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**ORIGINAL**

CALFED BAY DELTA PROGRAM

PUBLIC HEARING

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, September 7, 1999

San Jose Unified School District Board Room

855 Lenzer Avenue

San Jose, California

Reported by:

Sahar Demos

1 Tuesday, September 7, 1999

7:10 p.m.

2 MR. BODOVITZ: All right. Let's get  
3 started. Let me introduce the people sitting  
4 here next to me. They represent state and  
5 federal agencies that are part of the CALFED  
6 Bay-Delta policy committee. Theresa Pacheco,  
7 from the Army Corps of Engineers, Kathy Kelly,  
8 from the State Department of Water Resources.

9 In addition to their hearing first hand  
10 everything that's said tonight, all the  
11 testimony will be recorded. And in addition  
12 to that, all of it is being taken down by a  
13 court reporter. So the complete transcript of  
14 this and all other hearings is available to  
15 everybody, will be available when the hearings  
16 conclude.

17 Now, as to the ground rules for tonight,  
18 they're the same here as in all of the other  
19 hearings. You may submit comments of any  
20 length in writing to the CALFED Bay-Delta  
21 Program. And there's a leaflet on the table  
22 outside that explains how you do that; where  
23 to send the comments and the deadline for  
24 sending them. However, verbal comments, the  
25 statements you make tonight, will be limited

1 to three minutes.

2 To help you keep track of the three  
3 minutes, we have a little traffic light here.  
4 Green means go. Green means you have three  
5 minutes. Yellow means you have one minute  
6 left, and don't run the red light. And red  
7 means your time is up. And while we don't  
8 want to cut you off in mid word or mid  
9 sentence, we do ask that you conclude the  
10 sentence you're in or at least that thought in  
11 fairness to the large number of people who we  
12 still have to hear from and whom we also want  
13 to hear from.

14 And to help make the hearing -- to help  
15 let us use our time as well as possible  
16 tonight, I will call three names at a time so  
17 that you will know when it's getting to be  
18 your turn to speak. And if you happen to be  
19 sitting in the middle of a row toward the  
20 back, we'd appreciate it if you'd make your  
21 way to the aisle so that when your name is  
22 called, you'll be ready to speak and we won't  
23 spend a great deal of the evening waiting for  
24 people to shuffle in and out of seats. There  
25 are also some seats down in the front row if

1 you would be more comfortable when your name  
2 is called coming down.

3 Finally, some these cards have names  
4 written with great clarity, and some of them,  
5 as you'll hear, I'm going to be stumbling over  
6 because my ability to decipher handwriting  
7 isn't perfect. I'll do my best. Unless there  
8 are questions about procedure, let's get  
9 started.

10 The first speaker will be Dolores  
11 Sandoval, followed by Joe Petrofsky, followed  
12 by Vito Chiesa. Dolores Sandoval.

13 DOLORES SANDOVAL: Thank you for taking  
14 the time this evening to hear our comments. I  
15 really appreciate that. My name is Dolores  
16 Sandoval. I am a native of Santa Clara County  
17 and also a boardmember for Friends of the  
18 River, which is a state-wide river advocacy  
19 group.

20 As you're well aware, FOR has been very  
21 instrumental in helping to shape the CALFED  
22 discussion, and we thank you for that. I was  
23 born and raised in this valley and that means  
24 I've seen a number of cherry and apricot  
25 orchards replaced by housing, and a number of

1 different technologies and industries,  
 2 especially though, the high tech industry.  
 3 As a math teacher, in my real life, I  
 4 have to connect high tech to what I do in the  
 5 classroom, merge those two curriculum, if you  
 6 will. I believe that technology can be  
 7 tremendously helpful to help address the water  
 8 needs in the future. In fact, I also believe  
 9 that the CALFED plan must aggressively address  
 10 conservation and the water needs of the  
 11 future.

12 While the plan supports voluntary water  
 13 conservation, the plan in my view does not go  
 14 far enough. And that's where current  
 15 technologies would be extremely help full.  
 16 Let me site a region far away from us in  
 17 distance by car, and that's Southern  
 18 California. The City of Los Angeles uses the  
 19 same amount of water now, in 1999, as it did  
 20 in 1984. To me, that's a startling fact and  
 21 quite amazing, seeing as their population has  
 22 grown by over three million people.

23 How was this done? Well I suspect it was  
 24 done by a supportive yet aggressive  
 25 conservation plan that utilizes a number of

1 Milpitas. I've lived in California for 36  
 2 years, the past 17 here in Silicon Valley.  
 3 The June EIS/EIR seems to me to rely on  
 4 the preposterous assumption that water needs  
 5 will continue to grow with our state's  
 6 population. In fact, this valley has grown  
 7 explosively, but has not increased its water  
 8 usage over the past ten years. We've done  
 9 this through conservation, more drought-  
 10 tolerant landscaping, ultra-low-flush toilets,  
 11 and industrial water efficiency requirements.

12 Back in the 1950s, the electric  
 13 consumption growth was similarly extrapolated  
 14 with a growing population to reach the  
 15 conclusion that if we didn't build nuclear  
 16 power plants all up and down the state, by the  
 17 end of the century, we'd all be cold and in  
 18 the dark. In fact, the population has grown,  
 19 but the per capita consumption of electricity  
 20 has not. And this can be the case with water  
 21 also.

22 CALFED was chartered with finding a  
 23 solution for the Bay Delta ecological woes.  
 24 Yet, the process seems to me now to be headed  
 25 in the direction of a final solution for the

1 different technologies. Let me mention an  
 2 idea that was brought up in the questioning,  
 3 which to me seems to be a very low-tech idea,  
 4 low-tech technology, water meters on water  
 5 pipes. I believe you can raise, simply raise  
 6 the awareness of water usage if you measure  
 7 it. And then I believe you charge accordingly  
 8 for it.

9 Many centrally urban areas and the City  
 10 of Sacramento do not use water meters. These  
 11 are areas that are growing in population. I  
 12 think that's a disgrace. Conservation and  
 13 other efficiency measures, such as improving  
 14 ground water management, for example, are more  
 15 economically and environmentally sound in my  
 16 view, than dams and reservoirs. CALFED should  
 17 help communities by researching and  
 18 implementing advance technologies to conserve  
 19 and then reduce water use.

20 Thanks again for hearing our comments.  
 21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Miss Sandoval.  
 22 Joe Petrofsky, Vito Chiesa, Peter Yolles.  
 23 JOE PETROFSKY: Thank you.  
 24 My name is Joe Petrofsky. I'm an  
 25 engineer. I live in Cupertino and I work in

1 bay delta. The June EIS/EIR uses this flawed  
 2 assumption of water needs to come up to the  
 3 twisted conclusion that the havoc wreaked on  
 4 the bay delta ecosystem by the past fifty  
 5 years of dams and diversions can somehow be  
 6 improved by more dams and diversions through  
 7 the disingenuous use of storage and  
 8 conservation; code words.

9 The current plan doesn't call for enough  
 10 water conservation to be a serious  
 11 alternative, looking instead to the answers of  
 12 the past to solve our problems of the present  
 13 and future. It is a great disappointment to  
 14 those of us who look to CALFED for leadership  
 15 to instead see Luddites Leadership would call  
 16 for such things as goal-based conservation  
 17 requirements similar to the solid waste  
 18 reduction requirements that have allowed  
 19 communities to find their own effective  
 20 solutions over the past decade.

21 Leadership would examine the broader  
 22 water policy issues perhaps phasing out water  
 23 subsidies, phasing out price support subsidies  
 24 on high water use crops, such as cotton, grown  
 25 in inappropriate areas such as the West Side

1 or phasing in a nominal tax on all consumption  
 2 in the San Joaquin basin to compensate for the  
 3 lack of flushing in the delta.  
 4 The June EIS/EIR instead proposes to  
 5 establish an environmental water account that  
 6 would pay for water to flow through the delta,  
 7 including 800,000 acre feet of water, which  
 8 was mandated by Congress in the Central Valley  
 9 Project Improvement Act with no requirement  
 10 for it to be paid for. This nonsense will  
 11 lead to the environmental improvement money  
 12 going right back to the welfare farmers, whose  
 13 water use trashed the environment in the first  
 14 place.  
 15 Finally, I would like to remind CALFED  
 16 that whatever is proposed is going to be  
 17 expensive. And we here in Silicon Valley are  
 18 going to be paying a big part of it. This  
 19 wealth center we have here was not created by  
 20 lavishly spending money. You are going to  
 21 have to convince us that it is money well  
 22 spent.  
 23 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Petrofsky.  
 24 Vito Chiesa, Peter Yolles, Case Van  
 25 Steyn.

1 customers include urban water districts,  
 2 agricultural users, and government entities.  
 3 Western Water Company is the first  
 4 private company to complete an agricultural to  
 5 urban transfer, accessing publicly owned  
 6 advanced facilities. And Western Water has  
 7 the support of SB-506, a bill to clarify and  
 8 implement California water-wheeling statutes.  
 9 Western Water Company supports CALFED. And we  
 10 provided written comments on the prior Phase  
 11 II draft report.  
 12 Western Water Company believes water  
 13 transfers are an integral part of a long-term  
 14 solution. And indeed, without water  
 15 transfers, it is hard to imagine successful  
 16 implementation of the CALFED program. In  
 17 particular, the water management strategy and  
 18 the environmental water account would be in  
 19 jeopardy without water transfers.  
 20 Western Water Company has three  
 21 suggestions for CALFED on how to implement a  
 22 real water transfer program. I will summarize  
 23 our three suggestions and then go into them in  
 24 some detail.  
 25 First, clarify and accelerate the water

1 CASE VAN STEYN: Thank you very much for  
 2 listening to my comments. I first would like  
 3 too say that I'm very disappointed we didn't  
 4 get a meeting, CALFED meeting, in the big town  
 5 of Hughson in California.  
 6 I just have a few comments. I do agree  
 7 with a couple things the priors have said.  
 8 I'm farmer. My name is Vito Chiesa, from  
 9 Stanislaus County. I do agree that we can  
 10 work on conservation to a degree. That is a  
 11 start. In farming though, we're going to have  
 12 to procure some more water. And I just wanted  
 13 to comment that we need to look for on stream  
 14 or off-stream storage sites that some day is  
 15 going to be very important with California's  
 16 growing population. And that's all I had to  
 17 say. Thank you.  
 18 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Chiasa.  
 19 Peter Yolles, Case Van Steyn, Paul Wenger.  
 20 PETER YOLLES: Good evening. Thanks for  
 21 hearing our comments. My name is Peter  
 22 Yolles, and I represent Western Water Company.  
 23 Western Water Company acquires, develops, and  
 24 markets water throughout the State of  
 25 California and other western states. Our

1 transfer element. Second, reinstate CALFED'S  
 2 commitment to develop interim transfer rules.  
 3 Third, increase agency support for the water  
 4 transfer element, and increase teamwork and  
 5 implementation.  
 6 Suggestion one: Clarify and accelerate  
 7 the water transfer element. CALFED should  
 8 emphasize the need for voluntary north to  
 9 south and ag (agriculture) to urban  
 10 transfers, eliminate burdensome procedures  
 11 while preserving appropriate protections,  
 12 clarify rules on what water can be  
 13 transferred, insist on economic access to  
 14 public conveyance facilities, and  
 15 differentiate between DWR (Department of Water  
 16 Resources) and Bureau of Reclamation roles as  
 17 regulators and as junior appropriators.  
 18 Suggestion two: Establish interim rules.  
 19 Interim rules supported in the prior draft  
 20 should be reinstated. Interim rules will help  
 21 clarify the issues, allow for a depth of  
 22 management, test, troubleshoot, and refine the  
 23 process, and prepare California for the next  
 24 drought. CALFED is obligated to explore the  
 25 adequacy of water transfers before looking to

1 costly and environmentally contentious  
 2 facilities, new facilities.  
 3 Suggestion three: Increase agency  
 4 teamwork. Agencies should cooperate to form  
 5 water transfer rules and procedures that work.  
 6 Agencies should act to streamline the transfer  
 7 process, but not create economic and  
 8 procedural barriers. Agencies should speak  
 9 and act in coordination with CALFED.  
 10 In summary, Western Water Company is  
 11 encouraged by the high profile and strong  
 12 emphasis CALFED places on water transfers.  
 13 CALFED and its agencies must act in good faith  
 14 carrying out its commitment to support water  
 15 transfers. CALFED efforts will enable all  
 16 stakeholders to reap the rewards of water  
 17 transfers. We will continue to participate in  
 18 the process. And I will submit these comments  
 19 and others in written form.  
 20 Thanks for your time.  
 21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Yolles.  
 22 Case Van Steyn, Paul Wenger, Dan  
 23 McMillan.  
 24 PAUL MCMILLAN: Good evening, and thank  
 25 you for the opportunity to have our views be

1 this state -- this state provides a lot of the  
 2 fresh vegetables and lettuce and other things  
 3 for the whole nation. Official numbers have  
 4 said that 25 percent of the food consumed in  
 5 the United States starts in California or  
 6 comes from California.  
 7 So when we talk about these issues -- I  
 8 keep coming back to storage and then I hear  
 9 discussion of tearing down the dam. There  
 10 might be a dam somewhere that could be  
 11 removed, but gosh, we ought to at least have a  
 12 rule that says if we're going to tear one  
 13 down, we ought to build two more first.  
 14 So the other things on idling marginal  
 15 land or setting aside ag (agricultural) land,  
 16 to those farmers and families that have put  
 17 their lives into these operations, into these  
 18 issues, and just to tell them, "Okay. We  
 19 don't want that crop anymore", or "Everything  
 20 you've done is wrong so we're going to change  
 21 it", that's going to be mind boggling to those  
 22 people and we have to be very careful as we  
 23 move forward.  
 24 And also, there's the local companies  
 25 that could be or would be destroyed. So I

1 known.  
 2 I am a farmer in the Central Valley. As  
 3 I go to these meetings and listen to  
 4 discussions of water and the competition for  
 5 water in the future, I'm starting to think I'm  
 6 going to be the endangered species. And I  
 7 know that sounds funny, but I'm really  
 8 starting to think that, because agriculture is  
 9 going to be at risk state-wide. The economy,  
 10 the dollars that move through it are going to  
 11 be gone without the correct answers. Storage  
 12 is a viable part of the answers.  
 13 California's official -- their own  
 14 numbers say that we're going to double the  
 15 population of this state in twenty years, give  
 16 or take a few. It probably don't matter if  
 17 it's five one way or the other. And  
 18 conservation is great. Every farmer wants to  
 19 conserve. The cost of water is going up by  
 20 leaps and bounds. Moving it and all the other  
 21 factors -- and ground water is the most  
 22 expensive water we can use because of the cost  
 23 of electricity.  
 24 Everybody has to remember, food is water.  
 25 We're starting with -- to feed a population of

1 hope as this process goes through that it  
 2 becomes more sensitive to these issues. And I  
 3 just -- in reviewing and listening to other  
 4 people review the document so far, I just  
 5 don't see a serious, honest -- I don't know  
 6 I'll probably get the wrong words here -- but  
 7 a real evaluation of storage. Let me just go  
 8 back to storage.  
 9 Thank you.  
 10 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Van Steyn.  
 11 Paul Wenger, Dan McMillan, followed by  
 12 Mike Wade.  
 13 PAUL WENGER: Good evening. My name is  
 14 Paul Wenger. I'm a farmer from Modesto and  
 15 the second Vice President of the California  
 16 Farm Bureau Federation.  
 17 California farm land is a natural  
 18 resource of global importance. CALFED plans  
 19 to acquire or control hundreds of thousands of  
 20 acres of California farm land, mainly for use  
 21 as fish and wild life habitat. Land  
 22 acquisitions have already started. But CALFED  
 23 has not studied the environmental impact of  
 24 this large scale land conversion. And CALFED  
 25 has not looked for alternative strategies that

1 would minimize the conversion of farm land.  
 2 CALFED has already purchased more than  
 3 4,000 acres of farm land for habitat without  
 4 environmental review. It plans to purchase or  
 5 control hundreds of thousands more acres in  
 6 the future. CALFED is skirting or ignoring  
 7 California environmental law by its failure to  
 8 study this impact and by its failure to  
 9 identify alternatives.

10 The plan itself acknowledges it will have  
 11 irreversible and irretrievable impact on more  
 12 than a quart million acres of California farm  
 13 land. Yet CALFED offers no plan to mitigate  
 14 for these losses. CALFED must review the  
 15 environmental impact of farm land conversion.  
 16 It must look for alternatives. It must  
 17 prepare a plan to mitigate for those  
 18 conversions which do occur.

19 The widespread conversion of agricultural  
 20 land and water to other uses will hurt people  
 21 throughout California. Farmers and farm  
 22 workers, whose lives and livelihoods are tied  
 23 directly to the land will be harmed first.  
 24 But the effects will be felt throughout rural  
 25 California, from small businesses to schools,

1 for additional water storage?

2 Thank you.

3 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you. sir.

4 Dan McMillan, Mike Wade, Margaret  
 5 Petrofsky.

6 DAN MCMILLAN: Good evening. I'm Dan  
 7 McMillan, Director of Padre Dam Municipal  
 8 Water District, and the representative and  
 9 also a director of the San Diego County Water  
 10 Authority, the public agency that is  
 11 responsible for providing a safe, reliable  
 12 supply to San Diego County to support its  
 13 eighty-nine billion- dollar economy and the  
 14 quality of life.

15 We carry out this responsibility by  
 16 importing from two sources; the Colorado River  
 17 water, and the Bay Delta, and fostering  
 18 development of local resources. I'm here  
 19 tonight to talk about why improved water  
 20 quality is important to us. First, though,  
 21 I'm going to briefly describe our effort to  
 22 support the Bay Delta by using our existing  
 23 water supplies as efficiently as possible.

24 In San Diego County, we use about 13  
 25 percent less water today than we did a decade

1 which depend on the agricultural economy. And  
 2 thousands of urban jobs tied to transporting,  
 3 processing, and marketing farm goods will also  
 4 be threatened.

5 California farmers know that conservation  
 6 works. All told, we use less water now than  
 7 we did 30 years ago, yet we produce 67 percent  
 8 more crops. But in order to serve the needs  
 9 of the state's growing population, maintain  
 10 its farms and provide for the environment,  
 11 CALFED must work aggressively and quickly for  
 12 additional water storage.

13 CALFED must minimize its conversion of  
 14 agricultural land and water. It must work for  
 15 creation of additional water storage, both  
 16 above ground and under ground. CALFED must  
 17 prepare a balanced plan that provides for the  
 18 needs of people as well as fish and wildlife.

19 You have at your hand the opportunity to  
 20 provide for a healthy and prosperous future  
 21 for all of California. Will the citizens of  
 22 California thirty years in the future look  
 23 back upon your CALFED plan with admiration for  
 24 its foresightedness or disdain for the lack of  
 25 intestinal fortitude to make the right choices

1 ago, although our population has increased by  
 2 more than 10 percent. In 2015, we expect to  
 3 meet almost half our water demand every year  
 4 through water transfers, recycling, ground  
 5 water development and conservation. That is  
 6 opposed to our historical average of about 90  
 7 percent imported.

8 In exchange for this effort, San Diego  
 9 County is looking to CALFED for support in  
 10 several areas, most notably water quality.  
 11 Water agencies like the San Diego County Water  
 12 Authority safeguard public health by treating  
 13 all drinking water so that it meets rigorous  
 14 standards. And as you know, these standards  
 15 are getting tighter all the time. But source  
 16 water of diminishing quality and regulations  
 17 that are growing increasingly strict will make  
 18 it more difficult and expensive to meet  
 19 standards in the future.

20 Presently, our retail delivery price is  
 21 in excess of a thousand dollars an acre foot  
 22 to our customers. CALFED can help water  
 23 providers by improving the quality of Bay  
 24 Delta water, or failing that, by other means  
 25 such as giving us access to alternate sources

1 And in fact CALFED has adopted good long-term  
2 goals for water quality improvement.

3 At this point, we have no way of knowing  
4 how well they're doing in this regard.  
5 CALFED still needs to establish specific  
6 benchmarks that will enable us to measure  
7 their progress towards improved drinking  
8 water. Moreover, according to the draft EIR,  
9 CALFED expects to devote much of Stage I to  
10 studies leading the adoption of the plan for  
11 achieving its long range quality. And we  
12 realize this is complex in San Diego, but we  
13 do realized it's seven years.

14 As you recall, 30 years ago, we put a man  
15 on the moon, and it only took us seven years  
16 to do that. So we feel a seven-year study  
17 period is a little lengthy. We'd like to see  
18 that speeded up.

19 Whatever long-term plan CALFED does adopt  
20 must enable water agencies to continue  
21 complying with drinking water treatment  
22 regulations, using feasible, cost effective  
23 technology.

24 The plan must also lower the salinity of  
25 Bay Delta water sufficiently to enable

1 irrigation water. It is interesting to note  
2 that the CALFED plan deviates from the normal  
3 course of action when new resources are  
4 needed. Instead of working on developing new  
5 water supplies to meet current and future  
6 demand, this proposal relies solely on water  
7 transfers and conservation for the first seven  
8 years.

9 This plan might work if California's  
10 population weren't expected to grow by 15  
11 million the people over the next twenty years.  
12 We simply cannot sustain that level of growth  
13 without the wise development of necessary  
14 resources, including water; water for the  
15 environment, water for urban users, and most  
16 importantly, water for agriculture to continue  
17 to supply us with our food.

18 In truth, California agriculture uses  
19 just 43 percent of the state's developed water  
20 supply, and in doing so produces over 300  
21 commercial crops, is responsible either  
22 directly or indirectly for 10 percent of the  
23 state's jobs, and has a one hundred billion-  
24 dollar, state-wide economic impact.

25 Urban water use of the same supply is 11

1 agencies to expand water recycling, which are  
2 an essential element of CALFED's own water use  
3 efficiency. On this I'll say a local note:  
4 Padre Dam has invested 24 million dollars,  
5 4 million of which is from grants, the other  
6 20 million from our constituents on the  
7 understanding that we will have quality water  
8 for recycling.

9 Thank you.

10 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. McMillan.

11 Mike Wade, Margaret Petrofsky, and Marie  
12 Assali, of Hushson.

13 MIKE WADE: Thank you. I'm Mike Wade with  
14 the California Farm Water Coalition. Water is  
15 vital to California's agriculture industry.  
16 But agricultural businesses aren't the true  
17 end users of irrigation water. It is a  
18 consumer who benefits from the bounty and wide  
19 variety of products provided by the farms and  
20 ranches throughout our state. And it is  
21 agricultural exports that help balance the  
22 trade that is vitally important to the state's  
23 economic health and quality of life.

24 All of these things are made possible  
25 only with the dependable, adequate supply of

1 percent. However, the environment uses the  
2 biggest share, 46 percent, according to the  
3 State Department of Water Resources, Bulletin  
4 160-98. In California, 29 million acres are  
5 under cultivation. 9 million of that is  
6 irrigated. And yet the 9 million that's  
7 irrigated represents 80 percent of the value  
8 of California's agricultural production.

9 The loss of agricultural land through  
10 CALFED's land retirement program will not only  
11 impact the prime farm land resources of the  
12 state, but it will also negatively impact the  
13 wildlife that depends on agricultural land for  
14 survival. Taking farm land out of production  
15 will hurt the very thing CALFED is trying to  
16 restore, the environment.

17 Mitigation requirements under CEQA  
18 (California Environmental Quality Act) for  
19 these losses must be addressed in the plan  
20 before land retirement takes place. If urban  
21 needs are met at the expense of agriculture,  
22 we all lose.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Wade.  
25 Margaret Petrofsky Marie Assali of

1 Hughson, Carlos Estacio, of Turlock.  
 2 MARGARET PETROFSKY: My name is Margaret  
 3 Petrofsky. I'm a native Californian, and a  
 4 Bay Area resident for 38 years. I'm also a  
 5 volunteer with Friends of The River.

6 I support the spirit of the CALFED  
 7 project in bringing together different groups  
 8 to address the use of water as we enter the  
 9 next century. However, I am here to register  
 10 certain concerns I have with the CALFED  
 11 project.

12 Many of these concerns stem from the  
 13 recent EIR/EIS report released this past June.  
 14 The main concern I have is with the emphasis  
 15 of adding more dams and canals, both being the  
 16 source of widespread devastation of  
 17 California's disappearing environment.  
 18 California rivers have 1400 dams on them with  
 19 the combined storage capacity of 42 million  
 20 acre-feet. The question is, are we using the  
 21 existing water supply as efficiently as we  
 22 could?

23 Let me talk a moment about conservation.  
 24 Think of how much the population has grown  
 25 here in Silicon Valley the past 10 years.

1 storage projects may not be needed. I feel  
 2 strongly about this, because as a native of  
 3 California, I've seen the landscape of this  
 4 state change a lot. I want the children of  
 5 today to know what wilderness is, what wild  
 6 rivers are and what salmon runs are.

7 I'm asking the members of the CALFED  
 8 committee to look at the principles of  
 9 conservation and other low or non-impact  
 10 solutions before considering the high impact,  
 11 high-damaging solutions which have a known  
 12 negative impact on our environment. These  
 13 measures include conservation of water,  
 14 improving water quality through innovative  
 15 water treatment technologies, and looking at  
 16 ground water storage.

17 As a taxpayer, I am more supportive of  
 18 these methods than the building of new storage  
 19 and conveyance. I also want to have on the  
 20 record that I agree with questions asked by  
 21 Representative George Miller and Senator  
 22 Barbara Boxer regarding the June EIS/EIR  
 23 statement.

24 Thank you.  
 25 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you. Ms. Petrofsky.

1 Because of the drought here in California, a  
 2 lot of water-saving methods were adopted,  
 3 apparently for the long haul, for we use no  
 4 more water today than we did 10 years ago.  
 5 Los Angeles uses less water than they used 10  
 6 years ago. Now, I know the farmers need water  
 7 to survive and grow, but I have to ask, is  
 8 this farming community conserving all they  
 9 can? Are farmers using drip irrigation and  
 10 growing crops that are not water intensive?

11 Farmers do get subsidized water, which is  
 12 okay with me as long as it is used as  
 13 efficiently as possible. But to call for  
 14 building of more dams and raising the walls of  
 15 existing dams without first using all the  
 16 conservation methods that are available to us  
 17 is not acceptable.

18 Conservation is a method with proven,  
 19 positive results. It doesn't make sense to  
 20 fix the problems caused by dams by building  
 21 more dams. And innovative farmers have been  
 22 shown to save water from 30 to 50 percent with  
 23 conservation methods.

24 I believe that if we all conserve water,  
 25 and I mean all of us, the call for more

1 Marie Assali, Carlos Estacio -- the next  
 2 one I hope I'm reading right-- Loren Ohm, of  
 3 Stockton.

4 MARIE ASSALI: Good evening. My name is  
 5 Marie Assali. I'm from Stanislaus County.  
 6 I'm a farmer, and I am the Director of the  
 7 Stanislaus County Farm Bureau.

8 Nearly half the state's developed water  
 9 supply already goes to environmental uses.  
 10 CALFED plans would redirect even more water  
 11 away from people and from agriculture. This  
 12 comes at a time when our growing population  
 13 will need more water to sustain itself.  
 14 CALFED must make a strong and specific  
 15 commitment to enhance water supplies and  
 16 reliability for the people of California and  
 17 for agriculture. We need additional water  
 18 storage for California. And I am also a  
 19 taxpayer.

20 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.  
 21 Carlos Estacio, Loren Ohm, Louis Galli,  
 22 of Tracy.

23 CARLOS ESTACIO: Yes, Carlos Estacio.  
 24 I'm a California dairyman from Stanislaus  
 25 County

1 CALFED must return to it's basic mission,  
 2 coordinating a plan to assure reliable,  
 3 high-quality water for California's people,  
 4 while addressing Bay Delta environmental  
 5 problems. The shocking size of CALFED's  
 6 proposed solution area and the duplication of  
 7 existing efforts show dramatically how far  
 8 CALFED has over-reached. At the same time,  
 9 the agency has produced an amazing, long,  
 10 complicated document, which still manages to  
 11 omit many key details.

12 As a California farmer, I'm very proud to  
 13 say that, you know, we're doing our job in  
 14 conserving water with microsprinklers, drip  
 15 systems, and return pumps on the ends of the  
 16 field. We are doing our job. We do need more  
 17 off and on-stream storage. And yes, it's --  
 18 it will be expensive. But it's going to be a  
 19 lot more expensive twenty years down the road.

20 Thank you.  
 21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.  
 22 Loren Ohm, Louis Galli, Floyd Rydalch.  
 23 LOREN OHM: Yeah, my name is Loren Ohm.  
 24 I live near Stockton. I'm a fourth-generation  
 25 farmer, and I live on the San Joaquin River.

1 Company, Union Island Mutual Water Company,  
 2 and also Fremont Irrigation District.  
 3 What I have to say hasn't been said here  
 4 tonight. CALFED has not mentioned the water,  
 5 direct water, going to L.A. to the storage in  
 6 Tracy. From there, they want to send that  
 7 water to L.A. to replenish L.A. Nothing has  
 8 been said about releasing water out of the  
 9 dams during the summertime so we can have good  
 10 water in our rivers.

11 The thing is, now, back in the 30s, when  
 12 I lived -- well, close to where I live now, we  
 13 had striped bass, we had catfish, we had shad,  
 14 we had salmon. You know what we have now?  
 15 Nothing. We have no water being released.  
 16 That's the thing.

17 Also, they're mentioning setting the  
 18 levies back. What the hell you want to set  
 19 the levies back for? There's nothing wrong  
 20 with the levies if you'd clean the river out.  
 21 The damn river is fill of silt, 8 foot of silt  
 22 on all the rivers.

23 You know, I mean people are sitting up  
 24 here; everybody is making statements, and  
 25 nobody has been to problem. Nobody has. And

1 I'm also President of the San Joaquin Farm  
 2 Bureau Federation.

3 Storage is one thing that we need,  
 4 definitely. Our forefathers kind of saw back  
 5 in the turn of the last century that, you  
 6 know, we needed storage, and we got it. For  
 7 the last -- for the first 50 years of that  
 8 era, a lot of dams were built, and these  
 9 people are living on what was done then. In  
 10 the last 50 years, not too much has been done.  
 11 What are we going to do in this next hundred  
 12 years that are coming up? We have to do  
 13 something.

14 I kind of think of California as a little  
 15 baby. And we need to feed the baby and not  
 16 just stick a pacifier in it's mouth to try to  
 17 get by with that.

18 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.  
 19 Louis Galli, Floyd Rydalch -- I'm sorry.  
 20 I don't know how to pronounce it exactly --  
 21 Sheila Barry.

22 LOUIS GALLI: I'm Louis Galli. I'm from  
 23 Tracy, California. I'm President of the  
 24 Reclamation District a thousand-seven. I'm  
 25 affiliated with Independent Mutual Water

1 also, when they built the Friant Dam, they  
 2 were supposed to release -- the San Joaquin  
 3 River ran north. What happened to the river?  
 4 It went down to Kern County. So Kern County  
 5 got all kinds of water. San Joaquin County  
 6 has nothing.

7 Stanislaus and some of these people that  
 8 have the dams, they want to sell the water.  
 9 Fine. They want to sell the water. And then  
 10 you also hear it says these farmers, they're  
 11 all rich. They drive Cadillacs, Mercedes  
 12 Benz. You know what I drive? A Chevy Astro  
 13 Van. That's a how things are that bad. You  
 14 know?

15 And also -- you talk about the islands  
 16 and making storage -- we used to farm over in  
 17 Holland Tract. You can't put water in those  
 18 islands. You know what happens? When the  
 19 winds come, the levies break and then you have  
 20 one big lake. And what kind of storage you  
 21 have then for water? Nothing.

22 You know, so people are all here making  
 23 all kinds of statements, but the basic fact  
 24 that is, is the water from Shasta Dam is going  
 25 to Tracy to L.A. because in Hemmet right now

1 they got the biggest dam in the world to put  
2 water in. And the water from the Colorado  
3 River, they're going to give them water for  
4 this year to fill it, and after that it's from  
5 Northern California water. So us guys in the  
6 northern part and this part of the state,  
7 we're screwed.

8 MR. BODOVITZ: Floyd Rydalch, Sheila  
9 Barry, Huali Chai.

10 FLOYD RYDALCH: This document that you  
11 have I think has 4,200 pages. And I tried to  
12 peruse it in such a manner. It became  
13 conspicuous to me that by the absence of  
14 talking about up-stream storage -- and when  
15 you -- whether you go to the bottom line, the  
16 problem we have in California is we need more  
17 water. We need it now. We need it for the  
18 future.

19 And in my opinion, one of the best ways,  
20 one of the least expensive way to get it, and  
21 get the best water, is to increase our up-  
22 stream storage. Gee, if you don't want to  
23 build more dams, fine. Let's raise the Shasta  
24 Dam 30 feet, and a few others like that.  
25 We're only collecting of the runoff,

1 Any plan to restore the Bay Delta  
2 ecosystem must be wholistic, addressing the  
3 agriculture resources, natural resources,  
4 human resources, and ultimately the needs of  
5 every Californian. It must address not only  
6 the current water supply reliability, but also  
7 for our future. Yes, we can make strides to  
8 increase water supply through conservation,  
9 but ultimately, we need more storage.

10 Why is conservation alone not enough?  
11 Because there will be more people who will  
12 need more water. These people will need more  
13 food, which will need more water. And if we  
14 are to have a better ecosystem, we need better  
15 quality water for the fish and so forth.

16 In regards to water quality, we are  
17 already short in supply. We already don't  
18 have enough water supply to have the water  
19 quality we need. And we don't have enough  
20 water for the wildlife habitat we need. So  
21 how, without looking to develop future water,  
22 how will we ever be able to meet these current  
23 needs as well as future needs?

24 Also, in order for this plan to work, I  
25 think we must consider all water sources.

1 approximately 6 percent of the runoff now is  
2 being collected. We -- we have a long ways to  
3 go to collect more.

4 I believe that we need to address -- the  
5 bottom line is that we need more water. And  
6 the solution is to get more water. And let's  
7 don't just switch it all around. Let's get  
8 some more water, and that's by increasing our  
9 upstream storage.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

12 Sheila Barry, Huali Chai -- I hope I'm  
13 coming close to the pronunciation --  
14 Matthew Terra.

15 SHEILA BARRY: I'm Sheila Barry, a native  
16 of California and a resident of Santa Clara  
17 County and a state-certified rangeland  
18 manager.

19 I'm afraid that given the current course  
20 of CALFED, a solution won't come from this  
21 process. Given it's course, a solution will  
22 ultimately come from a crisis, a crisis where  
23 there's not enough water, not enough water for  
24 drinking, for food, and not enough water for  
25 fish

1 This is supposed to be an equitable plan. And  
2 right now, the San Francisco water storage  
3 just north of Yosemite captures water from  
4 420,000 acres in Hetch Hetchy. This water is  
5 piped to San Francisco, where it gets one use;  
6 a drink, a flush down the toilet. This  
7 pristine mountain water is just then out in  
8 the bay.

9 A similar scenario occurs with water  
10 going into Comanche and Pardee Reservoirs. We  
11 can ill-afford to have a large population that  
12 gets to use their water just once, and then  
13 it's in the bay. Once we start to talk about  
14 water use efficiency, everything must be put  
15 on the table.

16 HUALI CHAI: My name is Huali Chai. I'm  
17 an attorney who practices law here in San Jose  
18 and I also serve on the board of the Bay  
19 Instituted of San Francisco.

20 I'm deeply worried by CALFED's June, 1999  
21 EIR/EIS document. It shows that under heavy  
22 influence from powerful stakeholder interests,  
23 CALFED has committed to construct more dams  
24 and more conveyance, including the Peripheral  
25 Canal and to take more and more water from

1 our San Francisco Bay Delta system. This was  
 2 not supposed to be CALFED's purpose.  
 3 CALFED's stated primary mission was to  
 4 restore the ecological health of the Bay Delta  
 5 system. The words are still there, but now  
 6 the words are empty, because dams and  
 7 diversions would destroy our natural landscape  
 8 and take forever from our Bay Delta system the  
 9 flows it needs to survive.  
 10 One example is CALFED's strategy for a  
 11 Peripheral Canal, to take massive amounts of  
 12 fresh water from the Sacramento River, around  
 13 the Delta, and through the pumps of the State  
 14 Water Project, which sends most of its water  
 15 to Southern California.  
 16 In 1982, the Peripheral Canal was  
 17 overwhelmingly defeated by California voters.  
 18 Last year, CALFED tried to bring it back by  
 19 renaming it the Isolated Conveyance Facility.  
 20 But the public protested. The result?  
 21 CALFED's new document quietly includes a North  
 22 Delta Improvement Pilot Project, another  
 23 euphemism for the first leg of the Peripheral  
 24 Canal.  
 25 CALFED says it won't build this unless it

1 to defeat our conservation alternatives,  
 2 CALFED says our water-saving measures will  
 3 trigger new dams.  
 4 And we should insist that CALFED remove  
 5 the Peripheral Canal forever from it's plans,  
 6 that it delete all linkage between its water  
 7 quality targets and new construction; that it  
 8 pledge not to build more dams of conservation  
 9 methods, prove dams unnecessary, and that  
 10 CALFED return to its primary mission, to  
 11 restore the Bay Delta ecosystem.  
 12 Thank you.  
 13 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.  
 14 Matthew Terra, Jack Olsen, Bill Cox.  
 15 MATTHEW TERRA: Good evening. My name is  
 16 Matthew Terra, and I'm the Program Director  
 17 for the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation.  
 18 I'm speaking tonight on behalf of our  
 19 membership of over 4,300 member families in  
 20 the San Joaquin area.  
 21 CALFED has a responsibility. I think  
 22 everybody in the room can agree to that  
 23 tonight. When this project began, CALFED's  
 24 basic mission was to coordinate a plan to  
 25 ensure reliable, high-quality water for

1 fails to meet its own water quality goals.  
 2 But CALFED already knows it won't meet those  
 3 goals, especially for bromide. It has  
 4 programmed itself to fail on its own water  
 5 quality goals so it can build Peripheral  
 6 Canal.  
 7 Those of us who have tried to work with  
 8 CALFED and would like to see a fair CALFED  
 9 program should object. We should object to  
 10 the so-called North Delta Improvement Pilot  
 11 Project. We should object that CALFED has  
 12 preordained the Peripheral Canal by linking  
 13 construction to artificial, unattainable water  
 14 quality goals. We should object that CALFED  
 15 advocates a Peripheral Canal, when it knows  
 16 tap water quality is more affordably achieved  
 17 through new drinking water treatment methods.  
 18 We should object that CALFED uses water  
 19 quality jargon to justify more diversion, when  
 20 it's real impetus is the relentless demand of  
 21 southern regions and urban water districts for  
 22 more supply from our seriously imperiled  
 23 rivers and Delta. We should object that  
 24 CALFED would build more dams, even while  
 25 efficiency efforts are reducing need and that

1 California people while addressing Bay Delta  
 2 environmental problems.  
 3 CALFED has a very big responsibility. It  
 4 should be a primary responsibility for CALFED  
 5 to provide facilities for the development,  
 6 conveyance, conservation, and utilization of  
 7 water resources, and therefore, make water  
 8 available to meet the beneficial needs in all  
 9 the areas of the state. California water  
 10 storage needs to be expanded to allow  
 11 additional yielding storage that will increase  
 12 water availability for all users.  
 13 CALFED has neglected to take into account  
 14 the effects that it will have on San Joaquin  
 15 County and California's number one industry,  
 16 agriculture. It will have a significant  
 17 impact to the economy, which will include an  
 18 increase in the price of food at the grocery  
 19 store and a decrease in the amount of jobs in  
 20 the state.  
 21 The present level of water development  
 22 and transportation in California is not  
 23 adequate to meet the present level of water  
 24 use, including provisions for outflow through  
 25 the Delta mandated by the State Water Resource

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1 Control Board and remedy of the Ground Water  
 2 Overdraft in California.  
 3 There need to be some high priorities  
 4 set, some facilities to construct, facilities  
 5 in the Delta to improve the efficiency of  
 6 water transfer and to reduce salt intrusion,  
 7 and additional storage to provide increased  
 8 reserves and allow for flexibility in  
 9 diverting from the delta; increase in water,  
 10 development of additional water supplies and  
 11 streams in California by the most economically  
 12 feasible projects within the scope of the  
 13 California water plan. Any water development  
 14 project should give high priority to the  
 15 development and protection of agricultural  
 16 land.  
 17 Thank you.  
 18 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Terra.  
 19 Jack Olsen, Bill Cox, Al Brizzard.  
 20 JACK OLSEN: Jack Olsen, Executive  
 21 Administrator of San Mateo County Farm Bureau.  
 22 The task in front of CALFED is  
 23 monumental. We have to provide for the wealth  
 24 and well being of people, the environment, and  
 25 the resources. This is not going to be an

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1 easy task. One speaker spoke earlier about  
 2 the San Francisco Water Department and their  
 3 Hetch Hetchy project -- but San Francisco was  
 4 smart enough to also hedge their bet -- they  
 5 control the water resources in all of San  
 6 Mateo County but a small southerly part.  
 7 It's intrinsic upon CALFED to do the same  
 8 and look to the future and develop storage  
 9 facilities both on stream, off stream, under  
 10 ground and by whatever means possible to  
 11 guarantee that we have a water system that  
 12 will serve the people, agriculture, and the  
 13 environment in this state.  
 14 The California economy, throughout it's  
 15 history, has been based upon agriculture.  
 16 High tech will come and go. Entertainment  
 17 will come and go. But agriculture, if we  
 18 review the history of California back to the  
 19 days of the early Spanish settlers, has been  
 20 the one keystone that has held this state  
 21 together and provided the bounty for our  
 22 people. So I would encourage you to move and  
 23 forward and work with all means to develop the  
 24 means and the wherewithal to guarantee a long  
 25 term viable water solution

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1 Thank you.  
 2 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Olsen.  
 3 Bill Cox, Al Brizzard, Jerry Robinson.  
 4 BILL COX: Yes thank you. My name is  
 5 Bill Cox. I'm a farmer on the west side of  
 6 Stanislaus County, where we grow canning  
 7 tomatoes and lima beans. And for anybody who  
 8 wants to say, let's take lima beans out of  
 9 production, I bet a lot of you ate pizza  
 10 sauce, used catsup, or put pasta sauce on your  
 11 pasta. So we're helping each other in that  
 12 regard.  
 13 I would like to speak for the land owners  
 14 of our water district, which encompasses about  
 15 23,000 acres on the west side of Stanislaus  
 16 County. I respectfully hope that everyone  
 17 will recognize the benefits of irrigated crops  
 18 to the citizens of California in regards to  
 19 low cost, abundant food. Who of us has ever  
 20 had to go to the store and not find almost  
 21 everything that they wanted? So it's there at  
 22 a cost.  
 23 There is over a hundred billion dollars  
 24 of economic activity in California generated  
 25 due to agriculture in this state. We are

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1 already -- I shouldn't say suffering -- but  
 2 we're having to deal with certain reductions  
 3 in water supply right now due to the CVPIA  
 4 allocations and the fact that right now, our  
 5 water district is getting, I think, 75 percent  
 6 of their allocation, after a couple of years  
 7 of very adequate rainfall, I feel. Thank  
 8 goodness we have some very efficient water  
 9 uses in the area; drip irrigation,  
 10 microsprinklers irrigation. We're also in the  
 11 district able to pump out of San Joaquin  
 12 River. So that's helped us get by.  
 13 I respectfully request that CALFED listen  
 14 to the people who represent us, the users of  
 15 the major portion of water, developed water,  
 16 here in California. And what they and we are  
 17 saying is, we need to look to more supply down  
 18 the road for the future. It could be raising  
 19 certain dams, it could be more under ground  
 20 storage, perhaps more on-stream storage too,  
 21 although I recognize the economic  
 22 ramifications of that.  
 23 However we had terrible floods in the  
 24 Tuolumne River last winter, February of '97.  
 25 More storage could have helped that alleviate

1 that. Idling and non-productive land is  
 2 really not a good alternative, I feel, because  
 3 it's harmful to the community involved, as  
 4 well as decreasing the availability of food  
 5 supplies in our community and in the state.  
 6 So I hope CALFED will treat agriculture  
 7 as one of the state suppliers of low cost,  
 8 abundant food and fiber. And hopefully, we'll  
 9 get at least equal rights to your other  
 10 concerns.  
 11 Thank you.  
 12 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Cox.  
 13 Al Brizzard, Jerry Robinson, Jan Garrod.  
 14 AL BRIZZARD: Good evening. I'm Al  
 15 Brizzard from Patterson, California. And I'm  
 16 a farmer on the west side of Stanislaus  
 17 County. And I want to give you a little bit  
 18 different aspect.  
 19 At an earlier meeting of this panel, a  
 20 farm worker union representative, Miss  
 21 Guzeman, detailed the negative impacts the  
 22 program will have upon the small towns  
 23 throughout the Central Valley from Bakersfield  
 24 to Buttonwillow. There's another segment that  
 25 will suffer very similar impacts that I would

1 feel the fallout of water shortage that will  
 2 start to occur in eight to ten years.  
 3 Hopefully, my children will be looking after  
 4 me then and will not need my place to survive.  
 5 Thankfully, they have become mortgage brokers  
 6 and corporate higher-ups and will be able to  
 7 sell my land to the highest bidder.  
 8 By the time it becomes clear to everyone  
 9 that there is not enough water captured and  
 10 stored every year, the smaller growers will  
 11 have been strangled for water and will have  
 12 sold out either to the banks, to foreclosure,  
 13 or to the larger next-door neighbors or the  
 14 developers. The hated corporate farming giant  
 15 that the environmental leaders depict now as  
 16 controlling agriculture, the hungry, large  
 17 developer that gobbles up the landscape that  
 18 these same neighbors enjoy will in fact become  
 19 real.  
 20 MR. BODOVITZ: Mr. Brizzard, I hate to  
 21 cut you off, but the three minutes are gone.  
 22 AL BRIZZARD: Oh. I am sorry. I talk a  
 23 little slow.  
 24 Thank you very much.  
 25 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

1 like to point out, and that is the small  
 2 farmer. He doesn't usually live in and around  
 3 the smaller towns. They are usually  
 4 surrounded by larger farmers who can absorb  
 5 the short term increased costs. But he will  
 6 be the first to suffer the long-range impacts  
 7 of this CALFED proposal.  
 8 You are being called upon to experiment  
 9 with and try various conservation measures and  
 10 other things. And in the process of doing  
 11 that, until it finally gets to the points of,  
 12 "Well, that didn't work. Let's try something  
 13 else", you're going to break some small  
 14 farmers.  
 15 I'm a micro-farmer. That is smaller than  
 16 a small farmer. I have a 17-acre walnut  
 17 orchard in Patterson. That's a commuter town  
 18 between here and Modesto. It houses several  
 19 rocketed scientists and electronic engineers,  
 20 and the like, none of which ever come out and  
 21 give us lessons on how to farm. I don't  
 22 understand. They come to these kind of  
 23 meetings and tell us, but they never come down  
 24 and tell us.  
 25 I'm 69 and therefore not likely to the

1 Jerry Robinson, Jan Garrod, Jeannette  
 2 Dickens.  
 3 JERRY ROBINSON: I'm Jerry Robinson. I  
 4 live and farm in the Southern Delta. And I  
 5 wanted to answer a question that was asked  
 6 before the hearing about flooding the delta  
 7 islands.  
 8 I was under the impression that the  
 9 Department of Agriculture or Department of  
 10 Water Resources determined several years ago  
 11 that flooding islands would use more water due  
 12 to loss of evaporation and seepage back into  
 13 the river and underground than actually  
 14 farming them would be. So I don't think  
 15 that's a good viable solution long term. I  
 16 also want to talk a little bit about what's  
 17 happening in the South Delta with increased  
 18 pumping.  
 19 As you know, the state and federal pumps  
 20 are pumping more than they ever have right  
 21 today as we speak. And we're having lower and  
 22 lower water level problems in the Southern  
 23 Delta. And the lawsuit that we had against  
 24 the bureau and the State fifteen years ago was  
 25 partially settled by these three barriers on

1 Old River, Middle River, and Grant Line Canal.  
 2 The CALFED process wants to take the  
 3 Grant Line Canal barrier out, put another  
 4 barrier at the head of Old River, which would  
 5 dewater the upper end of Old River, and pump  
 6 heavy during the low tide, which now points --  
 7 at low, low tide, it actually stops pumping  
 8 and slows down at other times. It's actually  
 9 going to make it worse than without a CALFED  
 10 process.  
 11 I know we're having a hearing in Tracy on  
 12 the last day of these hearings that -- I  
 13 mentioned two weeks ago at another meeting  
 14 that we would like to get that changed. That  
 15 didn't happen. So some of will go to  
 16 Sacramento for the final hearing. Some of us  
 17 will go to Tracy and battle for our lives in  
 18 the South Delta. And I got to give credit to  
 19 the lady lawyer who talked about the  
 20 Peripheral Canal.  
 21 I think everybody in this Bay Area and in  
 22 the Delta better be very aware and fight to  
 23 their death to prevent some sort of an  
 24 isolated facility. And this dual facility is  
 25 malarkey and baloney. And we know this push

1 work that's gone into it. And it's probably  
 2 one of the most difficult issues that has ever  
 3 confronted Californians ever, now and into the  
 4 future. There's one part that really disturbs  
 5 me and wants me to shake my head. That part  
 6 is buying up profitable working farm land.  
 7 It's just that element itself tells me that  
 8 CALFED has the beginnings of a bureaucracy  
 9 running wild.  
 10 Going from alleviating a Bay Delta issue  
 11 to changing a whole water and ownership  
 12 picture of the state seems to be moving well  
 13 away from the task of good government. Using  
 14 tax dollars to buy farmland and take that land  
 15 out of production in the most plentiful and  
 16 fruitful valley in the world is irresponsible,  
 17 and after seeing what happened to this fellow,  
 18 ludicrous.  
 19 The government has enough land to take  
 20 care of, and its questionable if it takes good  
 21 care of what it has already. Look at the BLM  
 22 (Bureau of Land Management) and the National  
 23 Forest, for instance. I assure you that the  
 24 voters are not willing to allow money to be  
 25 spent to buy wonderful productive agriculture

1 is coming for cleaner drinking water and it's  
 2 coming from the areas of great strength  
 3 economically and free marketing water.  
 4 We're going to end up with the water. We  
 5 end up with the Peripheral Canal in the  
 6 future. We can all see the Bay Delta  
 7 ecosystem environment as we see it now  
 8 disappear. Because in the dry years, this  
 9 sort of facilities can take the entire flow of  
 10 the Sacramento River.  
 11 Thank you.  
 12 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Robinson.  
 13 Jan Garrod, Jeannette Dickens, Nick  
 14 Aghazarian.  
 15 JAN GARROD: Good evening. I'm a  
 16 fourth-generation Californian, and my family's  
 17 been living and farming in this valley on the  
 18 same property since 1893. We're one of the  
 19 few ones that are still left. Presently I  
 20 happen to be the Chairman of the Santa Clara  
 21 Valley Water District's Agriculture Advisory  
 22 Board, as well as being active in the local  
 23 community activities and so forth.  
 24 In response to your CALFED draft plan, I  
 25 can certainly see the level of thought and

1 lands, when in the cities, we have gridlock,  
 2 pollution, poor education, crime, and drug  
 3 problems.  
 4 Now just suppose these farm land are  
 5 closed. I've heard figures from 300,000 to  
 6 900,000 acres. What's going to happen to  
 7 those communities losing the farm  
 8 infrastructure? Because it will happen. It  
 9 happened here in this valley in the 50s and  
 10 60s. Santa Clara, now called Silicon, was  
 11 once the valley of heart's delight. Once the  
 12 farms started closing, it was like dominoes.  
 13 Farmers like and need to be around other  
 14 farmers and farm-related industries. The  
 15 parts houses leave, the feed and grain stores  
 16 go. The fertilizer suppliers move. Pretty  
 17 soon, the farms that are left have a hard time  
 18 operating. I know because it happened here to  
 19 my family. We've been struggling for decades  
 20 to keep the developer away and continue to  
 21 farm.  
 22 Public agencies buying open space and  
 23 developmental rights is one thing. But buying  
 24 productive farm land to turn back to natural  
 25 makes no economic practical sense and proves

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1 that CALFED is a little out of touch.  
 2 MR. BODOVITZ: Mr. Garrod, I'm sorry.  
 3 The time is up.  
 4 JAN GARROD: Thank you. I didn't have  
 5 much more anyway.  
 6 MR. BODOVITZ: Jeannette Dickens, Nick  
 7 Aghazarian, John Norwood.  
 8 JEANNETTE DICKENS: I'm Jeannette  
 9 Dickens. I'm President of the Santa Clara  
 10 County Farm Bureau.  
 11 The impact of diverting water away from  
 12 the farms and ranches and then permanently  
 13 retiring hundreds of thousands of acres of  
 14 productive farm land is at best shortsighted.  
 15 Farms and ranches are at the very core of our  
 16 existence. How do you expect to feed to  
 17 growing population expected in California in  
 18 the next few years? The food and fiber  
 19 produced by our farmers provides the bounty  
 20 we see in our stores.  
 21 We cannot depend on other counties or  
 22 states to export major quantities of food to  
 23 us because farm and ranch lands across the  
 24 land are already being decimated in those  
 25 areas as well. We must be able the feed and

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1 clothe ourselves. We cannot depend on other  
 2 countries to feed and clothe us.  
 3 Not being able to provide for ourselves  
 4 the basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter  
 5 negatively impacts or country's influence on  
 6 the international level. Our local  
 7 Mediterranean climate allows us to raise crops  
 8 that have difficulty growing or cannot be  
 9 grown in other areas. These crops provide the  
 10 healthy diet we have come to take for granted.  
 11 Millions of people will be affected by  
 12 your decisions. Taking farm land out of  
 13 production hurts more than the farmer. It  
 14 also affects farm workers, truck drivers,  
 15 cannery workers, warehouse workers, people who  
 16 operate business and the consumers who benefit  
 17 from a healthy diet and a locally produced  
 18 food supply. Actions that hurt rural  
 19 communities also hurt cities. Many urban  
 20 jobs depend on agriculture. A city cannot  
 21 grow it's own food or fiber.  
 22 The people making up the expected  
 23 population growth bring with them very basic  
 24 needs for food, fiber and shelter. They will  
 25 be hungry at least three times a day. And how

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1 do you propose to feed them? Certainly not by  
 2 retiring ranch and farm lands. In the midst  
 3 of all the richness we see about us, it is  
 4 nearly impossible to imagine food shortages or  
 5 famine. But famine occurs regularly around  
 6 our planet. And without successful  
 7 agriculture, we are at great risk.  
 8 Food is a principal need of every person.  
 9 Can you imagine the civil unrest we would have  
 10 in our communities and across our country if  
 11 our people were subjected to food shortages,  
 12 not to mention our safety on an international  
 13 level?  
 14 In this century in the United States, we  
 15 have known major food shortages during the  
 16 Great Depression and again during the two  
 17 world wars. The day we cannot take care of  
 18 our basic needs of food, fiber, and shelter is  
 19 the beginning of the end.  
 20 The waters farmers use benefits the  
 21 entire community and is used on it's behalf.  
 22 Diverting water from agriculture and retiring  
 23 hundreds of thousands of acres of farm and  
 24 ranch lands is not a solution to your water  
 25 problems.

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1 Thank you.  
 2 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Miss Dickens.  
 3 Nick Aghazarian, John Norwood -- I'm  
 4 sorry. I can't read the first name --  
 5 B-e-y-e-n-e. Ronnie Beyene, perhaps.  
 6 NICK AGHAZARIAN: Hi. My name is Nick  
 7 Aghazarian. I'm a resident of this county. I  
 8 work hard in the high-tech industry that  
 9 supplies much to this economy and our culture.  
 10 To get away from this bustle, I camp, I  
 11 hike, I raft and I photograph the beautiful  
 12 state that we live in, from one end to the  
 13 other. I get enough road rage here without  
 14 having to deal with power boats on reservoirs,  
 15 spouting fuel and noise into the rapidly  
 16 decreasing quiet zones.  
 17 In July, I was in the market for a new  
 18 refrigerator. I brought an energy-efficient  
 19 model. It costs a little more, but in the  
 20 long run, it will pay for the difference. In  
 21 addition, my power company gives me a rebate  
 22 whenever I buy an energy or water-efficient  
 23 device. This the kind of positive  
 24 reinforcement that works for the benefit of us  
 25 all

1 There are places in the state that live  
2 in constant rationing. What do they do? They  
3 cut back and they become more efficient at  
4 using what they have. And then there is the  
5 Central Valley. I can't count the times I've  
6 driven through there and seen sprinklers out  
7 in the middle of the day when it's a hundred  
8 degrees out. What a waste.

9 I suggest we take what we've learned and  
10 apply it. Do we have to enforce installation  
11 of water meters? No. Simply make the flat  
12 rate equal to 150 percent of the average  
13 metered user's bill. Does CALFED have to cut  
14 back the amount of water that our farmers get?  
15 No. Just decrease the price for those farmers  
16 that do use an efficient means of irrigation  
17 and give them rebates on purchases of  
18 efficient water delivery systems.

19 Farmers in more arid areas of the state  
20 are a making large profits by planting crops  
21 that do not require as much water. If we feel  
22 the need to continue subsidizing our farmers,  
23 at least let's do it in such a way that  
24 encourages economical use of water.

25 CALFED is a state-wide solution. If

1 The water transfer part of the program,  
2 the beginnings of water markets, can play an  
3 important role in developing this much needed  
4 willingness to pay data. However, structured  
5 markets are needed first. I believe that with  
6 water markets, there is an opportunity to  
7 develop important pricing information that can  
8 be used to evaluate the viability of  
9 alternative investment strategies like water  
10 use efficiency and new storage. These markets  
11 would have to be carefully structured to avoid  
12 transfers that are detrimental to ecosystem  
13 health, community health, etcetera.

14 Indeed, such transfers have already taken  
15 place on a limited basis. Perhaps markets  
16 should be designed to permit only intra-basin  
17 transfers. At any rate, marginal pricing  
18 information revealed by water markets can  
19 provide critical investment information in  
20 assisting policy makers and planners with  
21 formidable investment decisions that are on  
22 the horizon.

23 For example, if transfers can yield an  
24 additional acre-foot of water for a thousand  
25 dollars, perhaps it's unwise to invest \$10,000

1 we're going to enforce conservation, we must  
2 do it state-wide, not just in those areas that  
3 are already doing a great job.

4 Thanks.

5 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

6 John Norwood, Ronnie Beyene, Peter Swan.

7 JOHN NORWOOD: Good evening. My name is  
8 John Norwood. I'm a resident of Menlo Park.  
9 I thank you for the opportunity to speak  
10 tonight. My comments are directed primarily  
11 at the transfer program element of the draft  
12 plan and the benefit of developing pricing  
13 information to make investment decisions to  
14 ensure water supply reliability.

15 CALFED's draft preferred program plan has  
16 focused a considerable amount of time and  
17 effort looking at a variety of alternative  
18 solutions for fixing the Bay Delta. A number  
19 of the program elements are focused either on  
20 managing the available supply of water more  
21 efficiently through storage or conveyance or  
22 managing demand by using water more  
23 efficiently. What I'd like to see more focus  
24 on from an economic perspective is the pricing  
25 of water and how price will affect demand

1 of public moneys, which would provide that  
2 same quality of incremental water. However,  
3 you need an active market to make that  
4 comparison.

5 In summary, price is the mechanism by  
6 which we allocate scarce resources in our  
7 economy. Water is a scarce resource.  
8 Consumers must respond to rising and falling  
9 gas prices and almost for every other  
10 commodity they've consumed. Why not for  
11 water? I believe that CALFED needs to have a  
12 better understanding of how price will impact  
13 demand over time, i.e, understand the demand  
14 curb before we can make good investment  
15 decisions and alter our system's  
16 infrastructure.

17 Water markets should be set up in advance  
18 of more significant invest decisions in order  
19 to collect pricing information that will avoid  
20 wasteful public finance investments that may  
21 cause additional environmental and economic  
22 harms.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

25 Ronnie Beyene Peter Swan Mr. or Miss R-

1 e-y-e-n-e. Okay. Peter Swan, followed by  
 2 James lopes.  
 3 PETER SWAN: Yes. Thank you, Joe.  
 4 I'm Peter Swan. I'm a twenty-year  
 5 director of the Irvine Ranch Water District.  
 6 I'm representing the folks down in Orange  
 7 County through their water advisory committee  
 8 in Orange County with 2,800,000 people.  
 9 Our review of the proposed document shows  
 10 several flaws. One, we believe there should  
 11 be a commitment to increase the bank's pumping  
 12 capacity up to its ultimate in stages through  
 13 the end of Stage I. And the reason for this  
 14 is to prevent exactly what happened this  
 15 summer, where the pumps were shut off and the  
 16 state's storage system was run down  
 17 dangerously low in a wet year. If this  
 18 happened in a dry year, it could have  
 19 catastrophic results.  
 20 We believe there should be a commitment  
 21 that state-wide and federal funds be made  
 22 available to pay for environmental and  
 23 recreational uses. This document is silent on  
 24 this. And we think that also ought to include  
 25 a pro rata share of the Delta charge where

1 about 45 percent of the total developed water  
 2 supply of 80 million. 55 percent of the  
 3 state's water, usable water, goes in the  
 4 ocean, or isn't environmental water. People  
 5 of the state deserve a reliable, high quality  
 6 water supply. The document that you have  
 7 provided does not provide for that. It fails  
 8 to meet it's own stated goals, which are in  
 9 the early parts of the document. And it needs  
 10 to be revised. And only then should we  
 11 support it.  
 12 I also point out on storage, there is a  
 13 lot of discussion here on storage here  
 14 tonight. I point out that storage becomes  
 15 especially important in those years where you  
 16 have five or six years of dryness. All you  
 17 have to do is remember back into the 80s why  
 18 that's really important.  
 19 Thank you.  
 20 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Swan.  
 21 James Lopes, John Turco -- oh. I'm  
 22 sorry. You're Mr. lopes?  
 23 JAMES LOPES: Yes. Jim Lopes of Fremont.  
 24 I farm walnuts in San Joaquin and Stanislaus  
 25 Counties.

1 it's applicable.  
 2 Third, we believe there should be a  
 3 commitment on an intent to reduce, which is  
 4 currently in the document. We believe there  
 5 should be a commitment that the delta projects  
 6 will deliver water of sufficient quantity -- I  
 7 mean quality -- including with precursors to  
 8 meet the current and future federal and state  
 9 requirements for public health. That should  
 10 not be greater than a hundred and fifty  
 11 milligrams per liter. And that's to  
 12 facilitate reclamation and conjunctive use.  
 13 Finally, the current document is  
 14 effective only on the date of it's signing.  
 15 And what is needed is a categorical exemption  
 16 from current and future state and federal  
 17 environmental laws which guarantees quantity,  
 18 quality and reliability, subject to  
 19 performance in an agreeable fashion. Absent  
 20 this, the available water from the Delta can  
 21 and likely will be lost to future species-of-  
 22 the-month kind of events. It cannot be  
 23 considered reliable or certain for all of  
 24 California.

1 The comments I would like to make is that  
 2 there's been anticipated to be about 15 to  
 3 17 million more people coming to California.  
 4 They will all need services such as water,  
 5 power, flood protection, and additional food.  
 6 I have a report here. Some people think  
 7 maybe we can bring in foreign food. I was  
 8 asked by my sister-in-law one time, "What's  
 9 the best, safest food that a person could  
 10 buy?" The safest food that a person could buy  
 11 today in the grocery store is that that is  
 12 grown in California, because it has the most  
 13 stringent regulations anybody can imagine.  
 14 Raspberries from Guatemala have caused  
 15 people of California and in the nation injury,  
 16 as well as strawberries from Mexico. So the  
 17 moral of the story is, if you can buy food,  
 18 buy the safest you can.  
 19 With those additional people that are  
 20 coming to California there's a possible win-  
 21 win solution to this. The solution that I'm  
 22 proposing this evening is additional water  
 23 storage. You will have more water for people  
 24 to use as they come to California. There will  
 25 be additional flood control production and

The state is a water-rich state. It uses

1 additional water-generated power, which is  
 2 going to increase as people come into this  
 3 state. So the win-win solution would be water  
 4 storage to resolve these problems.  
 5 I think the list there should be water  
 6 storage first. Work on your other items after  
 7 that. Then they'll take care of themselves.  
 8 Thank you.  
 9 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. lopes.  
 10 We've been going for a while now, and I  
 11 think we could use a short recess so our court  
 12 reporter can see if she has any feeling in her  
 13 fingers left. So let's resume at 8:30 sharp  
 14 on the o'clock at the back wall.  
 15 (Whereupon a ten-minute recess  
 16 was taken.)  
 17 MR. BODOVITZ: Okay. Let's continue.  
 18 Mr. Turco?  
 19 JOHN TURCO: Thank you for coming to San  
 20 Jose. I'm John Turco. I admire your courage.  
 21 However, I don't support your conclusions.  
 22 I'm a 69-year-old resident of San Jose.  
 23 I am involved in farming in Kern County and  
 24 the Coachella Valley. And I think at this,  
 25 perhaps, time of the evening, it would

1 '99 that's a very good. I compliment you if  
 2 you can do that.  
 3 Let me just say that the issues that have  
 4 been brought up here of urban -- the  
 5 environment, and agriculture are all  
 6 important. Being in the agricultural  
 7 business, I think it is very important that  
 8 you consider the remarks that have been made  
 9 by those people. I do not intend to cover  
 10 them again.  
 11 I'll conclude by saying that I'm somebody  
 12 that likes to eat Coachella dates, and I'm  
 13 proud to wear a Kern County cotton shirt.  
 14 Thank you.  
 15 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Turco.  
 16 One of the members of the Bay Delta  
 17 Advisory Committee, which is the official  
 18 group that advises CALFED, is here, Richard  
 19 Izmirian. There he is.  
 20 Thank you, and welcome.  
 21 Adam Strunk, Walter Babbitt, Marj  
 22 Ottenberg.  
 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Adam Strunk had an  
 24 emergency and had to leave.  
 25 MR. BODOVITZ: All right. Thank you.

1 repetitious of me to go through the various  
 2 points that have already been covered by many  
 3 of the ladies and gentlemen here this evening.  
 4 Let me say that I definitely support the  
 5 idea of additional storage of water in  
 6 California. I think that whether you realize  
 7 we are a 28 billion-dollar industry in  
 8 agriculture that it is a major part of the  
 9 state effort. With the increase in population  
 10 that we're looking forward to, perhaps, let's  
 11 say enjoying, of fifteen million people in the  
 12 next twenty to thirty years, it is very  
 13 important that this issue of water is  
 14 thoroughly addressed.  
 15 I hope that in your opening comments,  
 16 where you indicated that the comments that  
 17 were given tonight would be considered, I hope  
 18 they will be considered in the final  
 19 formulation of your plan. I would like to  
 20 point out to you, however, that I hope this is  
 21 not the way the CALFED program is going to  
 22 work. When you talk about the EIS/EIR on  
 23 June 25th, '99, a 90-day public comment  
 24 period, and then we will release the final  
 25 program for a 30-day review period in April of

1 Walter Babbitt, Marj Ottenberg, Jeff  
 2 Lee.  
 3 WALTER BABBITT: Yeah. Good evening.  
 4 I'm Walter Babbitt. I live in Los Altos, and  
 5 I've been in California for 25 years. We  
 6 brought the family, the wife and four children  
 7 out here in 1972, when the mills in Pittsburgh  
 8 were turning to rust. And of all things, I  
 9 found a friendly and profitable occupation out  
 10 here in farming.  
 11 We invested in trees on the east side of  
 12 the San Joaquin valley, mostly oranges, some  
 13 almonds, some walnuts. And it's proven very  
 14 profitable. We are now retired, depending on  
 15 our farm income for a pleasant retirement.  
 16 Back in the drought years -- we had some  
 17 bad ones in '77, it ended, I think, some more  
 18 in the early 80s. Sometime in that area we  
 19 decided we should really go into conservation.  
 20 And our farm manager is farming 4,000 acres of  
 21 trees, mostly citrus. And since that time,  
 22 he's put 3,000 acres on microsprinklers at a  
 23 cost of about between \$750 and a thousand  
 24 dollars per acre.  
 25 We've also drilled 60 wells. By the way

1 the east side of the San Joaquin Valley is  
 2 ground water minus. There's practically  
 3 nothing out there. Drilling wells is a  
 4 pastime. We've drilled 60 wells. 40 Of them  
 5 turned into dry holes. 20 of them are  
 6 yielding an average of a hundred and  
 7 twenty-five gallons per minute, which is about  
 8 enough to cover five acres of trees. So we've  
 9 been through the conservation process.

10 Was it '94 when the really serious  
 11 drought year -- I think it was -- but we  
 12 scrounged everywhere for water. So we know  
 13 about transfer, too. Our water district went  
 14 everywhere looking for water. And no matter  
 15 what you say, when there is a shortage of  
 16 water, the highest bidder gets the water.

17 Planned marketing of water, I don't know  
 18 how it's ever going to work. It's always  
 19 going to somebody's going to have water for  
 20 sale at the highest price.

21 I better get on with some things. I see  
 22 the yellow light. Let's see. We've drilled  
 23 the holes. Okay. At the time we're  
 24 scrounging for water, at that time, we had  
 25 just given up 800,000 acre-feet to the Delta.

1 these documents. Its a quite a pile of them.  
 2 But I do have some observations and some  
 3 questions and concerns. One is concerning the  
 4 levies along the major rivers.

5 The USGS has documented the need to have  
 6 the levies moved back a ways from the center  
 7 of the river, leaving more room for water in  
 8 the flood times. And they have pictures and  
 9 such, showing the events that happen after a  
 10 levy breakage. And there are new homes going  
 11 up where the water stood a few months before.

12 This is particularly true around the  
 13 Sacramento area, and the flood plains which  
 14 have been used for ag (agriculture) before,  
 15 where agriculture could stand flooding for a  
 16 short time in the winter. But now they're  
 17 opening those up for urban development. And  
 18 that strikes me as ridiculous. You are going  
 19 to have more flooding problems there and  
 20 further downstream.

21 Nature Conservancy has a demonstration  
 22 project, I would call it, on the Consumnes  
 23 River, where they are using riparian habitat  
 24 to improve the water condition, the flooding  
 25 problems. And that's something that ought to

1 That's why there was so little around and  
 2 everybody's asking a very high price for their  
 3 water. And it looks like from the current  
 4 program, we could result in the loss of  
 5 another 700,000 acre feet, if I'm reading  
 6 correctly.

7 The increased efficiency and the water  
 8 transfers can not solve the problem, with a  
 9 forecast of fifteen million more people coming  
 10 to California, I will be beating the drums  
 11 again. The only possible solution is storage.

12 Thanks very much.

13 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

14 Marj Ottenberg, Jeff Lee, Dino Petrucci.

15 MARJ OTTENBERG: I'm Marj Ottenberg.  
 16 I've been a resident of Santa Clara Valley for  
 17 over 40 years, currently living in Saratoga.  
 18 And our family has tried the conservation  
 19 route, and we are planting native,  
 20 drought-resistant plants, and we've gone to  
 21 water and energy-conserving appliances  
 22 throughout the house. So this is our slant on  
 23 life in California. You try to save whatever  
 24 you can.

25 I haven't had the opportunity to read

1 be looked at seriously, moving back the levies  
 2 and going back to some riparian habitat in  
 3 that spot.

4 It seems to me that the Yolo bypass is an  
 5 excellent example of ways of bypassing the  
 6 floods and preventing flooding. With water  
 7 quality, I'm concerned about the logging in  
 8 some of the water sheds and the resulting  
 9 siltation, and not only that, but the  
 10 pesticide use in some of those watersheds.  
 11 And what does the CALFED plan to do about  
 12 keeping that water clean?

13 And I've heard several farmers talking  
 14 tonight about the efficient use of water, and  
 15 I'm glad to that. I just hope that the  
 16 efficient use of water will spread on other  
 17 farms in California. We've seen these huge  
 18 sprinklers going as we drive down I-5. We've  
 19 seen water that seems to me to be severely  
 20 wasted, going back up into the clouds instead  
 21 of going down into the ground.

22 I guess that's about all I could say as  
 23 an observer and not an agricultural person. I  
 24 hope we can come to a reasonable means of  
 25 ending the debates

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thanks, Miss Ottenberg.  
2 Jeff Lee, Dino Petrucci, and Debbie  
3 Jacobsen.

4 JEFF LEE: Thank you. Jeff Lee. I live  
5 on the south fork of American River in Coloma,  
6 California. I'd like to urge the committee to  
7 stress the conservation elements of the plan.  
8 Cities need to enact and enforce mandatory  
9 water conservation methods, from low-flush  
10 toilets to zero scaping in yards.

11 As 50 to 70 percent of the captured water  
12 is used by agriculture, I would include an  
13 alternative irrigation method and technology  
14 component. As ag (agricultural) water is now  
15 subsidized, so should this technology.

16 The agriculture lifestyle and community  
17 should be preserved with the wealth that it  
18 provides for the State of California.  
19 However, components to the plan should not  
20 include new and expensive dams and canals like  
21 the Auburn Dam and the Peripheral Canal.

22 Let's concentrate on river restoration as  
23 an approach to flood control. Let's set back  
24 the major levies. Let's restore our riparian  
25 habitat where appropriate and restrict

1 You know, tonight, before coming to this  
2 meeting, I sat down at a restaurant. And  
3 every entree on that menu was at least 10  
4 percent less than you can get it any place in  
5 the world, and a hundred percent less than  
6 many European countries. Now, we can't do  
7 that without water. That sign, "Where water  
8 flows, crops grow", boy, that's sure true.

9 And those of you that think that no  
10 conservation practices are used in the Central  
11 Valley around Madera or Fresno, I invite you  
12 to come and see. We've made the trip to the  
13 Silicon Valley. And now, I invite you to  
14 Madera, lunch provided, because I happen to be  
15 in the catering business along with farming.

16 You know, when people say that storage  
17 -- and by the way I'm color blind so I can't  
18 tell what those colors are -- some folks feel  
19 that storage is not important. You need to  
20 come to Madera during the wet years and during  
21 dry years. Up near Highway 41, they're going  
22 to develop 7,000 acres of houses. There's no  
23 water there right now for the pistachio trees  
24 that are growing.

25 Two years ago, we had thousands of acres

1 development in flood plains. Let's not turn  
2 CALFED into water welfare for few, but into  
3 using our water wisely for everyone.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

6 Dino Petrucci, Debbie Jacobsen, Rod  
7 Stark.

8 DINO PETRUCCI: Thank you for the  
9 opportunity.

10 I'm Dino Petrucci. I'm President of the  
11 Madera County Farm Bureau. CALFED has a  
12 tremendous problem, has a tremendous  
13 undertaking. I hope that in this undertaking,  
14 that you don't lose the sight and direction  
15 of your initial goal. And that was to assure  
16 reliable, high-quality water for everyone.

17 It seems to me that the way that the  
18 program is written that to satisfy one group,  
19 you take from another. That doesn't solve  
20 anything. I have no problems with the goals  
21 of the environmentalists, of the farmers, of  
22 the city dwellers, of those in recreation. I  
23 think that working together, we can solve  
24 these problems. But before we can solve them,  
25 we need water

1 on the West Side near Firebaugh flooded -- oh.  
2 I see the light. I'm out of time?

3 MR. BODOVITZ: You're out of time.

4 DINO PETRUCCI: Okay.

5 Thank you. Thank you very much.

6 MR. BODOVITZ: Debbie Jacobsen, Rod  
7 Stark, Greg Zlotnick.

8 DEBBIE JACOBSEN: Good evening. Thank  
9 you for the opportunity again, as many have  
10 spoken before me, to speak before you. This  
11 is a great opportunity for people to take a  
12 chance like this and come out and speak about  
13 what's important to them.

14 My name is Debbie Jacobsen. I'm a grower  
15 outside Fresno, California. We grow grapes,  
16 table wine and raisin. What I think I'm going  
17 to approach it from is the standpoint of what  
18 my main passion is, and that's a agriculture  
19 in the classroom.

20 We go around the classrooms teaching  
21 children about agriculture and about the  
22 valley that they live in. We take an apple as  
23 one of our demonstrations. That apple is cut  
24 up into many pieces until you get to 1/32, one  
25 little slice out of 32 pieces of that apple

1 And out of that apple, it shows how much of  
2 that is land that cannot be farmed, whether  
3 it's for water, whether it's mountains, or for  
4 whatever uses.

5 You end up with a little sliver of that  
6 apple; that is, a peel of it. And what we  
7 talk about with the children is, this is the  
8 only land that is left to farm in the country.  
9 This is all we have.

10 I went to a planning commission meeting  
11 two weeks ago, where they talked about -- a  
12 man stood up in front of the room and said,  
13 "Well, we only want a little piece of your  
14 land. Let's pretend that this room that  
15 you're in is your county, Fresno County. I  
16 put a stamp up there in the corner, and  
17 nobody's going to notice the stamp". But the  
18 problem is, everybody takes a little piece,  
19 and pretty soon we don't have anything.

20 We go in the classroom. We talk about  
21 how lucky we are to live in a county that  
22 produces enough food that feeds the nation,  
23 that we have this wonderful climate, this  
24 wonderful water and land. And part of that  
25 water comes because we have storage to store

1 that a lot of farmers get welfare.  
2 I want to tell you today that Fresno  
3 County and the Central Valley is the  
4 breadbasket of the world. And I think it is a  
5 national treasure, the climate the soil and  
6 the water that we have there, and the ability  
7 to produce 250 or 300 different crops that  
8 can't be produced anywhere else. Please help  
9 us preserve that.

10 Please help us get the water that we need  
11 to produce the food and fiber and to preserve  
12 the environment and to make way for the people  
13 that are coming in this state.

14 Thank you. very much.  
15 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

16 Greg Zlotnick, Chris Elias, Rita Norton.

17 GREG ZLOTNICK: Yes. I'M Greg Zlotnick,  
18 Vice-Chair of the Santa Clara Valley Water  
19 District. We serve 1,700,000 residents in  
20 this county, including business, industry,  
21 farmers, and habitat in our riparian  
22 corridors. We are very concerned about the  
23 direction of the CALFED program.

24 I'd like to sort of incorporate by  
25 reference, although we will mail it in as

1 that.  
2 We tell all the kids, "Do you know what  
3 the number one agricultural county in  
4 California was in the 1950s? And most of them  
5 don't realize it's where Disneyland is now,  
6 that that was the county that produced all of  
7 our food.

8 Again, thank you for the opportunity. We  
9 just really appreciate the chance to be able  
10 to tell our story.

11 Thank you.  
12 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Miss Jacobsen.  
13 Rod Stark, Greg Zlotnick, Chris Elias.

14 ROD STARK: I'm Rod Stark. I'm from  
15 Fresno. I'm a grape grower, a raisin grape  
16 grower, and I didn't come here in a Cadillac  
17 or Rolls Royce or Mercedes Benz. I came in a  
18 Taurus, so I'm worse off than the guy in the  
19 Astro van.

20 For the lady that wanted to meet a guy  
21 that believes in conservation, I've been  
22 farming vineyards since the early 70s. Every  
23 bit of my vineyard was put under drip  
24 irrigation at my own expense, not with  
25 government welfare as one person indicated

1 well, a letter which we sent to Secretary  
2 Babitt and Governor Davis, which lays forth  
3 our concerns and our position. And in fact,  
4 the letter was signed onto by the Board of  
5 Supervisors of every city in this county, the  
6 manufacturer's group, the Farm Bureau,  
7 Coyote/Guadalupe Resource Conservation  
8 District, and many Chambers of Commerce. And  
9 so we believe that we're representing the  
10 interests of our community very well in this  
11 process.

12 I find it somewhat ironic tonight that  
13 CALFED was supposed to be a new way of dealing  
14 with California water. A generation has gone  
15 by where not much has happened, really, in  
16 terms of improving the infrastructure within  
17 the state to serve the population that's been  
18 growing and the business that's been growing.  
19 That population of business is going to  
20 continue, and we need to get on with doing  
21 something.

22 The irony is that we have the  
23 environmental community passing out buttons  
24 that say, "Conservation Works: The Smart  
25 Alternative" and the agricultural community

1 with, "Our Future, Our Farmers". The reality  
2 is, that's the old way of doing things. The  
3 new way, which CALFED was supposed to go into  
4 the direction of, was meeting both of those  
5 needs.

6 In fact the farmers do conserve water.  
7 We heard they've increased yields with less  
8 water. In terms of the environmental  
9 community, the whole system has been shifted  
10 with environmental laws that weren't in place  
11 when it was constructed are in place today  
12 because society's values have changed. We're  
13 reflecting that today in management of the  
14 system, whereas before, the major water  
15 projects didn't even think about the  
16 environment, and it was -- if anything, it was  
17 an afterthought.

18 Today, through operations with decisions  
19 being made at a table where the environmental  
20 communities, the regulatory agencies, and  
21 others are all there, really the first  
22 question to ask on any decision is what's it  
23 going to do to the fishery resources and how  
24 we minimize those impacts.

25 We need improved, water quality. We need

1 me to come up here and speak this evening.

2 I want to thank you all very much for  
3 coming to Silicon Valley from Central Valley  
4 and everywhere else. We're very excited to  
5 have you here in this valley this evening.

6 As I indicated, Chris Elias is my name,  
7 and I represent the Silicon Valley  
8 Manufacturing Group. By way of background,  
9 the manufacturing group is a public policy  
10 trade association, representing over 150  
11 members here in the valley. Collectively, we  
12 employ 250,000 workers here alone, and also,  
13 that represents one in four of the private  
14 sector work force.

15 To our members and the employees,  
16 conservation is almost a religion. As you  
17 maybe aware, and as Greg spoke to earlier, we  
18 did submit a letter that spoke to certain  
19 issues in the EIS/EIR. But our members would  
20 like to point out some areas that need  
21 improvement in the plan.

22 The package before us today focuses more  
23 on near-term implementation with no clear  
24 indication of how to accomplish long-term  
25 goals, water supply reliability, and water

1 improved water supply reliability. Silicon  
2 Valley will become empty if the industry  
3 cannot rely on the high quality supply water  
4 that it needs. We don't want to see that.

5 We don't want to see the Delta collapse.  
6 And we believe that the alternatives, all of  
7 them, have to be looked at and analyzed during  
8 Stage One, nothing come off the table, because  
9 prudent public policy dictates at the end of  
10 Stage One, if the through-delta alternative is  
11 not working, we need to be ready to move  
12 forward quickly and expeditiously with an  
13 alternative that's going to serve the needs  
14 out into the twenty-first century.

15 As a fiduciary for the taxpayers that I  
16 represent, I don't want to pay for  
17 infrastructure that we don't need, but we also  
18 have a responsibility to have it ready to move  
19 forward with if, in fact, we need to go in  
20 that direction.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

23 Chris Elias, Rita Norton, Michele  
24 Vanhentenryck.

25 CRIS ELIAS: Thank you. Joe for inviting

1 quality improvements. We are further  
2 concerned about the near-term actions that  
3 will provide needed improvement in water  
4 supply and reliability in water quality.

5 Protecting and improving the Bay Delta  
6 watersheds will improve water quality for all  
7 industries for years to come. We would like  
8 to work together with just about everyone in  
9 the room tonight to assure that protection and  
10 improving the Bay Delta watershed. It's  
11 something that we hold near and dear to our  
12 hearts.

13 And to do so, we urge you to ensure that  
14 the plan, which is the EIS, contains the  
15 following: That it has a clear schedule on  
16 establishing quantifiable benchmarks for the  
17 improvement of water quality as it relates to  
18 chemical constituents; that it has a  
19 commitment to study, not build, but study, the  
20 option of additional storage capacity for  
21 future growth while ensuring protection of the  
22 bay estuaries and fisheries, and to also  
23 contain aggressive conservation and recycling  
24 by all businesses and residents in the state.

25 In order to continue supporting CALFED

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1 as promised, it is important that assurances  
 2 that our water supply reliability and water  
 3 quality will not be compromised.  
 4 Thank you very much, Joe, for your time.  
 5 Welcome to Silicon Valley, and please come  
 6 back again.  
 7 MR. BODOVITZ: I am delighted to be here.  
 8 Rita Norton, Michele Vanhentenryck, Steve  
 9 Evans.  
 10 RITA NORTON: Good evening. I'm Rita  
 11 Norton. I'm representing the City of San  
 12 Jose, from the Environmental Services  
 13 Department. And the remarks I'm going to make  
 14 represent the City Counsel's five adopted  
 15 positions. And we will go into more detail on  
 16 that in written materials that we will send on  
 17 to you.  
 18 First of all, the City of San Jose looks  
 19 forward out of the CALFED process for a  
 20 long-term durable solution. And we think  
 21 that in these comments that you're hearing  
 22 tonight, the long-term durable solution will  
 23 have in it elements that reflect the needs of  
 24 concerns that you're hearing addressed here.  
 25 The challenge for us is creating a

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1 solution that recognizes those needs and  
 2 doesn't have single elements as solutions.  
 3 The -- on behalf of the City of San Jose, our  
 4 comments address the objectives that we have  
 5 stated in comments previously on CALFED, which  
 6 concern water quality, water supply, ecosystem  
 7 protection, watershed management, water  
 8 conservation and water recycling objectives.  
 9 The City's, first interest that is stated  
 10 in our comments is that we'd like the see  
 11 resolution of water quality problems effecting  
 12 beneficial uses of Bay Delta water supplies.  
 13 In our reading of the materials to date, we  
 14 see that no financial assistance for treatment  
 15 facility upgrades is proposed. We would like  
 16 to suggest that CALFED study the cost benefits  
 17 of water treatment plant upgrades as part of  
 18 the resolution of water quality problems  
 19 effecting beneficial uses of Bay Delta water  
 20 supplies.  
 21 A second City interest is the assurance  
 22 of ready and reliable imported supplies. In  
 23 our reading of the report, we have paid  
 24 attention to the integrated storage  
 25 investigation the ISI and we would like to

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1 recommend that CALFED, in its conducting of  
 2 the ISI, make sure that you continue to have  
 3 full stakeholder involvement and allow for  
 4 full refinement of that prior to the final  
 5 release of the EIR.  
 6 Our third position is around the  
 7 protection of the Bay Delta ecosystem. We are  
 8 concerned at this point that this South Bay is  
 9 not specifically included in the report at  
 10 this point, and we would like the see the  
 11 CALFED ecosystem restoration project have more  
 12 recognition of the species of concern that are  
 13 in this ecosystem area of the South Bay. We  
 14 would like to see more funding for the San  
 15 Francisco Bay Regional Monitoring Program.  
 16 Our forth position or area of interest is  
 17 continued funding for South Bay watershed  
 18 protection programs. We think at this point  
 19 that this estimate in the CALFED report  
 20 grossly under-estimates the actual cost of  
 21 putting in watershed programs, and we base  
 22 that on our own work in conducting watershed  
 23 management plants.  
 24 Our City's fifth interest that's been  
 25 adopted --

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1 MR. BODOVITZ: I'm afraid your time is  
 2 up.  
 3 RITA NORTON: Get to my point. Okay.  
 4 The fifth point was on water conservation  
 5 recycling and we appreciate the support shown  
 6 for that.  
 7 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.  
 8 Michele Vanhentenryck, P. Fishman, Steve  
 9 Evans. Michele Vanhentenryck? Okay.  
 10 P. Fishman? Steve Evans, followed by Robin  
 11 Brack.  
 12 STEVE EVANS: My daughter just ran out to  
 13 the car. I was going to give her a couple of  
 14 seconds of my three minutes.  
 15 My name is Steve Evans, and my daughter  
 16 and I are here from Fremont, California. Both  
 17 sides of my family tree come from farmers and  
 18 ranchers, and I have a number of aunts,  
 19 uncles, and cousins who have lost family  
 20 farms.  
 21 I have some idea how difficult it is to  
 22 ranch and farm these days. However, I am in  
 23 full support of an aggressive conservation  
 24 component to the CALFED program or proposal,  
 25 including an environmental water account

1 point-of-use water metering, and as a business  
2 owner, I am in favor of minimizing business  
3 welfare by charging all users equally the true  
4 cost of delivered water.

5 As an incentive for further conservation  
6 efforts, any new storage or conveyance  
7 mechanism should be paid for by those  
8 interests that will benefit from it. As an  
9 obvious consumer of food products, I'm  
10 willing to pay more for food produced using  
11 conservation methods than pay for more  
12 environmentally-damaging dams and other  
13 structures with my tax dollars.

14 In either situation I'll pay. But one  
15 avenue is a loss less damaging to the  
16 environment and others. And also, please, no  
17 Peripheral Canal, no matter what it's named or  
18 whether it's built in one stretch or in  
19 pieces.

20 And finally, one comment regarding the  
21 flooding below the Tuolumne River. That year,  
22 there were two major areas of flooding below  
23 Chico and in that area around Modesto. It's  
24 interesting to observe that those are below  
25 two of the largest dams and reservoir systems

1 was common in those days, they found a  
2 resource and they exploited or used it to its  
3 maximum capacity. That was acceptable then  
4 because we had so few people and so much  
5 natural resources in our beautiful state.

6 At that particular time, we also had very  
7 little in the way of science to look at what  
8 were the consequences of our actions. Today,  
9 the opposite is almost totally true. We have  
10 too many people. We have very many limited  
11 resources, which are being pushed to a great  
12 extent. But much to our benefit and credit,  
13 we have lots of science and studies which can  
14 give us the proper direction to follow. And  
15 that's one of the things that you folks are  
16 charged with today.

17 I can appreciate the people in  
18 agriculture. I was in Madera County just last  
19 week, hunting dove next to the pistachio and  
20 almond orchards. And I've been hunting that  
21 particular area many, many times, so I can  
22 appreciate the gentlemen's thing. And I might  
23 take him up for his lunch.

24 Be that as it may be, most of us who live  
25 and work in this particular area might

1 we have in the state. And building more dams,  
2 I question whether that will really resolve  
3 the issue. However, I think that levy  
4 setbacks and levy improvements would have  
5 certainly made a big difference in that  
6 particular situation.

7 Thank you for the opportunity to speak  
8 this evening.

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Evans.  
10 Robin Brack. The next one after that is  
11 a little hard to read. Bob, D-h-o-r-d-t, if I  
12 can puzzle out the handwriting, followed by  
13 Louis Bonino. Mr. Brack. Ms. Brack. Robin  
14 Brack? Bob Dhordt, Friends of the River,  
15 Santa Cruz? Louis Bonino. Larry Lundberg,  
16 followed by Joe Zanger, followed by Mike  
17 McAvoy.

18 ROBIN BRACK: Good evening. Thank you  
19 for allowing me the opportunity to speak.

20 I'd like to point out, I guess,  
21 California was settled, as most of us know, by  
22 the Mexicans coming from the north and the  
23 European Americans coming from the East. And  
24 at that particular time, there were very few  
25 people, and we had unlimited resources. As

1 complain about a 40 to 50-hour work week.  
2 People in agriculture spend 70 to 80 hours;  
3 and that's a commonplace for those folks.  
4 That being what it may, those of us under the  
5 pressures here look very much forward to our  
6 weekends up in the Sierra Foothills, on the  
7 rivers, and on the streams and what they  
8 provide for us.

9 Whether you're a camper, you're a hiker,  
10 you're a boater, you're a fisherman, you're a  
11 hunter, or you're an off-road bicyclist, those  
12 things are very important to our quality of  
13 life. And I think that conservation is the  
14 key here. We can take what we have and make  
15 it last longer by stretching. The City of San  
16 Jose, as we've already heard, has reduced  
17 their water usage. Los Angeles has reduced  
18 their water usage.

19 Numerous of the agriculture people who  
20 spoke today talked about drip irrigation and  
21 micro. If they all did that and we put water  
22 meters in Sacramento and other places, I think  
23 we could all benefit and take our resource and  
24 make it last longer and keep the quality of  
25 life not only for the agriculture people and

1 their community, but also for the city folks  
2 who are very dependent upon our outdoor  
3 ability to enjoy the streams, the rivers, the  
4 lakes, etcetera.

5 I think we can all work together on this.  
6 We don't have to lose. But conservation is  
7 the key to starting it. It is not an  
8 unlimited resource.

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Lundberg.  
10 Joe Zanger, Mike McAvoy, William Gambit.  
11 You are?

12 MIKE MCAVOY: Mike McAvoy.

13 MR. BODOVITZ: All right.

14 MIKE MCAVOY: Mike McAvoy. I live in  
15 Mountain View, California for about ten  
16 years. I'm the son of a rancher, so I do  
17 understand the pressures of the agricultural  
18 community.

19 Fortunately, where we lived, it was a  
20 high-precipitation area. It did not require  
21 agriculture -- or, I'm sorry, irrigation. I  
22 want to speak briefly about a group here that  
23 there has not really been a whole lot of  
24 discussion regarding and that is regarding a  
25 passion of mine, which is outdoor, and in

1 California provides. Thank you.

2 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. McAvoy.  
3 William Gambit. Richard Izmirian, Pat  
4 Ferraro. Mr. Gambit? Richard Izmirian,  
5 followed by Pat Ferraro and John Rosenblum.

6 RICHARD IZMIRIAN: I'm up?

7 MR. BODOVITZ: Yes.

8 RICHARD IZMIRIAN: Good evening. My name  
9 is Richard Izmirian. I'm a member of the Bay  
10 Delta Advisory Counsel, representing the  
11 California Sport Fishing Project Alliance.  
12 I'm the director of the Federation of  
13 Flyfishers, and I'm the longest serving member  
14 of the California Striped Bass Stamp Advisory  
15 Committee.

16 Tonight, I speak out of hopes for  
17 fisheries restoration. The ecosystem  
18 restoration program plan lays out some  
19 processes that provide the potential for  
20 robust fisheries recovery. We have adaptive  
21 management, conceptual models, strategic  
22 plans, and information management systems.  
23 All good things; just add water.

24 What do we expect from an open  
25 science-based process? We expect the

1 particular, fishing.

2 I just want to state that I think some of  
3 the CALFED proposals have not gone far enough  
4 to ensure sustainable results. There's a lot  
5 of wording. There's a lot of, I think,  
6 verbiage in there that is saying, "We're going  
7 to try to repopulate some of the fisheries,  
8 and we're going to try to set aside ecosystem  
9 rehabilitation", which is terrific. But I  
10 think there needs to be some quantitative  
11 results that are trying to be achieved.

12 You can look -- all of us can remember  
13 what it used to be when we were kids and used  
14 to go fishing the salmon runs and the  
15 steelhead runs that were in this area, all up  
16 and down the West Coast. Unfortunately, many  
17 of the streams and rivers in this area, those  
18 runs are almost completely decimated.

19 I just would like to see -- I know  
20 there's a lot of pressure about where the  
21 water goes, but the Delta area is an extremely  
22 important fishery estuary, and I think we  
23 really need to make sure that that is taken  
24 into accord. It would be a shame to lose some  
25 of the beauty that the West Coast and

1 scapegoating of striped bass to come to an  
2 end. Striped bass provide a valuable  
3 recreational, and to some extent, subsistence  
4 fishery. We expect to see a responsible  
5 ecosystem based, multi-species oriented  
6 striped bass recovery plan, not a hatchery  
7 palliative.

8 We expect steelhead populations to well  
9 exceed the modest 40,000 fish goal set by  
10 CALFED. This can be achieved by eliminating  
11 or bypassing dams that are choking the  
12 arteries of the landscape. We applaud the  
13 modest beginnings on Butte Creek. Now let's  
14 get rid of Englebright Dam and create  
15 efficient ways around Shasta and Oroville  
16 dams.

17 Steelhead recovery needs the same kind of  
18 boldness of vision that put Trinity River  
19 water on the deserts of Kern County and into  
20 the toilets of San Diego. We expect salmon to  
21 be given a fighting chance; cold water,  
22 effective screens, and currents that flow in  
23 the right direction. Do we really expect all  
24 this. Not if Aquapus gets it's way.

25 We expected our public trust agencies to

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1 implement the Central Valley Improvement Act.  
 2 But the Aquapus squeezed. We expected the  
 3 State Water Resources Control Board to rule on  
 4 Yuba River flows following the hearings seven  
 5 years ago. Instead, the Aquapus squeezed, and  
 6 staff was reassigned. We expected Endangered  
 7 Species Act protection of the Delta smelt.  
 8 But this spring, the Aquapus invoked its inky  
 9 demons, and the Delta smelt went south.  
 10 Even here, in enlightened Silicon Valley,  
 11 a tentacle reached in to terrify the local  
 12 populous with threats of imminent shutdown of  
 13 the high-tech industry if the Aquapus did not  
 14 gets its way. The list go on and on, but I  
 15 only have three minutes.  
 16 CALFED is now pinning its hopes on  
 17 something called the Environmental Water  
 18 Account. Are we hopeful too? Yes. Are we a  
 19 bit uneasy? You bet. History will judge  
 20 CALFED on how well it achieved it's ecosystem  
 21 restoration goals.  
 22 Give us assurances that these goals will  
 23 not be subordinated by water supply  
 24 evangelists. Give us assurances that  
 25 dedicated and hard working agency staff will

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1 not be put on ice because recommendations  
 2 interfere with water development schemes.  
 3 Give us assurances that decisions  
 4 affecting California's environmental and water  
 5 future will be made in an -- made openly,  
 6 transparently, and with respect to the public  
 7 trust.  
 8 Thank you.  
 9 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Izmirian.  
 10 Pat Ferraro, John Rosenblum, Gary Walter.  
 11 PAT FERRARO: Good evening, Joe, and the  
 12 whole CALFED staff. My name is Pat Ferraro.  
 13 I served as the Director of the Santa Clara  
 14 Valley Water District from 1972 to '75, and in  
 15 that capacity also served on the Aqua  
 16 Executive Board and the California Association  
 17 Of Water Reuse Agencies.  
 18 I'm currently the Executive Director of a  
 19 nonprofit called the Silicon Valley Pollution  
 20 Prevention Center, which is a trilateral group  
 21 that brings industry, government and  
 22 environmental organizations to the table on a  
 23 continuous basis to seek pollution prevention  
 24 alternatives.  
 25 I view our reliance on Delta water kind

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1 of as a good news/bad news scenario. The good  
 2 news I think is because we're in the Delta  
 3 with two very expensive straws that cost us  
 4 about \$30 million a year in mortgage payments,  
 5 we are at the table with all the CALFED  
 6 stakeholders. And we can bring to that table  
 7 our experience here in watershed management.  
 8 The regional board has selected this  
 9 watershed as an urban an prototype for trying  
 10 to manage a watershed wholistically and with  
 11 as much pollution prevention as we can bring  
 12 do bear. We've got conjunctive use. We've  
 13 done incredible efficiency, as you've heard.  
 14 We've just recently completed water  
 15 audits for all our industries that discharge  
 16 over a hundred thousand gallons per day. And  
 17 that's brought opportunities to the table for  
 18 reducing the amounts of water those industries  
 19 use and then recycling the waste water that  
 20 they do use. And we've shown that can be very  
 21 economical. And Dr. Rosenblum, who will  
 22 follow me, will elaborate somewhat on that.  
 23 Our pollution prevention programs are  
 24 across the board affecting industry, business,  
 25 residence, and government itself. In response

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1 to the constraints on discharging fresh water  
 2 into the South Bay, we've invested  
 3 \$160,000,000 in cash so far to build a  
 4 sixty-mile pipe-line to recycle as much of the  
 5 water that is now treated to usable standards  
 6 and put back into the communities to assure  
 7 greenbelts throughout droughts and make us  
 8 much more drought proof than we were before.  
 9 So we can lead by example.  
 10 The bad news is that currently, the Delta  
 11 water is unclean, it's unreliable, and it's  
 12 diversions cause continuous damage to the  
 13 natural ecosystem. We leverage all the CALFED  
 14 supports, and 22,000,000 people in California  
 15 drink from the supply. I don't think that's  
 16 much to brag about under the current state.  
 17 We've gone -- the prevention of the  
 18 non-point source pollution in the Sacramento  
 19 and San Joaquin Valleys is probably the single  
 20 most challenging task for CALFED to deal with,  
 21 and I think it's the only fair way for CALFED  
 22 to deal with water quality, not just simply  
 23 improving the intake, but if you move the  
 24 intake, all those pollutants that are now  
 25 coming through those watersheds will simply go

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1 into the bay and have to be an adverse problem  
 2 to deal with as far as ecosystem restoration.  
 3 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Ferraro.  
 4 John Rosenblum, Gary Walter, Zelda Evans.  
 5 JOHN ROSENBLUM: I'm John Rosenblum. I'm  
 6 a consultant to the Silicon Valley Pollution  
 7 Prevention Center on their Industrial Water  
 8 Efficiency and Recycling Project.  
 9 My project only addresses a very small  
 10 element of the CALFED plan, and that's the  
 11 commercial industrial institutional element.  
 12 But I think it demonstrates something that  
 13 could be broadened in general for this plan.  
 14 Our project showed that there are huge  
 15 benefits to be reaped from paying attention to  
 16 details. Our project also showed that when  
 17 you start with a group of people, industry,  
 18 environmental groups, and local government,  
 19 water suppliers who formerly couldn't see any  
 20 way to cooperate, once you start focusing on  
 21 benefits, there are ways to cooperate. And I  
 22 hope this provides some inspiration for the  
 23 farmers who feel that they're being trodden on  
 24 by this process.  
 25 What we had in our project were two

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1 plants, a disc drive manufacturer and a  
 2 semiconductor manufacturer, who volunteered to  
 3 do an evaluation. And what we found -- and  
 4 I'm just going to have to quote the numbers,  
 5 and hopefully you'll follow me -- we found  
 6 that first of all, efficiency, that is paying  
 7 attention to the process and why water was  
 8 being used, we found that we could use  
 9 somewhere between 50 and 90 percent of the  
 10 water use. But it wasn't the water that  
 11 produced the savings. It was the reduction in  
 12 the processing time.  
 13 We also found that by paying attention to  
 14 the details, we knew where 99.9 percent of the  
 15 pollution was. And it was in approximately 10  
 16 percent of the rinse water, which meant that  
 17 90 percent of the water was probably clean  
 18 enough to recycle.  
 19 Then we looked at rinse recycling,  
 20 recycling of that 90 percent. We found that  
 21 with conventional technologies, we can recycle  
 22 50 percent of that water. While I was doing  
 23 the project, we had new technologies developed  
 24 and implemented, and we found we could get up  
 25 to 90 percent. One of the companies got up to

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1 98 percent recycling.  
 2 So there's huge reductions in the volume  
 3 of water that could be used to produce the  
 4 same quality product with savings. And this  
 5 is the interesting part: We've got savings  
 6 from four months to three years from the  
 7 various elements.  
 8 I will be submitting my comments in  
 9 writing along with a summary of these things  
 10 so that CALFED can start to look these  
 11 details.  
 12 Thank you.  
 13 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.  
 14 Gary Walter, Zelda Evans, Bill Cox.  
 15 GARY WALTER: Good evening. I'm  
 16 Gary Walter, director of the Tuolumne  
 17 Utilities District. Tuolumne Utilities  
 18 District is located in the Sierra Nevada. We  
 19 originally got our start in the gold rush  
 20 days. We have 55 miles of open historical  
 21 ditches, which qualify for riparian habit and  
 22 fisheries. We also have the largest gold  
 23 nugget ever discovered in the United States.  
 24 What I am here for is to tell you that as  
 25 a member of the Board of Directors of Tuolumne

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1 County and the Mountain Counties Resources  
 2 Association, we know what the problem is. The  
 3 problem is lack of water.  
 4 With more water, you can solve all your  
 5 problem. You can solve the agricultural  
 6 problem. You can solve the domestic problem.  
 7 You can solve the water quality problem. You  
 8 can solve the problem with the Delta smelt.  
 9 But that water, that precious little bit of  
 10 water that's left up there is ours.  
 11 We're not going to let the CALFED Bay  
 12 Delta process turn the Sierra Nevada into  
 13 another Owens Valley. We're here to tell you  
 14 that. We're going to protect what's left of  
 15 our water. And no matter who stands in the  
 16 way, we will not let this happen.  
 17 64 percent of the water flushes the  
 18 delta, takes care of the Delta. Now the  
 19 agriculture people say they need more water.  
 20 The environmentalists say they need more  
 21 water. There isn't anymore water up there.  
 22 You can build more dams, but it isn't going to  
 23 solve your long-range problems. Its a not  
 24 going to solve your drought problems. The  
 25 only solution to the whole problem is good

1 conservation and reclamation. It's one of the  
2 components I don't think you've emphasized  
3 enough.

4 Tuolumne County recycles all of its  
5 water. We are all metered. My water bill is  
6 a hundred dollars a month. I wonder what  
7 yours are. And we're tired of paying. The  
8 city of San Francisco gets all their water  
9 from Tuolumne County. The City of Modesto  
10 gets all of its agriculture and domestic water  
11 from Tuolumne County. The city of Turlock  
12 gets all it's water from Tuolumne County. How  
13 much more water do you think we have?

14 Thank you.

15 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

16 Zelda Evans, Craig Breon, and Linda  
17 Rubino. Zelda Evans, Craig Breon, followed by  
18 Linda Rubino and John Duarte.

19 CRAIG BREON: Good evening. My name is  
20 Craig Breon. I represent the Santa Clara  
21 Valley Audubon Society. We have about 4,000  
22 members in this county.

23 I'm going to talk mainly about one  
24 process issue that has come to light recently  
25 that I have a lot of problems with, and that's

1 before that to a large extent. And it was  
2 even missed when it came out. It was  
3 essentially hidden from us.

4 And only several weeks after the document  
5 came out did somebody come to this  
6 environmental water caucus and say, "Hey,  
7 take a look at this. Look at what I just  
8 read". That is a shameful aspect of this  
9 project. You should be -- at least on major  
10 decisions, nobody expects something this  
11 complex -- to check everything by everybody.  
12 But there is a central, fundamental point, and  
13 you passed over the environmentalists in  
14 bringing it to the table. And now it's  
15 already endorsed by the Secretary of the  
16 Interior, the Governor, and other people.  
17 That's pathetic.

18 Let me give you some numbers of water  
19 recycling. I consult with a group called the  
20 Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Project.  
21 Its projected that the shortfall by 2020 in  
22 the Bay Area, will be about 300,000 thousand  
23 acre feet. The BAWRP Project (Bay Area Water  
24 Recycling Program) will release its final  
25 draft at the end of this month, saying they

1 the North Delta Pilot Project. Now earlier,  
2 Greg Zlotnick said, to quote, "Decisions are  
3 being made with environmentalists at the  
4 table". But that's a not true of that  
5 decision.

6 If you look at the last report, it was  
7 not there. And it said that the Peripheral  
8 Canal was off the table for now. If you look  
9 at the latest report, the first third or so of  
10 the peripheral canal is there under a  
11 different name, as you heard earlier, so I  
12 won't go over it. But the process by which we  
13 got there is pretty alarming.

14 The environmentalists were not told that  
15 this change was going to occur. They were not  
16 at the table, whether CALFED made the decision  
17 to include essentially the first third of the  
18 Peripheral Canal in their new plans. It is a  
19 major element, and yet one of the triumvirates  
20 of the interests was just not there.

21 Not only that, the Peripheral Canal was  
22 in the conveyance section of your document.  
23 This new project was conveniently moved out of  
24 conveyance into North Delta Improvements  
25 section which was an unimportant section

1 have a plan for creating 225,000 of those acre  
2 feet by the year 2020, 2025, at a reasonable  
3 price. Yet CALFED has no specifics, like you  
4 have in water quality and other things, for  
5 how much people need to recycle. And so there  
6 will not be a driving force behind recycling,  
7 even though at least in urban regions, it's  
8 proving to be a viable solution that will  
9 probably bridge most of the gap that we have.

10 Let me add a couple of comments to what  
11 people have already said. The South Bay is an  
12 integral part of this system, ecosystem wise.  
13 Yet we're out of the solution area originally,  
14 meaning that essentially, our ecosystem wasn't  
15 going to be considered part of the solution to  
16 this. And I think you heard from San Jose and  
17 our water district, and you hear it from the  
18 environmentalists here.

19 We're very much a part of it.  
20 Fishery-wise, we are all along the Pacific  
21 Flyway. We need to be considered for both  
22 restoration funding and as part of the  
23 watershed program that you're developing.  
24 Thank you very much.

25 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you Mr. Breon

1 Linda Rubino.  
 2 JOE RUBINO: My name is Joe Rubino. I'm  
 3 speaking in place of my wife.  
 4 I grew up in the Santa Clara Valley and  
 5 farmed. My family farmed in the valley. We  
 6 were pushed out by the urbanization of the  
 7 valley. And I now farm in the San Joaquin  
 8 Valley. I farm sustainably. I'm a  
 9 conservationist, a member of the Sierra Club,  
 10 and a member of the Audubon Society. And I'm  
 11 tired of hearing the farmer be made a  
 12 scapegoat for the problems with water.  
 13 We have to be sustainable. We can farm  
 14 sustainably, but we have to be economically  
 15 sustainable. And your program is going to  
 16 deprive us of that opportunity. The one big  
 17 problem I see with it is your water transfers.  
 18 When farmers -- you could figure you're going  
 19 to make maybe a thousand to \$1,200 an acre,  
 20 and that's a good year. When you could sell  
 21 your water in a water transfer for a thousand  
 22 dollars an acre-foot -- we get three acre feet  
 23 of water -- who is going to farm in the  
 24 Central Valley? That's very significant. No  
 25 one is going to farm.

1 was better prepared to speak or had a format.  
 2 These are just some of the comments on some of  
 3 the things that I've heard.  
 4 MR. BODOVITZ: You're doing fine, Mr.  
 5 Rubino. Thank you.  
 6 John Duarte, D.M. Wilson, Gary Harris.  
 7 JOHN DUARTE: Thank you. Hello. I'm  
 8 John Duarte. I'm a farmer in Stanislaus  
 9 County, and a member of the Stanislaus County  
 10 Farm Bureau of the Board of Directors.  
 11 Been a lot of discussion about farmers  
 12 tonight and our practices. I want to say I'm  
 13 very proud to be a farmer. I'm very proud of  
 14 the way I farm. We use a lot of water to farm  
 15 a lot of ground, and produce a lot of food for  
 16 a lot of people.  
 17 Getting that aside, I'm very proud of my  
 18 family's heritage in being parts of the  
 19 Turlock irrigation district, where we built  
 20 one of the first dams in the state, built the  
 21 TID main canal runs down the side of my  
 22 property, flowing 40-foot wide, full of  
 23 agricultural water.  
 24 That water is used to either flood  
 25 irrigate, or run sprinkler systems or whatever

1 So what we're going to do is, we're going  
 2 to open up the opportunity for urbanization of  
 3 the valley. We have enough of it now. We  
 4 have too much of it. And so you're just going  
 5 to allow that to happen by doing this.  
 6 I heard the issue of salmon runs, the  
 7 fact that there's no more salmon going up  
 8 stream. The biggest problem with that is the  
 9 bass. The bass are eating all the fingerling  
 10 salmon. No one addresses that.  
 11 The other problem is, the water is too  
 12 warm. You have to dredge the Delta and the  
 13 San Joaquin River and some of these rivers,  
 14 because they built up too much sediment in  
 15 order to reduce the temperature of the water  
 16 so that they have a colder temperature at the  
 17 lower surface of the water.  
 18 The other thing is, unlike our urban  
 19 cousins that have voluntary restrictions on  
 20 water, we're mandated water reduction. We've  
 21 been cut down as low as 25 percent on our  
 22 water allocation. And we've had to idle land  
 23 in order to farm a smaller acreage in order to  
 24 have enough water.  
 25 So that concludes my comments. I wish I

1 the farmers choose to use it for to produce  
 2 many different crops in Stanislaus and Merced  
 3 Counties. And they produce them very  
 4 efficiently and very effectively.  
 5 I also would like to speak today here in  
 6 respect of all of the people who have come to  
 7 the table and made decisions in the past that  
 8 provide the water infrastructure that we do  
 9 have now. And I pray that whether -- I'm  
 10 thankful that when they addressed their  
 11 issues, they spoke in terms of what the  
 12 problems were and what the obvious solutions  
 13 are. Generally, infrastructure.  
 14 If you don't have enough water in the  
 15 summer in the dry areas, you've got to trap it  
 16 in the winter in the wet areas and make sure  
 17 it's available in the summer to the dry areas.  
 18 That's what they did. That's why we can go  
 19 home and turn on the tap.  
 20 Fifty years from now, we're not going to  
 21 be judged by our discourse of who we didn't  
 22 think turned their sprinklers off at the right  
 23 time of day farming the ground wherever they  
 24 farmed it. We're going to be judged by  
 25 whether our children or grandchildren have

1 enough water in this state. And I hope that  
 2 that is a main goal of our discourse here  
 3 tonight. Because I'm very thankful that it  
 4 was decades ago for my forefathers.  
 5 Thank you.  
 6 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Duarte.  
 7 D.M. Wilson, Gary Harris, Jan  
 8 Hettermeister.  
 9 D.M. WILSON: My name is Don Wilson. I'm  
 10 a farmer in the San Joaquin Valley, and a  
 11 third-generation Californian.  
 12 The CALFED process has a generational  
 13 opportunity to provide dependable and adequate  
 14 quality water supply for all the people of  
 15 California. Population growth must logically  
 16 have some more water. And we shouldn't use  
 17 the simplistic approach of limiting water to  
 18 control growth. Surely conservation and Delta  
 19 improvement will help the efficiency of water  
 20 use and water delivery, the Delta being the  
 21 heart of the California water system.  
 22 I am concerned that some storage is not  
 23 adequately address this plan as presented.  
 24 Surely, we must have some new water supplies  
 25 for the new California. And the time is

1 desalinization? What happens if a big meteor  
 2 from the sky came down and blew up the pumping  
 3 plant at Clifton Court Forebay? Where would  
 4 the people in the south be then?  
 5 What would happen if the San Louis dam  
 6 busted, failed, a meteor fell into the dam or  
 7 whooshed it away? What would happen then?  
 8 They should have desalinization.  
 9 Another thing we all talking about is  
 10 population. We're going to be a state of  
 11 17 million, 16 million. Why do we have to do  
 12 that? Why can't we say, "Hey, let's stop  
 13 immigration right now until we get our water  
 14 situation cleared up"? You can't build a  
 15 housing tract can you, until you get water for  
 16 that housing tract? Why can't we say, "Wait.  
 17 We have a water problem. Stop foreign  
 18 immigration right now. When that's cleared  
 19 up; when the water situation is cleared up,  
 20 we're going to start to let other people in"?  
 21 Thank you for my comments.  
 22 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you. Jan  
 23 Hettermeister, Denise Dade, Libby Lucas.  
 24 Are you Miss Dade?  
 25 LIBBY LUCAS: No. I'm Libby Lucas.

1 opportunity now.  
 2 Thank you.  
 3 MR. BODOVITZ: Gary Harris, Jan  
 4 Hettermeister, Denise Dade.  
 5 GARY HARRIS: Thank you for hearing my  
 6 comments. My name is Gary Harris. I missed  
 7 the question and answer period because I had  
 8 to work late. So I thought I'd stay.  
 9 I didn't read all the material that was  
 10 sent to me by CALFED. I try to go through it.  
 11 I'm a hairdresser. And what I'm doing here, I  
 12 really don't know. We want clean water to get  
 13 the hair clean, and that's really where I'm  
 14 at.  
 15 Desalinization. I looked for that and  
 16 looked for it and looked for it, and finally I  
 17 found it. Desalinization. What happened To  
 18 that effort? A couple of years ago, Santa  
 19 Barbara was short of water and they did some  
 20 desalinization plant. Whether it worked or  
 21 not, I don't know. But I know it does work.  
 22 The gentlemen from San Diego mentioned  
 23 that he had -- his county makes mega-billion  
 24 dollars to add to the economy. Well if they  
 25 make that kind of money, what happened to

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Okay.  
 2 Libby Lucas, D. A. Tuma and Deborah  
 3 Amshoff. We're getting down to the last card,  
 4 so if there are any of you who wish to speak  
 5 and haven't yet filled out a yellow card, this  
 6 is the last chance to do so.  
 7 LIBBY LUCAS: My name is Libby Lucas.  
 8 I'm from Los Altos and all I have are the few  
 9 fruit trees. But basically I think that of  
 10 the things that have been said, I would like  
 11 to say the thing I agree with the most.  
 12 The fishery concerns are absolutely  
 13 paramount. Fisheries are an agriculture  
 14 industry for the State of California. And  
 15 they should be. That seven-year program to  
 16 bring them back to the optimum sustainability,  
 17 I think this is terribly important.  
 18 Agricultural land needs water so that you  
 19 don't have salts built up. If you have salts  
 20 built up, you ruin your agriculture land. And  
 21 I think that's been the end of civilizations,  
 22 the archaeologists will tell us.  
 23 In regards to the previous speaker, I  
 24 couldn't agree more. You need desalinization  
 25 plants for all these big coastal communities

1 as back up. Every one of them should have  
2 them. In wet years, they may not need them.  
3 But on dry years, they should have them for  
4 recreation use, for plumbing, all sorts of  
5 things that would be absolutely vital for  
6 their, again, sustainability.

7 I think that a lot of our water is lost  
8 in these open conduits. I think where  
9 possible, water should be undergrounded, and I  
10 think that the aquifers should all be given  
11 your utmost attention to try to bring them  
12 back up into really good water quality  
13 caliber. And I don't know how you can do that  
14 except by very carefully monitoring your  
15 pumping and reward the people who really do a  
16 good job on their runoff and on their pumping  
17 practices.

18 Aside from this, I think that California  
19 has enough intelligent technology, as you  
20 heard from the San Jose industrial  
21 representation, to clean up and make the most  
22 of their water. I think what you want to do  
23 is help the people and the wildlife that can't  
24 help themselves. And I think the farmers --  
25 water transfer should only go to other

1 handle a lot of these problems a whole lot  
2 better than central planning can. So if we  
3 can get a libertarian majority in Congress, we  
4 won't have all these federal agencies that  
5 make up the federal part of CALFED. That will  
6 take care of half the problem here.

7 Been a lot of talk about conservation  
8 tonight. And my understanding of how water  
9 flows in the San Joaquin Valley is that it  
10 runs down to San Joaquin River, takes a left  
11 turn, and gets pumped back up into the valley  
12 with practically total recirculation.

13 When you have that, any effort at  
14 conservation in the inside of that loop is  
15 redundant and pretty much a waste of effort.  
16 Only in those areas where you actually have an  
17 outfall to the ocean do you have any savings  
18 of water supply when you cut down on water  
19 use.

20 So here we are in San Jose. I presume  
21 there's some water users here that are taking  
22 water off the South Bay aqueduct, which pulls  
23 from the state project, which pulls from this  
24 recirculation of San Joaquin River water,  
25 which drains the whole valley of the San

1 farmers. I don't think it should go to  
2 encourage urban sprawl and growth. That is  
3 the one area where I think you have to come  
4 down hard and talk about sustainability.

5 How much of your agriculture land do you  
6 want to preserve as agriculture land? And I  
7 think that every third river or stream should  
8 be reserved for fish. If you have a healthy  
9 fish population, You have a healthy bird  
10 population. If you have a healthy Pacific  
11 Flyway, you take care of a lot of your bugs.  
12 If you don't, you're going to have a very sick  
13 Pacific Flyway and maybe even some very  
14 detrimental aspects to your agriculture.

15 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Miss Lucas.

16 D.A. Tuma, followed by Deborah Amshoff,  
17 followed by Michael Stanley Jones.

18 D.A. TUMA: My name is D.A. Tuma. I'm  
19 the Libertarian Party congressional candidate  
20 for District 3, which runs from the Delta to  
21 Red bluff, from Sacramento to Vacaville.

22 I'm attending some of these meetings, as  
23 you probably remember by now, and I try to  
24 encourage you to quit. The main idea we've  
25 got for you folks is that the marketplace can

1 Joaquin Valley.

2 So you're looking at a recirculation  
3 system that's kind of like the cooling tower  
4 process of any power plant where all the waste  
5 water just gets mixed back down with the fresh  
6 water. And this is what the city of San Jose  
7 is gets its water supply from, from the South  
8 Bay aqueduct, and asking for funds for water  
9 treatment improvements. Well my gosh. How  
10 about just taking the drain water out of your  
11 water supply?

12 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

13 Debra Amshoff, Michael Stanley Jones.  
14 Bill Chandler.

15 DEBORAH AMSHOFF: Good evening. I'm  
16 Deborah Amshoff. I'm an environmental planner  
17 by profession. Those are the folks who -- we  
18 write EIRs and EISS.

19 I'm a homeowner here in Santa Clara  
20 County, as well as an avid white-water boater  
21 most weekends.

22 Fresh water flows are critical for  
23 healthy drinking water for people and healthy  
24 habitats for the wildlife and plants  
25 throughout California

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1 One of the driving mandates of the CALFED  
 2 process is to restore habitat for the  
 3 sensitive aquatic species that rely upon the  
 4 Sacramento River and Delta flows. That, we  
 5 can all recognize. As various parts of the  
 6 CALFED plan in its EIR have been developed,  
 7 however, CALFED has not made clear how it will  
 8 obtain the water needed for real environmental  
 9 restoration.

10 Also, CALFED has not quantified how much  
 11 water will be needed to restore water ways and  
 12 the species dependent on those flows. So an  
 13 important part of the CALFED process is  
 14 restoration, yet very little is known about  
 15 the restoration that will occur, how much  
 16 water it will take, and how much it will cost.  
 17 So before decisions are made, I ask that  
 18 documents that tell us how much water and  
 19 where we're going to get it be developed.

20 Quantified results are needed to ensure  
 21 long-time environmental restoration. One  
 22 thing we know is that conservation works.  
 23 That's why so many city dwellers and others  
 24 use conservation methods, as talked about a  
 25 lot here tonight. Using technologies and

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1 methods available today, farmers, industries,  
 2 and cities could each reduce use by 10 to  
 3 30 percent with little or no sacrifice of  
 4 economic output or quality of life. This  
 5 could be accomplished, for example, by  
 6 metering all users, urban and rural.

7 I also ask that CALFED's draft documents  
 8 include a model that reflects the full  
 9 potential for water conservation and  
 10 efficiency. This is the water that can be  
 11 used to meet the needs of endangered species,  
 12 provide real environmental restoration and  
 13 clean drinking water. Thank you.

14 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Miss Amshoff.  
 15 Michael Stanley Jones, Bill Chandler, Ben  
 16 Taft.

17 Mr. Taft, I think you get the last word.  
 18 You're speaker number 70.

19 BEN TAFT: Well, thank you. I don't have  
 20 three minutes, but if you want me to sing for  
 21 the last two, I'll be happy to do that so you  
 22 all can stay here as long as possible.

23 My name is Ben Taft, and I'm a resident  
 24 of San Jose and also a farmer. And I don't  
 25 envy CALFED'S position in trying to make

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1 everybody happy, because it's a long road to  
 2 hoe and its a going to be a difficult  
 3 process. It already is, obviously, with  
 4 everyone's viewpoints here today.

5 Its a not going to happen overnight, but  
 6 something that needs to be said again is that  
 7 storage is needed. Farmers need their water.  
 8 The tech sector needs clean water. The fish  
 9 need their water. The birds need their water.  
 10 Everyone needs water. So you need storage,  
 11 and you need to keep the farmers growing in  
 12 this state, which is one, very important to  
 13 the economy, and two, it's grown here for a  
 14 reason. That's because it can't grow anywhere  
 15 else.

16 Kansas, nothing against Kansas farmers,  
 17 but nothing against the people in Idaho -- you  
 18 just can't grow what you grow in other parts  
 19 of the country what you can grow here. And so  
 20 we need as much water as possible.

21 Thank you very much. My throat got very  
 22 dry up here. Thank you.

23 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Taft.

24 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I got breezed by very  
 25 quickly -- I was four persons away.

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1 MR. BODOVITZ: What was your name?  
 2 BOB DHORDT: Bob Dhordt.

3 MR. BODOVITZ: Yeah. Well I called your  
 4 name and you weren't here.

5 MR. DHORDT: No, I was organizing my  
 6 notes, and when you called my name, you said I  
 7 was the third one.

8 MR. BODOVITZ: Okay. Let's go ahead now.  
 9 It's late.

10 BOB DHORDT: Thank you. I didn't drive  
 11 over here to not speak.

12 My name is Bob Dhordt. I'm a long-time  
 13 volunteer at Friends of The River. I also  
 14 bring commercial customers down white-water  
 15 rivers, families, and I also volunteer to  
 16 bring the physically challenged community down  
 17 white-water rivers. We stay on Class 3. I'll  
 18 be brief with my comments.

19 No less a thinker than Albert Einstein  
 20 would have counsel for us here today. I can  
 21 only paraphrase him. You cannot use the same  
 22 type of thinking that created a problem to  
 23 solve a problem.

24 I would submit that enlarging dams,  
 25 proposing up to a dozen new ones and -- as

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1 well as creating new surface storage  
 2 facilities -- I would submit that that's  
 3 exactly what it is. We're proposing more of  
 4 the same that created the pickle that we find  
 5 ourselves in today, most especially the  
 6 Peripheral Canal and the Auburn Dam, as has  
 7 been emphasized by others speaking prior to  
 8 me.  
 9 I think it's very important that we  
 10 emphasize ground water storage and the  
 11 recharging of the aquifers. And there's a  
 12 specific reason that hasn't been discussed for  
 13 that tonight. That's because what we've  
 14 learned from the plumbing job that was done  
 15 forty or fifty years ago is that these  
 16 concrete canals and aqueducts that are open to  
 17 the air and the sun typically only deliver  
 18 about 50 percent of the water that originates  
 19 and heads south.  
 20 We lose typically 50 percent, give or  
 21 take little bit each year, to evaporation and  
 22 to leakage. Nobody's said very much at all  
 23 about taking those open air things and  
 24 figuring a way to put them in a pipe so that  
 25 they don't leak and they don't evaporate.

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1 These are major, major losses.  
 2 I think it's evident from the testimony  
 3 of the expert consultant from this very  
 4 wealthy Silicon Valley that if you have the  
 5 wherewithal to look carefully, you can find  
 6 places to save water everywhere you turn  
 7 around. I don't understand why the CALFED  
 8 program has been so timid about conservation.  
 9 We need to squeeze every drop of water we can  
 10 out of this system.  
 11 Our image of the earth -- we see so many  
 12 photographs from space because of our space  
 13 program -- it's a blue planet. It's  
 14 dominated by water. But we only get -- we  
 15 only have access to -- about one tenth of one  
 16 percent of that water is fresh and available  
 17 for our use. So it's a really a very, very  
 18 tiny piece of the pie that we're fighting  
 19 over.  
 20 MR. BODOVITZ: Okay. Sir, I'm sorry,  
 21 your three minutes are gone.  
 22 BOB DHORDT: My three minutes are gone.  
 23 Okay. Thank you. I'll finish my comments in  
 24 writing.  
 25 Thank you for the opportunity

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1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you all for your  
 2 perseverance and for the comments tonight.  
 3 They're very helpful. The hearing is  
 4 adjourned.  
 5 (Whereupon the hearing was  
 6 concluded at 9:44 p.m.)  
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