# Public Hearing **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Subject: El Dorado Project Proposed by
El Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District,
Applications 29919, 29920, 29921 and 29922,
Petition for Partial Assignment of State Filed Application 5645

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Held in Bonderson Building Sacramento, California

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Monday, June 14, 1993 9:00 a.m.

**VOLUME I** 

# A L I C E B O O K CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER

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#### APPEARANCES

Board Member:

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Staff:

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JIM CANADAY, Environmental Specialist

TOM LAVENDA, Engineer

# Counsel and Representations:

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and EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

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Special Counsel to EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

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representing U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

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LEAGUE TO SAVE SIERRA LAKES

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CAPLES LAKE RESORT

KIRKWOOD ASSOCIATES

KIRKWOOD MEADOWS PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT

# NORTHERN SIERRA SUMMER HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION EAST SILVER LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

#### APPEARANCES continued

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LAKE KIRKWOOD ASSOCIATES
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representing CALIFORNIA SPORTFISHING PROTECTION ALLIANCE and FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

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representing SAVE THE AMERICAN RIVER

#### MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1993, 9:00 A.M.

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MR. STUBCHAER: This is the time and place for the State Water Resources Control Board hearing regarding the El Dorado Project in El Dorado County. This hearing concerns Applications 29919, 29920, 29921 and 29922, and Petition for Partial Assignment of State filed Application 5645 filed by the El Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District.

This hearing is being held in accordance with the Notice of Public hearing dated April 14, 1993.

I am Jim Stubchaer, a member of the Board. I will be assisted by Barbara Katz, staff counsel; Mike Falkenstine, staff environmental specialist; Jim Canady, staff environ-mental specialist, and Tom Lavenda, staff engineer.

Applicants are requesting water rights to use a maximum of 33,000 acre-feet per annum from combined storage and direct diversion for domestic, municipal and irrigation uses within the El Dorado Irrigation District.

Stored water is presently used downstream by Pacific Gas and Electric Company to generate hydroelectric power under existing water rights issued by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Water stored in Silver Lake, Caples Lake and Lake Aloha is released according to scheduled currently maintained by Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Direct diversions enter the El Dorado Canal from the South Fork American River near Kyburz and from Alder Creek a few miles downstream.

The season of direct diversion and storage under the application is from November 1 to August 1, and is year round under the Petition for Partial Assignment. The Petition for Partial Assignment of State filed Application 5645 is for the same amount of water and uses as Applications 29919, 29920, 29921 and 29922.

The purpose of this hearing is to afford the applicants, protestants, and interested parties an opportunity to present relevant oral and written testimony and exhibits, which may assist the Board in determining whether the application and/or petition regarding the El Dorado project should be approved or denied.

This hearing will address the following key issues as listed in the May 14, 1993, Notice of Public hearing:

1. How will the El Dorado project be operated? What areas will be served? What beneficial uses will be served? Should there be limited among these uses?

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- 2. Will any legal user of water be injured by the El Dorado project? Should the operation of the project be modified to prevent such injury? If so, how?
- 3. Is there unappropriated water available at Silver Lake, Caples Lake and Lake Aloha for the El Dorado project? What should be the maximum lake drawdown, release-operating schedules, and maximum annual amount of water withdrawn from storage in Silver Lake, Caples Lake and Lake Aloha?
- 4. Is there unappropriated water available in the South Fork American River and Alder Creek for the El Dorado project? What should be the maximum instantaneous rate of diversion and the maximum annual amount of water diverted from these streams?
- 5. Will the El Dorado project have any adverse effects on any cultural resources, recreational resources, fishery resources, wildlife resources, riparian habitat, rare and endangered species, or other public trust resources and uses? If so, what are the effects? Can the effects be avoided or mitigated to a level of non-significance by specific conditions placed in water rights permits that may be issued by the State Water Board?
- 6. Should bypass flows be established to protect resources and uses in the South Fork American River, Alder Creek and the streams blow Silver Lake, Caples Lake and Lake Aloha? If so, when and what should the bypass flows be?
- 7. Are there any water conservation or other measures that can be taken to assure that water will be diverted and used in the most efficient manner? If so, what are they?
- 8. Are opportunities available for reuse or reclamation of the requested water? If so, what are they?

9. Is the proposed use of water compatible with the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Valley Region?

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- 10. What is the projected time scheduled for perfecting water use under the El Dorado project? Within the El Dorado County planning horizon, are any changes in operation of Silver Lake, Caples Lake or Lake Aloha foreseeable? If so, what are they? Should conditions be established regarding any foreseeable reoperation of the lakes? If so, what are they?
- 11. What are the impacts of the proposed White Rock-Bray interconnection?
- 12. Is the El Dorado project in the public interest?
- 13. Is the Petition for Partial Assignment of State filed Application 5645 consistent with Water Code Section 10500, et seq.?
- 14. Should Applications 29919, 29920, 29921 and 29922 be approved?
- 15. Should the Petition for Partial Assignment of State filed Application 5645 be approved? Would such approval deprive Alpine and/or Amador Counties of water necessary for development in these counties?
- 16. What terms and conditions should be included in any permits that may be issued for Applications 29919, 29920, 29921, and 29922, or the Petition for Partial Assignment of State filed Application 5645?
- 17. Is follow-up monitoring and/or reporting needed to assess any El Dorado project mitigation or terms and conditions? If so, what are the specifics of such monitoring and/or reporting requirements?

At the conclusion of this hearing, the record will be held open to receive written arguments and it may be held open to receive additional evidence as I might announce from time to time during the process of this hearing.

After the Board adopts a decision on the applications and petition, any person who believes the decision is in error will have 30 days within which to

submit a written petition with supporting evidence for reconsideration by the Board.

Alice Book, a court reporter, is present and will record the proceedings. Parties who want copies of the transcript must make their own arrangements with the court reporter.

At this time, I will ask Ms. Katz to cover a few procedural items and introduce staff exhibits.

MS. KATZ: Thank you, Mr. Stubchaer.

First, an announcement on the blue cards. If there are people out there who desire to make a policy statement that have not already filled out a blue card or submitted a Notice of Intent to Appear, would you please fill one out. They are on the table over there -- and hand them to Yoko Mooring -- so we know who else needs to present policy statements.

The first item, the Board's hearing records show that the April 14, 1993, Notice of Hearing was received by the applicants and the protestants.

Regarding staff exhibits. The Notice of Hearing also stated that the State Water Board staff proposed to introduce certain exhibits into evidence by reference. These exhibits are designated in the Notice of Hearing as Staff Exhibits 1 through 9.

In addition, the staff proposes to introduce Exhibit 10, the State Water Resources Control Board Vicinity Map for the El Dorado project hearing dated June, 1993. Copies of it are available on the table next to the door, and it is also posted on the bulletin board just underneath the larger map on the left side of the bulletin board.

If there are no objections, I will omit reading the list of exhibits and move that the staff exhibits be admitted into evidence at this time.

MR. STUBCHAER: Are there any objections? If not, they are received.

MS. KATZ: I have two more points; one regarding the legal adequacy of the El Dorado Environmental Impact Report. The legal adequacy of El Dorado's final Environmental Impact Report is not, and I want to emphasize, is not a subject to his hearing.

In accordance with the California Environmental
Quality Act, we must assume that the EIR is adequate and
complies with CEQA until or unless the court rules
otherwise. So, statements and testimony relating to the

legal adequacy of the EIR are not relevant and will be ruled out of order.

The environmental impacts of the proposed project are a subject of this hearing. Therefore, testimony relating to the data and conclusions contained in the EIR is relevant and appropriate for presentation in this hearing.

One final note: The modification of the water rights and FERC licenses of PGandE and SMUD is not a subject of this hearing. Statements and testimony relating to any proposed modification of PGandE's and SMUD's rights are not relevant and will be ruled out of order.

Thank you.

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 MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

Our order of proceeding in this hearing will be to, first, hear non-evidentiary policy statements. Such statements will be limited to a maximum of ten minutes each.

Next, the presentation of direct testimony including open and/or policy statements for cases in chief as provided in the Conduct of Hearing letter dated June 2, 1993, will follow.

Testimony will be followed by cross-examination by the other parties, Board staff and myself.

Opening statements in cases in chief shall be limited to a maximum of ten minutes each. Presentation of the parties' cases in chief will be limited to the time specified in the Conduct of Hearing letter.

Witnesses will be sworn and required to identify their written testimony as their own. Each will be given a brief period to summarize their written testimony on direct examination. The written testimony shall be treated as direct evidence in its entirety.

Cross-examination will be permitted on the exhibits, including the written testimony and on the oral summaries.

Absent extenuating circumstances, new testimony or exhibits will not be admitted.

Cross-examination will be limited to 20 minutes by each part. I may extend these times as outlined in the Conduct of Hearing letter.

Following cross-examination, there may be redirect and recross, if necessary. After all the parties have presented their cases in chief and have been cross-examinationed, rebuttal testimony may be received.

Oral closing or legal arguments will not be heard. 1 2 Written arguments may be submitted as described in the Conduct of Hearing letter. 3 4 The order of presentation will be as specified in the Conduct of Hearing letter dated June 2, 1993. 5 I now invite appearances by the participants. Will 6 7 those making appearances please state your name, address and whom you represent so that the court reporter can enter 8 9 this information into the record. 10 First, we will ask for parties making nonevidentiary policy statements. Who is representing the 11 12 City of Sacramento? MR. ROBINSON: Joe Robinson, Deputy City Attorney. 13 The City with withdrawing its protest. 14 MR. STUBCHAER: You do not want to make a policy 15 statement? 16 17 MS. KATZ: Can I clarify for one moment? You are withdrawing your protest and you are not presenting any 18 19 evidence or cross-examination? 20 MR. ROBINSON: That is correct. MS. KATZ: 21 Thank you. MR. STUBCHAER: City of Stockton. 22 23 MR. ALLEN: Morris Allen, Director of Municipal Utilities, 2500 Navy Drive, Stockton, California, 95206. 24 25 MR. NORDSTROM: Larry Nordstrom, Park Superintendent, City of Stockton, 425 North El Dorado, Stockton. 26 27 MR. STUBCHAER: Boy Scouts of America, 49er 28 Council. Dan Odenweller, 837 North Shaw 29 MR. ODENWELLER: Road, Stockton, California, 95213-0686. 30 MR. STUBCHAER: California Trout. Not here. 31 Miwok Indian Tribe. 32 MS. VILLA: Joan Villa, Buena Vista Rancheria Miwok 33 Indian Tribe. I am Tribe Administrator. The address of 34 the tribe is P. O. Box 1152, Ione, California, 95640. 35 36 MR. STUBCHAER: Mr. Curtis Manning. MR. MANNING: I am Curtis Manning. I live at 2107 37 Fifth Street in Berkeley, 94710. I am representing myself. 38 39 MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you. 40 Are there other parties wishing to make policy statements? I have some blue cards here, Department of 41 42 Water Resources. MR. SOHREN: Richard Sohren, California Department 43 44 of Water Resources, P. O. Box 942836, Sacramento, California, 94236-0001. 45

MR. STUBCHAER: John Upton and John Rigsby, one with the Irrigation District and one with the Water Agency. Are you going to give policy statements outside of the case 3 4 in chief? MR. SOMACH: Yes, if that's possible, we would like 5 6 to do that up front. 7 MR. STUBCHAER: It's not part of your case in chief? 8 9 MR. SMITH: No, and as a matter of fact, both the statements are very brief. You can subtract it from our 10 time, though. 11 12 MR. STUBCHAER: Okay. I've got a subtracting watch 13 here. MR. SMITH: We acquiesce to any subtraction. 14 MR. STUBCHAER: All right. Mr. Rigsby, would you 15 please identify yourself. 16 17 MR. RIGSBY: John Rigsby, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, California, 95667. 18 19 MR. STUBCHAER: Mr. Upton. 20 MR. UPTON: John Upton, 330 Fairlane, Placerville, California, 95667. 21 MR. STUBCHAER: 22 Are there any others who wish to 23 present policy statements? If not, we will go to the parties who are going to 24 25 present evidence. Who is representing the El Dorado County Water 26 Agency and El Dorado County Irrigation District? 27 28 MR. SOMACH: Mr. Stubchaer, Stuart Somach, 1755 29 Creek Side Oaks Drive, Suite 290, Sacramento, 95833. MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you. 30 MR. BARTKIEWICZ: Mr. Stubchaer, also Paul 31 Bartkiewicz, Special Counsel to El Dorado Irrigation 32 District, 1011 22nd Street, Sacramento. 33 MR. STUBCHAER: Pacific Gas and Electric Company. 34 MR. MOSS: Richard Moss, P. O. Box 7442, San 35 36 Francisco, California, 94120. MS. FARAGLIA: Annette Faraglia, 77 Beale Street, 37 38 San Francisco, California, 94106. 39 MR. STUBCHAER: Sacramento Municipal Utility 40 District. MR. O'BRIEN: Kevin O'Brien, 555 Capitol Mall, 41 Sacramento, California, 95814. 42 43 Mr. Stubchaer, also appearing on behalf of SMUD will 44 be Steven Cohn of the Office of General Counsel of SMUD. MR. STUBCHAER: All right, thank you. 45

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           Bureau of Reclamation.
           MR. TURNER: James E. Turner, Assistant Regional
2
   Solicitor, Pacific Southwest Region, Department of the
3
4
   Interior, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2753, Sacramento,
   California, 95825.
5
           MR. STUBCHAER:
                             California Fish and Game.
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           MS. PETER: Ellen Peter from the California Attorney
   General's Office, 1515 K Street, Sacramento, 95814.
8
9
           MR. STUBCHAER: Fish and Wildlife Service.
10
           MS. NIEBAUER:
                          Erica Niebauer, Assistant Regional
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12
   Department of the Interior, representing U. S. Fish and
   Wildlife Service, 2800 cottage Way, Room E-2735,
13
   Sacramento.
14
           MR. STUBCHAER:
                             Thank you.
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           California Sportfishing Protection Alliance.
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           MR. JACKSON: Michael Jackson, P. O. Box 207,
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   Quincy, California, 95971.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                           Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.
           MR. VOLKER: Stephen Volker, 180 Montgomery Street,
20
   Suite 1400, San Francisco, 94104.
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           Chairman Stubchaer, should I indicate the agencies
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23
   or organizations that the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund
   represents in this proceeding?
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                             Please do.
           MR. VOLKER: They are, in addition to the Sierra
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   Club Legal Defense Fund, the League to Save Sierra Lakes,
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   49er Council of Boy Scouts of America, Plasse Home Owners
   Association, Kit Carson Lodge, Caples Lake Resort, Kirkwood
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   Associates, Kirkwood Meadows Public Utilities District,
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   Northern Sierra Summer Home Owners Association, East Silver
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   Lake Improvement Association, South Silver Lake Homeowners
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   Association, Caples Lake Homeowners Association, Lake
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   Kirkwood Associates, Silver Lake Water Company, Plasse
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   Resort, Alpine County, and co-counsel with Mike Jackson for
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   California Sportfishing Protection Alliance.
           MR. STUBCHAER: San Joaquin County Public Works.
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           San Joaquin County not present.
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           Amador County Water Resources.
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           MR. GALLERY: Mr. Stubchaer, that should just be
   Amador County and representing the County is Daniel
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   Gallery, 926 J Street, Sacramento, 95814, along with co-
42
   counsel, John Hahn, County Counsel, Courthouse, 108 Court
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44
   Street, Jackson, California, 95642.
           MR. STUBCHAER: Paul Creger.
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1 MR. CREGER: Paul Creger, 501 Magnolia Lane, Santa 2 Clara, California, 95051. MR. STUBCHAER: Amador County Chamber of Commerce. 3 4 Not present. Save the American River Association. 5 MR. SMITH: Felix Smith for Save the American River 6 7 Association, P. O. Box 19464, Sacramento, California, 95819. 8 9 MR. STUBCHAER: Friends of the River. 10 MR. JACKSON: Michael Jackson, P. O. Box 207, Quincy, California, 95970. 11 12 MR. STUBCHAER: El Dorado National Forest. 13 Not present. All right, now we will hear the policy statements. 14 First is the City of Stockton, Mr. Allen. 15 MR. ALLEN: My name is Morris Allen and I am 16 17 Director of Municipal Utilities for the City of Stockton, California. 18 19 I have been authorized and directed to appear before 20 you to present information concerning the protest filed by the City of Stockton concerning the applications of El 21 Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation 22 23 District to appropriate water from Aloha, Caples and Silver Lakes, tributary to the South Fork of the American River, 24 25 which is the subject of this hearing. The City's policy statements will be presented in 26 two parts with Mr. Larry Nordstrom, City Landscape 27 28 Architect, providing the Board information concerning the recreational benefits of Silver Lake to the City of 29 Stockton, which will be affected if the applications in 30 their present form are granted by your Board. 31 The City of Stockton is directly affected by these 32 33 applications for water rights because of the proximity of the City's Silver Lake Camp, which shares the recreational 34 resources, opportunities, and attractions of Silver Lake. 35 36 The camp is located at the upper end of the lake, and therefore, if water levels are significantly lowered, 37 extensive mud flats and exposed debris appear which make 38 the area dangerous and unattractive to recreationists. 39 The City of Stockton's use of the Silver Lake family 40 camp will be substantially and adversely affected by 41 reduced lake levels resulting in irreversible economic and 42

Mr. Nordstrom will present the recreational aspects.

cultural losses to the City of Stockton and the many

citizens who otherwise would visit and use these facilties.

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MR. NORDSTROM: Larry Nordstrom, Park Superintendent and Landscape Architect for the City of Stockton.

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Silver Lake Camp facilities have been in operation for over 70 years as a family recreational center and educational resource. Its location in the higher elevations provides city dwellers with the unique opportunity to experience the high Sierra Mountains away from urban worries.

Its uniqueness is partially because of the use of Silver Lake during the summer season as an integral part of the camp activities and overall rustic experience.

Stockton Silver Lake Camp opened for the first time in August of 1922. The 14-acre site currently contains over 60 cabins, a lodge and various other recreational facilities.

The total allowed camp capacity is 229 persons, and a typical operating season runs from mid-May through mid-October.

The total served during the last year's 1992 operating season was over 2,000 people which amounts to over 7,000 camper days with a total revenue of over \$110,000.

The camp's close proximity to Silver Lake provides a unique opportunity for guests to participate in various waterfront events such as the Kiwanis Fishing Derby, which has been held at the lake every year since 1955, and Silver Lake Camp fishing derbies.

Silver Lake Camp hosts many different organizations, promotes educational and improves social services. All age groups and ethnic groups are reached. Some of those include the San Joaquin County 4-H Club, Lincoln Presbyterian Church, Kiwanis Club, high school band camp, youth nature and science camp, family camps, Native American Indian camp, and senior citizens.

In closing, the lake has served as an environmental as well as a cultural resource for the Stockton Silver Lake Camp, and we are greatly concerned about disrupting the opportunities for the camp patrons to utilize this water resource, and impacts which would greatly affect the future use of our facility. Water loss from Silver Lake during the recreational season would severely disrupt Silver Lake Camp activities and cultural and social interaction as I have explained.

Morris would like to wrap it up.

MR. ALLEN: We have a number of concerns regarding the granting of these rights as requested. One is the conversion of water rights from non-consumptive changes the management philosophy of this basin.

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Priorities per water usage will be changed due to this change in water rights classification. Consumptive water rights have a higher priority than non-consumptive as viewed by the Board.

The change in water rights classification will allow approval of variances to restrictions during periods of water shortages due to the higher priority of right.

This concern is not addressed in the EIR because it is viewed as speculative. The City of Stockton considers this concern real and valid in view of previous actions taken by this Board in emergency situations.

Second, while the EIR asserts that the project will have no effect on the levels of Silver Lake, the EIR presents insufficient data regarding the conditions which govern the operation of Silver Lake and resulting lake levels to verify this assertion.

The City of Stockton requests that if the Board decides to grant the districts a permit based upon these applications, that time specific minimum lake levels should be designated as a part of the conditions of the permit so that these levels are not allowed to recede below the point that the various recreation and other uses of Silver Lake are adversely impacted.

Third, there has been no agreement between EID//EDCWA and PGandE regarding the operation of Silver Lake, or the conversion, transfer or acquisition of the Company's water rights in order to facilitate the proposed appropriation of water.

We feel this aspect of the project should be a key element in the approval process and that without PGandE's agreement to continue to operate in a manner that would contractually protect the lake levels, all other elements of the project are without a sound basis.

PGandE has the ability to change its operation under its FERC License 184. The State Board does not have jurisdiction to impose conditions on FERC licenses. This includes the granting of duplicate rights of FERC project power water rights and diversion to storage.

Fourth, the action proposed by the El Dorado County Water Agency is contrary to law because the EIR failed to identify impacts on the water quality objective and other

requirements of either the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Plan, the Inland Surface Water Quality Plan, or the Water Quality Control Plan for salinity for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.

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Other laws which we feel would have a bearing on the approval process for this project are the Federal Water Quality Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Endangered Species Act, and the Public Trust Doctrine.

The EIR does not adequately address the impact of the project on these plans, or any possible conflict with the related State and Federal laws.

Any decision to commit the water in these lakes to downstream consumptive urban uses will inevitably lead to subordination of their recreational values to the demands of the new urban populations these would support.

The use and enjoyment of Silver Lake requires the maintenance of high lake levels through the summer recreational season, May through October. Application 29919 requests the appropriation of 6,000 acre-feet of water at Silver Lake to be collected between November 1 and August 1, but withdrawals of the water would occur in the summer during the recreational season.

Any withdrawal of water which would reduce or impair lake levels during the summer recreational season would disrupt the public use and enjoyment of this invaluable scenic resource, would not best serve the public interest, would have an adverse environmental impact and would adversely affect the public trust use of the navigable lakes.

The City of Stockton, therefore, urges your Board not to approve the applications as submitted by the El Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

Mr. Odenweller for the Boy Scouts.

MR. ODENWELLER: Good morning, Mr. Stubchaer and staff, my name is Dan Odenweller, and I am appearing today as a member of the Board of Directors of the 49er Council of Boy Scouts of America.

The 49er Council of the Boy Scouts of America has obtained both the U. S. Forest Service lease and the title to a camp on Silver Lake known as Camp Minkalo. Camp Minkalo is an historical site on Silver Lake and appears on both the topographic map of the lake and as the name of a

trail in the area. The camp dates from 1922 and originally belonged to the Campfire Girls from whom we acquired the camp in 1991.

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We have invested and continue to invest a considerable amount of our resources in acquiring, developing and operating this camp. We intend to develop the camp into a high adventure base for our scouting programs. As you can imagine, swimming, snorkeling, boating, fishing are significant components of this In addition, Camp Minkalo has drawn water for consumptive use from Silver Lake. This source of water is important to us, even though we have just put in a well to supply potable water, since it may provide a source of water for our non-potable needs, including fire fighting. 

We wish to express our concerns regarding any changes in the water level and water level fluctuations of the lake, especially during the summer camping season, any changes in the water quality of the lake, and any changes in the recreational benefits provided by the lake.

These beneficial uses, which we share with a number of other users, have historically been the other principal beneficial use of this water after the PG&E hydropower project.

As you will hear, they provide a significant benefit to the area, and are the principal reason we invested in this resource.

The traditional in-basin beneficial uses of the water in these lakes, and specifically in Silver Lake, which have enjoyed a long and productive multiple use management in conjunction with PG&E's hydropower project, may be at stake.

Unfortunately, the lack of adequate environmental documentation for the El Dorado project makes it impossible to assess the impact of the proposed action on our existing beneficial uses. We cannot even establish if there is a change in the frequency of years during which water levels would drop and impact our water-related recreational uses.

We believe the El Dorado project could have significant adverse impacts on our beneficial uses of Silver Lake, which predate the proponents' applications, and since we cannot make a judgment about the effects of the proposed action based on the environmental documentation provided to date, we must ask you to proceed carefully in this matter.

The potential impacts to our existing beneficial uses, including the potential to harm the recreational fishery of Silver Lake, are great. Therefore, we would ask you to see that any action preserves these historical beneficial in-basin uses.

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Thank you for the opportunity to appear on behalf of the Board of Directors of the 49er Council of the Boy Scouts of America to present this statement. We believe that all of our concerns will be adequately addressed by the other protestants, and have joined with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Council for the balance of the proceedings.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to appear.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you. Has the representative of the California Trout arrived yet?

If not, next will be Joan Villa for the Miwok Indian Tribe.

MS. VILLA: I am Joan Villa and I am administrator for the Buena Vista Rancheria Miwok Indian Tribe.

I have a short statement I would like to make and a short comment after that.

To the Honorable Board Member, the Buena Vista Rancheria Miwok Indian Tribe is a federally-recognized tribal sovereign entity. The tribe resides in the oldest known continuously occupied remaining aboriginal land base in California, possibly the United States, for more than 18,000 years. The land base is known as Young , the place where the birds sleep, and is located at 2919 Jackson Valley Road, Ione, California, in Amador County.

The government the tribe, the descended government of the original government of the Miwok nation, is located within the boundary of central California just north of the American River, the San Joaquin River just south of Madera County, from the Washoe territory to the east, and the San Francisco Bay area to the west.

Therefore, the tribe has retained its aboriginal claims, including but not limited to water and mineral rights.

The concern of the tribe on the issue is the fact that the tribe has never been notified of the intent to modify Caples Lake, Silver Lake, Lake Aloha, and from the South Fork American River, and Alder Creek for consumptive use within the service area of El Dorado Irrigation District.

The first contact the tribe has had on this issue was a recent meeting of the Amador County Board of

Supervisors' public hearing regarding the Memorandum of Agreement between El Dorado and Amador Counties. Neither El Dorado nor Amador County took into consideration the tribe's rights and concerns in that agreement, or any issue regarding this project.

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The tribe received a copy of the EIR final draft only after the tribe requested it from El Dorado County at that particular Board of Supervisors' meeting.

The EIR does not reflect any concerns of the tribe. It demonstrates the tribe had never been notified and that the only reference to Native Americans, not the tribe, was in the addendum statement that the County could possibly do a study should the White Rock project begin.

The intent of this tribe is to require all laws, tribal, Federal and State, are followed to the absolute letter of the law without exception.

This project, like so many others within the boundaries of this tribe, is an attempt to go around the laws, ignore the procedure, and bypass rules and regulations which appear to avoid the fact and the jurisdiction of the existing of this tribe and the laws that protect our sovereign government.

Therefore, before any further action is taken on this project by your agency or any other Federal and State agencies overseeing this project, the tribe requests that a proper and complete EIR be done and the concerns of the jurisdiction of this tribe be honored.

Members of the Board, I thank you for your time.

I would like to expand on this just a little bit. We, along with all the other tribes so far that I have talked to throughout the state, with a few exceptions, have been excluded from all water rights hearings, all water rights issues, and all water rights concerns. The EIRs in this state, unfortunately, only reflect one small part of what an Indian tribe is about. The only concerns they ever demonstrate is they claim our only concern is that of archaeology. That is a small concern. That's our history. We are talking about the present, the past, as well as the future. Our concerns are with fish and wildlife. Our concerns are with recreational use. Our concern is with proper distribution and consumption of the water. Our concerns are with our rights.

This tribe did not give up anything. It is true there was a settlement on land claims, but the land claim was only for areas outside of the land bases occupied by

the tribe and it exclusively did not include water and mineral rights.

As we walk through your process in the State of California, which we spend most of our time with the federal agencies, supporting them and having them support us, we discover a real deficiency in your system.

This agency and the Resources Agency has no method, no possible way to notify the Native American tribes in California, and yet, you have 139 tribes. I said, how do you contact us, and the response was simply, we don't have a way.

So, we went into the process to see if possibly you did. You do not. You have the Native American Heritage Commission, but it represents a very minute population of the State of California Indian tribes, and it has no method.

So, what we are saying is, please include the tribes in all the water rights hearings and other tribes. There are 139 of us. Some do not have aboriginal claims, but nevertheless, they need to be included and take into consideration our concerns, the bed of the rivers, the bed of the Delta -- we retained it and we would appreciate being included in all of these issues.

We may or may not object to what the changes in the water rights are going to be and we certainly are just looking for proper management. We are not interested in selling the rights or even discussing that. We just want to see management done on these rivers. It isn't happening and El Dorado reflects that perfectly.

Thank you.

MR. STUBCHAER: I understand if you would give the mailing list to our staff, you will be added to our mailing list.

MS. VILLA: Thank you. We have done that. The federal laws require that the State notify the tribes whether they are on the mailing list, and there is an agency called the California Indian Housing Authority, and they produced a book called California Indian Directory and in that book they have 105 of the 139 tribes, and they deal with us on a daily basis, so there seems to be a real defect here and I understand that, but we really think your agency should look into that defect, because more and more tribes are becoming educated on their rights and they are going to be stepping forward.

Thank you.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

Next is Curtis Manning.

MR. MANNING: I have some copies of my presentation, if anybody would like them.

My name is Curtis Manning. I live in Berkeley. I am a freshman and a member of the Rapid Communications Union. I also have a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Philosophy from the University of California at Berkeley, and am active in the development and application of my philosophy in a broad range of applications. As such, I suppose I am to be categorized as a generalist.

In reading the testimony, I found the situation presented by scientists from the Department of Fish and Game regarding plant and animal species most compelling, though I don't agree with their general tone that impacts may be mitigated by paying them to set up habitat management protection programs.

From the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, I greatly admired the clarity and forcefulness of the testimony of Dr. Robert Curry in criticizing the acceptability of the final EIR.

Save the American River brought up some important issues regarding public trust.

Many of the points I wished to address are already well covered by the testimony which is to follow. I think you will find the documentation of the impacts on various ecosystems convincing and irrefutable.

The Board will need to balance the needs of the environment against those of the El Dorado general plan which calls for more water for consumptive use. I hope to show that up to now, the environment has endured shabby treatment because of our profligate use of water, that we shall have to curb our addiction to growth in order to maintain order in our society, and that we might as well start now while the environment is still there to save.

On a recent family trip I stopped at the Mono Lake Information Center picking up a brochure entitled Join the Effort to Save Mono Lake. With this information I learned of some of the problems resulting from the usual approach to water management. In its basics, these problems are quite similar to those of the El Dorado project. The parallel can be instructive because with Mono Lake the environmental issues are simpler and easier to fathom.

The brochure tells us that the Los Angeles

Department of Water and Power has been diverting water from

streams feeding the lake, causing the lake to fall more than 40 vertical feet since 1941, doubling the salinity, and causing caustic dust storms as winds blow over the denuded lakebed.

 In 1980, the Negit Land Bridge formed threatening the population of nesting birds, and precipitating a flurry of litigation and lobbying.

Perhaps most significant and telling, is a California Superior Court ruling that Mono Lake should remain above the 6377 foot elevation. This action, plus Los Angeles greed, assures a fine-tuned minimum lake level.

In the watershed of the more complex river Delta estuary system, which is the larger context for the El Dorado project, the same fine tuning philosophy has been applied. But we have seen this philosophy fail with the Delta where the ecosystem continues to degrade, with precipitous declines now in the smaller species such as smelt that had up to now maintained their numbers, while striped bass and salmon have all but disappeared.

The fine-tuning philosophy has failed because of actions based on a lack of thorough knowledge of the specific ecosystems involved, and wishful thinking by those in the position to make decisions.

It is apparent that most policy makers feel they have done enough for the environment by preserving what they think is a minimal remnant of an ecosystem, meanwhile providing water for extravagant uses such as private pools and lawns.

So, while the environment must go dry, the members of one species will get as much as they like subject only to the ability to pay.

The El Dorado general plan projects dramatic residential growth and has asked for more water. CEQA requires that the significant cumulative impact of this project and others on the rivers, Delta, estuary, as well as on land-based species, must be taken seriously in the EIR.

I maintain that as long as the current extravagant use of water is tolerated, and foreseen to continue in the EIR, the impacts cannot have been taken seriously. As Dr. Curry notes, the opportunity not to meet projected demands and thus limit growth was not considered at all in the EIR.

To do anything less than supply available water upon demand to the California consumer is to begin to deny the

myth that we have somehow escaped from the life-and-death struggles from which we as a species emerged.

 Rather, we have only temporarily displaced the dividing line so that it is the other species which are losing the battle for survival. A growing number of us now worry about the survival of humanity seeing that our civilization is an important part of our humanity.

Let me illustrate. In the 1950s, John Calhoun did a series of experiments on crowding in rates, investigating the need for space and social order. At high densities, what is called behavioral sinks formed, gross distortions of behavior that appeared in the majority of rats as a result of unrelieved stress.

A behavioral sink aggravates all forms of pathology that can be found within a group. The sex morays of the rats in the sink were disrupted, and pan sexuality and sadism were endemic. Rearing the young became almost totally disorganized. Social hierarchies were unstable and territorial taboos were disregarded unless backed by force.

We are finding behavioral sinks developing in our society, a general decline of living conditions with high rates of abuse, murder, sexual dysfunction, alienation and depravity. At the same time the stress is imposed on ecosystems by constriction of their life needs is more severe and has resulted in populations collapses.

Why is this happening? It is clear that it is a byproduct of our economy and our system of values. As Wendell Berry has noted, value has been displaced from good work, its product, and the community to their monetary value. We have let profit become the highest value.

The result is polarization of the world into exploiters and exploited, rich and poor, with a diminishing middle class. This system, however, is not sustainable since it relies on growth rather than production. This dominant paradigm is increasingly unable to solve the complex problems facing us because the margin of its survival is diminished by sheer bureaucratic weight, the growing severity of behavioral sinks, and because of people like myself who see that the system is unjust.

Highly energetic systems, such as our own, are wasteful, age quickly and must change to a more sustainable level or else die. The danger of catastrophic social disorder looms ahead unless we act to curtail growth, and instead, move toward population control and labor intensive

production at fair wages, which gives us all a stake in our civilization.

In preponding an organic philosophy which would lead to a more enlightened water policy, I find two key concepts helpful in guiding society in a way that will avoid the production of behavioral sinks.

The first is the concept of the sustainability of an economy, for instance, an agriculture that relies on pumping a non-renewable aguifer is not sustainable.

The second concept is that of stewardship. Stewardship is the long-term involvement with the help and being of our land. The Mormon essayist, Hugh Misley (phonetic) said man's dominion is a call to service, not a license to exterminate.

The EIR before you is well crafted to deliver the water and preserve the illusion that nothing is being done to harm the environment. However, I encourage you to take the long view, to be stewards of this greater water system and land environment. Turn down this proposal. To cover our land, both farmed and wild, with homes and businesses, and use our water to flood our wastes and feed our lawns and egos, is to eventually cut our own throats.

Put the water back in the streams. Leave other life forms to reproduce their kind and wild areas to be wild.

Humanity is not everything. We are part of a whole. To recognize this is to begin to become whole again.

Thank you.

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MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

 $\mbox{\rm Mr.}$  Richard Sohren for the Department of Water Resources.

MR. SOHREN: My name is Richard Sohren. I am Manager of the Urban Water Conservation Planning with the California Department of Water Resources.

I am here to make a policy statement that may help the Board answer a question that was identified as a key issue, No. 7, in the Notice of Public Hearing; that is, are there water conservation or other measures that can be taken to assure that water will be diverted and used in the most efficient manner? If so, what are they?

I am not speaking to the merits or other issues of the application, but only on the issue of water conservation.

In the power policy issued by Governor Wilson last year, the Governor stated that water conservation practices should become an essential standard used by the State Water Resources Control Board in issuing permits regarding urban water conservation. The Governor noted that the State, along with more than 100 water agencies, had signed a Memorandum of Understanding identifying a set of best management practices for urban water conservation.

He stated that adoption of these practices will institutionalize the water-saving measures that produce major cost savings.

Over 150 urban water suppliers, public interest groups, and other organizations have endorsed a procedure in the Memorandum of Understanding for carrying out the Governor's policy and assuring that municipal water supplies are used in the most efficient manner.

It would be appropriate for the Board to work with the applicants to assure that all justified best management practices will be implemented, and the Department of Water Resources would be happy to advise the applicants and Board staff on the development of appropriate urban water conservation programs for the service areas involved.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

John Rigsby for El Dorado Irrigation District.

MR. RIGSBY: Good morning. My name is John Rigsby. I am the current President of El Dorado Irrigation District Board of Directors.

The District has a statutory responsibility to provide water to our present and future agricultural and domestic customers.

Several years ago our yearly supply and demand analysis began to show that a new water supply was clearly needed by the years 1997 to 2000. Consequently, in 1990, we entered into a cooperative agreement with the El Dorado County Water Agency to work to provide this new water supply.

Our water rights application in the identified preferred White Rock project alternative has the full support of our Board and of our customers. This support has come through readily apparent efforts to provide an adequate water supply with the fewest environmental impacts at the lowest cost possible.

The El Dorado Irrigation District Board of Directors appreciates that the State Water Resources Control Board is giving full and Objection consideration to our applications, and we are anticipating a favorable ruling based on the evidence presented.

Thank you.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you, Mr. Rigsby.

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John Upton, El Dorado County Water Agency.

MR. UPTON: Good morning, Mr. Stubchaer. My name is John Upton. I am presently the Chairman of the Board of Directors of El Dorado County Water Agency.

The Board of Directors has been involved during the course of four years in moving the agency toward these hearings before the State Board.

There is a tremendous amount of community support for the applications and petition before your Board.

I can make no stronger statement than stating here and now that the issuance of water rights permits are essential to the growth and economic prosperity of the County in general and for El Dorado Irrigation District service area in particular.

It is the El Dorado Irrigation District portion of the County that is the engine that drives the economic machine. It is a healthy, growing economy that enables County government to protect public health, safety and welfare, maintain roads and transportation systems, and protect the environment.

The El Dorado County Board of Supervisors serve exofficio as the Board of Directors of the County Water Agency. County and Water Agency planning efforts are closely coordinated.

The Agency Board of Directors took a number of actions in May, including certifying the water program and El Dorado project final Environmental Impact Report for the El Dorado District service area, adopting findings of fact and statements of overriding consideration, and adopting a mitigation monitoring plan.

Based on the foregoing, I respectfully urge the State Board to act favorably on our request and issue permits for the amounts of water sought by the Agency and the El Dorado Irrigation District.

Thank you for extending to me the courtesy to address you today.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

We have a late card from John and Grace Olson.

MR. OLSON: We have no statement.

MR. STUBCHAER: You are just going to submit your written testimony?

43 MR. OLSON: Yes.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

That concludes the policy statements. We will now proceed to the oath for those who are going to testify during the regular hearing.

 MR. GALLERY: Mr. Stubchaer, I would like to, for the County of Amador, at this point, before you start the hearing, renew the request that has been made previously by a couple of other parties that this hearing should not go forward at this point for the reason primarily that the project is structured upon at least four very important agreements.

There has to be an agreement with PG&E Company to cover several aspects of the operation. There is no agreement at this point.

There has to be an agreement with SMUD to cover the operation of the project through the SMUD reservoir, and there is no agreement at this point.

The project contemplates an agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for use of Folsom Reservoir storage. There is no agreement at this point.

The project contemplates an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to reoperate the Sly Park project. There is no agreement at this point.

And so, all of these agreements, in our mind, could reconstruct how this project would be operated, and so, for us to proceed at this point without knowing how those agreements, if and when they are entered into, would alter this project and affect it. We have no way of telling when those agreements are in place what the project will be and what the impacts will be upon the protestants, or how we will be injured.

We have no way of knowing how we can protect ourselves because we don't really know what the project is.

In addition to those things, we want the Chair to be aware that there are at least three lawsuits on file which challenge the Environmental Impact Report. The Board is not legally required to hold up the hearing because of those lawsuits, but the fact is that those lawsuits are there and could significantly affect how this project is going to be put together.

An additional point is that both the County of Amador and the County of Alpine have filings on Caples Lake and on Silver Lake to appropriate water from the reservoir under the State filings and these have the same equal priority that the El Dorado petition has.

And so, the Board is going to have to decide under the Amador County petition and Alpine County petition whether those filings should come ahead of the El Dorado filings, and so those things should all be considered together.

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And the way this thing has been put together, El Dorado's petition is up for hearing first with ours still pending.

And then, finally, I want to point out that the evidence that El Dorado has presented is to the effect El Dorado is not going to need any water until 1997. We have four years yet before this project is needed, so we don't see what the hurry is of having this hearing before all these agreements are entered into.

As the El Dorado representatives have stated here, they had this project in the making for four years and these agreements are necessary to make this project go. And without those agreements, we feel that the Board is going to waste all this time of all these people for five, six, perhaps seven days, and we may have to come back and do all of this again after these agreements are in place and we know what we have.

So, it would seem to us to be much more efficient to defer this hearing at this point and give the applicants time to consummate those agreements and bring them in so we know what we have got, what we are dealing with and how we need to condition the application.

MR. MOSS: I am Richard Moss, attorney for PG&E, and I would like to support Mr. Gallery's statement.

PG&E respectfully moves to postpone the hearing until such time as the applicants have either amended their application to strike those parts that seek to appropriate water that is part of PG&E's Federal Energy Regulation Commission's license, El Dorado and Chili Bar projects; or, in the alternative, the applicants have reached a binding agreement with PG&E acceptable and approved by FERC for the joint use of projects 184 and 2155 water and facilities.

And in support of this motion, PG&E states that no such agreement does presently exist and that the Board, of course, is well aware of the legal occupancy of the field by FERC of all rights that burden and are recognized as binding on FERC licensees, and of course, I respectfully call the Board's attention to the 1993, February 1, decision of the Ninth Circuit in Sales Hydro Associates versus your former Chairman, Don Maughan, et al., where the

court held it is clear that the federal laws have occupied the field preventing State regulation.

Now, there may be a time when this hearing may be appropriate, and as Mr. Gallery recited, agreements would be in place, but that is not the case today.

MR. STUBCHAER: Ms. Peter.

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MS. PETER: Ellen Peter representing the Department of Fish and Game.

We would also like to request, as we had previously in writing, a postponement of the hearing for some of the reasons outlined by Mr. Gallery and Mr. Moss.

In addition, we would like to point out, as we had in writing previously, that the biological studies were not done in order for the Board to answer some of the issues presented in the hearing notice, and so, for those reasons, we would like to again reiterate a request for postponement of this hearing.

MR. VOLKER: Chairman Stubchaer, I would like to reiterate the comments made by Mr. Gallery and others with regard to the need to continue this hearing.

There are three reasons why a continuance is absolutely essential:

First, we do not have a precise project description at this time for the reason that the agreements with PG&E, SMUD, and the Bureau of Reclamation, necessary to define the project are not in place.

Secondly, we do not have adequate environmental reviews necessary for this Board to properly review this project. As has been indicated, there are at least three lawsuits against the EIR determination of adequacy by the applicant, and we should allow those lawsuits to reach conclusions in the Superior Court before this Board takes action in apparent reliance on the environmental review undertaken by the applicants.

And finally, we would point out that Alpine County and Amador County are counties of origin in this case. Their petitions for partial assignment of State filed Application 5645 are entitled to as much priority and weight as the application submitted by the applicants in this proceeding, yet those priorities are not being heard presently.

Their petitions for partial assignment and their application for water rights are not presently before this Board. Obviously, since they are entitled to the same weight, they should be heard at the same time.

For those three reasons, I would request that the Board reconsider this decision to proceed, and instead, to continue this matter for a time sufficient to permit answers to those questions.

And the applicants have indicated that they do not need the water until at least 1997, so I think we have adequate time to resolve these questions.

MS. VILLA: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am Joan Villa and we will support Amador County's request for continuance. The tribe would like an opportunity to review this with the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal agencies, and I don't know if you are aware, but Federal law does require that these people enter into an MOA with the tribe to proceed, and we would like an opportunity to get that agreement in place, and like I said, deal with the Federal agencies.

I would like to review as to whether this particular issue could be properly to Federal Court under the tribe's jurisdiction, and the continuance would be very helpful for us to make the determination in a more equitable manner.

Thank you.

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 MR. JACKSON: Good morning, Mr. Stubchaer.

On behalf of Friends of the River, we would join the request for a continuance. Our reasons are essentially the same as others. We believe that FERC has pre-empted this decision under Sales Hydro. We believe that until there is an agreement by PG&E and SMUD, and until that agreement has been authorized and made a part of this licenses by FERC, we believe that this hearing is simply a waste of time, manpower and money, on behalf of the State.

As someone who has been through a number of hearings in the last two years that went nowhere legally because parties backed out of these hearings because they were premature, because there were Federal pre-emption questions, because there were Federal laws, I am worried about the amount of time that this Board has wasted on hearings that do not do anything except polarize the parties, so I would request that we not have another Bay-Delta fiasco at this point.

In regard to the reregulation of the Bureau's activities, clearly those are pre-empted. Both Sly Park and Folsom and how they are operated are going to make a big difference on the environmental effect of this particular set of hearings.

We do agree that there is no precise project description and in our mind we cannot go forward to deal with the public trust problems on the river which are our main concern, both fisheries and wildlife, and white water rafting, which is a public trust navigability question that we believe will result in no change from the present management, unless to increase the amount of water that takes place in the early summer which would have an effect on all of the lakes up above.

So, consequently, we believe that all of the evidence needs to be in front of the Board before it makes such a decision.

We also believe that questions of counties or origin are extremely important here. We believe that that's an area of the law that needs to be looked at. With Alpine, Amador and El Dorado Counties claiming County of origin rights, and this environmental document not dealing with those questions, it seems that the Board is going to have to make a decision based upon evidence that is not in front of it.

We would ask for the continuance in this regard simply as a matter to save money and time of the State of California.

MR. STUBCHAER: Excuse us, we will have a little huddle here for a couple of minutes.

(Short interlude)

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MR. STUBCHAER: All right, we will come back to order.

Does anyone else want to address this request? Mr. Somach.

MR. SOMACH: Yes, Mr. Stubchaer.

You know, these issues have been before the Board by written motion prior to today. I have responded in writing to all of those, and the Board has ruled specifically with respect to the case of the Department of Fish and Game, and as part of the hearing notices on these hearings with respect to the rest of these issues.

No issue that was raised today by these parties is new in any way, shape or form. Each one of them has already been before the Board on those issues.

So, the first thing I would like to do is incorporate, if I could, my prior comments on those issues for the record in opposition to any delay.

Delay is, of course, one of the things that any opposition to any project seeks. The easiest way to stop a

project is delay. If you delay it long enough, the ability of the project proponents to move forward with the project is adversely affected. That goes in terms of the economics of the project, and it also goes with respect to the underlying need for the project.

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 This project, of course, is at least four years in the development. It is going to take many more years for us to actually have a project where water is flowing and where the citizens of El Dorado County can rely upon that. 1997, unfortunately, will be that period of time where this supply and demand line cross.

Delay, even of a day, of moving forward with these water rights puts El Dorado County and El Dorado Irrigation District in a position where they will be unable to meet the demand based upon the existing supply.

With respect to these agreements, we have recognized all along that we need agreements. One of the things that we are going to pose here are terms to be inserted in a permit that is issued by the State Water Resources Control Board that would protect the interests of PG&E so they would not or will not be adversely affected.

In my opening statement as part of the testimony we are going to describe this project. I believe that this project has been misconstrued, perhaps misunderstood by the parties. It is probably the most environmentally benign water project that has ever been proposed.

I can't imagine what would have happened if we came before the Board to actually construct a reservoir and do the traditional things in terms of development of water supplies.

But with respect to agreements, I want the Board to remember that what we bring before you is a project and if, for some reason, whatever reason, we are not able to move forward with that project, we, of course, would have to do supplementary environmental work on some other project, and that other project then would have to be before this Board in terms of any potential modification of permits.

We have a project. The project is clearly defined both in terms of application before this Board, the Environmental Impact Report, and that is what we would like to proceed with in these hearings.

Finally, with respect to this issue of Sales Hydro Associates and the Federal pre-emption issue, I would like to say I know a little bit about that case and can assure

the Board that the issues that are dealt with in that case have very little, if anything, to do with this case.

We are here not attempting whatsoever to modify any operations of those lakes from the perspective of PG&E at all.

And as a consequence, if you have no operational effect upon the FERC licensed project, it seems to me impossible to understand how anyone actually treads on any rights that are within the Federal province.

More than that, I can repeat over and over again what was written in the letters, but I won't do that. If you have any questions on any of these points, I would be more than happy to respond to them.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

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MS. VILLA: I would like to come forward.

With all due respect to the gentlemen from El Dorado County, I do believe we have an issue that has not been presented. We haven't had any opportunity to present anything. This tribe has not been acknowledged. As of yet, our jurisdiction has not been acknowledged.

Therefore, I think this tribe, which is recognized by the Federal Government should have a right to step forward. Since the State of California lacks the process for notification other than our coming in as other interested parties, which is outrageous, and El Dorado County has made no attempt to work with this tribe.

I reviewed their EIR. Their EIR has an addendum that they published on May 10 of this year as to what they might do should they get to the White Rock project.

This project has an effect on what is traditional practice of this tribe, along with the water rights that we retain. Therefore, we are a new issue and continuing this would be the only fair thing to do, not only to ourselves, but to the other agencies that the tribe needs to deal with, such as Amador County, such as El Dorado County and Alpine County, and all the Federal agencies, so I disagree with this gentlemen and I think a continuance should take place.

MR. STUBCHAER: Mr. Moss.

MR. MOSS: Mr. Stubchaer, with all due respect to
Mr. Somach, who I acknowledge was counsel, of course, on
the Sales Hydro case for the successful party, PG&E
believes, though, that first of all, there is no permit
term that this Board can issue however skillfully crafted
that can overcome the Federal pre-emption that attaches to

both of the facilities, the lakes and to the power generation.

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 Now, on its face, these applications seek to appropriate water that is presently used in the generation of power at El Dorado and Chili Bar powerhouses, both Federally licensed projects.

So that even in accepting their argument that there would be no change in the operation of the upstream reservoirs, the proposal clearly, on its face, seeks to alter and modify power generation. FERC requires amendment of a license to modify power generation.

Now, again, whether that will happen is something that at this point is unknown, but it has not happened and it is clear as the U. S. Supreme Court has held in the California case in the Sales Hydro that covers the entire field, this is part of the field that is pre-empted.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you.

Well, I have heard the arguments and I am going to rule we will continue with the hearing. The reason for the hearing is to develop answers to many of the questions which have been raised. As far as the EIR is concerned, the fact that it is being challenged in court is not something that we should consider.

Ms. Katz, do you care to add to my comments?

MS. KATZ: Just briefly for clarification purposes

-- I would reiterate that the purpose of the hearing is to receive a lot of this evidence that is currently lacking.

The Notice of Hearing stated that an operating agreement and other contracts may be necessary for El Dorado to operate such a project and should the Board approve the project, those would be required to be introduced into evidence, and the Board can certainly continue the hearing to receive those documents.

It is also appropriate to ask during this hearing the status of negotiations and whether such agreements may even be forthcoming, but all of that is to be developed at this hearing.

We do have authorization under the Water Code to have a hearing at any time for any purpose regardless of whether other individuals think that it might not be efficient or might interfere with their plans. The Board certainly has the legal authority to conduct this hearing.

The Board also has the authority to continue this hearing to receive any evidence it desires to enable it to

make decisions on this project either to deny them or approve them.

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 Regarding the county of origin concern that was listed as an issue in the Notice of Hearing on the State filed application, the petition for partial assignment of a State filed application and the issue was raised whether the petition complies with the Water Code, and the Water Code raises the issue of county or origin protection.

We are aware of and take administrative notice of the fact that there are competing applications on file for that State filed application.

The Board is not required to have a hearing to address all of the competing applications at the same time. It may do so and it may decide to continue this hearing to broaden the scope, but those things are yet to be decided.

For the time being, there is ample authority to proceed and I would like to make one comment for the record so that it does not go unchallenged.

Regarding the claim of the Miwok Tribe that the Board lacks a process of notification, I thought that was addressed earlier in a meeting in my office, but if the Miwoks and others will provide notification to us with names and addresses, we will put them and anyone else who desires to be on our mailing list, for all notifications for applications, petitions, and other items of interest so they will be notified.

The Water Code requires the State Board to notify persons that may be affected by an application and then the only way we have of knowing whether people are out there that may be affected, is whether they also have water rights, license or permits that are on file with the Board, or have filed a statement of water diversion and use, which is required by the Water Code for persons diverting under riparian right or pre-1914 rights.

Then, other persons, if they will notify us to be put on a list, we will notify them.

So, I would like to clarify that we do have a process for notification, and I am sorry that the Miwok Tribe was not notified prior to the hearing notice going out originally, but they did receive notice of the hearing and will receive notice of future actions.

What has happened between them and El Dorado County or anyone else is really not relevant to this proceeding, and is not something the Board has jurisdiction over.

MS. VILLA: I want to clarify -- we received notice only a week or so before this hearing.

MS. KATZ: I understand that.

MS. VILLA: We did not have adequate time to prepare any type of evidence.

MR. STUBCHAER: All right. I may have used the wrong word. Did I say continue with the hearing? I meant proceed with the hearing.

All right, we will now administer the oath. Will all those persons who may testify during this proceeding, please stand.

(The witnesses were sworn.)

All right, we will proceed with the testimony. The first party is the applicant, El Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District. Mr. Somach.

MR. SOMACH: Thank you, Mr. Stubchaer.

If I could, I would like to begin with a bit of an opening statement, and in that opening statement, I want to focus on a few issues rather than talking about the project in its broader concept.

What I want to do is talk about some specific issues, in particular issues that have been raised by protestants, which again, in our view are misconceptions, maybe mistrust, in all candor, of what El Dorado is up to here, and I want to talk a little bit about those issues and even provide some ways of dealing with those issues.

The first question I call the numbers. We have indicated that what we are relying upon in general is about 17,000 acre-feet of water once the White Rock part of this project is on line. Our applications, however, talk about storage, a bit over 32.000 acre-feet, and also, of direct diversion rights associated with them.

This project, as I said earlier, is not a traditional water project. We didn't go out and design a project to then obtain a certain yield from that project. Rather, what we did was we went out and took a look at what was already available running through the county in terms of a water system and we took a look at it from the perspective of assuming a minimal, if no modification, in the existing operations of those facilities, how much water would be available to the county to be used on a consumptive use basis, and so, essentially what we did was take a look at historic operations of those facilities and determine that we probably could net out about 17,000 acrefeet of water.

In other words, we backed into the so-called yield number. It is not a traditional yield number. It is a number that nets out after you take a look at the way those facilities are operated for all those other purposes, including maintenance of lake operations as they have historically been maintained.

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 We then went back and decided that in order to provide the maximum amount of flexibility in order to net out this 17,000 acre-feet, we had to go back and apply for the quantities of water in terms of storage that we applied for as well as the direct diversion rights. They merely are what happens when you back away then from that 17,000 acre-foot number and take a look at how it is derived. That is some of the testimony that you will hear and others can cross-examination on, but I want to make sure that the non-traditional nature of what is being proposed here is understood, and to the extent the number 17,000 or the term yield is used, we are clearly not utilizing that in the traditional way mainly because we have no control over how those other facilities are operated.

In these proceedings we don't seek to obtain control over how those facilities are operated. We just simply rely upon them.

The project is really divided then into two phases, Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1, in theory, will move toward 1997. In 1997, we hope to have on line the White Rock portion of this project. In order to do that we will need to reach agreement with SMUD.

We have two power agreements with SMUD, 1957 and 1961 agreements, which provide our utilization of the White Rock facilities. We are now discussing with them the question of compensation. We have not reached agreement.

The one thing I know, however, is that we have a right, a contractual right to use those facilities as soon as we reach agreement on contractual matters.

We also are in the process of completing a site specific Environmental Impact Report with respect to the White Rock facilities. I know there will be some question about that. Your staff has asked some questions generally about that issue.

The White Rock EIR really relies on the final EIR that was done for the El Dorado project in terms of its overall environmental impacts on the water diversions themselves.

What the White Rock project's specific EIR will cover are the foot-print impacts of the pipeline and the facilities that need to be developed. All the broader impacts have already been analyzed and are part and parcel of the project level EIR which we have submitted as one of our exhibits here, and we will be talking about.

Just for your information and other information, the time line has a draft of that document out by July with a final out in November.

We, of course, will not divert any water through White Rock until such time as we have a final EIR certified under CEOA.

Now, in looking at the protests and the testimony and exhibits that were filed by other parties, protestants in this area, I have kind of boiled down those complaints in five categories and if I could, I would like to address each one specifically and then kind of give you the El Dorado view in capsule form now, to be talked about a bit later on.

First, there are those that are concerned about the El Dorado project's effect upon historic lake levels. These protestants perceive that despite El Dorado's statement about how the project is to work, that nonetheless, it will be the cause of lower lake levels than historically existed.

The second area or category are those protestants that are concerned about the impacts of the El Dorado project on the lower American River and on the Delta. These are so-called cumulative impacts associated with the project.

The third, really, is based upon a few protests that talk about the growth-inducing impacts of the El Dorado project, and in essence, if I can boil it down saying that growth is not good and it should not move forward.

The fourth category are protests that are really the SMUD/PG&E protests saying that, hey, we have got these facilities and we need to have contractual relationships with El Dorado before anything happens.

The final category is a category of protests which say you need a lot more baseline information before you move forward. The Department of Fish and Game is the major proponent of this argument out there.

Taking each one of these in turn, if I could, with respect to lake levels El Dorado has indicated that it has no control over PG&E's operation of the lakes. El Dorado

only wants to divert what is released when it is released by PG&E. That's what all of our testimony is going to state. That's what the EIR states and that's what our discussions with the parties that have talked to us about this have also focused upon.

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As I said, I am not sure if there is a misunderstanding, a misconception or what with respect to that issue, or for plain old mistrust.

But what we would like to do in these hearings is propose an exhibit, Exhibit 69, and I know that I haven't introduced the exhibits properly and it is really not an exhibit, it's going to be a proposed term or condition to address lake levels and I have copies and I will submit them in a moment. I thought making them an exhibit would be the easiest way to talk about them as we move down through the hearing. But in the truest sense, they are not evidence.

If I could, that exhibit would read, or that term would read: The permittee shall make no request of or agreements with PG&E for any change in the operation of lakes, and we will name the lakes there, or release of water therefrom which is different from the normal historic operation of those lakes, as described in Appendix A to the final EIR, which is basically a study of historic operation of the lakes with historic lake levels there, or would they require releases of additional water therefrom for use by permittee in the exercise of any rights conferred under the subject permit. All water diverted by permittee that comes from those lakes shall be water that PG&E has released on its own without requests by pemittee and which is released as part of PG&E's normal operation of lakes.

Now, all that is a restatement of everything that is in the EIR of the testimony, and some of our folks don't believe us when we say all we are going to do is rely upon what PG&E has released. We wouldn't entertain agreements with them to make them release more.

We have no problem in making that term a condition right in the permit as issued, so our rights would be constrained in that regard.

The second issue that is raised is one with respect to cumulative impacts and that cumulative impact argument really ignores a significant issue and that is that the law provides certain priority to areas of origin.

This priority should also extend to issues associated with cumulative impacts. Burdens associated

with cumulative impacts should fall on those who export, not on the mountain counties. To do otherwise, would be to vitiate the local protections otherwise provided by the law.

 Nonetheless, El Dorado County is not trying to avoid any obligation it may have with respect to future standards, for example, in the Delta or on the lower American River.

We recognize that we shall be subject to those requirements, and again, have no objection to a term, and I believe there is actually a standard term that says this, but we have no objection to that and there is nothing here, even though we would contend that even cumulative impacts are diminimus, we would have no objection to this standard term being imposed on us.

We are not trying in any way to avoid legitimate obligations, both the important values of the lower American River or to those in the Delta.

The third area is a question of growth-inducing impacts. That's a CEQA issue which has been fully dealt with in the EIR, and the County of El Dorado has made appropriate findings with respect to growth inducement.

And I am going to make a statement here on behalf of El Dorado that we believe firmly in, and that is that attempting to control growth by managing water supplies is a truly dangerous thing to do, and we refuse to participate.

The fourth point is that the project, in terms of studies, whether or not there have been enough studies -- one of the other things that seems to be ignored here is the fact that we are not changing anything, that the impacts of this project can be, in essence, focused on one small reach and that is called the Lotus reach which we will talk about, but with respect to everything else, it is already happening out there.

If there is a problem, it is a pre-existing problem and since we come to the Board and say we don't want to change anything PG&E does basically because everybody says they don't want us to change anything PG&E does, then it seems silly to do investigate anything other than what we have, the status quo.

We are not attempting to change the status quo and we have reported that our project will have no adverse impacts based upon the baseline of status quo.

Finally, with respect to PG&E and SMUD, they both raise issues associated with compensation. Some of these Some of them stem from other issues stem from contracts. kinds of operational imperatives. Again, we are going to propose two permit terms with respect to PG&E and I have labeled those, and I want to distribute them, as Exhibits 70 and 71, and I will read one of them as an example that basically says: This permit is subject to the prior rights, in this case I will use PG&E, to store and divert water at/from Medley Lake, Echo Lake, Caples Lake and Silver Lake, all tributary to the South Fork of the American River. This permit shall not be construed as conferring upon permittee the right of access to the property and facilities of PG&E for diversion of water. Under this permit, the predecessors of El Dorado Irrigation District and PG&E entered into an agreement dated May 31, 1919, relating to water supply. This permit does not interpret or enforce the rights and duties of the parties to that agreement.

It basically says, like I believe is normal practice, the Board never guarantees access to diversion sites or easements to ditches across the land. That is something that the Board says, we don't do. We expect the parties to go out there and enter into appropriate agreements and obtain them.

If PG&E and SMUD are comfortable about letting the law go as it is, we have no problems with terms in our licenses, again similar, not exactly the same, because the situations aren't the same, but PG&E and SMUD that specifically says the Board is not granting any access to these facilities, that prior to the time those facilities are utilized appropriate agreements must be entered into.

Well, that kind of summarizes some of the major points.

Our testimony today will be divided in two panels:

The first panel will be a panel that will talk about both El Dorado Irrigation District and El Dorado County
Water Agency, and describe the project and the project's hydrology.

The second panel will be a panel made up of experts who will talk about the environmental and other impacts of the project.

MR. STUBCHAER: So, you are combining what was once considered the first two panels?

MR. SOMACH: That is correct, for two reasons. Number one, there really was no convenient break there because I assumed and I am not exactly sure in all candor, how cross-examination is to proceed, whether it is to proceed at the very end or at the end of the panels. MR. STUBCHAER: At the end of all the panels. the panels will be subject to cross-examination together. MR. SOMACH: So, in that case, it matters little 

MR. SOMACH: So, in that case, it matters little whether or not we combine the two panels for ease of telling the story, so to speak, I think combining them is best than artificially separating them out.

MR. STUBCHAER: So the combined panel will be 120 minutes.

MR. SOMACH: We are going to be much shorter than what we anticipated when we first estimated our time. I believe we estimated about four hours, as I recall, and I think --

MR. STUBCHAER: You estimated much more and we cut you back to four.

MR. SOMACH: I think we will be close to two hours once we start.

MR. STUBCHAER: I think rather than get started on a lengthy presentation with a panel, it might be better to break for lunch, but did you want to identify your exhibits before we break for lunch?

MR. SOMACH: We will identify them as they come in and make sure we get them all in. I do want to at least get on the record these last three exhibits associated with terms. Again, they are not evidence. They are in the nature of a proposed term. I do want to talk about them a little bit, and as a consequence for ease of reference, I will give them an exhibit number.

MR. STUBCHAER: We will break for lunch until 1:00 p.m. and this afternoon we will plan on going until five o'clock.

(Noon recess)

1 MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1993. 1:00 P.M. 2 3 --000--4 MR. STUBCHAER: We will resume the El Dorado water rights hearing. We will proceed with the testimony of El 5 Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation 6 7 District. MR. SOMACH: Yes, Mr. Stubchaer. 8 9 I think the way I would like to proceed, if I could, just to make this easy is to ask some initial questions of 10 each of the witnesses in order to have them adopt both 11 their qualifications and their summary of testimony, and 12 then proceed individually with each one of them in terms of 13 their prepared summary of testimony. 14 I would like to start with Robert Reeb. 15 Mr. Reeb, can you spell your name for the record, 16 17 and also, indicate what your title is, your job title. MR. REEB: My last name is R-e-e-b. I am General 18 19 Manager for El Dorado County Water Agency. MR. SOMACH: And Mr. Reeb, have you submitted your 20 qualifications, your background of qualifications and 21 experiences as an exhibit in this hearing? 22 23 MR. REEB: Yes. My statement of qualifications are presented in Exhibit 1. 24 25 MR. SOMACH: And your testimony, is that Exhibit 19? MR. REEB: That's correct. 26 MR. SOMACH: Mr. William Robert Alcott. 27 28 Mr. Alcott, could you state your name and spell it, and indicate what your job title is? 29 MR. ALCOTT: My last name is A-l-c-o-t-t. 30 District Manager for El Dorado Irrigation District and have 31 been for four years. 32 33 MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 2 and accurate and updated statement of your qualifications and background of 34 experience? 35 36 MR. ALCOTT: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 20 an accurate 37 depiction of your written -- is that your written testimony 38 for this hearing? 39 40 MR. ALCOTT: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: Mr. Jack Hannaford, can you spell your 41 name and indicate your job title, please. 42 MR. HANNAFORD: H-a-n-n-a-f-o-r-d. I am a principal 43 44 in the Sierra Hydro-Tech Consulting firm. We are the engineers for El Dorado County Water Agency. 45

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Hannaford, is Exhibit No. 3 an accurate and updated statement of your qualifications and background?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes, it is.

MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 21 your written testimony in this hearing?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes.

8 MR. SOMACH: The last member of this panel is Robert 9 Bowman.

Mr. Bowman, can you spell your last name for the record and indicate what your title is.

MR. BOWMAN: My last name is B-o-w-m-a-n. I am a registered civil engineer with the firm of Borcalli & Associates.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Bowman, is Exhibit No. 4 an updated and accurate description of your background qualification and experience?

MR. BOWMAN: Yes, it is.

MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 22 your written testimony in this matter?

MR. BOWMAN: Yes, it is.

MR. SOMACH: I would then like to again introduce to you Mr. Reeb and ask Mr. Reeb to begin his testimony.

ROBERT REED,

having been sworn, testified as follows:

MR. REEB: The El Dorado County Water Agency is a special district created by the California Legislature in 1959. The Agency may do any and every lawful act necessary to insure that an adequate water supply is available for any present or future beneficial use or uses for the land and residents within El Dorado County.

The County Board of Supervisors serve ex-officio as the Board of Directors.

The Agency may engage in the wholesale provision of water but is prohibited under the Agency Act from engaging in the retail supply of water. The El Dorado Irrigation District currently provides water service to about 25,000 residents and agricultural, commercial, industrial and municipal customers within the contiguous zones of the primary service area, and I will refer to the general map, Exhibit 66.

Exhibit 66.

It is the area and sphere of influence. The gray
cross-hatched area is the current service area. The
District, established pursuant to the California Irrigation

45 District Law, is authorized to do any act necessary to

furnish sufficient water for any beneficial use. The
Agency and the District entered into a Memorandum of
Understanding in October of 1990 to cooperatively seek the
development of new water supplies for the District service
area.

The MOU assigns the Agency responsibility for long-range planning and program-level environmental review activities; while the District is responsible for project engineering, financing, construction and operation and maintenance activities.

Mr. Alcott will more fully describe the El Dorado Irrigation District's current supply and water use, its service area, among other items pertinent to this hearing.

Initial tasks under the MOU include the quantification of existing water supplies for the District and current customer demands. A water balance is then calculated and it was determined that District demands would exceed available supplies before the close of the decade.

Mr. Bowman will more fully describe the planning process.

Next, the Agency conducted an inventory of water rights on major rivers and streams in and adjacent to the County. This included statements of pre-1914 water rights, permits and licenses, and State filings.

The inventory was conducted because the availability of groundwater is limited. Therefore, the water supplies for the long-term needs of the El Dorado Irrigation District service area will come primarily from development of surface water.

The availability of groundwater is limited because of the geology of the west slope of the County which is comprised principally of hard crystalline rock or metamorphic rock that forms a land surface or underlies a thin soil or isolated alluvial cover.

Groundwater does not penetrate the hard rock mass but can be found in stress fractures and fractures in volcanic rocks caused by heating and cooling.

The characteristics of a fracture system control groundwater development. These characteristics include the size and location of the fractures, the intersection between the fractures and the amounts of material that might be clogging the fractures.

In addition, the width of the fracture generally decreases with the depth. Recharge movement and storage of

groundwater in the fractures of hard rock is limited and the long-term reliability of supplies is difficult to estimate with the same level of confidence as compared to the porous or alluvial aquifers of the Central Valley of California.

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 Groundwater on the western slope of the County, which the El Dorado Irrigation District service area includes, is used for domestic and small-scale agricultural purposes, but it is generally insufficient for municipal and industrial purposes.

The inventory of the rivers and streams was followed by the identification of alternatives which might be feasible and acceptable in terms of water supply yield, costs, and environmental impacts.

The goal of the Agency was to minimize environmental impacts to the greatest extent possible. The Agency identified two potential storage projects, Texas Hill Dam and Reservoir and Small Alder Dam and Reservoir. And within those exhibits are presented an Exhibit 55 and Exhibit 56, but on the general map the Alder Creek Reservoir is located in this area and the Texas Hill Dam and Reservoir in this area here.

MS. KATZ: In the future, and clarify here, we have to look at a transcript later and when we start talking about over here and over there, for everybody and not just Mr. Reeb, if you could identify with specificity the exhibit and then be as specific as you can in reference to what it is your are talking about on the exhibit.

MR. REEB: Texas Hill Dam and Reservoir is presented in Exhibit 55 and the Small Alder Dam and Reservoir is presented in Exhibit 56. The latter work, components of the South Fork American River project, was issued a license by FERC and water rights permits from the State Water Resources Control Board in the early 1980s. The project was not constructed, however, due to financial circumstances.

The Agency also identified two alternatives which would not involve the construction of new dams and reservoirs. These included a new Federal Central Valley Project water service contract from Folsom Reservoir which we later identified as the Folsom Reservoir project, which is presented in Exhibit 58; and consumptive water rights from FERC Project No. 184, a water and hydroelectric power generation project owned and operated by PG&E Company

identified as the El Dorado project, which is before you today.

Mr. Hannaford will more fully describe the El Dorado project.

Here is the Texas Hill Dam and Reservoir south of the City of Placerville.

MR. SOMACH: What exhibit are you referring to? MR. REEB: That's Exhibit No. 55.

MR. SOMACH: And when you refer to here, you are talking about that place on that exhibit that says Texas Hill Dam and Reservoir; is that correct?

MR. REEB: That's correct. This map before you is Exhibit No. 58. It shows the components of the water program which was evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report.

As I indicated, the Small Alder Dam and Reservoir may be found in Exhibit 56. It is located on Alder Creek south of the South Fork of the American River.

Finally, because the primary conveyance facilities for the District are at or near capacity, the Agency and District identified the White Rock project as a means to convey new water supplies into the District service area.

The White Rock project provides the District access to the South Fork American River at an elevation which is conducive to service a major portion of the service area. This access is provided through Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Slab Creek Reservoir and White Rock penstock based upon agreements between SMUD, the County of El Dorado and El Dorado County Water Agency.

The initial agreement was entered into in 1957 in consideration of the withdrawal of a protest filed by the County of El Dorado in opposition to SMUD's proposed upper American River project.

 $\,$  A 1961 supplemental agreement included the Agency as a party.

Again, it is the primary duty of El Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District to insure adequate water supplies for the lands and residents within the respective boundaries.

The amount of water sought by the Agency and District in these applications and petition is reasonable given the population growth anticipated under either the current general plan or the draft 2010 general plan.

We will provide you an overview of the planning process today, the issues that we evaluated, the approach or approaches taken, and the results of our evaluation.

The Agency, in cooperation with the District, utilized the services of Borcalli & Associates to identify existing water supplies and water use within the El Dorado Irrigation District service area.

The unit uses and per capita water uses were calculated for specific subareas within the service area. It is important to note that the population of El Dorado County increased by about 47 percent in the 1980s, making it the seventh fastest growing county in California.

Most of this growth occurred on the west slope of the County, within the El Dorado Irrigation District service area. Continued projected urban growth in the greater Sacramento metropolitan area will result in the El Dorado County population increasing by about 72 percent between 1990 and 2010. This represents an additional 94,000 people in the District service area.

There is a critical need in the wake of such rapid growth for the County to effectively manage existing water supplies and to pursue the development of new water supplies necessary to serve the expanding population.

The State Department of Finance population projections were analyzed and the proposed build-out under the existing County general plan was evaluated.

In addition, growth forecasts for the study planning period were consistent with the projections and methodology used for El Dorado County draft 2010 general plan. There was very close coordination between the Agency planning effort and the County planning effort. It was in our interest as well as the County's to direct growth into areas which could be more economically served by new water supply projects.

The Agency then evaluated the water supply alternatives against the population projections and land use schemes, both in the existing and draft general plan documents to determine whether the alternatives were capable of providing sufficient quantities of water to the El Dorado Irrigation District service area on a timely basis. The Baseline Conditions Report and the Policy Objectives report prepared by the 2010 general planning team were relied upon by the Agency in evaluation of the water program.

These documents are referenced in the Draft EIR and the final EIR. The draft EIR is Exhibit No. 29 and the final EIR is Exhibit No. 30.

None of the alternative projects alone can meet projected demands. Therefore, the Agency engaged in a screening process to arrive at a range of reasonable alternatives to meet the primary program objective of providing water supply for existing entitlements and for future growth in the District service area.

The objectives of the Agency water program are:

- (1) To provide sufficient water supplies to meet the projected demand of the El Dorado Irrigation District service area through the year 2020;
- (2) To provide an affordable water supply to users in the El Dorado Irrigation District service area; and
- (3) To protect the environment to the extent feasible given the other objectives of the water program.

Fifteen alternatives were identified and screened, including a no-project alternative. The process eliminated six alternatives from further consideration. The EIR focuses on the nine remaining alternatives. The Agency prepared the EIR pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act and CEQA guidelines. The Agency prepared a program EIR to evaluate the alternatives individually and in various combinations.

A project EIR was completed for the El Dorado project to enable agencies like the State Board, El Dorado Irrigation District, and others to evaluate impacts and make decisions appropriate to their duties and responsibilities.

El Dorado Irrigation District currently is preparing a project EIR for the White Rock project which focuses on the footprint impacts from the project components. This approach promoted by CEQA in Section 21093 enabled the Agency to give equal consideration to all of the alternatives. Concerns about the relatively high cost of the dam and reservoir alternatives, the significant environmental impacts of those projects and the length of time required to bring those types of projects on line, led the Agency to select a preferred alternative involving the increased consumptive use of the existing PG&E project and the new Central Valley Project water service contracts.

The White Rock project was included to convey water from both projects into the heart of the El Dorado Irrigation District service area. The preferred

alternative will allow the Agency and the District to meet long-term demands without constructing new dams or reservoirs.

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 The Agency identified the known areas of controversy very early in the environmental review process. Specifically the scoping process revealed a tremendous amount of concern about the impacts of the El Dorado project on Caples Lake, Medley and Silver Lakes.

Let me state again for the record, the entire premise of the El Dorado project is that it will not affect those lakes in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. Hannaford will review the operational aspects of the El Dorado project, but I would like to briefly state the assumptions involved.

First, PG&E will continue to operate those lakes without regard to the need of the Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District. Water will continue to be released on a hydroelectric power generation schedule which very nearly fits with El Dorado Irrigation District's projected operational requirements and demand projections.

And second, the hydrologic record shows that adequate water supply could be provided from the El Dorado project to satisfy future demands within the El Dorado Irrigation District service area.

In summation, there will be no impacts on the lakes. This is important, not only to our neighbors in Alpine and Amador Counties, but to the Agency and the District as well.

Public involvement in the decision-making process was a key factor in the Agency's approach to this project. Duly placed public notices regarding the project were included in newspapers of general circulation in Sacramento, Placerville, El Dorado and Amador Counties. Alpine County was covered by publication in the Tahoe Daily Tribune.

The Agency held informational meetings and public hearings on the draft EIR in Kirkwood in Amador County and Placerville in El Dorado County. Copies of the documents were made available to County governmental agencies and libraries, both within and outside of the project area. The Agency held a public hearing on the final EIR in Placerville. The certification of the document was held over one week so that additional responses could be prepared for comments given at that hearing. This delay

and subsequent response occurred above and beyond any requirement of CEQA.

 The Agency believes it has been diligent in defining and evaluating the project. We believe the administrative record supports that belief, and further, that the administrative record supports the conclusion reached with respect to the selection of the preferred alternative.

The project alternatives are described in detail in Chapter 3 of the final EIR. The draft EIR and final EIR, the latter certified with appendices, are Exhibits 29 and 30 respectively, as I indicated previously.

The final EIR for the El Dorado project was certified by the Agency Board of Directors on May 10, 1993. Findings of fact and statements of overriding considerations were adopted and are identified and presented as Exhibit 32.

Responses to comments not already a part of the final EIR were adopted and are identified and presented as Exhibit 33.

In conclusion, the joint applicants have adopted a reasonable approach to meeting projected demands in the El Dorado Irrigation District service area. The cost of the preferred alternative is much less than for other alternatives evaluated.

The preferred alternative has a high measure of reliability. The environmental impacts of the preferred alternative are much less, much less as compared to other alternatives. The preferred alternative does not involve the construction of any dams and reservoirs, yet it satisfies the District's demand projections through the year 2020, and quite possibly beyond.

The joint applicants have exercised diligence in completing their planning and review of the alternatives consistent with State laws and regulations; and finally, the El Dorado project enjoys strong local community support.

This concludes my presentation.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Reeb, I have a couple of --

MR. VOLKER: Mr. Stubchaer, may I be heard briefly?

MR. STUBCHAER: A point of order?

MR. VOLKER: I have no objection to Mr. Reeb's reading of this extended summary, but I would inquire of this Board whether or not we are departing from the rule of practice that is applicable to the proceedings.

As I understand, testimony was required to be submitted in advance on May 18, and under Rule 23, CCR 762, it is the policy of the Board not to permit surprise testimony and exhibits.

I have attempted to follow Mr. Reeb's testimony, comparing it with the May 18 draft, and it departed very very substantially from that draft, to such an extent that I could not follow it, and our preparation to cross-examine Mr. Reeb based on his previous testimony is seriously impaired.

I would ask that at a minimum if testimony is to be allowed, that it be copied and made available to the parties to assist in their cross-examination of the witnesses.

MR. STUBCHAER: Our intention is that written testimony is to be summarized and some oral summary wouldn't necessarily follow the written testimony, but I haven't made the comparison that you made and it is true this is not supposed to be new or surprise evidence.

MR. SOMACH: I would take exception to the fact there was anything new or of a surprise nature in the testimony that was given. It was an articulation, number one, of what is part and parcel of the exhibits which constitute the Environmental Impact Report. It provides merely information as to the procedure that El Dorado County followed in that process. All of that stuff is there.

All of it was gleaned also from the written testimony that was submitted. None of this stuff could possibly be a surprise to anybody, nor could it possibly be controversial in any way, shape or form.

MR. VOLKER: Mr. Stubchaer, to the contrary, there were lots of facts and figures in the testimony that were not in the draft testimony.

MR. SOMACH: We have no objection to copying if that's all that's being requested.

MS. KATZ: Staff would like that, too. We had trouble following it.

MR. STUBCHAER: All right, copies will be made and distributed.

MR. VOLKER: Thank you.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

43 by MR. SOMACH:

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Mr. Reeb, before I was interrupted, I was going to ask you a few follow-up questions and they really refer to

- exhibits that you referred to. For ease of presentation and in order not to unduly prolong your testimony, you had referred to a bunch of specific project maps, but then had
- 4 referred to one map, and I want to make sure I understand
- 5 what some of these other exhibits that you referred to 6 were.
- First of all, you referred to an El Dorado project map. Is that Exhibit No. 54?
- 9 MR. REEB: A No.
- 10 Q And that's found in the final EIR for the El Dorado 11 project?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And you referred to Exhibit No. 55, which is the
- 14 Texas Hill project map; is that correct?
- 15 A Correct.
- 16 Q And that is also within the final EIR?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q And I am not sure whether or not you referred to it,
- 19 but Exhibit No. 57, which is the White Rock project map?
- 20 A Yes, that's correct.
- 21 Q And that's also in the final EIR?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q And then, finally, components of the El Dorado
- 24 County Water Agency water program, that's also -- first of
- 25 all, that is Exhibit No. 58?
- 26 A That's correct.
- 27 Q And that's also within the final EIR?
- 28 A Yes.
- 29 Q And you talked about the objectives of the program
- 30 which is, of course, in the final EIR. Is that also
- 31 articulated in Exhibit 59?
- 32 A Yes, it is.
- 33 MR. SOMACH: With that, I would like to introduce
- 34 Mr. Alcott.

## 35 WILLIAM ALCOTT,

- having been sworn, testified as follows:
- 37 MR. ALCOTT: Bill Alcott, Manager of El Dorado 38 Irrigation District.
- If I could get that overhead put on, my comments will be relatively brief.
- The purpose is to summarize the written testimony that is included as Exhibit No. 20.
- 43 I have attempted to humanize some of the written
- 44 testimony and some comments here, and hopefully, it's
- 45 useful to you, Mr. Stubchaer, the staff and the audience,

to understand El Dorado Irrigation District a little bit better.

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 I would like to start by just recounting very briefly the history behind water development in El Dorado generally. First, the urgent need for water in El Dorado was to facilitate mining, particularly gold mining, much as elsewhere in the foothills.

The mining industry gave way to agricultural pursuits in the late 1800s and by 1920 agriculture became the pre-eminent user of water. And as has been experienced elsewhere in the foothills, agriculture is slowly giving way to domestic uses, and at this point in time, we have basically a balance of 50-50 between the domestic use and agricultural use in terms of total water usage in a given year.

El Dorado Irrigation District was established in 1925. It followed several other water agencies as they were known mostly in the past. We currently have a statutory responsibility to meet the needs of our existing customers which we distinguish from meeting the needs of future customers by a certain policy the Board has, but we have a responsibility to meet the needs of both. And while we are not a land claimant or development-approving agency, we are responsible for providing for the retail sale of water within our service area.

This is an overhead of Exhibit 35, and if I might, I would like to orient folks a little bit. Our service area is rather large in size. Currently the service boundary is identified with this cross line.

MR. SOMACH: When you say this cross line, can you describe that in more detail?

MR. ALCOTT: It is essentially an area of 220 square miles in size. The elevation in El Dorado Hills is as low as 400 feet. The elevation in Pollock Pines is up as high as 4300 feet.

We have a system of over 900 miles of water pipelines delivering water to 25,099 customers, all of which are metered.

MR. SOMACH: And the service area boundary that you are referring to, it is indicated on the map; is that correct?

MR. ALCOTT: Yes, it is. I distinguished the service area boundary from the sphere of influence boundary which is located here.

MR. SOMACH: And that also is pointed out on the map itself?

MR. ALCOTT: Correct.

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 To give you a preview for the size, on Highway 50 just past the Folsom exit, you are in our service area until you pass through Pollock Pines and head towards Strawberry.

The two major watersheds were, in fact, defined by the Cosumnes River watershed to the south and the American River watershed to the north.

The absence of any reliable groundwater causes the District to rely solely on surface water supply and we have four. We have Folsom, PG&E forebay, both taking water from the American River watershed, and then we have two sources, Crawford Ditch and Sly Park, taking water from the Cosumnes watershed. The oldest supply is Crawford Ditch which takes water from the North Fork of the Cosumnes as well as a tributary, Clear Creek, and delivers water to a treatment filtration plant in an area called Pleasant Valley. That has a calculated safe yield of about 2400 acre-feet.

That was initially developed for mining purposes and is currently used for domestic and agricultural purposes.

The other is Sly Park Reservoir which has a storage capacity of 41,033 acre-feet and is a unit of the Central Valley Project. It is solely operated and maintained by El Dorado Irrigation District at the pleasure of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The PG&E forebay, as will be discussed probably quite extensively through the hearings, is a supply afforded to us by virtue of the 1919 contract between the predecessor to El Dorado Irrigation District and the predecessor to PG&E. We receive 15,080 acre-feet annually, up to that amount, based on a contract schedule that controls rates of flow. That is our second-most significant source of supply.

And finally, Folsom Reservoir, completed in 1956, provides us with a contract entitlement of 7,550 acre-feet. We currently rely for planning and water supply management purposes on a yield of 3,750 acre-feet because of the restrictions we suffer because of the drought and the Bureau's operating policies.

So, those are our four supplies. The total system annual yield from all four sources is just over 38,800 acre-feet.

The only point I make on this before I move on is that three of the sources, Crawford Ditch, Sly Park and the forebay are all located in the eastern half of our service area. Folsom, obviously, provides water to our western service area primarily El Dorado Hills.

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As Mr. Bowman will point out, our projected growth is in large part located in the western part of our service area and is one of the reasons that the White Rock project is so well matched to our needs.

I would like to cover our water conservation for a little bit, and I would like to talk of conservation in terms of the SOFAR water rights permit and the associated Decision 1587. It's a good benchmark. It's identified in the testimony and it serves as a good point of departure for me to show what the District has done with regard to conservation efforts.

The SOFAR permit itself, as well as the decision and associated documents, identified a goal for El Dorado Irrigation District to achieve in terms of conservation, and that goal was to save up to 12,000 acre-feet of water, and they felt that was reasonable given system losses, some flow monitoring problems and uses in the District, and that type of thing.

It's easy for me to be here and identify that EID has met the goal, in fact, exceeded it in a rather significant way, and we have accomplished that goal by doing seven things in particular.

First, most noteworthy, we replaced 20 water lines since 1986. These are full replacement capital improvement projects at an expense of 5.2 million dollars.

Secondly, we have improved our ditch system. I pointed out in the written testimony we have in excess of 80 miles of ditches. While we are not necessarily proud owners of them, we are responsible for them and we have invested over 6 million dollars on ditch improvements.

Reservoir linings and covering as a public health implication as well as water conservation benefit. We have over 20 reservoirs built into our system in order to handle the pressure changes from 4300 to 400 feet in elevation, and we are lining and covering one a year. In the past six years we spent 1.9 million dollars on those improvements.

Operational enhancement -- operational enhancement for folks that run a water operation, they are the ones that are hard to define because people don't tell you where they're mismanaging the system. You never know where the

water is going. We have invested 1.2 million dollars over the past six years on automated control systems and a full monitoring system and we are able to detect location of our water and where it may be lost with much more specificity than we have in the past.

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With a wry smile I will point with some pride to the fact that we are fully metered. At the end of 1992, we have 25,099 active accounts and each and every one of them is metered. That carries with it an obligation to maintain that metered system and those meters have an accuracy life of about 20 years. Consequently, on an annual basis we replace about six percent of our meters, which last year called for the replacement of 1400 meters. We have been doing that annually.

Another program we have which we point to with some pride is an *Irrigation Management Service* called IMS. It was the first program in the state. In essence, what it does is we have several people that go out, and through measuring devices can determine with a good accuracy the water requirement of various crops. This program covers 3,000 acres of crop land on 300 different ranches.

In a letter from State Board staff signed by Mr. Pettit in 1984, the District had documented a savings of 1650 acre-feet, and since then, we believe we are saving about 2,000 acre-feet annually as a result of that program.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Alcott, is that Exhibit 41? MR. ALCOTT: Yes.

Then, finally, as elsewhere in the state, we are looking at reclaimed water as a potential source of minimizing the demand on potable water.

We have operated a reclaim system in El Dorado Hills since 1980, and we have been saving about 300 acre-feet a year as a result of that project.

Because of agreement with a developer and the expenditure of 7 million dollars, we now have two plants with the ability to reclaim 2300 acre-feet of water a year.

Those seven different areas account for a large part of our water conservation over the past six or seven years.

What is the effect of all this? Well, first, I point to the fact that our unaccounted for water in 1992 is down to 21.6 percent. That is less than half the amount that was called out in Decision 1587, so we have made significant strides in those ten years. That is validated in large part by the reduction in household water use. Our household use was identified as 1.0 acre-feet per household

in Decision 1587. Our statistic for 1992, which are rather accurate, shows a use of .41 acre-feet, so 41 percent of what was anticipated and specified ten years ago.

To put that in a little more prospective, SOFAR documents identify a goal of the District achieving a household use of .62 acre-feet in the year 2005, so we have exceeded that significantly 13 or 14 years ahead of schedule.

The total savings has been identified at 16,000 acre-feet, 4,000 above the stated goal of 12,000, and that's in spite of the fact we have had 7,400 new customers since 1982.

And we believe that's in large part attributed to the fact we spent over 15 million dollars on water conservation, which I like to call water efficiency projects.

And finally, I would simply like to note that there are in Exhibits 39 and 40 recognition by the Governor, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Water Resources for our water conservation effort.

In conclusion, it is rather clear as Manager of the Agency that we need water. I can understand folks saying we have until 1997, but there is another spin on that, and you should be aware, and that is for three of the last four years we have had a moratorium on service connections. We have twice declared water shortage emergencies under Water Code Section 350, and as a result terminated new connections.

We have an acute need in point of numbers and our planning numbers indicate we have supply available until 1997. The present operation was a policy decision. That isn't always the case.

Second, we exceeded the SOFAR water conservation goal of 12,000 acre-feet by saving more than 16,000 acrefeet in large part due to the 15 million dollar expenditure.

Third, and last, there's strong El Dorado Irrigation District customer and community support for these applications and the White Rock project in general.

In fact, because of the huge structural requirement and specifically avoiding the need of a dam and reservoir which seems to engender a great amount of consternation and concern, the project as proposed has been referred to by members of the environmental community as being the most benign water project the State has yet seen. And that

comes to me by way of several folks, members of the Sierra Club and other organizations with El Dorado County, and with that, I will conclude.

Thank you.

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MR. SOMACH: I would like to call on Jack Hannaford now for his testimony.

JACK HANNAFORD,

having been sworn, testified as follows:

MR. HANNAFORD: My name is Jack Hannaford. I am a civil engineering consultant, a consultant to the El Dorado County Water Agency.

My qualifications have been outlined in Exhibit 3 and the written testimony is Exhibit 21.

The objectives of this verbal testimony are first to describe the proposed project to meet El Dorado Irrigation District's need for supplemental water; and second, to outline perceived project operation to meet the 2020 demand level needs.

With regard to present and projected demand, Exhibit 45 and the presentation of testimony by Mr. Bowman which will follow mine, outline the projected needs for the Placerville or EID service area.

The amount of demand with some corrections for 1990 is shown as 34,090 acre-feet. By 2020, that demand will have risen to 59,888 acre-feet, or approximately 25,800 acre-feet of increase. The demands in Exhibit 45 indicate the demand by area within the District.

Referring to the map, which is Exhibit 66, the present District service area as described by Mr. Alcott is the shaded or gray area, and the intended place of use of water sought under these applications includes the entire area outlined by this heavy line.

The District, for purposes of analysis, has been broken down into three service areas. The first is the east service area which lies roughly to the east of the City of Placerville and goes to the extreme eastern portion of the District. The second is the west service area which lies to the west of the City of Placerville. There is another area which is a subsurface area, the El Dorado Hills subsurface area, which can be served from Folsom Reservoir which lies in the far western portion of the county.

Mr. Alcott touched on the existing water supply but I would like to repeat a few items in there. The major source of supply is Sly Park Reservoir located in the far

eastern portion of the service area. This reservoir has a safe yield of approximately 18,000 acre-feet. It's part of the Central Valley Project, but maintained and operated by El Dorado Irrigation District.

A second major source of supply results from a 1919 agreement with PG&E Company. The water from that source is taken at El Dorado forebay and it represents about 15,080 acre-feet annually.

These two major sources are in the far eastern portion of the service area.

 A third source mentioned by Mr. Alcott is the Crawford Ditch which diverts out of the North Fork Cosumnes River and brings water into the southern portion of east service area. The yield is in the order of 2,000 to 2400 acre-feet annually from this source.

The remaining source which is used to serve the far western portion of the area, the El Dorado Hills service area, is Folsom Reservoir. Water is pumped from Folsom, treated, and distributed in the far western portion of the area. The contract amount with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation is 7,550 acre-feet annually, but as Mr. Alcott pointed out, in a year like 1977, the District was permitted to take only about 50 percent of that total contract amount.

The total system safe yield comes out to about 38,600 acre-feet, which isn't the total of all the individual amounts that I have given you, but it represents the amount for the entire system operation.

It is interesting to note in this system that only about 47 percent of the total supply is from storage or from storage operated by El Dorado Irrigation District.

I would like to touch a little bit on the 1919 agreement. This agreement was made between predecessors of PG&E Company and El Dorado Irrigation District. It was the result of an exchange of facilities which the El Dorado Irrigation District's predecessor owned in the upper South Fork for a guaranteed water supply with no limitation on time.

The quantity of water involved is 15,080 acre-feet annually. The cost was specified in 1919, and the agreement speaks specifically to certain facilities in the system at that time.

There were two reservoirs at the time PG&E's predecessor acquired the system. One was at Silver Lake

and at that time the total storage was about 5,000 acrefeet.

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 There was another reservoir with a total storage of about 2,000 acre-feet at Echo Lake which is actually in the Tahoe drainage but is diverted by a diversion into the South Fork American.

In addition, there was a direct diversion at the site of the present PG&E-El Dorado diversion, and a ditch to take water into the service area of the El Dorado Irrigation District's predecessor, El Dorado County Water Company.

The facilities that I have just mentioned are those included to provide for the 15,080 acre-feet to El Dorado Irrigation District, and as a consequence, the storage amounts at Silver Lake and Echo Lake were not included in these applications.

The present supply is to take the District out to about 1997 without severe deficiencies. However, it is very apparent that it will not be practical or feasible to obtain direct diversion which would significantly improve El Dorado Irrigation District's water delivery capability. It's a necessity for El Dorado to have access to storage in order to be able to redivert from the river on a timely basis. This would be storage that is not presently dedicated to consumptive use so that the District should be able to acquire rights for consumptive use on that storage.

The proposed El Dorado project is intended to obtain water from the existing PG&E facilities in the South Fork American system. These facilities are a part of PG&E's FERC Project 184. They include existing storage. There's an increase in storage at Silver Lake that occurred after 1919. That is the amount that has been filed on which is 6,000 acre-feet. There is storage at Caples Lake with a total storage amount of about 21,581 acre-feet, and a storage reservoir at Medley Lake or Lake Aloha. The amount filed on there is 5,350 acre-feet.

The PG&E system operates with release of water from the upper lakes as well as the natural flow of the stream which is diverted at the PG&E-El Dorado diversion. This is located near Kyburz on the South Fork of the American.

The PG&E-El Dorado Canal follows the left bank of the river at approximately the 3800-foot elevation. It picks up some en route diversions, one of which has been included in these applications, the Alder Creek diversion.

Water continues down along paralleling the South
Fork to the PG&E forebay, El Dorado forebay, located near
Pollock Pines. At that point, water taken by El Dorado
Irrigation District is diverted from the system and the
remainder falls back into the South Fork of the American
River at El Dorado powerhouse.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Hannaford, if I could just stop you there, I want to clarify a point and that is until that last diversion, where was that last diversion again, if you can describe it at the PG&E forebay?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes, there is a turnout at PG&E's forebay.

MR. SOMACH: Until that point, in essence, the El Dorado project itself merely relies upon the releases that are made by PG&E; is that correct?

MR. HANNAFORD: That's right.

MR. SOMACH: It just assumes normal historic releases?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes.

 MR. SOMACH: Go ahead.

MR. HANNAFORD: There is one more element to the PG&E system and that is Chili Bar powerhouse located some distance downstream from the El Dorado powerhouse. It's located on the afterbay reservoir for SMUD's White Rock power plant.

El Dorado has filed for the storage which I mentioned on the three lakes, and in addition, for direct diversion from the South Fork American River at the Kyburz diversion point, the PG&E's El Dorado diversion and at the Alder Creek site.

MR. SOMACH: And those diversions, Mr. Hannaford, are merely the same diversions that PG&E has historically made; is that correct?

MR. HANNAFORD: That is right, the filing is on the same water.

In addition to the diversion points, there are a number of rediversion points included in the El Dorado applications. The first rediversion point is the PG&E diversion near Kyburz, which is intended to redivert water released from storage from the upper reservoirs. There is a second point of rediversion at Sly Park Lake. It's possible to run water through a tunnel from PG&E's canal to Sly Park Reservoir. This is called the Hazel Creek tunnel and I will mention the use of that shortly.

An additional rediversion point is at SMUD's Slab Creek Reservoir where the water would enter SMUD's White Rock tunnel and could be taken under the 1957 and 1961 SMUD-El Dorado agreement for diversion into the center of the District's service area to a location called Bray water treatment plant. This is a proposed water treatment plant.

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There would be roughly six miles of pipeline into it from SMUD's White Rock penstock into the Bray treatment plant.

A final point of rediversion is at Folsom Reservoir. The District currently has a pumping plant on Folsom Reservoir and either that plant or an adjacent plant could be constructed to provide additional water into this El Dorado Hills subsurface area.

There are two elements to the District's proposed supplemental water supply. The first is the El Dorado project which entails acquisition of water rights. The second is construction of the White Rock project, El Dorado Irrigation District's White Rock project, which entails bringing water from the SMUD White Rock penstock into Bray water treatment plant.

Water from these applications would yield about 17,000 acre-feet at the White Rock project.

MR. SOMACH: Now, Mr. Hannaford, when you talk about yield, are you using that in the traditional sense of operating a system so it would yield something? How did that 17,000 acre-feet get developed?

MR. HANNAFORD: That represents the amount of water that could be taken under PG&E's historic schedule of releases and operation at White Rock on a basis consistent with the El Dorado timing for needs, and that would represent the amount in a very critical year like 1977.

Beyond about 17,000 acre-feet at that location, timing becomes critical. There is still more water available from the PG&E system, but it is not necessarily released at a time where it would be of value to El Dorado Irrigation District to take at White Rock. The El Dorado project is really a two-phased project. The first phase represents that period of time from the present out until the White Rock project is constructed, the project to convey water from the South Fork into Bray treatment plant. This would be about 1997.

The strategy used in evaluating the operation prior to completion of White Rock was to draw more heavily on Sly Park and depend on water from the current applications only to meet needs if we should happen to run into a very dry year like 1977.

The probability of encountering a year equally critical to 1977, between now and 1997, or even 2000, is fairly low. If the White Rock project should not be completed before 2000 and we should encounter a year similar to 1977, it would require about 3300 acre-feet of water from the system, probably taken at Hazel Creek tunnel into Sly Park Reservoir in order to meet District demands.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Hannaford, we are talking about a demand in addition to the water that the District has between now and what date?

MR. HANNAFORD: At the year 2000. Until 1997, El Dorado has sufficient water. By 2000, if a year like 1977 is encountered, then an additional 3300 acre-feet will be required in the El Dorado Irrigation District system.

MR. SOMACH: So, from now until 2000, we are talking about utilization of this supply for an additional, about 3300 acre-feet of water; is that correct?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes, and the probability of that occurring is very very small, but it does provide a degree of protection that would allow El Dorado to operate Sly Park Reservoir for greater than its present safe yield.

If El Dorado were to require water before the completion of White Rock project, that water would bypass the downstream powerhouses and El Dorado recognizes that.

The next step would be Phase 2, and that would be after completion of the diversion from White Rock and the conveyance to Bray treatment plant. Of course, varying amounts of water would be taken as demands increase. These varying amounts would depend upon the level of demand and upon the hydrologic conditions of each individual season.

Sierra Hydro-Tech has prepared several reports related to this issue. Exhibit 46 prepared November 9, 1992, is entitled White Rock Project El Dorado Water Requirements and that's included as Exhibit 46 here. This is only one of a number of reports which was prepared at the request of SMUD for information on El Dorado's potential take.

I would like to outline the assumptions that were used ion determining how much water would be required from the system and how long the water under these applications would last or would provide a supplemental source.

All of the analysis that I am going to discuss here today is for the year 2020, which is our target planning

date. First, the water sources by service area are a fairly important factor in developing the analysis of demand and supply.

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The east service area roughly lies east of Placerville and by the year 2020 would be served by Sly Park Reservoir by 12,500 acre-feet annually from the PG&E 1919 agreement and by Crawford Ditch coming in from the south.

The west service area would be served by the remainder of the water from the 1991 agreement, which would be 2,580 acre-feet by any surplus in Sly Park Reservoir conveyed through the District and to the Bray treatment plant, by any surplus from Crawford Ditch and by supplemental water from these present applications.

El Dorado Hills would normally be served by the 7,550 acre-feet of USBR contract water, which could be reduced to 50 percent in a critically dry year, and in addition, would be served by water under these applications reregulated at Folsom.

Another assumption was that the system would be operated to the historic hydrological period of record, although only the period 1935 to 1991 seems to be most representative of how PG&E's system would be operated..

The next assumption --

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Hannaford, is that historic operation of PG&E lakes contained in Exhibit No. 47, which is also in the EIR?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes, it is.

The next assumption was that there would be no reoperation of PG&E's reservoirs or of the PG&E system. Water would be taken on the same time basis that it has been diverted and utilized by PG&E in its past history. Any month of deficiency water would be taken from other El Dorado Irrigation District sources.

We could have taken additional water from Folsom, but that wasn't done in this study.

The only other source that El Dorado Irrigation District has Sly Park Reservoir and consequently, it represented the source to make up deficiencies in the west service area when water wasn't available from PG&E at this point.

I would like to point out here that under Phase 2 no additional water is taken. None of the water under these applications is taken at either the PG&E-El Dorado forebay or at the Hazel Creek tunnel. Once the White Rock

conveyance is completed, there would be no additional water from PG&E sources or from these applications taken either from the PG&E ditch at Hazel Creek tunnel or from the forebay.

MR. SOMACH: And the maximum degree that would be taken from those facilities, at least through the year 2000, would be 3300 acre-feet?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes, under Phase 1.

 The next assumption is that all PG&E reservoirs and facilities are existing. There is no construction or modification, physical modification of anything in the PG&E system.

Next, the study was designed to minimize dry year take at White Rock even though that might increase the average take at White Rock somewhat.

The next item is no water is taken at Hazel Creek tunnel. We just went through that, except on an emergency basis. So, in the event that there should be some kind of a system failure someplace, it would be physically possible to take additional water under these applications from the PG&E forebay or at Hazel Creek tunnel at some significant loss to PG&E at the El Dorado powerhouse.

I would like to summarize the results. First, the water supply that is being sought under these applications is sufficient to meet the 2020 demand levels.

Second, the major restriction is the monthly distribution of water available to El Dorado under these applications, not on the total annual volume. There is more than enough annual water available.

El Dorado has no means of storing that water and as a consequence, the restriction is a result mostly of time of the release of water from the upper lakes rather than of the total volume.

I would like to summarize the 2020 demand level take at White Rock and at Folsom. In an average year the amount of water taken at White Rock would be 10,098 acre-feet annually. The amount of water taken at Folsom would be 4,864 acre-feet for a total of 14,962 acre-feet annually. That's at the 2020 level of demand.

Now, under 1977 conditions, which turned out to be the most critical season, there was a two-year drought in 1976 and 1977, and this is a water year amount, the amount necessary to be taken at White Rock was 13,541 acre-feet. This was about 150 acre-feet shy of what was actually

1 required due to lack of availability of water from the PG&E releases.

However, that 150 acre-feet was made up by an 3 4 additional release from Sly Park Reservoir. The amount of water required at Folsom was 7,534 acre-feet. The reason 5 that number jumped up so rapidly is because it was assumed that the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation would decrease the 7 amount of water available at Folsom to roughly half of the contract amount, and consequently, it was necessary to make up that additional water from the sources sought under 10 these applications. 11

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Hannaford, the idea is to replace contract water then with water right water; is that correct?

MR. HANNAFORD: Yes.

Another point that's fairly important to make is that it is to El Dorado's interest to have PG&E operate their system as it has been formerly operated. We know that we can get a sufficient water supply through the year 2020 level demands if the PG&E system is operated that way.

This concludes my testimony.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

23 by MR. SOMACH:

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Q Mr. Hannaford, I have a few questions I want to ask you. Some of these may be somewhat repetitive, I want to make sure because the points are so crucial that we understand the basis for the analysis that you made.

Does El Dorado, to your knowledge, have access to any of PG&E's four storage reservoirs to operate them to store water?

MR. HANNAFORD: A No.

Q Does El Dorado have access to PG&E's El Dorado Canal diversion works or to the canal itself to operate it to divert water?

- 35 A No. That is PG&E's prerogative.
- 36 Q Does El Dorado have any ability to physically
- 37 control water at PG&E's storage reservoirs or at the El
- 38 Dorado Canal diversion?
- 39 A No.
- 40 Q Has PG&E, to your knowledge, entered into any
- 41 contract or agreement to date that gives El Dorado
- 42 permission to use or to operate any of these diversion
- 43 facilities?
- 44 A No.

Has El Dorado, again to your knowledge, entered into 1 any contract or agreement with PG&E that would require PG&E 2 Company to operate those facilities to enable El Dorado to 3 4 exercise control over the water that we have applied for here in the context of those facilities? 5 6 No. And the analysis that you undertook in terms of the 7 Q El Dorado project, it assumes then all of it with the limited ability of El Dorado to control PG&E's operation; is that right? 10 Yes, it was assumed that El Dorado would operate 11 within the confines of PG&E's historic releases. 12 MR. SOMACH: Okay, that's fine. Thank you. 13 Then, we would like to call El Dorado's last witness 14 in this panel, and that's Mr. Bowman. 15 ROBERT BOWMAN, 16 17 having been sworn, testified as follows: MR. BOWMAN: My name is Robert Bowman, with Borcalli 18 19 & Associates. We are consulting civil engineers to El 20 Dorado County Water Agency. I am the engineer in charge of developing water demand projections for the El Dorado 21 Irrigation District service area for the anticipated 22 23 growth. During my verbal testimony, I shall be referring to 24 25 Exhibits 48 and 62 through 65. In October, 1989, El Dorado County Water Agency 26 adopted its Statement of Purpose, Issues, Goals and 27 28 Objectives. Included in this statement is the goal to insure that adequate water supplies are available to serve 29 all present and future beneficial uses within the County. 30 In fulfillment of this goal, the Agency entered into 31 an agreement with Borcalli to prepare a countywide water 32 33 resources development and management plan, or a water plan. The scope of this work included establishing 34 existing water use and future water needs for the five 35 public purveyors within the county of which El Dorado 36 Irrigation District is the largest in terms of demand. 37 A number of goals and objectives were adopted by the 38 39 Agency Board of Directors to guide the formulation of the water plan. One of the objectives stated that water 40 resources planning and land use planning will be closely 41 coordinated and it will result in a consistent approach to 42

the provision of public services and infrastructure.

developed to maintain such consistency with the County's

With this objective in mind, the water plan was

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general plan efforts as well as the watermaster planning efforts of EID.

 I would first like to briefly discuss the County's land use planning process since growth forecasts are fundamental to the develop of water demand projections.

Land use and growth within the western slope has been guided by the existing El Dorado County general plan. The general plan is comprised of ten elements prepared by the community development departments and were separately adopted by the Board of Supervisors between 1978 and 1990.

The general plan includes 24 area plans that were developed to update and refine the land use elements adopted in 1969.

The area plans include goals and policies that pattern land use within the specific subareas to minimize impacts to the natural environment, agricultural activities and public services.

As Mr. Reeb indicated, El Dorado is one of the fastest growing counties in the state. In response to that, the County began to update the existing general plan with the development of the El Dorado County 2010 general plan in August of 1989.

Seven planning principles were established to reflect the residents' visions and goals regarding the future of the County based upon input received at community workshops held as part of the 2010 general plan process.

The planning principles were then used as the foundation for creating the conceptual land use plan which identified the land use designations for the region.

The growth forecasts for the water plan are consistent with the projections and methodology used for the draft 2010 general plan.

The population projections were developed by economic and planning systems, a subconsultant to the 2010 general plan team.

The projections are based upon the average annual growth rate predicted for the region by the State of California Department of Finance. The Department of Finance projections are recognized by many agencies, including the State Department of Water Resources, as a standard for planning purposes.

The distribution of population within El Dorado Irrigation District service area and LAFCO's sphere of influence, that's the Local Agency Formation Commission of

El Dorado County, are based upon the projected market growth for the region.

1 2

The service area and boundaries are shown on Exhibit 49, which if we could put that up -- what you see on the overhead is Exhibit 48. It shows the water purveyor boundaries and spheres of influence, LAFCO's sphere of influence in the southwestern portion of the County. You will see this is the largest purveyor area of El Dorado Irrigation District. It is the red cross-hatched area which is generally bounded on the south by the Cosumnes River, on the north by the South Fork American River, to the west by the El Dorado/Sacramento County line, and to the east, just east of Sly Park Reservoir.

The open areas within the sphere of influence represent the existing service area.

Traffic analysis zones developed by the consultant team for the 2010 general plan were used as the smallest unit of measure for allocating growth in accordance with the conceptual plan.

Population projections for 1990 through 2020 are summarized in the table identified as Exhibit 62. The growth trends are depicted graphically in a chart included as Exhibit 63, which is on the overhead.

As you can see, the lower curves here are for the east side and west side of El Dorado Irrigation District. This curve here, the lower curve, represents the east side projection trend and as you can see, the incremental growth from 1990 through 2020 is about half as much as the incremental growth projected for the west side.

As you can see, the resulting forecast indicates a total population increase of approximately 150,000 people by the year 2020. This represents an average annual growth rate within the El Dorado Irrigation District service area of about three percent per year.

The growth forecast provided a foundation for establishing water demand projections. Water demands were developed for three main categories of use, including urban, agricultural and system losses.

Existing water use and future water needs generally east and west of the proposed Bray water treatment plant were evaluated to enable El Dorado to investigate the various issues associated with the White Rock project. These issues include the impacts the project will have on the existing distribution system, operational aspects of

the proposed facility, including costs, and a time for requiring the project to be brought on line.

 Therefore, El Dorado Irrigation District service area was divided into the east side and west side subareas with the west side being that portion of the District that could be served from the treatment plant by gravity flow.

The Bray water treatment plant is one of three main components of the White Rock project. Urban water demand criteria were developed for the east side and west side of El Dorado Irrigation District on an acre-foot per capita basis.

The criteria for the District's unique areas are consistent with the data provided in the report of actual metered consumption prepared by El Dorado Irrigation District.

The water demand criteria for the City of Placerville, which is within El Dorado Irrigation District's east side provided a report of actual metered consumption.

All of the unit urban demands include an allowance for commercial and industrial uses based upon historical data.

El Dorado Irrigation District has been implementing both mandatory and voluntary water conservation since the 1976-77 drought. The effects of these measures are reflected in the comparably low per capita demand established from the available consumption data.

To illustrate this, 1992 consumption data indicates that the single-family residential customers in the El Dorado Hills of El Dorado Irrigation District used approximately .54 acre-feet per dwelling unit. This equates to an average daily use of approximately 172 gallons per capita per day.

By comparison, records from the sampling of metered single-family residential customers in the City of Davis, an area also known to have significant water conservation measures, indicated an average daily use of approximately 255 gallons per capita per day.

The El Dorado Irrigation District data does, however, represent a period during the more recent drought and some degree of rebound in water use is anticipated.

The criteria was, therefore, adjusted accordingly to account for normalized use. Even under such conditions, the single-family water demand in El Dorado Hills would be

approximately 29 percent less than that for the City of Davis.

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Agricultural water demand projections for El Dorado Irrigation District are consistent with those presented in the water needs evaluation for the American River watershed investigation prepared by the Department of Water Resources in September of 1990.

The water demands represent applied water use and have been distributed to the east side and west side of El Dorado Irrigation District in accordance with the District's findings relative to the division of demand east and west of the Bray Reservoir site.

Unaccounted for water use for system losses within El Dorado Irrigation District include conveyance losses such as evaporation and seepage associated with storage, transmission and delivery of water through open reservoirs and ditches, carriage losses resulting from the excess water necessary to provide flow for regulation and diversion by users at any location along the ditch system, and distribution system losses between the treatment plant and the customer resulting from pipeline leakage or any other water that does not pass through the customer meters.

Various conservation programs completed by El Dorado Irrigation District over the past ten years have successfully identified and corrected a significant portion of the District's unaccounted for water use.

Ongoing efforts, including pipeline replacement, meter change-out, improved system of operation and management, and supervisory control and data acquisition or data programs, are expected to further reduce losses.

The net result of these efforts is an anticipated reduction in system losses from approximately 27 percent of the total water diverted in 1990 to 15 percent by the year 2000 and beyond.

This goal is certainly reasonable in view of the reduction to the 21.6 percent that Mr. Alcott stated the District attained in 1992.

The water demand for projections for El Dorado Irrigation District for 1990 through the year 2020 are summarized in the table identified as Exhibit 64, and are shown graphically on a chart identified as Exhibit 65, which is also on the overhead.

As you can see from the upper curve which represents the total demand projection for El Dorado Irrigation District, the total demand is projected to grow from 34,00

1 acre-feet per year in 1990 to approximately 60,000 acre-2 feet per year by the year 2020. This represents a 76 3 percent increase. 4 That concludes my testimony. MR. SOMACH: Prior to calling our next panel, what I 5 would like to do, Mr. Stubchaer, is just make sure that 6 some of the exhibits we didn't specifically refer to here 7 are validated by these witnesses as being true and correct. 8 9 Mr. Hannaford, is Exhibit No. 31 an accurate depiction of a letter you sent to Mr. Reeb dealing with the 10 feasibility of heavier reliance on Folsom Reservoir? 11 MR. HANNAFORD: Yes. 12 Mr. Alcott, is Exhibit No. 36 an MR. SOMACH: 13 accurate statement at least at this time of what El Dorado 14 Irrigation District expects to be the timetable for 15 completion of the White Rock project EIR? 16 17 MR. ALCOTT: Yes, it is. And is Exhibit No. 37 an accurate 18 MR. SOMACH: 19 depiction of the El Dorado Irrigation District urban water management plan? 20 21 MR. ALCOTT: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: It is a copy --22 23 MR. ALCOTT: It is a copy adopted by the board, yes. MR. SOMACH: Mr. Reeb, is Exhibit No. 38 an accurate 24 25 projection of El Dorado County's water demands for El Dorado Irrigation District service area? 26 MR. REEB: 27 Yes. 28 MR. SOMACH: Mr. Alcott, is Exhibit No. 42 a table which depicts the El Dorado Irrigation District total 29 annual actual system water demand and consumption? 30 Yes, that was the 1992 version. 31 MR. ALCOTT: MR. SOMACH: And, Mr. Reeb, are Exhibits 43 and 44 32 correct maps with respect to El Dorado County Water Agency 33 and El Dorado Irrigation District general facility maps --34 that is 43? 35 36 MR. REEB: Yes. MR. SOMACH: And is 44 place of consumption use maps 37 for El Dorado County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation 38 39 District? 40 MR. REEB: Yes. Exhibit No. 49, is that a water MR. SOMACH: 41 resources project development, and is that a listing or 42 table of water resources projects developed and proposed? 43 44 MR. REEB: Yes, it is.

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1
           MR. SOMACH: And Exhibit No. 50, is that a general
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    location map?
           MR. REEB: Yes.
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           MR. SOMACH: Mr. Reeb, Exhibit Nos. 51 and 52 come
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   from the final EIR as does 53? I just want to make sure we
5
   have them outlined here. Exhibit 51 is the location map;
6
    is that correct?
7
           MR. REEB: Yes.
8
9
           MR. SOMACH:
                       And 52 is a program area map?
10
           MR. REEB:
                      Yes.
           MR. SOMACH: And finally, Exhibit No. 53, an EID
11
   service area and proposed place of consumptive map?
12
           MR. REEB: Yes.
13
           MR. SOMACH:
                        Okay, I have nothing further for this
14
   panel, Mr. Stubchaer.
15
           MR. STUBCHAER: All right. In regard to how we
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17
   proceed, we are going to take a break either now or in
   about 15 or 20 minutes. Would you prefer to have it now
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19
   and not interrupt your panel?
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           MR. SOMACH: I think that would be good.
           MR. LAVENDA: Mr. Bowman, regarding Exhibit No. 45,
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   in your pre-testimony, I believe it was identified as the
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23
   basis for some of your assumptions. Did I miss it or did
   you not address it in your presentation?
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           MR. SOMACH: Actually, he started out by indicating
    that that was one of the exhibits he was relying on.
26
   That's the El Dorado County western slope water demand.
27
28
           MR. BOWMAN:
                       Right.
           MR. LAVENDA: Does that exhibit accurately reflect
29
    the numbers used in your presentation?
30
           MR. BOWMAN:
                       Yes, it does.
31
           MR. STUBCHAER:
                           We will take a recess and come back
32
   at ten minutes to three.
33
34
           (Recess)
35
           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            We will come back to order.
                       Mr. Stubchaer, I would like to proceed
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           MR. SOMACH:
   similar to how I proceeded with the last panel, and that is
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   to qualify them in terms of their testimony and
38
   qualifications, and then proceed just simply to allow them
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   to testify on the subject of their testimony.
40
           I am going to start with Jeffrey F. Kozlowski.
41
   Kozlowski, would you state your name and spell it, and
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   provide your job title.
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1 MR. KOZLOWSKI: My name is Jeffrey Kozlowski. 2 a fisheries biologist with Jones & Stokes Associates. The spelling of my last name is K-o-z-l-o-w-s-k-i. 3 4 MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 6 an updated and accurate description of your background and experience? 5 MR. KOZLOWSKI: That is correct. 6 7 MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 23 an accurate statement of the testimony that you are going to give 8 9 today? 10 MR. KOZLOWSKI: That's correct. MR. SOMACH: And that was prepared by you along with 11 12 Mr. Dunn and Mr. Shaul? MR. KOZLOWSKI: That's correct. 13 MR. SOMACH: Mr. Shaul, you are going to be on the 14 cross-examination panel, so I want to make sure that we 15 have qualified you in terms of these exhibits. 16 17 Can you state your name and also spell it, and 18 provide your job title? 19 MR. SHAUL: My name is Warren Shaul, S-h-a-u-l, and I am a fisheries biologist with Jones & Stokes Associates. 20 MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 7 an accurate and 21 updated description of your background qualifications and 22 23 experience? 24 MR. SHAUL: Yes, it is. 25 MR. SOMACH: And did you assist in the preparation of Exhibit No. 23, which is a statement of testimony? 26 MR. SHAUL: Yes, I did. 27 28 MR. SOMACH: The next witness that we will call is 29 Mr. Gus Yates. Mr. Yates, would you spell your name for the record 30 31 and give us your job title. 32 MR. YATES: Y-a-t-e-s. I am a hydrologist with 33 Jones & Stokes Associates. MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 8 an updated and 34 accurate description of your qualifications and experience? 35 36 MR. YATES: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 24 your statement of 37 38 testimony? 39 MR. YATES: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: The next witness that I want to call is 40 Lisa Larrabee. Ms. Larrabee, could you spell your name for 41

MS. LARRABEE: My name is Lisa Larrabee, L-a-r-r-a-

I am a senior environmental planner at Jones &

the record and describe your job title?

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Stokes Associates, and Environmental Project Manager for 1 2 the Environmental Impact Report. MR. SOMACH: And, Ms. Larrabee, is Exhibit No. 9 an 3 4 accurate updated description of your qualifications, background and experience? 5 MS. LARRABEE: Yes, it is. 6 And is Exhibit No. 25 your testimony? 7 MR. SOMACH: MS. LARRABEE: Yes, it is. 8 9 MR. SOMACH: The next witness is Margaret Townsley. Ms. Townsley, will your spell your name and describe your 10 job title? 11 12 MS. TOWNSLEY: My name is Margaret Townsley, T-o-wn-s-l-e-y, and I am a geologist at Jones & Stokes 13 Associates. 14 MR. SOMACH: And, Ms. Townsley, is Exhibit No. 12 an 15 updated and accurate description of your background 16 17 qualifications and experience? MS. TOWNSLEY: Yes, it is. 18 19 MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 26 your written 20 statement? 21 MS. TOWNSLEY: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: The last person I would like to call is 22 23 Mr. Edward Whisler. Could you spell your name and correct me if I mispronounced your name. 24 25 MR. WHISLER: My name is Edward Whisler, W-h-i-s-l-26 e-r. 27 MR. SOMACH: And your job title? 28 MR. WHISLER: Wildlife biologist with Jones & 29 Stokes. MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 16 an updated and 30 accurate description of your background qualifications and 31 32 experience? 33 MR. WHISLER: Yes, it is. MR. SOMACH: And is Exhibit No. 28 your statement of 34 testimony? 35 MR. WHISLER: Yes. 36 MR. SOMACH: Now, you also assisted in the 37 preparation of the testimony which is described as Exhibit 38 No. 27; is that correct? 39 MR. WHISLER: Yes. 40 You were involved in its preparation? MR. SOMACH: 41 42 MR. WHISLER: Yes. MR. SOMACH: And you will be presenting the 43 44 information with respect to Exhibit No. 27 instead of Mr.

Messick; is that correct?

MR. WHISLER: Yes. 1 2 MR. SOMACH: I would like to then with that introduction of exhibits ask the first witness, Ms. 3 4 Larrabee, to begin her testimony. LISA LARRABEE 5 having been sworn, testified as follows: 6 7 MS. LARRABEE: I would like to make a few introductory remarks about the Environmental Impact Report. 8 9 The Environmental Impact Report serves two primary purposes. 10 First, it serves as a program EIR for various alternative 11 designed to meet projected water demands and distribution 12 needs. Second, it servers as a project EIR for the El 13 Dorado project, the subject of these hearings. 14 CEQA guidelines Section 15168 and statute 21903 15 encouraged lead agencies to prepare program EIRs on series 16 17 of related actions for four major reasons: One, it's to insure that lead agencies consider 18 19 cumulative impacts of related actions. Number two, it's to avoid duplicative policy 20 considerations at the project level. 21 Number three, it's to allow lead agencies to 22 consider broad policy alternatives and prepare program-wide 23 mitigation at an early time in the planning process. 24 25 And lastly, it is reduce paperwork. The EIR analysis was conducted at the program level 26 for the small Alder project, Texas Hill Reservoir project, 27 the Folsom Reservoir project, and the White Rock project. 28 The construction impact of White Rock project, which 29 is a distribution and water treatment project that extends 30 from the SMUD White Rock penstock to distribution 31 facilities in the western service area, are currently being 32 33 evaluated in a project level EIR. Exhibit 36 contains the schedule for the White Rock 34 project EIR. The El Dorado project was evaluated at a 35 36 project level in this EIR. The result of the environmental analysis will be 37 38 presented in the following oral testimony. 39 MR. SOMACH: 40

Ms. Larrabee will be testifying specifically on some substantive areas later.

I would like to, first, as Mr. Yates to testify on the hydrology that was incorporated within the environmental EIR and associated with impacts.

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GUS YATES,

having been sworn, testified as follows:

MR. YATES: My name is Gus Yates. I have been a hydrologist with Jones & Stokes Associates, and before that with the U. S. Geological Survey since 1983.

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My written testimony is shown in Exhibit 24 and deals with water quality. I also prepared the analysis of hydrologic impacts of the El Dorado project for the final and draft EIRs, which are Exhibits 29 and 30. My oral testimony will cover by hydrologic impacts and water quality impacts.

I will begin my discussion with the upper watershed area of the South Fork American River and work downstream to the Delta.

The upper watershed area, for the purpose of this discussion, includes all lakes and waterways downstream to the El Dorado Canal intake near Kyburz. The El Dorado project would not alter PG&E's operation of its facilities in the upper watershed, and the storage and release regimes for Lake Aloha, Caples Lake and Silver Lake would remain unchanged.

I realize there are a number of groups and individuals who care very deeply about the future of those lakes and who remain skeptical about this conclusion, so I would like to explain it.

PG&E is allowed a certain amount of flexibility in its operation of the lakes under the terms of its FERC permit. Releases are not the same every year, but this variability was included in the operations simulations described earlier by Jack Hannaford. Even at the 2020 demand level and even with the year-to-year variability in PG&E's release patterns, El Dorado was able to redivert the PG&E water on a timely basis.

There was no need to reoperate the upper watershed lakes in any of the 71 years of simulation. How is this possible? It is possible because of the similarity of demand scheduled and the availability of downstream storage.

The seasonal demand pattern for hydroelectric power generation is similar to the seasonal demand pattern for municipal and agricultural use in the El Dorado service area. Water is needed most in summer and fall.

Thus, PG&E's existing lake operation is well suited to supplying El Dorado on a timely basis.

There were a few months during the 71-year simulation period when the amount of available PG&E water was less than El Dorado's water demand for that month. However, these minor mismatches can be accommodated by shifting some of the summer rediversions for the El Dorado project to spring or fall and using Sly Park Reservoir or Folsom Reservoir to provide interim storage.

These shifted rediversions would still draw only -- MR. VOLKER: May I be heard?

MR. STUBCHAER: Yes.

 MR. VOLKER: We have the same objection, Mr. Stubchaer. With all due respect to the witness, I am unable to follow his testimony that was filed on May 18. It doesn't seem to match up with what I am hearing, and we have put up with a lot of variation on the themes preliminary presented, and I understand there is going to be some updating, but we seem to be at wide variance with the testimony originally presented.

I suggest if we are going to continue to depart substantially, that all parties be given an opportunity to review the written testimony that is now being presented so we can prepare cross-examination.

MR. STUBCHAER: I believe I heard him say when he began he is reviewing information that is in the EIR as well as in this written submittals, and I have a question of our counsel; is it permissible to summarize what is in the EIR or should the oral summary be limited to the evidence submitted for this hearing, or does that include the EIR?

MS. KATZ: All the parties have been on notice about the specific testimony which is Exhibit 24, and it does not reference the EIR or the part of the EIR.

If Mr. Yates could be specific as far as what parts of the EIR he is talking about and give persons an opportunity to piece all of this together -- it's been a little difficult for staff as well as other parties trying to follow what he is talking about and who is knowledgeable about what issue.

MR. SOMACH: Actually, I don't understand that comment. I think that, you know, it's difficult. We have prepared a very extensive Environmental Impact Report and then under the State Board's rulings, we are supposed to come up with written testimony, and one of the things that a witness or that a proponent of a project can do is merely just simply staple together the chapters of the Environmental Impact Report and just simply say, this is our testimony.

I don't understand that to be in keeping with the Board's rules. My understanding was that we ought to, in our written testimony submitted to the Board, paraphrase what is in the EIR and then attempt to further summarize in terms of our oral testimony. That's what we have attempted to do.

Mr. Yates, basically, relied upon Mr. Hannaford's hydrology. However, in terms of the written portions of the Environmental Impact Report with respect to hydrology, Mr. Yates was the consultant that worked with the biologist in terms of synthesizing the Hannaford hydrology into a form talking about the reaches which are going to be talked about here by the biologists.

As far as I am concerned, in all candor, Mr. Yates' testimony is not essential. It is helpful in terms of understanding exactly how the biologists and the impact assessment was done based upon the hydrology that was presented to them.

It helps clarify. It does not add one iota of new evidence to this process. Moreover, all the evidence in terms of the hydrology studies were presented by Mr. Hannaford, who is here for cross-examination, and all the stuff that Mr. Yates is talking about comes right out of the EIR with respect to hydrology, since that's what he is talking about.

MR. STUBCHAER: The question I would have then, is cross-examination on the EIR permitted?

MR. SOMACH: It must be permitted to the extent it deals with impacts associated with this project.

MR. STUBCHAER: Staff.

MS. KATZ: That is a nice smooth summary, Mr. Somach, but the problem is in trying to prepare for the hearing, from all of the parties as well as the staff, and you raise issues like this for other parties, I'm sure -- we're trying to figure out and to prepare in advance what the issues are and who is saying what about what, and based on what, and we have got Exhibit 24 which is a little over a page, and what I have been hearing doesn't track with Exhibit 24.

I agree with Mr. Volker on that, and now we are being asked to refer to the EIR and are talking about something else.

Yes, the EIR is an exhibit that everyone has had, but it helps, as the Board's instructions have indicated, to prepare complete written testimony in its entirety and then summarize it.

And so, we are focusing on different subjects with different witnesses that we haven't had a chance to think about ahead of time.

MR. SOMACH: So, what you are telling me is when I prepare for the next Board hearing I am to take the word processor portions of the EIR, say, for example, on hydrology and I am just supposed to turn those around and vomit them out as testimony statements?

MS. KATZ: No. It would help to have a statement. This is titled Water Quality and there's not a reference in here to the EIR or to hydrology. What we are asking, I think, is a pretty common-sense approach, which is if you are going to make reference to other exhibits so state, and then we can say, okay, we are going to be talking about the EIR on page whatever.

MR. SOMACH: The statement on the bottom of that page isn't sufficient for that purpose?

 ${\tt MS.}$  KATZ: On the bottom of what page?

MR. SOMACH: Of the testimony.

MR. VOLKER: If I may respond, Mr. Chairman, the long and the short of it is that there is a rule that requires witnesses to present their testimony well in advance of the hearing. The purpose of the rule is a simple one, so all the parties can become familiar with their position and prepare to cross-examine. That rule has not been followed here.

I have suggested a means by which the parties could be apprised of the testimony. Apparently, it is already written. If copies could be circulated to all present, then we would have an opportunity to cross-examine. Otherwise, I would move to strike the testimony.

MR. STUBCHAER: I think that's a reasonable request.

MR. SOMACH: For the record, I want to just make sure it is clear, there is nothing of a surprise nature here. All of this information has been submitted. It's all been analyzed. There is nothing new in any of what's being presented. I just want to make sure the record is clear on that point.

MR. VOLKER: The record speaks for itself.

MR. STUBCHAER: I would ask that the oral summaries be limited to the written submittals and we will make copies of what has been said so far for distribution to all parties.

MR. VOLKER: Thank you. 1 2 MR. SOMACH: Mr. Yates, proceed. MR. VOLKER: Just for clarification purposes, can we 3 4 have those summaries well before cross-examination is expected to commence, i.e., either we defer cross-5 examination until tomorrow or we have the summaries now. 6 7 MR. SOMACH: As soon as he is done, or if you would like to break now, it doesn't matter to me. 8 9 MR. STUBCHAER: Well, it seems to me we can ask 10 somebody to have the copies made while we are proceeding with the presentation and I suppose we could divide the 11 cross-examination and cross-examine on what you have, and 12 come back at the end and give you more time to study this. 13 Okay, thank you. 14 MR. VOLKER: MR. JACKSON: I have one other question representing 15 Friends of the River. Just to be clear, there was another 16 17 deviation from testimony this morning. What I would like to have clear for the record is, since I have prepared my 18 19 cross-examination on the one that wasn't testified to, is 20 it okay to still cross-examine on what is in the record? MR. STUBCHAER: 21 Yes, of course. MR. SOMACH: What deviation? 22 23 MR. JACKSON: You talked about all of the stuff from the stream being fully appropriated from the testimony that 24 25 Mr. Reeb turned in. MR. SOMACH: He doesn't have to recite everything 26 27 verbatim. 28 MR. JACKSON: Oh, I'm sorry, I thought you asked me 29 what had been taken out. MR. SOMACH: We didn't take anything out. 30 31 still his testimony. MR. STUBCHAER: You have some testimony by parties 32 33 who aren't going to summarize. MR. SOMACH: We will start reading the whole EIR for 34 35 everybody if that's what you want. 36 MR. STUBCHAER: No, no. MR. SOMACH: I am going to make this much simpler 37 because there is really nothing new here. I am simply 38 going to drop any additional testimony with respect to Mr. 39 Yates. As I said, it merely went, I thought, to provide 40 you all with a better understanding of the hydrology, but 41 we have already got hydrology information in the record. 42

Mr. Hannaford has already testified, so Mr. Yates will be

here for cross-examination, if necessary, and we can just

simply expedite it and not worry about making copies and not unduly burden the parties and the staff.

 MR. STUBCHAER: It's already been said.

MR. VOLKER: It's too late or it will have to be stricken.

MR. STUBCHAER: The hydrology testimony is already in the record.

8 MR. SOMACH: Well, I have no objection to the motion 9 to strike that if Mr. Volker wants to continue the motion.

MR. STUBCHAER: Are you opposed to making the copies?

MR. SOMACH: I just want to be told what I am supposed to do.

MR. STUBCHAER: You can continue with his testimony and the copies will be distributed as agreed to a few minutes ago.

MR. SOMACH: What leeway is going to be given to other parties with respect to cross-examination? I don't want everybody to have to trip up here a second time for 20 more minutes each of cross-examination.

MR. STUBCHAER: The second goal would be limited to the cross-examination of Mr. Yates' written statement that is different than what is in the written submittals, and would only have a second chance if that cross-examination finishes today and you would have to come back tomorrow.

MR. SOMACH: Okay, all right. Then, I guess Mr. Yates, go ahead.

MR. YATES: I will continue. I was describing how it was possible to operate the El Dorado project without affecting the upper watershed lakes, and first, describe the similarity of demand schedule.

I also want to point out that the need for downstream storage is not a problem because the largest cumulative shortage during the simulation equaled only 13 percent of the storage capacity of Sly Park Reservoir. This would certainly be vacant in dry years when the shortages would occur.

The next reach of the South Fork American River, which I will refer to as the Kyburz reach, extends from the El Dorado Canal intake near Kyburz to the El Dorado powerhouse near the upper end of Slab Creek Reservoir. This reach would also be unaffected by the El Dorado project because diversions into the El Dorado Canal would remain unchanged.

Again, Mr. Hannaford's simulations demonstrated that the existing availability of water in the El Dorado Canal is adequate to meet El Dorado's demand schedule. There would be no need to change the amount of water diverted into the canal, so flows in the Kyburz reach would remain unchanged.

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 From El Dorado powerhouse to Chili Bar Dam, water flows almost entirely in artificial waterways, Slab Creek Reservoir, the White Rock tunnel and powerhouse, and Chili Bar Reservoir. There would be no significant environmental impacts associated with the changes in flows that would occur in these waterways.

The lowermost reach of the South Fork American River, which I call the Lotus reach, extends from Chili Bar Dam to Folsom Reservoir, and here finally we see some flow changes that would result from the El Dorado project.

I evaluated flow changes in this reach using a spreadsheet model that subtracted El Dorado's diversions from existing flows. Even at the full 2020 demand level, the El Dorado --

MR. STUBCHAER: Is that model in the record? MR. YATES: It's described in the EIR, yes.

Even at the full 2020 demand level, the El Dorado project would decrease the annual discharge by at most only two percent in an average year and by only five percent in an extremely dry year like 1977.

On a monthly basis, proportional flow changes would be larger in some months and smaller in others. The largest change would occur in July, but even in July, the El Dorado project would decrease monthly discharge by only six percent in an average year and eleven percent in a year like 1977.

I should point out that these are worst-case figures that assume all of the El Dorado project water is diverted above the Lotus reach and none is diverted at Folsom Reservoir.

These annual and monthly figures do not reveal the full nature and impact on flows in the Lotus reach because the flow regime, at least in summer, is dominated by daily hydropower releases from Chili Bar Dam.

I would like to draw your attention to this figure, which is Figure 4-10 in the draft EIR. This figure shows a hydrograph of flow fluctuations during a ten-day period in July, 1991. Note that the Y axis scale is logarithmic, so

the variation in flow is actually more dramatic than it appears on the graph.

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During the period between hydropower releases, flow is typically about 200 cubic feet per second.

MR. STUBCHAER: You said that was a figure from the EIR. Did you say which figure?

MR. YATES: Figure 4-10 in the draft EIR. That's Exhibit 30, I believe.

Peak flows during the hydropower pulses are typically between 1,000 and 2,000 cfs, so there's a five to tenfold variation in flow every day in this reach.

If more or less water is available, PG&E changes the duration of the hydropower pulse rather than the magnitude of the peak flow or low flow. In this graph, which shows a dry year, the pulses are typically about four to eight hours in duration. In a normal year or earlier in the season, the durations are typically longer.

The effect of the El Dorado project would be to decrease the duration of the daily hydropower pulse. The maximum decrease would be about 40 minutes and would occur in July. The minimum and peak flows would remain unchanged.

Water quality in the Lotus reach is good and supports put-and-take trout fishery. The El Dorado project would not substantially alter water quality in the reach.

This brings us to Folsom Reservoir. The annual and monthly decreases in inflow to Folsom Reservoir would be the same as the decreases I just described for the Lotus reach, except that they would be a smaller percentage of the total inflow to the reservoir.

The annual diversion of 17,000 acre-feet for the El Dorado project would equal only 0.7 percent of the average annual inflow and only 1.7 percent of the reservoir capacity.

Even on a monthly basis, the largest percentage decrease in inflow, which would occur in July of a year like 1977, would still be only about 5 percent of inflow.

These changes are too small to significantly alter water levels or temperatures in Folsom Reservoir. They are also too small to require systematic reoperation of the reservoir.

Folsom Reservoir is large enough to completely reregulate the changes in inflows so that the change in the monthly pattern of outflows might be very different from the change in the pattern of inflows.

It is important to recognize the El Dorado cannot control these changes in outflows because Folsom Reservoir is operated by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. Although one can speculate about the changes in outflows, they cannot be accurately predicted for two reasons:

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One, the changes in flows resulting from the El Dorado project are smaller than the level of accuracy of models that simulate CVP operations. Folsom Reservoir is operated conjunctively with other CVP reservoirs such as Shasta and Clair Engle. The El Dorado project represents a tiny perturbation in this large system.

In reality, the system is not operated as precisely or predictably as would be suggested by the idealized operating rules in models such as PROSIM and DWRSIM would suggest. It is questionable whether flow changes predicted by these models would be accurate or meaningful in any real sense for a project as small as the El Dorado project.

Two, the entire operating strategy for Folsom Reservoir is in a tremendous state of flux because of other much larger factors unrelated to the El Dorado project. These factors include possible reoperation of Folsom Reservoir for flood control, the CVP Reform Act, the listing of winter-run chinook salmon, the Bay-Delta hearings, and possible revision of Decision 893 regarding flows in the lower American River.

The effects of the El Dorado project would be dwarfed by the potential effects of any one of these factors, yet the final outcome of these factors is itself uncertain.

So, it is very difficult to accurately predict what is going to happen in the lower American River from such a small change as the El Dorado project.

What I can say with confidence is that the average annual discharge in the lower American River, lower Sacramento River and Delta would decrease by 17,000 acrefeet per year. This equals only 0.7 percent of average annual flow in the lower American River and 0.2 percent of average annual inflow to the Delta.

The direct impacts of these changes on water quality would be very small, quite possibly too small to even measure accurately.

This concludes my testimony.

MR. SOMACH: If we could, I guess I have got the testimony available to be copied, and then we can get it distributed quickly so that perhaps we can conclude --

MR. STUBCHAER: Mr. Somach, it looks to me like cross-examination is going to go over until tomorrow anyway.

MR. SOMACH: The next witness is Margaret Townsley.

MARGARET TOWNSLEY,

having been sworn, testified as follows:

MS. TOWNSLEY: I am Margaret Townsley. I am an environmental geologist with Jones & Stokes Associates, and I prepared the geology analysis in the EIR.

My qualifications, as Mr. Somach referenced earlier, are presented in Exhibit 12 and my written testimony is provided in Exhibit 26.

I will also reference Exhibits 29 and 30, the draft and final EIRs.

The El Dorado project does not involve any new dams or reservoirs and points of rediversion do not involve any new construction. Therefore, I concluded that no geology or soil impacts related to construction would occur.

In addition, flow changes as described in the testimony of Mr. Hannaford or Mr. Yates would be so minor that they would not increase soil erosion.

In summary, the El Dorado project would not result in any geologic or soil impacts, and that concludes my testimony.

MR. STUBCHAER: You set a record.

MR. SOMACH: I don't think it went outside the scope.

Next is Mr. Kozlowski.

JEFFREY F. KOZLOWSKI,

having been sworn, testified as follows:

MR. KOZLOWSKI: My name is Jeffrey Kozlowski, and I'm a fisheries biologist with Jones & Stokes Associates.

My statement of qualifications is presented as Exhibit 6 and my written testimony is presented as Exhibit 23.

Mr. Warren Shaul, also with Jones & Stokes Associates, assisted me in the preparation of this written testimony and is also available to answer any questions.

My testimony covers potential direct and cumulative effects of the El Dorado project on fishery resources. In consideration of the work of Mr. Yates and other team members, we have concluded that the El Dorado project would not affect the upper watershed of the American River,

44 including the Kyburz reach which extends from the El Dorado 45 diversion dam downstream to the El Dorado powerhouse, nor

diversion dam downstream to the El Dolado powerhouse, nor

would it affect Caples, Silver and Medley Lakes. Therefore, no impacts on fisheries would occur in these waters.

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Whether or not the El Dorado project would have an effect on fishery resources in the Lotus reach depends upon whether water is diverted at Folsom Reservoir or at one of the upstream rediversion points, those being the Hazel Creek tunnel, the El Dorado Forebay, and White Rock.

If water is diverted from one of these upstream rediversion points, impacts on fishery resources in the Lot us reach would be less than significant because project diversions would not affect the existing magnitude of the fluctuating flow pattern and because reduction in total streamflow would be small.

If water is diverted at Folsom Reservoir, fishery resources in the Lotus reach would be unaffected by the project operation because flows would remain unchanged.

Folsom Reservoir fisheries would not be significantly affected because the annual diversion amount would be small compared to reservoir inflows and would have minimum effect on reservoir filling and drawdown rates and reservoir surface area.

The El Dorado project would not significantly affect the lower American River, lower Sacramento River and Delta fisheries because the associated reduction in streamflows and daily outflow would be minor.

We assessed potential cumulative impacts on fishery resources in the Lotus reach resulting from reasonably foreseeable and probable projects. We concluded that the cumulative effect would be less than significant because project diversions would not affect the magnitude of the fluctuating flow pattern and because the reduction in total streamflow would be small.

We also assessed potential cumulative impacts on Folsom Reservoir fisheries and determined that impacts would be less than significant because the annual diversion amount would be small compared to reservoir inflow and would have minimal effect on reservoir filling, drawdown rate and reservoir surface area.

The incremental effect of the El Dorado project on Delta inflow would not be beneficial but would contribute to future and ongoing cumulative effects. These effects are extremely minor, however, in the context of the ongoing Central Valley Project Improvement Act requirements and endangered species Act requirements, and potentially

revised State Water Resources Control Board Delta standards.

Implementation of the El Dorado project would have to be consistent with existing and future State Water Resources Control Board standards and criteria designed to protect, maintain and enhance fishery resources.

This concludes my testimony. Thank you.

MR. SOMACH: The next witness is Mr. Whisler.

9 EDWARD WHISLER,

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having been sworn, testified as follows:

MR. WHISLER: My name is Edward Whisler. I am a wildlife biologist with Jones & Stokes Associates. I prepared the wildlife analysis and assisted in the vegetation analysis of the EIR.

My qualifications are presented in Exhibit 16 and my testimony is presented in Exhibit 28. I am also adopting testimony presented in Exhibit 27.

The El Dorado project does not involve any new dam or reservoir construction and the points of rediversion do not involve any new construction. Therefore, no construction related impacts on vegetation and wildlife would occur.

Flow changes as described in the testimony presented by Jack Hannaford and Gus Yates would be minor. The El Dorado project would reduce summer and hydropower releases in the Lotus reach, but neither the staged summer release nor the volume of winter flows would be noticeable changed.

Therefore, the El Dorado project would not directly affect vegetation and wildlife on the South Fork American River.

Changes in Folsom Reservoir levels and flows below Folsom would be so minor as not to affect vegetation or wildlife in these reaches.

The cumulative effect of the El Dorado project, other projects in the South Fork and Folsom reoperation could affect wetland habitat below Folsom Reservoir.

Mitigation monitoring enhancement is recommended to reduce this cumulative impact.

This concludes my testimony.

40 MR. SOMACH: And the final witness in this panel is 41 Ms. Larrabee.

42 LISA LARRABEE,

43 having been previously sworn, testified further as follows:

MS. LARRABEE: I will be summarizing the Environmental Impact Report analyses for growth, recreation and aesthetics.

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CEQA requires the Environmental Impact Report to consider growth-inducing effects. Our approach in the EIR to evaluate the growth was based on identifying the existing land uses, reviewing population projections as described by Robert Bowman and presented in Exhibit 22, reviewing the draft general plan update and conceptual land use plan.

We identified five main categories of impacts including the conversion of open space and agricultural land to urban land uses, the conversion of biological communities to urban land uses, decreases water quality from urban runoff, increased traffic, decreased air quality, and increased noise levels, and finally, an increased demand for public services.

The County recognizes these impacts and has adopted policies aimed at protecting resources and insuring orderly growth in El Dorado County. The Environmental Impact Report also identified additional mitigation measures for recreation. We examined the water-pendent recreation resources of the South Fork American River, Folsom Reservoir, lower American River and Sacramento River and Delta.

Based on the hydrologic evaluation presented in the EIR and by Gus Yates and Jack Hannaford, it was determined that the primary effect would be on the Lotus reach below Chili Bar Dam which is a popular rafting location on the South Fork American River.

Based on our worst case analyses, the maximum impact to hydropower releases would be a reduction of about 40 minutes of peak power pulses through Chili Bar. The EIR concluded this would be a significant impact to boating quality. Mitigation has been adopted by the Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District that would require the diversion schedule not to infringe on SMUD's and PG&E's ability to meet the release schedule these entities have agreed to with rafting organizations.

The incremental impact of Folsom Reservoir and below Folsom would not affect recreation at these locations because flow changes and reservoir level changes would be very minor.

For aesthetics, the El Dorado project does not involve any new dams or reservoirs, and the points of

rediversion do not require any new construction.

Therefore, there would be no aesthetic impacts from new

facilities. 3

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Again, the flow changes would not be visibly perceptive in any reach of the South Fork American River, Folsom Reservoir, lower American River, lower Sacramento River or the Delta.

This concludes my testimony. Thank you.

MR. SOMACH: Ms. Larrabee, I have just a couple of questions associated with exhibits. Is Exhibit No. 60 the table from the final EIR which summarizes impacts and mitigation?

MS. LARRABEE: Yes, it is.

And is Exhibit No. 61 a table from the MR. SOMACH: final EIR which summarizes impacts of the El Dorado project?

> MS. LARRABEE: Yes, it is.

With that, that's our case in chief. MR. SOMACH: I would like to, if I could, at least move to introduce the exhibits that we have used, and then, I guess to defer their acceptance until after cross-examination, or whatever the Board chooses to do in that regard.

> MR. STUBCHAER: All right.

MS. KATZ: We can give exhibit numbers to the new versions of Mr. Reeb's testimony and Mr. Yates' testimony.

MR. SOMACH: If we could do that -- let's make Mr. Reeb's testimony Exhibit No. 67 and Mr. Yates' Exhibit No. 68.

And then, I believe the conditions that I talked about earlier, and I would encourage any of the protestants that have questions about those proposed terms to feel free to ask anyone on the panel what they might mean, to do so. Those are 69, 70 and 71, I believe.

And I believe, if I can go through this just simply so our records are in order, we introduced the qualifications which are Exhibits 1 through 4, 6 though 9, 12 and 16, and the other qualifications are on witnesses that will not be testifying here today; then statements of testimony, Exhibits 19 through 28, and I believe they have all been referred to.

And then, generally Exhibits 29 through 71 have all been referred to, either actually been referred to directly because I made a point of going through them, although some of them are described in more detail in the written testimony than what we did here verbally.

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           MR. LAVENDA: Could you repeat that again for the
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   record.
           MR. SOMACH: Starting with --
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           MR. LAVENDA: Repeat from 34 on, please.
           MR. SOMACH: After 34 it would be actually 34
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    through 71.
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           MR. LAVENDA: Okay, we are with you.
                                                  I missed a
    couple, but we have got them.
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           MR. SOMACH:
                       I don't usually do this, but somehow I
   got real conscious about looking at all the exhibits.
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   was pretty sure we got them all in.
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           With that, I guess Mr. Yates' testimony has been
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   copied.
                             What number was this?
           MR. STUBCHAER:
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           MS. KATZ:
                      No. 68.
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           MR. SOMACH:
                        So, if everybody wants to write that
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17
   down, Mr. Reeb's testimony was handed out, I think, this
   morning and I believe copies of those terms were put on the
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    table for anybody that was interested in taking a look at
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    them.
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           MR. VOLKER:
                        Mr. Chairman, if I may be heard.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                             Yes.
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           MR. VOLKER: I notice other witness were apparently
   reading from testimony which is not as dramatically as Mr.
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   Yates' testimony, but did depart from the testimony that I
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   had in my prehearing package. To the extent that that
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   additional testimony could be reproduced for everybody's
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28
   review, I think it would assist in our deliberations and
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   cross-examination.
                        I would make that request.
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                            Do you have any specifics on the
           MR. STUBCHAER:
   deviations?
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           MR. VOLKER:
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                         I do.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                             I didn't see anything about soil
   erosion on half a page.
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           MR. VOLKER: Well, as I recall, Mr. Hannaford, Mr.
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   Alcott, there was another witness sandwiched in between
   those who testified with regard to facts and figures that I
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   didn't find in my draft, and I am not going to object to
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   that testimony because I think we all need some
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   flexibility, but I would request to the extent it is
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   reproduced and available that we circulate it to all
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   parties overnight for cross-examination tomorrow.
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43
           Mr. Bowman was the other one.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            With regard to Mr. Hannaford's
   testimony, I followed most of that I thought in the written
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submittals. It would go to a couple of exhibits to do it, but I thought it was all there.

Do you have specifics on his?

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MR. VOLKER: Well, I am not prepared at this time to get into the specifics. I am just saying I was following it and there were some things that were stated that were not in the direct testimony.

MR. SOMACH: Actually, we have nothing to hide. We have provided testimony and exhibits and an EIR, summaries of testimony, verbal testimony, and they are all here for cross-examination.

But I have gone through a lot of testimony submitted by protestants that seem to me awfully cursory.

MR. STUBCHAER: I was wondering if we are setting a precedent that all parties are going to have to copy their oral statements, what they read from oral presentations and distribute them.

MR. VOLKER: I didn't raise objections in regard to minor deviations. Clearly, with regard to some of the witnesses there were significant deviations and I think as to those clearly we are entitled to have that testimony, or else it should be stricken.

As to the others, I am suggesting that only as a matter of convenience to the parties that to the extent we have in written form that which we were unable to quickly note as we were listening to the testimony, that it would be fruitful for purposes of cross-examination and understanding of their testimony.

MR. SOMACH: So long as the same is --

MR. STUBCHAER: It seems to me we need some sort of judgment as to whether or not they deviated substantially from the written material that was submitted to the record. If they didn't, I don't think the request is in order. To the extent it did deviate and I agree that a couple did deviate, it is in order, but I would hate to see the precedent that all oral statements that are written from prepared statements have to be distributed to all the parties, so if you could give me specifics, I will rule on the specific issues, but not just in general.

MR. VOLKER: I didn't take notes quickly enough with regard to Mr. Alcott and Mr. Bowman, so again, I am prejudiced because it did depart and it is impossible to prove it absent the transcript.

MR. STUBCHAER: You would limit it to those two then?

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           MR. VOLKER: Certainly.
                            Mr. Somach, did Mr. Bowman and Mr.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
   Alcott have --
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           MR. SOMACH: They were reading from something.
   don't know whether they were just notes or were typed out.
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           MR. ALCOTT: I used a typed outline. I have copies
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   if you would like them.
           MR. SOMACH:
                        I have two copies here and I will bring
   those up, and this is an original. It doesn't matter, but
   I just hope that this is afforded to the applicant to the
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   extent that we're going to this length to accommodate all
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   the parties.
           MR. STUBCHAER: Yes, what is fair to one is fair
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   for all.
           MR. VOLKER: Certainly.
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           MR. SOMACH: We better identify those also. I
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   suggest that we pick up with Mr. Alcott's notes as 72 and
   Mr. Bowman's as 73. They have already testified to it and
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   I see no problem other than --
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            Right.
                        Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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           MR. VOLKER:
                            All right. We are going to move to
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
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   cross-examination. I would like to get some indication of
   how many parties wish to cross-examine the applicant.
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   Those who intend to cross-examine, please raise your hands.
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   All right.
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           So I am going down the list here. PG&E, are you
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   going to cross-examine? You don't have to stand in
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   response to this.
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           MR. MOSS:
                     Yes.
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           MR. STUBCHAER: Sacramento Municipal Utility
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   District?
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           MR. O'BRIEN: Yes.
           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            Bureau of Reclamation?
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           MR. TURNER:
                       Yes.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            Fish and Game?
           MS. PETER: Yes.
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           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            CSPA?
           MR. JACKSON: Mr. Volker will take care of that for
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   CSPA as well as the other clients.
                            You are not going to cross-examine?
           MR. STUBCHAER:
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           MR. JACKSON: No.
           MR. STUBCHAER:
                            Sierra Club?
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           MR. VOLKER:
                       Yes.
           MR. STUBCHAER: San Joaquin County? Amador County?
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MR. GALLERY: Yes. 1 MR. STUBCHAER: Paul Creger. MR. CREGER: 3 Yes. 4 MR. STUBCHAER: Amador County Chamber of Commerce? Save the American River? 5 MR. SMITH: Yes. 6 7 MR. STUBCHAER: Friends of the River? MR. JACKSON: Yes. 8 9 MR. STUBCHAER: El Dorado Forest? So, there are ten parties that wish to cross-10 If it is limited to 20 minutes, an average of 20 examine. 11 12 minutes, that's 200 minutes. We are not going to make it all today. So, we will carry over until tomorrow. 13 So, we will begin the cross-examination of the 14 materials that have been available to the parties so far, 15 with PG&E Company. 16 17 MR. SOMACH: We will need to, if we could, pull our 18 witnesses forward. 19 MR. STUBCHAER: The way this works is that only one party is allowed to ask questions, one representative per 20 party, as explained in the Notice of Hearing, but any 21 member of the panel who has the answer may respond. 22 23 not just the person to whom the question might be directed, and if you can't all get around the mikes, you may have to 24 25 play musical chairs. That's not unheard of here. MR. SOMACH: This is directed to the panel since 26 they are new to this, too. I just want to remind you, 27 28 number one, you need a microphone to talk and don't worry that it's going to take some time to shuffle the 29 microphones around. I want you to take the time and do it. 30 Number two, because the court reporter doesn't know 31 who you all are, state your name, if you can, prior to the 32 time that you respond to the question so that she knows who 33 it is and I will try to remind you on both those scores 34 throughout the cross-examination. 35 36 MS. KATZ: Mr. Stubchaer, I just wanted to make it clear also that if someone wanted to direct a question to a 37 particular person, they could also do that. 38 39 MR. STUBCHAER: They can do that, but the way we 40 have permitted this is, if a person doesn't have the answer, someone else can answer for that person. 41 MS. KATZ: Right. 42 43 MR. STUBCHAER: Yes, sir. 44 MR. CREGER: I thought I read in the instructions

that all parties were going to go through their

presentations first, like PG&E next, and then the cross-1 2 examination. I do not have my cross-examination information with me. I can't carry it all at one time. 3 4 MR. STUBCHAER: The cross-examination follows the direct testimony, but we go through all the parties before 5 we hear rebuttal testimony, and if you can bring your 6 materials tomorrow morning, I am sure that can be 7 accommodated. 9 Are you ready, Mr. Moss? MR. MOSS: Mr. Stubchaer, I guess I am as ready as I 10 can be given the fact that we were just handed Mr. Yates --11 12 MR. STUBCHAER: I will specify that on any materials which you were just handed, you can come back tomorrow and 13 resume cross-examination on that. 14 MR. SOMACH: Again, for the record, all the 15 information that was presented was in the EIR and I trust 16 17 that Mr. Moss, on behalf of PG&E, has reviewed the EIR. the extent it is there, I would like to encourage him to 18 19 ask questions from that document. 20 MR. STUBCHAER: I will still give him the courtesy 21 of coming back tomorrow. 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 by MR. MOSS: 24 Most of PG&E's questions, I think, are directed to 25 Mr. Hannaford. Mr. Hannaford, are you aware that the storage 26 reservoirs that the applicants are seeking to secure 27 28 consumptive storage rights are part of the El Dorado project, a FERC licensed project? 29 30 MR. HANNAFORD: A Yes, I am. Are you aware that FERC has the exclusive 31 jurisdiction over the operation of federally licensed 32 hydroelectric projects? 33 34 Yes. Are you aware that PG&E cannot take any action 35 36 impacting power generation without FERC's permission? 37 Α Yes. 38 Are you aware that a license amendment is required before project operations that impact power generation can 39 be brought into effect? 40 Yes. 41 Does the applicant, I will refer to you jointly, own 42 or have any interest in the reservoirs in question, to your 43 44 knowledge?

No.

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- MR. SOMACH: These questions have actually been asked and answered. I asked all these questions on direct, but go ahead.
- 4 MR. STUBCHAER: We are fairly liberal in our cross-5 examination.
- 6 MR. MOSS: Q Does the applicant envision under any 7 circumstances any control over these reservoirs?
- 8 A No.
- 9 Q Does the applicant envision it will ever have access 10 to these reservoirs?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q Now, you recognize the importance, of course, of an 13 agreement between the applicant and PG&E as far as making 14 this project a viable project; is that correct?
- 15 A Yes.

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- 16 Q And as far as you are aware, is such an agreement 17 either forthcoming or about to be forthcoming?
- 18 MR. SOMACH: That's probably a better question to be 19 posed to Mr. Reeb or Mr. Alcott, who are involved in the 20 negotiations with PG&E.
- MR. STUBCHAER: Yes. As I said before, any of these questions can be answered by the best qualified person.
  - MR. REEB: Could you repeat the question, please?
    MR. MOSS: Q As far as you are aware, is there an
    agreement either forthcoming or within the next reasonable
    future about to be forthcoming with PG&E that would allow
    the applicant's impacts on PG&E's licensed projects?
- MR. REEB: A Yes.

  What is the basis for that?
- 30 Q What is the basis for that? 31 A The basis for that response is the fact that
- 32 representatives from PG&E Company, El Dorado Irrigation
- 33 District and El Dorado County Water Agency have met on
- 34 numerous occasions since the latter part of 1989 to discuss
- 35 the proposed project before the State Board today and to
- 36 discuss the potential impacts and potential operational
- 37 requirements may have to be included in any agreement
- 38 between PG&E, El Dorado Irrigation District and the County
- 39 Water Agency.
- 40 Q As far as you are aware, have those discussions
- 41 resulted in a draft agreement of any type?
- 42 A No, that was not your question.
- 43 Q Well, would such an agreement be presented to this
- 44 Board as the Board has requested during the pendency of
- 45 these applications?

1 A Could you define what pendency of applications means 2 for me? It's the Agency's intent to enter into such

agreement prior to the issuance of permits, but that, of course, depends upon the intent of the PG&E Company.

5 Q And if, for whatever reason, the parties were unable to reach such an agreement, would that mean that the applications would be withdrawn?

MR. SOMACH: Those are kind of legal conclusions. The premise here is that we will agree to a term which would provide that we could not interfere with PG&E's operation absent an agreement. What would happen absent an agreement, I submit, would be speculative at this time.

Our intention, however, is to attempt to reach an agreement with PG&E, and unless Mr. Moss tells me that they are simply not going to sit down and talk to us, I have no reason to believe we won't pursue that.

MR. REEB: A I can further respond to that question that in my opinion the applications would not be withdrawn because they provide the opportunity to redivert water from Folsom Reservoir which would not have a negative impact on project 184.

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, if I may make the comment, this is exactly the reason why PG&E made its motion earlier that, in fact, until such an agreement exists, at least as far as the part of the application that deals with PG&E's project, there is no project. There may be other parts that would exist independently.

MR. STUBCHAER: The analogy was made to define the right of way before you have the project license or afterwards, so which comes first?

MR. MOSS: Q Returning, I believe, to Mr. Hannaford, you mentioned the 1919 contract between the predecessors of PG&E and El Dorado Irrigation District. Are you familiar with this contract?

MR. HANNAFORD: A Yes, I am.

Q Are you aware that in Article XI of the contract there is a condition and I can --

MR. SOMACH: Objection. This goes to some legal issues associated with PG&E's allocations that somehow our having an application here is a breach of that contract. That's not a matter, I don't believe, that is properly

42 before the State Water Resources Control Board, and if PG&E

43 feels El Dorado Irrigation District or El Dorado, in any

44 way, is breaching that contract, we don't invite it, but we

45 are willing to deal with it in the Superior Court.

MR. STUBCHAER: Is that where you are leading? 1 2 MR. MOSS: No, sir. Where I am leading, I believe, is that since the applicants put this contract, if you 3 4 will, into controversy, they have to be able to explain their interpretation of it. Certainly, their project 5 relies very significantly on this water being available. 6 Now, if PG&E believes that a part of this agreement 7 would, in fact, prevent them from requesting additional 8 9 water, we believe that's a very relevant fact that should be before the Board, and we are not asking that the Board 10 make any kind of finding or holding that they are in 11 breach, but the information as to what is contained in the 12 agreement is a fit subject for cross-examination. 13 MR. STUBCHAER: Ms. Katz, would that follow the 14 category, would any other water rights holder be damaged? 15 MS. KATZ: Well, that's part of it. I was a little 16 17 concerned about the questions they way they have been asked. We are asking a hydrologist to make 18 19 interpretations, legal interpretations, of a contract which 20 I think goes beyond his expertise. But, if I am missing something as to the purpose of 21 it, other than there is a dispute regarding what the 22 23 contract means and whether there may be a breach of the contract, those issues aren't a subject of this hearing. 24 25 MR. STUBCHAER: Right. MR. MOSS: First of all, I respectfully point out 26 that much of the sum and substance of Mr. Hannaford's 27 28 direct testimony goes to the various sources of supply, 29 including this agreement and others which he has interpreted. 30 Now, we are not asking him for a legal 31 interpretation, but we are asking, how does he rely 32 basically on these being reliable sources that would, in 33 fact, provide the water he is claiming they would? 34 35 MR. SOMACH: Well, not to answer the question, because I want Mr. Hannaford to answer with respect to what 36 he relied upon, but I don't believe Mr. Hannaford said he 37 relied upon the 1919 agreement to determine the capacity of 38 those reservoirs or how they were operated. He took a look 39 at studies to do that. 40 Is that accurate, Mr. Hannaford? 41 MR. HANNAFORD: We do have records of reservoir 42 releases, reservoir storage and diversions. 43 44 MR. SOMACH: I believe the only reference he actually made to the 1919 agreement is to the water that is

sold to El Dorado Irrigation District under that agreement, and he merely did that as background to explain the base supply upon which these applications were built.

If PG&E contests that we even have that base supply, again I guess that's a matter for some litigation, but beyond that, that contract and any disputes arising out of that, but I hate to hear that there are so many disputes, but I mean this is not the forum to start arguing that that contract means.

MR. STUBCHAER: It is not the subject of this hearing, that's true.

MR. MOSS: Well, can I ask, for instance, whether the applicants are proposing to modify or amend the 1919 contract agreement?

MR. SOMACH: We are not.

MR. ALCOTT: No.

MR. MOSS: Notwithstanding the earlier answer that you intend to enter into an agreement with PG&E to allow changes to the substance of what the 1919 agreement --

MR. SOMACH: Again, these are legal matters. We intend to enter into an agreement with PG&E. We don't believe that agreement has anything to do with the 1919 agreement.

MR. MOSS: Of course, PG&E believes it has everything to do with the 1919 agreement in terms of water supply.

MR. SOMACH: We will just state that as our prospective legal positions.

MR. MOSS: Q Let me go back to the hydrology issue regarding changes in flows; what would the applicant do if, for instance, PG&E did not make its so-called normal releases?

MR. HANNAFORD: A In the analysis of the historic data, we went to one of the other EID sources and took water from that source temporarily until the flow was restored.

37 Q So, there is no other way of diverting the water if 38 PG&E does not make the release?

39 A That's correct with regard to releases made from the 40 reservoir.

41 Q You are aware, of course, or are you aware of the 42 current condition that was the aftermath of the Cleveland

43 fire and the impacts on the operation of the El Dorado

44 project?

45 A Yes.

1 Q And in other unfortunate and unpredictable 2 situations like that, what would the applicants do in terms 3 of a long-term supply of water if, in fact, the El Dorado 4 Canal was not available?

5 A If the El Dorado Canal were not available on a 6 temporary basis like it is in the aftermath of the 7 Cleveland fire, water would be taken from other El Dorado 8 Irrigation District sources in order to make up the 9 deficiency.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Alcott, could you answer that?
MR. ALCOTT: A Maybe using the Cleveland fire as an example, I can briefly describe what we have done in response to that condition. As you know, with the Forebay outage, we have lost about 35 to 37 percent of our annual supply. In response --

MR. SOMACH: I am not sure Mr. Stubchaer knows about that outage. It might be good to describe that just as a preface to your comments.

A Last October the Cleveland fire destroyed 20 somewhat thousand acres in the El Dorado National Forest and with it a good portion of PG&E's Canal, and in particular, some of the wooden flume structures. That canal, as you know, is the source of supply for both the powerhouse and to El Dorado Irrigation District's system out of the Forebay.

Once the fire occurred, the District was faced with not having one of its key eastern supply sources, and in order to make the system work, we have installed 1.1 million dollars worth of pumping stations and \$200,000 of associated piping to allow us to bring water from Sly Park Reservoir uphill to the power plant service area. In essence, what we are doing, we are drawing more heavily than normal on Sly Park storage to meet the full needs of the eastern service area.

And the one million that we have spent on pumps was a permanent improvement in the event there was an occurrence in the future.

In response to our circumstances, a petition to the Bureau of Reclamation for extra supply out of Folsom Lake was granted so we could operate our Folsom facility at a rate higher than normal.

MR. MOSS: Q Turning to the testimony about the Hazel Creek tunnel, Mr. Hannaford, you said that you did a study trying to approximate in the future the impacts of the 1976-77 drought, and that you concluded that there

1 would be a need for an additional 3300 acre-feet of water 2 diverted through the Hazel Creek tunnel; is that correct? MR. HANNAFORD: A That would be only at the year 3 4 2,000 level. It is intended that the White Rock project be completed by 1997, so there wouldn't be the need for that 5 3,000 acre-feet. The 3,000 acre-feet would only be 6 required during a season like 1977 and the probability of 7 having another season like the 1976-77 drought at the year 8 2000 level of demand is very very slim. It is very unlikely that any water would be required before the White 10 Rock project is built. 11 12 Well, was 1989 as dry a year as 1977? No, it wasn't. 13 Α Yet, am I not correct in stating that El Dorado 14 Irrigation District diverted an additional approximately 15 5,000, or a little bit under that, acre-feet through the 16 17 Hazel Creek tunnel because of shortages in Sly Park 18 Reservoir? 19 Well, you bring up an interesting point. There were 5,000 acre-feet taken under an emergency situations in 20 which El Dorado compensated PG&E for the water. 21 Interestingly enough, that water was taken during 22 the winter of 1989, and before the end of the winter there 23 was enough rain to fill and spill Sly Park Reservoir. 24 25 How does that impact the fact that in the year that was a dry year but not, as I understand it, anywhere near 26 as dry as 1976-77, an additional 5,000 feet were needed? 27 It turns out that 5,000 acre-feet additional supply 28 was not needed. The reservoir filled and spilled. 29 So that you don't believe that that calls into 30 question your call of 3300 as a true maximum that would be 31 needed under the drier conditions? 32 33 The 3300 is for the year 2000 level of demand. I have a couple of questions. Actually, I will ask 34 the first one of Lisa Larrabee relating to your testimony 35 36 on recreational impacts, and in your written testimony you state that the -- and I will quote here -- Implementing El 37 Dorado project would reduce daily hydropower releases from 38 39 Chili Bar Reservoir by up to 52 minutes. And yet, in your oral testimony you said 40 minutes; 40 which is correct? 41 MS. LARRABEE: A The 40-minute figure is correct. 42 MR. SOMACH: Do you want an explanation? 43 44 MR. MOSS: Q Yes, how did you arrive at that? Based on the hydrologic evaluation. 45 Α

MR. YATES: Basically, the analysis in the EIR 1 2 included a program level alternative that includes not just the El Dorado project, but the Folsom project, and that 3 4 included the possibility of diverting water from that project upstream of Folsom Reservoir, up above even the 5 Lotus reach at White Rock. So, that's why, if you add those flows in addition and then took them out of White 7 Rock, you would decrease the hydropower pulse more, but that Folsom project isn't what is under consideration here. It is only the El Dorado project. 10 Would these changes have any impact on the ramping 11 12 rates that are part of FERC's License 2155? MR. YATES: Not that I know of. 13 I assume those would be the same as they are, whatever the permit 14 conditions are. 15 MR. REEB: A The answer is no. 16 17 They would not impact the ramping rate requirements? Q 18 That's correct. 19 Mr. Yates, I believe, testified that in the analysis 20 of the 71-year simulation there was no need to reoperate PG&E's historic operation; is that correct? 21 MR. YATES: A Yes. 22 23 And are you aware that in 1983 PG&E went from 5 cubic feet per second fish release to a 50 cfs fish 24 release, and that this, I would say from our standpoint, 25 resulted in significant changes in the operation? 26 27 I am aware of that and I would let Jack Hannaford 28 give you more details, if you would like. MR. HANNAFORD: A The basic data used in the 29 analysis of the project included the correction for the 30 change in fish release requirements at El Dorado diversion. 31 And are you aware that the California Department of 32 Fish and Game is seeking in our relicensing even greater 33 releases to be instituted, substantially greater? 34 I don't know what those new releases are. 35 36 I may ask you on recross after their testimony about that because, again, I am calling into question whether in 37 fact that simulation was accurate, if, in fact, the 38 increased fish releases were not factored into it. 39 40 MR. SOMACH: Do you have specific fish releases in mind? 41 42 MR. MOSS: I will defer to some of the other parties 43 here. 44 MR. SOMACH: The point is, we can all speculate there will be additional fish releases and I guess we could 45

speculate to a range of releases, but until such time as 2 relicensing takes place and additional releases take place, the question of how speculative this type of information is 3 4 just simply --MR. STUBCHAER: It seems to me the question has 5 been asked and answered. Did you take it into 6 consideration in trying to find what the magnitude might 7 be, is beyond cross-examination. 8 MR. MOSS: O Does the applicant, again, intend to divert PG&E's fish release water? 10 The studies didn't include that water. 11 12 MR. MOSS: That is the end of my questions for now. 13 Thank you. MR. STUBCHAER: You can come back in the morning on 14 15 the other. MR. MOSS: Thank you. 16 17 MR. STUBCHAER: Sacramento Municipal Utility 18 District. 19 MR. O'BRIEN: I am Kevin O'Brien representing SMUD. 20 Most of my questions are for Mr. Reeb, although I guess any of you should answer if you feel like it. 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 MR. O'BRIEN: 23 by Mr. Reeb, have you had an opportunity to review the 24 exhibits and testimony that were submitted by SMUD in this 25 proceeding? 26 MR. REEB: A No, I have not. 27 28 But you are generally familiar, are you not, with the upper American River project which SMUD operates? 29 Yes, I am, as a lay person. I am not an engineer. 30 As I understand, your proposed White Rock project, 31 the basic concept is that El Dorado, and when I use that 32 term El Dorado, I am referring to both El Dorado Irrigation District and the County Water Agency, El Dorado would be diverting water out of White Rock penstock which is a SMUD 35 facility; is that correct? 36 37 Α Yes. 38 And that water, if it were not diverted out of White Rock penstock would otherwise go down the penstock and 39 through the White Rock powerhouse; is that correct? 40 Yes. 41 So, I guess it is fair to say, is it not that if the 42 White Rock project operates as intended, it will at least 43

in general terms operate to decrease the amount of power

- 1 that SMUD can generate from White Rock powerhouse. Is that
- 2 a fair general statement?
- 3 A I would say that's not necessarily the case. I
- 4 believe an operational schedule can be developed to
- 5 withdraw water at the penstock that would not impact power
- 6 generation at the White Rock powerhouse.
- 7 Q What would be the elements of that operational
- 8 scheme?
- 9 A Those are the subject of discussions at this point
- 10 in time and truly rely as much upon the forthcoming
- 11 analysis and data by SMUD as much as I would be able to
- 12 answer specifically.

In general, they would involve diversions that occur when the power plant is not running.

- 15 Q These would be diversions by El Dorado that would be 16 timed to correspond to situations where the power plant was 17 not running?
- 18 A That would be the simplest case, yes.
- 19 Q And is it your testimony that the Irrigation
- 20 District would be willing to agree to such constraints on
- 21 its diversions from the penstock?
- 22 A I think that's a subject of negotiation between SMUD
- 23 and El Dorado.

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- 24 Q You seem to be optimistic that a set of operating
- 25 conditions can be worked out which would eliminate or at
- 26 least greatly reduce the power impacts on SMUD. I guess I
- 27 am just wondering whether El Dorado as a matte of policy,
- 28 and this is perhaps a question for Mr. Alcott as well, as a
- 29 matter of policy is willing to submit to imposing
- 30 operational conditions which to the extent feasible
- 31 minimize power impacts on SMUD.

MR. SOMACH: Let me just interrupt for a minute.

- There are two issues here. The first is the question of impact and impact will be addressed in one or two ways.
- 35 The first way is compensation, the second way is avoidance.

The subject of the negotiations will take that two ways and decide the best blend, so to speak, that would

38 address problems associated with utilizing the White Rock

penstock. In other words, it may be either total avoidance or total compensation, or a blend of the two.

41 All the witnesses are going to be able to do is

42 respond, it depends, it might be, it could be. It really

43 depends upon what we do when we sit down and negotiate. To

44 force the witnesses to come up with a concrete answer one

way or the other forecloses the free exchange of discussion in the negotiations.

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Yet, they can respond, I think generally factually that it could happen one way or it could happen another, but to bind them as a matter of policy here, I think would be inappropriate.

MR. STUBCHAER: I was wondering if it is beyond the scope of direct testimony.

MR. O'BRIEN: May I respond briefly? Mr. Somach is right to the extent he points out there are two issues. One is compensation and the other is permit conditions, and we recognize that the issue of compensation is an issue of contract interpretation, possibly further negotiation between the parties, and we do not intend to request this Board to enter any order that deals with how much we are to be compensated.

However, under Water Code Section 1253, this Board has the authority and, in effect, the duty to impose reasonable permit conditions as necessary to protect the public interest.

The gist of SMUD's testimony is that your project is a very critical component of its overall power generation system, and we think it is very germane to this proceeding that we explore El Dorado's position with respect to reasonable conditions on the operations of this White Rock project, and that those kinds of conditions would be appropriate to include in a water right permit.

MR. REEB: If you would like to repeat the question, I believe --

MR. STUBCHAER: Just a moment, please. I will stop the clock.

All right, Mr. O'Brien, to the extent that the witnesses can give you a general answer, that's fine, but when you start going back and forth as to what they might or might not do in more specific detail, that might be beyond the scope of cross-examination.

MR. O'BRIEN: Q You stated, I believe, that you felt that a set of operating conditions could be put together which I believe you eliminated any power impacts on SMUD's White Rock power project. Am I correct?

MR. REEB: A That's one scenario that could occur under an agreement between SMUD and El Dorado.

Q Well, it wouldn't have to be through an agreement, it could be through operating conditions imposed by this Board; isn't that right?

- I can't speak to the Board's legal ability to impose 1 conditions as to that. In any event --3 4 MR. STUBCHAER: You can have your own witness testify to that. I'm sure he will. 5 MR. O'BRIEN: Q Is it the policy and position of El 6 7 Dorado that reasonable operating conditions should be imposed on the White Rock project which will minimize to the extent feasible power supply impacts on the SMUD facilities downstream? 10 MR. REEB: A It is the intent of the El Dorado 11 12 County Water Agency to enter into an operations agreement with SMUD based upon provisions of the 1957 agreement 13 between SMUD and County of El Dorado, and the 1961 14 supplemental agreement between SMUD and the County of El 15 Dorado and the El Dorado County Water Agency. 16 17 I am not sure you got to my question, sir. would be the purpose of that agreement? 18 19 I would not speculate at this time because that's 20 the subject of negotiations between SMUD and the El Dorado County Water Agency and the El Dorado Irrigation District. 21 Are you familiar or are any of the panelists 22 23 familiar with how the Slab Creek Reservoir is operated in general terms? 24 I defer that to Mr. Hannaford. 25 Can you just briefly describe that for us? 26 MR. HANNAFORD: A Slab Creek Reservoir operates as 27 28 a forebay for the White Rock power plant. And currently, does SMUD attempt to maintain the 29 level of that reservoir at a high level throughout the 30 summer, or does it as a matter of policy draw the reservoir 31 32 down? 33 It maintains it at a high level for hydropower Α 34 generation. Do you know what that is, sir? 35 36 Α To maintain maximum head on the water. In Mr. Reeb's direct testimony he indicated that the
- 37 38 hydroelectric generating schedule of SMUD and PG&E are a
- very near fit, I believe. 39
- 40 MR. REEB: A That is not correct. The record was
- PG&E's operations and EID operational requirements as 41
- 42 projected.
- 43 You said the hydroelectric generation schedules of
- 44 PG&E were a very close fit with the proposed operations
- under this project; is that correct? 45

- 1 A That's correct.
- 2 Q But to come to the conclusion that the hydroelectric
- 3 generation schedule of SMUD is not a very close fit with
- 4 your proposed operations under this project?
- 5 A I don't think that I have formed an opinion or made
- 6 a statement to that effect, no.
- 7 Q Mr. Hannaford, do you have anything to add to that?
- 8 MR. HANNAFORD: A The intention is to acquire
- 9 through an operating agreement a small amount of regulation
- 10 on Slab Creek Reservoir. The amount of withdrawal during a
- 11 day would decrease the reservoir level in Slab Creek
- 12 Reservoir by less than a foot, the amount of withdrawal by
- 13 El Dorado.
- 14 Q This is on average?
- 15 A That's the total amount of water taken during a day
- 16 by the time we get out past 2020 requirements.
- 17 Q You gave me the figure of a foot. Is that an
- 18 average over the course of a year? In other words, in
- 19 periods like July, could that number drop lower than a
- 20 foot?
- 21 A I don't think so because SMUD would be operating the
- 22 rest of the system to keep water coming down into that
- 23 reservoir.
- 24 Q Let me make sure I understand. We have heard a lot
- 25 of testimony today that this proposed project would not
- 26 change any of the operations of various PG&E reservoirs.
- 27 We are all in agreement on that, I assume.
- 28 What I am hearing now is the proposed project would
- 29 change the operating of SMUD's Slab Creek Reservoir. Is
- 30 that correct?
- 31 A SMUD would be putting less water through White Rock.
- MR. REEB: It wouldn't change the operation of the
- reservoir. It would change potentially the level of the reservoir.
- 35 Q I am having trouble understanding the difference.
- 36 MR. SMITH: The distinction that should be made
- 37 between PG&E facilities and SMUD facilities is the
- 38 existence of the 1957 and 1961 agreements with respect to
- 39 the SMUD facilities. There is no such agreement or
- 40 agreements with respect to the PG&E facilities.
- The 1957 and 1961 agreements which Mr. O'Brien is
- 42 free to ask about or present evidence on in terms of the
- 43 fact that what it does is it specifically allows for the
- 44 utilization of the SMUD facilities for El Dorado water
- 45 subject to some agreements on compensation and use of those

facilities, but that's the variable and that's why the two are dealt with differently; that is, PG&E and SMUD.

MR. O'BRIEN: Q I appreciate that clarification.

I believe you said a minute ago, Mr. Hannaford, you are attempting to negotiate an operating agreement with SMUD relating to the proposed change in operation of the Slab Creek Reservoir; is that correct?

8 MR. HANNAFORD: With regard to operation of White 9 Rock, yes.

10 Q I guess this is a question perhaps to Mr. Reeb.
11 Would he be willing to stipulate to a permit condition
12 which required the establishment and execution of an
13 operating agreement covering this reoperation of the Slab
14 Creek Reservoir?

MR. REEB: A I believe the answer is yes. I mean, we have indicated that there needs to be an operations agreement in order to put into effect the provisions of the 1957 and 1961 agreements.

19 Q I'm glad to hear you say that.

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20 A We have been seeking to do that, by the way, since 21 September of 1989 when we first met with the former SMUD 22 General Manager.

23 I understand there have been lengthy negotiations on that issue and SMUD, too, is hopeful that that agreement 24 can be finalized. I just am glad to get clarification of 25 that because I did look at the proposed permit terms which 26 Mr. Somach circulated this morning. I think it was Exhibit 27 28 71 in particular that related to SMUD, and I didn't see any 29 reference specifically to an operations agreement, but as I understand now, you would be willing to stipulate to that 30 31 in a permit term?

MR. SOMACH: Let me indicate since I offered this, if that last sentence needs to be clarified, my understanding with respect to right of access is that that right of access was not going to be forthcoming absent some idea of when we got access what we were going to do there, which I guess is an operations agreement.

So, if you want to suggest, and that's, of course, why we submitted them early on in this hearing -- if we might be able to eliminate the need for you even to testify.

42 MR. O'BRIEN: Well, then I would like to have Mr. 43 Reeb refer to SMUD's exhibits, and I have got an extra copy 44 here in case you don't have them.

MR. SOMACH: Which exhibit number?

MR. O'BRIEN: Q I believe we are referring to Mr. Jobson's testimony which was Exhibit 9, and specifically, Mr. Reeb, I would like to direct you to page 8 starting at line 22 of Mr. Jobson's testimony, which is SMUD Exhibit 9.

MR. SOMACH: Where are you referring to?

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MR. O'BRIEN: Q Beginning on line 22, page 80, SMUD Exhibit 9, Mr. Jobson in that paragraph, beginning at line 22 and continuing to line 14 of the following page sets forth some fairly specific measures which SMUD would like to see go into an operating agreement.

I would just like to take a moment since you haven't had a chance to review the SMUD testimony previously, I would like to have a moment and walk through these with you and find out if there's any problems from El Dorado's standpoint with any of those.

MR. SOMACH: Mr. Stubchaer, I don't see anything wrong with having Mr. O'Brien point out that testimony to Mr. Reeb and Mr. Alcott, have them take a look at it and allow us to go back and talk about it, and think about the provisions, but to ask us to, in essence, respond in a way of, I guess, something along the line of a stipulation on this type of notice would be inappropriate in this type of hearing.

MR. REEB: That would have been my response.

MR. O'BRIEN: I'm simply trying to determine, Mr. Stubchaer, whether there is any glaring problems with any of these proposed permit terms, and I recognize that some of these things may require further analysis, but this is my one shot at these folks, and if there is some major problem with this laundry list that we have put in our testimony, I would like to hear it now.

And if Mr. Somach wants to come back in his rebuttal case and put on some additional evidence based on my analysis, I don't have a problem with that.

MR. STUBCHAER: It sounds to me like you are working toward a solution, which I encourage. I think it is beyond the scope of cross-examination except as it relates to these permit terms which have been introduced today.

I will say this, that since these were introduced today, if you want to come back tomorrow and cross-examine on these, I will give you that opportunity. That may give you more time and them more time for analysis.

MR. O'BRIEN: You want me to move on in terms of this particular line of questions?

MR. STUBCHAER: I will allow you to move on, but I am not going to try and force a yes or no stipulation answer right now.

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MR. SOMACH: Moreover, Mr. Stubchaer, I just want to -- both agencies involved are public agencies. People that are testifying are the General Managers of those agencies, yet the ultimate determination of what can or can't be stipulated to must be run by the decision makers, the elected officials of both the El Dorado Irrigation District as well as the El Dorado County Water Agency, and again, I don't mind Mr. O'Brien here or separately and apart saying, hey, why don't you focus on page 8 through 9 of the testimony, and we would like to talk about a stipulation with respect to those types of issues, and we will take a look at it. 

I think it is wholly another thing trying to put these folks on the spot when they can't commit in any event.

Anyway, he is free to put on testimony to tell the Board, look, we think these ought to be part of the terms and conditions, and I can cross-examine and ask about that, but to try to put them on the spot with respect to this type of testimony is just inappropriate.

MR. STUBCHAER: I think we are having a dialogue which is fine, and Mr. O'Brien may be right. He says this is the only opportunity during this hearing to do this.

MR. O'BRIEN: I will stipulate for purposes of the record that the answers and the positions stated here are not binding on the Board of these public agencies. I understand that. I am trying to get at practical problems that may or may not be associated with the list of conditions that I am proposing.

Q So, with that in mind, Mr. Reeb and perhaps Mr. Alcott, let me just quickly go through this list of proposed elements of an operating agreement starting with -

MR. STUBCHAER: Excuse me, Mr. O'Brien --

MR. JACKSON: Mr. Stubchaer, I would like to object to the relevance of this particular mechanism. It seems to me they are trying to work out an operating agreement in the middle of the hearing. We have all argued that this hearing was premature. It seems to me that there must be a back room in this building where they could do this.

Maybe we could simply go on with the hearing and they could adjourn and come back and tell us what the flows

are going to be so we could get on with what's going on here.

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MR. O'BRIEN: I would love to work out an agreement on these issues, but that may not be possible. It may fall on this Board and Hearing Officer to come up with terms and conditions for this permit, and the purpose of this testimony now --

MR. STUBCHAER: This isn't testimony, that's the problem. You can present that testimony. This is cross-examination.

MR. GALLERY: May I be heard a minute?
MR. STUBCHAER: Let Mr. O'Brien respond.

MR. O'BRIEN: The only thing I am trying to elicit here is the practical on-the-ground problem with these conditions, and I believe that is properly within the scope of cross.

MR. GALLERY: Mr. Stubchaer, speaking for Amador County, we are very interested to know what some of these issues are that have to be resolved in these contracts between SMUD and El Dorado and between PG&E and El Dorado. It seems that will tell us something about what the project can turn into, and if nobody talks about what the differences are, nobody talks about what the terms of an agreement might or might not be, we are just in the dark here and I think it is very valuable to hear some of the problems and the issues that these parties have got to work on to see how they might affect whatever this project turns out to be.

So, I would be in support of allowing Mr. O'Brien to proceed and explore these issues and develop them as much as we can here. I think it is time well spent.

MR. STUBCHAER: Go ahead, Mr. O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN: Q With reference to subparagraph (a) on page 8 of Mr. Jobson's testimony, that proposes as one element of an operating agreement to implement all feasible measures to avoid energy and capacity impacts to UAR from El Dorado's permitted diversion, particularly during hours when SMUD is generating with the White Rock power plant to meet capacity needs and during SMUD's critical dry periods.

From an operational standpoint, if that were a part of the permit for this project, do you see any significant adverse impacts to your ability to use this water for consumptive purposes, and I guess I am directing it primarily at Mr. Reeb.

MR. REEB: A It is a lot more complicated than 1 2 that, Mr. O'Brien. Your subparagraph (a) goes to issues raised in the 1957 and 1961 agreements, and I will repeat 3 4 this is not the appropriate time and place to negotiate the provisions of an agreement. Implementing all feasible 5 measures to avoid energy and capacity impacts is an option which we would be open to exploring. 7 However, the 1957 agreement also provides us the 8 option of operating so as to incur energy and capacity impacts so long as SMUD is held whole financially. 10 All right, good enough. How about (b), to implement 11 all necessary measures to insure the safe and reliable 12 interconnection of El Dorado and SMUD facilities? 13 14 Yes, meaning you would be willing to include that in 15 a provision? 16 17 Α Yes. (c) to limit diversions from the White Rock penstock 18 19 to 100 cfs as specified in the 1961 agreement. That, again, is more complex than the question for 20 21 the following reason. To the extent that we avoid energy and capacity impacts under your subparagraph (a), there may 22 23 be a necessity to operate diversions above 100 cfs. So that, for example, if we were to work out an 24 operational scenario where perhaps you were to divert 25 during certain hours, perhaps you could go over the 100 26 27 cfs? 28 That is correct. MR. SOMACH: To just make a point, when they respond 29 they are responding to what they think might be appropriate 30 in an agreement reached with SMUD. That doesn't 31 necessarily equate to an agreement to stipulate in the 32 33 context --MR. STUBCHAER: No, that was already stated. 34 O'Brien said he took the answers in that context. 35 36 MR. O'BRIEN: Q And finally, (e) to install flow meters at all points of diversion so the actual amount of 37 38 water can be accurately measured. 39 MR. REEB: A Yes, that's our intent. 40 Thank you. As I indicated earlier, Mr. Jobson goes on to discuss compensation issues. We do recognize 41

compensation issues are not appropriately before the Board.

It looks like we are actually fairly close on most of these

45 A I believe we are.

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issues.

1 Q I would like to refer you, Mr. Reeb, to page 6 of 2 your testimony.

3 MR. STUBCHAER: You have one minute. I stopped the 4 clock during some of these discussions, but do you need 5 more time?

6 MR. O'BRIEN: I would say another three or four 7 minutes.

MR. STUBCHAER: All right.

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9 MS. KATZ: To which exhibit are you referring Mr. 10 Reeb to now? There were two.

MR. O'BRIEN: The original testimony.

12 Q Now you refer in that second full paragraph -13 actually, let me move on. I think we have discussed these
14 agreements enough.

Turning your attention to page 8 of your testimony, Mr. Reeb, the second full paragraph, you indicate that the combined safe yield from these rights would be 17,000 acrefeet per year. That's the figure you have utilized for planning purposes for the White Rock project component of this overall project; is that correct?

MR. REEB: A That's the combined safe yield based on a number of things, El Dorado project operation historically by PG&E, hydrology for the hydrological period of record, the demand schedules that have been projected for El Dorado Irrigation District out to the future, and that gives you that 17,000 acre-feet per year which might be available at White Rock.

Q And that's the number assuming that this project goes forward, that's the number that will be used for planning purposes within the County? Is that a fair statement?

32 A I believe that certain operational analyses 33 conducted by Mr. Hannaford further quantify what that 34 number -- in other words, is your question what do we 35 intend under our projections to be the maximum withdrawal 36 at White Rock, or --

Q I guess my question goes to the question Mr. Somach touched on, that this safe yield number, as I understand, is a little different from the safe yield numbers as we normally deal with them.

My question is, how safe is safe in this safe yield number? In other words, are you going to go out and build homes or is the County going to approve the building of homes based on an assumed safe yield of 17,00 acre-feet, or

is there another number floating around that is a more conservative number that would be used? No, I think that number is a number that can be used 3 4 today. However, I'm sure you understand that the number of homes that could rely upon that will not be built in one 5 year, but over the course of time between today and the year 2020, and that as information becomes available that 7 number may be revised downward, and I would think, you know, again, I don't want to speculate, but FERC Project 184 is subject to relicensing in hearings in 2002, and 10 there could be changes as a result of those hearings that 11 12 would require El Dorado to go back and recalculate what that number would be. 13 MR. STUBCHAER: 14 I will give you one more question. MR. O'BRIEN: Q Would El Dorado be willing to 15 stipulate to the 17,000 acre-feet as a maximum ceiling on 16 17 annual withdrawal from the White Rock penstock? 18 MR. SOMACH: Do you have an answer to that off the 19 top of your head? 20 MR. ALCOTT: The quick answer is no. MR. REEB: I couldn't anticipate a question like 21 that, so I can't answer at this time. 22 23 MR. SOMACH: But we will consider that. MR. O'BRIEN: That's all I have. 24 25 MR. STUBCHAER: Mr. Turner, how long will your cross-examination take? 26 MR. TURNER: Between 15 and 20 minutes. 27 28 MR. STUBCHAER: Mr. Turner, Bureau of Reclamation. MR. TURNER: Jim Turner for the Bureau of 29 Reclamation. 30 CROSS-EXAMINATION 31 MR. TURNER: 32 by I think these first couple of questions would 33 probably be addressed either to Mr. Alcott or Mr. 34 Hannaford. I am not sure which one of you would prefer to 35 36 answer. I will leave it up to you. Are either of you aware of the water rights that the 37 38 United States holds in connection with Silver Lake, Caples Lake, Aloha Lake and Echo Lake? 39 MR. HANNAFORD: A Yes. 40 Are those particular rights junior or senior to 41 42 Application 5645?

They are senior to 5645. I think they are 5618 or

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something.

- Q Will your project interfere in any way with the implementation or exercise of those water rights?
- 3 A It's quite possible that it will.
- 4 Q Didn't you provide in your application that the
- 5 period that you were seeking for use was November through
- 6 August, November 1 through August 1?
- 7 A That's the period of diversion from storage or
- 8 direct diversion. Periods of use might be from water
- 9 released from storage.
- 10 Q What I am concerned about, isn't the American River 11 deemed to be fully appropriated between October and July,
- or July through October, I mean? It seems to me the month
- of July you are specifying your application would seem to
- 14 be a season when the water wasn't available, or how do
- 15 those two relate?

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A That was the date put on our application.

MR. SOMACH: The question of fully appropriated stream, of course, is one that was addressed by the State Board staff early on in the process. It was the subject of some legal opinions and discussion on legal issues.

The question of fully appropriated and how it works here is not a technical question, I don't think, in terms of hydrology, but rather, the relative rights and interests of the parties that are involved.

You are not going to get much more out of Mr. Hannaford in terms of the question, is this a fully appropriated stream.

Yes, I will tell you that our application is to cover a period of time in which the Board has otherwise determined that the stream is fully appropriated, that's correct, which required us then to make a showing to the State Board staff at least in order to have our applications accepted, that there was either a county of origin issue there or exception, or in the alternative, that rights of others who otherwise would be senior, in fact, were taken subject to the prior rights of El Dorado County to develop, and, in fact, the Bureau of Reclamation is one of those entities that has that type of limitation in its water rights, so it is really not a technical question.

It is really, I think, a legal question in terms of how those various water rights get interrelated. I just don't think Mr. Hannaford can answer your question any further than to say, yes, our appropriations cover areas that are designated as fully appropriated.

1 MR. TURNER: I thought it was an error and if you 2 wanted to correct it --MR. SOMACH: No, if you are more than happy to 3 4 forgive your protest because of an error you made --MR. TURNER: Q In looking at the application, I 5 didn't notice that Folsom Reservoir was listed as point of 6 rediversion. Did I miss it? Sly Park was mentioned, but 7 was Folsom mentioned as a point of rediversion? 8 9 MR. HANNAFORD: A Folsom was added as a point of rediversion. 10 In one of your amended applications? 11 12 Is that in an amended application? MR. SOMACH: It was added as an amendment prior to 13 noticing of these things. That should have been ion the 14 materials that went out and I know it was, in fact, part of 15 the notice that went out. It didn't increase the quantity 16 17 of water at all. It just added a place of rediversion. MR. TURNER: Q Now, let's start with Sly Park. 18 19 Have there been any discussions or negotiations to indicate 20 with respect to the terms and conditions of any agreement between the applicants and the Bureau with respect to the 21 use of Sly Park or Folsom Reservoir? 22 23 MR. REEB: A Yes. We met on two occasions that I 24 am aware of, not to mention numerous telephone conversations between yourself and Mr. Somach. 25 The two occasions that we met were occasions in January and May of 26 this year. 27 28 Well, I recall that we have met. The subject has 29 come up. We have gone so far as to say there has to be an agreement. Have we discussed any terms and conditions, 30 charges, anything like that to date? 31 Yes, I believe we have discussed terms and 32 conditions. 33 34 I will ask you to refresh my memory again. In fact, with respect to the prior line of 35 36 questioning on the old Folsom powerhouse issue, Mr. Somach 37 offered, you know, a term and agreement to recognize that 38 and for us to compensate the Bureau based on any impacts that might occur on that prior right. That occurred both 39 40 in January and May of this year. Let's start with Sly Park. Are you proposing to use 41 Sly Park as a further storage facility? 42 That possibility could occur under an emergency 43 44 condition and would be dependent upon the execution of a Warren Act contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. 45

Q Have you, in fact, requested as part of the application -- maybe I haven't seen the most up-to-date one, a diversion to storage, a rediversion to storage in Sly Park? That's why I wasn't sure how you were intending to use it.

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 MR. HANNAFORD: A It is indicated as a point of rediversion, not a point of diversion to storage.

8 Q And is that the same with Folsom or is Folsom
9 addressed as point of further diversion to storage?
10 A I think that's down at the point of rediversion;
11 isn't it?

MR. SOMACH: I believe that the applications deal with those two facilities merely as points of rediversion as opposed to for storage. Our discussions focused on the question of whether or not the Bureau would enter into a Warren Act contract if we determine at some later date we would like to restore water as opposed to merely rediverted there. Those discussions are at the infancy stage as far as I am concerned, and you indicated that the Bureau didn't have any per se problem with it and that that could be a subject of discussion later on.

MR. TURNER: The reason I am raising the question is that it is my understanding that there is a variance with the permit issued by the Board permitting rediversion and a permit permitting rediversion to storage.

So, if you do decide to utilize the facilities for storage, would it not be necessary to further amend or to seek --

MR. SOMACH: It would have to come back here. One of the problems that we have with the lot of what is being suggested here is we are not suggesting that if this project modifies that we wouldn't have to come back to the State Water Resources Control Board to obtain permission for the modifications.

What we have before us is a project, a defined project, and that's all we have before the Board as we sit here, and that's all we are asking to be permitted.

If we somehow modify that project, we certainly would have to come back here, and I believe we would have to do some additional environmental review to account for the modifications.

MR. TURNER: That's why I am specifically asking what is the project? Does it involve further storage in Folsom, further storage in Sly Park? I guess the answer I

am hearing is it does not include those elements at this 1 2 point. Is that correct? MR. REEB: A Yes. 3 MR. TURNER: Q Does the El Dorado project currently 4 include storage of water in Sly Park Reservoir? 5 6 7 Does the El Dorado project currently include storage Q of water in Folsom Reservoir? 8 No. It's the same question for Folsom. Now, if the applicants are granted the permit they 10 are requesting, would these permits reduce the quantity of 11 water that would otherwise be stored by the Bureau of 12 Reclamation in accordance with its water rights in Folsom 13 Reservoir? 14 MR. HANNAFORD: A Yes. 15 And have you done any kind of analysis or 16 17 investigation as to the extent to which that reduction in the supplies of water that would be available to the Bureau 18 19 would affect its ability to meet Delta water quality standards, in-basin uses, et cetera? 20 21 We have not studied the Bureau's operation. MR. SOMACH: Mr. Yates, do you want to expand on 22 that? 23 MR. YATES: A I described earlier that we looked at 24 25 the changes that would occur at the inflow to Folsom Reservoir and evaluate it as best we could given the 26 27 uncertainty I described in my testimony, what certain changes might occur in outflows in the CVP operations. 28 Mr. Turner, I think that was in the 29 MR. STUBCHAER: material just handed out today. If you haven't had a 30 chance to read it, it is understandable and you can go into 31 32 it again tomorrow. 33 MR. TURNER: O Mr. Yates, as I heard your testimony and as it was presented in your written testimony, in 34 simple terms it seemed to be that the quantities of water 35 36 that are being considered in connection with the flows and in the American River and the quantities of water being 37 stored and released from the reservoirs are so minimal it 38 is not going to have any kind of significant impact. 39 What I am concerned about is am I to assume from 40 that, that it is a sort of first come, first served 41 philosophy, you were able to get in early and so your 42 impacts are going to be minor, but if something similar 43 44 were to come up, would we then have to look cumulatively

and put the burden on the second party?

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MR. YATES: A We concluded that the direct impact of this project would be small, not in terms of flow, but they would be insignificant in terms of water quality or biological resources.

With respect to cumulative impacts, we reached different conclusions.

Q With respect to the cumulative impacts, are the applicants willing to assume any of the obligations that would otherwise have to be borne by the Bureau of Reclamation for meeting lower American River flows and Delta water quality standards that are impacted by the appropriation of water by the applicants?

MR. REEB: A Yes.

MR. SOMACH: That really is not a factual question. It really has got a lot loaded into it from a legal perspective. The answer that Mr. Reeb gave is the correct answer in that El Dorado does not want to in any way at all avoid its obligations to assist in meeting lower American River and Delta standards where appropriate.

The question is, I think, the way it was posed, whether or not El Dorado was willing to take on the Bureau's legal obligations, whatever they may be in that regard.

I want to clarify that we believe that we are subject to whatever the Board orders us to be subject to in meeting Delta and lower American River obligations. That may not be one on one identical to what the Bureau's obligations are.

MR. TURNER: Q Let me just ask one final question then. Do the applicants take any exception to the inclusion of standard term 91 in the permit which you are requesting?

MR. REEB: A Yes.

34 Q Yes, you do take exception?

35 A Yes.

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MR. TURNER: I don't think I have any further questions. Thank you very much.

MR. STUBCHAER: Thank you, Mr. Turner. If you do have further questions on the terms that were distributed today, you may ask questions in the morning.

MR. TURNER: I appreciate that.

42 MR. STUBCHAER: We are not going to begin any 43 further cross-examination this afternoon. We will resume 44 at nine in the morning.

Does staff have any comments they want to make before we recess? All right, with that, we will recess until nine a.m. (Evening recess)