably is one of the bigger challenges, I was just wondering if you've seen

any ways in which that's being done differently across the country, or I know Humboldt has been working in Norway and other places. That's a huge amount of their energy. So I just want to make sure we're cognizant of creating efficiencies in streamlining.

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SEA GRANT FELLOW KOLLER: Yeah. Please.

impression under the leadership of the Newsom administration and the Energy Commission of -- over the past five plus years of really looking internationally at what those best practices are, what has worked, what hasn't, looking at the east coast to see what has worked in terms of planning and implementation there and what hasn't. And so we're -- all of us State agencies are certainly taking those lessons learned and incorporating that into our individual efforts and then the broader planning. And I would assume the same is for our ports and harbor districts as well.

I know they have been doing the same kind of outreach and engagement, and site tours, and all of that.

And we are coordinating extremely closely with BOEM and the federal -- our federal counterparts on that as well --

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: Great. Because I do think one of the other challenges we face with wind is just some of our environmental partners and how we're

working with them, because we have seen some delays in construction and our ability to really get these types of projects off the ground, so I just think it's really important that we're doing all of that now, so that eventually we -- we're closer to developing these resources.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Agreed

ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you. So I was up in Humboldt not too long ago and had pretty thorough briefings up there what's going on with those projects then, and the timeline, et cetera. But I hadn't realized the degree to which Long Beach is moving forward and being able to support the central coast planning effort. And we've been talking a lot about the 2045 goals, but I think it's really worth remembering that we have a major 2030 goal, because 2030 is seven years away. And so with the math that I used just back of the envelope based on the numbers you gave us, it looks like we're going to have somewhere between 200 and 300 of these turbines that need to be up, and floating, and operational, and conveying power in seven years. And that is a humbling notion.

And I have been saying for a long time as the co-sponsor of AB 525 that we are going to have to move very, very quickly in this State. To give context for

what five gigawatts means, there is only about a half a gigawatt of floating offshore wind currently operational in the world. So this is cutting-edge technology, but it is proven effective, because largely it's an extension of the fixed offshore wind, which we know has been in place and developed not just around the world, but on the east coast.

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So this is a very, very exciting time. And when I hear the kinds of presentations that I do -- that I did just now, that even staying on top of developments, my office and I have tried to do, that there is more information coming and more advancements that have already been made just again from one briefing to the next, gives me great confidence that California has what it takes to deliver this, recognizing what a massive undertaking it is.

So thank you to everyone involved for your commitment to moving forward to this. Maybe one more statistic worth remembering going back to those 2045 goals is that in order to reach them, ultimately we're going to have to triple the amount of electricity that is produced in the State of California and that is -- that is part of our grid. Triple by 2045 to meet our goals. So when we talk in these kind of large flowery terms, not large flowery, but you understand in the visionary term of

transitioning to a clean energy future, this is what the roadmap looks like.

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So thank you for the presentation, for how comprehensive it is, for working again in an interagency environment on developing offshore wind, but to the actual people who are working every day to make the vision become a reality.

So with that, Michelle, do we have any one from the public who would like to comment on this item?

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Yes, Madam Chair. Our first public speaker is Nancy Kirshner. You may unmute yourself and begin you comments.

NANCY KIRSHNER-RODRIGUEZ: Hello. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes, we can hear you.

NANCY KIRSHNER-RODRIGUEZ: Great. Hello. This
is -- thank you, commissioners and Chair Kounalakis. It's
good to see you. This is Nancy Kirshner-Rodriguez. I'm
the Senior Director for Policy and Outreach at the
Business Network for Offshore Wind. We are the largest
offshore wind supply chain organization in the United
States with close to a hundred of our member companies now
based in or with offices in California, including, of
course, the developers, the ports of Long Beach and the
Humboldt County Economic Development Agency, many labor

unions including pile drivers, iron workers, laborers, operating engineers, carpenters, longshoremen, and many of the tier one and tier two suppliers.

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We have been actively working with the ports across the country and I staff our Ports and Logistics Working Group. We want to express our appreciation today for all of the work the State Lands Commission staff and commissioners are doing and overseeing this work on offshore wind in collaboration other State agencies, especially the CEC. We are proud to work in partnership with other organizations working to push forward offshore wind as a very viable and significant long-term energy source for California. We were very glad to have a representative of the Commission participate in our international partnering forum this past spring, as well as our supplier days in June in Long Beach.

And this report that you are talking all about today I think will be extremely significant, because it really does give a lot of details that are extremely necessary for the State to grapple with as we all work together to look to find the funding, and to ensure that we can meet these enormous challenges. We will all need to work together and we are committed to continuing to work with you to meet these long-term goals.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak and I look

forward to future collaborations.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Michelle, do we have the next speaker, please?

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: Thank you, Chair.

5 | There are no hands raised for comments at this time.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Then let me just say again to everyone who participated in that item, that it was great information and very much looking forward to next steps.

So Ms. Lucchesi, what is the next order of business?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Our next order of business is our second public comment period.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Very good. If anyone would like to address the Commission on any matter that is not on today's agenda, please come to the podium or raise your hand. I will call on those who are here in person first and then afterward, we will move on to those joining us virtually. Michelle, please call on the first person who'd like to make a public comment.

OFFICE TECHNICIAN PELKA: At this time, we have no hands raised for public comment.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Well, thank you, Michelle. And that concludes our second public comment period.

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Do any of the Commissioners have any additional
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    comments or questions?
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER KUNKEL: (Shakes head).
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER MILLER: (Shakes head).
             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Very good. Ms.
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    Lucchesi?
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: I think that
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   concludes --
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             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Very good.
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: -- our business
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    today.
             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: That concludes the
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    meeting and we are hereby adjourned. Thank you, everyone.
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             (Thereupon the California State Lands
             Commission meeting adjourned at 1:05 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand

Reporter of the State of California, 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, 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 meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of August, 2023.

James & James &

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR
Certified Shorthand Reporter
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