will be too many -- too much greenhouse gas emissions for water or for water that will be taken away from others. This project is bad for repairs in Santa Clara Valley Water District, it's bad for residents of the Delta and it's bad for California.

Thank you.

MS. CLARK: Thank you.

Next speaker.

MR. SNYDER: Hi. My name is Chris Snyder. I'm here representing the International Operating Engineers Local 3. We represent more than 35,000 members in our jurisdiction, including this area. And what our guys mostly do is -- they're surveyors, testing inspection, heavy highway, crane operators. And we also represent Bargaining Unit 12 at the State, which runs the Department of Water, the system itself.

So as engineers we understand the urgency of our aging water infrastructure and how it really does need to be upgraded. The proposed Delta Conveyance Project has our Operating Engineers' complete support, international support as well out of D.C. Represent nationally about 380,000 working men and women.

Currently more than two-thirds of Californians get their water from the Sierra Nevada
mountains that runs through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. As much as 40 percent of the water for Santa Clara's 1.9 million residents comes through this system. Without adequate improvements, this system could collapse in the event of a major earthquake or flood and cut the water supplies off for millions of Californians. This is a real danger and a real threat. The system is antiquated. This would have a devastating impact on California's economy, with estimated costs in the billions and billions of dollars.

Major water infrastructure improvements are badly needed to address these pressing issues. The Delta Conveyance Project is the only viable project and plan to protect water deliveries to our communities in the future. We urge everyone to support Governor Newsom's Delta Conveyance Project, and I appreciate your time this evening. And we're in full support, and we look forward to doing whatever we can to help move the process along.

Thank you.

MS. CLARK: Thank you.

Next speaker, Brandon Dawson.

MR. DAWSON: Good evening. Brandon Dawson, policy counsel for Sierra Club California, here on
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

DELTA CONVEYANCE PROJECT
CEQA PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday, February 12, 2020
6:00 p.m.
Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, California

REPORTED BY:
Noelia Espinola, CSR #8060

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should support their water supply.

And those are the two main points that I have. The other people have covered very well the amount of environmental degradation that will happen with these tunnels. And I would very much like to see them use the conservation method instead of exporting water.

Thank you.

MS. CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Black.

All right. Our next speaker is Clint Steele.

MR. STEELE: Thank you. My name is Clint Steele, and I'm here to represent Operating Engineers Local 3 union.

We are pleased to see that the State has initiated an environmental review process for the modernized Delta conveyance. Our current system of pipe, pumps and levees is aging and is desperate need of repair. Upgrading our water infrastructure is a long overdue step toward a more secure and resilient water future for California. Without fixing our main water distribution network, efforts to develop local water supplies, like desalination and groundwater recycling, will be less effective.
We urge the State to move this project forward before it's too late.

Thank you.

MS. CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Steele.

Our next speaker is Penelope Frost.

MS. PENELOPE FROST: Hello. My name -- is this better?

MS. CLARK: That's better.

MS. PENELOPE FROST: Okay.

Hello. My name is Penny, and I'm ten years old. I have spoken at a Delta meeting before in public, but -- I loving fishing with my dad and grandpa, and I've spent my whole life in and around wildlife and going fishing. And I want to stop the people who take water from the Delta, and I think that the Santa Clara Valley Water District and state and federal government can help us with that. But the priorities need to change. And it's not good to support the almond farms south of the Delta that take large amounts of water from the Delta. And they kill a lot of wildlife.

So yeah.

MS. CLARK: Thank you, Ms. Frost.

Next speaker is Michael Frost.

MR. FROST: Good evening.
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The costs of the Delta Conveyance Project that would be borne by ACWD customers are still being determined, and we're evaluating the business case. ACWD continues to evaluate the cost-effectiveness and benefits of the project as we learn more. That said, based on the information we have now, we anticipate that the Delta Conveyance Project will have significant benefits to our customer base and will be a cost-effective way to maintain a reliable and resilient water supply for our region. ACWD also recognizes the importance of balancing water supply and ecosystem needs, as mentioned by other speakers tonight, and appreciates the State's efforts to collect input from the public on this important project. So thank you for your consideration of ACWD's comments, and we appreciate the opportunity to participate in today's scoping meeting.

Thank you.

MS. CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Sethy.

All right. Next speaker. And if you wouldn't mind clarifying your last name. We would appreciate that.

MR. THUERLACHTER: Yeah, Thuerlachter.

James Thuerlachter.
So good evening and thank you again for continuing to hold these important stakeholder hearings, and we appreciate this opportunity to provide our comments.

My name is James Thuerlachter, and I'm with the California Alliance for Jobs. And our organization represents 2,000 heavy construction companies and about 80,000 union workers in the construction field, from Kern County up to the Oregon border. And what we do is advocate for responsible investments in public infrastructure projects, such as the one we're here discussing tonight.

I'm here today to express our strong support for the Delta Conveyance Project. As mentioned earlier by other speakers, we are -- we do understand that this is just one part of the broader solution to California's complex water problems and issues. However, we do believe that it will serve a positive and critical component to the more comprehensive water portfolio of the state.

More than two-thirds of Californians rely on a water distribution system that is simply outdated and thus left vulnerable to the threats of a climate change and natural disasters. A modernized Delta conveyance system will improve our ability to capture
and move water during and after storm events that will better prepare us for future dry years. It will also fortify our infrastructure to withstand the hazards post earthquakes and floods, as others have said tonight.

With respect to the pumping capacity, we do support the proposed 6,000 CFS because we believe that will ensure our ability to protect and -- excuse me -- protect our water quality and reliability in the most efficient manner. We do caution the board against considering lesser -- smaller capacities, because any alternatives under 6,000 could jeopardize the very success and economic feasibility of the project itself.

That being said, I just want to close out by saying this bullet proposal is long overdue, and we think that it's urgent. And we look forward to continuing the conversations with the board and other stakeholders throughout the process.

Thank you.
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always have people lined up. And it's kind of
efficient, right? So that's how we're going to
proceed.

Again, we're going to set the clock—

Lawrence, I'm looking to sort of confer. We can go
with four minutes? Okay.

And I will call the first speakers, then.

Court reporter, you're ready?

We do have a request for you to announce
your name at the beginning of speaking.

All right. Our first three speakers, then,
are Dr. Steven White, Chris Smith and Mariah Looney.

Again, just to go over this process again.

When we get down to the last speaker in this set, I
will pause and call the next three.

Okay. Thank you.

Please proceed.

DR. WHITE: Okay. Three minutes, four
minutes, is not going to be enough. So I'll just try
to hit some high points.

First thing I want to comment is that the
California water use pattern, as we currently use it,
is unsustainable. Ecologically, it's unsustainable.
Rivers are overallocated. The groundwater is being
overdrafted. The ecosystem in the Delta is
collapsing. You look at the flow through -- the fresh
water flow through the Delta; it's about 50 percent or
less compared to unimpeded flow.

The consequences of that are, you know, changes in salinity that basically limit population growth and limit distribution of populations. Thermal stress on the animals that then has reproductive stress. There is opportunities for invasive species. And, as examples, salmon has collapsed. The longfin smelt is down 99.5 percent. The starry flounder, down 90 percent. The Delta smelt, which was the most abundant fish in the Bay -- in the 2018 survey by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, they couldn't find a single one.

The system is collapsing. To stress it more is crazy, with due respect.

The population growth in California is projected to grow to -- well, about 60 million by 2050. About 48 to 50 million by 2040. Clearly, we need to change the way we allocate water in order to have enough water for everyone.

And that was -- that would involve a lot more than restructuring how efficiently we suck water out of the Bay and give it to agriculture in the summer.
Speaking of agriculture, that too is unsustainable. They provide about 2 percent of California's productivity, use 80 percent of California's water. If you do a little math, a lot of the crops are designed -- are grown for export. So two-thirds of California's almonds are exported. Almonds use a lot of water. On average -- well, in the Westlands, about 4.4 gallons of water per almond. It's unsustainable.

And so what we need to do is address water use patterns far beyond what we're doing here. And to make this project in the absence of addressing all those other problems is like putting a Band-Aid on a hemorrhage. It's just not going to work.

So improvement to agricultural water use, water efficiency. Changing irrigation technology. Still about 40 percent of the technology is flood and furrow, which is wildly inefficient. Changing soil management. Water efficiency and urban water efficiency. Water recapture. I can go on and on. I don't have enough time to go into that.

There are a whole bunch of biological issues that I would like to see addressed that would involve looking at assemblages in the different environments. Looking at estuary metrics, at river metrics. I have
long lists that I'm not going to try to list off in the remaining 22 seconds I have.

But there is a real need for technical expertise, and we can't see any of it. Any of it. And we won't see it until you give us the Draft EIR, which was then too late. So I'm encouraging you to open up the process so that experts can help you.

Thank you.

---

MS. CLARK: Thank you, Dr. White.

And before the second speaker starts, I would like to point out that, for your assistance, the yellow light will go on when -- I think it's one minute is remaining. Okay. So we're doing a four-minute speaking segment. The yellow light will come on when you have one minute left. And, of course, there's that beep noise at the end.

Thank you.

Please proceed.

MR. SMITH: Wonderful. And thank you for -- DWR staff, for hosting this open forum for us to give comments.

My name is Chris Smith. I'm here on behalf of the Associated General Contractors of California. We represent over a thousand general, specialty and associate members throughout the state. Our members
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/  

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FILE NO.: AE00EC4
Begin forwarded message:

From: Jacklyn Shaw <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>
Subject: CVFPB: Delay "Statement of No Objection" Vote for 60 days. Any Terminus Tunnel means severe HEALTH HAZARDS from DUSTY, itchy Peat dirt in a DROUGHT TO MORE DROUGHT Delta Tunnel Bullet Train with light at end to prove it'll be empty.
Date: March 26, 2020 at 7:25:11 PM PDT
To: "Questions@cvflood.ca.gov" <Questions@CVFlood.ca.gov>
Cc: "DWR, Delta...scoping? Renee Rodriguez" <DeltaConveyanceScoping@water.ca.gov>
Reply-To: jacklyn shaw <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>

on 3.26.2020 from jjjjshaw@verizon.net

ATTN: Central Valley Flood Protection Board. Delay "Statement of No Objection" Vote for 60 days!

RE: CVFPB: Delay "Statement of No Objection" Vote for 60 days.
Any Terminus Tunnel (!#X) means severe health hazards in The Delta breeze (40-90 miles per hour) to Lodi area from Dust-kicking, itchy Peat dirt in a DROUGHT to MORE DROUGHT, salty soil to more salty soil, from emptying "Delta Tunnel, underground Bullet Train — Boondoggle" --for 350 miles away? Start a Hetch Hetchy water parade to Fresno/Tulare and for San Francisco to start operating its Desalination plant every day! **Correction, NO tunnel on East side of Delta River! Health Hazards!**

A grower, born and raised west of Lodi, it is outrageous that people do not know a small map plan for a tunnel / conveyance to be 12 miles from
Lodi City Hall. In February, Lodi area had the worst drought in February in its history. Check the Woodbridge/WID vs East Bay / EBMUD. That’s from Lodi / Mokelumne Aqueduct towards Port of Oakland since 1929. Part of proof is Lodi had 3 months of fog in 1960’s and now it is to a few weeks. Watermelons used to grow without irrigation. Now, Lodi has a desalination plant, due to increasing salt in the soil, westside. San Joaquin County, 2/3 of the Delta, has amongst the most fertile soil in the world. Seasonal pickers prefer wages and opportunities in USA. Why displace #1 agricultural industries and agri-tourism by only 10 year construction jobs for drought making, dusty tunnel? Generational families produce over 100-200 kinds of fruits and vegetables, part of good health, nationwide and overseas.

SOLUTIONS, as long lasting:

(1) To stop flooding, we do need to restore funds for USACE Engineers to do Deep, PURE DREDGING, from Rio Vista towards Antioch Bay.

(2) If any tunnel, build it on the WEST SIDE of the Delta River!

(3) Construction costs more than Desalination. (A) San Francisco has a Desalination plant that needs to start operating every day. (B) They can allow Fresno and Tulare to use the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and Friend Dam.

(4) Desalination was invented with J. Leibovitz, Ph.D., 1977 (Doe Library), at UC Berkeley, and since used in over 100 nations. 90% of Californians live on the Pacific coast. With Bureau of Reclamation and Department of Interior, when will 16 grants nationwide — include California and its coast?

(5) At a Clarksburg workshop in 2015, we learned it was 80% non-compliance in levee maintenance. (As a teacher, that is outrageous! Let’s have the students learn just 80 % of the alphabet?) Who stopped funding or staged the show to make funds off of privy water bond grants? Who’s kidding whom?

CONSIDERATION to target areas for more drought? Growers of fresh food crops are Friends of Fishermen and Duck hunters. (Why
have the meeting in Stockton when Lodi West is being fleeced?) In Agri-tourism, there are recreational spots, with natural rivers and waterways as part of good health. Even 160 along the Delta River is marked “historic highway”, currently. How many of you have gone to Marinas and the Grand Mansion? The Hilton’s come every July 4th. John Wayne flew here. Jay Leno appreciated Guisi’s. It is a foolish exercise, if you don’t listen to facts from locals. It is particularly ludicrous or denial that San Joaquin County has been having increasing drought for “Critical Water Overdraft”! (Hello, is anyone there?) You are going to add more tax to the taxpayers — while decimating generational livelihoods of bringing fresh food products to the nation and the world! Please put your map plans in local newspapers! Adding to this drought will make it statewide. Ridiculous denial. Please consider multiple water options for jobs, besides destroying the rivers and local economy in agri-tourism.

The Central Valley Flood Protection Board’s Mar 27th Meeting, during a pandemic, includes -- Consent item 5D regarding the Delta Tunnel, a “Statement of No Objection”.

The Central Valley Regional Flood Board should hold off moving forward. We request to the Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific and Sacramento, to have flood analysis of the health disaster from the Delta tunnel, particularly the NONSENSE of any tunnel EAST of Delta River and near tax paying communities. Allow 60 days to give the public a chance to weigh in during the pandemic.

We ask that the Central Valley Flood Protection Board pull this item from the Consent Calendar simply because its approval will send the wrong signal to the California public during the novel coronavirus pandemic that a project like DCP should continue at a time when the public’s attention, including those of environmental justice communities in San Joaquin County and elsewhere in the Delta are beset by personal and community responses to the novel coronavirus pandemic.

To slip this item into the agenda as a consent item during a pandemic is absolutely unacceptable. Truthfully, we have never been more upset
with a public agency in 14 years of dealing with this project.

This is email to the Board immediately at Questions@CVFlood.ca.gov
It is horrifying to bulldoze taxpayers into paying for a tunnel near Terminus. It is only 7-12 miles from my folks’ homestead Zin grapes and other local crops of nuts, olives, fruit, etc. Visit Lodi, when the pandemic passes, even if after round two.

Sincerely,

Prof. Jacklyn Shaw, Grower
jjjjshaw@verizon.net
15766 N. DeVries Road
Lodi, CA 95242
* 7-12 miles from Terminus, Tower Marina, Delta Queen restaurant.

Attached is support for letter of restorethedelta.org

Via email: Leslie.Gallagher@cvflood.ca.gov March 26, 2020

William Edgar, President
Mike Villines
Joesph Countryman
Senator Henry Stern, Ex Officio Member Leslie M. Gallagher, Executive Director

Central Valley Flood Protection Board 3310 El Camino Avenue, Suite 170
Sacramento, California 95821

Jane Dolan, Vice-President
Tim Ramirez
Brian J. Johnson
Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia

Subject: Consent Item 5D on March 27, 2020 Central Valley Flood Protection Board Agenda

Dear Ms. Gallagher and Members of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB):

It came to our attention this morning that the Flood Protection Board has Item 5D on its Consent Calendar for tomorrow’s Board meeting. It is our understanding that it is a “statement of no objection” requested by DWR of
the CVFPB for transmittal to the US Army Corps of Engineers in Sacramento about the Corps starting its 408 process for DWR’s proposed Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). DWR seeks a letter stating that the Board has no objection to the Corps starting the 408 process, as your Chief of Plan Implementation and Compliance, Greg Harvey, kindly informed us this morning.

We ask that you pull this item from the Consent Calendar simply because its approval will send the wrong signal to the California public during the novel coronavirus pandemic that a project like DCP should continue at a time when the public’s attention, including those of environmental justice communities in San Joaquin County and elsewhere in the Delta are beset by personal and community responses to the novel coronavirus pandemic. **We ask that the item be delayed for 60 days, not that it be rejected at this time by CVFPB. This is the right thing to do right now.**

We attach Restore the Delta’s comments on the NOP that is attached to Consent Item 5D for your consideration for your consideration. Consistent with our letter to DWR on the NOP, we ask that the CVFPB use the next 60 days to develop its outreach program to environmental justice communities in the Delta and throughout the Central Valley to ensure that these communities are kept abreast of flood threats and changes to the flood control system that would likely affect their safety, welfare, and health.

In South Stockton, which we recognize is not within the project vicinity of proposed DCP intakes near Courtland (nor is it in the usual channels of through-Delta conveyance), there is a misalignment of levee elevations that directly threatens South Stockton neighborhoods with flooding at much greater risk than elsewhere in the Delta. The south levee along French Creek is several feet higher than the north levee.

We ask that you review and consider our findings on climate equity and seismic resilience which we presented in our report from August 2019. It contains more discussion of Delta levee problems in relation to sea level rise. It is available at [https://www.restorethedelta.org/climate-equity-and-seismic-resilience-for-the-San-Francisco-Bay-Delta-Estuary/](https://www.restorethedelta.org/climate-equity-and-seismic-resilience-for-the-San-Francisco-Bay-Delta-Estuary/).

**In our view, DWR seeks to begin a 408 process that is premature in the absence of comprehensive plans for long-term Delta levee protection and mitigation of, and adaptation to, Delta sea level rise.**

Thank you for considering our views on this matter. Sincerely,
Barbara Barrigan-Parrilla Executive Director Restore the Delta

Tim Stroshane Policy Analyst Restore the Delta
To DWR,

After reading the scope of the EIR, here are some of my thoughts that I would like to give as public comment.

- It seems like the project is moving forward at the Governor’s request from the 2019 State of the State address which was more of a political effort to appease both sides of the WaterFix issue, not actually based on data that says a single tunnel conveyance system is the best use of valuable time and resources.
  - The message needs to be framed as “going back to the drawing board and seeing if a single tunnel conveyance system moving 6000 cfs makes sense”
- In the scoping document, it says the proposed Delta Conveyance Project is a new project and is not supplemental to past efforts.
  - As I mentioned above, the message needs to be clear that the EIR is a new one and not borrowing information from the previous unless it’s fully redundant. People are going to want to see all new alternatives including a “do-nothing” alternative.
  - People are going to want see data that says the project is the best use of funds and resources instead of storage projects or other water saving/cleaning technology projects
- The scoping document doesn’t mentioned anything about the economic impacts that the project will have on the delta during construction and after. Being a new National Heritage area and a budding region for Ag Tourism, a project like this will almost assuredly have a negative economic impact. And this doesn’t even include the obvious concern of increased salinity moving through the delta effect irrigation water for farmers and the fragile ecosystem. But I’m sure that part will be covered in the EIR. My point is, All of the environmental impacts, because we are talking about the Delta, all of those have an economic impact as well and I don’t see it being covered in the scoping document.

Thank you,

David Ogilvie

Vineyard Manager
Wilson Farms I Wilson Vineyards
PO Box 307 I 50400 Gaffney Rd I Clarksburg, CA 95612 I
C – 916.295.7111
Rogue Climate traveled to the scoping hearing in Redding from Medford, Oregon to stand with Yurok, Hoopa Valley, Karuk, Pit River, Miwak, and Winneman Wintu tribal members opposing the Delta Water Tunnel which would exacerbate the problems communities across the region are already seeing on our rivers.

When salmon returns are at unprecedented lows, river flows are low, and water temperatures are high, communities suffer. Climate action means protecting the water we do have for communities that depend on them -- not big agriculture and the fossil fuel industry. The Delta Water Tunnel project is not a climate solution.

Your EIR must include the impacts to the Trinity and Klamath Rivers, the communities who depend on the waters & salmon, and how this project would add additional stressors to all of these rivers in the era of the climate crisis.

Your EIR must also include impacts to all of the fisheries up and down the West Coast because we know that impacts to one fishery can have far reaching impacts on commercial and indigenous fisheries on our coast.

Also, California must have meaningful consultation with all Tribal Nations impacted by this project. This project must not move forward if any impacted Tribe has said no. Governor Newsom must do what is best for the climate and listen to the indigenous peoples of these lands and stop the Delta Tunnel project for good.

Rogue Climate was founded in 2013 in the Rogue Valley of Southern Oregon. Our mission is to empower Southern Oregon communities most impacted by climate change, including low-income, rural, youth, and communities of color, to win climate justice by organizing for clean energy, sustainable jobs, and a healthy environment. We do so through leadership development, political education, fostering conversations, and campaigns for policies that benefit our communities over the special interests of the largest corporations. We have a list of over 10,000 people in Oregon and Northern California.

--
Allie Rosenbluth
She/Her/Hers
Campaigns Director
Rogue Climate
541-816-2240
3932 South Pacific Hwy
Medford, OR 97501
The people of California voted, by a good majority, to reject the peripheral canal. How is it that despite the say of the electorate this project keeps moving forward like a zombie. The tunnel is the peripheral canal with dirt on top. Where did you get the authority to move ahead on a project the voters have rejected? Was it just Jerry Brown's ego and a lot of checks signed by big Ag growers that gave birth and continue to push this Frankenstein project? Where is the water going to come from to make this fiasco feasible? The price tag will be double the amount being bantered about, just ask Boston and Seattle how their big digs went. Once the project is started the various water agencies will decry the price of the project and try to push the over run onto the taxpayer. What agencies with any credibility can be trusted to do the due diligence required to get at the truth of the cost and impact on the Delta/Bay? I remember when this first started and there was big talk about "mitigation" of all the problems the peripheral canal would cause and when push came to shove all the agencies that backed the plan had to admit there was no "mitigation" funding. They where doing the bidding of their political masters and lying to the people of the State. This is a project which is not good for the environment or the great mass of Californian's but is a give away to the Resnick's, Gallo's, Westland water district etc.. If it were to have proper oversight it would become clear that a project of this size spread over the time it will take will destroy Delta communities economically and physically. You can't run loaded semi trucks over the levee roads for the time it will take to do this project without destroying towns like Locke and Walnut Grove to name but two. I grew up on a boat in the Delta in the late 50's early 60's and the fish population was estimated by Fish and Game to be 17 million. Today the fish population is estimated at 4 million. How can anyone legitimately concerned about the environmental health of our State not see this huge decline as the "canary in the coal mine"? The bird populations have also plummeted. The agencies trusted to do the right thing have by political appointments, turned a blind eye from the facts, to support this project pushed by politicians and their big donors. The Delta/Bay needs more water to stay healthy as nature designed them to be flushed out every winter to ensure the food cycle continues. This tunnel will only take fresh water and pipe it around the Delta (peripheral canal) while San Joaquin valley's big AG producers will ship back selenium and chemical laced water which will sit in the Delta because of lack of flow and lead to toxic algae and other unhealthy conditions. Do we have to kill off our fish and wildlife so that growers can grow tree crops (which can't be left fallow in drought years) in the desert of the western San Joaquin? Who will honestly do the vetting of facts with a concern for California's environmental health? So far it hasn't been many State Agencies step up to the plate.
Now, for everyone here, right now there is a pile driver going on Freeport where they're doing the bridge. If you can sit there next to the pile driver for 15 minutes, you would be amazed. It's so unbearable. To think that they're going to do that 24/7 is going to destroy this community.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

And just before you start, I have the next three I would like to call up; Sonia Diermayer, Michael Seaman, and Edward Cull.

ANNA SWENSON: My name is Anna Swenson. I actually sit on the Design Construction Authority Stakeholder Advisory.

So I spend three weeks with these guys -- three hours with guys twice an a month, and I have a binder that's about this thick of all of the proposed plans. I'm a little shocked at how bare bones presentation was because there's a lot more that they clearly haven't laid out although in a document -- you know, in a form that is not concrete at this point.

So what I would like to request is that you do a study of how: One, you would replace or compensate
for this agrarian lifestyle. You have been here. These are all our wonderful neighbors. They have all been here for multi-generations. How will you compensate them for their loss of the way of life here?

I would like to know how you're going to compensate people for degradation of their wells, degradation of air quality, degradation of the ability to pull their crops when they need to because the roads are clogged with trucks or barges that are coming up the river.

And I have a feeling that if you actually did the math for that, you would realize that there would be no way to ever actually compensate these people for what they're actually going to lose.

And so the other thing I would like to say is that we found a map that is of the Peripheral Canal, that was made in 1972 by DWR. We have it out in the hallway, so please take a look. And what we've noticed is that they are eerily similar. And so I'm very worried that DWR is basing a very, very expensive plan based upon an idea that was formed before I was born.

And you're saddling my kids who just spoke to you about how much they love to live here, and how much they're learning from these people, and how much they're going to help society by being here, right?
How -- you're going to trade a plan from 1972 for that? So I would like you to look into alternatives. Recycled water is a great alternative. Being water efficient is a great alternative.

I just can't believe that we are here again talking about the same exact plan, and so I thoroughly encourage you to look into alternatives, but I would like to see that analysis of how you are going to compensate Wendy Heaton when she has to move out of her beautiful home because you've decided to move her levee back, where she can't live there anymore, or Barbara Daly, or any of the other people who live on the levee.

It's what you are doing is not fair, and you couldn't walk into San Francisco or Los Angeles or any other place and make a decision to plop down a project and just tell these beautiful people to leave. It's not right. It's not fair. We voted it down. Before I was even a voting age it was voted down, and yet here I stand.

So I'm asking you to please look into alternatives. Dr. Gleick's plan is a great place to start. The Deep Water Ship Channel, another great place to start. But the tunnel is not the answer because you can never replace what you're going to take away. You can't mitigate it. And we do not want to be a
catastrophic result of your misplanning.

Now, the final thing I have to say is, I'm from Chico, and we sat underneath your dam and your dam failed, and I freaked out for 12 hours wondering whether or not my son was okay or not because the cell towers were messed up. Traffic was all one way on 99. And you know what, you guys have a very poor history of taking care of infrastructure. You have a very, very poor history of communicating with the public.

What would be different? What would change with this project? Because you've proven that you can't take care of your infrastructure. You don't have the money. So what happens when that aging tunnel sits out there and these folks are all relying on you to keep them safe, and 15 minutes later they're told, "you better get out because a flood is coming."

Thank you for your time. Thanks.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Sonia Diermayer.

SONIA DIERMAYER: Good evening. My name is Sonia Diermayer. I'm here from Oakland to help support the Delta. I treasure this Delta as being the connector of all the California geographies that I love from the Sierra snow fields, the foothills, the rivers, the San Francisco bay, and the Pacific Ocean, and the Delta.
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DELTA CONVEYANCE PROJECT
SCOPING AND CEQA

PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday, February 19, 2020
Time:

Location:
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Clarksburg, CA. 95612

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And it's all running down the driveways and what have you." And that was during the peak of our draught. And he said, "I went out there and talked to them about the drought. And they didn't know what I was talking about. What do you mean there's a drought in Northern California, why would we care?"

Well, the bottom line here is, who said we owe it to Southern California to provide their water if they were stupid enough to build a house in the desert where there wasn't any.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

You can pull that, yeah.

PETER ANDERSON: My name is Peter Anderson. I'm a reasonably short timer in Clarksburg, only 25 years. My wife, her family settled here in the 1800s. The house I live in is one of the few homes that actually sits on top of the levee here in the Clarksburg area, and that across the river was a proposed site of one of the intake structures of the original previous proposal.

And as it was mentioned about the dewatering, yes, I'm absolutely positive that if the project was constructed outside of my front door, that my home would not be inhabitable. There would be no water available.
But also, what was mentioned, you know, about pile driving, I have worked in -- I'm a civil engineer. I've worked in construction. I have worked around pile driving where -- you know, for an eight-hour day I was watching pile driving, and at the end of the day, it's stressful. But to have it go 24/7, yeah, that's not -- you can't live near that.

In addition, since my house is nearly a hundred years old, like many of the homes here in Clarksburg area, they're built -- the construction is lath and plaster. It's not drywall. And that the vibrations that will occur during that time period will literally disintegrate the connection of the lath and the plaster. And that a large cracking will occur, if not the entire walls. Ceilings will crumble during that construction period making, once again, homes uninhabitable.

So that's the biggest concern here is that, as I am now in my -- entering retirement, that over ten years I expect my home to appreciate a little bit in value. And that would help me in my retirement in terms of a portfolio that will allow me to live my golden years comfortably.

But if my home becomes of no value, you have just put a huge impact on how I'm going to live the last
years of my life.

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you very much.

(Audience clapping.)

I would like to thank everyone for coming, for your very thoughtful comments. We appreciate the time that you took out tonight.

(Whereupon proceedings were concluded at 8:10 p.m.)
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three quarters of a mile from the edge of the project zone, well into this place where we sit today. There must be analysis on how the dewatering of those wells and the taking out of water would diminish, restrict, or maybe quash entirely our ability to meet the first part of our mission, which is fire suppression. Lastly, you were going to draw on natural resources -- excuse me, utility resources such as electric and gas consumption. We use those as well. And your use of those utilities must be analyzed in connection with our mission and how we provide what we do. And we expect to see all of those comments and list those analytical components as part of your report. Thank you very much.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Amanda Beck is next. And then after that, I've got Barbara Daly, Anna Swenson, and Dan Whaley.

So if you could get ready.

AMANDA BECK: Hi, my name is Amanda Beck, and I'm a resident of Clarksburg. I'm here representing the Board of Friends of Clarksburg Services & Recreation. I'm the chair of that board.
So we're a nonprofit organization formed in Clarksburg to establish a regional recreation area for the North Delta. That's including a park and an aquatic center.

The board I represent expects to work with our region to establish a community service district to support ongoing operation of the regional recreational facility. So that facility is expected to be used by children associated with the school. It's expected to be on the property that we are sitting on now. It's about 13.1 acres of land owned by the school district. We've got general support from the district to do that work. We're in master planning right now for that project.

So my request and the board's request is that the impacts to the plan facility be addressed. The project expects to be built about the same time that the construction of this project could occur and then be operational during the period that you will still be in construction.

So impacts addressed should include the noise impacts to people using that recreational facility, the traffic impacts to people trying to get here and use those facilities, air impacts such as hazardous air pollutants, and their impacts on the children and the
sensitive folks that will be using those resources, sensitive populations, and then, of course, on the public services that are in this community.

So we want to make sure that those impacts are addressed fully in the EIR and that they're mitigated and adequately funded.

So thank you. Thank you for listening to me. I appreciate it.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

BARBARA DALY: Hello. My name is Barbara Daly, and I live and I work at the Delta. I live near Clarksburg, and I work out of Walnut Grove. I addressed you at the last meeting in Walnut Grove, and I have some of the same things to say a little bit differently, and I will make some other written comments.

In the opening comments, you state that the project would be consistent with the State Water Resilience Portfolio, and you listed many objectives of the project, but the most important objective was not shown in your opening presentation. And we request that you add this as an objective or actually a goal to your current list, if you would.

To explain, the California State Legislature established the Delta Reform Act in 2009, which created
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Climate change has made the situation worse. Instead of wasting money on environmental analysis of what, quite frankly, is an ill-conceived disastrous project, the state should acknowledge the tunnel project is bad news for California. The best way to scope the tunnel project is to scrap it. The no project alternative is the correct answer.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Mr. Cull?

And before you start, I just want to call the next three; Bob Saunders, Michael DiMartino, and Marilyn Gill.

Go ahead.

EDWARD CULL: Good evening. Edward Cull, long-time resident of Clarksburg. 50 years.

There we go. That's better. Okay. Yeah, long-time resident of Clarksburg for 50 years. I work for DGS, Department of General Services, downtown as a stationary engineer. I know a little bit about water. I got 4 million gallons of 39-degree water sitting out on my window every night at work.

You know, I was thinking about this when I heard it was coming up just last night. I got one of our youngins ran it up to the door and said there was a
meeting here tonight.

And there was a guy, I can't think of his name offhand, his last name is Bhargavaj. He's the creator of five-hour energy, and I was reading a thing on him. And if you Google Billions of Change, Billions and Change, a YouTube video, he has helped millions of people and mostly out of the country because of the -- all the red tape in Africa and Asia with clean, healthy drinking water to millions of poor people without access.

One of the engineers that he's hired are engineers developed natural draft barges with desalination skids on them to be placed in the ocean, and they're very efficient. A lot of the equipment could be run on solar.

And I was thinking, geez, we put these in the Monterey Bay, it's less than 50 miles to the San Luis Reservoir, there's not a lot of stuff in the way topography wise. And then all we got to do is pour just a few feet right under the 5, keep the aqueduct full during the lean years, LA gets their water. During the heavy years we can branch off the aqueduct, keep the aquifers filled in the San Joaquin Valley where everything is getting sunk under. It's just an idea.

But I love this community, and I don't think
it's a good idea. I think there's cheaper ways to go about it. So just throwing that out there.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Great. Thank you.

Bob?

BOB SAUNDERS: Good evening, everybody. My name is Bob Saunders. I have been an activist and a water protector for a long time. I'm with the Watershed Project where we're -- this year we launched our Water Protective Tour 2020 with my friend Michael DiMartino who I met on Earth Day. It was a fortuitous meeting. I can't believe we are here still talking about this. I kind of feel that we should have learned something years ago from Hollywood's movie Chinatown. Because essentially, here we are once again about the transference of the people's water to wealthy agribusiness growers like the residents and other people like that who ship a large portion of their products to other countries.

And in the sense, like everything else, it seems like the burden of everything we deal with is always put upon the people. When we had a draught, everything was put on the shoulders of the people. We had to conserve -- those of us who -- the people who use 20 percent of the water, but 80 percent of the water
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Please proceed.

MOLLY CULTON: Good evening. I am Molly Culton with Sierra Club California here to urge you to thoroughly consider a no tunnel alternative. The proposed project, unfortunately, is currently being considered in a vacuum, but there is a larger context.

The state currently has numerous regulatory programs to improve air quality and water quality in low income and disadvantaged communities, reduce the state's energy footprint and greenhouse gas emissions, and reinvigorate California's biodiversity. The proposed project is antithetical to those programs.

During and post construction, this project, whether operated to take 3,000 csf, 6,000 csf, or 7,500 cubic feet per second of desperately needed fresh water from the Delta ecosystem and its residents will worsen the air and water quality for Delta communities, increase the state's energy footprint as it facilitates more Delta exports and decimate much of the state's biodiversity, including among others, Sandhill cranes.

So we ask that the EIR thoroughly consider a no tunnel alternative that analyses the state's use of an investment in local programs and projects relating to water conservation and efficiency measures, along with
others, that achieve the same water reliability goals as
the proposed project, as well as state investment in
restoring and strengthening existing Delta levees and
infrastructure.

All of these projects are less environmentally
destructive, and restoring of existing levees, along
with increasing fresh water flows in the Delta, will
both mitigate damage from seismic activities and impacts
of salt water intrusion.

But regardless of whether the tunnel is built
or not, the state needs to fix the levees. The
livelihood of Delta communities and the quality of the
Delta ecosystem depend on it.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

Mr. Durbin?

JEFF DURBIN: Hi, my name is Jeff Durbin. I'm
a life-long boater and fisherman of the Sacramento
American Rivers. I've always been concerned about our
Earth, including our air and our water, that, of course,
includes our fish habitats.

I'm also a diver. I've participated in many
America River clean-up days, including one as a diver.
I believe that increasing conservation everywhere and
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So let's stop putting these people at risk. Let's stop having these people pay for correcting your mistakes. It's time that you be held accountable. The Department of Water Resources is not even a cabinet member, it's only a department. But you've never been held accountable for one thing as of yet.

So I'm saying to these people and I have been involved -- we got $120 million for the Delta levees when you guys didn't want to put up any money. I showed that you were, you know, hiding money. I did all of that. We had hearings.

Right now, I'm telling, you we don't need this -- this is tunnel vision. We don't need this project, and there is no way you are going to justify it as long as I'm breathing.

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

Ms. Dahlberg, just before you start, I'm going to call out the next folks.

So Clarence Koi, Tom Wallace, and Molly Culton, if you could get ready.

And please proceed.

TRESSA DAHLBERG: Yes. Hello, I'm Tressa Connor Dahlberg, and I'm also representing North Delta
Cares, and I'm a member of the Sacramento -- I should say the California Delta Chamber. Thank you.

So I am actually rereading a statement that was done -- to my husband and I did in 2016 because really nothing has changed. So as I said, my name is Tressa Dahlberg, and I live just south of Clarksburg on Merritt Island on our families farm, and we're -- my husband and I are both six-generation residents of the California Delta.

Our concerns involve the dewatering or lowering of the groundwater surrounding each intake structure, during construction and how that will effect our water supply, wells, farmland community, and way of life.

The scope describes the lowering of the groundwater 30 feet to accommodate construction. It calls for a dewatering within a one mile radius, installing pumps at approximately 75 feet apart within that radius and treating that water prior to returning it to the river.

That would mean there would be around 4,956 pumps to dewater the groundwater, including a treatment facility on each side of the river. Infrastructure would need to be built to support those pumps, electrical power supply, piping system to a central
treatment facility, etcetera.

Thus eliminating all farming in the area, including the land outside the boundary that would be affected from the infrastructure and pumps.

Water treatment plants on both sides of the river at each site would be needed to treat that water being pumped. I believe that in my area, the water table is only about five to ten feet below the surface. To pump down one foot of water in one acre is 325,858 gallons. One acre foot. In one square mile, 640 acres. One foot of water is 209 million gallons or 642 acre feet.

A 30 foot drop in groundwater would equate to 6.27 billion gallons or 19,200 acre feet. This would be for each construction site where pumps would be installed for the tunnels or tunnel.

Is this just another way to pump more water south for at least ten years while they're building the tunnel?

Presuming that there will be a continual groundwater -- continued to come in from outside the target area, the total number would double and could easily triple. On our land, which is only ten feet above sea level, it may never completely dewater. Underground rivers could flow into the area for years.
If a water treatment facility is constructed and it can process 15 million gallons a day, then this operation would need to run 24/7 for over two years or more before the target 30 feet of groundwater reduction might be achieved.

Then when the treated water is returned back to the river, whose flows can range widely from season to season, it would greatly increase the percolation back into the groundwater. The river water in turn supplies the water table. These are areas were the impact has never been fully addressed.

Are you willing to put your signature on this, to be responsible for ruining an entire Delta ecosystem, thousands of families' livelihoods, historic buildings, and tens of thousands of acres of prime farmland for some corporate farms that grow crops in an already questionable area?

Due to high salts and minerals in the soil, the Delta's already having to much water pumped out of it, which has already adversely affected the region for years.

Anyway, my last little statement is, the tunnels would not generate any extra water south -- for supply for the south. It only loses drop stream. This project is not a good solution as a reliable source for
the south.

Thank you for your listening.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

You can tip that down if you want.

CLARENCE KOI: Clarence Koi, and I am a member of the Sierra Club.

Each year three quarters of the water that flows into the Delta, flows out through the Carquinez Straits. Only a quarter of that water that flows into the Delta is sent south. So we have a great source of fresh water that is now going out to San Joaquin -- out of the Carquinez Straits.

This problem was solved in 1929 by the Division of Water Resources, which proposed a salt water barrier one-and-a-half miles above Vallejo in the Carquinez Straits. This is in Bulletin 22, Division of Water Resources.

This barrier was never built because as a second part of the water plan, it was considered that the dams that had yet to be built -- Shasta, Oroville, so forth -- would supply sufficient water to flush the salt water out, just by a lot of fresh water flow.

That's still the way we do it today.

In those days they said, "why not put a salt
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sensitive folks that will be using those resources,
sensitive populations, and then, of course, on the
public services that are in this community.
So we want to make sure that those impacts are
addressed fully in the EIR and that they're mitigated
and adequately funded.
So thank you. Thank you for listening to me.
I appreciate it.
JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.
(Audience clapping.)
BARBARA DALY: Hello. My name is Barbara Daly, and I live and I work at the Delta. I live near Clarksburg, and I work out of Walnut Grove. I addressed you at the last meeting in Walnut Grove, and I have some of the same things to say a little bit differently, and I will make some other written comments.
In the opening comments, you state that the project would be consistent with the State Water Resilience Portfolio, and you listed many objectives of the project, but the most important objective was not shown in your opening presentation. And we request that you add this as an objective or actually a goal to your current list, if you would.
To explain, the California State Legislature established the Delta Reform Act in 2009, which created
the coequal goals of providing a more reliable water
supply for California and protecting, restoring, and
enhancing the Delta ecosystem.

The Reform Act also states -- and this has not
been changed or altered since then, this is in law --
that these coequal goals, these are goals, shall be
achieved in a manner that protects and enhances the
unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and
agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place.
This is California Water Code 585054. We request that
you put these into your goals.

So to sum it up, we ask that you shelve this
project and look at better alternatives that will solve
the coequal goals presented to the state by the
legislature in 2009. A single tunnel is not viable no
matter how much you dress it up. It's too expensive.

We've asked from the beginning -- as I
remember asking Phil Isenberg this question in 2010,
when he was the Chair of the Delta Stewardship
Council -- who's going to pay for this? His answer was,
the stakeholders. The question really remains
unanswered today, and the construction costs are rising.

This tunnel does not serve the entire state.
It does not serve the Delta. Taking more water will
destroy the largest estuary on the West Coast of the
Americas. Harmful Algae Blooms are already overtaking the waterways and sloughs, and the state's answer to this is to spray more Round-Up on them.

The World Health Organization found that Round-Up causes cancer. That means our state agencies are spraying cancer causing chemicals into our drinking water supply that's going to Southern California. Do they know that?

Taking more water will cause more tendency towards these types of invasive species. Disposing of millions of tons of polluted tunnel muck that is mixed with chemicals and putting it anywhere in this Delta estuary is not acceptable for the people or the animals.

The tradeoff of agriculture in one part of California for agriculture in another area is a poor plan. A better way would be to encourage drip irrigation throughout agriculture in California.

Dr. Peter Gleick from the Pacific Institute did a study in 2009, and he reported that if farmers in California would use drip irrigation on their crops when appropriate, we would save enough water to fill Hetch Hetchy Reservoir 16 times a year with the water that is saved. The gas wells in the Delta are numerous in the path of the tunnel. Dodging them will be impossible.

And finally, the noise and air pollution,
construction impacts, bridge and road transportation
issues are immense. The problems in warning in the last
EIR that we will abandon our homes and buildings is
already creating inverse condemnation here for us who
live in the Delta.

This intake -- these intakes and one tunnel
project do not protect and enhance the Delta's unique
cultural, recreational, natural resource, and
agriculture values of the Delta.

We request that you look at other ways,
alternatives to one tunnel to create a reliable water
supply for all of California, and we will put those in
an expanded written form.

   Thank you.

   JANET BARBIERI: Great. Thank you.

   (Audience clapping.)

DAN WHALEY: Good evening, everyone. My name
is Dan Whaley. I'm a resident of Sutter Island and a
business in the Hood. I would just like to thank
everyone in this crowd for coming out here because we
know that DWR is disingenuous in this scoping process.

But by us being here and raising our voices,
we are going to have to fight it again, just like we
foughted (as spoken) it before, but it gives us hope that
we have something that we can hold onto.
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catastrophic result of your misplanning.

Now, the final thing I have to say is, I'm from Chico, and we sat underneath your dam and your dam failed, and I freaked out for 12 hours wondering whether or not my son was okay or not because the cell towers were messed up. Traffic was all one way on 99. And you know what, you guys have a very poor history of taking care of infrastructure. You have a very, very poor history of communicating with the public.

What would be different? What would change with this project? Because you've proven that you can't take care of your infrastructure. You don't have the money. So what happens when that aging tunnel sits out there and these folks are all relying on you to keep them safe, and 15 minutes later they're told, "you better get out because a flood is coming."

Thank you for your time. Thanks.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Sonia Diermayer.

SONIA DIERMAYER: Good evening. My name is Sonia Diermayer. I'm here from Oakland to help support the Delta. I treasure this Delta as being the connector of all the California geographies that I love from the Sierra snow fields, the foothills, the rivers, the San Francisco bay, and the Pacific Ocean, and the Delta
plays a role in all of those areas.

And it is under onslaught from the Trump Administration's fake science to allow more pumping, from Governor Newsom's sad insistence that water agencies will voluntarily leave more water in the rivers for healthy flow in the tributaries, and from crazy -- the crazy idea of making permanent the water contractor's contracts with no mitigations or environmental studies.

Each of these actions individually are a terrible blow to Delta in flows and outflows, and the governor's tunnel will simply be the last straw.

We have hit peak water, and many of these wonderful people have said the same thing. There is no new water, and no billions of dollars that you invest will change that. But you do seem to be -- your governor seems to be determined to go ahead with this destructive project, and so this Scoping Meeting is the first step.

We're wasting time and taxpayer funds, and the smelt has no more time. We're out of time to help save the smelt. But I do formally request, since we are doing this, I do formally request that you analyze alternatives that would increase Delta outflows and reduce exports. That you analyze conservation
efficiency and the demand reduction measures that are already happening up and down the state, and if we project them into the future, they would probably make this project completely obsolete.

The EIR needs to analyze, as you've also heard from others, the project's consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta. And you need to base the EIR on a real cost, real engineering, and real science. So the costs of the damage to the environment, the businesses, the cultural and historical integrity of these Delta communities, and the science needs to be peer reviewed and come from reputable scientists that are independent of political pressure.

The analysis of tunnel alternatives should address the many questions that were raised about WaterFix regarding the engineering and such as the ability of the tunnels to survive major earthquakes.

It needs to show -- the EIR needs to show how the tunnel will reduce -- I just said that, sorry -- needs to show how the tunnel will address increase in salinity and deal with problems of algae proliferation.

It's a bad idea. It was a bad idea. It still is and it will be, and I'm sorry that we are wasting your time, and your wasting our time with this recycled proposal.
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The tunnel project was a bad idea when they called it the Peripheral Canal. It was a bad idea when it was the Twin Tunnels. It's a bad idea for a single tunnel. And if anybody wants to come back to do half a tunnel, it will be a bad idea with then. We don't need it. We don't want it.

And there are far better ways of doing what's necessary, looking towards a future, than to disrupt the life, and the culture, and the history, and the many people who rely on the existence of the tunnel and the way it is. We need to leave it alone.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

Michael DiMartino. I did get one other card. So I just wanted to prepare Marilyn Gill and Peter Anderson.

So please proceed.

MICHAEL DIMARTINO: So I'm going to face this way because I don't need to face this way because you're the people that are going to make the difference, and I don't mean to be disrespectful at all.

How many of you are for the tunnel?

Wow, yeah, my name is Michael DiMartino. I'm
the co-founder of the Alliance for Resilient
Communities, and I'm also the predirector of Golden Road
Productions. I've produced thousands of events all over
the world. I am completely involved in journalism and
media and I have an online radio TV show and podcast
that reaches thousands of people throughout the
Sacramento River Basin. And because I'm here tonight,
now I know why I spent nine years building this regional
network throughout the Sacramento River Basin Watershed.
It's to protect our water.

Okay. I want to start out by telling you that
water is a human right. It is not a commodity to be
brokered by decision makers behind closed doors.
Second -- and that's in the Human Bill of Rights in the
United Nations, by the way. I didn't make that up.

Two, nothing is going to change no matter what
you say unless it's political will behind it. The
solutions are infinite, but it takes political will and
it takes pressure by the people on the decision makers
to get the will to make the right choice. We can't
change minds, but we can change hearts.

Because what will happen with this Delta
tunnel will affect the quality of life in Northern
California, the Central Valley. Not just for us, but
for generations to come, and innovation is a solution.
We're looking at old designs. We're looking at old broken systems. Look at Oroville Dam. Look at all the things that are happening all around the world with the crumbling infrastructure. We're living in an old design.

There is a new innovative consciousness that's happening whether it's permaculture, sustainable energy that has the solutions. We don't have to recreate a wheel.

So really quick, I'm here to talk about environmental toxins, the pesticides, the herbicides, the lowering of EPA standards that are affecting all of our health as we sit here. Like Barbara Daly mentioned about the use of Round-Up and glyphosate. It's happening in our own backyards, you guys.

About mismanagement, algal blooms, dams, Oroville, fracking, pollution, and I will say right now, the effect of what happens to the pollinators in the Delta, you still want to be able to produce food and have food security. Well, tonight is the night you draw the line in the sand, and you say, "you know what, I want food security, and I want a healthy future for my children." It's that simple.

Okay. The third thing I'm talking about is privatization like Bob Saunders talked about,
mismanagement. Come on. The (inaudible) want the water for misdevelopment, for inappropriate development throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

Let's talk about poor agricultural systems and the 4 to $5 billion oligarchy of the Resnicks and the almond orchards that use ancient and archaic practices to grow almonds throughout the area. Most of the food and the water is not even going to benefit our region.

Let's look at a few other things like the in the interest of a few dominating the will of many. How many of you here are for the tunnel?

Well, it's pretty transparent and visible to me of what's really going on here. Okay. Let's look at the reality of profit over people. This has got to stop.

I live in Nevada City, and you know what? I dedicated the last two years of my life to putting together this magazine called the Water Protector Magazine that outlines the 12 counties in the Sacramento River Basin, the issues, the solutions, and who we are holding accountable for the bad policies and decisions.

It's time for them to come out from behind the decision making, behind closed doors and to be seen and to be held accountable.

Okay. Lastly, I just want to state, I'm also
working with Crystal Geyser, battling a half a billion bottles of water up on Mount Shasta. That affects the Delta. It's not just their problem over there. This is a watershed. Shasta Dam, the remediation of Paradise, and all the toxins that are being dumped into your water here.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you, Mr. DiMartino.

MICHAEL DIMARTINO: So thank you very much. Check our Water Protector Tour. We are doing over 50 events this spring and summer. Come and join the movement. Let your voice be heard.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

So Ms. Gill and Mr. Anderson.

MARILYN GILL: You can be delighted that this will be short. I didn't come tonight to say something, but I moved back to this community having -- 22 years ago -- having been raised here in a home on the street that backs the schoolyard. My parents moved into that house they built when I was six months old, and so that means it's almost 83 years ago.

I spent hours going to worthless meetings several years ago when we were talking about the tunnels. I was mortified to discover that many of the people on those committees didn't live here, didn't have
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I think that is the end.

JANET BARBIERI: Okay. Great. Before we get started with questions, I just wanted to take a moment to recognize Yolo County Supervisor, Oscar Villegas, who came to the meeting. So thank you very much, Sir, for coming.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: And so we are going to do some clarifying questions now. Again, we do want to preserve as much time as we can for the comments, but if you have any questions about the presentation that you just heard or about anything that you read in the NOP, now would be the time to do that.

We want to spend about five or ten minutes at the most so that we can maximize our comment time, but please feel -- and once we get to comments, I'll call you up. But if you have a question, just feel free to come up and we'll go ahead and do that for a few minutes.

And please speak right into that mic so we can make sure we can hear it.

JEFF DURBIN: Hi, my name is Jeff Durbin. I attended the first Scoping Meeting February 3rd in Sacramento. About two days later the Governor had an Op
Ed that he said the Governor proposes new plan for managing water. It looked like it actually was, but I couldn't find anymore information on details. My initial question February 3rd was, is the Folsom Dam, the reservoir where they're raising the reservoir and Shasta Dam, are they including this in the plan?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So are you asking about whether they are included as parts of the Delta Conveyance Plan?

JEFF DURBIN: Well, it seems to be part of the whole program, and I couldn't find anything that really addresses it. Yes. They just broke ground, and I just wanted to know that they are including this in all the calculations and everything -- anything been updated or --

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So I think -- so there are sort of two efforts going on, and I think you may be think about the Water Resilience Portfolio. Because the Water Resilience Portfolio is not my main focus, I'm not sure about the specifics of how Folsom and Shasta were incorporated in that.

In terms of whether they would be incorporated in the EIR, at this point we are really looking for scoping comments. So it would really be helpful if you would submit how you think they should be included in
the cumulative effects analysis, that would be a really helpful scoping comment.

JEFF DURBIN: Okay. Do you know if the Governor's new plan is newer than February 3rd, or is that just a reiteration of the single tunnel?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: No, I don't think so.

JEFF DURBIN: Okay. Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Other questions?

PATRICK PORGANS: I'm Patrick Porgans, Porgans & Associates. I'm looking at your handout here, and number 12 -- it looks like it's on page 3 -- it makes reference to a goal of modernizing the conveyance system in the Delta. I would like to know what conveyance system we are talking about that's going to be modernized, which one is that?

I'd be mindful, I have 45 years involved in the water here, so I would like to know what conveyance system you are modernizing in the Delta.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So the question and answer is referring to the State Water Project Conveyance System?

PATRICK PORGANS: Right.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So it's referring to the system of diverting water from the Delta and conveying it through the California aqueduct.

PATRICK PORGANS: I got that part, but you are
others, that achieve the same water reliability goals as the proposed project, as well as state investment in restoring and strengthening existing Delta levees and infrastructure.

All of these projects are less environmentally destructive, and restoring of existing levees, along with increasing fresh water flows in the Delta, will both mitigate damage from seismic activities and impacts of salt water intrusion.

But regardless of whether the tunnel is built or not, the state needs to fix the levees. The livelihood of Delta communities and the quality of the Delta ecosystem depend on it.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

Mr. Durbin?

JEFF DURBIN: Hi, my name is Jeff Durbin. I'm a life-long boater and fisherman of the Sacramento American Rivers. I've always been concerned about our Earth, including our air and our water, that, of course, includes our fish habitats.

I'm also a diver. I've participated in many America River clean-up days, including one as a diver. I believe that increasing conservation everywhere and
everyone involved doing better water management,
including better farming strategies, potential
desalination projects, the increased capacity and
storage potential coming from the raising of the Folsom
Dam, and Shasta, those four projects could be enough.

Projects in West Sacramento along the river
where they did four cuts into the levee and moved them
out wider to strengthen them and did more flow capacity
when the river could swell.

For example, the place where I ran my boat
around last year when the coast guard failed to mark the
known coming hazard when the river flows increased. I
catched many salmon and stripers in the Sacramento River
in the sloughs.

I spoke at the first meeting on February 3rd,
a couple weeks ago about this -- for the single tunnel
6,000 cfm proposition with two large intakes. I agreed
with many of the speakers and many Native American
Indians and many other well-spoken individuals and group
representatives that were concerned about the future
problems the tunnel will pose to our rivers and streams,
above and below the tunnel intakes proposed.

I think that the conservation and other
efforts could avoid the desecration of the Delta and
other rivers and tributaries.
I was going to attend the Water Board meeting this morning in Sacramento. One person sent in pre-meeting information to the Water Board entitled, "Constructing the Scary Tunnel Through Delta Gas Wells and Pipe Lines."

They mentioned -- referenced an article that was in the LA Times that describes a methane gas explosion accident that killed 17 construction workers during a water tunnel -- construction of a water tunnel by Lockheed for one of the Delta Conveyance partners in Southern California.

I would send you a link to the article, but I'm afraid I didn't read it. They had a map included with all the gas, known gas areas, lines, and fields in the area here. There was some rebuttals about the depth wouldn't matter, that some of them are to shallow to worry about the pipes, and the other gas fields would be lower than would matter.

Today there was a mainstream news narrative noting that President Trump was going to talk to Bakersfield farmers about giving them more water. He is still loosening regulations that allow more fracking too. At least our California attorney general is suing the federal government about stopping that same practice of fracking in California.
The first Scoping Meeting, one of the presenters, Carrie Beatie, mentioned that we will use good information. As has stated, we have not considered other alternatives yet to the one tunnel proposed.

I want you to use the best information available. I keep reading where it says "best available science." It's called the scientific method, which looks at all potentially available variables.

I keep reading the DWR wants to use the best available science. I searched many of papers online for the words "scientific" to try to find scientific method and found only one to mention it, but nothing in the Delta Science Report.

I appreciate that you are having these scoping meetings in an attempt to be transparent, but I hear many of the speakers at the first Scoping Meeting that I have been involved in tunnel talks say it sounds like the same rehashed plan. An article at the Sacramento news review sums it up, "one tunnel, same distrust."

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

Mr. Neuhearth?

TIM NEUHEARTH: My name is Tim Neuhearth. I'm a Delta resident, a farmer in Sutter Island, and a
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(Audience clapping.)

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I spent hours going to worthless meetings several years ago when we were talking about the tunnels. I was mortified to discover that many of the people on those committees didn't live here, didn't have
any advantages or disadvantages in the whole project, but they were making money by serving on these committees.

When I moved back to Clarksburg, there was a rumble going on in the community that they were going to close this building, which was known as the second elementary school in Clarksburg.

And I said, "well, what --" to my friend -- "what are you doing about this?" And they said, "well, we have given up. The headquarters of the school district are down in Rio Vista. And they don't even know we are here and they could care less. And they never approve anything we want. So we are doing nothing."

And I said, "you can't just sit on your hands. That's not how Clarksburg is. When there is something we need, we get up and act on it." And I said, "has it changed all that much in my adult life time period."

Because I kept coming down here to visit and help my parents, and they had -- have long since passed away now. And I was living in the pocket district for 22 years. And when my family all grew up or went off to college and my husband had passed away, I no longer needed the five bedroom house and the swimming pool that always needed to be vacuumed. And I thought I saved --
I helped my folks save the home that they built. So I came back here to be part of an active community.

So when I couldn't get people to get together, I went to the stationary store, to Staples, got a ream of paper, ran off notices, and paid to have a letter written or pat (as spoken) in every mailbox in the greater Clarksburg mailing district that said, "we're going to have a meeting at the school auditorium," that's this room, "in another week. Please all come."

And there was standing room only. I said, "we have a problem and we need to solve it." And these people are here tonight because they're acting on wanting to solve it.

In the meantime, you might be interested to know that, well, we started a charter school. We didn't know anything about charter schools. We started it with about 60 some kids, and now there is over 300. And we -- now, we have a second charter school, and we are affecting the lives of about a thousand children.

So I'm here to say, it pays to make a difference. And when I talked to my grandson from -- who live's in Southern California because he's an actor, a writer, and so on, and overly busy -- he said, "Gram, all my neighbors, it's Saturday morning and they're out washing their cars and they're just letting the hoses
run. And it's all running down the driveways and what have you." And that was during the peak of our draught.

And he said, "I went out there and talked to them about the drought. And they didn't know what I was talking about. What do you mean there's a drought in Northern California, why would we care?"

Well, the bottom line here is, who said we owe it to Southern California to provide their water if they were stupid enough to build a house in the desert where there wasn't any.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

You can pull that, yeah.

PETER ANDERSON: My name is Peter Anderson. I'm a reasonably short timer in Clarksburg, only 25 years. My wife, her family settled here in the 1800s. The house I live in is one of the few homes that actually sits on top of the levee here in the Clarksburg area, and that across the river was a proposed site of one of the intake structures of the original previous proposal.

And as it was mentioned about the dewatering, yes, I'm absolutely positive that if the project was constructed outside of my front door, that my home would not be inhabitable. There would be no water available.
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JANET BARBIERI: Oh, he did. Okay.

So the next three are Wendy Heaton, Bill Wells, and Mark Wilson.

Ms. Heaton?

WENDY HEATON: Good evening. My name is Wendy Heaton. I'm a Clarksburg resident, and I live on Merritt Island across from the proposed Clarksburg's intake, and my comments are about construction impacts to residents.

First, are wells and pumps: Intake construction involves dewatering, lowering the water table with negative impacts to wells and pumps. Before construction, potentially impacted wells should be inventoried and tested for performance and water quality, creating baseline data.

During construction, these wells should be tested and analyzed, again, against the baseline data. And after construction, the project should restore our wells to their pre-construction performance and water quality, and this may require that the project deepens wells or drills new wells.

Also, lower water tables will cause pumps to cycle more frequently, with higher electricity costs for residents. Pumps may burn out and need to be replaced due to over cycling. Again, higher costs for residents.
These impacts should be analyzed and mitigated.

Replacement water: The project should provide replacement water for residents who lose their wells to dewatering. Bottled water alone is not enough, not for dewatering process that could last for years. Potable running water must be provided.

I have concerns also about cofferdams, which will be needed for intake construction. They will impede the flow of the river, and by various regulations, this has to be mitigated.

The WaterFix EIR stated that mitigation "would require the installation of setback levees or other measures."

Now, setback levees means removing the homes across the river, and other measures were never identified. Assuming that there are other measures, they should be identified and analyzed. This should also include impacts to the Ag pumps whose intakes run through the levees.

Noise from pile driving: Documents from the Stakeholder's Engagement Committee meeting on January 22nd showed that noise levels across the river from the Clarksburg's intake where there are homes, would reach 80 dba or decibels; which the documents say is like being three feet from a garbage disposal.
The same document state that by covering the pile drivers, there would be shrouds that they're looking at doing over the pile driving equipment. The noise could be reduced by 10 dba. Bringing the noise to 70 dba, which is like being 10 feet from a vacuum cleaner.

So going from a garbage disposal to a vacuum cleaner is some kind of improvement, but it's not something people closest to the project will be able to live with for months and years. The channel of Clarksburg would also experience noise levels from 50 to 60 dba, according to these documents.

So when the Freeport intake was built, people across the river had to be relocated because of the noise. These intakes -- these proposed intakes are each 10 times larger than Freeport.

I don't want to move due to construction noise, and my neighbors don't want to move. None of us do. But if these impacts make life impossible, we may have to. And I think that that should be very seriously considered as you go forward with this project.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Mr. Wells?

BILL WELLS: Thank you very much. I
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Thank you for your listening.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

You can tip that down if you want.

CLARENCE KOI: Clarence Koi, and I am a member of the Sierra Club.

Each year three quarters of the water that flows into the Delta, flows out through the Carquinez Straits. Only a quarter of that water that flows into the Delta is sent south. So we have a great source of fresh water that is now going out to San Joaquin -- out of the Carquinez Straits.

This problem was solved in 1929 by the Division of Water Resources, which proposed a salt water barrier one-and-a-half miles above Vallejo in the Carquinez Straits. This is in Bulletin 22, Division of Water Resources.

This barrier was never built because as a second part of the water plan, it was considered that the dams that had yet to be built -- Shasta, Oroville, so forth -- would supply sufficient water to flush the salt water out, just by a lot of fresh water flow. That's still the way we do it today.

In those days they said, "why not put a salt
water barrier there, then you don't need to use all this water to flush the sea water out."

But it was not done at that time because it was considered that the flushing action from Shasta, Oroville, and so forth would be sufficient to keep the salt water at bay.

Well, it was for a while, but it isn't anymore, but we still sent three quarters of the water out. This can be easily cured by putting in that salt water barrier. Then we can send double the amount south and still have half to input to flow out if we wanted to.

Now, this -- this was not done for another reason, that the Federal Government wouldn't finance it because they were working on the Hoover Dam. They spent a few billion there I think and did not have -- did not feel that the salt water barrier was a high priority since the flushing action would be sufficient to keep the salt water at bay.

So now is the time to put that salt water barrier in, and we can let both rivers flow freely down to the juncture of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, and then pump it from there, just like we do now.

And we'd also have a bigger flow in the San Joaquin River so that the salmon could be put back and
given a new life in the San Joaquin.

And let me say that this is not just my opinion, but I copied something out of the Bulletin 22 written by the chief engineer, and I'll read that to you.

JANET BARBIERI: If you could do it quickly.

CLARENCE KOI: "Thus all of the barrier is not a physical necessity to the first unit of the comprehensive plan in the Sacramento River Valley. It is the essential feature of the ultimate diversion of Sacramento River water into the San Joaquin. For without it, there cannot be the complete conservation necessary to develop the large reliance of surface -- of surplus Sacramento water for exportation."

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

CLARENCE KOI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

TOM WALLACE: Good evening. My name is Tom Wallace, I'm a Clarksburg resident and a retired geotechnical engineer.

But I wanted to speak just a little bit about being a Clarksburg resident. Tressa and Bo Dahlberg did all the math, and I have been retired for 18 years so I don't do much math anymore.

But I want you to think about what you're
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(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Just before you start, I would like to call the next three people: Russell Van Lobensels, Tressa Dalhberg, and Patrick Porgans. So if you could get ready.

Yes. Please proceed.

BILL MARTIN: Thank you. My name is Bill Martin. I'm a San Francisco resident, and a recreational kayaker and fisherman. In fact, I just spent a day on the Delta fishing from my kayak, which I've done for many years. So I know the Delta firsthand, I see it up close and personal.

On the -- in your presentation, part of the slide -- in the slide talking about purpose, you mentioned the cost effective manner. And so one of the requests I have relative to the coming documents is a clear analysis of costs. It appears to me that DWR is selecting a prepared -- prepared to select a preferred alternative without any research into cost into the building of it and the operating of it.

For example, one of the potential preferred alternatives is to implement the State Water Board's unimpaired flow regime as announced in December of 2018 without building any tunnels. The state would have no specific outlay to implement this alternative. So the
initial cost would be zero.

Currently, many water agencies are using costs of about 2,000 and 2,500-acre foot for new water for their customers. This tunnel project would not provide a single drop of new water.

Before the demise of the California Water Project -- WaterFix Project, I'd seen rough estimates of $11 billion. Assuming normal cost overruns for huge projects, I will use a range of 15 to 20 billion to build a single tunnel. Let's do some simple math. 15 to $20 billion gets you roughly 10 million new acre feet of water at current market rates.

Where would this new water come from? Conservation, recycling and reuse, and leak detection are currently the lowest cost ways to make better use of the water in today's system. So investments in these areas would permanently improvement the state's water budget.

A second request I have for inclusion of future documents, in the Delta Reform Act of 2009, inshrined into law, the goal of reducing reliance on the Delta for water agency supplies. I simply don't understand how taking water out of the Sacramento River, water which will flow through the Delta if left alone to do so, reduces reliance on the Delta. The way to reduce
reliance on the Delta is to reduce water transfers out
of Delta, not increase them.

    Whichever preferred alternative is selected,
the draft EIR needs to clearly state how this
alternative will, in fact, reduce reliance on the Delta
in accordance with state law.

    Thank you very much.

    (Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: Good evening. My name
is Russ Van Lobensels. I'm going to expand and refine
some of my comments I made to you in Walnut Grove.

To begin with, on page 5 of your NOP, I refer
to Earth and material removed from below ground surface
as reusable tunnel material. In fact, it was initially
referred to as "tunnel muck," and it should not be
referred to as reusable tunnel material until it is
analyzed for contaminants.

And until it is determined that it's free of
contaminants, provisions must be made to stored material
or transfer it out of the construction area, and all
negative impacts related to the storage and/or transport
of the material must be analyzed and mitigated. The
same should apply for the water removed to dewater, the
tunnel construction and area.
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MARK PRUNER: Very good. Thank you.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Okay. So the way we typically do this, and it seems to have worked pretty well is, I will call three at a time, and then if you could make yourselves ready for your comments. And then when we get to the end of the three, I will call another three and that way we can kind of cycle through everyone and make sure everybody has a chance to make their comment.

So again, please make sure you speak right into that mic so everybody can hear.

And the first three that I have up are Tom Slater, Mario Moreno, and Bill Martin, and I apologize now if I mispronounce your name.

MARIO MORENO: Hi. I would really like to address the group as a whole. Can I speak up there, or do I have to be right here?

JANET BARBIERI: Right there, yeah.

MARIO MORENO: Okay. I know you guys are important, but these guys are important also. My name is Mario Moreno. I am a Chairman of the Hood Community Counsel. I'm speaking on behalf of the 104 households in the Community of Hood.
One of the things that keeps coming up to our attention is, why here? Why is there an intake one mile north? Why is there another one, one mile south, proposed? And I'm glad to hear that this is being reviewed for alternatives.

So just a little background, it'll all make sense when I am done, but our community 60 percent Latino, over half aged -- over the age of 50. So those make an impact down the road, as you will see.

A lot of the community members or -- have immigrated from Southern Colorado in a place called Manassa, Colorado, and La Jara, Colorado. And a lot of those community members still live in the Town of Hood. They're a Delta legacy community. There's a lot of heritage, and if you look in the County Assessor's Office, you will probably see names like Montano, which my mom is from, Cruz, Lujan, Chacon. They still live in the Community of Hood. And I make this point because a lot of them are up in age, and their siblings, like myself, who still live there.

Our -- the impact is going to be great with not only traffic, air pollution with all the particulate matter, you name it. Noise being a big impact. And so I make this point with giving the heritage and the legacy of the community is because we're going to be so
impacted with --

My mom is 83 years old. There is a lot of people that are not going anywhere. You know, California housing crisis, whatever. They love the Town of Hood. We love our Hood. Four miles down river, eastern side of Sacramento River, just to give everybody a little -- a geographic location.

So with that, I just wanted to eloquently speak on behalf of the community members. You know, there is fishing and outdoors. And I invite all of you to come down Highway 160, scenic Highway 160, to visit the Town of Hood. I haven't seen anybody come into the town. I know you guys see it on a map, you write the reports, but I am inviting you.

We have our community counsel meetings the second Thursday of even months, 5:30 p.m., Hood Fire Station. I'm the Chairman. We have an active community. We love our hood. So we invite you to come out and visit.

And thank you all for coming out and supporting -- whether it's like Mr. Pruner said, there is alternatives, whether they are being evaluated or not. But when it comes to Hood, Hood Proper, we are looking at we are the Bullseye, why is it us? We are a historic town, over a hundred years old, railroad town,
lot of history there.

In the alternatives, from what I understand, whether it's the deep water channel or something of less impact, I know we're all Californians. I know that the water is needed in other parts. I get that. But when you're zoning into my Hood, I have an issue with that. So again, I invite you to come out. Thank you for your time.

Thank you guys for coming out.

(Audience clapping.)

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Thank you very much.

TOM SLATER: Thank you. I'm Tom Slater. I'm currently the President of Reclamation District 999, as well as a board member of Northern Delta Water Agencies. I speak for both those bodies tonight and the community of Clarksburg.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: I'd speak right into that mic if you can.

TOM SLATER: Okay.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: That'd be great. Thank you.

TOM SLATER: In this short period of time, I will repeat what has been previously stated by us with regards to the California WaterFix. This EIR must consider the effects of operating the State Water Project in compliance with the 1981 contract between
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

DELTA CONVEYANCE PROJECT

SCOPING AND CEQA

PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday, February 19, 2020

Time:

Location:
Clarksburg Middle School Auditorium
52870 Netherlands Road
Clarksburg, CA. 95612

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FILE NO.: AE014C8
The first Scoping Meeting, one of the presenters, Carrie Beatie, mentioned that we will use good information. As has stated, we have not considered other alternatives yet to the one tunnel proposed. I want you to use the best information available. I keep reading where it says "best available science." It's called the scientific method, which looks at all potentially available variables. I keep reading the DWR wants to use the best available science. I searched many of papers online for the words "scientific" to try to find scientific method and found only one to mention it, but nothing in the Delta Science Report. I appreciate that you are having these scoping meetings in an attempt to be transparent, but I hear many of the speakers at the first Scoping Meeting that I have been involved in tunnel talks say it sounds like the same rehashed plan. An article at the Sacramento news review sums it up, "one tunnel, same distrust."

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

Mr. Neuhearth?

TIm NEUHEARTH: My name is Tim Neuhearth. I'm a Delta resident, a farmer in Sutter Island, and a
member of many different organizations here in the Delta.

First of all, thank you for the opportunity to be here tonight, along with the other folks here. Now, I have a couple of handouts here that I want to give the front table here.

One of them is about an alternative called the WDIC, you've probably heard of it. If you haven't, you should. The other one, I know that you're very concerned about the environment, and particularly the species of Delta smelt, and so in your efforts here, I'm sure the Delta smelt are going to become hugely, hugely numerous in populous.

So I happened to come across a recipe for fried smelt with a dipping sauce. So when this is all over, we can come together and have a nice little barbecue. And there are further copies of that back on the far-right table as you go out the door, on the right-hand side of the far table there is more copies of those things.

Seriously though, I'm here to talk about the alternatives. In your handout from last week and tonight, in paragraph 6, paragraph 9, and paragraph 16 you talk about alternatives.

Quite frankly, I am at a loss to think how
that is being even considered here. I don't see any map
showing any kind of alternative.

We were at another meeting back in Hood last
week, and all that they talked about was the tunnels and
the launch pads and the -- all different kinds of
aspects of this thing; the dewatering, the pile driving,
the roads, the traffic, so on and so forth. Nothing to
do with any alternative at all whatsoever.

So you people, DWR in particular, are charged
with a fiduciary trust here with the public to consider
alternatives, seriously consider alternatives. You have
a responsibility for the Delta as a whole. There is
over 700,000 acres of land in the primary zone of the
Delta, considered many to be the most agricultural
viable in the entire state, if not the nation.

You need to -- you have a responsibility to
consider alternatives because of the fish and the
wildlife, the ducks and the geese that are part of the
Pacific Flyway. You have a responsibility to consider
alternatives for the people of the Delta who live here
and work here and produce -- produce goods and services
here.

You have a responsibility to consider
alternatives to the towns and communities of the Delta,
to the agriculture aspect of the Delta, which
contributes billions in goods and services in this state. You have a responsibility for the recreational users that number in the hundreds of thousands each and every year.

And you have a final responsibility to the taxpayers of this state and the taxpayers of the nation, assuming you are going to get federal money, to be cost conscious, to do your cost, your analysis, your -- to consider the alternatives that better suit what we're doing.

We have been here for years, literally years, telling you that this tunnel thing does not work. We work here. We live here. My family that I represent has been here since 1848. We have seen a lot of water go down that river, and this tunnel thing is ridiculously beyond imagination in many, many aspects.

And what I would like to know is, we had this peripheral canal thing back in the 80's go out on a state-wide vote, why are we not being able to vote on this on a statewide basis?

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

And is it Mr. Go?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: He went already.
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Transfer to a serving platter. Remove any stray pieces of crab from the cooking oil to prevent burning and add more oil if needed (or you may need or want to replace the oil). Heat the oil over high heat and cook the remaining crab cakes the same way.

Serve the crab cakes immediately with the tartar sauce and lemon wedges.

Makes about 15 crab cakes; serves 5 or 6

**Fried Smelt with Rouille Dipping Sauce**

I can often find Pacific Ocean smelt at the market, and I buy them whenever I see them. I learned to eat them at cafés in Paris for lunch and was delighted to find them here. They are eaten whole—head, tail, and all—with no cleaning needed and just a dusting of flour before cooking. They can be eaten out of hand, like French fries, with a squeeze of lemon or with a flavored mayonnaise such as rouille or aioli, the same way they are served at restaurants from San Francisco to Paris.

- 1½ pounds smelt
- 2 teaspoons sea or kosher salt
- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- Canola oil or other neutral-flavored vegetable oil for frying
- 1 cup rouille (page 101)
- 4 lemons, quartered

1. Pat the fish dry. Spread the flour on a shallow plate. Pour the oil to a depth of about 1 inch into a deep sauté pan or frying pan and heat over medium-high heat. When the oil is hot, dredge a handful or two of the smelt in the flour, shaking off the excess, and slide them into the hot oil, being careful not to crowd the pan. Cook until golden on the bottom, about 1 minute. Turn and cook the other side until golden, about 1 minute longer. Using a slotted spoon or spatula, transfer the smelt to a plate or platter covered with paper towels. Keep warm while you cook the remaining smelt.

2. Transfer the fish to a warmed platter and sprinkle with the salt and pepper. Serve hot with the rouille and lemon wedges.

Serves 4
the cumulative effects analysis, that would be a really
helpful scoping comment.

JEFF DURBIN: Okay. Do you know if the
Governor's new plan is newer than February 3rd, or is
that just a reiteration of the single tunnel?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: No, I don't think so.

JEFF DURBIN: Okay. Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Other questions?

PATRICK PORGANS: I'm Patrick Porgans, Porgans
& Associates. I'm looking at your handout here, and
number 12 -- it looks like it's on page 3 -- it makes
reference to a goal of modernizing the conveyance system
in the Delta. I would like to know what conveyance
system we are talking about that's going to be
modernized, which one is that?

I'd be mindful, I have 45 years involved in
the water here, so I would like to know what conveyance
system you are modernizing in the Delta.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So the question and answer is
referring to the State Water Project Conveyance System?

PATRICK PORGANS: Right.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So it's referring to the
system of diverting water from the Delta and conveying
it through the California aqueduct.

PATRICK PORGANS: I got that part, but you are
upgrading or modernizing. What system are you
modernizing because you never built a conveyance system
in the Delta.

Although, in 1960 under the California Code
Regulations for the project under Section 12934(d) of
the Water Code it provided for a conveyance system would
(inaudible) the levees. That money was spend and you
never provided the protection to these people.

So I think that's a misnomer. You're not
modernizing. You're just simply coming in with a new
version of how to move the water under the Delta as
opposed to being across it, so I would like to get that
point straight.

And there's one other question I have with
respect to all of this, if I may.

There is some question now as to whether in fact
there's going to be money to be included in the Delta
Subventions Program and also in that Delta Emergency
Program, and I got a request in to legal -- DWR legal,
and I haven't got an answer backing on that one.

Does anybody here know if we're going to
budget any -- is there any funds budgeted for that
purpose? Do we know that now?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So we Delta Conveyance
focussed, so I don't think that we have any other
information on the budget, but certainly if you want
someone here to help you follow up, we can try, but we
don't have any information here.

PATRICK PORGANS: Well, it's the only reason
why I brought that point up is if there's no money in
there for Delta Subvention Levees while this project is
being proposed or constructed, you're putting these
people at great risk. Thank you.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Other questions?

MARK WILSON: Mark Wilson, Clarksburg District
resident. Can you tell us specifically what
alternatives were evaluated in meaningful detail to date
in coming to the proposal that you are presenting now
for the NOP?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So we haven't yet. The
discussion about alternatives analyzed in meaningful
detail is part of the contents of the Environment Impact
Report, so that's something that we will be doing in the
Environmental Impact Report, taking the alternatives
that come from this discussion and putting that analysis
-- completing that analysis and documenting it in the
EIR.

Right now we haven't identified the
alternatives yet. That's part of the scoping purpose.
project with all laws, promises, statutes, contracts, and other assurances --

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: -- dealing with State Water Project, Delta projects, and operations since the inception --

JANET BARBIERI: Thank for your comment.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: Let me finish.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let him finish.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: -- since the inception and in order for this project to be consistent with the Delta Reform Act of 2009, you need to clearly demonstrate that this project will not harm any Delta resources, including agriculture, and that it will result in reduced reliance on the Delta for your future water needs.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you. So -- sorry, I have Ms. Dalhberg -- oh, that's okay.

(Audience clapping.)

PATRICK PORGANS: Patrick Porgans, Porgans & Associates. I want to go back to the initial part of this. This particular project is a moving target. Essentially, we have been going at this since -- well, this was mentioned earlier -- since 1960. This is just another rendition of an ongoing moving target.
First of all, if I had reason to believe that this project was necessary, I might consider supporting it. We don't need a tunnel, period.

I've provided documentation at the California so-called WaterFix hearings and provided the exhibits to substantiate my position that we can get 300 to 500,000 acre feet of additional water in most water year types from the Delta making a few minor adjustments in the land use issues, so we can do that.

The Department of Water Resources -- and I wanted to comment on the Reclamation District 999, back in '87 through '92, during that drought period, the Department of Water Resources violated the terms and conditions of their water right permits, and also the North Delta Water Contract on over 205 occasions and were never held accountable one violation. I had that before the State Board, and I filed the lawsuit against you.

Moving along, I said we are looking now at your -- we don't have the confidence in you any longer. We don't have the trust in you any longer. You don't have credibility. You're putting people in jeopardy all the time, and you are telling us for it's for 27 million people in Southern California. That's absolute nonsense.
You don't serve water to 27 million people in Southern California. The State Water Project only provides about five or six percent of the state's entire water needs, total. That's it.

So anyway, moving forward, going along here, I want to make it very clear that we had a problem up in Oroville, which is where your main storage reservoir is. 188,000 people had to be moved out of there because the forensic reports that were requested by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission showed that the Department of Water Resources was negligent and failed to manage that particular project properly. They didn't construct it properly. They didn't operate it properly, and they didn't maintain it properly.

And that's all relative to how you're pushing water through the Delta because that's where the water is coming from, they go through the Delta.

You ran out of surplus water. You're taking water. You're stealing water. You created -- you're essentially, you and the bureau have killed just about everything down in the Delta. Now, you're putting these people at risk, on an unnecessary level of risk to make sure that your contract is going to get water, when in the water contract there is provisions that you don't have to provide all the water all the time.
So let's stop putting these people at risk. Let's stop having these people pay for correcting your mistakes. It's time that you be held accountable. The Department of Water Resources is not even a cabinet member, it's only a department. But you've never been held accountable for one thing as of yet.

So I'm saying to these people and I have been involved -- we got $120 million for the Delta levees when you guys didn't want to put up any money. I showed that you were, you know, hiding money. I did all of that. We had hearings.

Right now, I'm telling, you we don't need this -- this is tunnel vision. We don't need this project, and there is no way you are going to justify it as long as I'm breathing.

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

Ms. Dahlberg, just before you start, I'm going to call out the next folks.

So Clarence Koi, Tom Wallace, and Molly Culton, if you could get ready.

And please proceed.

TRESSA DAHLBERG: Yes. Hello, I'm Tressa Connor Dahlberg, and I'm also representing North Delta
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might be. We haven't settled on the specific two --

DEBBIE ELLIOT: So it's confirmed, there is

only two?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: In the proposed project.

DEBBIE ELLIOT: Right. Is the size of the two

intakes going to be enlarged?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So right now, we're looking

at two intakes that are 3,000 csf each. Historically,

there were three intakes at 3,000 csf each.

As I mentioned, we are looking at

alternatives, and so I can't speak yet to what might end

up in an alternative. We haven't made that decision

yet, but for the proposed project, we are considering

two out of three intakes.

JANET BARBIERI: What I think I'd like to do

is offer -- we have a couple of staff people in the

back, if you wanted to go and talk to them now and kind

of talk through more of that, or we can stay after. I

do want to try to get through comments, but we will try

to preserve time to answer your questions.

Okay. So ==

MARK PRUNER: Couple of quick questions.

JANET BARBIERI: Okay. Make it quick because

I want to get through comments.

MARK PRUNER: I understand. Mark Pruner at
Clarksburg. Do you anticipate any physical impacts to Clarksburg as a result of the construction of the Delta Conveyance Project?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So we haven't started that impact analysis, so I don't know that we can answer that question yet. But I want to encourage you to submit any ideas of the types of impacts you are concerned about as part of your scoping comments.

MARK PRUNER: Have you rejected the Congressman Garamendi plan called Water Plan For All of California as an alternative?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: No. We are still considering alternatives. We haven't made decisions yet.

MARK PRUNER: We've heard from some senior staffers in conversations that that plan has already been rejected as an alternative. How do we get a copy of the Scoping Report when it comes out?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: We'll post it online, and it's part of the e-mail blast, so we will let people know that it's available if anyone wants it.

MARK PRUNER: When do you anticipate that happening?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: It takes a little bit of time after scoping to go through all the comments. So I would guess it'll probably be a couple of months after
the scoping closes.

MARK PRUNER: Very good. Thank you.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Okay. So the way we typically do this, and it seems to have worked pretty well is, I will call three at a time, and then if you could make yourselves ready for your comments. And then when we get to the end of the three, I will call another three and that way we can kind of cycle through everyone and make sure everybody has a chance to make their comment.

So again, please make sure you speak right into that mic so everybody can hear.

And the first three that I have up are Tom Slater, Mario Moreno, and Bill Martin, and I apologize now if I mispronounce your name.

MARIO MORENO: Hi. I would really like to address the group as a whole. Can I speak up there, or do I have to be right here?

JANET BARBIERI: Right there, yeah.

MARIO MORENO: Okay. I know you guys are important, but these guys are important also. My name is Mario Moreno. I am a Chairman of the Hood Community Counsel. I'm speaking on behalf of the 104 households in the Community of Hood.
if the tunnel is build. Delta farmers simply cannot continue their livelihoods if they are impacted by the building process for 13 years. That is a long time to expect farmers to wait to come back to the historical land.

Kids like me are at risk of losing the opportunity to learn from the farmers and continue the honorable tradition of family farming in the Delta. I hope that alternatives to taking away prime farmland from farmers would be considered.

Thank you for your time.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

MARK PRUNER: My name is Mark Pruner. I live in Clarksburg, and I'm here representing the Clarksburg Fire Protection District. We are a group of volunteer first responders, and we are neighbors that reach out and meet the needs and first responding -- first responder calls from our community.

Our mission has three parts. We engage in fire suppression. We also respond to mutual aid requests and calls from neighboring districts, including the State of California on occasion, and we provide emergency medical response where needed.

As pointed out by Mr. Slater and I believe
admitted by the project itself and its prior iterations, the project as proposed would dramatically increase the traffic and congestion in the Clarksburg Fire Protection District on this side of the river.

It is imperative that as part of the environmental review process you analyze the accidents, the type of accidents, when, how, and where they might occur to assist us so we can read that document and understanding how to carry out our mission.

Next, we understand as a project is proposed that it would greatly burden our district. Last year we responded to over 250 separate calls within the bounds of the district. That's quite a bit, but we were able to do it because we are well-organized, we're well-trained, and very, very well-motivated.

But to increase that burden even more with folks coming in and out of the district, with truck drivers, with other -- with workers, without a plan and without an analysis to the impact on neighbors and the district would be a significant hole in your report, and those impacts must be considered together with mitigation factors.

There is concern that you will dewater the wells and water aquifers within the entire project area and beyond, up to a quarter, perhaps a half or even
three quarters of a mile from the edge of the project
zone, well into this place where we sit today.

There must be analysis on how the dewatering
of those wells and the taking out of water would
diminish, restrict, or maybe quash entirely our ability
to meet the first part of our mission, which is fire
suppression.

Lastly, you were going to draw on natural
resources -- excuse me, utility resources such as
electric and gas consumption. We use those as well.
And your use of those utilities must be analyzed in
connection with our mission and how we provide what we
do. And we expect to see all of those comments and list
those analytical components as part of your report.

Thank you very much.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Amanda Beck is next. And
then after that, I've got Barbara Daly, Anna Swenson,
and Dan Whaley.

So if you could get ready.

AMANDA BECK: Hi, my name is Amanda Beck, and
I'm a resident of Clarksburg. I'm here representing the
Board of Friends of Clarksburg Services & Recreation.

I'm the chair of that board.
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Robert Pyke, Consulting Engineer

Western Delta Intakes Concept

Two keys:

1. Recognition that manmade alteration of the Delta in combination with larger export flows has turned the Delta from an estuarine environment into a more lacustrine environment which favors invasive species over native species; and

2. Recognition that precipitation in California is extremely variable and that past and future variability, which many climate scientists predict might be greater, must be addressed in any sustainable water management plan.

Four principles:

1. That natural flows through the Delta should be restored to the maximum practical extent;

2. That much more water should be extracted at periods of high flow and much less, or zero, water should be extracted at periods of low flows;

3. Scheme should be self-regulating and not rely on complicated agreements;

4. Scheme should be simple to design, permit and operate.

Six physical elements:

1. Restoration of floodplains on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries in order to provide flood storage and stretch out the flood hydrograph in addition to providing significant flood management benefits;

2. New intake facilities somewhere in the West Delta to allow flows to pass through the Delta in a natural way before surplus flows are extracted;

3. One or more tunnels that can move the extracted water to additional storage facilities that would likely be located adjacent to the existing Clifton Court Forebay;

4. Additional south-of-Delta storage, much of it likely as groundwater but also perhaps including new Westside surface storage;
5. During periods of very high flow, the new intakes and the existing South Bay intakes, with fish screens along the Old River, could be used simultaneously;

6. To maintain South Delta water quality, construct lined canal to recirculate water from the aqueducts to the San Joaquin River as necessary.
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storage and other water supply resilience projects in line with the governor -- with Governor Newsom's Water Resiliency Program.

I will have lots of additional comments online. Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

AMANDA BECK: So I'm going to give Robert my three minutes, and I'm going to take his three minutes at the end because he's got to get home to do homework.

JANET BARBIERI: Okay. I'll just trade you out, yeah. I'll trade you out, yeah.

ROBERT SWENSON: So I just wanted to give my perspective as a resident of Clarksburg. So my name is Robert Swenson, and I'm a junior at Delta High School. I've lived in Clarksburg since I was in fifth grade, and I consider this my home. My friends, my neighbors, my community have of all supported me and shaped who I am and the adult I am becoming.

For example, members of this community created a youth group for youth -- young adults like me to promote honesty, hard work, and integrity. We've learned that we always had the people of Clarksburg right behind us in times of need and that the world is not a lonely one.
I want future generations to have the same experience that I had as a child. I want this nurturing community to continue to positively help shape kids in critical times, just as Clarksburg and this Ag community has done for me.

Plans to creating tunnel systems would deter members of this fine community from being able to remain here. It would destroy the bond that the people of Clarksburg and the larger Delta communities have with one another -- one another, by creating unlivable conditions: Dewatering, increased air pollution, increased traffic construction, increased noise pollution, and loss of prime agricultural land.

Not only has this community supported me, but it has also taught me so much. In the last few years, I have interned for -- I have interned for local multigenerational farmers who enjoy teaching me about farming in the Delta. The knowledge that the farmers know is unbelievable and is all the result of generations of family farming here. The wisdom that they've bestowed upon me was once bestowed upon them by their mentors or bosses or family.

However, my generation could be the last to have a personal connection to agriculture in the Delta.
if the tunnel is build. Delta farmers simply cannot
continue their livelihoods if they are impacted by the
building process for 13 years. That is a long time to
expect farmers to wait to come back to the historical
land.

Kids like me are at risk of losing the
opportunity to learn from the farmers and continue the
honorable tradition of family farming in the Delta. I
hope that alternatives to taking away prime farmland
from farmers would be considered.

Thank you for your time.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

― (Audience clapping.)

MARK PRUNER: My name is Mark Pruner. I live
in Clarksburg, and I'm here representing the Clarksburg
Fire Protection District. We are a group of volunteer
first responders, and we are neighbors that reach out
and meet the needs and first responding -- first
responder calls from our community.

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the State of California on occasion, and we provide
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As pointed out by Mr. Slater and I believe
Hello,

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Plans of creating tunnel systems would deter members of this fine community from being able to remain here. It would destroy the bond that the people of Clarksburg and the larger Delta Communities have with one another by creating unlivable conditions- de-watering, increased air pollution, increased construction traffic, increased noise pollution and the loss of prime agricultural land.

Not only has this community supported me, but it has also taught me so much. In the last few years, I have interned for local multi generational farmers who enjoy teaching me about farming in the Delta. The knowledge that the farmers know is unbelievable, and is all the result of generations of family farming here. The wisdom that they bestow upon me was once bestowed onto them by their mentors or bosses or family.

However, my generation could be the last to have a personal connection to agriculture in the Delta if the Tunnel is built. Delta farmers simply cannot continue their livelihoods if they are impacted by the building process for 13 years. That is a long time to expect farmers to wait to come back to their historical land. Kids like me are at risk of losing the opportunity to learn from the farmers and continue the honorable tradition of family farming in the Delta.

I hope that alternatives to taking away prime farm land from farmers would be considered.

Thank you for your time.

Robert Swenson
2/14/20
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it's a good idea. I think there's cheaper ways to go about it. So just throwing that out there.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Great. Thank you.

Bob?

BOB SAUNDERS: Good evening, everybody. My name is Bob Saunders. I have been an activist and a water protector for a long time. I'm with the Watershed Project where we're -- this year we launched our Water Protective Tour 2020 with my friend Michael DiMartino who I met on Earth Day. It was a fortuitous meeting. I can't believe we are here still talking about this. I kind of feel that we should have learned something years ago from Hollywood's movie Chinatown. Because essentially, here we are once again about the transference of the people's water to wealthy agribusiness growers like the residents and other people like that who ship a large portion of their products to other countries.

And in the sense, like everything else, it seems like the burden of everything we deal with is always put upon the people. When we had a draught, everything was put on the shoulders of the people. We had to conserve -- those of us who -- the people who use 20 percent of the water, but 80 percent of the water...
used by big Ag, essentially many of those people got exemptions; for groups, individuals, industries over a period of six to nine months.

In fact, during the draught, growers statewide actually expanded their almond acreage by 150,000 acres during the draught as my friend Dan Balker documented in the East Bay express article that he wrote in 2015.

Essentially, also, it's been said by the Center For Food Safety in 2015 during a comment on the tunnels' EIR -- and they said many of most of the new water transfers will involve groundwater substitution, increased groundwater pumping to facilitate water sales, and those will result in depleted aquifers and groundwater subsidence.

It will also result in water in the streams and rivers, the surface waterways of the Sacramento Valley are tightly connected to groundwater, groundwater surface water rechargers, groundwater aquifers. Well, groundwater provides for streams and rivers.

Today, less than 30 percent of the consumptive water use in the Sacramento Valley is from groundwater. That percentage will certainly rise with the construction of the tunnels and the increased water transfers that will result, and with it land subsidence will increase and the watering of rivers and streams
will increase.

The tunnel project was a bad idea when they called it the Peripheral Canal. It was a bad idea when it was the Twin Tunnels. It's a bad idea for a single tunnel. And if anybody wants to come back to do half a tunnel, it will be a bad idea with then. We don't need it. We don't want it.

And there are far better ways of doing what's necessary, looking towards a future, than to disrupt the life, and the culture, and the history, and the many people who rely on the existence of the tunnel and the way it is. We need to leave it alone.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

Michael DiMartino. I did get one other card. So I just wanted to prepare Marilyn Gill and Peter Anderson.

So please proceed.

MICHAEL DIMARTINO: So I'm going to face this way because I don't need to face this way because you're the people that are going to make the difference, and I don't mean to be disrespectful at all.

How many of you are for the tunnel?

Wow, yeah, my name is Michael DiMartino. I'm
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So thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

Michael Seaman?

MICHAEL SEAMAN: Thank you. I'm Michael Seaman. I'm a resident of Sacramento County. I want to thank the department for receiving my written comments and sending me an e-mail back saying that you got them and will read them. So I will save a little bit of time by just reading a portion of my comments.

It's ironic that we are here on the same day that Donald Trump has given away more water through his record decision in Bakersfield today. So instead of the ridiculous ill-conceived tunnel, the state should embrace the regional sustainability projects found in Governor Newsom's Water Resilience Portfolio.

Instead of the ridiculous ill-conceived tunnel, the state should embrace the regional sustainability projects found in Governor Newsom's Water Resilience Portfolio.

The state should stop relying on Delta water exports and end the troubled tunnel project. I remain deeply concerned that the Delta's own critical needs are consistently given a short-lived (shift)*

Californians do not want the tunnel project to
go forward, particularly given the Trump Administration's failed water plan. I want the San Francisco Bay Delta Estuary protected. I voted against the Peripheral Canal. I fought against the Twin Tunnels project. And I strongly oppose the current single tunnel project.

The Delta is the largest, most significant estuary on the West Coast. It's significant for numerous species of fish and wildlife. It has nurtured sustainable agriculture and recreation for decades and decades. It provides the best water for Chenin Blanc in California, if not the world.

It is the source of economic livelihood for Delta residents. It has a vital role in maintaining the viability of Northern California's commercial and sport fishing industries.

In recent years, it's become political pawn for corporate welfare queens like the Resnicks, big oil frackers like Chevron, and sleazy water purveyors like Westlands and MWD.

California cannot continue on its current course of creating water winners; San Joaquin Valley agribusiness, petroleum producers, and water grabbers, and losers; the Delta, the environment, Delta residents, and businesses.
Climate change has made the situation worse. Instead of wasting money on environmental analysis of what, quite frankly, is an ill-conceived disastrous project, the state should acknowledge the tunnel project is bad news for California. The best way to scope the tunnel project is to scrap it. The no project alternative is the correct answer.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Mr. Cull?

And before you start, I just want to call the next three; Bob Saunders, Michael DiMartino, and Marilyn Gill.

Go ahead.

EDWARD CULL: Good evening. Edward Cull, long-time resident of Clarksburg. 50 years.

There we go. That's better. Okay. Yeah, long-time resident of Clarksburg for 50 years. I work for DGS, Department of General Services, downtown as a stationary engineer. I know a little bit about water. I got 4 million gallons of 39-degree water sitting out on my window every night at work.

You know, I was thinking about this when I heard it was coming up just last night. I got one of our youngins ran it up to the door and said there was a
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In the alternatives, from what I understand, whether it's the deep water channel or something of less impact, I know we're all Californians. I know that the water is needed in other parts. I get that. But when you're zoning into my hood, I have an issue with that. So again, I invite you to come out. Thank you for your time.

Thank you guys for coming out.

(Audience clapping.)

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Thank you very much.

TOM SLATER: Thank you. I'm Tom Slater. I'm currently the President of Reclamation District 999, as well as a board member of Northern Delta Water Agencies. I speak for both those bodies tonight and the community of Clarksburg.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: I'd speak right into that mic if you can.

TOM SLATER: Okay.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: That'd be great. Thank you.

TOM SLATER: In this short period of time, I will repeat what has been previously stated by us with regards to the California WaterFix. This EIR must consider the effects of operating the State Water Project in compliance with the 1981 contract between
North Delta Water Agency and DWR.

This contract is not discretionary. For instance, the salinity criteria of the 1981 contract is separate and distinct from decision 1641 standards and is year round. Therefore, the EIR should include DWR's nondiscretionary obligation to abide by the terms of the '81 contract and should analyze the impacts of the project operating in compliance with those terms.

The North Delta Water Agency and RD 999 also expressed our concerns with the modeling numbers used in the previous EIR. The 1981 contract sets year round quality standards of Three Miles Slough just upstream from Edmonton, which DWR failed to include in the modeling for that EIR.

When the '81 contract water quality criteria were applied against modeling results used in that California WaterFix EIR analysis, a significant and measurable increase in contract exceedances were noticed.

The EIR also needs to address the thousands of individual diversion intakes, primarily agriculture siphons, located in the North Delta and consider mitigation for impact to surface water elevations and water quality where these diversions are located.

The Town of Clarksburg also sits within the
boundaries of RD 999 and North Delta Water Agency. The previous EIR for the WaterFix indicated that construction traffic for the project would increase traffic to as many as 700 to 800 vehicles per hour on some of our roads and levees. This is clearly something the CEQA document should consider unacceptable.

RD 999 cannot stand by and allow this type of project to hinder our obligation to maintain these levees and provide flood protection to our landowners.

My comments tonight should not be perceived as an indorsement of this project with conditions attached. But rather our concerns with the CEQA process and DWR's failure to adhere to this process in the past.

In the Notice of Preparation on page 10, it states, "DWR previously studied a similar project through efforts on the BDCP and subsequently the California WaterFix. The proposed Delta Conveyance Project is a new project and is not supplemental to these past efforts or tiered from previous environmental compliance documents."

That statement gives DWR an opportunity to address North Delta Water Agency and 999 concerns about going forward with this project, and we insist you do.

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.
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reliance on the Delta is to reduce water transfers out of Delta, not increase them.

Whichever preferred alternative is selected, the draft EIR needs to clearly state how this alternative will, in fact, reduce reliance on the Delta in accordance with state law.

Thank you very much.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: Good evening. My name is Russ Van Lobensels. I'm going to expand and refine some of my comments I made to you in Walnut Grove.

To begin with, on page 5 of your NOP, I refer to Earth and material removed from below ground surface as reusable tunnel material. In fact, it was initially referred to as "tunnel muck," and it should not be referred to as reusable tunnel material until it is analyzed for contaminants.

And until it is determined that it's free of contaminants, provisions must be made to stored material or transfer it out of the construction area, and all negative impacts related to the storage and/or transport of the material must be analyzed and mitigated. The same should apply for the water removed to dewater, the tunnel construction and area.
On page 9, when you talk about alternatives, you state that you would avoid or substantial lessening of the significant impacts of the project. Cumulative, as well as individual impacts, should be studied in the EIR. Resources and communities will be subjected to multiple negative impacts, which will amplify the negative impacts and affects on them.

For example, in California WaterFix there were 60 negative impacts affecting agricultural resources. 20 of which were classified as significant and unavoidable. Residents of Legacy communities might be able to withstand some negative impacts for a short period of time, but when considered cumulatively over a ten-year period, they may not make life tolerable in these communities.

The EIR should analyze the cumulative impacts of all negative impacts on Delta resources and communities. Mitigation must be feasible, fully enforceable, and adequately financed and monitored.

In the past, it was suggested that an undefined Agricultural Land Stewardship plan, an ALSP, might be created to mitigate for some of the negative impacts to agricultural resources.

In the past, an ALSP has been discretionary, undefined, unfunded, and not enforceable and, therefore,
should not be used as mitigation for negative impacts for agricultural resources.

In describing the proposed project on page 3, you state, "final project operations would be determined after completion of CEQA and obtaining appropriate water right approvals from the State Water Resources Control Board's change in point of diversion process and completing the consultation review requirements of the Federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act."

This is unacceptable. It results in failure to adequately describe the project, disclose impacts, and design proper mitigation. Employment of adaptive management and the decisiontry (as spoken) cannot be considered mitigation for the tremendously negative impacts the project may have on water quality and flows throughout the Delta. In order to understand this project and its impacts on Delta resources, final operations must be included in the draft EIR.

Finally, when you discuss the purpose and project -- the objectives of the project, you state that you will attempt to make them consistent with requirements of state and federal law.

In your analysis of this project, it is imperative that you analyze the consistency of this
project with all laws, promises, statutes, contracts, and other assurances --

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: -- dealing with State Water Project, Delta projects, and operations since the inception --

JANET BARBIERI: Thank for your comment.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: Let me finish.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let him finish.

RUSSEL VAN LOBENSELS: -- since the inception and in order for this project to be consistent with the Delta Reform Act of 2009, you need to clearly demonstrate that this project will not harm any Delta resources, including agriculture, and that it will result in reduced reliance on the Delta for your future water needs.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you. So -- sorry, I have Ms. Dalhberg -- oh, that's okay.

(Audience clapping.)

PATRICK PORGANS: Patrick Porgans, Porgans & Associates. I want to go back to the initial part of this. This particular project is a moving target. Essentially, we have been going at this since -- well, this was mentioned earlier -- since 1960. This is just another rendition of an ongoing moving target.
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given a new life in the San Joaquin.

And let me say that this is not just my opinion, but I copied something out of the Bulletin 22 written by the chief engineer, and I'll read that to you.

JANET BARBIERI: If you could do it quickly.

CLARENCE KOI: "Thus all of the barrier is not a physical necessity to the first unit of the comprehensive plan in the Sacramento River Valley. It is the essential feature of the ultimate diversion of Sacramento River water into the San Joaquin. For without it, there cannot be the complete conservation necessary to develop the large reliance of surface -- of surplus Sacramento water for exportation."

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

CLARENCE KOI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

TOM WALLACE: Good evening. My name is Tom Wallace, I'm a Clarksburg resident and a retired geotechnical engineer.

But I wanted to speak just a little bit about being a Clarksburg resident. Tressa and Bo Dahlberg did all the math, and I have been retired for 18 years so I don't do much math anymore.

But I want you to think about what you're
doing. This is a 10-year project, right, of
collection, something like that?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: 20.

TOM WALLACE: There will be pile driving, and
I spent a lot of my life working on piles -- listening
to pile drivers and being involved in that business.
Pile driving 24 hours a day probably, lowering the
groundwater, and I hope you realize what you're doing to
these communities along the river.

You are literally destroying the communities.
You're destroying people's lives, and that certainly
should be part of your environmental impact.

I just -- one of my sons just moved out of
Clarksburg. He sold his house for about a million
dollars. That property would be worthless, absolutely
worthless during that 10 year or 20 year period. He
couldn't -- his total investment in his property would
be lost, and that's what you are doing to everybody in
Clarksburg and further down the river. So I just want
you to consider that.

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: I'm just going to call the
next few people to come up; Jeff Durbin, Tim Neuhearth
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The same document states that by covering the pile drivers, there would be shrouds that they're looking at doing over the pile driving equipment. The noise could be reduced by 10 dba. Bringing the noise to 70 dba, which is like being 10 feet from a vacuum cleaner.

So going from a garbage disposal to a vacuum cleaner is some kind of improvement, but it's not something people closest to the project will be able to live with for months and years. The channel of Clarksburg would also experience noise levels from 50 to 60 dba, according to these documents.

So when the Freeport intake was built, people across the river had to be relocated because of the noise. These intakes -- these proposed intakes are each 10 times larger than Freeport.

I don't want to move due to construction noise, and my neighbors don't want to move. None of us do. But if these impacts make life impossible, we may have to. And I think that that should be very seriously considered as you go forward with this project.

Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Mr. Wells?

BILL WELLS: Thank you very much. I
appreciate being here. Bill Wells, I'm with the California Delta Chambers and Visitors Bureau. I'm also associated with quite a few Yacht clubs in the area. I spent my summer boating.

Anyway, let's pick up where we left off last time. Last time, the last thing that I was able to say was Wade Crowfoot who is the Natural Resource secretary has to have his daughter wear a gas mask because the air in California is unfit to breathe.

So the -- my friends have been filing Freedom of Information Act requests, and it appears that the electricity plant supporting the current Tracy pumps spew out about 400,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year.

Now, when you add that to the 400 estimated diesel truck trips into the Delta every day during the construction period of 10 or 20 years, whatever it's going to take, the people in Hood, number one, they are going to be buried in carbon, and the people in Clarksburg and every community around here with the same thing. So we've got a huge problem with that. It is absolutely unacceptable.

Somebody else mentioned the project creates no new water; that's true. So here we are spending. Now, the cost estimates vary. I heard a governor now is saying about 20 million. Arnold Schwarzenegger said
about 55 billion, and other people said about 75 billion. So I will say it's in the 60 billion range.

But we are creating no new water. All we are doing is allocating the water from one area of California to another, from the people that have it to the people that don't have it.

So I strongly oppose, and I urge every Californian to strongly oppose this project. And as Jerry Brown said, he will do anything humanly possible to build these tunnels. Well, I pledge I'll do anything humanly possible to stop them.

So thank you very much.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

And Mr. Wilson? But before you start, I'd like to call the next three.

Anna Swenson, Mark Pruner, and Amanda Beck, if you could get ready.

Please proceed.

MARK WILSON: Hi, I was very glad to hear you had not collected any alternatives in a meaningful -- in any meaningful detail. Tonight I have heard at least three alternatives proposed. I hope you will consider all of those.

There was at least three projects that I've
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construction impacts, bridge and road transportation issues are immense. The problems in warning in the last EIR that we will abandon our homes and buildings is already creating inverse condemnation here for us who live in the Delta.

This intake -- these intakes and one tunnel project do not protect and enhance the Delta's unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agriculture values of the Delta.

We request that you look at other ways, alternatives to one tunnel to create a reliable water supply for all of California, and we will put those in an expanded written form.

Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Great. Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

DAN WHALEY: Good evening, everyone. My name is Dan Whaley. I'm a resident of Sutter Island and a business in the Hood. I would just like to thank everyone in this crowd for coming out here because we know that DWR is disingenuous in this scoping process.

But by us being here and raising our voices, we are going to have to fight it again, just like we fought (as spoken) it before, but it gives us hope that we have something that we can hold onto.
(Audience clapping.)

I apologize. Now, many of you are here doing your job, but other people in DWR are making decisions that are affecting people's lives. Is there going to be a risk assessment on how many people will die as a result of the construction or operation of this project?

As we have heard, these tunnelling projects are dangerous and risky, with seismic problems, flooding problems. The basic starting point that this process should be is to maintain the existing levee system.

Unless they maintain the existing levee system, any project that is built will ultimately fail. We already know that the canal is made with unreinforced concrete and that much of the water that is being sent south is going back into the aquifer. They also are pumping water over the Tehachapis which makes no sense.

Southern California can get by without our water, and there can still be plenty of water for their Southern Cal -- or for the Bakersfield farmers if they didn't pump water into the LA basin. Through conservation they can save that money -- or that water at a reasonable expense.

For instance, a low flow toilet saves five gallons. It would be less expensive to buy everyone in Los Angeles a new toilet and install it than to put this
project, and with that there would be sufficient water.

    Now, for everyone here, right now there is a
pile driver going on Freeport where they're doing the
bridge. If you can sit there next to the pile driver
for 15 minutes, you would be amazed. It's so
unbearable. To think that they're going to do that 24/7
is going to destroy this community.

    Thank you.

    (Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

And just before you start, I have the next
three I would like to call up; Sonia Diermayer, Michael
Seaman, and Edward Cull.

ANNA SWENSON: My name is Anna Swenson. I
actually sit on the Design Construction Authority
Stakeholder Advisory.

So I spend three weeks with these guys --
three hours with guys twice a month, and I have a
binder that's about this thick of all of the proposed
plans. I'm a little shocked at how bare bones
presentation was because there's a lot more that they
clearly haven't laid out although in a document -- you
know, in a form that is not concrete at this point.

So what I would like to request is that you do
a study of how: One, you would replace or compensate
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information on the budget, but certainly if you want
someone here to help you follow up, we can try, but we
don't have any information here.

PATRICK PORGANS: Well, it's the only reason
why I brought that point up is if there's no money in
there for Delta Subvention Levees while this project is
being proposed or constructed, you're putting these
people at great risk. Thank you.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Other questions?

MARK WILSON: Mark Wilson, Clarksburg District
resident. Can you tell us specifically what
alternatives were evaluated in meaningful detail to date
in coming to the proposal that you are presenting now
for the NOP?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: So we haven't yet. The
discussion about alternatives analyzed in meaningful
detail is part of the contents of the Environment Impact
Report, so that's something that we will be doing in the
Environmental Impact Report, taking the alternatives
that come from this discussion and putting that analysis
-- completing that analysis and documenting it in the
EIR.

Right now we haven't identified the
alternatives yet. That's part of the scoping purpose.
MARK WILSON: So just to be clear, the answer is, no, you have not evaluated any alternatives in a meaningful way up to this time?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: I think that that's the point of the EIR. I mean, so what we want to do is --

MARK WILSON: Is it a "yes" or "no"?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: I think -- well, if I'm understanding your question right, you're asking -- okay. Let me ask you, are you asking me if we have already completed an analysis in meaningful detail of the alternatives?

MARK WILSON: I asked if you could tell us specifically of what alternatives were evaluated in meaningful detail to date. So the answer is?

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Not yet. That's part of the next steps.

MARK WILSON: Okay. Thank you.

CARRIE BUCKMAN: Yeah. Not yet.

JANET BARBIERI: I think there was another -- yeah. And then after we do that question, I think we will move on to comments.

SUSAN WOMACK: Susan Womack, my farm is at Clifton Court Forebay. So I'm very interested in the modernizing, and what I understand is there is -- the goal is modernizing the Delta Conveyance.
about 55 billion, and other people said about 75 billion. So I will say it's in the 60 billion range. But we are creating no new water. All we are doing is allocating the water from one area of California to another, from the people that have it to the people that don't have it. So I strongly oppose, and I urge every Californian to strongly oppose this project. And as Jerry Brown said, he will do anything humanly possible to build these tunnels. Well, I pledge I'll do anything humanly possible to stop them.

So thank you very much.

(Audience clapping.)

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

And Mr. Wilson? But before you start, I'd like to call the next three.

Anna Swenson, Mark Pruner, and Amanda Beck, if you could get ready.

Please proceed.

MARK WILSON: Hi, I was very glad to hear you had not collected any alternatives in a meaningful -- in any meaningful detail. Tonight I have heard at least three alternatives proposed. I hope you will consider all of those.

There was at least three projects that I've
heard about this evening, the saltwater barrier concept, the Western Delta intake concept, the note project concept with increased flows, and I would like to present a fourth one for you to study.

One of the stated prime drivers of the proposed project is dealing with sea level rise. And the location of a project goes directly into the projected useful life a project.

So the alternative I would like to propose is that you combine the project with the Sacramento Weir Widening Project that Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency is doing, and also combine it with a North Bay Aqueduct Relocation Project.

JANET BARBIERI: Could you speak right into that mic. Yeah. Thank you. Just for our audio recording.

MARK WILSON: Does it go up any higher or what?

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

MARK WILSON: This location would extend the useful life of the project because it's at a higher elevation. It would have broader regional benefits. It would use much existing infrastructure and reduce project costs and operations and maintenance costs.

It could use the Deep Water Ship Channel or
aboveground or shallow barrier pipeline in the bypass. By the way, a bypass -- the bypass is an area where we occasionally do have excess water, water that's excess of the needs of our system.

It would be a shorter distance to tunnel under Suisun Bay to Clifton Court Forebay, and tunnel muck could be loaded on the barges. It may be possible to have multiple shallow burial pipelines at the bottom of Suisun Bay to give a redundancy factor to that -- a redundancy factor that is engineered for seismic resilience.

Gravity still is a feature of this project, but active pumping could be added for greater delivery efficiency. The Sacramento Weir site is just below the confluence of the feather in Sacramento Rivers. Stored water release from Oroville Dam would be much closer to its pumping facility, resulting in much less loss of carriage water.

It's much more likely that you would be able to entice federal partners to join you with this less expensive and more reliable project with a much longer project life.

This project proposal would be faster to get online. With the savings and project costs, the participating agencies could spend more on surface
storage and other water supply resilience projects in line with the governor -- with Governor Newsom's Water Resiliency Program.

I will have lots of additional comments online. Thank you.

JANET BARBIERI: Thank you.

(Audience clapping.)

AMANDA BECK: So I'm going to give Robert my three minutes, and I'm going to take his three minutes at the end because he's got to get home to do homework.

JANET BARBIERI: Okay. I'll just trade you out, yeah. I'll trade you out, yeah.

ROBERT SWENSON: So I just wanted to give my perspective as a resident of Clarksburg. So my name is Robert Swenson, and I'm a junior at Delta High School. I've lived in Clarksburg since I was in fifth grade, and I consider this my home. My friends, my neighbors, my community have of all supported me and shaped who I am and the adult I am becoming.

For example, members of this community created a youth group for youth -- young adults like me to promote honesty, hard work, and integrity. We've learned that we always had the people of Clarksburg right behind us in times of need and that the world is not a lonely one.
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DELTA CONVEYANCE PROJECT
SCOPING AND CEQA
---oOo---
PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday, February 19, 2020
Time:

Location:
Clarksburg Middle School Auditorium
52870 Netherlands Road
Clarksburg, CA. 95612

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FILE NO.: AE014C8
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whatever it takes including physically
block projects like this.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

Next speaker is Evan Aanenson.

EVAN AANENSON: My name is Evan Aanenson. I'm a
Medaki Pit River Tribal member. I'm
here to just amplify all the voices --
sorry, my name is Evan Aanenson. I'm
a Medaki Pit River Tribal member, and
I'm just here to amplify all the
voices of the indigenous people who
spoke before me.
Okay. Thank you. Bye. I also don't
approve of this project.

FACILITATOR: Before you begin, Corey, let me just
call the next three speakers, and so
you can line up behind Mr. Collier.
The next three are Luda Miller, Isaac,
last initial is K, and then Kee-Poon
Kinney. If you could line up behind
Corey Collier and get ready to speak,
that would be great.
Please go ahead.

COREY COLLIER: I'd like to second the
acknowledgement that this is the
SAN JOAQUIN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING

REDDING, CALIFORNIA

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 2020

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FILE NO.: AE01D5F
want to hear -- I sing a song by the river, and I have an otter that comes up when I'm peeling sticks, and it will come up, and it will sit by me when I'm singing my song. Here, let me sing it. (Tribal language song.) A short way to put that song together is I will cry my heart out and will cry myself a river if I don't get it back.

FACILITATOR: Thank you, Regina.

Our next person speaker is JoAnne Lee.

REGINA ANIDROLE: Sorry, we got out of order. She was two down so I'm --

FACILITATOR: Oh, what was her name?

REGINA ANIDROLE: What was your name?

FACILITATOR: Right. I thought that was Regina.

REGINA ANIDROLE: No, I'm Regina.

FACILITATOR: Okay. What was the name of the speaker that -- Chao-Nuucks. Okay.

REGINA ANIDROLE: Yeah, sorry about. We went out of order, but she was ready.

FACILITATOR: So JoAnne Lee.

REGINA ANIDROLE: No, this is Regina Anidrole. I'm with Save California Salmon, and I
apologize we went out of order, but she was ready. So I'm here today after going to so many of these hearings, and most of them I go to by myself, and most of them I have to travel at least five hours to get to. We've been to hearings for the Trump Water Plan. We've been to hearings for Sites Reservoirs. We've been to hearings for the Twin Tunnels. We've been to hearings for the One Tunnel. We've been to hearings for the Lower Klamath Long-Term Plan, so many, and they never happen within our community. Still we had to go three to four to five hours to get here today, and the only reason we're even having this hearing is because the High School Water Protector's Club and other people went to Sacramento to ask for this hearing, and the Delta Tribe backed them up and also asked for the hearings, and I think it's -- I think it's bull. These maps show the reservoirs, but
they don't show the rivers for this project. Trinity River goes to water poisoned soils that then puts pesticides and selenium. It's not a reasonable use of water, and it's against the California Constitution, and it's against the public trust of the people of California, and it's not Westlands' water. They are junior water right holders, and tribes are senior water right holders. First in line, first in right.

So I think that Governor Newsom needs to think about that. I think he needs to think about saving the salmon. I think he needs to think about who the original people of this land are and how to protect their water sources because their water sources are not just there for the salmon. They're also what's eating the drinking water supply of the whole state. And it is not Southern California, LA that is looking for this water. Those
folks are saving water. The people in the cities want to protect the environment. It is rich agricultural interests like Westlands Water District. It is truly the one percent that is getting this water, and we're sick of traveling six hours so we can testify for our rivers when the people who are getting the water don't have to do the same thing. They just take and take and take.

So no water for the one percent. And it's time for Governor Newsom to start coming into our communities and listening and thinking about climate resilience and thinking about the people who depend on water and thinking about the people whose land he's on.

Thank you.

FACILITATOR: Thank you, Regina.

Okay. I think our next speaker is JoAnne Lee.

JOANNE LEE: Hi, my name is JoAnne Lee. I am with the California Indian Environmental
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MONDAY, MARCH 2, 2020

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FILE NO.: AE01D5F
voice just like everybody else in
here. You know, it's -- it really
feels good to me to see all of you
guys in here. You know, especially
these native groups. Like I've sat in
the lodge with you and heard you sing,
and there's nothing like it. And
that's -- maybe you guys need to come
and sit in the lodge with us and hear
us sing and see if you can -- you
know, maybe you need to do that.
That's all I got to say.

FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Franklin.

Our next speaker is Willard Carlson.

WILLARD CARLSON: Hi, there. I'm Willard Carlson. I'd
like to thank the Winnemen Wintu
people and all other peoples for being
here. I live on Blue Creek on the
Klamath River.

If you -- if you're -- if anybody can
remember, there's this book out called
Cadillac Desert. I don't know if any
of you are familiar with this. Well,
they talked about the great California
Water Diversion Project. I have the
1 book. I was warned by a Yurok
2 medicine man back in the '70s about
3 this proposed dam.
4 So I happen to live at a place called
5 Blue Creek. It's a refugee for a lot
6 of king salmon on the Klamath River
7 like a very main tributary, and also I
8 live at a place called Apa, which is
9 right there by Blue Creek.
10 In Cadillac Desert they talk about
11 800 -- 1,816 foot high mega dam, and
12 that's built right there where my --
13 the land of my grandfather where I
14 live right now. That -- that proposed
15 dam was -- would raise the river level
16 in Hoopa to 400 foot under water.
17 There was going to be a tunnel put
18 through the Tehachapi Mountains and
19 was going to go to Arizona, the
20 fastest growing state of the union
21 because in a heavy February rainfall
22 day, they said look at all this wasted
23 resource going to the Pacific Ocean.
24 Well, that's kind of like the mindset
25 right now. This water is going into
the Pacific Ocean when we could be
sending it to making oasis out of the
desert. This past year was a very
poor fishing season. Usually you have
a very good size salmon. Well, I
hardly caught any salmon this past
year, but there was some Trinity River
fish. These were like adult salmon
that were only the size of half-pound
steelhead. So we have ocean
conditions. We have offshore. We
have fish farms. And it's okay to
kill all the native stocks in salmon
because we can have aqua farms coming
in, so that's going to take care of
the fish, but we live along -- we live
along these rivers.
Coming up here along the Trinity River
I see all these little resorts, places
where people come raft, recreational.
There's offshore fishermen. There's
tROUT fishermen. There's fly
fishermen, and we -- we rely on this
resource, so I -- I was hoping that we
could come to a conclusion here, work
something, maybe resolve this, and hopefully you can -- hopefully you can come to a good decision. If not, I respectfully ask you to withdraw this process.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

Next speaker is Clark Tuthill.

CLARK TUTHILL: Okay. My name's Clark Tuthill. I've lived up here in Shasta County, Trinity County area since 1970. A lot of things have been said here this evening, and I would be redundant to try to repeat any of them. I think what Mr. Stokey said and the fellow from Mount Shasta spoke here just a few moments ago pretty much hit the nail on the head. Oh, okay. Can you hear me all right? What Mr. Stokey and the gentleman from Mount Shasta mentioned here just a few moments ago pretty much hit the nail on the head. A lot of things have been said about personal things, but the bottom line is there has been a water grab in California since the 1920's when
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That's why I don't have a phone because, you know, you're not supposed to have phone when you're doing dance, you know, because if you don't know what they're saying, how you supposed to know because you're always like on your phone and you're not knowing what they're saying. (Tribal language spoken.)

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

Please proceed. Tip that back up.

Yeah.

LEONA CHARLES: My name is Leona Charles.

LEONA CHARLES: I was directly involved with the Record of Decision from 2000. I'm happy for this great -- it brings me great privilege to be here. It's a pleasure to be here. Now I'm going to cry. Remember to breathe, you know, clean air. Remember to breathe.

And I study indigenous people, and I see all of this here, and I don't see anything about people, and I happen to
be one, and I'm a people. I don't --
I don't really know what to say.
This is a undertaking project, and
it's -- it's an undertaking. It's an
undertaking. There's no doubt in my
mind it's an undertaking.
I don't know, maybe we should tell the
president that there's immigrants
coming through the tunnel.

FACILITATOR: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

JENEL MCCOVEY: That's a hard act to follow.

My name is Jenel McCovey. My
granddaughter is Jeanne McCovey. This
is a moral issue. It -- it's between
an anadromous fish versus the seeds
that can be germinated elsewhere.
Age-old gardens have been sold to
almond orchards who forgot the senior
water rights with it. We talk about
the senior water rights of Humboldt
County and the Trinity River, and they
were a deal at the same time.
California water's hierarchy is
issuing paper water. It's not real.
It's on paper. Over allocation is to
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say hey, what did grandpa do for you
to try to bring the fisheries back,

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

ROBERT WEESE DUHN: So hold these people accountable. I
oppose it, but I open dialogue to
improve our current system.

FACILITATOR: Great. Thank you for your comment.

ROSIE CLAYBURN: (Tribal language spoken.) So my name
is Rosie Clayburn. I come from the
Village of Yurok which is right along
the Klamath River. My family's lived
there since time of memorial. I live
less than a quarter of a mile from
where my family has come from.
The Klamath River is important to me.
Its important to my family. My
family's a fishing family, and it's
really disappointing to see these
projects come again and again that
don't take in the cumulative effects
of the real damage that it can do. I
also serve as the tribal heritage
preservation officer for the Yurok
Tribe, a role that I take very seriously. I actually started working with my tribe when I was 16 years old the cultural resources. So my whole life, my whole career, everything that I do is dedicated to the culture of my people and protecting those resources. I'm very knowledgeable in AB52. I'm very knowledgeable in the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106. I actually meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archeology, which is pretty rare for a native person to have. So I can do this thing, and I want to know why this is not addressed, why you did not take into the cumulative effects in your APE for the Trinity River, for the Klamath River because we know those are going to impact our cultural resources. Our salmon are our cultural resources. Our sites are our cultural resources. Our fishing holes are our cultural resources. The materials we gather along -- along the
river, you see people in this crowd
wearing basket hats. Those materials
come from the Klamath River, the
Trinity River, the Sacramento River.
All these rivers where people wear
these baskets, those are ceremonial
items. We don't just bring those out,
but we bring them because they
represent that river. They represent
the materials, and they represent who
we are as people, so yes, I am opposed
to this project, and I hope that you
guys actually do a good job in the EIR
and actually take into account the
cultural resources that will be
impacted.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

MAHLIJA FLOREND: I first want to thank the Winnemen
Wintu as we're standing on their land
today, and I just want to acknowledge
that. I am from the mouth of the
Klamath River, specifically the
Villages of Soquel and Quapaw.
The Klamath River is sacred to me
because it is a lifeline for the
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behind her behind the audience. She
turned around and she didn't see
anything. But when the dancers
started to dance and sing, the spirits
behind her in the lagoon began to
sing. She turned around, and she saw
a thousand spirits.

The nineteenth time I told this story
I was telling my niece, and I says I
think those thousands of spirits are
the ones who are coming after us.

So we are walking in humanity on
Mother Earth as Mother Earth's
children, and we need to walk better
because with climate change and the
degradation of our air, our water, and
our fertile soil is -- we need to do
better, and it starts here. It's been
ongoing, and we're collecting momentum
with our prayers and our love in our
heart for humanity.

FACILITATOR: Is there a Danya or Dania Colegrove.
Dania Colegrove. Okay. Thank you.
Whenever you're ready.

DANIA COLEGROVE: I apologize to you guys because I know
you guys are just messengers. Before when I questioned you guys' plan here, I didn't see Trinity River or the Klamath River on your guys' -- on your map. Very concerning. I'm opposing your guys' plan. You guys -- your twin tunnel was a dump. Now your single tunnel's going to be a dump. We need to go it zero tunnel. You guys aren't thinking about -- you aren't thinking about north of the north state. You guys are all just thinking about Southern California where everybody's at. Well, what are they going to do when they run out of water because we're going to cut them off?

FACILITATOR: The next three people are Thomas Joseph, Jack Trout and Chief Caleen Sisk. So Thomas.

JACK TROUT: This way?

FACILITATOR: Yeah.

JACK TROUT: Okay. Hi, my name's Jack Trout. I've been a fly fishing outfitter up in
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whatever it takes including physically block projects like this.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

Next speaker is Evan Aanenson.

EVAN AANENSON: My name is Evan Aanenson. I'm a Medaki Pit River Tribal member. I'm here to just amplify all the voices — sorry, my name is Evan Aanenson. I'm a Medaki Pit River Tribal member, and I'm just here to amplify all the voices of the indigenous people who spoke before me.

Okay. Thank you. Bye. I also don't approve of this project.

FACILITATOR: Before you begin, Corey, let me just call the next three speakers, and so you can line up behind Mr. Collier. The next three are Luda Miller, Isaac, last initial is K, and then Kee-Poon Kinney. If you could line up behind Corey Collier and get ready to speak, that would be great.

Please go ahead.

COREY COLLIER: I'd like to second the acknowledgement that this is the
Winnemen Wintu land. I live down in Chico but in the Mechoopda Maidu land. I'd like to point out that one season of rain did not end the drought. We are still in the drought. We are still in drought conditions. The drought is continuing. There doesn't look like there's going to be much more pain or precipitation this Spring. Water is not -- rivers are not inert sources of water. They're living beings, living ecosystems. If you move the water south, it becomes -- turns into farms. It turns into tomatoes and turns into almonds and turns into grapes which then are packed up, shipped out of California to leave the ecosystem forever. This is not sustainable. This is going to continue to not be sustainable. This must not happen. This cannot happen. Please listen to the indigenous people who have been stewarding this land for thousands of years. They will not stand alone if this project continues.
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because I've been to several, be
answered? And how will they be
answered. So far none of my questions
have come up with an answer. No one
has come back to me and said oh, we
took that comment that you made and we
found out about it. All we're doing
is speaking to you guys who have these
little jobs who you probably don't
even know who is making the major
decisions. But see this water here,
this is from Mount Shasta, and we are
the people who pray for that water,
and that water goes all the way to LA
and San Diego. And so these things
need to be considered when you're
taking our cards, taking our notes.
How are you going to get back to us,
and you need to reschedule a meeting
here.

Thank you.

MOLLY CULTON: Hello.

FACILITATOR: Tip that up, if you would. Yeah.

MOLLY CULTON: Good evening. My name is Molly
Culton. I'm speaking on behalf of
Sierra Club California and our more than half a million members and supporters statewide. This project will have detrimental impact on California salmon population that many indigenous and nonindigenous communities depend on. Capturing and averting more fresh water from an already collapsing ecosystem will only worsen conditions and will not provide the project proponents with any new water that is beneficial or cheaper. As such, we encourage your department to ensure that the EIR thoroughly consider a no tunnel alternative that analyzes the state's use of and investment in local programs and projects relating to water conservation and efficiency measures along with others that achieve the same water reliability goals and expend less energy as the proposed project. Doing so will ensure that enough water continues to run through
the ecosystem so that communities that
depend on these ecosystems will once
again have the opportunity to thrive.

Thank you.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

VERNON WILSON: Vernon Wilson. Cohto Tribe, Northern
Mendocino County.

I don't think our tribe was actually
notified. I accidentally came upon
this notice through one of the local
papers in my community, so that right
there is wrong, but what I want to --
first what I want to do is honor our
Wintu Tribe for being on their
ancestral turf here. I was brought up
to, you know, address that when you
come into somebody else's homelands is
that you show respect, and you honor
them in a good way, so I honor the
Wintuan people here and all the other
nations represented here.

I have a lot of friends on all these
rivers that you people are talking
about. I have friends and relatives
that live on these rivers, and they
FACILITATOR: Thank you. So before you start, I have -- I'd like to call the next three people. James Sparmin, Rosie Clayburn and Mahlija Florendo.

ROBERT WEESE DUHN: I'd like to thank everybody for coming tonight. My hat's off to you. So much respect for people coming out and speaking on behalf of the American people. I came here tonight -- I've been -- I kind of retired from this type of thing. I fought the battle of the DWR at the collapse of the dam in Orville. Worked really hard on that project. Learned a lot of things about DWR that I'm going to share with you here in a minute, but I came here tonight to see Caleen Sisk. She's -- I've seen her speak. I've met her a few times. She's inspired me to come back and start fighting for you again. Thank you very much.

Again, my name is Robert Weese Duhn. Done over 40 years of studying the river. I'm a professional sport fisherman. My first meeting started
as a young boy in my twenties trying
to save our fisheries. I met with
Pete Wilson in 1991. Do you guys know
who he was? He was our governor, and
I saw then in 1990 that was one of our
largest collapses of our fisheries. I
couldn't have that. Couldn't stand
it. So I went to meetings as a young
boy, learned the tricks of the trade.
Learned these meetings well. Tried to
hold the public servants accountable.
I want to share a little secret with
you guys that DWR probably doesn't
because you're all new people here,
but I made some deals with them to
raise more fish, one million fish.
They were lost. They were destroyed
on the Feather River due to the
incompetence, maintenance of the
Orville Dam. Met with the directors.
Worked with the agencies. Actually
acted as a liaison to achieve the
permitting process in an expeditious
fashion because DWR was overwhelmed
with repairing the dam in an emergency
situation.
So to make a long story short, met
with DWR. Promises were made, and one
million fish would be raised. They
were going to buy another truck for
the Fish and Game Department which
they said they needed to adequately
transport these fish. They needed
money to fund the fish. The agreement
was struck $325,000 ago for this
project. They shafted me out of the
truck. When it came time to truck
these fish, they had no truck. They
had to wait. They put them on a
truck. Guess what? They died when
they put them out of the truck. We
trust these guys to work for us and do
this project? No.
Governor Wilson told me in 1991, he
said, hey, Robert, don't rock the
boat. We got something coming for
you. Central Valley Improvement Act
addresses water issues passed by
congress. I don't hear anybody
talking about this. You guys have not
honored this. You have not attempted
to bring back our fisheries. You
can't even get a license to run the
dam in Orville. Come on now. How
long has that been? 26 years you
can't get a license. You can't run
this project. You can't build it.
Fix your existing project. Listen to
these people that keep coming to your
meetings. History keeps repeating
itself. I've seen it come and go and
come and go. You people come and go,
but the same mentality exists. Who is
coming up with this garbage?

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

ROBERT WEESE DUHN: It keeps coming back around again.
Our governor in 1991 didn't have a
clue. Lied to me personally. DWR has
lied to me. This is not hearsay.
This is personal experience of a
lifetime of trying to preserve our
fisheries, our environment for
everybody.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

ROBERT WEESE DUHN: My grandson. I look at him today and
say hey, what did grandpa do for you 
to try to bring the fisheries back, 
protect everything here? He did as 
much as he could.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

ROBERT WEESE DUHN: So hold these people accountable. I 
oppose it, but I open dialogue to 
improve our current system.

FACILITATOR: Great. Thank you for your comment.

ROSIE CLAYBURN: (Tribal language spoken.) So my name 
is Rosie Clayburn. I come from the 
Village of Yurok which is right along 
the Klamath River. My family's lived 
there since time of memorial. I live 
less than a quarter of a mile from 
where my family has come from. 
The Klamath River is important to me. 
It's important to my family. My 
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FILE NO.: AE01D5F
river, you see people in this crowd wearing basket hats. Those materials come from the Klamath River, the Trinity River, the Sacramento River. All these rivers where people wear these baskets, those are ceremonial items. We don't just bring those out, but we bring them because they represent that river. They represent the materials, and they represent who we are as people, so yes, I am opposed to this project, and I hope that you guys actually do a good job in the EIR and actually take into account the cultural resources that will be impacted.

FACILITATOR: Thank you.

MAHLIJA FLORENDO: I first want to thank the Winnemen Wintu as we're standing on their land today, and I just want to acknowledge that. I am from the mouth of the Klamath River, specifically the Villages of Soquel and Quapaw. The Klamath River is sacred to me because it is a lifeline for the
indigenous people. The people depend on this river for gathering for ceremony for life. The people who are proposing and funding this project don't understand that this project is genocide on indigenous people, the rivers and the lands. The diversions of these rivers is displacement on indigenous people, all indigenous people because we are all connected by these lifelines. Every river is interconnected. And maybe you do understand what they're doing to indigenous people and indigenous land and water, but we are here as living proof of indigenous resiliency. Living proof of the fight of our ancestors, and we will continue to be here for future generations. We will not be forced to assimilate to a civilization built on capitalism, patriarchy and genocide. We are these rivers, and when you displace these rivers, you displace us, and we aren't going anywhere. So to those who are
proposing these projects, funding these projects and supporting these projects, you don't have a right to these rivers, and I hope you recognize your colonial actions and check yourselves before we really come for you. I'm here -- I'm here with my mother and myself and my little sister, and there's going to be more of us coming so just be prepared.

(Tribal language spoken.)

FACILITATOR: Thank you. Okay. The next three speakers are David Robbins, Raven Stevens and Malissa Tayaba, if you could get lined up and prepared to speak, that would be great. And then the very next speaker is James Sparmin. So, again, James Sparmin and then David Robbins and then Raven Stevens and then Malissa Tayaba.

Mr. Sparmin, are you here? Okay. We will move to the next one. David Robbins. Raven Stevens, please come up. There you go. All right. Raven Stevens, and then Malissa Tayaba, can
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