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IN RE THE PUBLIC HEARING OF THE )  
CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM )  
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
Burbank Fire Department Training Center  
1845 North Ontario Street  
Burbank, California

Tuesday, April 28, 1998, at 7:00 p.m.

REPORTED BY: MELINI A. CARREON, CSR NO. 7511

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1 APPEARANCES:

2 JOSEPH BODOVITZ, Hearing Officer

3 RYAN BRODDRICK, Chief Deputy Director of State of  
California Department of Fish and Game

4 RICK BREITENBACH, Assistant Director for Environmental  
5 Documentation CALFED

6 JAMES LECKY, Chief of Protected Species Management  
Division of Natural Marine Fishery Service

7 FELICIA MARCUS, Regional Administrator for the  
8 United States Environmental Protection  
Agency

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1 (All parties present, the following proceedings were had  
2 at 7:00 p.m.)

3

4 MR. BODOVITZ: Everyone, it's  
5 7:00 o'clock, and if you would take chairs, please, we'll  
6 try to start on time.

7 Let me mention, as you're getting seated,  
8 that I'll cover what the ground rules are for tonight's  
9 hearing in a moment, but the key ground rule is we take  
10 speakers in the order in which we receive your names on  
11 these yellow cards. They're on the table in the foyer, as  
12 you come in, so if you wish to speak and haven't yet  
13 filled out a yellow card, please do so.

14 I'd like to welcome everybody to our fourth in  
15 a series of 17 hearings of the CALFED Bay-Delta Project.

16 My name is Joe Bodovitz, and I'll be presiding  
17 at tonight's hearing. I am not a part of the CALFED  
18 Bay-Delta project, but, rather, I work for a small  
19 organization that helps people try to find consensus on  
20 contentious issues in California, affecting the economy  
21 and then environment, and I was asked to preside at the  
22 hearings, to help ensure, with your help, that we have a  
23 complete, unbiased, independent record of comments on the  
24 draft environmental documents that are the subject of our  
25 hearing tonight.

1 Now I'll go over the ground rules, as I said,  
2 in a moment, but I want to do two things first: One is to  
3 introduce the people who are up here with me listening to  
4 your comments.

5 The CALFED Bay-Delta Project is run by a  
6 number of very senior people in State and Federal agencies  
7 having to do with the water issues we'll be discussing  
8 tonight, and while all of them cannot be at all of the  
9 hearings, some of them are at every hearing, and, thus,  
10 we're able to assure the people who come to the hearings  
11 that you're talking directly to the people who will be  
12 making decisions on the CALFED Bay-Delta project.

13 So beginning on my left, Felicia Marcus, the  
14 Regional Administrator for the United States Environmental  
15 Protection Agency. Next on my left, Ryan Brodrick, the  
16 Chief Deputy Director of the State Department of Fish and  
17 Game, and to my right, Jim Lecky of the National Marine  
18 Fishery Service, where he's the Chief of the Protected  
19 Species Division, and to his right is Rick Breitenbach,  
20 whom we'll be hearing from in just a second.

21 Now I hope, as you've come in, you've had a  
22 chance to look at the displays in the back and pick up  
23 some of the material on the tables. If you picked up the  
24 hearing schedule, you'll be aware that we have two more  
25 hearings in this series in Southern California, a week

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1 from tonight in Irvine, two weeks from tonight in the  
2 San Diego area, in Encinitas, so this will not be your  
3 only chance to talk to us, and as I will cover again in a  
4 moment, tonight is not your only chance to respond to the  
5 draft environmental documentations.

6 Comments of any length may be submitted, as  
7 long as they're in by June 1st, and every comment received  
8 will be responded to in the final environmental impact  
9 documents.

10 Now to kind of set the stage tonight, so we'll  
11 all be clear as to what the subject matter of our  
12 discussion is, I'd like to ask Rick Breitenbach of the  
13 CALFED Bay-Delta staff to very quickly summarize what our  
14 purpose is this evening.

7:02P 15 MR. BREITENBACH: Thank you, Joe.

16 Good evening. My name is Rick Breitenbach,  
17 and what I'd like to do is -- is make a few observations  
18 about the program.

19 You have been all reading the document, and  
20 you all know what the program is about, just about as well  
21 as I do. At least I hope you all do. So I'm just going  
22 to take a few minutes to make a few observations about key  
23 pieces of -- of the program or -- or certain ideas with  
24 respect to the program, and this is our standard "welcome  
25 to the meeting" that I should have had on.

6

1 The first item that I'd like to mention is  
2 the -- the makeup of the program, the organizational  
3 characteristics of the program and -- can everybody see  
4 that, from where you are?

5 Am I in -- in people's way?

7:03P 6 Maybe I'll get over on this side. Let me get

7 over on this side.

8 Is that bet -- is that better?

9 All right.

10 MS. RAY: No.

11 MR. BREITENBACH: It's not better. Now  
12 I'm in your way. I'm sorry. I can't -- I can't win, just  
13 say.

14 All right. What I'd like you to notice first  
15 off, on this -- on this is that the Governor and the  
16 Secretary -- Secretary of Interior on this chart, and  
17 their presence, I think, speaks volumes to the importance  
18 that both the State and the Federal Government have in  
19 seeing that this program come to a successful fruition.

20 The problems in the Delta are very important,  
21 and resolution of those problems are extremely important  
22 to both -- both of those individuals.

23 Within the CALFED Bay-Delta Program there are  
24 five State and ten Federal agencies, all with some sort of  
25 a regulatory or management responsibility to the Delta,

7

1 all of them actively involved on a daily basis in trying  
2 to come to some idea of how -- how to deal with the  
3 problems in the Delta.

4 As well, within that center square, are the  
5 CALFED Bay-Delta Program staff -- I'm sorry -- CALFED  
6 Bay-Delta Program staff made up of individuals that came  
7 from those 15 agencies to work on this program.

8 We also interact extensively with the public.  
9 An example of the public, the Bay-Delta Advisory Council,  
10 we call them BDAC. They're made up -- that council is  
11 made up of about 30 individuals from all across  
12 California, representing a variety of interests in  
13 California, commercial and sport fishing interests,  
14 agricultural and urban water districts, rural and -- and  
15 urban municipalities, the business community. They are  
16 all involved in the program, and they all work with us on  
17 a very regular basis, providing advice, reviewing  
18 documents we put out, even participating in work groups,  
19 to -- to help us come to some solution with respect to the  
20 program.

7:04P 21 This is going to be the hard part.

22 So what are those problems that we're dealing  
23 with?

24 Well, there's basically four problem areas in  
25 the Delta that the program is trying to tackle or is

8

1 tackling. The first deals with the reliability of water  
2 supply, particularly for agriculture and -- and urban  
3 uses. That seems to be declining. The sec is -- the  
4 second is that habitat is -- is degraded in the Delta, in  
5 the Bay system. Third, water quality seems to be on a  
6 decline in the Bay-Delta system, and the last is the  
7 levees, that protect the islands, as well as form the  
8 channels in the Delta, are de -- are deteriorating.

7:05P 9 In the past, people have taken a -- a -- a  
10 shot at re -- of fixing these different problem areas, but  
11 they usually focus on one, one of the areas.

12 The program is a little different, in that  
13 it's trying to focus on all four areas at the same time,  
14 resolve all problems without conflicting between the  
15 various problems and the -- when they've worked on them  
16 individually, they might come up with a way to improve the  
17 water supply, but at the same time it caused problems with  
18 respect to the -- to the environment, and so there's been  
19 conflict, when you tried to fix them just one, rather than  
20 all of them altogether.

21 Hopefully, working on all four, we're going to  
22 resolve all the problems and -- and not have the conflicts  
23 that have occurred in the past.

7:07P 24 So what do the alternatives look like?

25 Eight different pieces. Each alternative has

9

1 eight different pieces. Six of them are the same among  
2 all alternatives. Two of them -- the -- and the -- the  
3 ones that are the same among all alternatives, when you  
4 read your document, you'll see them referred to as the  
5 "common programs." There are two that are different among  
6 the alternatives, and those are called the "variable  
7 programs" in your document.

8 Let me talk real briefly about the -- the  
9 variable programs first.

10 We're looking at storage, possibility of  
11 storage upstream of the Delta, in the Sacramento and the  
12 San Joaquin Valley. We're also -- in terms of surface  
13 storage and ground water storage.

14 The conveyance program, we're looking at three  
15 different ways of moving water across the Delta. Pretty  
16 much, the existing system is one alternative. The second  
17 alternative is improving through Delta, and the last  
18 alternative includes through Delta, as well as around the  
19 Delta, and -- and I would encourage all of you to look at  
20 the poster boards we have in the back, to get a clear  
21 understanding of the storage and the conveyance pieces of  
22 the alternatives.

23 Moving then to the -- to the ones that are the  
24 same among the programs -- and before talking about them,  
25 I -- I'd like to make it clear that it's our sense that

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1 these six are going to get us a long way towards the end,  
2 towards resolving the problems, and may even get us all  
3 the way there. We're not sure yet, but we think that  
4 these common programs are -- are a good bet of resolving  
5 the problems in the Delta.

6 So what are they -- what are we doing there?

7 Water-use efficiency program, basically we're  
8 trying to come up with a way for a more -- a more  
9 efficient use of the water that we already have, as well  
10 as any water we develop with the program.

7:09P 11 The ecosystem restoration program, we're  
12 trying to improve the habitat that's in the Delta and the  
13 species that are dependent upon that habitat.

14 Watershed management, we're promoting the  
15 locally-led watershed management activities, rather than  
16 sitting back in Sacramento and trying to direct how  
17 watershed should be direct -- or managed. We're trying to  
18 get out to the actual watersheds and have the locals  
19 manage the activities there themselves.

20 Levee system integrity, basically what we're  
21 interested in there is fixing the levees in the Delta,  
22 finding ways. The program is built around fixing levees  
23 in the Delta.

24 Water transfers, we're trying to encourage use  
25 of water between the various -- the buyers and the sellers

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1 in a manner that doesn't have impacts in the source area,  
2 where the resources are.

3 And the last, the water quality, what we're  
4 trying to do is improve upon water quality by going to  
5 the -- to the sources of the problems and treating those  
6 sources.

7:10P 7 Just a couple of observations about the  
8 content of a couple of the documents. The first is the  
9 main document.

10 When you've read environmental documents in  
11 the past, I suspect that you've read what I call a project  
12 specific or an action specific environmental document.  
13 You get a clear understanding of what the action is that  
14 we're -- being complicated. You get a clear understanding  
15 of the consequences that are being const -- contemplate --  
16 that are going to occur as a result of implementing the  
17 actions.

18 When you've read our document, my sense is  
19 you've gotten a good idea of -- of what we're about, what  
20 the alternatives are about, and you've gotten a good idea  
21 of the consequences of those alternatives, but it's  
22 certainly not as specific as if you were reading a project  
23 specific document, and that's because we've prepared a  
24 programmatic document and not a project specific document.

7:11P 25 We're not ready to make a decision about a

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1 particular action at this time. Rather, we're ready to  
2 make a decision about a direction of a program, and that's  
3 why we prepared a programmatic, rather than project  
4 specific.

5 Is something on fire?

6 MR. MARCUS: Yes, there's a smell --

7 MR. BREITENBACH: There is a smell.

8 MR. MARCUS: -- of burning.

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Well, we're in the fire  
10 department training center, so I hope someone will notice.

11 MR. BREITENBACH: The -- the next -- next  
12 document I'd like to bring your attention to is the  
13 Phase II document.

14 If you don't have a chance to read any of the  
15 other documents, I'd encourage you to read this one. This  
16 document is sort of a step beyond the main document. What  
17 we think is going to happen with respect to alternatives  
18 is disclosed there, as well as the issues that we think we  
19 need to deal with in order to get to a preferred  
20 alternative, so if you get a chance, try to read the  
21 Phase II interim report.

7:12P 22 We haven't selected a preferred alternative at  
23 this time. We don't intend to select one in isolation,  
24 either. We're going to work with local, state, regional  
25 elected officials, nation -- national elected officials.

1 We're going to work with local interest groups. We're  
2 going to look -- work with stakeholders; obviously, we're  
3 going to work with our CALFED agencies, all to come to  
4 some conclusions about what the preferred alternative  
5 should be.

6 Now arriving at that consensus is going to  
7 require that we evaluate a lot of key issues, and this  
8 is -- this is for the key issues.

9 Tonight, when all of you have a chance to  
10 speak, my sense is that you're going to be addressing all  
11 four of these issues. At least I'm hopeful that you  
12 address all four of these issues.

13 Evaluation of the program, when you write an  
14 environmental document, you identify the consequences.

15 Did we do a good job of identifying the  
16 consequences?

17 The assumptions that we made, were they good  
18 assumptions?

19 The tools that we used, were they good tools?

20 Willingness to pay, someone is going to have  
21 to pay for this program. We're talking nine-and-a-half to  
22 ten billion dollars.

23 How is that going to come about?

24 Do you have any ideas about how we might pay  
25 for the program?

1 There are some thoughts out there that those  
2 of benefit should pay for the program; there are others  
3 that the public should wind up paying for a good deal of  
4 the program.

5 We'd like your ideas about what you -- who you  
6 think should be paying for the program and where we might  
7 arrive at the money that we're going to need to complete  
8 the program.

9 Assurances, this is going to be put into place  
10 over a long period of time. Some things are going to be  
11 built first. Others are going to be put off.

12 If you're one of those people that are looking  
13 for something later on, are you going to be able to stay  
14 around and -- and find out that that actually is  
15 completed?

16 What assurances are you going to need in the  
17 beginning to see that -- to hold this whole program  
18 together?

7:14P 19 And the last is obviously we'd like to -- like  
20 you to talk tonight about the preferred alternative, what  
21 you think would be a good preferred alternative.

22 What parts of the program do you think should  
23 be in the preferred alternative?

24 Lastly, what's next?

25 Well, for me it's Bakersfield, tomorrow night,

1 but we've got tonight's meeting and -- and 13 more, where  
2 we're going to take comments from -- from the public, and  
3 we'll use those comments to help us adjust the  
4 environmental document.

5 We're also going to take written comments.  
6 The per -- the comment period started March 16th, and it  
7 ends, right now, June 1st, so all of those comments we're  
8 going to use to help improve the environmental documents.

9 Obviously, we're going to select a preferred  
10 alternative. The hope is that by the end of the summer  
11 we'll have a draft preferred alternative. By the end of  
12 the year, we're intending to certify the document, and  
13 then early next year we're going to start implementation,  
14 start putting the solution into place, and it will -- like  
15 I said, it will take some 25, maybe 30 years before it's  
16 all said and done.

7:15P 17 And that concludes my presentation.

18 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much, Rick.

19 Tina or Gabriela, maybe it's worth trying to  
20 find some of the building maintenance people, somebody who  
21 might be able to give us a diagnosis, because there really  
22 is a -- something smelling up here that clearly -- clearly  
23 shouldn't be, and I think we need to know what it is and  
24 make sure we're all okay, and it may be, as I say, some of  
25 the building people.

1 MS. NORA: Maybe it's the -- I think it's  
2 the machine.

3 MR. BODOVITZ: You think it's the  
4 machine?

5 MR. BREITENBACH: Yeah, I think it's the  
6 machine. Now that it's off, we may be all right.

7 MR. BODOVITZ: Oh, okay. It was the  
8 machine?

9 MS. MARCUS: Yes.

10 MR. BODOVITZ: All right.

11 MS. MARCUS: It is for now.

12 MR. BODOVITZ: All right. Well, in that  
13 case, I am relieved. Thank you.

14 Let me, again, go over what we're going to do  
15 now with regard to the hearing.

16 Several of you have come in late, and I want  
17 to make sure everybody understands we take speakers in the  
18 order in which we receive the signed yellow cards that are  
19 on the table in the back.

20 We ask that everyone keep comments to three  
21 minutes. We have the same ground rules for all the  
22 hearings.

23 We have a court reporter, so there will be a  
24 complete transcript of everything you say.

25 Now I understand, and we all know, three

17

1 minutes isn't an enormous amount of time to cover  
2 something as complex as this, and that's, again, why we  
3 provide that comments of any length will be received and  
4 considered, as long as they arrive before June 1st, and as  
5 we've learned at hearings already, people can cover an  
6 amazing amount of ground in three minutes, if they really  
7 come to the heart of what it is they wish to say.

8 We have a little gadget up here that will help  
9 remind you as to how you're doing on time. When you  
10 start, the green light will be on. When you have a minute  
11 to go, the yellow light will be on. When your time is up,  
12 the red light will be on, and we ask that you wrap up your  
13 thought.

14 Another thing we've tried to do at all these  
15 hearings is not enter into answering questions or  
16 discussing issues. There are, however, a number of  
17 CALFED Bay-Delta staff people here, and I'm sure they'll  
18 be glad to try to answer your questions or discuss  
19 whatever you would like to discuss, at the end of the  
20 proceedings.

21 So everybody clear on how we're going to  
22 proceed?

23 Okay. Sometimes we've asked people to come up  
24 to get ready to speak, but I think tonight that's not  
25 really going to be necessary. I will, however, call off

18

1 the first three speakers, and then I will alert you as to  
2 who's going to be next, so we won't lose a lot of time  
3 while people shuffle out of rows to come down.

4 The first speaker will be Norm Groot of the  
5 Monrovia Farm Bureau, followed by Frances Spivy-Weber of  
6 the Mono Lake Committee, followed by Herley Jim Bowling of  
7 Educational For Sustainable Living in Los Angeles.

8 So Mr. Groot, if you are here...

9 MR. GROOT: Thank you.

10 Is this on?

11 All right. Thank you. My name is Norm Groot.  
12 I am Director of Financial Services for Monrovia Nursery  
13 Company in Azusa. I am also a member of the  
14 California Farm Bureau Federation.

15 The success of the CALFED process is based on  
16 an underlying goal that we all get better together. If  
17 all the participants in the process don't hold to that  
18 commitment, CALFED is doomed to failure.

19 Thus far, the CALFED agencies have based their  
20 solutions on the redirection of agricultural water and the  
21 conversion of farmland to other uses. The agricultural  
22 community of California wants CALFED to succeed, but will  
23 not support a solution that does not benefit agriculture  
24 throughout the State.

25 CALFED must not diminish current water rights;

19

1 either for farmers, cities, or the environment, and must  
2 assure water-right holders that their rights will be  
3 protected or even strengthened. Farmers depend on their  
4 current water rights to maintain their livelihood.

5 Any CALFED solution must include additional  
6 surface water storage. The pressures of California's  
7 rapidly increasing population demand that the State  
8 enlarge the available water supply, not redirect it. We  
9 need water to support the 50 million people who will live  
10 and work in this State in future decades, while  
11 maintaining a quality environment and stable agricultural  
12 production. The opportunity is at hand. We must not let  
13 it slip by again.

14 CALFED should include both off-stream storage  
15 and ways of increasing on-stream storage, such as raising  
16 the Shasta and Friant Dam limits.

17 New store -- surface -- surface storage will  
18 provide both water supply and flood control benefits.  
19 Additional ground storage is possible, but will not  
20 provide enough capacity to meet our future needs. Surface  
21 storage should be a key element of any solution.

22 New water storage should be fish friendly and  
23 environmentally responsible. New water storage is key to  
24 meeting fishery needs, especially in years of drought.

25 Agricultural lands may need to be taken out of

20

1 production, if we are to realize any new water development  
2 sources. California's farmland is a significant resource,  
3 and it's convergence to other uses must be minimized  
4 through the CALFED process.

5 The proposed solution of a new east Delta  
6 canal conduit raises speculation about how the water  
7 transported will be stored. Without additional water  
8 storage, the transport issue, either through or around the  
9 Delta, will be nullified.

10 In conclusion, the key component for  
11 agriculture, cities, and the environment is additional  
12 water storage facilities. Without this part of the puzzle  
13 in the final solution, there will be no success in these  
14 three water supply alternatives.

15 Thank you for your time.

7:20P 16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much, sir.  
17 You did, indeed, cover a lot of ground and had 24 seconds  
18 left over. Thank you.

19 Frances Spivy-Weber, followed by  
20 Herley Jim Bowling, followed by Dan Macon of California  
21 Farm Water Coalition.

22 MS. SPIVY-WEBER: Hello. Thank you.

23 I'm Frances Spivy-Weber from the Mono Lake  
24 Committee, and I want to thank you for making this process  
25 extremely inclusive, but my first request is that you make

21

1 it even more inclusive. I don't think 75 days, with the  
2 documents having just come out and just being distributed,  
3 is enough time for people to get them. Many people in  
4 this room haven't gotten them before they got here  
5 tonight, and some may be getting them after tonight, and I  
6 think we're going to need to have more time to -- to give  
7 justice to what is, as you say, a 25- to 30-year process.

7:21P 8 Fortunately, the Mono Lake Committee was able  
9 to spend some time reviewing the Bulletin 198, the State  
10 water plan, which is the basis, the assumption that you're  
11 using for what the water need is, and we were extremely  
12 disappointed in the -- in this document and -- enough so  
13 that we have asked the State Water Resources Agency to go  
14 back to the drawing board to look again at these numbers.

15 We think that this is, if the assumptions, as  
16 was pointed out by Rick earlier -- if the assumptions are  
17 flawed, then it's very hard to say which alternative is  
18 best, and we are quite certain that there are some flaws,  
7:22P 19 and perhaps significant flaws, in the water needs  
20 assumptions.

21 There were, however, many things that can be  
22 done, and we do not think that the CALFED process should  
23 be jeopardized by moving too quickly to a conclusion.

24 Conservation activities could be taken up now.  
25 Many of the aspects of the -- the joint program could be

22

1 taken up now and -- and pursued with vigor, while some of  
2 the problems that are -- that are intrinsic to the -- to  
3 the alternatives get worked out.

4 Other problems that we see that are just now  
5 coming to the floor, that need much more discussion, that  
6 can't be solved in the next 75 or even 100 or 150 days,  
7 are issues of water quality. The water quality issues are  
7:23P 8 going to be debated, I think, pretty vigorously all over  
9 the State, not just with CALFED, but in other -- other  
10 areas for the next several years, and CALFED should have  
11 the time to take these activities into account.

12 Finally, the water -- water transfer issues  
13 are just now becoming important, in -- in terms of public  
14 debate, and these need to be taken -- taken up, as well.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,  
17 Ms. Spivy-Weber.

18 Herley Jim Bowling, Dan Macon -- I'm sorry --  
19 and then Eric Leung of the City of Anaheim.

20 MR. BOWLING: Hi. I'm  
21 Herley Jim Bowling, Director of Education for Sustainable  
22 Living, a -- an organization dedicated to ending human  
23 suffering, humans or anything else, and one of my concerns  
7:24P 24 is that young people be involved in this process.

25 I am -- have not had time to really read all

23

1 of the documents myself, and the young people I work  
2 with -- it's been quite a challenge to try to translate  
3 the -- the process to them, but I have made an attempt to  
4 do so, and they've -- they've contributed something that  
5 I'll -- I'll leave with you.

6 It says "Play Mountain Place" -- this is one  
7 of the schools where I work -- "Loves Mother Earth. Save  
8 our water. Low flushers" -- a little picture of a toilet  
9 here -- "Garden" -- "Gardens with native plants," and the  
10 next one is similar, with some additions by somebody who  
11 was one-and-a-half years old. The rather free-form here  
12 is --

13 MS. MARCUS: It looks --

14 MR. BOWLING: -- is --

15 MS. MARCUS: -- just like the poster back  
16 there.

7:26P 17 MR. BOWLING: Yeah. Yeah. Very similar,  
18 very similar. Yeah, I've got a very good schematic.

19 The folks back there are not -- not getting to  
20 see this, but Ashik is one-and-a-half. I'm not sure he  
21 fully grasped the -- the full context of CALFED, but,  
22 anyway -- and also a picture of the -- the artists, but  
23 I -- I would encourage that there be more -- more time,  
24 particularly to -- to involve young people, to do outreach  
25 to them and get their ideas, get their input.

24

1 This is going to be their water future, as  
2 well as ours, and they're going to have to live with the  
3 decisions that are made. They -- they are going to be the  
4 ones ending up footing the bill for -- for whatever comes  
5 out of this process, so I -- I would really like to see  
6 them involved.

7:22P 7 A way that they can get involved easily in  
8 the -- in the water process -- and this I've experienced  
9 in my involvement in schools -- is through water  
10 conservation. This is an alternative that they -- they  
11 clearly see and can engage with fully. It's something  
12 that -- that's easy for them to see. They -- they say,  
13 "Oh, yes. We can" -- "We can do this." They have been  
14 very much involved in the ultra-low-flush toilet program  
15 that has saved so much water, so I would like to make sure  
16 that -- that the conservation -- for me, in this process,  
17 trust is very important, building trust, and for me to  
18 really fully trust this process, I -- I want to see more  
19 of a -- a conservation emphasis, an alternative with  
20 conservation, and that's my comments.

21 Thanks very much.

22 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Bowling.

23 MR. BOWLING: Should I put these  
24 anywhere, or put them over here or...

25 MR. BODOVITZ: The young lady at the back

25

1 will take them. Thank you.

7:28P 2 MR. BOWLING: Okay.

3 MR. BODOVITZ: Dan Macon, followed by  
4 Eric Leung, followed by Steve Arakawa of the Metropolitan  
5 Water District.

6 MR. MACON: Thank you.

7 My name is Dan Macon. I'm representing the  
8 California Farm Water Coalition, and I want to start by  
9 saying we do support a number of the proposals in the  
10 documents. We think a solution to the Delta is critical,  
11 but in the interest of time, I'm going to focus my  
12 comments on one specific concern that we have.

13 CALFED proposes to convert up to 314,000 acres  
14 of farmland to other uses in the State of California. In  
15 addition, the document references another 600,000 acres  
16 south of the Delta that could be retired for demand  
17 management purposes, even though this latter proposal was  
18 officially of the table at the end of Phase I.

19 Agriculture is a vital human resource in the  
20 State of California. It provides social, economic, and  
21 environmental benefits, all of which must be mitigated  
22 or -- impacts to which must be mitigated or avoided under  
23 the California Environmental Quality Act.

24 Habitat and agriculture, we believe, are  
25 compatible uses of the same land, and we encourage CALFED

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1 to develop incentives that further the development of  
2 habitat on lands that are also in agricultural production.

3 From an economic and social standpoint,  
4 agriculture is a 25-billion-dollar industry that generates  
5 over 70 billion dollars in economic activity. It employs  
6 eight-and-a-half percent of California's work force. Half  
7 of those jobs are down here in Southern California.

7:29P 8 Exports are an important component of  
9 California agriculture, and I think it bears remembering  
10 that this economic health allows farmers to provide  
11 multiple benefits, in addition to food and fiber, and  
12 those benefits include habitat and flood control  
13 protection, water quality protection, all under private  
14 ownership.

15 We grow over 300 crops in the State of  
16 California. Many of these crops can be grown nowhere else  
17 in the United States. As an example, for several weeks in  
18 the late winter, the entire U.S. supply of lettuce comes  
19 from the San Joaquin Valley.

20 I think we need to remember that every acre we  
21 idle in California will require us to farm three to four  
22 acres somewhere else in the world, to provide the  
23 equivalent food and fiber supply. These other areas don't  
24 enjoy the same infrastructure and technology that we have  
25 here in California, nor do we have the same food safety

27

1 and environmental protections that we all deal with here  
2 in California, so I think we need to recognize that fact.

3 In conclusion, CALFED's solution principals  
4 lay out a challenge for the agencies to come up with a  
5 solution that lets us all get better together. We believe  
6 that this solution should allow us to create habitat,  
7 flood control benefits, water quality benefits, while  
8 maintaining economically viable agricultural operations in  
9 the Central Valley.

10 We don't think the draft gets us there yet,  
11 but we certainly look forward to working with CALFED  
12 agencies to ensure that the final program does get us  
13 there.

14 Thank you.

7:30P 15 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,  
16 Mr. Macon.

17 Eric Leung, Steve Arakawa, and Jim  
18 Edmondston -- Edmondson -- I'm sorry -- of  
19 California Trout.

7:31P 20 MR. LEUNG: Good evening.

21 My name is Eric Leung with the City of  
22 Anaheim.

23 We support the CALFED process. We are pleased  
24 with the -- we are pleased with the support of the  
25 California voter, who passed Proposition 204, and with the

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1 progress today of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.  
 2 The CALFED process is an excellent opportunity  
 3 for many diverse interests throughout California,  
 4 environmental, agricultural, and urban, to work together  
 5 to address issues important to all of us. This  
 6 cooperative effort is positioned to restore the Bay-Delta  
 7 environment, while, at the same time, provide the  
 8 reliability and -- improving the reliability and quality  
 9 of water for agricultural and urban use. We need to  
 10 continue to work together to accomplish this objective  
 11 that are so important to the future of California.

12 Because Bay-Delta Program will provide  
 13 benefits to many, the cost for the project should be  
 14 allocated according to the benefit received. Urban water  
 15 user should pay for the portion of the project  
 16 commensurate with the benefit received. Similarly, the  
 17 benefits received by the agricultural community and the  
 18 environment should be paid by those who benefit.

19 There are many unanswered questions about how  
 20 the project will work and how -- and what will -- what  
 21 will be the cost. This question must be answered before  
 22 we can move forward with local government support. We  
 23 urge the continuance of the CALFED process so as to  
 24 provide these answers.

25 Thank you.

29

7:32P 1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,  
 2 Mr. Leung.

3 Steve Arakawa of the Metropolitan Water  
 4 District, Jim Edmondson, and Alvin Bautista of the  
 5 Department of Water and Power in the City of Los Angeles.

7:33P 6 MR. ARAKAWA: Thank you.

7 My name is Steve Arakawa. I am the Assistant  
 8 Chief of the Planning and Resources Division at the  
 9 Metropolitan Water District.

10 Metropolitan serves water to 27 member  
 11 agencies and 16 million people in Southern California,  
 12 which includes six count -- six counties in  
 13 Southern California, and the Delta provides one of our key  
 14 sources of supply, in addition to the Colorado River.

15 Our future is closely linked to the future of  
 16 the Delta and such. We're an extreme --  
 17 intensively-involved participant in the CALFED process.  
 18 We support the CALFED process as the most effective way of  
 19 solving the Bay-Delta problems and developing solutions,  
 20 and we commend you for the work that's been done to date.

21 We believe that a successful solution must be  
 22 both balanced and equitable, and let me go through what I  
 23 think are key items with regard to those two terms.

24 Regarding balanced, we feel that the  
 25 stakeholders must get better together; that is your

30

1 objectives, I think, have been properly framed, and we are  
 2 interested in making sure that -- as the CALFED Program  
 3 gets implemented in the ground, that each of those  
 4 objectives are being met.

5 For the environment, we support comprehensive  
 6 and system-wide enhancements and restoration, and for  
 7 water users, one of the key things that we care about in  
 8 the Metropolitan region is water quality and water quality  
 9 improvement.

10 For water quality we have an interest both  
 11 in -- in terms of protecting consumers, for drinking water  
 12 purposes, to meet future and -- drinking water standards.  
 13 We are highly focused on the issues of bromide in the  
 14 Delta and how to control bromide in the source of our  
 15 drinking water, to meet public health concerns; also toll  
 16 organic carbon in the Delta area itself.

17 Regarding salinity, which is another water  
 18 quality parameter, we make our local supplies go further  
 19 when we have lower salinity water, for conjunctive use of  
 20 ground water, also for recycling and making the system  
 21 work better locally for us.

7:35P 22 In terms of equitability, the package must be  
 23 affordable, and it must be allocated, in terms of  
 24 beneficiaries pay for the costs of the benefits that are  
 25 derived. We believe that proper linkages ought to be

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1 involved between the project components, so that we all  
 2 get better together.

3 In summary, we support the process, and we  
 4 remain committed to working with you to resolve these  
 5 issues, particularly the assurance issues, which I think  
 6 are going to be key to -- to a solution.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,  
 9 Mr. Arakawa.

10 Jim Edmondston -- Edmondson -- I'm sorry --  
 11 Alvin Bautista, and Susan Steinberg, Friends of the River.

12 MR. EDMONDSON: Good evening. Thanks for  
 13 coming to Southern California.

14 I got off a plane this afternoon from my  
 15 office in San Francisco, and it's nice to be home in L.A.,  
 16 where I've resided for 51 years, so I think I bring a  
 17 little bit of history and statewide perspective.

18 I'm not here tonight, however, to talk about  
 19 any particular policies or general statements over CALFED  
 20 from my organization. I'm here to talk to you merely as  
 21 Cal Trout's leading executive, on a small matter called  
 22 Mono Lake over the past 14 years. What I'm really here to  
 23 talk to you about is what Rick asked us to speak to you  
 24 about, specific issues, and this is about assurances.

7:36P 25 In your excellent CALFED Phase II interim

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1 report on page 51 -- actually, beginning on 51 and going  
 2 on for several pages -- there's a discussion of ecosystem  
 3 restoration program. The leading paragraph on page 51  
 4 talks about ~~700~~ individual actions that will greatly  
 5 improve the ecological health of the Bay-Delta. It talks  
 6 about the use of adaptive management, scientific  
 7 oversight, and program review that will be guide --  
 8 guiding implementation over a very long time, three  
 9 decades.

10 What I didn't see in the report was how many  
 11 wild salmon and steelhead you intend to restore or when  
 12 you intend to "in-store" them.

13 What I did see was a continuous litany of  
 14 statements of good intention that we all can put our arms  
 15 around, and we should, whether you're from agriculture,  
 16 municipal water supplier, environmental communities, or  
 17 just an angler, but statements of good intentions do not  
 18 restore fisheries. Statements of good intentions don't  
 19 work in recovery plans. If they did, I would have salmon,  
 20 steelhead, and every other valuable fish in this state  
 21 swimming out of my briefcase.

7:37P 22 The reason government plans have failed to  
 23 adequately sustain, much less restore, fisheries is due to  
 24 this principal factor, the complete lack of measurable  
 25 performance standards. In the words of a six-time advisor

1 to the past six presidential administrations,  
 2 Dr. Peter Drucker, Professor of Claremont -- many of you  
 3 may have read his books. Peter has based his career on  
 4 this statement, "If it can't be measured, it can't be  
 5 managed."

6 Essentially, what Dr. Drucker is talking about  
 7 is important plans must be able to plot time over  
 8 quantity, so that you can manage and make midcourse  
 9 changes on your performance. That's exactly what CALFED's  
 10 assurances needs to have. You must be able to identify  
 11 the number of fish you hope to restore and when, and,  
 12 listen, that's not easy.

13 Identify your indicator species and focus on  
 14 them, be it salmon, steelhead, or some other species.

15 That's not to say that measurability is easy.  
 16 In fact, I suspect that every time you approach a  
 17 government biologist, they are going to claim that it's  
 18 not possible and want to go the other way. It is  
 19 possible, and those government biologists haven't been  
 20 trained in the for-profit business world.

7:38P 21 Now I started this off by talking -- trying to  
 22 relate to you a personal experience, and that's 14 years  
 23 in Mono.

24 MR. BODOVITZ: Sir, your time has just  
 25 expired, if you could --

1 MR. EDMONDSON: I'll --

2 MR. BODOVITZ: -- wind up.

3 MR. EDMONDSON: I will summarize.

4 Almost to the day, one year ago, warring  
 5 parties signed an agreement. The key element of that  
 6 agreement to restore the Mono Basin was measurable  
 7 performance criteria as to channels, vegetation, and fish  
 8 populations over time. Without that, I can tell you I  
 9 wouldn't advise the Board to have signed that agreement.

10 The lesson I want to close with you tonight is  
 11 that the longstanding war that circles around the  
 12 Bay-Delta can be solved if you apply measurability to your  
 13 assurances; if not, we'll be here meeting in ten years,  
 14 talking about CALFED, too.

15 Thank you very much.

7:39P 16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,  
 17 Mr. Edmondson.

18 Alvin Bautista, Susan Steinberg, and then  
 19 Jim Stewart of Southern California Council on Environment  
 20 and Development.

21 MR. BAUTISTA: Good evening.

22 My name is Alvin Bautista, and I represent the  
 23 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, L.A.D.W.P.

24 L.A.D.W.P. serves the water and power needs of  
 25 about 3.7 million people in the City of Los Angeles,

1 pretty large city. As a member agency of the Metropolitan  
 2 Water District, we rely on water from the Bay-Delta  
 3 through the California aqueduct.

4 I'm here to provide comments on the following  
 5 issues being managed by the CALFED team in its EIR/EIS  
 7:40P 6 process: Water quality, water management, water use  
 7 efficiency, and the assurances necessary to successfully  
 8 element this elected project.

9 On the issue of water quality, the end result  
 10 must provide for a higher source quality and must be  
 11 developed with consideration to meeting an expect -- the  
 12 expected more stringent regulatory requirements for the  
 13 State and the associated cost for water treatment to  
 14 Southern California for attainment of such regulations.

15 The preferred solution must also provide the  
 16 proper balance of various water management options to  
 17 provide for water supply reliability at an affordable cost  
 18 to Southern California.

19 L.A.D.W.P. also supports a  
 20 best-management-practices type of approach for urban water  
 21 use efficiency. The City of Los Angeles has invested  
 22 significantly on water conservation measures, knowing full  
 23 well that the reliability of our imported water supplies  
 24 depend on using our existing water supplies efficiently.

25 Today L.A.D.W.P. has implemented all 16

1 recommendations of the B.M.P.'s, and we have spent over  
2 60 million dollars on conservation programs. We plan to  
3 spend more as the years go on.

7:41P 4 L.A.D.W.P. also supports a sound set of  
5 assurance packages so that Southern California, as well as  
6 other stakeholders that are -- that has interest in the  
7 process, will be protected prior to implementation of any  
8 project.

9 Requisite to these assurances the ability of  
10 the selected project to deliver the water quality,  
11 ecosystem restoration, water supply reliability, and levee  
12 integrity benefits that CALFED has identified among its  
13 core common programs.

14 It's also important that part of the assurance  
15 package -- it's been mentioned a couple of times before --  
16 include provisions for equitable cost sharing for project  
17 implementation, where costs are allocated, in proportion  
18 to the benefits received.

19 Finally, the Los Angeles Department of Water  
20 and Power supports the consensus-based approach of the  
21 CALFED team, and we feel that this CALFED is the best  
22 chance we have in solving the long-running water  
23 management problems in the Bay-Delta estuary.

24 Thank you.

7:42P 25 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,

1 Mr. Bautista.

2 I want to, again, emphasize for any of you who  
3 have come in since we've started, we're taking speakers in  
4 the order in which we receive these yellow cards, so if  
5 you wish to comment tonight, it is necessary to fill out  
6 one of the yellow cards on the table in the back.

7 Next is Susan Steinberg, followed by  
8 Jim Stewart, followed by Irwin Haydock.

9 MS. STEINBERG: Hi. My name is  
10 Susan Steinberg. I'm a board member of an environmental  
11 group called Friends of the River.

12 I'd like to start my remarks by praising any  
13 proposal that would restore the San Joaquin Delta to its  
14 beautiful, wonderful habitat.

15 If any of you know the area, you know it's  
16 just a wonderful area full of bird life and fish.

17 I'd also like to add F.O.R.'s support and  
18 plans to increase water use efficiency, improve watershed  
19 management, and improve the Delta levee system. In fact,  
20 the restoration objectives presented in the plan are  
21 needed to mitigate the impacts of current water facilities  
22 right now.

23 However, I would like to express my concern of  
24 all the CALFED alternatives that require construction of  
25 new or enlarged dams and canals, including the peripheral

1 canal and an enlarged Shasta Dam. Many of the projects  
2 have been studied before and generally eliminated because  
3 of prohibitive costs.

4 For example, proposed enlargement of -- of  
5 Shasta Dam and Reservoir was shelved by both State and  
6 Federal agencies in the past because of its  
7 5.5-billion-dollar price tag. Shasta Dam and Reservoir  
8 enlargement would also be costly to the environment.

9 Raising the crest of Shasta Dam by 200 feet  
10 would require the relocation of Interstate 5, the  
11 Union Pacific Railroad, several lakeside resorts, and a  
12 handful of upstream communities.

13 As a long-time sailor of the Delta, I've had  
14 years to see the degradation of this priceless wetlands,  
15 but as an environmentalist, I hope to resolve the Delta's  
16 ecological problems and meet the water demands for all of  
17 California without building more dams and diversions.

18 Thank you.

7:45P 19 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,  
20 Ms. Steinberg.

21 Jim Stewart, Irwin Haydock, and  
22 Michael Rozenqurt.

23 MR. STEWART: I'm Jim Stewart with the  
24 Southern California Council on Environment Development.  
25 We're very concerned both about the

1 environmental considerations, as well as the economic  
2 considerations, and we're particularly concerned about the  
3 issue of sufficient water supplies in dry years.

4 We believe, having done a study -- and I can  
5 leave the copy of this paper with you -- that recycled  
6 water represents the major source of water for the dry  
7 years, and I understand that your staff has dozens of  
8 engineers working on the various construction design  
9 phases of this CALFED program, but only one full-time  
10 working on the aspects of recycling and conservation, and  
11 we believe that you ought to shift some resources and  
12 begin to look at this, because according to this executive  
13 summary, you only have 300,000 acre feet projected as the  
14 result of urban recycling, and the Bureau of Reclamation  
15 has estimated that over a million acre feet could be saved  
16 in Southern California, alone, from water recycling.

17 Sure, you might have to do some things that  
18 are necessary, like banning water softeners, in order to  
19 reduce the salinity, but these things are very economical  
20 and very achievable, and I think much preferable looking  
21 at, as opposed to your isolated canal facility.

7:46P 22 The other thing that I want to call attention  
23 to is a friend of mine named Andy Lipcus, who is head of  
24 the Tree People Project here in Los Angeles; has done a  
25 very creative project. He wasn't able to be here tonight,

1 but he will be sending it in by mail, and I want you to  
2 very carefully look at his comprehensive approach. He  
3 calls it TREES, T-R-E-E-S, and it represents a  
4 comprehensive approach involving mini-dams and cisterns  
5 and tree planting that could very easily recharge the  
6 whole aquifer system here in -- in Southern California.

7 So I -- in conclusion then, I think that you  
8 can do a lot with the kind of money that CALFED is looking  
9 at for the whole restructuring.

10 I mean, you know, the situation in Southern  
11 California is ridiculous, right?

12 We get millions of acre feet, and we channel  
13 it right down into the L.A. River, down the concrete  
14 channels, and into the ocean, each -- each winter, and  
15 that is not necessary, and I believe that you can do  
16 something about that.

17 Thank you very much.

7:47P 18 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.  
19 Irwin Haydock, Michael Rozenfurt,  
20 Rosemarie White.

21 MR. HAYDOCK: Thank you for providing  
22 this time for public comment.

23 My name is Irwin Haydock. I am here  
24 representing future California generations. I hope my  
25 remarks will contribute to a long-term solution which

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1 sustains our ecosystem, our economy, and our society.

2 I am a fourth-generation Californian, with  
3 both children and grandchildren, now sharing the State's  
4 natural beauty and man-made bounty. I hold a Ph.D. in  
5 ecology from U.C. Davis and have spent a lifetime  
6 witnessing past and present water problems.

7 The CALFED approach is the latest attempt to  
8 repair the problems created by past water projects. Of  
9 special concern is the Bay-Delta, the heart of the  
10 California water plan, which has been singled out by  
11 Federal and State agencies for fixing.

12 I do have the following comments and opinions  
13 for your consideration: Number one, you are going too  
14 fast. There has been no adequate review of some 2500  
15 pages of various planing documents just recently released.  
16 Furthermore, not enough time or thought over the past year  
17 was put into the actual facts and opinions available to  
18 winnow the options down to a final three at this point in  
19 time. To choose one and certify the final EIS/EIR by late  
20 1998 puts truth to the suspicion that CALFED already knew  
21 the answer that it wanted.

7:49P 22 Number two, you are going the wrong way.  
23 Mother Nature has already determined the best way to  
24 maintain the watershed ecosystem from the source to the  
25 sea. What is left over is available for human use.

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1 Scientific study and many publications over the past  
2 several decades has determined that the available excess  
3 is only 25 to 30 percent of the long-term -- that means  
4 greater than 60-year -- statistical norm for runoff.  
5 Taking more causes accumulative deficit that eventually  
6 destroys the system itself, which, like the rest of life,  
7 is governed by physical laws whose force has already been  
8 determined by smart folks like Isaac Newton and  
9 Albert Einstein. Taking more in the long run risks  
10 destroying the system itself. Therefore, the only  
11 relevant fact is how much runoff is there and how do you  
12 want to divide the surplus?

13 Number three, we have already taken too much  
14 water from the system. CALFED's EIS/EIR should reflect  
15 the basic fact that we have already oversubscribed the  
16 Bay-Delta ecosystem. It is time to understand the real  
17 meaning of this lesson and to get on with the difficult  
18 task of dividing water in a way that achieves less, not  
19 more, future diversions and in reaching an informed public  
20 consensus on how what is available is to be used in the  
21 future.

22 We need to think outside the box on water. We  
23 must each think as Californians, not Southern or Northern  
24 inhabitants. Not every drop of water reaching the sea is  
25 wasted. This month's "EARTH" magazine clearly describes

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1 how dams and diversions are pointing us to global changes  
2 that must be considered. We must also consider what  
3 ecological aspects we want to remain of California's water  
4 environment, not just about to which stakeholder group we  
5 belong. We must first follow nature's way; not that of  
6 just our species.

7:50P 7 MR. BODOVITZ: Your -- your time is gone,  
8 Mr. Haydock --

7:51P 9 MR. HAYDOCK: Anything --  
10 MR. BODOVITZ: -- if you could conclude.  
11 MR. HAYDOCK: -- less will cause us all  
12 to lose.

13 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.  
14 Michael Rozenfurt, followed by  
15 Rosemarie White.

16 DR. ROZENGURT: My name,  
17 Michael Rozenfurt; 40 years experience in the field of  
18 hydrology; member of Global of Water Insurance Chief  
19 (phonetic) under auspice of the UNESCO. I've been in this  
20 field of work in the recent past for the water department  
21 as a consultant.

22 I want to admit that regretfully the thing  
23 which -- described in this huge document, regardless of  
24 how good it is done, does not correspond to the law of  
25 thermodynamics and the life. The law of thermodynamics

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1 means that nobody can get something from nothing. The  
2 flow of -- to rivers, it said 28.5-million-acre feet under  
3 unimpaired conditions. Today about 85 percent in the  
4 spring time, the most important period of the year, the  
5 lot for the entirety of this system for the Delta-Bay and  
6 coastal zone disappear beyond any recognition of the  
7 system. Therefore, in the summertime, you don't have  
8 under our control, and the -- and the autumn time, you  
9 have polluted water coming for irrigated land.

10 What we aware or -- or what I see today, I see  
11 the same enormous destruction of the nature, which I  
12 observed as a "drop-level" specialist of my former  
13 country, Soviet Union, where the major rivers of the  
14 southern part of U.S.S.R., former U.S.S.R., and  
15 Kazakhstan disappeared from the earth, were distributed  
16 among thousand "kiloms" of channels and the result is  
17 enormous loss of ten billion dollars per year today.  
18 Altogether that -- because this plan, which you provide  
19 for the public, did not give a full picture.

20 What you have today, today you have nothing  
21 left from the river, number one.

22 Number two, spring runoff taken such  
23 drastically that never ever can -- can be anything  
24 restored. That contradicted entirely all modern physic  
25 and all modern hydrology.

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1 Number three, salinization will destroy fresh  
2 water intakes if you continue the same kind of policy of  
3 water distribution, water use. You cannot take from the  
4 Delta. Over the period of the last 25 years lost 600  
5 million acre feet of water. That exceeds 100 times volume  
6 the San Francisco Bay. That means San Francisco Bay and  
7 Delta lost million tons of oxygen; sediment, a lot;  
8 nutrients; entirely changed the system beyond any  
9 recognition.

10 That's exactly what happened in Nile River.  
11 That happened in -- today in -- in the Gulf of Mexico  
12 started. We have stagnation over 3,000 square miles that  
13 happened today: Volga River, Caspian Sea, Dnieper,  
14 Danube, Dniester, and the -- and the Sea of Azov and many  
15 other areas in Western Africa.

16 I think that this plan should be -- involved  
17 should be built on statistical analysis of runoff and  
18 compatibility of development.

19 Thank you for your attention.

2:54P 20 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Dr. Rozenqurt.

21 The last card I have is Dr. Rosemarie White of  
22 Canada Goose Project. If anyone else wishes to speak,  
23 please sign a yellow card.

24 DR. WHITE: I guess I came late.

25 I'm Dr. Rosemarie White. I'm the director of

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1 the Canada Goose Project. I'm here to talk about the  
2 ecosystem that you are saving, and I would like to talk on  
3 behalf of the birds and the children.

4 This year we have -- the Canada Goose Project  
5 actually is a six-year project that is a scientific  
6 project counting the migratory Canada geese coming down  
7 from Alaska and from Canada into the San Fernando Valley,  
8 and I started that six years ago, because I observed that  
9 they were decreasing, and since I'm Canadian-born and I'm  
10 always homesick when I see the geese, this was of some  
11 concern to me.

12 In point of fact, the first year that we did  
13 count, through the open spaces of the San Fernando Valley,  
14 they were, in fact, decreasing. It was not because the  
15 birds were endangered. It was because the habitat was  
16 endangered, and the habitat is disappearing, and the  
17 Bay-Delta is very, very important to the Pacific flyway  
18 and to the migratory birds that come down to the south.

19 I wanted to tell you just very briefly that  
20 this year we are starting an educational project working  
21 with children in the inner city, and these are honor  
22 students from the inner city schools, the middle schools,  
23 13- and 14-year-olds who come out at 6:00 in the morning  
24 and count the geese with us and became so enthralled this  
25 year with this project that they have gone on to become so

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1 involved they are going to come to the Bay-Delta in a few  
2 weeks and visit some of the farmers and some of the people  
3 that are involved with this project, and I would very much  
4 like them to have access to people like you, but this is a  
5 very, very important thing that you're doing, and I -- I  
6 just need to -- from me to you, I recognize that all of  
7 the people in this room are here because they are very  
8 much aware of how important this is, so I want to  
9 personally give you thanks and hope that we can do  
10 business with the children.

11 Thank you.

2:56P 12 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you very much,

13 Dr. White.

14 That is the last speaker we have scheduled,  
15 unless anyone else wishes to talk.

16 We thank you for coming, a very informative  
17 brisk evening. We've learned a lot, and we thank you for  
18 taking part.

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20 (End of proceedings: 7:56 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE  
OF  
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, MELINI A. CARREON, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, License No. 7511, do hereby certify:

That the proceedings of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Public Hearing, made at the time and place therein set forth, was recorded stenographically by me and thereafter transcribed into typewriting under my direction and supervision.

That the foregoing transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the proceedings.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to said action nor in any way interested in the outcome thereof.

EXECUTED this 30th day of April 1998,  
at Yorba Linda, California.

  
MELINI A. CARREON, CSR No. 7511