



Notes From the President

Edward A. Schlotman



The possibility of global warming and present day water rationing. Is there a connection?

We returned this week from about a month's stay in a smallish Texas town (Kerrville) where my wife has family. There is a drought in Texas, for some time now, and the town has been under restricted outside water use. Just as we arrived the rationing was relaxed somewhat: watering with sprinklers or an automatic system has been eased. People can now water two days a week four hours at a time with such systems and handheld hose at any time. (www.kerrville.org) But think about that. How long would you stand outside using a hose? Those clever Texans probably figured most folks would not do that. My experience driving

around town to visit family and go out to eat seemed to confirm that suspicion. There were a fair number of pretty brown lawns around town.

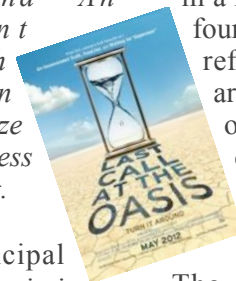
Why did this happen? There was and still is a drought in Texas. That clearly affects supply. And if your supply relies on surface water from the Guadalupe River, which runs through town, and it's not being refreshed- well to use a phrase, you're up a creek. How do you ease the problem? Advance planning, multiple sources and groundwater storage are some of the means that come quickly to mind and might make life more pleasant. But what does this have to do with global warming? (Continued on page 2)

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Associates Preview Water Film And Book

Late in March of this year, the WAPA Board was invited to preview a new movie (now showing in theaters as of May 4, 2012) titled "Last Call at the Oasis". The documentary film was written and directed by Jessica Yu, who also directed the Oscar winning film "Breathing Lessons: The Life and Work of Mark O'Brien". "Oasis" was produced by Participant Media, the company behind "An Inconvenient Truth", which helped Al Gore win a Nobel Peace prize by raising awareness of global warming.



The principal message of the movie is simple and hard-hitting: **The impending water crisis that is brewing both in the United States and nearly everywhere else will become the central issue facing our world in the coming century.** The cause of the problem is us: the result of overuse, pollution, irresponsible management, drought, global warming, and the failure of most lay people to understand that there are finite limits to the supply of clean water available to them because of those factors.

The film provides numerous examples of

situations where water availability or quality is threatened and delves into the many factors responsible for them. In each example, expert witnesses are called upon to explain the root causes of the issue and suggest what strategies may resolve the problem. The declining water supply in Las Vegas, Nevada is one such example presented at the beginning of the film. The many elaborate fountains, canals, and reflecting pools that are now characteristic of the city provide a dramatic backdrop for the water problems that threaten its future.

The filmmakers point out, however, that the showy water features of the Las Vegas strip account for little more than three percent of the city's water use.

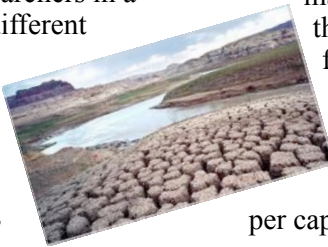
The real problem is drought in the Colorado watershed and the phenomenal growth of the region that has progressed unchecked for several decades. Water levels in Lake Mead, the city's primary water source, have dropped to such low levels that Hoover Dam could likely cease to produce hydroelectric energy in a few more years.

(Continued on page 2)

President's Message

(Continued from page 1)
 It may not matter what we do. In a Friday June 8 article the Los Angeles Times reported on a paper published in Thursday's edition of the journal Nature (pAA4). In the story the Times reports that 22 researchers in a variety of different fields "liken the human effect to global events eons ago that caused mass extinctions permanently altering Earth's biosphere." The paper's authors believe that we are now forcing another such transition that could cause the earth to transform irreversibly into a state unknown in human experience. They suggest exploding global populations, rapidly rising temperatures and clearance of more than 40% of the Earth's surface for urban development or agriculture as factors which could cause such a tipping point. The paper's lead author suggests that the effects could be equivalent to an actual asteroid striking the earth in a worst-case scenario.

As the Times reporter notes, the earth's population just passed 7 billion worldwide and is expected to reach 9.3 billion by 2050. Anthony Barnosky, -- Professor of Integrative



Biology from the UC Berkeley -- the lead author, states, "by the year 2070, we will live in a hotter world than it's been since humans evolved as a species,". The story ends by noting that, "to avert a grim future, or at least make it less grim, the paper calls for significant reductions in world population growth and per capita resource use, more efficient energy use, less reliance on fossil fuels and stepped up efforts to protect the parts of Earth that have so far escaped human dominance."

So is it fair to observe that the localized effects of drought such as sketched briefly above, particularly in an area which does not seem to have done much planning, gives some small glimpse of what the future may have in store for us all? In a word, yes.

Whether we like it or not conservation in the broadest sense must become a way of life if we want our children's children to have a shot at avoiding the smog drenched urban nightmares glimpsed in the bleaker sci-fi stories we read from time to time. ♦

LAST CALL AT THE OASIS

(Continued from page 1)
 ⌘ Other examples include: California's central valley, where water shortages have severely curtailed agricultural production; a small town in Texas, where hexavalent chromium has contaminated the water supply and caused an alarming increase in the cancer rate; a farm community in Australia where severe drought has resulted in the suicides of many farm owners; and the Jordan River in Israel which has been reduced to barely a trickle due to upstream diversions by adjacent countries. The River Jordan is deep and wide no more. It is now merely a muddy ditch that could not accommodate Michael's rowboat and is fouled by debris and who-knows-what else? The river's flow at its terminus is so drastically reduced that many fear for the 'life' of the Dead Sea.

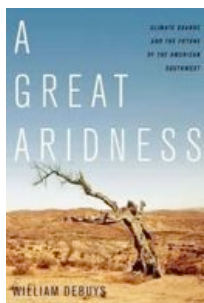
⌘ Most of the film critics who have viewed "Oasis" give it a positive review and praise the director's subtle approach to dramatizing the message. Unlike many global catastrophe documentaries, this film comes across as a serious educational presentation and not as an info-tainment spectacle. At least one film critic has questioned the credibility of three of the film's expert witnesses: Erin Brockovich, because she is an activist and

not a technical expert; Tyrone Hayes, whose attack on the chemical Atrazine has been strongly challenged by Syngenta, the maker of the chemical; and Peter Gleick, former director of the Pacific Institute, who has been involved in a dispute with the Heartland Institute regarding the manner in which he obtained documents from them. If these criticisms are valid, they would cast some doubt on the accuracy of information used to support the contentions of some of the examples in the film. However, from the perspective of a water industry engineer and manager who has been intimately involved in the issues presented here, the message of the film is valid and factors behind the issues are generally presented accurately.

⌘ The film will raise the awareness of water resource issues that we have been struggling with for many years, often without the support of the public or their elected representatives. I highly recommend the film to all of our members, readers, and friends. ♦



Review By
 Robert Yoshimura



BOOK REVIEW

A GREAT ARIDNESS: *Climate Change and the Future of the American Southwest*, by William deBuys. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011. 369 pp. Maps, Illustrations, Notes, Bibliography, Index. Cloth, \$27.95.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.oup.com/us>" www.oup.com/us.

William deBuys is a prize-winning conservationist whose books include *Salt Dreams: Land and Water in Low-Down California* on the Salton Sea and its environmental problems. His latest book tackles a multitude of topics—climate change, drought, water politics, illegal immigration, and other issues afflicting the Southwest, principally Arizona, New Mexico, the State of Chihuahua in Mexico, and the Colorado River as it impacts the water needs of California and Nevada. DeBuys takes an interdisciplinary assessment covering economic, social, and biological changes in the Southwest. He also takes a very long view of the history of the region, going back upwards of a thousand years to report on ancient Native cultures, dendrochronology, and the mystery of Native sites that were abandoned long before Europeans entered the landscape.

This book's mission statement is to alert people to what already should be obvious. The Southwest is in a period of prolonged drought, and scientific

investigations warn that the region will be experiencing serious problems in attempting to supply water and power to millions of its residents. Climate change is but one factor; deBuys stresses there is no one reason. Population in the Southwest has boomed since World War II, taking water resources for granted as developers build housing for the millions who have come to Phoenix, Tucson, Las Vegas, and Albuquerque. Few of the newcomers have any understanding of the environment where they now live, as long as air conditioning and water make indoor living comfortable even as average temperatures inch upward each year.

Each chapter provides a case study in environmental fragility. DeBuys goes back a millennium to explore why Native ancestors, the builders of large cities housing large populations, abandoned their homes and farms. Utilizing cultural anthropology and dendrochronology, he theorizes that the Southwest underwent several prolonged drought periods that made

remaining where they lived unsustainable.

Another chapter assesses the errors made in estimating the streamflow of the Colorado River. When the Colorado River Compact was created in 1922, the allotments were based on the flow during a rare period of wet years. This atypical number—17.5 maf—has caused nothing but political headaches as the streamflow is often much less than the estimate. Add to this shortfall the growth of California agriculture, Las Vegas, and Phoenix, plus allocations to Mexico and to Native tribes, and the conclusion is inescapable: too many people and too little water to sustain oasis societies in the long run or even much of the short run. The crisis is exemplified in the bathtub ring around Lake Mead and other storage reservoirs on the river.

DeBuys also describes species of animals and plants in danger of extinction; horrific wildfires that have destroyed millions of acres of forest; invasion of bark beetles and other insects that attack and kill

trees that suffer dehydration due to an increasingly hot and dry climate; and the problem of illegal immigration and its human cost as hundreds of thousands of people try to enter the United States to escape poverty, leaving exhausted farmland that no longer sustains them.

As deBuys makes clear, there is much more going on in the Southwest than arguing about climate change or global warming. Unless major reforms are undertaken, and politicians exercise courage in making unpopular decisions, we may see an exodus of people out of the Southwest in much the same way those ancient Native tribes left their homes. And this exodus may well occur within the next quarter century. Can't say we weren't warned. ♦

Abraham Hoffman teaches history at Los Angeles Valley College.



New W&PA Board Director



Timothy F. Brick is

a prominent leader in the water industry who has devoted much of his career to resolving water resource problems in California from a variety of perspectives. He is best known for his 27 years of service as the City of Pasadena's representative on the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Tim is the immediate past chairman of the Board and currently serves on the Executive Committee; Special Committee on Bay-Delta; Water Planning and Stewardship Committee; Communications and Legislation Committee; and the Blue Ribbon Review Committee.

Tim also serves or has served on the boards of directors of a number of water related organizations including the governing board of the Pasadena Department of Water and Power, the Alliance for Water Efficiency, and the Advisory Board of the Water Resources Center Archives at the University of California at Berkeley.

In his spare time, Tim is an organizational consultant, currently serving as Managing Director of the Arroyo

Seco Foundation, a non-profit organization devoted to the protection and promotion of the Arroyo Seco watershed. He has previously served as an executive and consultant for a wide variety of business, governmental and non profit organizations such as the Hahamongna Operating Company, Pasadena AIDS Community Coordinating Committee, Hospice of Pasadena, the Pasadena Health Department, USA for Africa and others. Brick was also a member of the advisory committee of the Business Technology Center of Southern California.

Tim was born in Omaha, Nebraska not long ago and earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy from California State University, Los Angeles. In 2008, he was named the Alumnus of the Year in the School of Arts and Letters, and earned the Engineering Achievement Award from the Los Angeles Chapter of the Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors Organization of California.

by

Bob Yoshimura



Our Recent Distinguished Guests



David R. Pettijohn

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Manager Water Resources Development.



Randall D. Neudeck

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Program Manager, Bay-Delta Water Resource Management Group.



Robert Rozanski

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, *retired* Chief of Accounting Employee; Former Assistant General Manager. Currently serves as Retiree Representative Member of the DWP Retirement Board.

Water and Power Associates, Inc.

is a non profit,
independent, private organization
incorporated in 1971
to inform and educate
its members, public officials
and the general public on
critical water and energy issues
affecting the citizens of
Los Angeles, of Southern California
and of the State of California.

Mystery History & Website Accolades




This shows the Addressograph Office of early DWP.

- Can you guess the year this picture was taken?
- What important role did the Addressograph Section play in the early days of the Department?



This shows the Alameda Steam Generating Plant which was acquired by the Department in 1937. The plant continued to operate until 1951 when it was retired from service.

What was the name of the utility that sold the Alameda Plant to DWP/ Municipal Light and Power? (clue: not SCE?) 



This shows the opening of a new Department Branch Office.

- What year was the picture taken?
- What is the location of the office (or area of the city)?



Find answers on our website at www.waterandpower.org

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Jack Feldman,
Webmaster

From California State University Northridge



4/30/12
Hi Jack,

Wow, the website looks fantastic. I love the rich text and you have so many wonderful images. I can't help but think about how much Catherine would have enjoyed this display! It's really a credit to your organization and to the memory of all those movers and shakers who shaped L.A.'s history.

We do appreciate the credits and references to our collections. I would only ask that instead of "CSUN Library Digital Archives," you use "Oviatt Library Digital Archives," which is actually the name on the webpage banner. I was also wondering if it would be possible for you to somehow link to the Mulholland exhibit page below.

<http://library.csun.edu/Collections/Virtualexhibitions/ValleyMemories>

The exhibit continues through July and we would love to have the opportunity to share this history with as many folks as possible before it comes down.

Thanks so much, Jack. You and yours and really done a spectacular job with this online exhibit.

Yours,
Holle

Congratulations

Longtime W&PA Member Elected To Head Prestigious Utility Group



Phyllis E. Currie
Chair-Elect



Phyllis E. Currie, the General Manager at Pasadena Water and Power and former Chief Financial Officer of LADWP, has been elected President of the American Public Power Association.

The American Public Power Association (APPA), based in Washington, D.C., is the service organization for the nation's more than 2,000 community-owned electric utilities. Collectively, these utilities serve more than 46 million Americans.

APPA was created in 1940 as a nonprofit, non-partisan organization to advance the public policy interests of its members and their consumers, and provide member services to ensure adequate, reliable electricity at a reasonable price with the proper protection of the environment. ♦

The Cost Of Water In San Diego: The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Water TRANSFER and San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) Water Rates

Steve Erie contributed to the LAEDC study, 'The Cost of Water in San Diego: The IID Water Transfer and SDCWA Water Rates' along with Greg Freeman, a former W&PA Director. The report has generated a lot of interest throughout the Southern California water community.

In part, Erie summarized: San Diego claims MWD's [Metropolitan Water District] rate structure, particularly Colorado River Aqueduct wheeling (conveyance) rates for their Imperial Valley water transfer, are too high relative to actual costs. San Diego believes that a "secret society" of LA-area MWD member agencies have conspired to make San Diego pay higher rates. This is nonsense. The so-called "secret society" was formed in 2010 in response to San Diego's lawsuit. The supposedly injurious rates San Diego complains about were adopted years earlier. San Diego originally agreed to MWD's wheeling rate in order to secure free Imperial Valley canal lining water. Now that San Diego water rates are skyrocketing, local water officials are claiming foul and desperately trying to reduce their MWD payments. **The great irony is that throughout MWD's history, it has been Los Angeles heavily subsidizing water provision to San Diego, not the other way around.** ♦

The *LAEDC Study* and a summary of an interview with Steve by *The Planning Report, Insider's Guide to Planning & Infrastructure*, can be found on their respective websites.

By Steve Erie,
professor of political
science and the Director of
the Urban Studies
Program at UC San Diego,



& Greg Freeman,
Los Angeles County Economic
Development Corporation
(5/5/12)

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Power Articles
pages 8 & 9
submitted by

Thomas J. McCarthy



Associates Tour LADWP Haynes Generating Station

By David J. Oliphant & John W. Schumann

On Wednesday, June 13, eleven members of the Board with two guests, took a tour of the Haynes Generating Station to view the upgrading of Haynes. The tour was arranged by Vice President John Schumann and ably guided by *Nazih S. Batarseh*, DWP manager of major projects, and *Dawson Dong*, DWP project manager for the current Haynes repowering.

Haynes is a 1600 Megawatt generating station, originally built in 1962-67, and now being upgraded. Its upgrading was begun in 2003 to change existing units 3 and 4. The repowered units are *combined cycle power generators*. Combined cycle generation makes more efficient use of energy sources such as heat by using one source to drive more than one type of generation. At Haynes, natural gas fuels 2 gas turbines, and the heat exhaust from the turbines is used to produce steam that drives a steam turbine, making the electric generating process over 30% more efficient than a standard boiler generating unit. The combined cycle unit at Haynes is approximately 600 megawatts and became operational in 2005.

The upgrading was begun in 2003 as part of a settlement agreement with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to reduce NOx emissions at Haynes. To add to the regulatory mix, the California Energy Commission passed regulations prohibiting the use of once-through cooling using ocean

water. Therefore, the generating units at Haynes will be converting to dry cooling.

In addition, laws requiring that 33% of electricity provided to customers be generated by renewable sources (i.e. wind power, solar power, etc.) by 2020 added the need for further changes. **Renewable energy needs reliable back-up power since wind and solar power are inconsistent and unreliable as energy sources.** However, large boiler generation units, like the older units at Haynes, can take several hours to reach full operation from a cold start and an hour even from a warm start. So, as part of the upgrading at Haynes, DWP is adding six natural gas fueled gas turbines (Units 11-16), each 100 megawatts, which will be air-cooled through a 700 foot long cooling tower. They are about 10% more efficient than the older Haynes units though not quite as efficient as the combined cycle unit. The advantage of these gas turbines is that they are quick-starting, can be cycled on and off to meet demand on short notice, and complement variable energy resources. When the six 100 megawatt units are completed and placed into service in about a year, they will replace Units 5 and 6 which are currently operational to provide electric power to DWP's customers.

When they have completed "repowering" Units 5 and 6 at Haynes, DWP will be repowering units at Scattergood, then return to Haynes to complete Units 1 and 2. Repowering is being done unit for unit, so the output at these facilities will remain about the same.

Kiewit is the general contractor for the six units at Haynes. DWP employees are constructing the switchyard. ♦

Board members: Dave Oliphant, Phil Shiner, Bob Yoshimura, Ed Schlotman, Larry Kerrigan, Tom McCarthy, Jerry Gewe, Jack Feldman and Chin Chang.



Haynes switchyard next to the San Gabriel River.



John Schumann, Ken Kalenik (guest), and Kent Noyes on an upper level of Haynes Unit 6.



View of 100 MW units as turbine units with the larger combined cycle units to the right.



Two of the 100 megawatt gas turbine units.



At EEI Conference, Survey Released Showing Declining Support for Coal



Black & Veatch's 2012 Strategic Directions in the U.S. Electric Utility Industry, a survey of more than 500 utility executives that was released at EEI's [Edison Electric Institute] annual conference in Orlando, Fla., found 58 percent of executives believed that coal will maintain a place in the country's energy future when "fiscal realities were fully considered," the Kansas City Star reported. The figure was 82 percent in 2011.

More than half of the respondents expected significant rate increases to pay for the major new investments in generation and transmission that most utilities have begun. Backing for solar as one of the country's most environmentally friendly power sources has increased even as backing for wind has declined, while nuclear remained the most preferred environmental friendly source. A majority also believed that consumers would be concerned about the cost of renewables if rates increased by 5 percent to 10 percent as a result.

Executives indicated that regulators and consumers did not yet fully understand smart grid technologies and expressed concerns about water use, Platts reported. Black & Veatch wrote that "the vast majority" of respondents now "see financial scale rather than operating synergies as a driving force of profitability" for mergers and acquisitions. Black & Veatch added: "We also see the industry's view of 'sustainability' shifting from a limited 'green' initiative outlook to one in which it is an essential business strategy."

Kansas City (Mo.) Star, Platts, June 4. ♦

Virginian-Pilot Says Coal Losing Fight to Natural Gas

The Virginian-Pilot, in an editorial, wrote that coal's "moment is passing, no matter what politicians and the industry do to prevent it. Natural gas is cheaper and cleaner, and the market will eventually decide." The newspaper said in the past, the coal industry used the argument that "coal is cheaper and more plentiful than any other source of energy" to override concerns about the health and environmental impacts of the fuel, but tumbling gas prices have overcome that argument.

Wrote the Virginian-Pilot: "Coal once may have been the cheapest source of

electricity, but natural gas is now cheaper. It's also much better for the planet, emitting about 50 percent less carbon dioxide, as well as smaller amounts of almost every measurable pollutant." However, "coal has one final advantage: A rich, entrenched industry that will fight until the lights go out. Coal is now used to generate about 40 percent of America's electricity. That number has been falling, but every percentage point has been defended, especially in coal states, where the industry has meant the difference between a life of poverty and a life in the middle class." ♦

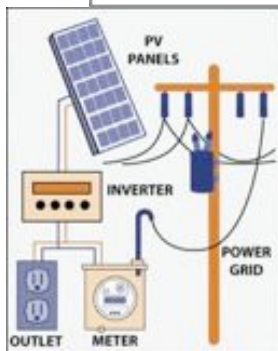
Journal Says California Environmental Laws Blocking Grid Projects

The Wall Street Journal, in an editorial published today, wrote that "California's environmental laws have made industrial development increasingly difficult," forcing the state's government to take measures to prevent environmentalists from suing to block solar plants and other projects. The Journal noted that in 2011, Gov. Jerry Brown "intervened to ask a federal judge to deny an injunction against a solar plant in the Mojave Desert. Environmentalists claim the plant violates the federal Endangered Species Act that protects a local desert tortoise."

Wrote the Journal: "Mr. Brown found it outrageous that anyone would oppose 'the sun in California,' which he said 'is like the oil in Texas. It's fabulous wealth waiting to be developed.' The judge agreed and the plant is being built while the suit proceeds." The newspaper concluded: "It's too bad other California businesses can't apply for the same relief from lawsuits that have little merit but are filed solely to obtain injunctions and thus add cost and uncertainty to kill a new plant or home. Might Mr. Brown intervene for them?"

Wall Street Journal, June 5. ♦

Net Metering Said Unfair to Customers Without Generating Capacity



Net metering, now available in more than 40 states, has become the focus of a nationwide fairness debate, the *New York Times* reported. As

tens of thousands of electricity customers switch to small generating systems such as rooftop solar, electric utilities have said, rates for everyone in the traditional electric system would go up because the small generators were paid by the utilities

for their power, but were not required to help support the power grid.

EEI Executive VP David K. Owens was quoted as saying: "Low-income customers can't put on solar panels...So why should a low-income customer have their rates go up for the benefit of someone who puts on a solar panel and wants to be credited the retail rate?" The California PUC decided last month to double the amount of solar power capacity eligible for net metering, a move that the state's three major utilities have argued would shift the costs of maintaining the grid to other customers.

Pacific Gas and Electric VP Steven E. Malignant said solar

customers were getting a free ride at the expense of regular ratepayers. San Diego Gas and Electric VP Dan Skopec said the price tag for net metering could reach \$1.4 billion a year before the state's new cap was reached. Matthew Freedman, a lawyer at the Utility Reform Network, a proponent of California's net metering system, was quoted as saying: "The goal of net metering should not be to give the shortest possible payback period; we're not trying to shower people with free money. We want to make it a reasonable investment while protecting the interests of all the other customers on the system who have to pay for it."

New York Times, June 5. ♦

Feds: Design flaws at Calif. nuke plant behind leak

After months of investigation, federal regulators determined design flaws appear to be the cause of excessive wear in tubing that carries radioactive water through the San Onofre nuclear power plant in San Diego County, California, the Associated Press reported June 18. The twin-reactor plant has been idle since January, after a tube break in one of four steam generators released traces of radiation. A team of federal investigators was dispatched in March after the discovery that some tubes were so badly corroded they could fail. Flaws in fabrication or installation were considered as possible sources of the rapid decay but "it looks primarily we are pointed toward the design" of the heavily modified generators, a Nuclear Regulatory Commission regional administrator told the Associated Press in an interview. "It's these four steam generators that either have, or are susceptible to, this type of problem," he said, referring to the unusual damage caused when alloy tubes vibrate and rattle against each other or brackets that hold them in place.

Source: http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57455078/feds-design-flaws-at-calif-nuke-plant-behind-leak/ ♦

Energy Secretary Chu Calls for \$10,000 Reduction in EV Prices

Energy Secretary Steven Chu said the U.S. should aim to become the global leader in affordable electric vehicles by setting a target of producing and selling unsubsidized plug-in EVs comparable in cost to conventional vehicles within 10 years, the *Detroit Free Press* reported. Chu said the goal was to reduce the cost of EVs, such as the Nissan Leaf, by about \$10,000 and to produce a number of EVs with a 100-mile range in the \$23,000 price range.

The energy secretary said he wanted to see better lithium ion batteries in EVs and for companies to develop alternatives such as lithium sulfur and zinc-air batteries. Chu was in Michigan for a DOE workshop designed to recruit scientists, engineers and businesses capable of helping U.S. companies become the first in the world to manufacture affordable plug-ins vehicles.

Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, June 21. ♦

Senate Fails to Overturn EPA's Mercury, Air Toxics Rules

The Senate has voted 53-46 to reject a resolution (S.J.R. 37) sponsored by Sen. James Inhofe, R-Okla., that sought to overturn EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards, CNN reported. Five Democrats voted for the resolution, and five Republicans voted against it. Inhofe and other GOP supporters claimed the rules would fail to produce enough health benefits to offset close to \$10 billion of annual costs and higher power bills. Inhofe, who said senators who did not support his move were "effectively killing coal in America," said after the vote that resolution backers had "exposed the economic pain of EPA's rules, gaining the strong bipartisan support of business groups and labor unions, of Democrats and Republicans from states that will feel the heavy hand of the federal government as it puts them out of business."

CNN.com, *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Times Green blog*, *Platts*, *Washington Post*, June 20.

♦