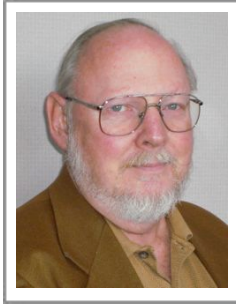


Water and Power Associates, Inc.

Newsletter

Year 40, Volume 2 - April 2011



PRESIDENT'S NOTES

By: *Edward A. Schlotman*

As you know this organization was created to inform and educate its members, public officials and the general public on water and energy matters affecting the people of Los Angeles and the State of California. In fulfilling this purpose we keep ourselves up to speed on such matters and we weigh in when we can. We do that by contacting legislators at various levels and governmental officials who are in a position to do something about the particular issue. But what do we do when there is no particular crisis or specific governmental action? We will continue to provide pertinent information to help policymakers make better informed decisions.

But there is another interest group we should pursue more actively than we have in the past, the general public. How do we reach them? How do we learn what their concerns are? Two ways come to mind for your consideration. The first would be articles published in local newspapers (no I don't mean the Times) and the other would be to provide information, perhaps even speakers, to local neighborhood councils in Los Angeles and other places which
(Continued on page 2)

Judge Blocks California GHG Law as Not Thoroughly Researched

San Francisco Superior Court Judge Ernest H. Goldsmith has blocked further implementation of California's 2008 GHG [greenhouse gas] law, finding that California's Air Resources Board had not considered public comments on the new rules, a Los Angeles Times blog reported. Goldsmith was troubled because in its examination of a carbon tax, the Air Board devoted just "two paragraphs to this important alternative." Critics of the new GHG rules had warned that it would damage California's struggling economy. Reuters today quoted the judgment as saying that the Air Board had sought to "create a fait accompli by premature establishment of a cap-and-trade program before alternatives can be exposed to public comment and properly evaluated by [the Board] itself."

Goldsmith ruled on a lawsuit from several environmental groups on behalf of low-income communities. In a statement, the Air Board said: "Claims of environmental harm from a program of tradable allowances for greenhouse gases are unfounded. We believe plaintiffs did not intend to put on hold efforts to improve energy efficiency, establish clean car standards and develop low carbon fuel regulations," and Goldsmith's "broadly written" order "puts at risk a range of efforts to move California to a clean energy economy."

Reuters via the New York Times, March 22; Los Angeles Times [blog](#), March 21.

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LeVal Lund Award for Practicing Lifeline Risk Reduction



LeVal Lund
1923 - 2007

LeVal Lund, Jr. was an eminent professional engineer who committed his entire career to public service. He became an internationally recognized expert on urban lifelines, how to protect these critical systems from earthquakes and other hazards, and implementing the practice of preparing urban systems and communities for disasters

LeVal truly inspired everyone who knew him to be a better person and to excel to new levels of achievements.

The LeVal Lund Annual Award is proposed to be given jointly by the Technical Council on Lifeline Earthquake Engineering and the Council on Disaster Risk Management.

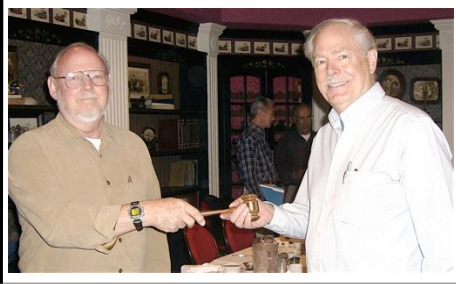
This award is approved by the ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers) Awards committee.

The LeVal Lund Award for Practicing Lifeline Risk Reduction will advance the science and profession in engineering by acknowledging outstanding performing individuals in the practice of reducing risks of lifeline systems and preparing communities for natural and manmade hards.

For more information, please contact ASCE: LeValinfo@ascemlab.org
or

Craig Davis, Award Coordinator,
213. 367-0855. ■

Ed. note: LeVal was a former Vice President and a long-time member of the Water And Power Associates, Inc.



Passing The Gavel

Newly elected WAPA president, Edward A. Schlotman received the gavel from outgoing president, Kent W. Noyes at the March meeting.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

(Continued from page 1)

have similar or analogous organizations. The information we **will** provide should not just be generic, although I suspect some basic information might be needed, but should be as specific as appropriate to the circumstances. We should include statewide and areawide issues, concerns and drivers.

Questions of water and energy supply and use are not going to go away. Our state population is on the order of 38 to 40 million and rising, depending on when you count. Yet, I don't think the Almighty has increased our basic water supply to meet this increasing population supply. Providers of water speak increasingly about the need for conservation and much emphasis is given to domestic conservation. And yet the use of water by that category is, as we all know, not even close to being the major use. Commercial and agricultural uses are far larger. Where does more or 'new' water come from? Who should have first call? People? Business? The Environment? Something else?

And then we consider energy. What drives the demand for energy? Increasing population, as is the case for water is obviously one driver. More and more business, is obviously another. Energy conservation will only go so far as a substitute for increased supply. What do we do? Build new plants? Where? What fuel sources? Gas? Events in the Middle East are instructive. Hydro? Where? Wind or Solar? Consider base load. Nuclear? Japan!! Just mentioning these few things brings home the increasing global interrelationship of people and their needs even as to such mundane 'local' necessities as water and energy.

How do we address these issues? What can we sustain or do in the face of an increasing state population and ever-larger commercial and agricultural uses? If these issues are not critical now they will be in the not so distant future. As we move forward we should be alert to events and circumstances that may affect us so we in turn are better informed and educated. Only by being up to speed can we provide useful information and ideas to our citizenry and our public officials.

I would be most interested in your thoughts and suggestions so that we can actively consider what steps we should take to educate the general public.

We now have a new email address for comments. It is: comments@waterandpower.org ■

MEMBERSHIP

Have you renewed your annual W&PA membership for 2011 yet? If not, or to join, please contact us at

comments@waterandpower.org

Letters To The Editors

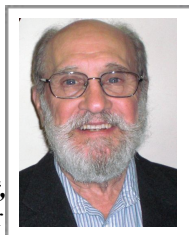
L.A. Daily News,
February 24, 2011

No Ratepayer Advocate Needed

Re "Opening DWP" (Editorial, Feb. 18):

The editorial makes the point that if the mayor, City Council and Board of Water and Power Commissioners were doing their job, Angelenos would not need a ratepayer advocate or Office of Public Accountability, as proposed. That seems to suggest that when an elected or appointed city officer is not doing his or her job, rather than replace them, you should create an additional officer to do the job instead. Of course council members support this approach because it removes their responsibility to approve unpopular rate increases. They can say, "What else can I do?" The OPA recommends the increase."

The city administrative officer states in his financial impact statement that the OPA will begin by adding at least \$1 million a year to DWP costs. Ask yourself, do we really need this added cost to do a job for which we have already paid? ■



By **David J. Oliphant**,
WAPA Director

L.A. Daily News,
January 28, 2011

Re January 14th Letter to the Editor by a Gordon Osborne who provided technical evidence that the city's renewable energy efforts are neither cost effective nor an efficient way to generate electricity:

To add to Osborne's comments, the LADWP plans 20 years in advance for its electric needs by anticipating changes in demographics, electric use, and the availability of electric generation.

As a result of a new emphasis on renewable energy, the DWP presently projects a need for electricity rate hikes of 5% to 8% in each of the next five years, followed by increases of 3% to 5% in each of the 15 years after that.

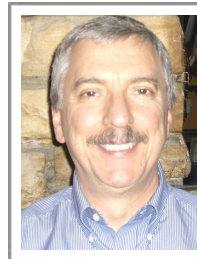
The soaring rates are driven by AB32, a legislative measure promoted by former Governor Schwarzenegger to control greenhouse gases in California, and Mayor Villaraigosa's promise to voters in 2005 to make Los Angeles the greenest city in the nation.

The application of these mandates in a free market economy are now beginning to affect the public pocket book, and the notion that a proposed change in the City Charter to allow for the appointment of a Ratepayer's Advocate will contain these rate increases is more wishful political thinking. ■

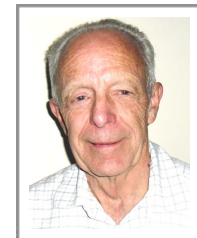
By **Leon Furgatch**,
Freelance Journalist,
WAPA Member



Our Distinguished Guests



Jon C. Lambeck,
Metropolitan Water District Manager of Operations Planning & Power Resources of the Water Operations Group



John McMahon
LADWP, Power Distribution
Civil Design Engineer.
Retired

Water and Power Associates, Inc. is a non profit, independent, private organization incorporated in 1971 for informing and educating its members, public officials and the general public on critical water and energy issues affecting the citizens of Los Angeles, of Southern California and of the State of California.

www.waterandpower.org
comments@waterandpower.org

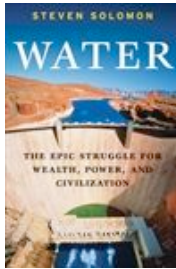
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Catherine Mulholland ~ Emerita

Book Review



WATER: *The Epic Struggle for Wealth, Power, and Civilization*, by Steven Solomon. New York: HarperCollins, 2010. 596 pp.

Illustrations, Maps, Notes, Select Bibliography, Index. Cloth, \$27.99.

Order from HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022;
HYPERLINK "<http://www.harpercollins.com>" www.harpercollins.com

Writing a history of water from the beginnings of civilization to the present day would seem to be no task for the faint-hearted, but Steven Solomon boldly accepts the challenge. Solomon explores the use and misuse of water since time immemorial, taking in water as ice, liquid, and gaseous vapor. This is not, however, a scientific treatise. Solomon traces man's use of water as ocean, lake, river, and glacier, and how people have used it in agriculture, industry, politics, and domestic functions such as consumption, sanitation, and transportation.

The book is divided into several parts. The first part deals with water in ancient history and the creation of hydraulic societies—Egypt and the Nile, and Mesopotamia and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Solomon argues that the rise and fall of these ancient societies is linked to how successful were the rulers in providing water to their people. This meant the construction of channels, canals, and irrigation ditches to provide water for agricultural and domestic use. The societies were centrally controlled, and their demise resulted from failure of the rulers to maintain the hydraulic infrastructure that had made the ancient kingdoms prosperous. Solomon sees this success and failure cycle repeated throughout recorded history. In contrast to the hydraulic societies, Solomon discusses the rise of Islam and the dependence on people in arid lands on water as a scarce resource.

Part 2 examines the rise of Europe and the success of nations in developing water technologies such as the waterwheel. Here he deals with the creation of ocean-going vessels, steam power (he credits James Watt's steam engine as one of the most important inventions in world history), and the rise of the British empire and its success in the Industrial Revolution and in building a strong navy.

Part 3 explores industrial society and how water brought about a revolution in sanitation, improved health, and economic prosperity. In this section he focuses on the United States and its growth from such projects as the Erie Canal and the use of water and steam power in manufacturing, followed by hydroelectric power and the age of great dam building. The Suez and Panama Canals revolutionized international trade and helped bring about a global society.

Solomon departs from what to this point has seemed a record of progress to discuss the scarcity of water in modern times. He argues that water may be more valuable than oil, and he laments the shortsightedness of Middle Eastern nations in drawing down groundwater supplies for short-term success. But not only the Middle East; there is plenty of blame to go around as water is wasted on unnecessary agricultural crops such as alfalfa that have no business being grown in water-scarce regions.

Solomon has some praise for industrial democracies where an effort is being made to think in long-range terms, but even here he stops short of dealing with the harsh reality of an overcrowded planet exhausting its resources. Have-not nations are already reaching crisis points in their inability to provide adequate freshwater for people living in poverty.

This book is intended for the general reader, not specialists, and as such it is based largely on published sources. This means that while his narrative is well-written, at times he draws on a minimum number of sources. One example is Solomon's reliance on Marc Reisner's *Cadillac Desert* (and little else) in relating William Mulholland's role in obtaining Owens River water rights for the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Although Solomon concedes that Reisner had an agenda in writing his book, he takes the easy way out by relying on Reisner for some dubious claims while ignoring the existing scholarly studies published in recent years. He's obviously on safer ground in discussing more general topics rather than specific episodes. That said, this is a very informative and readable book that serves as a good introduction to understanding man's use and misuse of water throughout recorded history. ■

Abraham Hoffman,
WAPA Member,
teaches history at
Los Angeles Valley
College.



State Water Project Allocation Increases to 70 Percent

SACRAMENTO -- The Department of Water Resources (DWR) today [March 16, 2011] increased the 2011 State Water Project (SWP) allocation to 70 percent of contractors' requests, up 10 percent from the January figure.

"As a result of recent precipitation and good water supply conditions, we have increased the allocation," said DWR Director Mark Cowin. "However, we will continue to conservatively plan for future water needs as we progress through the remainder of the rainy season."

The State Water Project water allocation will increase from 2,503,276 acre-feet to 2,920,488 acre-feet attributable to recent precipitation, runoff and the above-average snowpack.

In 2010, the State Water Project delivered 50 percent of a requested 4,172,126 acre-feet, up from a record-low initial projection of 5 percent due to lingering effects of the 2007-2009 drought.

Precipitation so far this winter is approaching average for the entire water year (October 1-September 30). With recent snowfall in the Sierra and other mountain ranges, statewide runoff is about average for the date and expected to go above average.

Statewide, snowpack water content is 129 percent of average for the date and 125 percent of the average, April 1 seasonal total. Additionally, a majority of California's reservoirs are above normal storage levels.

Current storage and snowpack levels are good news for California's agricultural communities and municipal water users.

The State Water Project delivers water to more than 25 million Californians and nearly a million acres of farmland.

Lake Oroville in Butte County, the State Water Project's principal reservoir, is at 113 percent of normal storage for the date. It currently is holding 2,973,694 acre-feet, which is 84 percent of its 3,537,600 acre-foot capacity. Spills were made from the reservoir this week to maintain flood control space. Lake Shasta north of Redding, the federal Central Valley Project's largest reservoir with a capacity of 4.5 million acre feet, is at 117 percent of normal storage for the date, which is 91 percent of its capacity.

Projections of SWP deliveries are adjusted through the winter and early spring as hydrologic conditions develop. DWR is conservative in its projections since farmers and others can suffer if expected amounts cannot be delivered.

In November, DWR's first estimate for 2011 was that it would be able to deliver 25 percent of requests. The initial estimate -- always low because it is made before the months of heaviest precipitation -- was raised to 50 percent in December, and more recently rose to 60% in January.

SWP deliveries were 60 percent of requests in 2007, 35 percent in 2008, and 40 percent in 2009. .

The last 100 percent allocation -- difficult to achieve even in wet years because of pumping restrictions to protect threatened and endangered fish -- was in 2006.

Electronic Readings

Snowpack water content readings from electronic sensors are available on the Internet at <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/snow/DLYSWEQ>

Historic readings from snowpack sensors are posted at <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/rpts1/DLYSWEQ>

Electronic reservoir level readings may be found at <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cdecapp/resapp/getResGraphsMain.action>



The Department of Water Resources operates and maintains the State Water Project, provides dam safety and flood control and inspection services, assists local water districts in water management and water conservation planning, and plans for future statewide water needs.

Contact the *DWR Public Affairs Office* for more information about DWR's water activities. ■



Submitted By
Joan Dym
WAPA Director

GAO Says NIST, FERC Need to Improve Cybersecurity Efforts

A Government Accountability Office report on cybersecurity and the smart grid found that guidelines from the National Institute for Standards and Technology failed to cover the threat from a combined physical and cyber attack on the grid, InfoSecurity Magazine reported. The GAO also faulted FERC's efforts to coordinate with other parties on compliance with smart grid standards. ExecutiveGov.com reported that Rep. Yvette Clark, D-N.Y., speaking at a cybersecurity conference, has said there was "a 100 percent chance of a cyber attack against the power grid."

With FERC lacking enforcement authority to penalize those not meeting the standards, the smart grid could include vulnerabilities to cyber attackers, who could access large amounts of consumer data via the multiple access points provided by the systems. Government Computer News reported that GAO called on the NIST to address the combined attack risk in updated guidelines, as well as address smart grid designs for cryptography and the development of synchrophasors. The GAO outlined six areas of concern for cybersecurity, including the need for utilities to take a thorough approach to security, increasing built-in security for smart grid products, collaboration by state and federal regulators to determine jurisdiction for cybersecurity, and the industry's need to share cybersecurity data to bolster defenses against an attack.

Presented here are news clippings from publications of other professional, energy, water, community, and non-profit organizations to which many of our members subscribe, maintain membership, and actively participate.



Network World reported that sources said regulators will need to adopt flexible rules addressing broad cybersecurity concerns rather than narrow issues linked to specific products. These sources stressed the need to adjust to rapidly changing threats and indicated that the GAO has called on FERC to report to Congress any need to expand its "authority to address any gaps in compliance" with the standards. The GAO said: "Without a documented approach to coordinate with state and other regulators on this issue, FERC will not be well positioned to promptly begin monitoring the results of any standards it adopts or quickly respond if gaps arise."

ExecutiveGov, Federal News Radio, Government Computer News, InfoSecurity Magazine, Network World, Renew Grid, Jan. 13. ■



Wall Street Journal Cites Evergreen Solar While Slamming Subsidies

The Wall Street Journal, in an editorial published today, commented on news that solar-panel maker Evergreen Solar was closing down a much-heralded factory in Massachusetts. Massachusetts Gov. Deval Patrick had called the factory a symbol of the state's green-energy and green-jobs future when he approved a \$58-million package of state grants to build the factory in 2007. Noting that the company had lost \$685 million, the Journal said the "majority of this red ink was on the books prior to Mr. Patrick promising state aid. The company has produced little good news since, including warnings from NASDAQ that it could be delisted, an unproductive debt restructuring, and a string of money-losing quarters. None of this fazed Mr. Patrick, who touted Evergreen as a cornerstone of his strategy to turn Massachusetts into a hub of green energy innovation."

Evergreen had said that Chinese competition had forced the shutdown. The Journal said: "All of this adds up to one more case study in the perils of politically allocated capital. Like President Obama, Mr. Patrick has advertised the illusion that governments can nurture new companies, even whole new industries, with targeted taxpayer 'investments.' This is the entire premise of the 'clean energy' industry, most of which wouldn't exist without subsidies because it can't compete on a market basis. Politicians always seem to show up for the green energy ribbon-cuttings but somehow they manage to miss the plant closings. Evergreen Solar is indeed a 'symbol'—of the folly of taxpayer green subsidies."

Wall Street Journal, Jan. 18. ■

California State Senate Approves New Renewable Generation Mandate

The California State Senate has approved a measure that would require utilities to draw one-third of their power from alternative energy sources within 10 years, *the Associated Press* reported. The bill (S.B. 2X), introduced by California State Sen. Joe Simitian, D-Palo Alto, passed by a vote of 26-11. The legislation, which would make into law a requirement imposed by former California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger by executive order, is expected to go to the California State Assembly.

The Los Angeles Times PolitiCAL blog quoted Simitian as saying: "This is a measure that can help us right now with clean air, help us right now to address climate changes, and right now we can begin to create the jobs that this state so desperately needs." California State Sen. Bob Huff, R-Diamond Bar, said the bill would increase the cost of doing business and would send jobs out of state. Huff was quoted as saying: "This is yet another nail in the coffin for our manufacturing sector in California."

Evan Westrup, a spokesman for California Gov. Jerry Brown, was quoted as saying: "The governor broadly supports codifying the requirement that 33% of the state's electricity be derived from renewable sources and will closely consider any bill that reaches his desk."

[Associated Press](#) via the *San Jose (Calif.) Mercury News*, [California Capitol Network](#) via *KPBS Public Broadcasting (San Diego, Calif.)*, *Los Angeles Times PolitiCAL blog*, Feb. 24. ■

Chu Puts EV Batteries, Solar Deployment at Top of U.S. Priorities

Energy Secretary Steven Chu told a Senate budget panel that the U.S. should be the nation to develop batteries that would power electric vehicles for trips of 300 miles to 400 miles on a single charge, *Politico Pro* reported. Chu was quoted as saying: "The companies and countries that achieve those types of batteries will have a multi-multi-billion dollar market, and we really want the U.S. to be that kind of market. This is the first tangible thing we can do to get us off of foreign oil."

Chu was addressing the panel to encourage senators to support President Obama's proposed 12-percent increase in DOE's budget. Chu said also that the [cost of] deployment of solar generation could be expected to be cut in half in the next few years, with the goal of cutting those costs by 75 percent. Carbon capture and sequestration technology would take longer, probably until 2020. Chu was quoted as saying: "The clean coal technologies we now have are too expensive for deployment, significant deployment. This is research and development, but it's not ready for prime time."

[Politico Pro](#), March 2. ■



WAPA note: With the State close to passing legislation that will require 33% renewable energy by 2020, *by default*, the GHG reduction goal will be met in 2020. *Then, it's just how much will it cost us, the consumers?*

EPA Tailoring Rule Needs Small Businesses Focus

In a Huffington Post online commentary, Gary Liberson, founder of the first EPA Office of Water statistics office, wrote that Congress should update the Clean Air Act to address GHGs. "Today's problems highlight flaws in the existing laws that only time could have identified. No one expected to see coal-fired utilities operating in 2011 without state-of-the-art air pollution control systems. Yet, this is exactly the situation. In order to force adequate controls, EPA must resort to contrived uses of the law to achieve a common-sense goal."

EPA's tailoring rule was one example. Without it, under the Clean Air Act, any business, no matter the size, emitting GHGs would need an air-quality permit. The rule promulgated in 2010 required permits for "units emitting at least 100,000 tons of greenhouse gases. This limit is 40 times larger than anything Congress specified in the Clean Air Act. To put this in perspective, a mid-to-large restaurant with gas hot water, stove and heat will have greenhouse gas emissions of between 100 and 200 tons. This is why EPA wrote the tailoring rule. If they had not, the regulatory burdens associated with the legislative language in the Clean Air Act would require permits from small stationary sources."

[Huffington Post blog](#), Jan. 20. ■

USA Today Ponders Nuclear Power, Notes U.S. Safety Record

USA Today, in an editorial published today, raised questions about U.S. energy policy and reactor safety: "Japan's experience has revealed one possible weakness at American facilities, where emergency batteries are typically designed to supply backup power for just four hours. At Fukushima, batteries were designed to provide power for eight hours, not nearly long enough to restore electricity to the reactors' cooling pumps because the room housing vital electric connections was flooded."

The editorial noted that at least eight U.S. nuclear power plants had been built in seismically active areas in Arizona, California and Washington. Saying the U.S. had few options that could produce 20 percent of the nation's power as nuclear did, the newspaper wrote that the industry had "posted such a strong safety record in the 32 years since the accident at Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island that many environmentalists have embraced the idea of building new plants--which offer huge amounts of 24/7 power with virtually no carbon emissions." After citing the environmental drawbacks to burning fossil fuels to generate power and the paucity of GWs [*Giga Watts = 1 Billion Watts*] from renewables, the editorial said the "best approach to energy disasters is the same one applied to air crashes: Study the causes carefully, learn from the mistakes, and adopt changes to make the systems as safe as humanly possible."

[USA Today](#), March 16. ■

Purdue Study Finds Californians May Face Stiff EV Charging Costs



A Purdue University study has found that California may end up paying the highest electricity rates in the U.S. to charge their electric vehicles [EV], the *Los Angeles Times* reported today. The study evaluated how both electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles would account for power usage. According to the study, the Times reported, "electric-car makers and utilities said most owners will probably charge their vehicles at night when the rates are lower. But because of the tiered rate system, their electricity bills will still probably be high. California households pay steeper rates for their electricity compared with other states--about 35 percent more than the national average, according to the study."

Wally Tyner, an energy economist and lead researcher on the study, was quoted by the Times as saying: "The tiered system was put in because California wanted to be green and discourage electricity consumption. The unintended consequence is that it also discourages electric vehicles."

[Los Angeles Times](#), Jan. 14. ■

Pre-published articles
& Purdue Assessment
pages 6 to 9
were submitted by
Thomas J. McCarthy,
WAPA Director



W&PA and LADWP Assessment of Purdue Study

By Thomas J. McCarthy

It appears that Purdue did not get all the correct facts concerning the EV charging costs in Los Angeles Water and Power (LADWP) territory. What they said is true if the customer just connects up to a regular residential rate. There is no lower price at night with the regular rate. To get the cheaper rates at night means that they will be on a Time Of Use (TOU) rate; either TOU whole house or TOU on the car. TOU doesn't have tiers at LADWP.

In fact, to get the unlimited night time EV discount (discount on top of the cheaper TOU rate at night), the car needs to be metered separately (separate service) which will not affect tiering on the house service because it is separate. All the CA TOUs and LADWP have tried to use a submeter for the car or have a smart meter talk to the charger. This currently has not worked out; not because of the metering technology, but because the Computer Information System (CIS) cannot handle manipulating data from two meters and merging it together. A LADWP new CIS system currently under construction is being designed to take care of that problem.

Looking at EVs is exciting because of all the incentives. The Feds have a \$7500 tax credit, the State has \$5000, the chargers are incentivized (1st 5000 in LADWP are free), the electricity is discounted, next year there will be 40,000 High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) stickers issued to pure EVs, and there is preferred parking in many places. Also, using electricity creates 75% less green house gases than gasoline cars, including power plants. Electricity is also over 1/3 the cost of gasoline on a per mile basis. ■

Palo Verde Nuclear Plant Clears Another Hurdle For License Renewal .

Arizona Public Service (APS) moved closer to receiving approval to renew the operating licenses for the three Palo Verde nuclear units in Wintersburg, Arizona with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) issuance of a final safety evaluation report. In a January 13 statement, the NRC said there are no open safety items that would preclude renewing the units' operating licenses for an additional 20 years. Operating licenses for Palo Verde-1, -2 and -3 expire in 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively. Each unit is rated at 1,428 MW, the largest of any U.S. nuclear units. The plant itself is the largest U.S. electricity generation plant of any kind and one of only four U.S. nuclear stations with three units. Earlier this month, the NRC issued its final environmental report on APS' license renewal application, concluding there are no environmental impacts that would preclude extended operation of the Palo Verde units.

Source: <http://www.platts.com/RSSFeedDetailedNews/RSSFeed/ElectricPower/8410022>

January 14, *Platts* – (Arizona)
■

Newsletter Edited by
Dorothy M. Fuller
Thomas J. McCarthy
David J. Oliphant
Edward A. Schlotman
John W. Schumann

Associates' Open Letter re: HR 470

March 27, 2011

The Honorable Joe Heck
United States House of Representatives
132 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Grace Napolitano
United States House of Representatives
1610 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representatives Heck and Napolitano:

The Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc (not to be confused with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your leadership in sponsoring HR 470, the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2011.

The Associates is a non profit, independent, private organization incorporated in 1971 for informing and educating its members, public officials and the general public on critical water and energy issues affecting the citizens of Los Angeles, Southern California and the State of California. The Associates currently have over 200 members comprised of representatives from private industry, education, municipal service and media.

HR 470 will make possible the continued allocation of the energy from Hoover Dam to the current Contractors. The benefits of the Bill will enable those entities that have historically made substantial investments in Hoover Dam to continue to provide clean energy to the residents and businesses of the southwest who have relied on that energy for many years.. Additionally, HR 470 will provide access to Hoover power for new participants in the southwest.

The loss of Hoover Dam's emission free, cost effective energy to the existing Contractors would have to be replaced with power supplies that will cost more and may not be as reliable or emission free. As the unfortunate events in Japan demonstrate this is not a time for uncertainty in energy sources.

The Associates support HR 470 and believe providing new Hoover Dam long term contracts to the current Contractors is in the best interest of the citizens and businesses they serve in the southwest.

Sincerely,
Water and Power Associates, Inc.
Edward A. Schlotman, President

Letter drafted by
John W. Schumann
WAPA Director

