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IN RE THE MEETING OF THE )  
CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM )  
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**ORIGINAL**

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
The Rodeo Inn  
808 North Main Street  
Salinas, California 93906

Wednesday, August 25, 1999 at 7:00 p.m.

REPORTED BY: KELLI A. RINAUDO, CSR NO. 6411 & RMR

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PORTALE & ASSOCIATES DEPOSITION REPORTERS  
211 East Weber Avenue  
Stockton, California 95202  
(209) 462-3377

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APPEARANCES:

JOE BODOVITZ, Hearing Officer

TOM HAGLER, Environmental Protection  
Agency

WALTER YEP, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

RICK BREITENBACH, CALFED Staff

VALERIE HOLCOMB, CALFED Staff

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

3

4                   JOE BODOVITZ: We will do our best  
5 -- we will hear everybody, and I hope we will hear  
6 only the speakers and not the music.

7                   My name is Joe Bodovitz, and I would like  
8 to add, as I say, my welcome to the hearing tonight.  
9 Although I work with the CALFED Bay-Delta Project, I  
10 am not part of it. I am, instead, head of a small  
11 non-profit called the California Environmental Trust  
12 that works to help people find as much agreement as  
13 possible on the kind of complex subjects we'll be  
14 discussing tonight.

15                   My own background on these issues is that I  
16 was the first director of the State Coastal  
17 Commission, so I have spent a lot of time in parts of  
18 Monterey County and, likewise, was later the  
19 executive director of the Public Utilities  
20 Commission, which, as all of you who get water from  
21 Cal-Am knows, regulates the investor-owned water  
22 companies in California.

23                   Let me briefly explain the ground rules for  
24 the hearing tonight. This is one of 15 hearings  
25 being held in all parts of the state, and the ground

1 rules are the same so that everybody everywhere has  
2 equal access to being heard.

3 Briefly, if you wish to speak, you need to  
4 sign one of these yellow cards so we know who you  
5 are. And we take speakers in the order in which we  
6 get the cards. As I assume you know from the  
7 materials on the table at the back, you may submit a  
8 written statement on this complex matter of as great  
9 length as you want, and the address to submit it is  
10 on the printed material in the back.

11 However, oral statements, such as tonight,  
12 must be limited to three minutes. And to help you  
13 know how you are doing with your three minutes, we  
14 have a little traffic light here. The green light  
15 means you have three minutes, the yellow light means  
16 you have one minute, the red light means, please, in  
17 fairness to the other speakers, conclude your  
18 thought, your sentence, your paragraph, so we can  
19 hear from other people.

20 Although it may not seem possible, actually  
21 you can say a great deal in three minutes, as we have  
22 learned from the other hearings.

23 Unless there are questions about how to  
24 proceed, and hoping we can hear as many people as  
25 possible before we have musical competition, I

1 propose we go ahead.  
 2 To further help make us move briskly, I  
 3 will call three names at a time, so that if you are  
 4 at the back or in the middle of a row and you know  
 5 you are going to be the next speaker, it would help  
 6 us all if you would move forward so we won't lose  
 7 time with people shuffling in and out of the center  
 8 sections.  
 9 Our first speaker, then, will be Mike  
 10 Wade of the California Farm Water Coalition. Next,  
 11 Bill Paulli of the California Farm Bureau Federation,  
 12 and Dan Masnada -- I hope I am pronouncing names  
 13 correctly -- of the Central Coast Water Authority.  
 14 Okay. And before beginning, and I trust  
 15 you have already met the two gentlemen who are up  
 16 here with me, they are part of the policy committee,  
 17 the decision-makers who control the CALFED Bay-Delta  
 18 Program. Walter Yep of the Army Corps of Engineers  
 19 and Tom Hagler of the Environmental Protection  
 20 Agency. And you have already met Valerie Holcomb and  
 21 Rick Breitenbach.  
 22 So, Mike Wade first, Bill Paulli, Dan  
 23 Masnada.  
 24 Mr. Wade.  
 25 MIKE WADE: Thank you for the

1 opportunity.  
 2 Water is vital to California's agriculture  
 3 industry, but agricultural businesses aren't the true  
 4 end users of irrigation water. It is the consumer  
 5 who benefits from the bounty and wide variety of  
 6 products provided by the farms and ranches throughout  
 7 our state, and it is agricultural exports that help  
 8 balance the trade that is vitally important to the  
 9 state's economic health and quality of life.  
 10 All of these things are made possible only  
 11 with the dependable adequate supply of irrigation  
 12 water. There has been much discussion over how much  
 13 water California agriculture has available for  
 14 producing the food, fiber, and nursery products to  
 15 which we have grown accustomed to in our daily lives.  
 16 The question should be how much water is  
 17 necessary to sustain the current level of abundance  
 18 enjoyed by consumers, both here in the United States  
 19 and around the world.  
 20 In truth, California agriculture uses just  
 21 43 percent of the state's developed water supply and  
 22 in doing so produces over 300 commercial crops, is  
 23 response either directly or indirectly for 10 percent  
 24 of the state's jobs and has a 100 billion dollar  
 25 state-wide economic impact.

1 Urban water use of the same supply is 11  
 2 percent; however, the environment uses the biggest  
 3 share, 46 percent, according to the State Department  
 4 of Water Resources Bulletin 16098.  
 5 Further reducing agriculture's share would  
 6 devastate local communities, take valuable land out  
 7 of production, and reduce the habitat benefits  
 8 agriculture provides when wildlife feed on crops. It  
 9 is no secret that agricultural lands create a  
 10 beneficial buffer between wildlife habitat and urban  
 11 areas.  
 12 In fact, even the status quo is not enough.  
 13 Without increases in the state's water supply,  
 14 agricultural and urban users who already gave up  
 15 water in the 1984 Delta Accord will continue to  
 16 suffer. It only makes sense to increase supplies to  
 17 meet the needs of the expected increase in population  
 18 of 15 million people over the next 20 years.  
 19 The loss of agricultural land through  
 20 CALFED's agricultural land retirement program will  
 21 impact the prime farm land resources in the state.  
 22 Mitigation requirements under CEQA for these losses  
 23 must be addressed in the plan before land retirement  
 24 takes place.  
 25 CALFED needs to provide a solution that

1 meets the real needs of California today and  
 2 tomorrow.  
 3 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.  
 4 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you Mr. Wade.  
 5 Bill Paulli, Dan Masnada, followed by  
 6 Richard Montgomery.  
 7 BILL PAULLI: Good evening,  
 8 gentlemen.  
 9 The stated purpose of CALFED is  
 10 coordinating a plan to assure reliable, high-quality  
 11 water for all of California's people, which includes  
 12 family farmers, while addressing Bay-Delta  
 13 environmental concerns.  
 14 It's gone way beyond that in terms of land  
 15 and water acquisition. We need to plan for our  
 16 future and the expected population growth in our  
 17 state and the need for additional water supplies,  
 18 additional water storage, water quality, and water  
 19 reliability. We need a balanced and accountable  
 20 approach, not a lopsided approach that primarily  
 21 deals with massive land and water acquisition by  
 22 state and federal agencies as the solution.  
 23 CALFED programs would effect virtually all  
 24 areas of the state. It takes water away from the  
 25 areas of origin and the people of those communities

1 through transfer, conservation, and the destruction  
2 of our agricultural resource and ignores the future  
3 needs of local communities as they grow and develop.

4 What are the benefits to family farmers and  
5 our farm workers? The document states the conversion  
6 of farm land is irreversible and irretrievable. You  
7 tell me what happened to the balance of getting  
8 better together?

9 Under CALFED, family farmers and farm  
10 workers are terminated and expendable, all with no  
11 guarantee that the species or the salmon will  
12 benefit.

13 CALFED has missed the mark. It attempts to  
14 undermine existing water rights. It does not support  
15 additional off-stream storage, has a hollow promise  
16 for groundwater storage, does not provide for  
17 mitigation of lost agricultural land as required by  
18 CEQA, retains local growth through lost water and  
19 land, proposes levy setbacks as a solution to flood  
20 control, ignores introduced species and their impact  
21 on the salmon, and it overlooks the impact of  
22 industrial, commercial, and sports fishing on the  
23 salmon population.

24 CALFED fails to provide for our future, our  
25 farms, or our farm workers.

1 Thank you, and we look forward to  
2 submitting written testimony.

3 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Paulli.  
4 Dan Masnada, Richard Montgomery and John  
5 Baillie.

6 DAN MASNADA: Good evening.  
7 I am the executive director of the Central  
8 Coast Water Authority. CCWA is responsible for  
9 treating and delivering state project water to San  
10 Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. We are the  
11 state water contractor that has most recently come  
12 online. Initial project deliveries commenced two  
13 years ago this month.

14 From 1994 to 1997, the California  
15 Department of Water Resources and CCWA constructed  
16 the coastal branch of the State Water Project,  
17 extending 140 miles northwest Kern County into  
18 Santa Barbara County. As many of you know, Santa  
19 Barbara County is considered to be the birthplace of  
20 the national environmental movement that resulted  
21 from the 1969 oil spill.

22 Consequently, the environmental aspects of  
23 the coastal branch project were heavily scrutinized  
24 by local, public, as well as the regulatory agencies.  
25 By designing and building our facilities in a manner

1 that treated environmental protection with the same  
2 priority given technical and financial issues, we  
3 were able to complete our facilities under budget and  
4 time. A win/win result for the environment and our  
5 rate payers. Without that commitment, the project  
6 would either not have been built or would have been  
7 significantly delayed at great costs, certainly in  
8 financial terms and possibly even in  
9 environmental terms.

10 CCWA recognizes the importance of meeting  
11 CALFED's ecological and environmental goals. We  
12 support achieving those goals; however, the proposed  
13 programs to fix the Delta is not a win/win solution,  
14 at a time when California's water supply and delivery  
15 system has not been significantly expanded or  
16 improved over the last 20 years.

17 The CALFED program offers no credible  
18 commitment to invest in much-needed facilities to  
19 improve our water supply or water quality. It  
20 provides iron-clad guarantees for fish in the  
21 environment, while sidestepping or delaying decisions  
22 to develop new water storage and conveyance  
23 facilities to meet existence needs, let alone the  
24 needs of another 15 million Californians in the next  
25 20 years.

1 Urban water supplies do not believe this  
2 program will provide them necessary water quality  
3 improvements in a timely manner. Granted the program  
4 has made progress in a number of key areas, such as  
5 water use efficiency and development of additional  
6 groundwater storage, however, CALFED must address the  
7 following goals related to an increased and more  
8 reliable water supply of good quality.

9 CALFED must establish water supply goals of  
10 200,000 to 400,000 acre feet during the first seven  
11 years of this program. CALFED must expedite the  
12 planning and implementation of South Delta  
13 improvements, which hold the greatest potential for  
14 increasing water supplies during the first stage of  
15 the program.

16 CALFED must develop regulatory and  
17 operational guarantees of actual benefits to water  
18 users to maintain their commitment to the program.

19 CALFED must develop a comprehensive  
20 timetable for meeting required improvements in  
21 drinking water quality and set interim benchmarks to  
22 provide a method of gauging success of the program.

23 CALFED must clearly set out the conditions  
24 that will trigger a full assessment of an isolated  
25 conveyance facility. The time line for such an

1 assessment and the clear process for making the <sup>13</sup>  
 2 decision on whether to proceed with such a facility.  
 3 And CALFED must clearly identify defined  
 4 and quantifiable benefits in order to impose --  
 5 excuse me -- appropriate water user fees to implement  
 6 the program. Thank you.  
 7 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.  
 8 Richard Montgomery, John Baillie,  
 9 Joy Fitzhugh.  
 10 RICHARD MONTGOMERY: Hello. I am a  
 11 math professor up at UCSC.  
 12 About 23 years ago I made my living  
 13 teaching white water kayaking on the Stanislaus River  
 14 up where it drains in the Sierra. That stretch of  
 15 river is now under water under the New Melones Dam.  
 16 I saw firsthand how a large dam can destroy a local  
 17 economy, a river, and an entire environment.  
 18 Back then a proposition made it onto the  
 19 ballot, Prop 17, to stop the dam and save the river.  
 20 The proponents of the dam ran a deceptive television  
 21 campaign featuring dead fish in the pictures, the  
 22 implication being "Vote No and Save the Environment."  
 23 A poll afterwards showed that over 50 percent  
 24 of the "no" voters thought they were voting against  
 25 the dam, and it was the reverse.

1 I have a little bit of suspicion looking <sup>14</sup>  
 2 back at these placards. I don't see the word "dam,"  
 3 "diversion," "off-stream dam." It makes me a little  
 4 suspicious. I mean I come in here in good faith, and  
 5 I realize this is a listening venue, but to me the  
 6 issue is completely clear. Obstructive, diverting  
 7 flows, building or enlarging dams decimates riparian  
 8 environments, including local fish populations.  
 9 So I strongly urge you to exclude all dams,  
 10 off-stream dams, diversion projects from the plan and  
 11 instead concentrate on the conversion -- I mean the  
 12 conservation parts of your proposal.  
 13 A final point. I strongly resent the  
 14 subsidies that currently go to large water users.  
 15 The considered dams and diversion parts of the  
 16 project are simply more expanded corporate subsidies.  
 17 Please don't go down that road. Water users should  
 18 pay for all the new dams and diversion projects. I  
 19 hope there aren't any. Thank you.  
 20 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr.  
 21 Montgomery.  
 22 John Baillie, Joy Fitzhugh, D'Anne  
 23 Albers.  
 24 JOHN BAILLIE: First of all, thank  
 25 you for the opportunity to speak today.

1 My name is John Baillie. I am a local <sup>15</sup>  
 2 farmer, grower, shipper and member of the Board of  
 3 Directors of the Grower-Shipper Association, Monterey  
 4 County Farm Bureau, and a member of Western Growers  
 5 Association.  
 6 As a farmer, I would like to point out some  
 7 elements of the current CALFED Bay-Delta program that  
 8 I feel must be addressed.  
 9 Farmers depend on productive farm land and  
 10 the availability of adequate water supplies -- excuse  
 11 me -- adequate supplies of water to do business.  
 12 CALFED's current structure represents a taking of  
 13 land and water rights.  
 14 The priorities for the plan are totally out  
 15 of sync with reality as millions of people, including  
 16 farmers, will be effected by this program. Where are  
 17 we in this equation?  
 18 The welfare of fish and wildlife have  
 19 priority over the people in your program. How can  
 20 that serve our state's best interests? The program  
 21 calls for habitat restoration and species recovery,  
 22 but where are the plans to delineate -- where is the  
 23 plan to delineate, and how will this be done?  
 24 And what about the impacts of the program?  
 25 You are ignoring the impacts of taking productive

1 farm land and converting it into habitat. Where are <sup>16</sup>  
 2 the mitigation factors? Where is the EIR?  
 3 Agricultural land and water are valuable  
 4 resources to all of California, and our farmers  
 5 provide food, fiber, and jobs for our citizens, from  
 6 our farm workers to the grocery clerks to gourmet  
 7 restauranteurs.  
 8 California farmers are one of the few  
 9 industries to provide a positive balance of trade.  
 10 California farmers, industries, and urban dwellers  
 11 will continue improving water use efficiencies, but  
 12 where will we store for the future? And how will we  
 13 offset the huge increase demand -- in demand caused  
 14 by our growing population?  
 15 As a farmer, I am tired of hearing about  
 16 how wonderful and pristine things used to be and how  
 17 we should embrace an unrealistic ideal world. Let's  
 18 face reality and protect our farmers and their  
 19 land and their water rights to allow us -- that will  
 20 allow us to remain the most productive agricultural  
 21 state in the nation and literally feed the world.  
 22 Thank you.  
 23 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr.  
 24 Baillie.  
 25 Joy Fitzhugh, D'Anne Albers, Benny

1 Jefferson. 17  
2 JOY FITZHUGH: Good evening. Joy  
3 Fitzhugh. I am representing the San Luis Obispo  
4 County Farm Bureau. As some people have mentioned in  
5 the open comment period or the non-testimony period,  
6 there are areas way outside of the Delta that are  
7 considered part of the solution area, if you will  
8 remember your own map.

9 And I am here on behalf of the San Luis  
10 Obispo County Farm Bureau saying, how in the world do  
11 you find a nexus between retiring either the  
12 easements or the agricultural land in San Luis  
13 Obispo County or even other neighboring counties in  
14 the Central Coast to what your proclaimed statement  
15 is in your own summary, which is to develop a  
16 long-term solution to fish and wildlife, water supply  
17 reliability, flood control, and water quality  
18 problems in the Delta area?

19 I submit that we're a long ways from the  
20 Delta area. Now part of the comment as to why we are  
21 part of the solution is because state water goes  
22 through San Luis Obispo County. This state water is  
23 not agricultural water. This state water is urban  
24 water. The retirement of agricultural land or  
25 easements on agricultural land retiring the

1 productivity for habitat is not going to help the 18  
2 Bay-Delta.

3 I'd like to address a couple of things that  
4 came up in the question period earlier. This is one  
5 of them where it's willing sellers. There will be no  
6 eminent domain. If I am not right, many and maybe  
7 all of the 15 agencies that you have listed on page  
8 five of the Revised Phase 2 Report, June 1999, have  
9 the power of eminent domain.

10 And I submit that we need to know, are  
11 these agencies going to relinquish that power of  
12 eminent domain? Are they not going to utilize that  
13 not as CALFED, but as their own but under the guise  
14 of a CALFED program?

15 I think we need to be assured that eminent  
16 domain is not going to be used by any 15 of these  
17 agencies in the process of doing your works.

18 I think we have a real condition here where  
19 we saw a video that showed all the wonderful things.  
20 They did not talk about the retirement of  
21 agricultural land. That is what our Farm Bureau  
22 Board of Directors spoke very eloquently last night  
23 on being concerned over the fact that the Central  
24 Coast is part of that solution to your Delta program.  
25 Thank you.

1 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. 19  
2 Fitzhugh.  
3 D'Anne Albers, Benny Jefferson, Martha  
4 Guzman.

5 D'ANNE ALBERS: Good evening.  
6 D'Anne Albers, vice chair of Ventana Chapter Sierra  
7 Club.

8 Our state has the largest and most complex  
9 plumbing system in the world. We already have more  
10 than 1400 major dams in the state, 256 of them are  
11 more than 100 feet tall. These dams have led to  
12 widespread devastation of California's environment.  
13 The dams in this state have a combined capacity of 42  
14 million acre feet. We can and must use this existing  
15 supply more efficiently.

16 Overinflated estimates of water demand are  
17 driving CALFED's justifications for a new surface  
18 storage. The Department of Water Resources has  
19 admitted that these numbers need investigating, yet  
20 CALFED has not revised these numbers for their  
21 analysis.

22 As an example, Shasta Dam Reservoir  
23 enlargement, this drowns segments of the Sacramento  
24 and McLeod Rivers eligible for the national wild and  
25 scenic river status. It violates state laws,

1 protecting the free-flowing character and outstanding 20  
2 values of the McLeod.

3 Also the in-Delta storage, CALFED is  
4 considering flooding several Delta islands to store  
5 water. This could result in the degradation of water  
6 quality, increased pumping of Delta water and  
7 trapping of endangered salmon and steelhead.

8 We support CALFED's intent not to pursue  
9 new on-stream dams and reservoirs, We also believe  
10 that so-called off-stream dams and reservoirs, which  
11 block smaller creeks and streams still cause the same  
12 problems as on-stream reservoirs.

13 CALFED should maximize groundwater storage  
14 before even considering new storage -- new surface  
15 storage. Thank you.

16 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you.  
17 Benny Jefferson, Martha Guzman,  
18 Jenna Olsen.

19 BENNY JEFFERSON: Thank you for the  
20 opportunity to comment on the Bay-Delta CALFED  
21 program.

22 My name is Benny Jefferson. I am a fifth  
23 generation farmer from the Castroville area of the  
24 Salinas Valley and a past president at Monterey  
25 County Farm Bureau.

1 As a California farmer, I am very concerned <sup>21</sup>  
 2 about several key aspects of your program. We need  
 3 to be looking forward and planning for the future,  
 4 not going back to some mythical yesterday. Farmers  
 5 depend upon their land and water rights to do  
 6 business of feeding and clothing the world. We need  
 7 to consider people in the equation, not just the  
 8 current focus on fish and wildlife.  
 9 The use of land takings and the retirement  
 10 of farm land in the project does not serve the  
 11 long-term needs of all the state's people, including  
 12 farmers. Idling farms effects farmers, farm workers,  
 13 and all of the business that serve agriculture, which  
 14 estimates 1 in 10 jobs that serve agriculture in  
 15 California are dependent upon agriculture.  
 16 Estimates are that every dollar in  
 17 agriculture sales generates five dollars to our  
 18 economy. Agriculture is one of the few U.S.  
 19 industries to contribute a positive balance to the  
 20 trade. Every billion dollars in ag products  
 21 generates another 27,000 new jobs.  
 22 The current CALFED program has no plans or  
 23 projected real benefits for fish and wildlife that it  
 24 proposes to protect. Furthermore, the entire focus  
 25 of the program is too narrow and it ignores many

1 impacts, such as the impacts on the salmon that spend <sup>22</sup>  
 2 a vast part of their life cycle in the open oceans.  
 3 For example, how does the natural predators and the  
 4 commercial fishing effect the salmon, as are two  
 5 obvious gaps in the plan.  
 6 What are the projected communitive impacts  
 7 upon the environment when you retire agricultural  
 8 land? What is your definition of habitat, and how  
 9 would you measure your results? Where is your  
 10 detailed plans for your program and where is your  
 11 EIR?  
 12 CALFED must minimize the efforts upon farm  
 13 land and return it to its original focus of  
 14 conducting habitat restoration on public lands or  
 15 existing habitat and move toward a long-term benefit  
 16 to all the people in the environment of California.  
 17 Let's not make a real resource, the California  
 18 farmer, extinct while trying to save fish and  
 19 wildlife with your program. Thank you.  
 20 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you.  
 21 Martha Guzman, Jenna Olsen, Gary Patton.  
 22 MARTHA GUZMAN: Efraim will be  
 23 speaking first and I am going to translate.  
 24 JOE BODOVITZ: Oh. Thank you.  
 25 EFRAIN LARA: Buenas tardes. Mi

1 nombre is Efraim Lara. <sup>23</sup>  
 2 MARTHA GUZMAN: I am going to just  
 3 wait till he is done completely.  
 4 JOE BODOVITZ: Okay. Are we going  
 5 to do this in three minutes?  
 6 MS. GUZMAN: Yes. Well, if he can  
 7 get three and then I can do three?  
 8 JOE BODOVITZ: All right.  
 9 MS. GUZMAN: I can give you another  
 10 card, if you like.  
 11 JOE BODOVITZ: Well, unless there  
 12 are people here who would want to hear this in  
 13 Spanish, wouldn't it be better if you just, for a  
 14 largely English speaking audience --  
 15 MARTHA GUZMAN: I am just saying so  
 16 you can get his perspective.  
 17 JOE BODOVITZ: No, no. We are  
 18 anxious to hear his perspective. The question is,  
 19 and I won't spend a lot of time debating this,  
 20 whether hearing it in a language that most people in  
 21 the room will not understand, and then waiting for  
 22 you to translate, it's better than having you just  
 23 tell us -- if he is reading written material, if you  
 24 could just tell us in English what --  
 25 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: You are taking

1 up three minutes right now arguing about this. Just <sup>24</sup>  
 2 let him read it, please.  
 3 MARTHA GUZMAN: Yes, I'd prefer if  
 4 he just speak.  
 5 GARY PATTON: Puedo entender  
 6 espanol. Por favor, senior.  
 7 JOE BODOVITZ: Yes, go ahead.  
 8 GARY PATTON: Vamos.  
 9 (The following is Spanish-to-Spanish  
 10 transcription performed by Denise Look  
 11 Choate, Certified Spanish Interpreter,  
 12 (831) 899-7306.)  
 13 EFRAIN LARA: Mi nombre es Efraim  
 14 Lara. Y soy miembro de los, del FCA, trabajador  
 15 del campo. Los trabajadores del campo tenemos un  
 16 interes a largo plazo de asegurar agua y asegurar  
 17 el, nuestro trabajo, con el agua, sosteniendo una  
 18 oferta adecuada de agua sana para tomar, y  
 19 nuestra en nuestras comunidades donde vivimos, los  
 20 trabajadores. Primordialmente para la buena salud y  
 21 seguridad de nosotros nues -- y nuestras familias.  
 22 Tenemos un interes lar -- a largo plazo  
 23 de sostener una industria agricola y manteniendo una  
 24 adecuada oferta de agua, agricola. Es necesario para  
 25 sostener un, una salud, i -- industria agricola para

1 proteger los trabajos de los campesinos. Cuando la <sup>25</sup>  
2 -- la disminucion de la oferta del agua ya le afecta  
3 la -- a la agricultura, afecta de manera para tra --  
4 los trabajadores. Por esta razon apoyamos el uso  
5 sostenible de agua, incluyendo esfuerzo para  
6 establecer el uso de la oferta del agua para asegurar  
7 que haya uso re -- resi -- y residencial, agricola en  
8 el futuro.

9 Nuestra primera preocupacion es con, con  
10 esta alternativa preferida es que no, especifique  
11 donde ni cuando tierras agricolas seran convertidas  
12 en usos ecologicos, respecto al -- al campo y de los  
13 comunidades rurales, debe de tener un papel activo en  
14 lals -- en la seleccion de este -- de estas tierras,  
15 y sobre las transferencias de agua de la CALFED,  
16 fallando descriminacion como planear campanas de los  
17 trabajadores, las comunidades afectadas por esta  
18 transferencia y los representantes de -- del campo y  
19 de comunidades rurales. Necesitamos ser  
20 participantes claves del proceso donde se hace esas  
21 decisiones sobre las transferencias de un miembro  
22 adicional de ser (sic) del sistema de agua  
23 resoluciones, centro viable, representante de los  
24 campesinos y las comunidades rurales para asegurar  
25 una, cada transferencia de las aguas. Beneficios de

1 usos transferibles seran realizados por toda la <sup>26</sup>  
2 comunidad afectada. Tambien nos preocupa que s --  
3 que si estas transferencias se transforman en una  
4 (sic) mercado donde el agua sea, ira a la mas alto  
5 postor, los cuales seran las composiciones de agua.

6 (The following is the Spanish-to-English  
7 translation performed by Denise Look  
8 Choate, Certified Spanish Interpreter.)  
9 EFRAIN LARA: My name is Efrain Lara.  
10 And I am a member of the -- the FCA, field worker.  
11 We the field workers have a long-term interest in  
12 assuring water and assuring the -- our jobs, with the  
13 water, sustaining an adequate water supply to drink,  
14 and our -- our communities where we, the workers  
15 live. Primarily for the good health and security of  
16 us ou -- and our families.

17 We have a lo -- long-term interest in  
18 sustaining an agricultural industry and maintaining  
19 an adequate supply of agricultural water. It is  
20 necessary to sustain a -- a healthy, agricultural i  
21 -- industry in order to protect the jobs of the farm  
22 workers. When the -- the decrease in the water  
23 supply already affects the agriculture -- affects in  
24 a way for wo -- the workers. For this reason we  
25 support the sustainable use of water, including

1 efforts to establish the use of the water supply to <sup>27</sup>  
2 assure that there is re -- resi -- residential,  
3 agricultural use in the future.

4 Our first concern is with -- with this  
5 preferred alternative is that it doesn't specify  
6 where or how agricultural lands will be converted to  
7 ecological use, with regard to the -- the fields and  
8 the rural communities, it should play an active role  
9 in the sel -- the selection of this -- of these  
10 lands, and with regard to CALFED, failing  
11 discrimination how to plan workers campaigns, the  
12 communities affected by this transfer and the workers  
13 of -- of the fields and rural communities. We need  
14 to be key participants in the process where these  
15 decisions are made on the transfer of an additional  
16 memeber into a (unintelligible) of the system of  
17 water resolutions, a viable center, representing farm  
18 workers and rural communities to assure a -- each  
19 transfer of water, benefits of transferrable uses  
20 will be realized by the whole affected community. We  
21 are also concerned that i -- that if those transfers  
22 become a market where water is, will go to the  
23 highest bidder, which will be the compositions (sic)  
24 of the water.

25 JOE BODOVITZ: Mr. Lara, the three

1 minutes are up. <sup>28</sup>

2 EFRAIN LARA: Okay. Thank you.  
3 MARTHA GUZMAN: Okay. My name is  
4 Martha Guzman. I am also with United Farm Workers.  
5 Farm workers have a long-term interest in  
6 securing clean and safe drinking water both on the  
7 job and in their homes. Sustaining adequate supply  
8 of clean drinking water in their communities where  
9 farm workers live and work is paramount to the  
10 health and safety of farm workers and their families.

11 Farm workers have a long-term interest also  
12 in sustaining the viability of the agriculture  
13 industry. Preserving an adequate supply of  
14 agriculture water is necessary to maintaining a  
15 healthy agricultural industry and to protecting farm  
16 worker jobs.

17 To the extent that a diminishing viable  
18 water supply effects agriculture, it would also  
19 effect the demand for agricultural labor. This is  
20 why we support sustainable water use, including  
21 efforts to stabilize the use and supply of water to  
22 ensure future availability for residential and  
23 agricultural use.

24 Our first concern with the preferred  
25 alternative is that it does not specify the amount or

29

1 location of the agricultural land that would be  
 2 converted to ecological use. Representatives of the  
 3 farm labor and rural communities must have an active  
 4 role in the selection of these lands.

5 Secondly, in terms of water transfers,  
 6 CALFED has failed to address how it plans to  
 7 compensate affected workers and communities.  
 8 Representatives of farm labor and rural communities  
 9 need to be key participants in the decision-making of  
 10 the water transfer process.

11 An additional board member should be added  
 12 to the State Water Resources Control Board  
 13 representing farm workers and rural communities to  
 14 ensure that the benefits of any water transfer are  
 15 realized by the entire affected communities. We are  
 16 concerned that if water transfers are left to develop  
 17 into a market, the water will go to the highest  
 18 bidder. It will go away from agriculture and to  
 19 land-owning water companies. If this occurs, rural  
 20 communities and farm workers could be left with  
 21 nothing except more poverty.

22 The net impact of farm workers' employment  
 23 and living conditions and the long-term health of the  
 24 agricultural industry must be of primary concern in  
 25 considering any water supply alternative, be it

30

1 intra district or intra state. Thank you.

2 JOE BODOVITZ: All right.

3 TOM HAGLER: I just want to clarify  
 4 for the record what we just did. Our court reporter  
 5 did not capture the Spanish version, and my  
 6 understanding of Spanish is somewhat limited, but I  
 7 think that you just essentially paraphrased the same  
 8 statement; is that correct?

9 MARTHA GUZMAN: Yes.

10 TOM HAGLER: So that we do have at  
 11 least the substance of the prior statement on the  
 12 record now in its English version.

13 AUDIO TECHNICIAN: There is also an  
 14 audio version that can be translated at a later time.

15 TOM HAGLER: Good.

16 JOE BODOVITZ: I hope you all heard  
 17 the last comment. It is being recorded so it can be  
 18 transcribed.

19 Jenna Olsen, followed by Gary Patton,  
 20 followed by Roy Thomas.

21 JENNA OLSEN: Hi, my name is Jenna  
 22 Olsen. I am with the Environmental Water Caucus,  
 23 which is the colation of fishing, environmental and  
 24 communities groups that has been involved in CALFED.  
 25 EWC will be submitting comments later, but I wanted

31

1 to just make a few here.

2 We have heard a little bit about balance in  
 3 some of the previous comments, and I just wanted to  
 4 read off a couple of statistics to talk about where  
 5 the balance is in this state right now.

6 Fish populations of salmon steelhead, all  
 7 the species of those anagamous fish, are at 5 percent  
 8 of the levels that -- of the population levels that  
 9 we know of in 1967. 1967 is the best year for which  
 10 we have that data, and that's after a lot of those  
 11 projects were built and had already started causing  
 12 damage to those populations.

13 We currently take up to 70 percent of the  
 14 water out of our rivers and streams and Delta and  
 15 bay. We have lost 95 percent of the wetlands in the  
 16 State of California, and 99 percent of the grass  
 17 lands.

18 So when we talk about balance for where our  
 19 water system is and our wildlife, we are already out  
 20 of balance, and we need to get back in balance.

21 Now the Environmental Water Caucus, that  
 22 does not mean the Environmental Water Caucus does not  
 23 take seriously the needs of water users in the state  
 24 of California. Last fall we produced a report called  
 25 The Blueprint that talked about a way that

32

1 sustainable use of water conservation, other  
 2 efficiency measures, could produce more water in the  
 3 state that could help restore the environment and to  
 4 keep economic output where it is, or perhaps even  
 5 grow it.

6 There are many success stories where  
 7 conservation has done this in the urban sector and in  
 8 the agricultural sector. Just getting rid of  
 9 evaporation losses, agricultural interests can use  
 10 less water, produce the same or even more crops.

11 The argument that population in the state  
 12 of California is growing is also bogus, because we  
 13 have seen that Southern California is able to use the  
 14 same amount of water now that they were using in  
 15 1984, even though the population has grown by three  
 16 million.

17 Just a few things. The Peripheral Canal  
 18 was stated in the question-and-answer period to be  
 19 off the table. The first leg of that canal is  
 20 currently in the document, and that should be off the  
 21 table for the first seven years. Same thing with new  
 22 surface storage.

23 Thank you.

24 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Olsen.  
 25 Gary Patton, distinguished former

1 supervisor of Santa Cruz County. 33  
 2 GARY PATTON: Thank you very much,  
 3 Mr. Bodovitz and gentlemen.  
 4 Gary Patton, an attorney who lives in  
 5 Santa Cruz County, works in Monterey County. I want  
 6 to make my comments focused on the legal adequacy of  
 7 the environmental documentation, since this is a  
 8 hearing focusing on that topic.  
 9 As I'm sure you are aware, to be an  
 10 adequate environmental document, you have to have an  
 11 adequate project description, and there are three  
 12 ways in which I think the project description needs  
 13 to be refined before you can do an adequate  
 14 environmental analysis and have an adequate project  
 15 ready to proceed, and so it is pertinent that the two  
 16 members of the CALFED steering group are here to  
 17 listen to this as well.  
 18 First, as far as I am concerned, a  
 19 smorgasbord of good ideas, which the preferred  
 20 alternative includes, needs to be honed down to some  
 21 priorities. I think your document needs to make a  
 22 priority on water conservation which works, and in  
 23 Phase I make a commitment to water conservation as  
 24 opposed to new conveyance and storage facilities. We  
 25 don't think that the documents adequately model the

1 full potential for water conservation. 34  
 2 Also, I think you need to do more about  
 3 preventing pollution, and the document needs to make  
 4 a commitment to actually implementing plans for  
 5 pollution prevention, not just studying how that  
 6 might be done. The water transfer issue that has  
 7 already been brought up is my second concern. It is  
 8 critically important that a private market in water  
 9 not be allowed, and your document needs to make clear  
 10 that there has to be a full public policy review  
 11 process.  
 12 Water in California is something subject to  
 13 a public trust, and if we're going to allow new towns  
 14 to spring up and new urban sprawl to be created while  
 15 we take away water from farms and possibly even  
 16 environmental resources, we will have a terrible  
 17 situation. The document doesn't make clear that this  
 18 is going to be prohibited.  
 19 Third, the issue of governance. How is  
 20 this actually going to be accomplished when there is  
 21 a rather smorgasbord approach within the preferred  
 22 alternative.  
 23 During the question period I asked, what is  
 24 the plan for governance, and I was told by a  
 25 representative, I believe by Mr. Yep, it was a work

1 in progress. I want to suggest you don't really have 35  
 2 an adequate document and an adequate environmental  
 3 analysis until you can really demonstrate how those  
 4 things are going to be carried out so we can be sure  
 5 about what the environmental effects are going to be,  
 6 because some of the proposals really are wonderful,  
 7 and some of them have great danger for opening up new  
 8 environmental problems. And in order to have a good  
 9 environmental analysis, we need to understand whether  
 10 the agencies, which are apparently going to retain  
 11 all their powers, are going to be constrained from  
 12 doing things which are destructive of the  
 13 environment.  
 14 Those are three out of many points. I  
 15 appreciate the opportunity to comment.  
 16 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.  
 17 Roy Thomas, Bob Zampatti and D. A. Tuma.  
 18 ROY THOMAS: Good evening. I am Roy  
 19 Thomas. I came to speak to you about steelhead dams  
 20 and diversions.  
 21 The CALFED process throws lots of money  
 22 towards wetlands and riparian wood lands, but does  
 23 virtually nothing for steelhead. Steelhead are not  
 24 salmon -- or they are salmon, but they don't have the  
 25 same life history as salmon. Steelheads spend most

1 of their life either in the headwaters of the stream 36  
 2 or in the ocean. The time they spend in the Delta  
 3 and the lower rivers is minimal. They just drive  
 4 through. They are on their way someplace else. So  
 5 all the work you do in the Delta in making all the  
 6 back waters look pretty and lots of bushes and plants  
 7 don't help the steelhead one bit.  
 8 What the steelhead need is to get to cool  
 9 shallow water where they can lay their eggs and  
 10 raise their young. Most of that water is behind  
 11 dams. It's obvious in the map ecological management  
 12 zone that you have given up on all the steelhead  
 13 habitat, at least 95 percent of it. There is no way  
 14 you are going to restore steelhead unless you change  
 15 your attitude and your approach.  
 16 The situation that exists below dams, they  
 17 are warm, deep water with lots of predators. If you  
 18 think you have to maintain some of those dams, you  
 19 need to find a way to bring at least the small plume  
 20 of cold water out of each of those dams, not just  
 21 Shasta Dam, but all the others, too.  
 22 The restoration goals for Central Valley  
 23 steelhead need to be realistic. The numbers you put  
 24 through the various drafts are ridiculously low.  
 25 Steelhead are similar enough in salmon that you

1 should take the Klamath River and their population of <sup>37</sup>  
 2 salmon versus steelhead and shoot for a goal to  
 3 restore a similar population.  
 4 The goal also is stated to restore  
 5 steelhead populations to historic streams. Every  
 6 single stream in the San Joaquin and Sacramento  
 7 Valley have had steelhead in them. You have to  
 8 restore them all. You can't do it with 6 to 10,000  
 9 steelhead. There are going to have to be 40 to  
 10 80,000 fish. That should be your goal.  
 11 I am very concerned about the way the  
 12 CALFED process deals with the South Delta pumps. It  
 13 doesn't deal with them. Those have been, with our  
 14 latest drought, the most destructive for salmon,  
 15 steelhead, shad, striped bass, every anagamous fish  
 16 species during the '87 to '91 drought.  
 17 You have reversed the flows of the rivers  
 18 during that time. You were very proud to deliver the  
 19 farmers everything that they had contracted for, but  
 20 you destroyed the river system. You have to deal  
 21 with the Delta pumps. You have to find a different  
 22 way to divert that water.  
 23 And I propose that instead of having a  
 24 massive diversion, like you have now, that you spread  
 25 that diversion out over a number of miles so that in

1 no place on the Sacramento or San Joaquin River you <sup>38</sup>  
 2 are diverting more than 10 percent of the downstream  
 3 flow. You should let the rest of the flow go by,  
 4 otherwise you will attract the fish into the pumps  
 5 just as you are doing now today.  
 6 JOE BODOVITZ: Mr. Thomas, I regret  
 7 the time is gone.  
 8 Bob Zampatti, D. A. Tuma, Mandy Rose.  
 9 BOB ZAMPATTI: I will pass till the  
 10 end, if I may.  
 11 JOE BODOVITZ: Okay. Mr. Zampatti?  
 12 BOB ZAMPATTI: I will pass to the  
 13 end, if I may?  
 14 JOE BODOVITZ: D. A. Tuma, Mandy  
 15 Rose, Lawrence Porter.  
 16 May I say that we're getting close to the  
 17 end, and if anybody else wishes to speak -- oops, we  
 18 are not getting close to the end. We have some other  
 19 cards. But this is kind of last call. If you wish  
 20 to speak tonight, please go sign one of the cards.  
 21 Mr. Tuma.  
 22 D. A. TUMA: Good evening. My name  
 23 is D. A. Tuma. I am the Libertarian party candidate  
 24 for Congress in Congressional District 3. I am  
 25 trying to make as many of these meetings as I can,

1 because it's not often I get to see communism in <sup>39</sup>  
 2 action.  
 3 It's real fortunate tonight to be seen in  
 4 contrast to the speaker who spoke not just before me  
 5 but before the last. We are differently attired, and  
 6 as it should be.  
 7 And in contrast to the person behind me,  
 8 you don't have to do a damn thing. Just like  
 9 Henry David Thoreau told the tax collector, you can  
 10 resign. We don't need this. This is nothing but  
 11 property grabbed for government. The difference  
 12 between Republicans and Democrats aren't that much.  
 13 They both want to tell us how to live our lives or  
 14 spend our money or when and where we can shoot our  
 15 guns.  
 16 In contrast, we started out with a country  
 17 where we declared our independence from England so  
 18 that we can have choices individually, not  
 19 collectively. And we are losing that gradually year  
 20 by year ever since the Civil War. And, you know, we  
 21 have had a demonstration of social governments  
 22 falling by the wayside, killing their people by the  
 23 millions, a hundred million people just in the past  
 24 century by some tyrannical governments. And I can't  
 25 believe you are doing this. Like you haven't been

1 paying attention. <sup>40</sup>  
 2 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Tuma.  
 3 Mandy Rose, Lawrence Porter, Mike -- I hope  
 4 I -- looks like Niccum, Pebble Beach Community  
 5 Services District. Mandy Rose.  
 6 MANDY ROSE: Thank you. My name is  
 7 Mandy Rose. I am with the Loma Prieta Chapter of the  
 8 Sierra Club and their water committee.  
 9 I would like to make my pitch tonight for  
 10 conservation and start by saying I think our planning  
 11 not only in this state but nationally is upside down.  
 12 We make population projections and then we sort of  
 13 force engineers to do what they do best, and that is,  
 14 you know, accommodate facilities to address that.  
 15 I think we need to look at carrying  
 16 capacity issues.  
 17 And I want to tell you a little story about  
 18 what happens in San Benito County where I live. I  
 19 participated in the groundwater management plan for  
 20 over two years, and the only way conservation got  
 21 into that plan is because it was required in order  
 22 for them to continue to receive San Felipe deliveries  
 23 of the federal water.  
 24 San Benito County, I don't think they are  
 25 unique in that when the farmers put in their request

1 for water, obviously according to what allocations <sup>41</sup>  
 2 were made, all their needs were met and there is  
 3 water left over. And according to the federal  
 4 process, when they do this needs assessment, to make  
 5 sure they demonstrate some kind of historical use,  
 6 they are allowed -- the water transfers are selling  
 7 some of their water. So even though it's not being  
 8 used in the county, it shows up on the books as if  
 9 they are using it. And it does make me wonder where  
 10 else is this happening and perhaps revisiting the  
 11 issue of how transfers are made is appropriate,  
 12 because there may be a lot more water available than  
 13 is known.

14 And I would encourage you to look at  
 15 instead of taking the statement, I know it's been  
 16 overused, but if they build it, they will come. I  
 17 think if you do build, you know, off-stream storage  
 18 or whatever, we will get more people or whatever.  
 19 But if we are forced to live within our means in a  
 20 sustainable fashion and you make conservation  
 21 mandatory, not voluntary or discretionary, and then  
 22 we do your analysis from there, we would be a lot  
 23 better off. Thank you very much.

24 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Rose.  
 25 Lawrence Porter, Mike Niccum, Doug McKenney.

1 LAWRENCE PORTER: Thank you very <sup>42</sup>  
 2 much. My name is Lawrence Porter.

3 I'd like to remind you of some of the  
 4 things about California. California is largely an  
 5 arid area between the Pacific Ocean and the mountains  
 6 where we get wet winters and dry summers. California  
 7 by itself, if it were a country, would be the seventh  
 8 largest country in the world, and agriculture is the  
 9 number one engine that fuels that economy.

10 Farmers depend upon their land and water  
 11 rights to do business, and that business,  
 12 agriculture, feeds and clothes the world.

13 CALFED must strengthen the reliability of  
 14 water rights and minimize the loss of productive farm  
 15 land. Our California farm land is a natural resource  
 16 of global significance. There is very little land  
 17 with a combination of the climate, soil, and water  
 18 for additional production. California, with its  
 19 growing population, the question I have is where will  
 20 the water come from? That's a major problem. We all  
 21 know what the population trends are.

22 Recent short-term droughts stressed water  
 23 availability in this state. Droughts of longer  
 24 duration are a real possibility. So we need  
 25 additional water storage to meet current and future

1 needs. All you have to do is look at what the impact <sup>43</sup>  
 2 is on the West Coast -- or the East Coast right now  
 3 with the severe drought that's effecting those folks.  
 4 So additional water storage to store some of the  
 5 winter rainfall, I think, is imperative.

6 California agriculture continues to work on  
 7 improving best management practices and improving  
 8 efficiencies and conservation. We all need to do a  
 9 better job and are working towards that. The fact is  
 10 it takes a lot of water to grow food. We are the  
 11 cheapest and best food supply in the world. I think  
 12 we ought to consider maintaining that. We have a  
 13 very big responsibility to the citizens of California  
 14 now and our children to plan for that.

15 With 1 in 10 jobs in California directly  
 16 tied to agriculture, there will be huge impacts of  
 17 taking agriculture land out of production, turning it  
 18 into habitat. There will be impacts on farm workers,  
 19 agricultural support businesses, and other  
 20 agricultural communities, and it won't be good. So  
 21 food prices will significantly increase, and we have  
 22 had the cheapest and safest food supply in the world.  
 23 Thank you.

24 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr.  
 25 Porter.

1 Mike Niccum, Doug McKenney, and then Mr. <sup>44</sup>  
 2 Zampatti, unless there is anybody else. Last, last  
 3 call. Okay. Those will be our final three speakers  
 4 then. Mr. Niccum.

5 MIKE NICCUM: Hi. My name is Mike  
 6 Niccum. I am the district engineer with Pebble Beach  
 7 Community Services District. Our district is a  
 8 partner in a wastewater reclaimed water system that  
 9 provides water for the golf courses on the Monterey  
 10 Peninsula.

11 One of the things we found out is we had  
 12 some problems with water salinity. And what I would  
 13 like to recommend is you make funding available for  
 14 research on water salinity on different types of  
 15 plants. We found that each specific area may have  
 16 different requirements.

17 I also would like to support source control  
 18 as an efficient method of improving water quality.  
 19 It's much cheaper to keep the salt out of the water  
 20 than it is to remove it once it is inside the water.

21 One final comment is I think you need to  
 22 consider the cost of developing water in different  
 23 areas of the state. Currently, when you want to  
 24 develop a water recycling project, you have to do a  
 25 cost benefit analysis. And what you are compared

1 against is the cost that a big agency would use to  
2 develop water, say, the metropolitan agency. And  
3 often in local areas, it's impossible to compete for  
4 that kind of -- that cost. There is environmental  
5 concerns in some areas that make the cost of  
6 developing new water much higher than the state-wide  
7 standard.

8 So I think if that factor was considered in  
9 the cost benefit analysis, it might make more water  
10 recycling projects attractive. That's all I have.

11 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr.  
12 Niccum.

13 Doug McKenney, Bob Zampatti.

14 DOUG MCKENNEY: Good evening. My  
15 name is Doug McKenney and I am from Santa Cruz  
16 County.

17 I am concerned that we are allowing too  
18 much free water to flow freely into our ocean each  
19 year without some means of capturing it and storing  
20 it for use instead of putting a bigger demand on the  
21 Delta system for water to come through the San Felipe  
22 project through expensive pipelines -- pipelines that  
23 can't be afforded by our agriculture community, nor  
24 our urban users.

25 It has been reported recently that 800,000

1 acre feet of Delta water has been awarded to the  
2 environmental concerns. Also, the Colorado River  
3 people have said they will be reducing the amount of  
4 water drawn by the metropolitan water district in  
5 Southern California by one million acre feet a year.

6 Is the goal of CALFED to make up for this  
7 1.8 million acre feet to meet the needs of the  
8 metropolitan? Or is this -- the rest of all this  
9 just a smoke screen to achieve this goal? Thank you.

10 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.  
11 Mr. Zampatti.

12 BOB ZAMPATTI: Robert Zampatti,  
13 Carmel River Steelhead Association.

14 I'd like to make a plea for more emphasis  
15 on reclamation. If we were to do a 100 percent job  
16 on reclamation, we wouldn't need another drop of  
17 rainfall. Obviously we are going to get rain.

18 So the real answer, the big answer to the  
19 big problem is more reclamation. Thank you.

20 JOE BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

21 I appreciate all of you coming tonight. I  
22 know many of you have come from a considerable  
23 distance. We appreciate all the testimony. Every  
24 comment that's made everywhere in the state will be  
25 considered in the final environmental documents.

1 The hearing is adjourned. Thank you all  
2 very much. 47  
3 (Time Noted: 7:50 p.m.)  
4 ---o0o---

1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA } 48  
2 COUNTY OF MONTEREY } ss.  
3

4 I, KELLI A. RINAUDO, do hereby certify:  
5 That I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter,  
6 CSR No. 6411 & RMR;

7 That the foregoing hearing was taken at the  
8 time and place set forth and the testimony and  
9 comments of all parties was reported by me, a  
10 Certified Shorthand Reporter and a disinterested  
11 person, and was thereafter transcribed by computer  
12 under my direction into booklet form;

13 That I am a disinterested person, not being  
14 in any way interested in the outcome of said action,  
15 nor connected with nor related to any parties in said  
16 action, or to their respective counsel, in any manner  
17 whatsoever.

18 Executed August 30, 1999.

19  
20  
21 KELLI A. RINAUDO, CSR #6411 & RMR  
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25