

**CERTIFIED COPY**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING ON THE DRAFT EIS  
FOR THE PROPOSED LOAN GUARANTEE FOR THE  
TOPAZ SOLAR FARM, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HELD AT THE  
CARRISA PLAINS HERITAGE ASSOCIATION COMMUNITY CENTER

SANTA MARGARITA, CALIFORNIA

**TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS**

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2010

OPEN HOUSE:

5:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.

COMMENTS:

7:00 P.M. - 8:06 P.M.

REPORTED BY: JERI CAIN, CSR #2460, RMR, CCRR, CRR  
File No. 210566



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1 THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS was held at the Carrisa  
2 Plains Heritage Association Community Center, 10750  
3 Highway 58, Santa Margarita, California, 93458, and was  
4 reported with computer shorthand by Jeri Cain, CSR  
5 License No. 2460, on Tuesday, November 16, 2010,  
6 commencing at the hour of 7:00 p.m.

7 APPEARANCES:

8 ANGELA COLAMARIA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

9 DOUGLAS P. BOREN, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 JOHN KING and AMY CORDLE

11 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING SOLUTIONS,  
12 INC.

13 KATHRYN ARBEIT, FIRST SOLAR

14 WAYNE HOFFMAN, FIRST SOLAR

15 ASHLEY FRUSH, FIRST SOLAR

16  
17 PUBLIC COMMENTS IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE:

18 MIKE, JENNY & TIM STROBRIDGE

19 SABRY ELSOKKARY

20 GEORGE SULLIVAN

21 DAVID WEBB

22 DALE KUHNLE

23 MEKDES WOIKU

24 DARRELL TWISSELMAN

25 MIKE STROBRIDGE

1 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2010; 7:00 P.M.

2 -o0o-

3 MS. COLAMARIA: Good evening. Please take your  
4 seats. We're going to get started. I'm pretty sure  
5 everybody is excited to get this meeting started.

6 My name is Angela Colamaria. I'm with the  
7 Department of Energy Loan Programs office. Thank you  
8 all for coming tonight and especially thank you for the  
9 people that showed up at 5:00, for being patient. I  
10 know there was a little misunderstanding for the start  
11 time for this, so we will try to make this as quick as  
12 possible.

13 We are here today because the Department of  
14 Energy is considering giving a loan guarantee to Topaz  
15 Solar Farms for the proposed project here in San Luis  
16 Obispo County. The purpose of this meeting is to  
17 discuss the scope of our environmental impact analysis  
18 as we review the proposed project.

19 This is just a quick outline of what I want to  
20 go over today. Just to give you an idea of what we do  
21 with the Loan Guarantee Program, what the NEPA process  
22 is, what is NEPA -- that's the reason we're here -- and  
23 then just reiterate how you can provide comments.

24 So the Loan Guarantee Program was first  
25 authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Title XVII

1 of the Act identified discrete categories of projects  
2 that were eligible for loan guarantees. Everywhere from  
3 clean coal, nuclear -- there's a list of different  
4 projects that are eligible for these loans. In order to  
5 receive a loan guarantee, a product has to meet certain  
6 technical-financial-environmental criteria.

7           So section 1703 of this act, that's the section  
8 that authorizes the Secretary of Energy to make the loan  
9 guarantees for the projects that use innovative  
10 technologies and that reduce greenhouse gases.

11           And then in February of 2009, the Recovery Act  
12 was passed and that created a new section, section 1705,  
13 and that authorizes a new program for what they call a  
14 rapid deployment of renewable energy and electrical  
15 power transmission projects. So this is separate from  
16 the ongoing 1703 project that was originally created.  
17 And the idea of the 1705 program was that it applies to  
18 projects that can commence construction, can start  
19 construction before September 30th, 2011, the whole idea  
20 being to get these projects going fast. So the Loan  
21 Guarantee Program has issued various solicitations and  
22 are both the original program and the 1705 program. So  
23 far the solicitations that we had issued under 1705  
24 include transmission projects solicitation, \$2.5 billion  
25 for renewals and \$750,000 for projects under FIPP,

1 Financial Institution Partnership Program. I am not a  
2 financial person so I am going to give you a very basic  
3 explanation of what FIPP means. But basically it's a  
4 lending structure where the banks get together and they  
5 provide funds for one borrower, and then the banks are  
6 the ones that apply for the loan guarantee as opposed to  
7 the applicant coming and applying for the loan from us,  
8 the banks are applying to us, and the idea is that it  
9 takes advantage of the financial capital and the  
10 expertise that these private banks have and makes for a  
11 more streamlined process. So the Topaz project is a  
12 FIPP project which is why I just wanted to give you a  
13 brief overview of that program.

14 Key dates: Like I said, we were authorized in  
15 2005. Recovery Act in 2009 created the 1705 program.  
16 Even though we had the authority to give out loans under  
17 the statute, we can't actually give out any money until  
18 Congress appropriates money for us. So throughout 2006  
19 through 2008 they -- Congress appropriated money for  
20 various different types of projects, and then we put out  
21 a solicitation inviting applicants to come in and apply  
22 for those projects.

23 And then in 2009, when they created the 1705  
24 program, which includes the FIPP program, they  
25 appropriated \$32.6 billion for that program, and so we

1 have been putting out solicitations to give away that --  
2 to give away that money under those programs.

3           So we issued our first solicitation under FIPP  
4 in October of 2009, and then the first application for  
5 this Topaz project came in in March 2010, and when we  
6 get the part 1 application, look at it -- it's kind of  
7 initial screening. It is a very basic application. And  
8 we look and see if it has something that really has the  
9 potential to go forward. If we like it so far, we'll  
10 invite them to do a part 2 application, which is a much  
11 more detailed application. So for this project, that  
12 application came in in August of this year.

13           All right. So what is NEPA? How does it  
14 work? NEPA stands for the National Environmental Policy  
15 Act. It potentially applies when the government makes a  
16 major action. And the main idea of NEPA is to make sure  
17 that the government considers the environmental impact  
18 of its actions before it actually takes those actions.  
19 So I just -- I wanted to -- I know a lot of you attended  
20 the County meeting last week, so I just wanted to let  
21 you know how our process is different from the County  
22 process.

23           So the County has prepared a Draft  
24 Environmental Impact Report as part of their obligation  
25 under state law, the CEQA law. They are very similar to

1 NEPA, but it is very different in some aspects. The  
2 County is not asking for public comment. You've  
3 probably seen that document. You maybe have commented  
4 on it.

5 The Federal process, on the other hand, is just  
6 getting started. We don't have a document yet. This  
7 scoping meeting, the purpose of this meeting is for you  
8 to tell us what we should put in the document, what the  
9 scope of our document should be. So we're just getting  
10 started as opposed to, I know you guys have been  
11 involved in this for several years now. So that's the  
12 purpose of this meeting, is for you to comment on what  
13 we should be analyzing in our document.

14 So just the process that we go through when we  
15 are analyzing a project: We'll first determine the  
16 appropriate level of NEPA review, and we do that early  
17 in the process. So you've probably heard -- those of  
18 you who talked to me today, we're just getting started.  
19 We haven't made any determinations yet, or anything, but  
20 we have made a determination that this project could  
21 potentially have a significant impact on the  
22 environment.

23 So there are three levels of NEPA review. The  
24 first is the Environmental Impact Statement; the EIS.  
25 And that is what we have determined for this project is

1 appropriate, because that is -- it's a very long,  
2 detailed document that you prepare when you think a  
3 project can potentially have a significant impact on the  
4 environment.

5           The other two types of NEPA review are the EA,  
6 and that is when you don't know when a project comes in,  
7 if it's going to potentially have a significant impact.  
8 You do this Environmental Assessment. It's a much  
9 shorter document. And that will help you determine  
10 whether you need to do an EIS or not or whether you can  
11 just say, no, it's not going to have a significant  
12 impact.

13           And the third category is just the categorical  
14 exclusion. And those are actions which, we've had  
15 enough time to where we know that it's just not going to  
16 have a significant impact. We don't need to do an EA.

17           At this setting we will be doing an EIS for the  
18 initial project.

19           This is just -- we'll put these on our Website,  
20 but I just want to give you the citations for the  
21 different statutes and regulations. It's not just  
22 NEPA. It's implementing regulations and viewing  
23 guidelines that we have to follow during this process.

24           Okay. So the EIS process. The first thing we  
25 do is we publish a Notice of Intent. And that just



1 states the need for the action, gives us preliminary  
2 information about the project. For this, we issued the  
3 NOI for this project on October 22nd. The NOI begins  
4 the scoping process. This is the period which the DOE  
5 accepts public comments on the scope of the EIS, the  
6 environmental impacts that we need to analyze, resource  
7 areas that you think we should consider, impacts -- or  
8 comments on project components, any possible issues that  
9 you think that we need to be looking at. And it's  
10 important to address these issues now early in the  
11 process before we start drafting the document, which is  
12 why this meeting is very important, so that we can make  
13 sure we get all the issues we need to get into the  
14 document.

15           The scoping period lasts 30 days with the  
16 public meeting, and that's what today is about. After  
17 we are -- after we've had the scoping meeting, we have  
18 to consider all the public comments that we receive,  
19 whether they are oral, written, e-mailed, they all get  
20 equal weight, and we have to consider them when we are  
21 drafting our EIS. So we will draft the EIS and then we  
22 will put that out for public comments, very similar to  
23 what the County just did, and we will put it out there  
24 on our Website. We will send it to you in a CD, and  
25 then you can comment on the actual document.

1           So public comment on the actual document.  
2       We'll take those comments that we get from you into  
3       consideration in drafting the Final EIS. Once we have  
4       finalized our Environmental Impact Statement, we will  
5       publish what's called a Record of Decision or ROD. And  
6       that is our decision document where we say "yes" or  
7       "no," they're going to get a loan or not. It is also --  
8       if there are any mitigation measures that needed to be  
9       included with this project for various resource areas,  
10      that's where we would put those obligations in this  
11      Record of Decision.

12           And this is just a pictorial diagram of what I  
13      just explained. We are right there; at the very  
14      beginning of the process.

15           All right. So how does NEPA apply to this  
16      project? As I've said, we've already issued our Notice  
17      of Intent. We're in the scoping process. Comments are  
18      due November 22nd either by e-mail or postmarked by  
19      November 22nd. We'll consider those and begin preparing  
20      the Draft EIS. We expect to have the draft available  
21      for public comment in early spring next year, the final  
22      in summer, and then our Record of Decision in August.

23           For those of you who are familiar with the NEPA  
24      process, you will notice this is a very expedited  
25      schedule. In general, it takes 18 to 24 months to do an

1 EIS. We will be doing this one in about a year.

2 This is just some of the resource areas that  
3 we're going to be putting in the EIS, and, obviously,  
4 it's not a complete list, but the major ones, at least.  
5 What was in the floodplains, the places that -- the  
6 floodplains in jurisdictional waters, so we'll have the  
7 impacts associated with that.

8 Ecological resources: The project contains  
9 potential habitat for some species, so we are consulting  
10 with the Fish and Wildlife Service -- they are the  
11 experts on this -- for the appropriate steps to take.

12 Cultural and socioeconomic resources: We've  
13 already invited the one federally-recognized tribe in  
14 this area subject to government consultation, but, of  
15 course, we'll be welcoming comments from any tribes that  
16 have an interest in the area.

17 So those are just the basic issues there.

18 How to provide comments: You can hand us  
19 handwritten comments today, you can sign up to speak, or  
20 you can e-mail them to this e-mail address. All this  
21 information is in the back, too, if you want it written  
22 down, or just mail them to our address.

23 And this is just more -- if you want more  
24 information, these are just some helpful links.

25 So that is it for my overview.

1           We've now asked the applicants to talk for five  
2 minutes just about the basics of their project. You  
3 probably already know everything that they are going to  
4 say, but we just wanted to give everyone a brief  
5 overview just in case. And then -- so we'll have  
6 Kathryn Arbeit come in for five more minutes, and then  
7 we'll move to the oral presentation portion. So I just  
8 want to go over how that's all going to work just real  
9 quick.

10           As far as what you want to comment on, whatever  
11 you think is important -- particularly we are interested  
12 in the environmental impacts you think should be  
13 analyzed in our Environmental Impact Statement. Any  
14 resource areas that you think we should consider; water,  
15 endangered species, and also what reasonably foreseeable  
16 projects that are going to be happening in this area or  
17 are already happening in this area that might have a  
18 cumulative impact when added to this project. So like a  
19 SunPower project, for instance, it's right next door,  
20 that might have a little impact on some of the resource  
21 areas. So all of the projects that you're aware of that  
22 we might not be aware of, those would be great to hear  
23 from you about.

24           So we have a list of people signed up to  
25 provide comments and you can still sign up. It's not

1 too late. And then -- so I'll just read your name, and  
2 I'll go over this when it's time, but -- and you'll have  
3 five minutes to talk just because we want to give  
4 everyone a chance to talk. If you have more than five  
5 minutes to say, we'll cut you off at five minutes and  
6 then put you on at the end of the list, and you can come  
7 back and finish whatever you have to say. So bear in  
8 mind, you will want to limit it to initially five  
9 minutes.

10 This is an opportunity for you to submit your  
11 oral comments into the record. This is not a discussion  
12 section. I know this is kind of a little different  
13 where there's a little bit of back and forth, but this  
14 is basically you reading your comments into the record.

15 If you have questions, read them. We won't  
16 answer them now, but we will -- they will be put into  
17 the record, and when we do the Draft EIS, we will have  
18 to address those comments. So we're not ignoring you.  
19 That's just how this process works.

20 So, yeah. That's all I have to say. So now  
21 we'll try to figure out how to logistically --

22 MR. KING: Do you want to use the microphone?

23 MS. ARBEIT: Sure. No. That's okay.

24 Actually, I might go without a microphone. If you can't  
25 hear me, let me know.

1           Thank you, everyone, for being here this  
2 evening. I'm going to try to keep it short as  
3 requested. I'm Kathryn Arbeit. I'm the project  
4 director for First Solar, if there's anyone in the room  
5 I haven't yet met before. And I'm just going to be  
6 providing a brief description of the project. Again, I  
7 think a lot of you are pretty familiar with it given the  
8 number of meetings we've had here in the past, but just  
9 we'll be providing a short overview.

10           This is just providing a little bit of  
11 information about First Solar. We're a manufacturer of  
12 solar modules. I'll skip through this because I think  
13 many of you are already familiar with us.

14           So this is a picture of the proposed project.  
15 And I'm going to hope to use a laser pointer here. I'm  
16 going to show you this thing.

17           MS. COLAMARIA: Upper left-hand corner.

18           MS. ARBEIT: Okay. So in this map area, you  
19 can see white boxes showing where our proposed Option A  
20 layout is. I'll get into what that is in just a  
21 moment. So you can see this yellow line by connecting  
22 our site there. It's a PG&E transmission line we will  
23 be interconnecting to. You can also see Highway 58  
24 cutting through our project site. Again, this is one of  
25 two alternatives. I'll describe that in a moment. You

1 can also see the California Valley boundary here. You  
2 can see Soda Lake and you can see the other project  
3 that's been proposed in the area by SunPower further  
4 towards the eastern side of the valley.

5 This map really shows a number of reasons,  
6 which I'll talk about in a moment, why we selected this  
7 particular site for the Topaz Solar Farm.

8 So we have two study areas that are being  
9 evaluated in the county in the DOE process. We have  
10 Option A and Option B. This map shows the overlay of  
11 those two study areas. We've done surveys and evaluated  
12 a much greater area than we're going to actually need to  
13 construct the project. The total study area combined  
14 together is about 9700 acres. Option A would have an  
15 area of about 4100 acres. Option B would have been  
16 4,000 acres. So Option B, you can see, is the furthest  
17 northern option evaluated, and option -- so Option A was  
18 the southern area and Option B was the northern area  
19 evaluated.

20 So this shows a little bit more detail about  
21 the Option A layout. Each one of those blue squares is  
22 an array. It consists of photovoltaic panels. I'll  
23 describe what some of the different components of those  
24 arrays are in a moment. And if you added all of them  
25 up -- so this is sort of the eye vision test of the

1 evening -- if you added them all -- counted them all up,  
2 you would find 437 of them to equal the 550 megawatt  
3 output of the project. So each one of those arrays is  
4 about one -- a little more than one and a quarter  
5 megawatts.

6           So this is our Option B layout. You can see  
7 the squares here are yellow. Those are identically-  
8 sized arrays but they're placed in slightly different  
9 locations. This is to provide some optionality in the  
10 final layout selected as part of the environmental  
11 permitting process.

12           You can see here. Again, here's the  
13 powerline. So here's the PG&E existing transmission  
14 line, which the project will interconnect to. Here is  
15 Highway 58. So you can see there's more arrays to the  
16 north of Highway 58 including some arrays that are  
17 inland. It's currently under the Williamson Act  
18 contract.

19           Option A. I should say, the first layout I  
20 showed you does not have any land that's currently in  
21 the Williamson Act, and that's one area where the two  
22 options differ.

23           This is a little bit of an overview of the  
24 project's history. So, again, we've been working on  
25 this project for a number of years. We submitted our



1 first interconnection request to PG&E in January 2007.  
2 We submitted our first application to the county in  
3 July of 2008. We're now -- the county -- as we said  
4 earlier, the County's published their Draft  
5 Environmental Impact Report, and now the Department of  
6 Energy is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement.  
7 We will be starting construction of this project in the  
8 latter half of next year which will allow us to deliver  
9 the full 550 megawatts of capacity online in 2014. So  
10 it's about a 3-year duration of the construction  
11 process.

12           This slide just provides a little more  
13 information about the project components. You saw an  
14 example in the other room of First Solar's equipment.  
15 Those are mounted onto steel posts that are pounded in  
16 the ground so it's basically highway guardrail posts  
17 with brackets attached on top and then steel cables to  
18 support the panels. Another component of the project is  
19 the PCSes. Those are Power Conversion Stations. Those  
20 convert the D.C. electricity that comes from the modules  
21 to alternating current electricity which is what travels  
22 over the transmission lines and comes out of lights and  
23 comes out of walls.

24           We also have additional electrical equipment  
25 within the project footprint. Just to give you a sense

1 of how frequently these occur, there's one PCS for every  
2 1.3 megawatt array, so there would be 437 PCSes within  
3 the project's footprint and those would occur about  
4 every 7 acres.

5 And just to give you, depending on how tall  
6 they are, the top edge of the panels. So you can see  
7 someone walking through the panels here. The top edge  
8 of those panels is typically about five and a half feet  
9 off the ground. The top edge of the PCSes is a little  
10 less than 12 feet off the ground.

11 Other project components: We do -- most of the  
12 electrical collection system is underground, but we do  
13 have a portion of it that will be aboveground. Those  
14 will be on 43-foot-tall wood towers. And you can kind  
15 of see on this map some of the areas. The red lines are  
16 where the collection system has been proposed to be  
17 aboveground. Those -- depending on the option selected,  
18 there will be I believe between 8 and 14 miles of  
19 collection system that will be -- 12 -- Wayne is  
20 correcting me --

21 WAYNE HOFFMAN: Excuse me.

22 MS. ARBEIT: Twelve miles above the ground.  
23 We'll also have access roads to provide access to the  
24 arrays, and some of those will consist of improvements  
25 to existing dirt roads and some of them will be new

1 roads.

2           So last, but not least, I just again wanted to  
3 touch on why we selected the site that we did. The  
4 first thing that we looked for is an area with excellent  
5 solar resource. So all of you that live out here in  
6 Carrisa Plains know that it is quite sunny. So that met  
7 our criteria. We also wanted to place the project on  
8 disturbed agricultural lands. As we learned a little  
9 bit more about the land uses out here, we found that  
10 much of this land has been tilled or grazed on over the  
11 last several generations, so we felt it was important to  
12 have the project on agricultural land. We also needed  
13 the project site to be fairly flat to place the tables.  
14 And we also, in the course of pulling our layouts  
15 together, we wanted to avoid more sensitive --  
16 environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands and  
17 jurisdictional drainages, so we've done our project  
18 array labs to avoid some of those areas.

19           And I think some of you saw the visual  
20 simulations that were in the other room to provide a  
21 little more information about what the project will look  
22 like when constructed.

23           We've done an enormous amount of studies on the  
24 project site to date. We've conducted full protocol  
25 biological surveys. Some of those started off in 2008.

1 The threatened and endangered species that we found  
2 include the San Joaquin Kit Fox as well as two species  
3 of Fairy Shrimp. We've also delineated the wetlands and  
4 waterways that are jurisdictional to the United States,  
5 so the Army Corps of Engineers. We've conducted  
6 cultural and archaeological, paleontological,  
7 groundwater, visual simulations, and a lot of work on  
8 hydrology in the area. So we've done a lot of studies  
9 on the site and it's very well understood. That's about  
10 it. I said I would keep it short.

11 So thank you, everyone. I think you all know  
12 me. You probably also know Wayne Hoffman. He's on our  
13 environmental team, as well as Ashley Frush. So thank  
14 you for being here.

15 MS. COLAMARIA: All right. So now we will  
16 accept public comments. I'll read your name. And if  
17 you want to come up and speak into the microphone, to  
18 make sure the court reporter can hear you, if you can  
19 please speak and say your name clear before you start  
20 speaking so we can get all your information. Say your  
21 name. If you are representing an organization, say the  
22 name of the organization and provide your public  
23 comments.

24 MR. BOREN: We have 7 people that are signed up  
25 to speak. What I will do is I will call off the first

1 name, and I will give the name of the next person in  
2 line so they can be ready to go.

3 First up we have Mike Strobridge and next will  
4 be Jenny Strobridge.

5 MR. STROBRIDGE: My name is Mike Strobridge. I  
6 have a few things that need to be addressed.

7 Number one is Cadmium. I would like to address  
8 the environmental release of Cadmium and potential  
9 public safety issues a little bit also.

10 And another thing is fire. There is no way for  
11 any fire unit, according to the San Luis Obispo County  
12 Fire Marshal, to put out a fire within the arrays,  
13 either the arrays themselves or grass fire underneath  
14 due to electrocution and they need to be put out with a  
15 gas agent. That is not available to SLO County  
16 firefighters.

17 We need to address the blockage of movement and  
18 migration corridors within the project site which is  
19 actually right down the center of it.

20 Also, Option B: The majority of it is  
21 currently within the Williamson Act. It is not due to  
22 expire until 2018. They are currently trying to get it  
23 out, but it hasn't happened yet.

24 Also the definition of prime ag land. We need  
25 to address the conversion of prime ag land and the use

1 of an industrial site on it. According to state law and  
2 the Conservation and Open Space Element of San Luis  
3 County, which was just updated, the Carrizo Plain's  
4 Storie Index of our soil is prime ag land without the  
5 need to be irrigated.

6 Now, I'm going to be blunt here. First Solar  
7 has over and over told everyone at every meeting they've  
8 gone to that this land needs to be irrigated to be  
9 prime, and it is an outright lie. You can go straight  
10 to the Conservation and Open Space Element and look it  
11 up. Kathryn was at the same meeting I was when they  
12 designated it.

13 Also, incidental take of endangered species is  
14 obviously going to happen. It's unavoidable. I would  
15 like to see -- I would like to know whether or not an  
16 incidental take permit will be issued through the Fish  
17 and Wildlife Service, whether or not it will be a  
18 Section 7 or a Section 10 permit.

19 Also, let me see here. I think that's about  
20 all I got.

21 I just want to let you know that I have no  
22 personal vested interest in First Solar whatsoever, but  
23 there is a good majority in this room that could easily  
24 be considered an agent of First Solar. They have a  
25 vested financial interest in First Solar. They have

1 signed agreements and contracts with First Solar, so  
2 they could potentially have a biased statement for you  
3 today, and I would like you to keep that in mind.

4 That's all I have. Thank you.

5 MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

6 MR. BOREN: So Jenny Strobridge followed by Tim  
7 Strobridge.

8 MS. STROBRIDGE: Hi. Jenny Strobridge. My  
9 husband will get technical. I'm going to get a little  
10 more emotional.

11 Over the last three years all we've done is  
12 listen to propaganda and manipulation of three solar  
13 companies. For instance, pictures. Every 7 acres  
14 "emberders" 437, and there's no pictures of it. We've  
15 actually been to a solar plant, a First Solar plant.  
16 Looks nothing like what they've shown us. It's bright;  
17 it's shiny; and this is 80 acres compared to what we  
18 have to times by almost 500. They say they are not  
19 going to wash their panels. I have pictures of fully  
20 dried, cracked land underneath the panels. I don't  
21 understand what the difference would be.

22 There's other options. I would like to see  
23 this Federal money go to people having it on their  
24 rooftops. What about 80-acre solar plants all over the  
25 United States, not just all slammed in one area

1 destroying a whole habitat, a whole lifestyle.

2           We talk about the jobs that are going to be  
3 created, but as we transition, we're going to have jobs  
4 that are lost. So we're not creating new jobs for the  
5 environment. We're supplementing those. We're  
6 overcoming those, which is a good thing, but there will  
7 be so many more jobs if we did rooftop solar.  
8 Construction jobs. I mean, it would be endless if it  
9 was all over the United States, not just in one area for  
10 three years. The financial means would be so -- it  
11 would just be -- you can't -- there's no balance here.  
12 We haven't even started yet with small -- with small  
13 scale solar where we would be preserving other jobs.  
14 The responsibility of everyone involved. I understand  
15 we need alternative energy, but there's other  
16 responsibilities to the environment we need to think of  
17 first.

18           My family has our own self-sufficiency out  
19 here. We have livestock. We have fresh produce coming  
20 in. We have -- you know, we're -- we're self-  
21 sufficient. My kids have learned responsibility out  
22 here from building fences. You can't go anywhere else  
23 and have this lifestyle in San Luis Obispo County. You  
24 will absolutely -- there's just no financial means to do  
25 that. We need to keep what we can have alive in one



1 small area or everybody is going to leave California.

2 I know that it seems like there's a room full  
3 here, but when it first started, we were impacted. The  
4 socioeconomics in this area have not been addressed.  
5 It's overwhelming for me, and I have books and stacks of  
6 literature that we're reading. You come to the first  
7 one, it's totally packed. By now, you're just seeing  
8 the first steps of this. The room was filled before,  
9 but people are overwhelmed, they can't take it any more,  
10 and they stay away.

11 Plus half -- I mean, more -- half the area  
12 can't come here and understand anyways. There's -- I  
13 mean, the translation is limited. It's a different  
14 language.

15 What would I like to see addressed? Traffic.  
16 Three years construction. To you and I, that's no big  
17 deal, but tell that to my child who is 12 and they're  
18 going to be 15 or 15 and they're going to be 18. Three  
19 years is huge. We'll see.

20 The traffic will be overwhelming. Put it on a  
21 straight highway. There's tons of area out there with  
22 the wild lands -- my mind just went blank -- but there's  
23 the preserve. They said, put it here. The land is  
24 just -- help me out.

25 MR. STROBRIDGE: The wetlands.

1 MS. STROBRIDGE: The wetlands. The wetlands  
2 are straight off straight highway. This is a curvy  
3 road. It just does not make any sense, the amount of  
4 traffic you are about to put in here.

5 Wildlife: My kids have their own -- you know,  
6 they have seen badgers -- you know, things maybe we  
7 don't want to see -- rattlesnakes, kit fox. Slow down a  
8 little bit. There's a whole zoo out here.

9 I would like to see the noise addressed. It  
10 was a buzzing noise the whole time.

11 The fire; that scares -- scares me. We will  
12 have no escape. There will be no escape. They said  
13 1869 in the EIR appendix, there was a wildfire. Last  
14 month there was one not even 500 yards. Thank goodness  
15 we had the fire, and they came to take it out right away  
16 with water. We can't even do that if there's solar  
17 there. You can't even put the fire out. Traffic.

18 Obviously, most importantly, is the Cadmium.  
19 Other countries are banning these solar panels from  
20 them. Australia won't even let them in their country.  
21 And yet the United States is saying it's okay because a  
22 battery was tested on the ground. A battery compared to  
23 9 million solar panels? I have asked several times for  
24 something besides the abstract. Several, several times  
25 for something besides the abstract. Can't get it. Can

1 never get the studies.

2           What about 30 years? These studies are like --  
3 they're doing them like this. A 30-year study of  
4 impacted water. They don't have it. There's got to be  
5 a reason other countries are banning it, but there's --  
6 obviously, we'll write our comments in.

7           The Williamson Act. We protected this land and  
8 now we're going to throw it out the window? People have  
9 saved how much money on this land? People bought land  
10 so that they can be preserved by it. It has to be  
11 protected. It was put there for a place.

12           Thank you for your time.

13           MS. COLAMARIA: Okay.

14           MR. BOREN: All right. Tim Strobridge. And  
15 after Tim we have the Elsokkary family.

16           MR. STROBRIDGE: My name's Tim Strobridge.  
17 Well, Mike and Jenny covered most everything I want to  
18 talk about, but I'd like to relay onto the energy  
19 department that this -- the Carrizo Plain is the most  
20 sensitive wildlife habitats in the whole State of  
21 California. We have more endangered species right here  
22 on the Carrizo Plain than anywhere in our State of  
23 California. And when these endangered species are taken  
24 from us, they're gone from the planet. I mean, the  
25 folks that are selling their land to make a big buck

1 is -- they are giving away our wildlife, our -- our --  
2 the nature that God provided us, and I resent that.

3 I -- you know, I keep hearing this one  
4 gentleman keep telling me that it's the newcomers that  
5 are objecting to this. Well, I'm not a newcomer. I  
6 might be new to the Carrizo Plains within the last ten  
7 years, but I resent the fact that an 80-year-old-man  
8 thinks that he can dictate what's going to happen in the  
9 Carrizo Plain. He does not own all the property out  
10 here and he owns none of the wildlife. The wildlife  
11 belongs to the citizens of California and that's -- I  
12 want those protected.

13 And Carrizo Plain is one of the last  
14 grasslands that we have in the State of California, and  
15 when that's gone, it's gone.

16 First Solar keeps distorting "disturbed  
17 land." Yes, it's disturbed land. They keep disking  
18 over and over and over and over so nothing will grow on  
19 their project site. Well, you know, it doesn't take any  
20 brains to figure out what they're doing. They're trying  
21 to drive the wildlife off of it. And these Cadmium  
22 panels are about the worst thing ever. In my opinion,  
23 they should not be on this planet. They are one of the  
24 five heaviest metals that have been identified by the  
25 State of California, and they are a carcinogenic. They

1 can cause cancer. And we've asked about Cadmium getting  
2 into the water table, and they kind of pooh-poohed  
3 that, but 9 million solar panels, Cadmium solar panels  
4 represents 60 tons of Cadmium. I guarantee that it's  
5 going to get into the water table. I frankly do not  
6 want to drink Cadmium in my glass of water. I apologize  
7 if I'm blunt, but that's the way it is. That's how I  
8 feel, and I wanted to share this with the energy  
9 department. And I will also have written comments that  
10 I'll turn in. Thank you.

11 MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

12 MR. BOREN: The Elsokkary family, if I am  
13 pronouncing that close. And after that is George  
14 Sullivan.

15 MR. ELSOKKARY. Good evening. In fact, I don't  
16 know anything about what's going on, but I think I'm  
17 seeing like very good profit to be for solar and that  
18 what I mean. I'm using solar for my farm. Like for two  
19 or three months I have know existing, and I use the  
20 solar. It's a big company. And I hooked up and I  
21 have -- at least I have a TV and I have a game and I  
22 have my floor lamp lighting down my farm for three  
23 months. I don't feel anything about that existed, but I  
24 have this solar working for me.

25 It is a very good site project that we have

1 this one here, but we don't know what is harming. The  
2 people are talking about harm. I do not know too much  
3 because I don't study it, but people saying that the  
4 water would be polluted, and there is possible cancer,  
5 and they say that we do not have everything. And that's  
6 maybe just show the life of the people. I am one of  
7 them. I go to Monterey County for each year and then I  
8 came back here. I'm building a new house in my area.  
9 And I don't know how long I will be staying here if this  
10 thing will harm us. So I don't know too much about it,  
11 but I see the side of harm and the side of benefit. It  
12 benefits us but downside is it's harming us. I don't  
13 know which side I will pick up, but I will pick up the  
14 side that is best for me, for sure. Thank you very  
15 much.

16 THE COURT REPORTER: What is your name, sir?

17 MR. ELSOKKARY: Sabry Elsokkary.

18 MR. BOREN: George Sullivan, and then I have a  
19 David Webb.

20 MR. SULLIVAN: My name is George Sullivan. I'm  
21 a resident of the Santa Margarita area. I, for one,  
22 don't have to live out here and be in the presence of  
23 these arrays, so I don't have the emotion that people  
24 that do live here have. Although I do share the same  
25 electric grid that these people use, and I, for one, am

1 an advocate for clean energy.

2 I enjoyed the discussion about putting panels  
3 on every rooftop, but it's scientifically not feasible  
4 to do it everywhere because of cloud conditions and  
5 speaking of risk and -- I don't care about who's making  
6 money, jobs provided here. I'm just more concerned  
7 about clean energy. And I do know that the location of  
8 power plants is the main thrust why this valley has been  
9 chosen. Just over the hill from my house we have a  
10 nuclear power plant, and I don't know if any of these  
11 people went out there to discuss whether or not there  
12 should be a nuclear power plant in my backyard, but I do  
13 know that we need to have portable take energy, because  
14 it is clean energy, and if not here, it's going to be  
15 somewhere in the deserts, other locations where we have  
16 more contiguous daylight than in the northern parts of  
17 the country.

18 The issue about Cadmium: I'm not a chemist,  
19 although I do know that things can be inert stable so  
20 they don't leach. I don't know if that is the case  
21 here, so I really have no real basis to entertain that  
22 conversation. But if we are introducing those elements  
23 into this country, that would be something to entertain  
24 because I would be very concerned if my water table was  
25 impacted by Cadmium.

1                   Unfortunately, there is going to be change.  
2   There are more people. We all want to have our meetings  
3   at night with the lights on, not in the daytime, so if  
4   that were a concern, we would be having meetings in the  
5   daytime. So I would like to see that this project move  
6   forward. I would like to see that drainage issues be  
7   addressed because it's obvious when you have more  
8   panels, you're going to have more run-off, and you're  
9   going to have more issues with the roads downstream.  
10   But then, again, out of all fairness to the people who  
11   live here, the Cadmium would be something I would want  
12   to know more about. But, again, certainly clean energy,  
13   I think, is the direction this country needs to go in.  
14   Thank you.

15                   MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

16                   MR. BOREN: David Webb. And next will be Dale  
17   Kuhnle.

18                   MR. WEBB: Thank you. My name is David Webb,  
19   and I have lived out here for 30 years. I'm retired now  
20   and I don't -- I'm not on anybody's payroll. And the  
21   Strobridges have presented a lot of facts today, and  
22   I've come to a lot of meetings and I have presented a  
23   lot of facts, so today I decided to write something  
24   different, and this is kind of my perspective of Carrizo  
25   Plains. I know you guys -- there's quite a few



1 people -- quite a few of you guys don't live here.

2 I have. I have spent a lot of my time  
3 outside. I have worked at the school over here and I've  
4 worked for the community district over here, and I  
5 commuted to town for about 10 years for a job over there  
6 at the college.

7 Anyway, I just want to read some of the stuff  
8 that I wrote down today. This is my perspectives and  
9 thoughts I had about this place and what I've learned  
10 about this place. So here goes. And it will only take  
11 a few minutes of your time for me to read it. I made a  
12 lot of errors.

13 Anyway, in the not too distant past and for not  
14 many generations prior to that, Native American families  
15 were living their lives right here on these Carrizo  
16 Plains. And they traded goods with nomadic other  
17 tribes. When I say "right here," I mean right here  
18 where we are having this meeting tonight. The Native  
19 Americans are no longer here, but they left behind a  
20 very live footprint. And we can see that footprint at  
21 Painted Rock located in what we now call the Carrizo  
22 Plain National Monument just a very -- a handful of  
23 miles from this building, just right over here.  
24 Literally, you can be there in 15 minutes, probably,  
25 Painted Rock for Native American -- where Native

1 Americans artistically portrayed their spiritual  
2 feelings and their beliefs. To the Native Americans,  
3 Painted Rock, as it should be, will always be a sacred  
4 place. And I've met some of the ancestors, the current  
5 ancestors of people that were here.

6 Long ago, Native American people were pushed  
7 away by progress. And don't get me wrong. I like  
8 solar. I think it's a good idea. And I think it's a  
9 good idea all over our country in our urban areas -- to  
10 cover our cities, our jails, our county buildings. I  
11 know it might cost more, but it's more -- it's better in  
12 my mind, and -- but long ago, the Native American people  
13 were pushed away by progress, pushed away like the hot  
14 winds of summer out here, pushed away like the dry  
15 Carrizo grass.

16 Today we find the cold winds of progress in the  
17 form of two vast solar industrial companies bent on  
18 pushing away the true spirit of the Carrizo Plains.

19 When spiritual American natives pushed away  
20 from the Carrizo Plain, they left behind their legacy.  
21 In this land, they left it behind. And we meet -- this  
22 land that we meet on today, right here, they left their  
23 legacy.

24 Most residents here cannot help but feel that  
25 spirit in this place we call the Carrizo Plains. If you

1 stay here long enough, you will. Out here we cannot  
2 help but to observe in the sun, the moon, and the stars,  
3 that rise and set above these plains, that spirit. We  
4 see it. We know it. You can't -- you can't ignore it.  
5 And in the wildlife that walks here, we see that  
6 spirit. We feel that spirit in the wildlife that lives  
7 here, the wild plants that grow here, and the birds that  
8 soar above this place we call the Carrizo Plain.

9 I'm not going to list all the endangered  
10 species. I will make a separate comment on the species  
11 and e-mail it. The list is very long. It's been well-  
12 documented.

13 There are alternative sites for solar. It's  
14 not like this has to be the only place. First Solar has  
15 told us over and over that if it's not here, then where  
16 can we put it? Well, we can put it somewhere else.  
17 There are alternatives. First Solar said there's eight  
18 alternatives for solar in California besides this  
19 place. This is a very unique place.

20 Thank you very much.

21 MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

22 MR. BOREN: Dale Kuhnle.

23 MR. KUHNLE: Dale Kuhnle. I'm a long-time  
24 resident here. These meetings always -- no matter what  
25 the questions that we're supposed to be addressing,

1 every meeting that I've been to here -- I don't think  
2 all of them, but every one I have, it gets to where it's  
3 opinions and romanticism and a lot of emotion involved,  
4 and that's fine, but an EIR/EIS, that is to discover if  
5 it's going to wreck wildlife, it's going to do away with  
6 them, if there is going to be Cadmium in the water. I  
7 don't think that can be guaranteed. I mean, that's a  
8 silly statement. I can get just as silly as the next  
9 guy by just throwing stuff out there. But it's your job  
10 to do another one of these EISEs and do it to the best  
11 of your ability. Is it going to adversely affect the  
12 livestock, the grain farmers, the animals, endangered  
13 species and everything? I have a hard time visualizing  
14 all those panels wiping out the livestock. I mean, not  
15 the livestock, the rodents and the kit foxes, the  
16 endangered species that are dictating all of this. I've  
17 seen all of those species, and I have farmed through  
18 most of those species, and they're still there. We  
19 graze and we farm.

20 And I wished I was on the take from First  
21 Solar. I tried to. I'm just a little too far to the  
22 north to make it all work. But I do want to see it  
23 come. I'm pro energy. It is so hard to get a business  
24 going in this state that we are driving all of the  
25 producers out. And I think it would be good for the

1 economy. It would be a good job, if not for a long  
2 term, then for a little while. It's a start. And I  
3 don't agree with all the subsidies and all that for the  
4 solar. It's just making my PG&E bill go through the  
5 roof because of all of this stuff. PG&E just keeps  
6 raising it, and they're getting used to having to buy  
7 this because we have dictated it in this state that it's  
8 going to be renewable 30 percent by 2030, or something.  
9 And it's just making the producers harder to produce.  
10 And I'm scared to death for my kids and my grandkids.

11           So this is a start for some jobs. And I really  
12 have a hard time saying -- seeing it wiping out all the  
13 rodents and the kit foxes and the hawks and everything  
14 that eats all those rodents. It's going to be a mess  
15 underneath those panels, and they're going to have a  
16 hard time controlling them. I don't know how they're  
17 gonna control it.

18           But, anyway, I'm voicing my in favor of it, and  
19 you do your job to the best of your ability, and you  
20 come up with those decisions that make it a yay or a nay  
21 based on facts, not emotion like we tend to want to  
22 splay out here. Thanks.

23           MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

24           MR. KUHNLE: I want to work on building it, is  
25 what -- I need the work. So bring it on.

1 MS. COLAMARIA: Is there anyone else who wants  
2 to speak?

3 You can just say your name.

4 MS. WOIKU: My name is Mekdes Woiku, W-O-I-K-U,  
5 last name.

6 THE COURT REPORTER: First name spelling?

7 MS. WOIKU: M-E-K-D-E-S. I am a newcomer  
8 comparing to the rest of the people. Permanently I  
9 don't really live here either. However, five years back  
10 and forth, we are trying to develop our own land, 45  
11 acres. California Valley is divided into two and a half  
12 acres land. I'm trying to show you the practical side  
13 of really things that people need who live in the  
14 valley.

15 Since we came, we fenced our area. The kit  
16 fox were around our area. They killed our ten cats and  
17 we don't know how they stop there right now. They are  
18 out there because we have so many dogs. Whomever is  
19 farming in this place, or a farmer, for whatever reason,  
20 we have cats and dogs, and these cats and dogs are  
21 really against this kit fox, or anything, and they are  
22 trying to be away from us, from the human being. And if  
23 that's what it is, since it was divided, this land, this  
24 was completely decided they would be gone by then when  
25 everybody is start building the house. Then if -- what

1 it is, we shouldn't really come. If we are worried  
2 about the kit fox, we shouldn't even come to this place  
3 in the first place, and we shouldn't farm, we shouldn't  
4 be around if we are talking about the animals; the whole  
5 thing. And we are the destroyers, each one of us, by  
6 bringing the others with the animals, by fencing our  
7 area, by putting any kind of killing materials. Then  
8 whatever it is, in general, when I see it, the Solar  
9 Farm, the way I see it is really completely different  
10 than the rest of the people, I can say. What I'm  
11 looking at it is there are a lot of people, including  
12 myself, living in the city or in this state, that is not  
13 my own house. I'm renting it. Then I cannot put a  
14 solar panel on my apartment. What -- when that  
15 happened, there is no way this country is going to go  
16 forward to have a solar energy in the state of the oil  
17 and the gas and the other things. If we look at the --  
18 any other energy source is not really -- they are not  
19 really good. It is much, much better, the solar panel.  
20 The solar energy would be the best choice.

21 I wish if we can all of us afford and to put a  
22 solar panel in our house would have been even much  
23 better. We don't have to pay for anybody. Nobody come  
24 and set up anything. I would have been very happy. But  
25 the knowledge, the organization, the grouping, the whole

1 thing, whatever is needed to be done, we cannot do it,  
2 the people whom we are here in California Valley. Then  
3 you guys came on, and if you have the knowledge, if you  
4 have the ability, if you are going to do it, when you do  
5 it, think about your own kids coming into this world.  
6 Which would be the better choice of energy? Is that the  
7 solar source? Or the oil? Or whatever. The charcoal,  
8 or whatever you call it. You have to cut the trees and  
9 other things to destroy -- we are destroying the lands  
10 since we came, but it's a given from God for us. Even  
11 we are killing animals to eat. What are we talking  
12 about? How are we going to prevent it? Not really  
13 killing the kit fox or this and that. And I am trying  
14 to see it from all sides and for the people in the  
15 countryside whoever is going to use the energy from  
16 here, from the solar panels. They have to have a solar  
17 somewhere, and this is not on a really -- a place -- a  
18 city -- the city, you cannot do it in the city. It is  
19 industry, but it cannot be in the city. In the big  
20 house, it is. The amount of species this is taking.  
21 This is the proper place I can think of. And if you  
22 have another place, do it so, and take us out from the  
23 gas, from the other things. And if you can't get out of  
24 the company, which is really the umbrella company, and  
25 trying to collect the money, and trying to think about



1 the people, not -- for their interest, for the people's  
2 interest, it would be better. If it is the solar  
3 energy, we are looking forward to our price to lower  
4 down, not to go up. The price has to go down because  
5 it's not going to cost them anything. It's just the  
6 sun. Really, whatever you guys are doing now for  
7 temporary. That's all I have to say.

8 MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

9 MR. STROBRIDGE: Can I say something real  
10 quick?

11 MS. COLAMARIA: Sure.

12 MR. STROBRIDGE: My name is Mike Strobridge. I  
13 have a couple other things I should have mentioned  
14 earlier. We should look at the efficiency of these  
15 panels. If you are going to implement a large-scale  
16 plan, you obviously want to implement the most efficient  
17 and most effective panel. First Solar's panels,  
18 according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, a  
19 fact, has a 10 to 11 percent efficiency rate, one of the  
20 worst ratings out of any panel currently made.

21 We also need to address the loss of jobs in  
22 other job sectors due to the rise in energy costs from  
23 implementing alternative energy. Like Spain, for every  
24 renewable jobs in the solar sector, I believe they lost  
25 seven jobs in the regular workforce.

1 Mitigation ratios: This area, according to San  
2 Luis Obispo County, the mitigation ratio for kit fox was  
3 a 5 to 1 ratio. Department of Fish and Game has voiced  
4 their concern about this and said that a 5 to 1 would be  
5 a minimum. They actually were thinking about a greater  
6 ratio listing than a 5 to 1.

7 Now, and I just -- I wanted to address  
8 Mr. Kuhnle's statement about emotions and no facts. I  
9 have facts for everything. I have everything in  
10 documents. I have everything -- I can provide you with  
11 anything that you would want to support and substantiate  
12 anything and everything I have said here tonight.

13 Mr. Kuhnle is selling a piece of property to  
14 First Solar. He helped them build and construct the  
15 test solar panel on it to have his picture on it. So he  
16 is vested with First Solar. I can understand his  
17 support for the project. He wants the work. He doesn't  
18 want to drive into town. But we got to understand that  
19 we need to be honest here and not misrepresent  
20 ourselves. I'm telling you how it is. I'm  
21 straightforward. That's the way I work. I don't like  
22 people sneaking around misrepresenting themselves.  
23 That's all I have to say. Thank you.

24 MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

25 MR. TWISSELMAN: I wasn't going to say

1 anything, but I'm the 80-year-old man that -- telling  
2 everybody what to do out here, some people referred to,  
3 so I thought I'd better get up and introduce myself.  
4 And my name is Darrell Twisselman, and I'm 78.

5 MS. COLAMARIA: Mr. Twisselman, can you spell  
6 that for her.

7 MR. TWISSELMAN: The Darrell or the  
8 Twisselman? T-w-i-s-s-e-l-m-a-n.

9 MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

10 MR. TWISSELMAN: Anyway, to me, this is a  
11 perfect laboratory to try out solar. We've been talking  
12 solar, talking solar, and this is a perfect place.  
13 We've got the monument. We used the Carrizo Plains for  
14 a laboratory. We've got the monument on that end with  
15 the Indians, and the paintings, and the whole shootin'  
16 match. We'll see how that works. And this solar thing  
17 is an insignificant amount of property in this total  
18 area. You go up on the mountain and look back, and it's  
19 a spot and one over here. When you think of acreages,  
20 you think kind of like lots in a town, but out here, we  
21 think in sections. So it's a very insignificant amount  
22 of land. The perfect laboratory. It's got everything  
23 to try out solar power and see how it works. It's got  
24 the transmission lines already available. It's got the  
25 sunlight, no fog, cheap land, because -- it's cheap

1 because it ain't worth a damn, and it's a starve-out  
2 country for the farmer who's been here.

3           The only people that are talking here tonight  
4 are people who just came to put a house. And you're  
5 talking about how wonderful a place this is and you  
6 can't find it anywhere else. Well, if enough of 'em  
7 come here, then it's going to be like everywhere else.  
8 So -- and I have been here for 78 years. And, so, so  
9 much of what you hear is just talk and ideas and don't  
10 really mean much. And when he gets up here talking  
11 about liars, that makes me mad, because I've never  
12 caught First Solar lying about anything, and I don't  
13 think they got any right to use that talk. That was  
14 insulting.

15           But, anyway, that's where I'm coming from. And  
16 my idea is that this is a laboratory. Try solar. See  
17 how it works. And it's a perfect place in California to  
18 try it. Thank you.

19           MS. COLAMARIA: Thank you.

20           Anyone else?

21           (No audible response.)

22           All right.

23           Well, then, we'll officially conclude the oral  
24 comment section, but we'll stick around if you guys have  
25 any individual questions for us.

1 Thanks again for your patience and thanks for  
2 coming.

3 (Applause.)

4 (Proceedings concluded at 8:06 p.m.)

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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

I, JERI CAIN, Certified Shorthand Reporter, RMR, CCRR, CRR, holding California License No. 2460, do hereby certify:

The said hearing was reported by me by the use of computer shorthand at the time and place herein stated and thereafter transcribed into writing under my direction.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or related to any of the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the financial outcome of this action.

In compliance with Section 8016 of the Business and professions Code, I certify under penalty of perjury that I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter with California state License No. 2460 in full force and effect.

WITNESS my hand this 15th day of December, 2010.



JERI CAIN, CSR #2460, RMR, CCRR, CRR