SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

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September 9, 2010

TO: Members of the Energy and Environment Committee

FR: Representative Rocky Adkins, Kentucky
Chair, Energy and Environment Committee

RE: Report of Activities of the Energy and Environment Committee at the 64th Annual Meeting of the Southern Legislative Conference in Charleston, South Carolina, July 31 - August 4, 2010

The Energy and Environment Committee convened on Sunday, August 1, for a program session, and Tuesday, August 3, for a business session and technical tour, during the 64th Annual Meeting. The following is a summary of the speaker presentations and Committee activities during this event. An attendance list is attached. In addition, accompanying this chair's report you will find a meeting brochure for The Council of State Governments' *2010 National Conference* in Providence, Rhode Island, December 3-6.

PROGRAM SESSION, AUGUST 1

I. Water Management in Southern States

Jess D. Weaver, Regional Executive, U.S. Geological Survey, Georgia
Katie Kirkpatrick, Vice President of Environmental Affairs, Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Georgia
Representative Jeffrey Arnold, Louisiana

Background

There is a finite amount of freshwater available on the planet. Water scarcity—when available water resources are insufficient for meeting all the demands of a state or region—poses serious health, environmental and economic threats to various parts of the Southern United States. Lack of water threatens the region's businesses, communities, cities and states, not to mention the health and wellbeing of its citizens, and challenges to remediation are growing every day. This session examined how state legislators can better address the growing water demands in our region, and how effective water management can lead to greater prosperity.

Mr. Weaver's Presentation

Mr. Weaver began his presentation by stating that water and water availability are two of the most pressing issues being addressed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Southern states. Moreover, water availability—water for coastal resources, ecosystems, infrastructure, forestry land and agriculture—is one of the most important issues faced by all federal agencies located in the

South. Mr. Weaver's presentation was divided into two major parts: current activities being undertaken by USGS in the region, and in particular states pertaining to water, and ways in which USGS can lend assistance to individual states regarding water resources and management. More than 2,800 scientists have been made available to by USGS to work with more than 600 different agencies and partners in the region, with approximately $185 million in funding from the federal government. In addition, Mr. Weaver also emphasized that optimizing existing energy sources and developing alternative energy resources are key science drivers behind USGS activities.

Mr. Weaver continued by describing the very diverse landscape of the Southern region, comprising hills and mountain ranges, coastal plains, major urban areas, and intensely dense rural and agricultural areas. In particular, the region is made up of approximately 32 percent forested land; 24 percent agriculture land; 23 percent grasslands and scrub lands; 9 percent wetlands; 7 percent urban areas; and 5 percent water bodies.

The type of water issues that the West has experienced for decades was juxtaposed with the ones the Southern and Eastern United States are experiencing now. The same issues that the West has been dealing with for decades—water allocation and sharing among municipalities, counties and states—have now come to many parts of the South. The ongoing "water war" between Alabama, Georgia and Florida, affirming that the water needs in each of these states is valid. However, these demands are competing, and therefore it is important to be diligent in discerning a way to balance those rival demands.

The USGS is undertaking many activities in each SLC member state. In Alabama, for instance, water availability is a huge issue. USGS currently is working with land use planners in the state to better understand how high flows, reduced rainfall, and pumping affects various areas of the state, and how better water management practices can be employed to assuage difficulties created by these limitations. There also are sediment water quality issues associated with Lake Tuscaloosa, in the western part of the state. Alabama, like many other major agriculture states, is dealing with pesticide management. For instance, groundwater resources in the state are particularly susceptible to pesticides, and that is something the state is attempting to manage more effectively.

The USGS has been working with Arkansas to develop extensive surface and groundwater models to show the effects of the decline in water on various aquifers throughout the state over the last 130 years. In Florida, which has an in-stream flow requirement, the USGS is closely monitoring freshwater and saltwater interfaces in order to manage the entire system for water supply and prevent encroachment of saltwater into freshwater areas. In the southern part of the state, USGS is assessing land use in the Everglades and examining how those uses change over time, particularly in terms of how rises in sea level are affecting the availability and utility of water in the region. Invasive species, such as nutria and pythons, which can be a major threat to the natural habitats in the South, are another area of concern for USGS. An invasive species database is regularly updated in the USGS office in Gainesville, Florida, which indicates what non-indigenous invasive species have been identified in particular areas of the South and what potential dangers they pose.

In Georgia, the USGS is working to upgrade flood monitoring and awareness efforts. In Kentucky, USGS has developed a comprehensive surface water model, much like the one in Alabama. It allows state agencies to run different pumping scenarios in order to understand how an aquifer or surface water resources will be affected by certain practices.

In Louisiana, the USGS is addressing nutrient influx issues. Statistics show that nitrates have doubled in the tailwaters of the Mississippi River since the 1950s, and they are moving into the coastal areas and contributing to the zone of hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico. Also, coastal erosion is a primary concern in Louisiana. USGS is working with the Army Corps of Engineers and other organizations to mitigate this erosion.

In Mississippi, a series of water quality monitoring stations, which examine best management practices that are being implemented at major agriculture areas is being developed by USGS. For instance, USGS and state agencies are closely monitoring and evaluating sediment control structures that reduce sediment floods. In Missouri, a toxicology and science center has been established to examine some of the issues related to endocrine ruptures. There are concerns that toxins in freshwater sources are causing irregular reproductive functions in some fish and other aquatic life.

Drought in North Carolina has been a primary concern for USGS. Balancing water use for human consumption, agriculture, recreational activities and environmental issues has been difficult in the state. USGS is working to find ways to better balance these allocations. In addition, USGS is attempting to understand the effects of confined animal feeding operations. In Oklahoma, USGS is assessing ways to best utilize water form the Arbuckle Simpson Aquifer, balancing agriculture usage with spring flow and groundwater usage for a variety of communities.

In South Carolina, USGS is working closely with the Army Corps of Engineers and other state partners to monitor instances where saltwater is migrating into freshwater resources, such as in the Cooper River and the Charleston Harbor. Whenever this happens, an alert allows officials to begin water management practices to ensure that saltwater remains downstream. Texas, a state that is facing a significant population increase, is working with USGS to develop water planning activities in the 16 water resource regions, particularly in the development of groundwater models.

In Virginia and Tennessee, USGS is commissioning a study of the Clinch and Power Rivers, where there is more biodiversity than in the Everglades, but where there have been huge, abrupt declines in a variety of species. In West Virginia, USGS is focused on water use, monitoring how the amount of water needed for the various needs in the state, such as agriculture, mining, public supply, and power generation, can best be managed and allocated.

Mr. Weaver concluded his presentation by emphasizing that USGS will continue to work with states to help them better manage water resources, as well as find ways to use the resources more effectively and efficiently.

Ms. Kirkpatrick's Presentation

Ms. Kirkpatrick began her presentation by stating that although a variety of issues have driven the water fight among Alabama, Florida and Georgia, one issue is paramount: growth. Metro Atlanta alone may see a 65 percent increase in population by 2030, but the state of Georgia as a whole may double in population by 2030, from approximately 9 million to 18 million, during that time. Such growth inevitably will intersect with other primary issues, such as the need for water for agriculture and industrial uses.

Ms. Kirkpatrick continued by stating that the second major issue pertaining to water resources in the state is the concentration of population in one major area of Georgia. Over half of Georgia's population resides in the Metro Atlanta region. Atlanta, along with several other major metropolitan areas in the northern part of the state, resides at the headwaters of a majority of the largest river basins in the state. This concentration affects what water resources are available for downstream communities. In addition, drought has played a significant role in limiting water resources in the state. In particular, the severity and duration of these droughts have been increasing. So as demand has increased, availability of water has decreased.

Although the common perception is that the three states have been fighting over water for 20 years, the reality is that these disagreements over water go back for more than a century. One of the first critical things Georgia has done in terms of water policy was in 2001, when the General Assembly created the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, which comprises the 15 counties in the Metro Atlanta region, to manage the six major water basins in that region. This region has come together to plan not only water supply management, but waste and storm water treatment as well. Water resource activities in these counties are determined by regional plans and are enforced through the state Environmental Protection Agency. As a result of meticulous planning, Metro Atlanta used approximately 151 gallons of water per capita per day in 2006, down from the more than 164 gallons per capita per day that it consumed in 2003. Also, there is a projected drop of another 20 percent in usage in 2010, which is in line with more water-efficient cities like Portland and Seattle. Also, although the region has added approximately 1 million people since 2000, total water use has decreased by about 9 percent.

The second critical step taken by the Georgia General Assembly was the passage of the Georgia Comprehensive State Water Management Plan, which in many ways models the Metro Water District by creating 10 other regional entities to look at and plan for their water future. One of the major components of the legislation is that it creates water use resource assessments linked to budgets for each water system, similar to a bank account. The system also allows better communication regarding water supply permits, waste water permits and river system maintenance. The Regional Water Planning Council is a political entity, of which the 25 members are appointed by the governor, lieutenant governor and Speaker of the House.

Ms. Kirkpatrick discussed the nuances of the litigation among Alabama, Florida and Georgia. The majority of the dispute involves two major river basins: the Coosa Tallapoosa Basin (ACT) and the Apalachicola Chattahoochee Flint Basin (ACF). The ACT is very important to Alabama for a variety of reasons, such as cooling reactors in a one nuclear power plant and for hydropower generation (there are seven hydropower dams located on the ACT). The ACF is vital to Florida's oyster industry in Apalachicola Bay, among other environmental sustainability needs.

In the tri-state water war there have been more than half a dozen court cases pertaining to the ACF and ACT. Recently, a judge from Minnesota was brought in to consolidate the cases and look at the issue in two phases, the first of which pertained to Lake Lanier, a reservoir that supplies the ACT and ACF, as well as Atlanta, with the majority of their water. The question became: "Was Lake Lanier originally intended for water supply?" In 2009, a federal judge ruled that Lake Lanier was not constructed for the purpose of water supply. Moreover, the judge ruled, the Army Corps of Engineers, who control water releases in the Lake, were exceeding their authority by allowing a

particular community to access the water from Lake Lanier. This was a devastating ruling for Metro Atlanta, since the city receives 70 percent of its water from Lake Lanier.

The judge gave the tri-states three years to resolve the issue, which was a great motivational tool for the city of Atlanta and for the state. In response, Georgia has constructed a four-prong strategy: appeal the decision; negotiate with Alabama and Florida; seek congressional reauthorization to access the water; and then "plan B," or what should be done if the ruling actually goes into effect in 2012, depriving that 15-county region of approximately 250 million gallons of water per day. Governor Sonny Purdue convened a task force following the ruling, comprising business and civic conservation leaders, to begin constructing "plan B." There were major confines due to the ruling that the task force had to work within. For instance, an almost immediate proposal was to expand the capacity of the reservoir, raising the maximum level by a few feet. However, alterations to the reservoir based on water supply needs are prohibited under the ruling, since it stated that the purpose of the reservoir is not for water supply.

According to Ms. Kirkpatrick, the task force continues to explore conservation measures as well as options for additional reservoirs. The task force played a huge role in formulating recommendations for the Water Stewardship Act of 2010, which was introduced by the governor and received overwhelming bipartisan support in the General Assembly. It is a comprehensive piece of legislation that directs state agencies to develop incentive programs to help communities enhance conservation through block grants and other mechanisms. It also includes an aggressive leak detection program for all water systems in the state, whereby audits and corresponding reports dictate the type or repairs required of customers.

Ms. Kirkpatrick concluded by stating that the task force will make available the first set of water management plans in January 2011. In addition, the Metro Water District continues to work within its statutory authority, having just completed their second round of plans in 2009. She emphasized that it is imperative for the three states to work together, as the deadline draws near and as new, innovative ways of managing and sharing water become available for implementation.

Representative Arnold's Presentation

Representative Arnold began his presentation by emphasizing the availability and feasibility of hydropower in south Louisiana. Currently, hydropower makes up approximately 7 percent of power generated in the United States. However, in the 1940s, hydropower contributed about 40 percent of electricity generated in the United States. Moreover, hydropower represents about 75 percent of the renewable energy generation in the country.

Hydropower and hydrokinetic energy are very cost efficient, and there is great potential for further development of this renewable energy source. By developing more efficient turbines and dams for generating hydroelectricity, there is a great opportunity in the United States to take advantage of one of the cleanest sources of energy available.

At the federal level there has been a push to expand overall power supply and electricity generation capacity. Currently, the federal government is examining ways to improve efficiency and reliability of hydroelectricity, so that it can contribute to the country's greater need for power. There also is investigation into what are the most environmentally friendly types of hydropower

projects and to identify those opportunities in order to integrate hydropower and other renewable energy sources into the electrical grid.

Representative Arnold continued by stating that hydroelectric power is not new to the Mississippi River or to places like New Orleans. In 1998, Tulane University and Xavier University facilitated a major project called RiverSphere, which recently won a $3 million grant to build a renewable energy center that will focus on developing hydrokinetic turbines. For instance, the center will include floating barge facilities that will be available to private technology companies for testing turbines. Once the project is successfully implemented, it will supply electricity to several nearby military facilities. In fact, part of the reason that many of these facilities remain in this region and continue to have a positive economic impact on the state is the availability of green energy.

Other potential sites along the Mississippi River are being investigated for hydroelectric projects. Currently, 81 total projects and 71 sites along the River are being evaluated for hydroelectric power potential. Each site could occupy anywhere from two to 16 miles of the River and could have anywhere between 150 to 500 turbines that could be placed in the River, with an installation capacity of 3.3 gigawatts to 11 gigawatts, which amounts to as much as 2,750 megawatts of generating capacity. In 2008, 57 preliminary permits were issued. In 2009, preapplication documents were submitted and negations continued. In 2010, a variety of studies were done for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pertaining to the effects on infrastructure, water flow, navigation, aquatic life, vegetation and other wildlife, endangered species, commercial fishing, and historical and archeological resource investigations.

By 2013, the project should receive the FERC hydropower license, as well as Army Corps of Engineers permits. Also by this time, finances should be secured to move forward with the project. Full operations of installed turbines are anticipated to begin in 2014. In terms of manufacturing and installing turbines, the project could create as many as 3,200 jobs in the state.

Representative Arnold concluded by emphasizing the truly green nature of this project, since it does not deplete any resource. In fact, the project does not even use water—the water is already flowing downstream. He also emphasized the efficiency of the project, since hydroelectricity has a 90 percent energy yield from production. In addition, the project contributes to generating power for manufacturing, as well as job creation and building a domestic energy economy.

II. Current Opportunities in Bioenergy and Biomass Utilization

Czarena L. Crofcheck, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Biosystems and Agricultural Engineering, University of Kentucky

Background

Agriculture, forestry and a developing bioenergy industry will play a significant role as Kentucky develops a renewable energy portfolio. The University of Kentucky, as the state's land grant institution, is working to develop sustainable agriculture and forestry practices to meet the expected demand for biomass feedstocks, as well as new technologies for the utilization of biomass in our existing energy infrastructure. This session reviewed the role of biomass in electric power, transportation fuels and chemicals production, along with work at the University to address biomass production, transportation and conversion to energy and fuels.

Dr. Crofcheck's Presentation

Dr. Crofcheck began her presentation by defining biomass as organic materials of recent origin. She also pointed out that, based on this definition, petroleum is simply really old biomass and that the United States has based its energy system on being able to utilize these old biomass materials. Since that is the case, what must be accomplished in order to move away from reliance on fossil fuels is figuring out how to get the same production value from these materials without a long turnover period.

Biomass is important to environmental quality, carbon reduction, disposal of excess agriculture production, and even to national security. Perhaps the most important thing about biomass use is that it takes something that is waste and turns it into a product. However, there are challenges to biomass production and use, such as storage, handling and transportation. For instance, biomass retains a great deal of moisture and takes up a lot of space (for its mass), and so it is more difficult to transport than coal and other fossil fuels.

The reliability of biomass also is important. It is renewable. Kentucky, for instance, will require approximately an additional 7 gigawatts of energy by 2025, overall. Approximately 92 percent of that energy will come from coal, and about 8 percent will come from other sources. The issue with relying less on coal and more on renewable sources is that many of those resources are limited in Kentucky. Wind and solar production are limited, due to the geography of the state. While technologies associated with these energy sources may make them slightly more viable in the future, they will not significantly supplement fossil fuel consumption. However, Kentucky does have vast biomass resources, such as wood and agricultural waste. The tonnage is there to create a biomass energy system that can significantly offset the use of fossil fuel consumption in the state.

At the University of Kentucky, the research being done on biomass evaluates the entire process of production, from growing biomass more efficiently to how best to harvest, store and transport it. For instance, some work is being done on how to modify equipment designed for harvesting food crops to adapt it for harvesting energy crops. Another innovative discovery is the more efficient capture of carbon using algae systems. The growing algae captures carbon that is fed to them and then are used to produce biofuels. Efforts are being made to create environments where the algae eats more carbon and grows faster. Another example of the type of innovations being made in this field is the ability to "briquette" biomass in combination with coal waste, making it easier to transport and use.

In addition to expanding biomass production to actualize this potential, Dr. Crofcheck concluded that the United States must develop new technology to expand other green energy resources; use less energy; and make better choices about how to use energy. She also stated that it is important to make energy efficiency the driving force behind energy policy, as opposed to simply reducing emissions.

III. Consideration of Policy Positions

Senator David Baria, Mississippi, introduced a policy position regarding coastal erosion. The position urges the Obama administration and the United States Congress, in partnership with the states, to evaluate the environmental and economic impacts that coastal erosion has on the

Southern region and the nation, and to take immediate action to accelerate the deployment and use of the federal support for supporting coastal regions throughout the South. The policy position was passed unanimously by the Committee and subsequently was adopted by the Southern Legislative Conference on Tuesday, August 3, 2010.

BUSINESS SESSION, AUGUST 3

I. Canadian Consulate in Atlanta Presentation

Consul General Stephen Brereton, Georgia

Consul General Brereton's Presentation

Consul General Brereton began his presentation by talking about the importance of the relationship between Canada and the Southern states. He pointed out that one of the directives that President Obama and Prime Minister Harper launched in 2009 was the Clean Energy Dialogue, which is a framework being used by Canada and the United States to identify ways in which the two countries can effectively transition to a low carbon economy and environment by exploring sources of energy with lower emissions and reducing continued dependence on fossil fuels. However, the Canadian government is attempting to be realistic about this transition, recognizing that it will not happen "overnight." In short, Consul General Brereton continued, it is important to balance environmental stewardship with economic growth. These things do not have to be mutually exclusive, but there are challenges.

Consul General Brereton continued by stating that he believes that Canada and the United States can lead the way in striking this balance, and there is a close relationship between the two countries when it comes to energy. Canada is the single largest supplier of crude and refined oil products, electricity, nuclear fuel and natural gas to the United States. Consul General Brereton concluded by emphasizing that the partnership between Canada and the United States is one to be valued, in order that the two countries can continue to work together to meet energy needs.

II. The Future of Nuclear Energy in Southern States

Senator Paul Campbell, South Carolina

Background

This year, President Obama renewed U.S. commitment to nuclear energy by announcing more than $8 billion in federal loan guarantees for the construction of new power plants. Although nuclear energy provides a clean source of power, there has not been a nuclear power plant built in the United States in over three decades. This session examined the current costs, safety concerns and storage issues associated with nuclear power, as well as what role it will play in America's energy future.

Senator Campbell's Presentation

Senator Campbell began his remarks by talking about the general climate in the United States when it comes to reliable energy. To start with, there are limitations on renewable power, possibly only a 10 percent capacity in the country. Even though technologies are advancing to assist in producing more efficient and economic renewable energy, such as wind turbines that can produce 15 to 20 megawatts of energy, there is a threshold. Renewables must be taken advantage of where they make sense. In South Carolina, there is little potential to generate a great deal of baseload

power from solar. However, solar energy can be used to power homes or businesses that have structures that can accommodate photovoltaic panels to harvest the sun's energy. The same is true for wind. In South Carolina, there is some potential for offshore wind generation. However, the energy output is limited here, since the wind does not blow all the time. Similarly, biomass is a vital contributor to renewable portfolios, but baseload potential is very small. Even though there will continue to be advances in renewables, the bottom line is that the potential for baseload reliability is low, and the United States will continue to rely on a variety of energy sources, including coal and natural gas, as it uses more and more energy.

Senator Campbell continued by talking about the economic impact of power and how those impacts are tied to jobs and therefore directly to people's lives. By 2030, the United States may need as much as 30 percent more energy capacity than it requires now. This is due to population growth, as well as increases in manufacturing and advances in technology—we use more computers, cell phones, etc., than we used to. The question is: "Where will that energy come from?"

Conservation and efficiency must be a big part of America's energy future. As noted earlier, there is great potential for renewables, but there is much energy to be saved by exploring efficiencies. Senator Campbell estimated that South Carolina possibly can save as much as 2,000 megawatts a year by increasing efficiency. This can partly be accomplished by government incentives, such as those that encourage homes to replace appliances for more energy efficient ones.

There is great potential for nuclear power, even while fossil fuels continue to play an important role in powering the United States. Natural gas, for instance, is much cleaner than coal, but is more expensive than both coal and nuclear power. However, natural gas exploration and uses are advancing, so it will continue to be important source of energy. Similarly, although coal is very cheap, it takes a long time to get a baseload coal plant online in the United States. (China, by comparison, is building a new coal plant every seven to 10 days.) Also, cap-and-trade legislation will significantly affect the price of coal in the future. Coal will continue to play an important role in America's energy future, but there will be limitations to how much new coal production can be actualized.

Senator Campbell concluded his presentation by talking about the potential for nuclear energy in the United States. First, processing of nuclear waste is becoming more efficient. Second, there have been significant innovations in recent years in the types of fuels that can be used to produce nuclear energy. In addition to the uranium the United States receives from Canada and other places, there is great potential to use weapons grade waste products from Russia. This is emblematic of the hope nuclear energy brings to the United States: taking something that was intended to make weapons and use it to produce electricity. There always have been concerns about safety; however, advances in production have increased safety, as well as in transportation and safety. The opening of Yucca Mountain in Nevada would assuage many safety concerns pertaining to the storage of nuclear waste, but this is something that will be decided at the federal level.

Senator Campbell also emphasized the clean nature of nuclear energy. South Carolina is the second greenest state in the nation, since approximately 60 percent of its energy comes from sources that do not generate greenhouse gas emissions: about 50 percent comes from nuclear

energy and about 10 percent from hydroelectricity and other renewable sources. Senator Campbell noted that there is the potential to create thousands of jobs for building and operating nuclear power plants. Currently, lawmakers and other officials in South Carolina are working to expand nuclear energy, create more jobs, make the state even more environmentally friendly, and improve the lives of its citizens. In conclusion, Senator Campbell proposed that perhaps the best economic "stimulus plan" for the United States would be to expand nuclear power generation.

II. Southern States Energy Board's Legislative Digest, 2010, Presentation and Roundtable Discussion

Representative Rocky Adkins, Kentucky

Background

The Legislative Digest is a compilation of energy and environmental legislation enacted by Southern states, and published by the Southern States Energy Board for more than four decades.

Representative Adkins' Presentation

The energy measures highlighted in the 2010 Legislative Digest are divided into the categories of alternative energy development; coal and minerals; emergency management and homeland security; energy efficiency; natural gas and petroleum; reorganization and coordination; and utilities. According to Representative Adkins, energy related matters accounted for 34 percent of the total legislation summarized in the Legislative Digest. The largest topic area was alternative energy development, with the passage of 26 bills in Southern states in 2010.

The environmental measures highlighted in the Digest are divided into the categories of air quality and pollution control; coastal zone management; emergency management and homeland security; environmental health services; hazardous waste and substance management; inland water resource management and conservation; land management and conservation; radioactive waste; reorganization and coordination; solid waste; and water quality and pollution control. Approximately 66 percent of the total legislation featured in the Digest is related to the environment. The largest two categories were inland water resource management and conservation, and land management and conservation. These categories combined accounted for 117 pieces of legislation passed throughout SLC states this year.

Representative Adkins highlighted various pieces of legislation in a sampling of these categories and then opened the floor to any members who preferred to speak on specific pieces of legislation, or other energy or environmental issues addressed in their home states. Topics of discussion included: the Gulf oil spill; water resources; carbon sequestration; clean coal technology; buildings and energy efficiency; energy security and reliability; rebates for energy efficient programs; incentives for alternative fuel production and manufacturing equipment to produce alternative fuels; expanding nuclear power; natural gas; coastal restoration; energy infrastructure; federal cap-and-trade legislation; wind energy; and biofuels.

IV. Election of Officers

The Nominating Committee, headed by former Energy and Environment Committee chair Representative Ron Peters, Oklahoma, recommended that the Committee elect Representative

Chuck Martin of Georgia as its chair and Senator Denny Altes of Arkansas as its vice chair for 2010-2011. The nominations were moved and seconded, and Representative Chuck Martin and Senator Denny Altes were elected by acclamation.

TECHNICAL TOUR, AUGUST 3

I. Pontoon Boat Tour of Lake Moultrie, Pinopolis Lock, Tailrace Canal and Santee Cooper Jefferies Hydroelectric Station

The Santee Cooper Lakes were created when South Carolina's General Assembly established Santee Cooper to harness the Santee River, bringing hydro-powered electricity and economic development to rural South Carolina. The lakes today are the state's largest freshwater resource and a popular destination for recreational boaters and anglers.

After traveling by bus to the historic Wampee House in Pinopolis, Committee members toured the Wampee Conference Center overlooking Lake Moultrie and were given an introduction to the activities of Santee Cooper in the Southern region. Members continued on to a guided boat tour of Lake Moultrie and through the famed Pinopolis Lock, the highest single-lift lock in the world when it was built. The tour continued through the Lowcountry waterscape past Jefferies Hydroelectric Station, the original Santee Cooper generating facility, and continued down the Tailrace to the Old Santee Canal Park.

Southern Legislative Conference 65th Annual Meeting, Memphis, Tennessee

The SLC will meet for the 65th Annual Meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, July 16 - 20, 2011. In keeping with the wishes of the SLC presiding officers, please note that meeting notification does not authorize travel.

SLC Staff Contact

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Jeremy Williams in our Atlanta office at 404/633-1866 or *jlwilliams@csg.org*.

ATTENDANCE LIST

Southern Legislative Conference 64th Annual Meeting
Energy and Environment Committee
July 31 - August 4, 2010
Charleston, South Carolina

(List reflects those attendees whose names appeared on the sign-in sheet)

ALABAMA
Senator Larry Dixon
Representative Randy Davis
Representative Mac Gipson
Representative Howard Sanderford
Representative Rod Scott
Ron Buford, Alabama Power
Heather Coleman, Power South Energy Cooperative
Horace Horn, Power South Energy Cooperative
Mike Jordan, Alabama Power
Leslie Sanders, Alabama Power

ARKANSAS
Senator Denny Altes
Senator Barbara Horn
Senator Bill Pritchard
Representative Jonathan Barnett
Representative Jerry Brown
Representative Monty Davenport
Representative Gregg Reep
Representative Gene Shelby
Kevin Anderson, Bureau of Legislative Research
Karen Holliday, Bureau of Legislative Research
Estella Smith, Bureau of Legislative Research
Brent Stevenson, Brent Stevenson Associates
Tammy Waters, Domtar

FLORIDA
Representative Clay Ford
Ron Silver, Ron Silver and Associates

GEORGIA
Senator Jack Hill
Representative Terry England
Representative Harry Geisinger
Representative Chuck Martin
Kathryn Baskin, Southern States Energy Board
Heather Breeden, Senate Research
Adam Bruns, Site Solutions Magazine

GEORGIA, CONTINUED
George Bullock, The Center for Energy and Economic Development
Monica Childs, Southern States Energy Board
Michele Dunn, Capitol Affairs, Inc.
Wesley Dunn, Capitol Affairs, Inc.
Cynthia Jester, OREGA-S
Chris Jones, Verizon Wireless
Katie Kirkpatrick, Metro Atlanta
Chamber of Commerce
Polly McKinney, Southern States Energy Board
Patrick McShane, Southern States Energy Board
Ken Nemeth, Southern States Energy Board
Tom Park, Southern Company
Michael Power, American Chemistry Council
Brian Sernulka, Southern States Advocacy Company
Mark Shilling, Southern States Energy Board
Branch Sinkule, Kimberly-Clark Corporation
Rudy Underwood, American Chemistry Council
Jess Weaver, U.S. Geological Survey

ILLINOIS
Matt Caswell, BP

KENTUCKY
Senator Denise Angel
Senator Perry Clark
Representative Rocky Adkins
Representative John Arnold
Representative Eddie Ballard
Representative Linda Belcher
Representative David Floyd
Representative Danny Ford
Representative Jim Gooch
Representative Charlie Hoffman
Representative Mary Lou Marzian
Representative Terry Mills
Representative Wilson Stone

KENTUCKY, CONTINUED
Speaker Greg Stumbo
Representative Susan Westrom
Dr. Rodney Andrews, University of Kentucky
Bobby Clue, Steptoe & Johnson PLLC
Yolanda Costner, Legislative Research Commission
Dr. Czarena Crofcheck, University of Kentucky
Jon Grate, Legislative Research Commission
Bob Hazelrigg, Delta Natural Gas
Nancy Hublar, Golden Living
Kyna Kock, Legislative Research Commission
Brack Marquette, Columbia Gas
Barbara McDaniel, Toyota Motor Engineering and Manufacturing
Nancy Mitchell, Tennessee Valley Authority
Patrick Moore, Coastal Conservation League
David Moss, Kentucky Coal Association
Victor Needham, Duke Energy
Peggy Williams, House of Representatives

LOUISIANA
Senator Gerald Long
Senator Buddy Shaw
Representative Jeffrey Arnold
Representative Jim Fannin
Dave Cagnolatti, ConocoPhillips
George Guidry, Koch Companies
Public Sector, LLC
Tom Wade, Senate

MARYLAND
David Albert, The Waverly Group

NORTH CAROLINA
George, Baldwin, Piedmont Natural Gas
Katie Hallaway, Lowe's Companies, Inc.
Phil Morgan, Piedmont Natural Gas
John Monaghan, Piedmont Natural Gas

OKLAHOMA
Senator David Myers
Representative Ron Peters

SOUTH CAROLINA
Senator Paul Campbell
Senator Chip Campsen
Senator Ronnie Cromer
Representative Don Bowen
Representative Chandra Dillard
Representative Nelson Hardwick

SOUTH CAROLINA, CONTINUED
Representative Bill Hixon
Representative Phillip Lowe
Representative Walt McLeod
Representative Dennis Moss
Representative Bill Sandifer
Representative Eddie Tallon
Representative Bill Taylor
Representative Mac Toole
Amy Bolin, Duke Energy
Kathy Coleman, Clemson University
Sidney Evering, Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP
John Frick, Electric Cooperatives of South Carolina
Dennis Glaves, Coastal Conservation League
Thomas Howard, Domtar
Bonnie Loomis, Duke Energy

SOUTH CAROLINA, CONTINUED
Hank McCullough, Piedmont Natural Gas
Kathy McKinney, Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.
Patrick Moore, Coastal Conservation League
Tommy Moore, Community Financial Services Association
Michael Thompson, House Democratic Caucus

TENNESSEE
Senator Beverly Marrero
Representative Pat Marsh
Representative John Tidwell
Walter Gose, Sanofi-Aventis, U.S.
Kathy Higgins, Office of Legislative Budget Analysis

TEXAS
Senator Eddie Lucio
Kimberly August, BP Biofuels

TEXAS, CONTINUED
Randy Eminger, American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity
Ken Roche, Gulf States Toyota, Inc.

VIRGINIA
Senator John S. Edwards
Senator Emmett Hanger
Seth Ginther, Hirschler Fleischer Law Firm
Tammy Kelch, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Nicole Barranco, Toyota Motor North America

WASHINGTON, D.C., CONTINUED

Steve Blackistone, National Transportation Safety Board
Kevin Callahan, American Forest and Paper Association
Tristan Sanregret, Government of Alberta

WEST VIRGINIA

Senator Jeffrey Kessler
Delegate Bonnie Brown
Delegate Ricky Moye
Aaron Allred, Joint Committee on Government and Finance
Rich Olsen, Legislative Services

CANADA

Member of Parliament Christian Ouellet
Member of Parliament Terence Young
The Honorable Stephen Brereton, Office of the Canadian Consulate General
Ginette Chenard, Quebec Government Office
Judith Costello, Office of the Canadian Consulate General
June Dewetering, Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
Paula Dickerson, Consulate General of Canada in Raleigh
Anne Mattson Gauss, Embassy of Canada