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IN RE THE MEETING OF THE)
CALFED BAY-DELTA WATERWAYS)
PROGRAM)
_____)

ORIGINAL

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Huntington Park Family Center
3355 East Gage Avenue
Huntington Park, California

Tuesday, August 24, 1999 at 6:00 p.m.

REPORTED BY: LINDA M.S. AYALA, CSR NO. 10234

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PANEL MEMBERS:

MARTHA DAVIS, Hearing Officer

RICK SOEHREN, CALFED Bay-Delta Program

JIM LECKY, National Marine Fisheries Services

KATHERINE KELLY, Department of Water Resources

STEVE SHAFFER

SERGIO GUTIERREZ

MARTI KIE .

VALERIE HOLCOMB

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(The following proceedings were had at 6:47 p.m.)

MS. DAVIS: We're about to start the testimonial part of tonight's hearing on the environmental document for the CALFED Bay-Delta project.

My name is Martha Davis, and I will be the hearing officer for tonight's testimony.

I want to welcome you to the third in a series of 15 hearings that CALFED will be holding up and down the State of California on this very important issue. There are two more hearings that will be held in Southern California: The hearing in Pasadena on August 31st and the hearing in San Diego on September 1st. There are additional hearings in the central part and northern part of the state of California.

I want to make sure that you're aware of all the hearings that are taking place and encourage you to attend additional hearings. I also want to make sure that you know where to obtain additional copies of the document.

CALFED has prepared a listing of

1 locations here in Los Angeles in public libraries where
2 the hard copy of the document is available. As you all
3 know it's also available on CD ROM for computers.

4 Now, my job today is to preside over the
5 testimonial part of the hearing, to make sure that the
6 record is complete, unbiased and independent.

7 Now, let me give you a little bit of
8 information about my background. I'm the former
9 executive director of the Mono Lake Committee and
10 actually lived in Los Angeles for about 14 years in the
11 LA area.

12 I'm currently the director of California
13 For The Land which is an organization that works with a
14 group of foundations to promote sustainable land-use
15 policies. I'm familiar with the issues that you'll be
16 addressing tonight, as I served on the Bay-Delta
17 advisory counsel for about a year, and I currently serve
18 as the co-chair of the Citizen's Advisory Group on the
19 watershed work plan.

20 Now, if you wish to speak tonight, as
21 you're probably aware, you need to fill out one of these
22 yellow cards, and we'll be taking the speakers in the
23 order that we receive the cards.

24 Please give the cards to any of the
25 CALFED staff that are circulating at the back of the

1 room or over to the side.
 2 I'd like to introduce the people who are
 3 sitting with me, if you've not already met them. On my
 4 far right is Jim Lecky, who is the assistant regional
 5 administrator for the National Marine Fisheries
 6 Services.

7 To my immediate right is Steve Shaffer,
 8 who is the research program specialist with the
 9 Department of Food and Agriculture. And to my left is
 10 Kathy Kelly with the Department of Water Resources.

11 Now, these people play a very important
 12 role in making decisions on the CALFED program. Not
 13 every one of the decision makers could attend every
 14 single one of the hearings; so today's proceedings,
 15 along with all of the other hearings will be recorded by
 16 a court reporter.

17 The testimony will be summarized and
 18 will be given to all the decision makers who are
 19 participating in the hearing. So in addition to have
 20 these folks here today, your testimony will be
 21 summarized and presented to the other decision makers in
 22 Sacramento.

23 Now, I'd like to turn to, I believe,
 24 Rick Soehren from the CALFED staff who will take a few
 25 moments to introduce the documents that you'll be

1 And on the state side, we have the
 2 California Environment Quality Act, and under that law, you
 3 prepare an Environmental Impact Report. And that satisfies
 4 the State agencies in CALFED.

5 That document is an extremely thick
 6 document, oh, about two-and-a-half inches thick, 500
 7 pages. It's available in hard copy or CD ROM. Your
 8 choice. We prefer to give it to you on CD ROM. Takes a
 9 lot less paper that way.

10 That's an awful lot of reading, and a
 11 lot of folks aren't as concerned by the environment
 12 impacts, as what CALFED proposes to do.

13 Now, in the video, you saw the eight
 14 program elements that CALFED has been working on. For
 15 most of those program elements, we have developed a
 16 program plan; a description at a programatic level of
 17 the actions that CALFED might take in that program
 18 element in order to solve problems in the Bay-Delta
 19 system.

20 So for example, in the water quality
 21 program as a water quality program plan describes the
 22 water quality actions we might take to improve the
 23 system. Those are still an awful lot of reading. And
 24 some of them are just one volume, some of them are three
 25 or four volumes of hundred of pages.

1 testifying on today.

2 Is that -- did I get the script right?

3 MR. SOEHREN: I didn't know I was supposed to do
 4 that, although I'd be happy to.

5 MS. DAVIS: Could you quickly just give an
 6 overview of the documents to make sure everybody here in
 7 this room is familiar with the overall program.

8 MR. SOEHREN: Life is full of surprises, isn't
 9 it?

10 MS. DAVIS: Yes.

11 CALFED has been working very hard to
 12 figure out at a programatic level how to self problems
 13 in the Bay-Delta, and then to analyze the impacts of
 14 potential solutions to those problems.

15 So the documents that we have prepared
 16 really address both halves of that; what we might do and
 17 what the impacts are of those actions, how we can avoid
 18 or mitigate those impacts.

19 One of the biggest, thickest documents we
 20 have produced is our Environmental Impact
 21 Statement/Environmental Impact Report. And the reason
 22 it has two names like that is because, under the
 23 National Environmental Policy Act, you prepare an
 24 Environmental Impact Statement, and that satisfies the
 25 Federal agencies in CALFED.

1 So if you want to just a quick summary
 2 of the CALFED program, we also have a couple of
 3 summaries for you. We have one summary that covers the
 4 Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Impact
 5 Statement. We have others document called the CALFED
 6 Phase II Report that describes in summary fashion what
 7 the program entails, what we propose to do.

8 And, finally, if all of that is too much
 9 reading for you, we do have a summary of the Phase II
 10 Report, which is about 21, 22 pages; something you can
 11 read in relatively short order. Find out the bare bones
 12 framework of what CALFED intends to do, and from there
 13 you can go to other documents that interest you.

14 We have order forms outside on the
 15 tables where you can order any and/or all our of those
 16 documents. I think there are all on the CD ROM with a
 17 possible exception of the 21-page real short summary.
 18 So that's sort of an overview of what we have available.

19 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much. There are also
 20 located --

21 MR. SOEHREN: On the website.

22 MS. DAVIS: -- on the website.

23 All right.

24 MR. SOEHREN: And our site address is listed on
 25 a lot of the printed material out there.

1 MS. DAVIS: Let me quickly go through the ground
 2 rules for this evening's hearing. And these are the same
 3 ground rules for every single hearing in the State of
 4 California. We want everyone to speak, and we want
 5 everybody to have the same amount of time. So
 6 the -- thank you -- so it -- all right -- so everybody
 7 will have three minutes of time.

8 And I just want to remind you that, if
 9 you do wish to speak, please make sure you fill out one
 10 of the yellow cards. We realize that three minutes is
 11 not a lot of time. And so if you'd like to provide
 12 additional comments, please do it in writing.

13 The deadline for the comments, Valerie,
 14 is September 23rd? And those comments can be of any
 15 length. But please know that whether your comment are
 16 in writing or provided through oral testimony, you will
 17 receive -- in the final document, there will be a
 18 response to your comments.

19 As I said earlier, the testimony will be
 20 taken down verbatim by our court reporter. A lot of
 21 people here tonight. I want to make make sure everybody
 22 has a chance to speak. And if we need to, we'll take a
 23 break so she gets a rest, and then we'll continue on
 24 with the program.

25 Now, there is a system for speaking.

1 I'm going to call people in groups of three. So you'll
 2 know when you're on deck to come up to testify.

3 This device (indicating) shows you how
 4 much time you have. Three minutes. While it's green,
 5 you're doing fine. When it goes to yellow, you have one
 6 more minute. And when it goes to red, I'm going to ask
 7 you to please wrap up your comments.

8 So are there any questions?

9 (No audible response.)

10 MS. DAVIS: Let me take the first three
 11 speakers. Charles Trevino, James Bond, and Judy Rogers.

12 Mr. Trevino, please step right up to the
 13 microphone.

14 See if I can do this correctly.

15 MR. TREVINO: Again, now, my name is
 16 Charles Trevino. I'm the president of the central based
 17 Municipal Water District. I'm an elected official,
 18 representing the supply of the City in Huntington Park
 19 where you find yourselves sitting here, holding your
 20 hearing. I'm very glad that you're here in our fine
 21 city.

22 I have come to speak to you, however, as
 23 the director of the Metropolitan Water District, and my
 24 comments will be as a director of the Metropolitan Water
 25 District.

1 Southern California supports CALFED's
 2 goals, but continued support of the process will depend
 3 upon whether actions are implemented in the near term
 4 which enhances source water quality and water supply
 5 reliability.

6 Apparently, we're headed -- we feel that
 7 CALFED is headed in the wrong direction. Benefits for
 8 water users have not been forthcoming. CALFED has
 9 fallen victim to the tyranny of consensus time and
 10 again.

11 Key decisions critical to producing
 12 balanced outcomes, decisions regarding conveyance,
 13 storage, south Delta improvements and water management
 14 had been delayed because of the actions -- objections of
 15 one interest group or another.

16 At the same time, regulatory decisions
 17 with serious adverse impacts on water supply reliability
 18 and quality proceed because they're not subject to the
 19 same rule of consensus. The situation is not
 20 sustainable.

21 To reinvigorate CALFED, we urge,
 22 Governor Davis and Secretary Babbit must commit to a
 23 plan of action now which benefits both water users and
 24 the environment.

25 This action plan should include an

1 environmental water account consistent with water supply
 2 and water quality enhancement relative to the poor as
 3 well as to the environmental improvement, regulatory
 4 assurances which protect water users from unexpected
 5 negative impacts on supply or quality throughout
 6 Stage I;

7 And the South Delta Improvement Program
 8 to increase wet periods State water project pumping
 9 capacity to 10,300 cubic feet or CSF; near-term
 10 decisions regarding surface and ground water storage
 11 with a commitment to aggressively implement storage
 12 during stage one;

13 Establishment of near-term benchmark for
 14 source water quality improvements in the Delta with
 15 specific actions to accomplish these benchmarks.

16 To protect drinking water quality over
 17 the long term, CALFED must also commit to a
 18 well-defined, decision-making process. CALFED should
 19 make a decision about conveyance sooner rather than
 20 later. The decision shall ensure that all water quality
 21 goals are met at the lowest possible cost.

22 CALFED must commit to full disclosure of
 23 the consequences of not providing better quality of
 24 water. CALFED must also commit to providing for
 25 immediate infrastructure needs of urban communities such

1 as the one you find in Huntington Park, Bell, Cudahey,
2 and South Gate among others which are in desperate need
3 of repair.

4 There must be a spirit of reciprocity
5 for Southern California. Having a healthy and viable
6 urban Southern California economy is just as important
7 as protection for the spelt population of the Delta.

8 And Number 5, decisions about CALFED will
9 be based on sound policy and business principles.
10 Achieving CALFED's goal is critical to the future of the
11 California economy and environment.

12 And lastly, however, if CALFED fails to
13 take balanced actions that improve water quality, water
14 supply in the environment, Southern California will seek
15 other solutions.

16 Thank you.

17 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.

18 Next, will be James Bond and
19 Doug Mosebar and Jess Morton. And if you'd like to come
20 up and sit, there are some empty seats up here.

21 MR. BOND: Good evening. My name is
22 James Bond, and I'm a director of the San Diego County
23 Water Authority.

24 The Water Authority is a public agency
25 that's responsible for providing a safe, reliable

1 California are relying on CALFED to provide us with a
2 sense of certainty regarding our Bay-Delta water supply.
3 CALFED's plan, when finalized, must give us certainty about
4 the quantity, reliability, quality and cost of Bay-Delta
5 water.

6 In the short term, we need assurances
7 that our State water projects' supplies will not be
8 reduced. In the long term, CALFED must work with all
9 interested parties to assure us of verifiable increases
10 in the reliable water supply available from the Delta.

11 We also must know how CALFED will
12 measure its quality, its progress towards improving
13 drinking water quality. Finally, we need to know how
14 much CALFED will ask urban agencies to pay for the
15 Bay-Delta plan.

16 All long these lines, CALFED must show
17 us the firm connection between what it asks us to pay
18 and what benefits we might receive or in excess.

19 And, finally, I guess I would say we
20 will absolutely continue to stretch our local supplies
21 as far as is practical through conservation, recycling,
22 storage, and transfers.

23 Will that be enough to ensure our water
24 future? Absolutely not. Thank you for your attention
25 in this matter.

1 drinking water supply to the San Diego County.

2 We carry out this critical chore by
3 importing water from two sources, the Bay-Delta and the
4 Colorado River. Imported water forms the very
5 foundation of our 89-billion-dollar economy and our way
6 of life.

7 We, in San Diego, are very committed to
8 use our own water supplies as efficiently as possible.
9 Today we use 13 percent less water than we did a decade
10 ago, while increasing our population by 10 percent. 10
11 percent more people, 13 percent less water.

12 By 2015 our region expects to meet 20
13 percent of our water demand every year through local
14 recycling, ground water replenishment, conservation
15 programs, et al.

16 Another 25 percent of our water will
17 come from the Imperial Irrigation District transfer of
18 conserved agricultural water.

19 This means that in 15 years almost half
20 of hour water supply will come from conservation and
21 renewable sources. Even with this most aggressive
22 conservation effort, we still need a reliable,
23 affordable supply of high quality water from the
24 Bay-Delta.

25 We in San Diego and the rest of Southern

1 MS. DAVIS: Thank you, sir.

2 Doug Mosebar, Jess Morton and then Robert
3 Pullen-Miles.

4 MR. MOSEBAR: Good Evening. I'm Doug Mosebar. I'm
5 a farmer in the Santa Inez area, and I'm also first
6 vice-president of the California Farm Bureau Federation.

7 CALFED's plan will provide reliable
8 water supplies for California's environment at the
9 expense of California's people. We urge CALFED to
10 return to its original mission, to develop a balanced
11 plan. One, by the way, that was referenced several
12 times in your presentation initially, balance that is.
13 A balance plan that enhances the environment and
14 provides affordable, reliable, high quality water for
15 people.

16 The CALFED plan relies on taking water
17 away from people through transfers, conservation, and
18 idling productive land. Instead of subtracting from one
19 group or use to provide for another, we should add to
20 the water supply to accommodate all California needs.

21 Farms, industries and urban people have
22 consistently improved water efficiency. But there is
23 only so many times you can squeeze the lemon.

24 CALFED will succeed only if everyone has
25 a reliable water supply in the next drought, which we

1 know eventually will come. New water supplies in both
 2 surface can ground water storage will provide the
 3 flexibility needed by both environment and the people.
 4 At the same time CALFED must minimize
 5 impacts on the State's productive farmland. Taking
 6 hundreds of thousands of acres of land out of production to
 7 provide habitat will harm people both in the country and
 8 here in this city.
 9 Actions that take farmland out of
 10 production will affect farmers, farmworkers, truck
 11 drivers, cannery workers, warehouse workers, people who
 12 operate small businesses throughout rural California and
 13 consumers who benefit from a healthy, abundant and
 14 locally-produced food supply.
 15 Actions that hurt our rural areas hurt
 16 our cities too. Thousands of urban jobs involve moving,
 17 processing, marketing farm products from the country.
 18 For example, right here where we are now, more than
 19 350,000 tons of fruits and vegetables are exported from
 20 the port of Los Angeles each year.
 21 CALFED's plans to remove land from
 22 production will have a ripple effect that starts in our
 23 rural communities that will extend in the neighborhoods
 24 of Los Angeles.
 25 California farmland is also an

1 reduction." I think that all of us in this room
 2 consider ourselves conservationists, and it's important
 3 to think that way about planning for the use of water.
 4 We know that conservation does work.
 5 The City of Los Angeles has certainly proved that very
 6 effectively in the last decade or so.
 7 The east bay area, the San Francisco Bay
 8 has shown that they can also reduce substantial amounts
 9 of water usage. We know that efficiency is a very
 10 important part of conservation and this has been shown
 11 by the efficient uses and reuses of water by the West
 12 Basin Conservation District here in Los Angeles.
 13 However, for some reason, I think these
 14 days are ignored in the analysis of water conservation
 15 potential by CALFED and the current documents. And I think
 16 that by doing so this substantially reduces the potential
 17 for conservation as a integral part of water use efficiency
 18 and conservation.
 19 We need to be looking at the systems
 20 that guarantee methods for effective conservation, and
 21 without data to support them, we know that they will not
 22 occur.
 23 We need to look at systems that cut down
 24 on subsidies for inefficient uses, because they will
 25 hamper the efforts for conservation and for wildlife

1 ecological resource of worldwide importance. Farmers
 2 work hard to maintain that resource. Many voluntarily
 3 provided habitat faith for migratory birds and other
 4 wildlife.
 5 CALFED must not undermine the use of
 6 this productive open space. Remember, CALFED was
 7 created not only to provide for fish and wildlife, but
 8 to provide reliable water for people.
 9 Remember the farmers, form workers, and
 10 working people in the city and the consumers. Remember
 11 the people. Thank you for your time.
 12 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 13 Jess Morton, then Mr. Robert Pullen-Miles
 14 and Francis Spivy-Weber.
 15 MR. MORTON: Good evening. I'm Jess Martin with
 16 the Palos Verdes Southbay Audubon Society and Endangered
 17 Habitats League.
 18 I think my comments tonight really have
 19 to do with semantics. I'm very interested in
 20 conservation. And the term used as a program element in
 21 CALFED or water use sufficiency I think implies to many
 22 conservationists something that it does not.
 23 Water use sufficiency we may think of as
 24 something that allows us to reduce the use of water,
 25 however, the term is "water use," not "water use

1 rehabilitation and restoration.
 2 I think by ignoring data and not using
 3 the most recent and most accurate data available, we
 4 come up with analysis of water use that are simply not
 5 correct. And when you do that, you require increases in
 6 systems to transfer water here and there and hold water
 7 that are not necessary. And without an accurate
 8 estimate, we will not have a working CALFED system.
 9 Thank you.
 10 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 11 Mr. Robert Pullen-Miles,
 12 Francis Spivy-Weber and Jeff Sadler.
 13 MR. PULLEN-MILES: Good evening. My name is
 14 Robert Pullen-Miles. I'm a representative with Assembly
 15 Member Carl Washington's offices. I'm his field
 16 representative. I just want to read a couple of remarks
 17 on behalf of the Assembly Member for the record, if you
 18 will.
 19 When it comes to public health, there
 20 can be no compromise. Southern California consumers
 21 expect a safe wholesome water supply at affordable cost.
 22 Although Southern California water is presently treated
 23 to make it completely safe, drinking water standards are
 24 expected to increase, to be tougher in the near future.
 25 If no steps are taken to reduce

1 contaminants in the Delta source water, future costs for
2 ultimate treatment technology to meet new standards
3 could double or, perhaps, even triple the cost of water
4 at the retail level.

5 Let me give you three reasons why
6 Assembly Carl Washington is passionate about the Delta
7 issue. First, if there is no Delta solution hundreds
8 and perhaps thousands of businesses in the cities in our
9 communities will downsize or, perhaps, move completely
10 to other parts of the country whereby they can have
11 affordable water.

12 And, of course, as you know, that means
13 the jobs would also vanish and undermine the
14 five-billion-dollar economy here in the State of
15 California.

16 Second, conservation in the urbanized
17 area depend highly on water low in salt. Currently,
18 these efforts produce 40 percent of the water we consume
19 in the region. Without improved water quality, we could
20 lose or financial investments and the ability to
21 increase conservation and recycling.

22 And, third, we just simply care been the
23 Delta environment. It will slowly degrade as dwindling
24 water supplies are poor quality. Water impacts are
25 fishing industry, wildlife and natural habitat.

1 Southern California, increased water efficiency measures
2 taken in Southern California to create water savings
3 that could be used in the Delta.

4 We're locked into a contract system
5 under the Monterey Agreement such that when water is
6 saved in Southern California, it goes to other water
7 contractors and is not available to restoration in the
8 Delta.

9 Water supply reliability in Southern
10 California will depend on restoring the Delta. We're
11 going to need more water to be able to restore the
12 Delta. We can get that water from conservation, but we
13 need to change the rules.

14 And if there are going to be additional
15 investments in conservation, as I think there should be,
16 these additional investments should be tied to creating
17 more water for restoration in the Delta.

18 In terms of water quality, I heard
19 several comments during the question-and-answer period.
20 I think we should point out that in the water quality
21 plan there are two approaches that CALFED can take to
22 addressing water quality issues.

23 One, is addressing water quality in the
24 Delta itself as the waters move down to Southern
25 California. But another is to look at alternative

1 The solution is clear and urgent.
2 Improve the quality of the Delta water at the source
3 before it reaches the south land. This is the most
4 efficient way to ensure consistent, high quality
5 affordable water today and for the future.

6 Today Southern California has willingly
7 invested 30 million for the eco system restoration
8 projects in and around the Delta.

9 Therefore, we call for CALFED to develop
10 an urgent and equitable solution which will provide
11 Southern California with improved water quality and
12 increased supply reliability well into the 21st century.
13 Our jobs demand on it. Our communities rely on it. Our
14 economy depends on it.

15 Thank you.

16 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

17 MS. DAVIS: Frances Spivy-Weber, Jeff Sadler, and
18 Herley Jim Bowling, please.

19 MS. SPIVY-WEBER: Francis Spivy-Weber, Mono Lake
20 Committee. The basic point I would like to make tonight
21 is that we need to be making a connection between water
22 use sufficiency, water conservation, and restoring the
23 Delta.

24 Currently under the no-action scenario,
25 it is impossible for water efficiency measures taken in

1 treatment technologies to look at source water control
2 and other alternatives to actually creating something
3 like a peripheral canal.

4 And it's these alternative approaches
5 that are going -- where I think the solution will lie.
6 Already the Metropolitan Water District of Southern
7 California is doing some very impressive collaborative
8 work with others on alternative treatment techniques
9 that could make the bromide issue an ephemeral issue for
10 the long term.

11 If that is -- we should be supporting
12 these alternative approaches because therein lies,
13 again, this water supply reliability goal that we are
14 seeking, not investing in large projects in the
15 Bay-Delta that created the problems in the first place.

16 Thank you.

17 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

18 Before we go to the next speaker, there is
19 a Chevy Metro in the parking lot with its lights on,
20 license plate 4DVU753. You might want to check your
21 car.

22 Our Next speaker is Mr. Jeff Sadler,
23 followed by Herley Jim Bowling and Julie Russell.

24 Mr. Sadler.

25 MR. SADLER: Good evening. I'm Jeff Sadler.

1 Native Californian, locally born, raised educated,
 2 employed.
 3 I'm the past president of the Long Beach
 4 Casting Club. Probably the largest and oldest fly
 5 fishing and conservation group in California. I'm a
 6 member of California Trout, and I'm a concerned citizen.
 7 I drink tap water. I note the panel does not,
 8 incidentally.
 9 I fish California rivers and streams and
 10 our oceans. I surf. My wife is an outdoor
 11 photographer, takes pictures of babbling brooks, but
 12 never of dams, which was mutually awesome, but basically
 13 ugly.
 14 I've worked for two food processing
 15 companies in Southern California. Largest can fish
 16 processor in the world, and the other one of the largest
 17 agricultural processors in California, both huge
 18 consumers of water.
 19 I've a great deal of respect for both
 20 companies, but they looked at water the same way I do
 21 and my family, we would not be having this meeting. We
 22 would not be here. Period. We wouldn't need it. We
 23 would already have enough water for any foreseeable
 24 future California has.
 25 And that is my basic request, to invest

1 and your time.
 2 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 3 Mr. Herley Jim-Bowling, followed by
 4 Julia Russell, followed by Michael Weber.
 5 MR. JIM-BOWLING: Thank you for the opportunity
 6 to speak. My name is Herley Jim-Bowling. I work with
 7 Education for Sustainable Living.
 8 I also work with the Mono Lake Committee
 9 on Education Programs, and I'm with the West Side
 10 Residence Association. So I'm speaking also as a
 11 homeowner and taxpayer. And, as such, I do not want
 12 really to have to buy into more surface storage dams and
 13 conveyance without first trying everything we know in
 14 terms of conservation.
 15 I've worked enough with the conservation
 16 programs in Los Angeles, the Ultra Low Flush Toilet
 17 Distribution programs, and experience with west and
 18 central basin recycling facility to know that there's a
 19 lot that we have done, and that there's a lot of
 20 potential in that area.
 21 We can create a lot of jobs in that way.
 22 I have seen that. I know that there's some
 23 community-based organizations that are part of that job
 24 creation here tonight and will speak.
 25 But I think we've really not fully

1 in research and development, to engineer water
 2 processors that save and clean, to provide incentives or
 3 disincentives to do what is right, and basically reduce
 4 the requirement for water use for agricultural and
 5 industrial purposes.
 6 In my mind, and I believe the data
 7 supports it, we simply need to do what we already know how
 8 to do, but do it better, not simply throw more concrete to
 9 build future meadows when dams filled with silt and there
 10 is no funding to deconstruct them.
 11 Maybe, maybe, if I lose this argument,
 12 you could find a way for dam removal for every dam
 13 built. And if you start with two local ones here at
 14 Matilahan (phonetic) and Malibu, maybe my grandkids will
 15 fish their native Steelhead without driving 500 miles.
 16 Clearly, water projects have been
 17 amongst man's most largest accomplishments. And,
 18 therefore, in my mind, there is not a technical question
 19 of can we engineer our way to a more and better water?
 20 But the more ethical and economic question is should we
 21 engineer our way to a more and better water?
 22 And I believe that we should think
 23 again, concentrating on using less of what we already
 24 have before we dig.
 25 Thank you for the opportunity to speak

1 tapped the conservation potential. Just from my
 2 experience, and I would like to see that fully tapped
 3 before we even consider the dams and the idea of an
 4 isolated facility.
 5 I'm also concerned that many of the
 6 students that I work with, we're talking about a 30-year
 7 plan, and while I appreciate long-term thinking, 30
 8 years --I don't think we know enough at this point,
 9 unless it's this is a very flexible 30-year plan to
 10 really commit ourselves fully to that. I prefer to see
 11 a 10- or even a 7-year plan.
 12 And the students, again, are going to --
 13 the ones who end up paying for whatever decisions we
 14 make now, particularly if we're talking 30 years into
 15 the future. So I would like their position in our water
 16 future considered.
 17 Thank you very much.
 18 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 19 Our next speaker will be Julia Russell,
 20 followed by Michael Weber and Nick Di Croce.
 21 MS. RUSSELL: Hello. My name is Julia Russell.
 22 I'm the founder of The Eco Home Network. And, really,
 23 I'm just going to be seconding what many people have
 24 spoken on earlier, which is, let's give priority to
 25 conservation.

1 Our organization focuses on helping people
2 to learn how to live sustainably on an everyday basis,
3 taking personal responsibility for the well-being of our
4 environment.

5 And so what I think I have to add to
6 this discussion is the awareness that there is, in
7 addition to the conservation measures that have been
8 used very, very successfully in the past as has been
9 mentioned by Mr. Bond and the gentleman from the Audubon
10 Society and several other people.

11 There are now, I think, other resources
12 for conservation that are just beginning to come into
13 use. And that is rain water which has just recently
14 been legalized in the State of California.

15 Rain water catchment is now gaining
16 considerable interest. More and more we're getting
17 calls on the Eco Home Network, asking about how people,
18 individuals can save rain water to use for irrigation
19 and flushing toilets, et cetera.

20 And the zero escape landscape, which I
21 think was started back in the '70's is now becoming much
22 more an acceptable and appreciated Southern California
23 landscape.

24 So I think that we haven't even begun to
25 tap in to the potential of conservation. So just to

1 My concern with the projection of water
2 demand is that it will lock in -- appear to lock in, at
3 least, a demand under contract and other requirements.

4 Secondly, the EIS should take a hard
5 look at relying on incentives and voluntary programs for
6 conservation. The question is, have they worked? If
7 they haven't worked, has it been a matter of inadequate
8 funding? If that has been a problem, what assurances
9 can CALFED make that the funding will be forthcoming?

10 There should be a clearer, aggressive
11 commitment to efficiency, conservation and recycling.
12 And as others have noted, I think Los Angeles and other
13 Southern California communities have shown that we have
14 the technology to do this in an urban setting. We have
15 to apply it.

16 I would also add that I think we all
17 have to do our part, not just those of us who live in
18 the cities, but agricultural as well. There are
19 technologies and practices that could be applied in
20 California agricultural that are not being applied. And
21 anything that we can do to ensure that they are will
22 save everyone some water.

23 The EIS, I believe, should present
24 different scenarios for greater reliance on urban and
25 agricultural conservation. I think this is part of

1 support that. Priority should be given to conservation
2 measures because I think we haven't begun to tap that
3 resource.

4 Thank you.

5 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

6 Our next speaker will be
7 Mr. Michael Weber, followed by Nick Di Croce, followed
8 by Bong Hwan Kim.

9 MR. WEBER: Good evening. My name is Mike Weber
10 from Redondo Beach. I appreciate the chance to talk to
11 you this evening and all your hard work in preparing
12 those documents on a complex problem.

13 I just wanted to make a few comments
14 this evening, first, is to question the accuracy of the
15 water demand projections for the 30-year period.

16 I understand those are derived from an
17 1985 report by, basically, from Department of Water and
18 Resources. And I think projecting out into 30 years and
19 being at all confident about that, as others have
20 remarked, is pretty questionable.

21 Let's go back to 1970. And if you were
22 projecting water demand in Los Angeles, you would be
23 projecting far more water than is actually being used to
24 this right now. So I think these sorts of projections
25 are very, very chancy, particularly when they are old.

1 being competitive. There are companies abroad, such as
2 Unilever (phonetic) who have made dramatic changes in
3 their use of water and producing consumer products
4 because it's part of their competitive future.

5 I think we need to get the competitive
6 bug ourselves. We should place water conservation
7 first, and only then should we rely upon water storage.

8 Finally, the use of water as in the
9 past, I think, will only continue to decline of valuable
10 fisheries rather than restoration. I think that is
11 something very important that's at stake with this
12 process.

13 Thanks.

14 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

15 Our next speaker is Mr. Nick Di Croce,
16 followed by Bong Hwan Kim, followed by Dorothy Green.

17 MR. DI CROCE: My name is Nick Di Croce, and I'm
18 a member of The Board of Governors of California Trout
19 and a retired business manager.

20 Although we recognize that all the
21 programs of CALFED are interrelated, our main interest
22 is in the CALFED Eco System Restoration Program. We
23 view the Eco System Restoration Program as a
24 once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to partially restore the
25 damaged river systems and declining fish populations

1 that have resulted from our past water development in
 2 the State.
 3 We view the last half century of water
 4 development in California as a pendulum that has swung
 5 too far in the direction of economic development without
 6 adequate safeguards by public agencies for their
 7 ecological consequences of that growth development.
 8 We work under the assumption that public
 9 agencies must be stewards of the public trust doctrine.
 10 And we know that good ecology equates with good
 11 economics.
 12 We have two recommendations for the Eco
 13 System Restoration Program; One, that although CALFED
 14 plans to increase stream flows on many central valley
 15 rivers, they may not be adequate for the recovery of
 16 Steelhead trout, and must be further examined,
 17 especially as to their impacts on stream temperatures.
 18 Two, as recognized by CALFED, the single
 19 most limiting factor for Steelhead trout populations in
 20 the central valley has blocked access to as much as 95
 21 percent of their historical spawning habitat above major
 22 dams.
 23 And although CALFED has developed
 24 actions for the removal of small dams, we feel that
 25 CALFED must development action plans to provide access

1 increased emphasis on ground water storage and water
 2 transfers as an alternative to the list of 12 or more
 3 dams and reservoirs throughout the State.
 4 We do not -- gotcha. I'm almost
 5 finished.
 6 We do not believe that a peripheral
 7 canal around the Delta is a fix for water quality
 8 problems. We believe that this is a flawed analysis.
 9 We want to see CALFED fix water quality problems at
 10 their sources and not try to engineer a solution around
 11 the periphery of the problem.
 12 Thank you.
 13 MS. DAVIS: Thank you. Bong Hwan Kim, followed
 14 by Dorothy Green, followed by Connie Bullock.
 15 MR. KIM: Good evening. My name is
 16 Bong Hwan Kim. I'm representing the Los Angeles Water
 17 Conservation Council. And I'd like to start by sharing
 18 a story with you that -- a story of a group of gang
 19 members. And this is a story that I shared with the
 20 environmental justice activists in Los Angeles, trying
 21 to convince them to become more involved in water
 22 allocation issues.
 23 And the story goes something like this
 24 that we have a gang prevention program, a gang
 25 intervention program, and one wouldn't normally think

1 for Steelhead trout's historical spawning habitat above
 2 major dams.
 3 In the water management areas, we feel
 4 that CALFED is missing a historic opportunity to reform
 5 how water is used in California, particularly by the
 6 agricultural industry.
 7 CALFED's unwillingness to confront
 8 agricultural water use inefficiency and agricultural
 9 water quality issues, although politically difficult, is
 10 a major failure of the program, in our view.
 11 Our view is that CALFED needs to
 12 recognize that water is a finite resource and cannot be
 13 continuously developed in the same manner that has
 14 caused the current water supply and water quality and
 15 eco system issues that we now face and the reason that
 16 we are here today.
 17 Our recommendation for CALFED in the
 18 water management areas are: One, CALFED has not placed
 19 enough emphasis on water conservation, especially for
 20 agriculture which uses more than 80 percent of the
 21 State's developed supply.
 22 CALFED needs to set higher conservation
 23 targets for agriculture as well as municipalities.
 24 Two, CALFED needs to develop a program
 25 of more aggressive water conservation combined with an

1 about connecting water to gang intervention programs.
 2 But in our case, when I was working for
 3 a Korean community based, nonprofit organization, we
 4 established a relationship with the Save The Mono Lake
 5 Committee to be involved in water conservation programs
 6 through the Ultra Low Flush Toilet Programs.
 7 And it's through that program that our
 8 gang prevention program realized that it would be great
 9 to take these kids up to Mono Lake, realizing that most
 10 of these kids, who have been involved in gangs have lost
 11 really an essential sense of their own humanity. And
 12 that they needed to be out in beautiful places in order
 13 to realize the restorative powers that nature can have
 14 for us all.
 15 And it's a story that I share with folks
 16 because I was really touched by the experiences of these
 17 kids, coming back and having just formed these
 18 incredibly strong bonds with the staff that they would
 19 wouldn't have been able to experience otherwise.
 20 And I share this story because I think
 21 we need to be able to put more human faces on these
 22 issues around water. And that it really has become
 23 issues that have become so isolated and so specialized,
 24 but that we need to recognize that water is a public
 25 resource, and that communities have to have as much

1 ownership around water allocation issues as policy
 2 makers, as government officials, as regulators, as
 3 private purveyors.
 4 So I urge you to really keep in mind
 5 that there are opportunities to think beyond the box
 6 when we think about water allocation issues, despite the
 7 tremendous political pressures that you face and
 8 contradictions and outright warfare; that we must try to
 9 use water and use connections for community-building
 10 opportunities.
 11 Because until we realize, until we make
 12 everybody in the communities understand that water is a
 13 precious resource and not to be used for -- exclusively
 14 for private gain, but sustainable development means a
 15 community involvement is essential.
 16 So just to conclude, I see the red
 17 button.
 18 MS. DAVIS: Okay.
 19 MR. KIM: That I agree with the prior speaker
 20 that water conservation is really not explicit enough in
 21 the current EIR/EIS, and that stronger incentives
 22 policies and strategies must be included.
 23 And, furthermore, that a 30-year of the
 24 current EIR/EIS is not enough -- there's not -- it's not
 25 substantive enough to provide for a 30-year projection,

1 I understand this is a new issue for
 2 CALFED, but it certainly does need to be expanded. It
 3 needs to be expanded north and south. We need to
 4 restore all of our watersheds.
 5 And I'd like to use my remaining time to
 6 talk to you just a little bit about what we're working
 7 on here in the Los Angeles and San Gabriel River
 8 Watershed Council and how it might apply statewide to,
 9 really, enormously -- have an enormous impact on the
 10 water supply available to us.
 11 One of the first items within our vision
 12 is to use all water efficiently. And many people here
 13 have spoken about the need for water conservation,
 14 reuse. Ground water management has not been mentioned.
 15 That too needs to be mandated, and needs to be taken --
 16 dealt with in a much more serious way.
 17 We need a landscape ethic all over the
 18 State, particularly in Southern California, but all over
 19 the State with much more emphasis on native plants. Nobody
 20 is pushing that, gray water.
 21 But what I want to speak to mostly is
 22 storm water management. We have developed some
 23 proposals to retain on-site all the water from one-inch
 24 storms.
 25 Something like 80 percent of the storms

1 but that you shorten it to a 7- to 10-year time line.
 2 Thank you.
 3 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.
 4 Dorothy Green, followed by
 5 Connie Bullock, followed by Paul Avery.
 6 MS. GREEN: Thank you for coming down to
 7 Southern California. It's not enough that we get the
 8 honor and privilege to address people on CALFED issues
 9 here in the Southern part of the State.
 10 My name is Dorothy Green. I'm
 11 representing the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers
 12 Watershed Council here this evening, and would like to
 13 put our visions statement for the future into the
 14 permanent record of this meeting.
 15 Do I just hand them to -- thank you,
 16 Julia.
 17 The CALFED process is an attempt to be
 18 an integrated process, and we must commend you for the
 19 efforts that have been made at attempting to integrate a
 20 lot of complex issues. But I don't believe you've gone
 21 far enough.
 22 Because until you really look up the
 23 watersheds and begin to restore all of our watersheds
 24 will you really integrate all of the issues that need to
 25 be integrated into solving our water problems.

1 that hit Southern California are less than an inch. All
 2 of that water can be retained on site and used to
 3 recharge the ground water with an enormous impact on the
 4 amount of water available for our drinking water supply.
 5 If this concept were to be expanded
 6 statewide, again, it would have enormous impacts on the
 7 water supply available for -- to meet our water needs.
 8 We need to study it to further determine
 9 just how much can be captured in this way and put under
 10 ground. There have been cost-benefit analysis already
 11 done that look at retrofitting existing properties that
 12 prove that it is cost effective to do that. And I
 13 commend those studies to you. They've been done by tree
 14 people, the tree program.
 15 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.
 16 Connie Bullock, followed by Paul Avery,
 17 followed by Eileen Ansari.
 18 MS. BULLOCK: Good evening. My name is
 19 Connie Bullock. I'm on the Board of Directors for the
 20 Long Beach Casting Club, which is a conservation-minded
 21 fishing club. And I'm probably going to make up for
 22 everybody's speech here.
 23 We believe that better solutions are
 24 available than the current CALFED alternatives. We
 25 don't want to see more dams and reservoirs built

1 throughout the State.
 2 We want more reliance on water
 3 conservation to augment water supply and more reliance
 4 on ground water storage. We don't want a peripheral
 5 canal to solve water quality problems. We want water
 6 quality solved at their source, not an engineering
 7 solution around the problem.

8 We want more water provided for the
 9 restoration of threatened fisheries, habitat and damaged
 10 watersheds without building new dams.

11 Thank you.

12 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

13 Mr. Paul Avery,
 14 Council Member Eileen Ansari, and John Wasley.

15 MR. AVERY: My name is Paul Avery. I'm a member
 16 of California Trout and the conservation director for
 17 the Canoa Valley Fly Fishers. And I'll also be very
 18 brief.

19 We would urge CALFED to direct
 20 additional emphasis to ground water storage as opposed
 21 to additional reservoir storage programs.

22 We would also encourage emphasis on
 23 water conservation measures as is already been brought
 24 up tonight for both municipal districts as well as
 25 agricultural users.

1 task force.

2 In the meantime, the SKAG policy Economy
 3 Committee wants me to review with you tonight certain
 4 concerns we have with the selection you have made of the
 5 preferred alternative.

6 While we are very aware of the
 7 complexity of the Bay-Delta Program problems and the
 8 variety of interests affected by these problems, we're
 9 very concerned about the program's silence on its
 10 long-term governance.

11 We see that a very real connection
 12 between the complexity of the Bay-Delta problems and the
 13 need for reliable government structure.

14 Up to this point, the process has been a
 15 collaboration among 15 state and federal agencies and
 16 various stake holders. In this effort of developing
 17 solution, each of these parties have retained their
 18 autonomy and independence of action.

19 Unfortunately, the preferred program
 20 alternative does not provide anything more than an
 21 interim governing solution. And the solution nearly
 22 continues though unwieldy and uncertain arraignment now
 23 in place.

24 For this reason, we believe that the
 25 preferred program needs additional refinement in reality

1 And, finally, we believe that CALFED'S
 2 plans for improving water quality fall short of
 3 desirable goals in several respects.

4 So, again, thank you for the opportunity
 5 to comment.

6 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

7 Council Woman Eileen Ansari,
 8 John Wasley, followed by Carolyn Casavan.

9 MS. ANSARI: Thank you. Good evening. My name
 10 is Eileen Ansari, and I'm a Council member from the City of
 11 Diamond Bar. I'm also a delegate to the Southern
 12 California Association of Governments, the regional
 13 organization representing city and county governments for
 14 Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside
 15 and Imperial counties.

16 I'm addressing you this evening in my
 17 capacity as a member of the Water Policy Committee from
 18 SKAG. The remarks I'm making for your record of public
 19 comment are based on the task force consideration of
 20 your updated programmatic EIR/EIS.

21 The task force advises SKAG's regional
 22 governing body on water issues. At its meeting on
 23 September 2nd, that body will formally consider for
 24 final presentation to you the unanimously recommended
 25 program comments and CALFED policy principles of the

1 before it can earn the support of local governments of
 2 Southern California and the people who will be asked to
 3 pay for this program.

4 We believe that the successful long-term
 5 implementation of a balanced Bay-Delta solution requires
 6 an integrated cohesive governing structure. This kind
 7 of structure is needed to bind all of the CALFED parties
 8 to streamlined processes that include independent
 9 feasibility studies, authoritative decisions, and
 10 project entitlements or permits.

11 It also is important that the
 12 representation of interests in this structure bear some
 13 relationship to the financial contributions being made

14 We're looking for a permanent governing
 15 solution in which autonomist state and federal
 16 governors, agencies delegate their Bay-Delta authorities
 17 to the CALFED implementation agency.

18 This approach not only creates needed
 19 accountability to Phase III plan and actions, it gives
 20 appropriate power to the entity responsible to all
 21 Californians for delivering on the Bay-Delta program's
 22 promises and intentions in your lifetime and mine.

23 I thank you for this opportunity to
 24 speak.

25 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

1 John Wasely, Carolyn Casavan, followed
 2 by Edward Little.
 3 MR. WASELY: Good evening. My name is
 4 John Wasely, and I'm here as a representative of the
 5 Los Angeles Business Council.
 6 For 30 years the Los Angeles Business
 7 Council has represented the interest of business in the
 8 City of Los Angeles. Its membership represents
 9 corporations, as well as small business owners across
 10 the city, who are dedicated to being informed by issues
 11 that affect them and communicating their concerns to
 12 appropriate governing authorities.
 13 The LABC is concerned that CALFED and
 14 its EIR documents cannot live up to the objectives set
 15 up for the program. First and foremost, it does not
 16 adequately address the critical water supplies and water
 17 quality needs of Southern Californians.
 18 The key issues of solidity management,
 19 supply reliability, and public health protection would
 20 not be adequately addressed under the proposed EIR/EIS.
 21 The heart of California's water supply
 22 and delivery system is the Sacramento Bay-Delta. The
 23 LABC is concerned that CALFED does not offer a
 24 commitment to invest in facilities which would improve
 25 our water quality.

1 still here?
 2 SPEAKER: He just left.
 3 MS. DAVIS: Okay. I'm sorry.
 4 Carolyn Casavan, followed by
 5 Edward Little, followed by Conner Everts.
 6 MS. CASAVAN: Good evening. My name is
 7 Carolyn Casavan, and I'm here as a representative of the
 8 Valley Industry and Commence Association. VICA is a
 9 nonprofit business advocacy group, representing over 300
 10 businesses in the San Fernando valley.
 11 VICA believes that having a safe,
 12 reliable and dependable water supply is essential to
 13 Southern California's economy vitality, which is why
 14 we've been a supporter of the CALFED process since its
 15 beginning.
 16 However, VICA also supports the Colorado
 17 River 4.4 plan. But the only way for us to achieve that
 18 goal is for Southern California to receive a consistent
 19 reliable supply of water from the State Water Project.
 20 Even though we have had five straight
 21 years of rain, California was forced to draw upon
 22 valuable reserves due to federal regulatory
 23 restrictions.
 24 VICA wants assurances that California
 25 maintains control over its own water resources, to meet

1 Over the past ten years, more than one
 2 million acre feet of water was re-allocated from
 3 California's cities and farms to the Bay-Delta
 4 environment.
 5 It was LABC's understanding that CALFED
 6 was not only going to recover those lost supplies, but
 7 also increase them to meet the State's growing water
 8 needs. It is unacceptable to the LABC to ship them
 9 under 700,000 acre feet of water to the environment.
 10 There is a statewide willingness to pay
 11 for improved drinking water quality; however, the LABC
 12 does not believe that CALFED's proposal will meet future
 13 drinking water standards.
 14 We demand clear decision making on
 15 water quality issues. Millions of Southern California
 16 dollars have already been spent on this program, and
 17 we're getting nothing for it, besides fancy brochures
 18 and elaborate websites.
 19 We've yet to see a viable plan to
 20 tangibly improve our water quality. Bluntly speaking,
 21 we've heard the sizzle, where is the steak?
 22 I thank you for your time and putting
 23 LABC on record.
 24 MS. DAVIS: I'd like to ask -- I have one
 25 person who needed to speak before 8:00. Is Dan Silvers

1 the needs of all stake holders in a balanced and
 2 equitable manner.
 3 We see CALFED's goal as critical to the
 4 future of California's economy. We need a plan of
 5 action now which provides for increased reliability, a
 6 consistently low salinity level and few waterborne
 7 contaminants.
 8 Thank you for giving VICA the
 9 opportunity to express its concerns.
 10 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.
 11 Mr. Edward Little, Conner Everts and
 12 Rick Laezman.
 13 MR. LITTLE: Hi. I'm Edward Little, vice
 14 president of the West Basin Municipal Water District and
 15 Board member of the Metropolitan Water District.
 16 I speak this evening as an individual
 17 concerned about the direction that the CALFED process
 18 has taken.
 19 The West Basin Municipal Water District
 20 has invested over 150 million dollars in a water
 21 reclamation plan that will eventually reduce our
 22 dependence on imported water by more than 50 percent.
 23 That's a hundred thousand acres feet of water a year.
 24 The economic viability of this facility
 25 depends on source water for the Hyperion Sewage

1 Treatment Plant. If the discharge from that plant
 2 continues to increase its salt content, the project
 3 becomes too costly to operate.
 4 We need source water from the State that
 5 can blend with the Colorado River water to reduce the
 6 level of salt we have to deal with.
 7 The water quality of the water we get
 8 from the Delta creates another problem in addition to
 9 the salt load which is about 1,000 pounds for acre foot.
 10 In addition, the bromide levels create
 11 problems in treatment that will eventually cost millions
 12 possibly billions.
 13 Option three that was originally
 14 proposed as the most desirable solution for the
 15 environment as well as water quality and supply seems to
 16 have been abandoned in favor of the political solution
 17 that does not really address the problems.
 18 I do not fault agencies that take their
 19 water before it reaches the Delta. But it seems only
 20 reasonable that we, Southern California, who pay close
 21 to 300 million dollars a year for a promised two million
 22 acre feet of water and get less than a million acre feet
 23 should get the same consideration.
 24 If the current EIR and Record of
 25 Decision does not result in improvements that are

1 director of the Eco Home Network.
 2 But I also speak as someone who grew up
 3 here, who -- I caught Steelhead in local rivers, as well
 4 as my grandfather. And I can see the changes in time,
 5 and I hope we don't rely on the solutions of the last
 6 century for the next century.
 7 I think with the drought as the window
 8 of the future, Southern California has proved how
 9 efficient they can be. I think the people, not the
 10 water agencies, have made those substantial changes and
 11 continue to make those changes as technology changes.
 12 The EIR/EIS does not require mandatory
 13 conservation, either on the urban or the ag sector.
 14 Without that, it will not continue to happen.
 15 Recently, the Metropolitan Water
 16 District has cut back its conservation funding and
 17 incentives through reorganization.
 18 If CALFED doesn't take this lead, I
 19 wonder where and when it will happen.
 20 The economic development opportunities
 21 that conservation has given, the CBO's and local
 22 communities has given us another view of what the future
 23 could look like.
 24 I think we should ask not what the
 25 Bay-Delta can do for us in Southern California, but what

1 significant enough and soon enough to allow Southern
 2 California to continue to use water from the Delta
 3 without spending millions and billions on treatment,
 4 the process needs to be re-evaluated and include a
 5 northern diversion point to get Southern California the
 6 quality and quantity of water that it is already paying
 7 for.
 8 A temporary solution could include
 9 increasing the capacity of the pumps at the Federal
 10 Project to allow us to take water when the fish are not
 11 adversely affected. This is not a final solution. It
 12 does not deal with the water quality problems, but it
 13 does help give us a more reliable supply.
 14 CALFED must develop an implementation
 15 agreement that is equitable and agreeable to all
 16 stakeholders that are expected to pay. Everyone must
 17 get better together.
 18 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 19 Conner Everts, followed by Rick Laezman,
 20 followed by Steve Flerschli.
 21 MR. EVERTS: Thank you for coming to Southern
 22 California. I speak as someone with over 20 years in
 23 working in water conservation, someone who is elected to
 24 a local water district and president to the ground water
 25 agency, and someone who is now currently the executive

1 California can do for the environment of whole State.
 2 And I think the way of looking at that
 3 is through watersheds. Watersheds locally, as people
 4 build cisterns and capture water on site; watersheds in
 5 their own river systems, and watersheds statewide.
 6 I think and I hope that we're not going
 7 to rush to a judgment; that we have more time. As I've
 8 represented people from Ventura County and I talked to
 9 people in Santa Barbara County, the only hearing you
 10 from Salinas south, the nearest place is Pasadena, which
 11 just isn't viable on a weekday evening for people to
 12 come down.
 13 In the time that we wait to make these
 14 decisions, local watershed groups, such as the Santa Ana
 15 River Watershed Authority, have come up with solutions
 16 to maximize local resources over the long period of
 17 time.
 18 I hope that we take those
 19 considerations, and we look to the future. And the last
 20 comment I have is that our water dialogue group that's
 21 been meeting for a long time, instead of looking at
 22 solutions for the Bay-Delta, we began to come up with
 23 solutions, salient solutions for Southern California
 24 and how we could solve those problems ourselves.
 25 So I want to thank you very much for

1 this opportunity.
 2 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.
 3 Our next speaker is Mr. Rick Laezman,
 4 followed by Steve Flerschli, followed by Theresa Brady.
 5 MR. LAEZMAN: Good evening. My name is
 6 Rick Laezman. I'm here on behalf of Cal Trout, which,
 7 as you heard, is a conservation organization.
 8 I'm also a member of the Wilderness Fly
 9 Fishers, which is a local fly fishing group. And I'd
 10 also like to add that, while I'm not here representing
 11 these other groups, I also work as an analyst for a
 12 trade association in the development industry.
 13 One of my specialties is local
 14 government, and I have worked in the past as an
 15 assistant to a State-elected representative. And I also
 16 had the benefit of living in Northern, as well as
 17 Southern California.
 18 So I think I have a fairly unique
 19 perspective on these issues, but I want to say please don't
 20 make tax payers flip the bill for millions of dollars in
 21 new dams or reservoirs, or for that matter, a peripheral
 22 canal.
 23 Dams have already done enough damage to
 24 the fisheries and the environment in the State. Voters
 25 already rejected the peripheral canal once. Why bring

1 Excuse some, our next speaker is Steve Flerschli --
 2 sorry -- followed by Theresa Brady, followed by
 3 Don Hauser.
 4 MR. FLERSCHLI: Good evening. I'm
 5 Steve Flerschli, the executive director of the Santa
 6 Monica Baykeeper. A lot of what I'm going to say has
 7 been said by other folks. I think there's a lot of
 8 folks here today that believe in conservation as being
 9 the key component to all this.
 10 And there is no question that the
 11 Bay-Delta needs serious environmental help. But let's
 12 not solve that problem by creating other environmental
 13 problems with surface storage and other very
 14 controversial issues that seem to be still under
 15 consideration. Let's help protect the Bay-Delta by
 16 protecting Southern California eco systems at the same
 17 time.
 18 In Los Angeles and Ventura counties,
 19 there are 156 waterways that are recognized as not
 20 meeting the goals of the Clean Water Act. In addition,
 21 there are many ground water sources that are polluted
 22 from industrial activities.
 23 We should try to accomplish and reverse
 24 this trend through watershed management, pollution
 25 prevention, conservation programs of beneficial reuse

1 it up again?
 2 Cal Trout encourages you to place
 3 greater emphasis on conservation, especially for
 4 agricultural, which still does not bare its share of the
 5 burden in t his regard.
 6 As I mentioned before, as an analyst of
 7 local government issues, I've had an opportunity to
 8 observe how local governments in California have reacted
 9 to the water issues or conservation in particular. And
 10 I'm convinced that there are numerous conservation
 11 methods and other alternative methods, such as ground
 12 water storage, which have tried successfully in
 13 localities throughout the State.
 14 Also, as I mentioned, working for a
 15 legislator, I know how important consensus is, and how
 16 difficult it is to meet competing demands. But I
 17 believe that some of these methods will enable the State
 18 to be meet all of the water needs, cities, agricultural
 19 and the environment.
 20 And I encourage you to place greater
 21 emphasis on alternative measures, conservation measures
 22 in your final plan.
 23 Thanks.
 24 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 25 Our next speaker will be Theresa Brady.

1 and ground water recharge.
 2 A lot of folks have talked about
 3 conservation programs, and so what I wanted to focus a
 4 little bit on is beneficial reuse. If you have the
 5 opportunity, because you're down here, I think you
 6 should take a look at some of the facilities in
 7 Los Angeles that have come on line recently.
 8 The most impressive one, to my
 9 knowledge, is the West Basin Municipal Water District
 10 facility in El Segundo. Instead of dumping 350 million
 11 gallons of sewage into the Santa Monica Bay, these folks
 12 do their part and take what they can to reuse that and
 13 give it to refineries and other industrial operators
 14 that would otherwise use potable water, which, to me,
 15 makes absolutely no sense.
 16 We should encourage those types
 17 practices, reverse osmosis, micro filtration. Those
 18 sorts of things so that we can use potable water where
 19 we need it.
 20 We should attack the agricultural
 21 industry and address nonpoints source (phonetic)
 22 pollution, finally, so that those waterways can come
 23 back and they can be used to their fullest extent to
 24 recharge ground water, as well as to be used in Los
 25 Angeles.

1 Finally, I'd just like to say that we need
2 to stop polluting and beginning to restore -- and begin to
3 restore our local waterways for sustainable living in
4 Southern California.

5 Thank you.

6 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.

7 Theresa Brady, followed by Don Hauser,
8 Followed by Ted Morton.

9 MS. BRADY: I'd like to address three issues.
10 One is the bromide issue and the chlorine. The -- the
11 real problem with that -- the toxins is the chlorine
12 itself. Since chlorine causes -- Since chlorine causes
13 quite a few other toxic byproducts, maybe chlorine
14 should be used to treat our water.

15 Maybe other water treatments should be
16 used for bacteria, such as ozone and ceramic filters.
17 There are several problems with the plan which will harm
18 endangered fish, expansions of dams and building dams
19 and the building of the peripheral canal.

20 And since there is an effort in this
21 plan to protect endangered fish, maybe those plans
22 also shouldn't go through.

23 There are also efforts throughout the
24 State to take dams out. It seems like a huge waste of
25 our taxpayer money to be putting in new dams when

1 In Monterey, when I was up there, I
2 actually saw the San Francisco Bay-Delta. In Monterey
3 they don't use plants that need a lot of water in their
4 streets, like, you know, in their road sides. They use
5 lavender and artemesia, which pretty much can thrive on
6 natural rainfall in the region. And that's what should
7 be happening here.

8 And in Arizona where I grew up for my
9 first seven years, people don't have any lawns, because
10 they have a limit on what a household can have for
11 water. So they have cactuses and they have gravel. I
12 don't really want to see just cactus and gravel here,
13 but I don't think that's really necessary, because I
14 think our natural rainfall would support more native
15 plants, like, a few other people have mentioned.

16 And I guess that's it. Thank you.

17 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

18 Our next speaker will be Mr. Don Hauser,
19 followed by Mr. Ted Morton, followed by Judy Rogers.

20 MR. HAUSER: Good evening. I'm Don Hauser. I'm a
21 director with Calleguas Municipal Water District. Water
22 quality, quantity with reliability has been referenced by
23 other speakers. I won't go into that, but to attain these
24 goals cost effectively CALFED should include trout seeding
25 to augment snow pack to maintain normal amounts and add new

1 there's an effort to be taking them out at the same time
2 right now that a few people have mentioned. These
3 elements should be eliminated in from the plan.

4 Water quality and fish spawning grounds
5 in Arcada (phonetic). Their plans should be a model for
6 the State. There's a video put out by Justice Vision
7 that shows the spawning grounds there. What they are is
8 basically just a gravel bed, and the fish are able to
9 spawn there.

10 And their treatment -- it's also part of
11 their water treatment plan, and it doesn't harm the
12 fish. And it cleans their water. It's, like, it works
13 well together. And that should be used for water
14 treatment and to protect the fish.

15 The third issue is the conservation that
16 a lot of people have already brought up. Your speaker
17 said that there are methods that could improve water
18 quality and conservation which would be proposed in a
19 separate bond measure.

20 These ideas should be the primary plan,
21 not the secondary plan. And there are, like, three
22 ideas that I thought -- that I know of that would help
23 water conservation. One is composting toilets, and
24 another is the landscaping that a few people have
25 mentioned.

1 water supplies, particularly during drought conditions.

2 Thank you.

3 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

4 Mr. Ted Morton, followed by Judy Rogers,
5 followed by Bill Hartge.

6 MR. MORTON: Good morning. My name is
7 Ted Morton. I'm the California policy director for
8 American Oceans Campaign in Santa Monica.

9 Many are putting great emphasis on the
10 CALFED program and consider it to be a wonderful model
11 for improving water quality, restoring a once thriving
12 estuary and ensuring stream line water deliveries for
13 years to come.

14 I believe the sound future for
15 California water needs to be more aggressive in its
16 approaches of water conservation, water quality, fresh
17 water flows, and pollution prevention. In too many
18 instances, the EIR/EIS fails to take the aggressive program
19 which is needed.

20 Southern California has taken
21 additional measures to conserve water supplies, and we
22 can do more to conserve water, and by doing it, we can
23 help restore riparian and upland habitats, restore
24 coastal habitats.

25 We can replenish and recharge ground water

1 supplies. We can expand recreational opportunities. So
2 an aggressive program can have multiple benefits.

3 One part of the EIR/EIS is that water
4 saving Southern California can make in the future goes
5 back to the benefit of water contractors and not
6 directly to the Delta eco system and the environment.

7 New conservation investments should be
8 coupled with water conservation to the Delta water
9 supply.

10 The second point I'd like to bring up is
11 the fresh water access to the Bay-Delta. You're all
12 aware of the once abundant, wildlife that made the Delta
13 a truly magnificent place. It was a place that was
14 attractive to and known by fisherman nationwide earlier
15 part of the century.

16 But today the Bay-Delta is impoverished.
17 So much so that the question and answer people are
18 wondering what the Bay-Delta was. Was it a bank? Was
19 it an environment? Was it an eco system?

20 We need to ensure greater fresh water
21 flows to replenish the estuary and to make sure that the
22 wildlife, the fish that was once abundant can have a
23 chance to come back and thrive.

24 The third thing is that we need to step
25 up and be more aggressive about water quality in the

1 then Mr. Elden Hughes.

2 MS. HOLCOMB: The reporter is going to need to
3 change the paper in just a moment.

4 MS. DAVIS: Oh. Would you like to change the
5 paper right now?

6 THE REPORTER: I would, sure.

7 MS. DAVIS: Do you mind waiting just a second
8 while she changes the paper?

9 MS. ROGERS: Not at all. While she's changing
10 it, though, you mentioned there were three hearings in
11 Southern California, and I believe Costa Mesa is still
12 Southern California. There's also a hearing in Costa
13 Mesa next Thursday night.

14 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

15 (Pause in the proceedings.)

16 MS. DAVIS: Are you ready?

17 THE REPORTER: Yes.

18 MS. DAVIS: All right.

19 Please start.

20 MS. ROGERS: Okay. My name is Judy Rogers. I
21 also am a native Californian, and I'm a homeowner and a
22 taxpayer.

23 CALFED must return to its basic mission.

24 And as I understand it, that is to coordinate a plan to
25 assure high reliable, high quality water for the people

1 EIR/EIS and put a greater focus on pollution prevention.
2 And that's pollution preventing at the source for
3 toxics, pesticides, nutrients.

4 And as I was sitting in the back of the
5 room all through together, I was actually thinking about
6 my grandmother. My grandmother grew up on a dairy farm
7 in rural Georgia during the great depression.

8 And she was the first penny pincher that
9 I ever knew and the first conservationist of water that
10 I ever knew. She would always would collect rain water
11 in these giant metal tubs and use that water to water
12 her flower garden and to water her tomatoes.

13 And as I was thinking today, I just
14 would like to introduce you to my grandmother and the
15 wonderful practices that she made through her lifetime
16 to conserve water and also to prevent things from
17 going -- or essentially her -- one of her favorite lines
18 that she also used was an ounce of prevention is worth a
19 pound of cure.

20 And I think in those two elements, I
21 leave you with a tribute to my grandmother. I thank you
22 for being here and taking my comments.

23 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

24 MS. DAVIS: Judy Rogers, followed by
25 Bill Hartge. I hope I'm saying his name correctly, and

1 of California while addressing Bay-Delta environmental
2 problems.

3 I'm really shocked at the size of
4 CALFED's proposed solution area and the duplication of
5 existing efforts. The agency has produced an amazingly
6 long, complicated document which still manages to omit
7 many key details.

8 We owe it to our children to plan for
9 the future. I think we've heard that a number of times
10 tonight. But please consider the people. Millions of
11 people will be affected by CALFED's decision, yet it
12 appears that the program focusing almost entirely on
13 fish and wildlife habitat.

14 Many of the action designed to help fish
15 will hurt people. 80 percent water use by agriculture
16 is a myth. Agriculture uses 46 percent of the supply.
17 The environment took 43 percent, while urban use
18 accounts for the balance.

19 A large part of agricultural use is from
20 ground water. Our water system now puts fish against
21 people. Under current environmental law there is no
22 contest. Fisheries win every time. The current CALFED
23 plan continues that disturbing trend.

24 CALFED must seek a system where both
25 fish and people win. California farmland is a natural

1 resource of global significance. And, obviously, I like
 2 to eat.
 3 Farmers depend on land and water rights.
 4 CALFED must strengthen the reliability of water rights
 5 and minimize the loss of productive farmland.
 6 The current document acknowledges what
 7 it calls irreversible and irretrievable conversion of
 8 hundreds of thousands of prime and unique farmlands.
 9 The only potential benefits to farms involve vague
 10 references to improve water quality and supply
 11 reliability.
 12 Finally, I would be very interested to
 13 know just how many taxpayers' dollars have been spent on
 14 this flawed plan thus far.
 15 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 16 Mr. Bill Hartge, Mr. Elden Hughes and
 17 Mr. David Green.
 18 MR. HARTGE: Good evening. You did a great job
 19 in announcing my name. Thank you.
 20 MS. DAVIS: I'm gonna let you start. Thank you
 21 very much. I'm sorry. I was hoping I got it right.
 22 MR. HARTGE: Very good.
 23 MS. DAVIS: Please continue.
 24 MR. HARTGE: My name is Bill Hartge. I'm the
 25 vice president of the Board of Directors of Municipal

1 Report does nothing more than promise to try to achieve
 2 what we have been led to believe it will succeed in
 3 accomplishing.
 4 I'm in the wind-down period of one
 5 minute. We will submit the formal, technical and legal
 6 analysis in writing in time to comply with your
 7 September 23 deadline.
 8 The State and the Federal agencies have
 9 executed the framework agreement, agreed that the
 10 ultimate solutions will address water quality and
 11 effective planning and operation of water export systems
 12 in addition to protections for the Bay-Delta estuary and
 13 maintenance of the Delta levies and channels.
 14 And I thank you for the opportunity to
 15 appear here.
 16 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 17 MS. DAVIS: Mr. Elden Hughes, followed by
 18 Mr. David Green, followed by Mr. Glenn Rosen.
 19 MR. HUGHES: I'm Elden Hughes from Whittier
 20 California. I'm a director of the Orchard Del Water
 21 District. I grew up in a cattle ranch at the time of
 22 the Los Angeles plane was cattle and agriculture.
 23 Not many realize that at one time
 24 Los Angeles County's agricultural output in dollars
 25 exceeded that of any other county in the United States.

1 Water District of Orange County. And we are members of
 2 the Metropolitan Water District.
 3 We supply water to about 2.8 million
 4 citizens in Orange County. Also, I'm speaking as the
 5 chairman of the board of directors -- excuse me -- not
 6 the boards of directors, but of the Water Advisory
 7 Committee of Orange County, also known as WACO.
 8 And we don't represent directly, but we
 9 represent the feelings of the water agencies throughout
 10 Orange County and the cities.
 11 With that, I will read a little bit.
 12 Refer to my notes, that's what I should say. The Delta
 13 is a critical source of drinking water for two-thirds of
 14 all of Californians. As such, we've approached the
 15 CALFED process based on the promise by CALFED that it
 16 would, one, work to improve source water quality to
 17 allow water suppliers to meet State and Federal
 18 standards.
 19 Two, that it ensure a reliable water
 20 supply. And, three, that it would do all this in an
 21 environmental and responsible manner.
 22 Jumping over, we believe this is the
 23 appropriate course for CALFED. And CALFED is trying to
 24 do just that. Nevertheless, the programatic CALFED
 25 Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact

1 Things changed. We now bring our water
 2 from hundreds of miles away to Los Angeles. Some ways
 3 this has helped us make us aware just how precious water
 4 is. We still expect to be able to get -- to just turn
 5 the tap and water comes out. But we know it is
 6 precious, and it doesn't just happen.
 7 Much of our water comes to the
 8 San Joaquin, Sacramento Delta. I've canoed much of the
 9 Delta. The water in the Delta comes from rains from the
 10 Sierra Nevada and Southern Cascades, and I've rafted
 11 most of the rivers that feed the Delta.
 12 Like water itself, the Delta is very
 13 precious and cannot be taken for granted. We have not
 14 been kind to the Delta. Dams and diversions have, in
 15 large part, been the source of the Delta's sickness.
 16 More dams and diversions are not
 17 guaranteed to get the Delta to health. We may need more
 18 dams. We may need more diversions, but they must trail
 19 the priority list.
 20 I recently toured the California
 21 aqueduct to listen to people speak of the peripheral
 22 canal as though it were a now a returned certainty.
 23 The proposed peripheral canal that was
 24 voted down in 1982 was going to be an environmental
 25 disaster if it had been built. Pity the poor salmon

1 seeking the Sacramento River and finding there were 10
2 false Sacramentos feeding water to the Delta.

3 A portion of the old peripheral canal
4 concept is being carried forward as the isolated
5 facility. We must be very careful we don't bring
6 forward the errors of the past.

7 Even though an agreement was reached to
8 postpone consideration of the isolated facility for
9 seven years, it seems there's an even accelerated start
10 date and partial construction are in the June '99 draft
11 EIS.

12 This is a mistake. Let us give water
13 conservation and ground storage an honest chance with
14 the same kind of commitment and heavy investment
15 required for dams and diversions.

16 Let's restore the meadows, wetlands and
17 forests. The land could go a long way towards taking care
18 of us. We need to take care of the land first.

19 Thank you.

20 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.

21 Mr. David Green, Mr. Glenn Rosen, and
22 Ms. Rosario Marin.

23 MR. GREEN: My name is David Green. I'm a
24 resident of Culver City, California. Professionally I
25 work as an architect. I'm also here tonight as

1 ground instead of below ground.

2 I would encourage CALFED to reconsider
3 the environmental consequences of the current plan and
4 take into the consideration that, although the
5 environment doesn't come to you as a constituency that
6 represents large amounts of economic activity, it is a
7 public trust. And the State government and the Federal
8 government do have a responsibility to protect the
9 natural resources.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

12 Our next speaker is Mr. Glenn Rosen,
13 followed by Rosario Marin, followed by Kirk Brewer.

14 MR. ROSEN: I'm Glenn Rosen with the Sierra Club
15 Central Committee Ancient Force Task Force. I also have
16 membership in Heal the Bay and Dorothy's Green's
17 Los Angeles/San Gabriel Watershed Council.

18 Basically, I'm a foot soldier. Anything
19 that you have heard by a prior speaker named
20 Elden Hughes I endorse whole heartedly. Now, I'll go on
21 with my own ideas.

22 I would like to point out that in a
23 meeting like this, public officials are able to find out
24 what the community wants are. And, yet, I think you
25 must be aware you cannot be all things to all people.

1 president of Wilderness Fly Fishers of Santa Monica, a
2 fly fishing and conservation group. I am a member and
3 supporter of Cal Trout.

4 And it seems to me tonight we hear a lot
5 about balance. I would know well that industry,
6 agriculture, municipalities need water to grow. We are
7 treating water as a public utility and not a natural
8 resource.

9 We're not recognizing the fact that as a
10 natural resource it is finite, and no matter how well we
11 manage it, it will not support infinite amounts of
12 growth in agriculture, industry, or municipal
13 facilities.

14 So we're rearranging the deck chairs on
15 the Titanic. We're going to have to accept at some
16 point that a finite resource means we do have finite
17 limits to how much development that resource will
18 sustain.

19 In particular under the current Phase II
20 portion of the CALFED -- the Phase II alternatives that
21 CALFED is currently proposing, I believe, in particular
22 that CALFED has not gone far enough to address
23 environmental degradation that has already occurred, that's
24 likely to occur, likely be incurred with more technical
25 solutions, more building of dams, more storage of water in

1 By the same token, I would like to point
2 out that many low income, middle income people may feel a
3 sense of powerlessness in a sense that we attend many
4 workshops, many seminars, and we write letters, and we
5 get return mail, all with an idea we're going to move
6 things in a world of conservation and the environment.
7 All too often, the result come backs like a brochure
8 from the trade association.

9 I think that's enough. Thank you.

10 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.

11 Rosario Marin and Kirk Brewer.

12 MS. MARIN: Thank you and welcome. I'm
13 Rosario Marin. I'm the Mayor of the City of Huntington
14 Park. And right now I want to welcome you and also wish
15 you good night.

16 I commend you for the great job you're
17 doing. I know having hearings is somewhat challenging
18 because there are so many issues, so many needs, and so
19 many completing interests that you take this challenge.
20 I'm just awed by it. And the enormity of the issues and
21 the complexities is very, very challenging, and I
22 commend you for a job well done.

23 I would just like to say to you that I
24 represent the city that is 93 years old, and I want to
25 underscore the needs for cities like ours for better,

1 more reliable, systems to ensure that whatever work is
2 taking place up north, to ensure that the water gets
3 here by the time we open the tap water that we, in fact,
4 have quality water.

5 Our infrastructure is very, very old.
6 And we, in a three square miles, which is what
7 Huntington Park is, we serve in the neighborhood of 75-
8 to 90 thousand people.

9 The problem is that, if they continue to
10 go unaddressed, the problems of the infrastructure at
11 the local level are just very, very huge. And I cannot
12 relate to you the importance. If the water is not well,
13 you will not hear about it, but I, as the Mayor of the
14 City and my colleagues in City Councils -- and while I'm
15 speaking about Huntington Park, I want to relate to you
16 that I am speaking for the entire southeastern area of
17 LA.

18 We have -- we are probably the densest
19 area in the State. I know Maywood, which is right next
20 to us, they are the densest city in the State. This is
21 a city of one square mile. Hunting Park is the second
22 densest city per square mile.

23 And so I want to underscore to you the
24 very real challenges that we have before us and,
25 therefore, by extension, you have with us of ensuring

1 room know, I've been very activity in water conservation
2 issues throughout the State. I was last year president
3 of the California Urban Water Conservation Council.

4 So I'm glad to hear everybody tonight,
5 not everybody, but most everybody enthusiastically
6 endorse and support water conservation. The one issue
7 with water conservation within the CALFED solution, any
8 one of the three solutions that needs to be looked at
9 much more than I believe it is today is equity.

10 What do I mean by that? We have
11 two-thirds of the water conservation probably being done
12 in Southern California, and a third in the northern part
13 of the State.

14 A lot of that has to do with the basic
15 premise of water conservation through the Urban Water
16 Conservation Council, which, I believe, CALFED is
17 endorsing or embracing has to do with cost
18 effectiveness.

19 What is cost effective for Southern
20 California where we have the support of central and West
21 Basin Water District, Orange County Water District,
22 MODAC, and what is cost effective in the northern part of
23 the state where your water may be 15, 20, \$30 an acre foot
24 is considerably different.

25 A toilet program will cost you 110 to

1 that water does get to the people in the most -- in the
2 greatest of its quality.

3 I have been on the Council for five
4 years. And we have talked and talked, and every
5 opportunity I get to be -- and relate to you the
6 importance of that, I think I'm making some inroads.

7 So on behalf of the City Council, please
8 do not forget the infrastructure.

9 Thank you.

10 MS. DAVIS: Thank you. Our last yellow card I
11 have for this evening is Mr. Kirk Brewer. If anybody
12 else would like to speak, please fill out a yellow card.

13 Mr. Brewer.

14 MR. BREWER: On the chance that I am the last
15 speaker, you know, I don't want to say we saved the best
16 for last. But -- I'm sure I'll get a hand just because
17 I'm the last and everyone will go away.

18 I'm -- again, I'm Kirk Brewer. I'm with
19 Southern California Water Company. I'm their water use
20 efficiency manager. Plainly stated that's conservation.
21 We represent water -- we provide water service to one
22 out of 30 people in California.

23 Southern California Water Company's name
24 is probably a misnomer because we serve water to both
25 north and the south. And as many people here in this

1 \$120 to implement if you have in Southern California
2 such as those agencies I've mentioned and were throwing
3 in what amounts to 15 to \$20 per customer per connection
4 a year. If you're going to fully implement, it's one
5 thing.

6 But in terms of effectively getting the
7 lower cost water providers, in other words, water \$30 an
8 acre foot, to provide these same programs is not going
9 to happen.

10 If you look at it on a test of a cost
11 effective analysis, you simply cannot afford to do the
12 same programs. CALFED must, must look at buying
13 conservation to make it equitable for those agencies in
14 the northern part of the state that have this
15 inexpensive water to be able to do these same types of
16 programs.

17 Without that, you're not going to
18 achieve your base line of looking at full water
19 conservation as a premise before you even look at
20 additional water conservation.

21 It's a 250-million-dollar number or
22 whatever it is right now in the solution with 80
23 percent going to ag and 20 percent going to -- I'm out
24 of time -- to urban is simply not going to achieve what
25 CALFED wants, unless CALFED recognizes the need to

1 provide equity to make sure you get additional water
 2 conservation in the north.
 3 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 4 I did receive one more yellow card, and
 5 I hope I'm going to pronounce his name correctly.
 6 Dar'el Poitier, please come up.
 7 MR. POITIER: I am Dar'el Poitier, Sierra Club
 8 Central Committee, Ancient Force Task Force, Endangered
 9 Species and Streams. Mine would be on the streams and
 10 endangered species.
 11 We've got one debaced now. It's a dam,
 12 the Malibu damn. And this has been the way with most
 13 dams that we've built. They're not really serving the
 14 purpose they were supposedly been built for as a whole.
 15 And the way of the future is new
 16 technology and conservation. I think that
 17 San Gabriel/Los Angeles watershed partnered with Water
 18 and Power have an ambitious program in recycling water
 19 to gray water. That is your waste. And to store
 20 drained water from the storms.
 21 This is in process. In some senses you
 22 have two high schools. I can't remember which have
 23 pilot programs going now to this respect of having gray
 24 water and with the future homes being built with these
 25 systems in them to collect this gray water from your

1 their water bill, and the providing of jobs for the
 2 disadvantaged.
 3 These programs have proudly provided
 4 about 100 jobs for nonprofit agencies like ourselves.
 5 You have youth programs, drug abuse programs, church
 6 groups and all those kinds of things.
 7 For our program, you might even link
 8 water conservation to saving lives. For myself, five
 9 years ago, I was homeless, on the streets, and I crawled
 10 into a drug program.
 11 Through this program and our job
 12 training program, I started working a water conservation
 13 program with the City of LA. And right now we have 12
 14 members just like myself, following in my footsteps, and
 15 they're now living productive lives in society.
 16 Thank you.
 17 MS. DAVIS: Thank you.
 18 I have no other yellow cards. Going
 19 once. Going twice. My job is to say thank you very
 20 much for taking time out of your busy schedules to come
 21 on this very important plan. We deeply appreciate your
 22 comments and your participation today. And with that,
 23 I'm ending the hearing.
 24 (The meeting was adjourned at 8:47 p.m.)
 25

1 sinks, etc.
 2 And I think this is a way, not a damn,
 3 because what have you really progressed with the damn
 4 today. That's old technology. That's dead. You
 5 destroy more than you provide.
 6 And I think with conservation and new
 7 technology, we can do it. And you won't destroy the
 8 streams for our fish as we're fighting on other fronts
 9 to save now.
 10 And if you look at this from that point
 11 of view, it's not just the fish, it's other habitants
 12 you destroy when you build these dams. So I think this
 13 should be given the consideration for new technology
 14 rather than old dams.
 15 Thank you.
 16 MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much.
 17 I have one last card. Mr. Del Sakamoto,
 18 please.
 19 MR. SAKAMOTO: My name is Del Sakamoto from the
 20 Asian/American drug abuse program. What we do is we're one
 21 of the six CBO's that distribute the low flush toilets for
 22 the city of LA.
 23 There's been so many winning situations
 24 from this distribution, for instance, conservation of
 25 water, also saving the low income customers money off

1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
 2 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
 3
 4
 5 I, LINDA M.S. AYALA, C.S.R. NO. 10234, in and
 6 for the County of Los Angeles, State of California, do
 7 hereby certify:
 8 That said transcript of proceedings was taken
 9 before me at the time and place herein set forth, and
 10 was taken by me in shorthand and thereafter transcribed
 11 into typewriting under my direction and supervision,
 12 and I hereby certify that the said transcript of
 13 proceedings is a full, true, and correct transcript of
 14 my shorthand notes so taken;
 15 I further certify that I am neither counsel for
 16 nor related to any party to said action, nor in any way
 17 interested in the outcome thereof.
 18 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed
 19 my name on this 26th day of August, 1999.
 20
 21
 22
 23 _____
 24 LINDA M.S. AYALA
 25