DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT LOWER OWENS RIVER PROJECT

PUBLIC COMMENTS

LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 4, 2002

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(Mr. John Gray present as proctor.)

4 JOHN GRAY: Robert Strub.

ROBERT STRUB: Okay. My name is Robert Strub, and the last name is spelled S-t-r-u-b. I'm from Trona, California, and I'm also on the BLM Steering Committee in Ridgecrest, California.

We made a request to have you come down and make a presentation to us tomorrow night, but there was a conflict, and so that wasn't able to be done. We'd like you to come down to Ridgecrest sometime before the end of the comment period or extend the comment period so that the members of our committee, which is a diverse group including environmental groups and user groups, can make comments in a fashion that they are used to.

Let's see. I would -- I haven't had a chance to review the document. That's why I drove up tonight to pick up the document. But I would hope that the document coordinates with the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control District Plan that is being -- a new basin plan that's coming out right now, and it doesn't cross swords with that document. I know they are trying to reclassify the uses of the lake, and I imagine they want to reclassify some uses of the delta too.

So that's it. I had something else. I would like to see as much bird life supported on the delta, if possible. It has an indirect impact on the flight path of birds and where they land. And at a recent hearing at the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board was brought up by an expert that was hired by IMC that the impact could affect the level of birds landing on Searles Lake and the costs that are associated with managing those birds.

Thank you.

JOHN GRAY: Thank you, Robert.

Rachel Joseph.

RACHEL JOSEPH: Good evening, and thank you for this opportunity to speak to you on the Draft EIR/EIS for the Lower Owens River Project.

My name is Rachel Joseph, and I am the tribal chairperson for the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone

Tribe. I would like to begin by letting you know that our tribal staff is continuing to review the Draft EIR/EIS, and formal written comments will be submitted to you by the January deadline.

My comments tonight are limited to just a few areas of concern that the tribe has based on our peremptory view of the draft document.

As you know, the history of the LORP is a

long one, taking ten years to develop, and from all appearances will continue to take time to implement.

Given the time, money, and resources that have gone into the planning of LORP, the tribe, as well as others, wants to see the project succeed.

While the tribe is pleased that the LORP is proceeding, it has concerns for its long-term success. The EIR/EIS repeatedly states that the LORP will be adaptively managed, which is defined as "subject to funding limitations and consistent with the MOU, project management will be modified if ongoing monitoring and analysis reveal that such modification is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the project and the attainment of the project goals."

The tribe is concerned with the qualification "subject to funding limitations" being added to the definition of "adaptive management." It appears from the discussion on project funding that post-implementation monitoring may be limited or eliminated due to future funding shortfalls. The tribe finds this unacceptable.

It must be remembered that the LORP is compensatory mitigation for impacts caused by years of Department of Water and Power's groundwater pumping. DWP should be committed to perform all post-implementation

monitoring, regardless of Inyo County's ability to meet its financial obligations for such monitoring. Without monitoring of the ongoing impacts and effects on this rewatering project, there can be no effective adaptive management or successful management.

On the matter of the pumpback station the tribe would like to again go on record as supporting the proposed 50 cfs pumpback station. The size of the pumpback station, as you all know, has been seriously debated, and from reading the draft EIR/EIS, continues to be an unsettled issue. A 50 cfs pumpback station is legally sanctioned, will result in more water reaching the delta area during seasonal flows, and discourage further groundwater pumping by DWP.

major concern to the tribe and the Indian community. The tribe is pleased that the roads, transmission lines, and construction activities contemplated during the implementation of LORP will be designed to avoid cultural sites. And we believe that DWP will be coordinating with the tribe and other interested Native Americans on these issues.

We want to stress that Native American monitoring should be on site during all construction activities and at any time that cultural resources are

encountered or distributed.

We recommend that there be some consistency with section 7.3, where they discuss the need for archeological and sensitive sites to be protected, and that was in the discussion I think on the Fish and Wildlife section, and section 5.41 and 5.42, which talks about detail records being available to professionals and others. So we think there needs to be consistency on how those sensitive sites are protected.

As I indicated earlier, the tribe will be submitting further comments on the concerns I have raised this evening and on other aspects of the Draft EIR/EIS.

But we wanted to take an opportunity to raise some of our concerns and issues at this early stage.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

JOHN GRAY: Thank you, Rachel.

Mike Prather.

MIKE PRATHER: My name is Mike Prather. I'm president of the Owens Valley Committee. My comments are at this time more like my individual comments, and the Owens Valley Committee will be submitting more lengthy ones next year.

So just briefly, I would like to praise this project that we actually are getting down the road; that we're going to -- there will be water eventually in the

river before all of our bumper stickers fade away.

It's going to be a good thing for this valley. But we have to ensure that the project is done in such a way that it has the highest quality attainable, and so that's why many of us are here tonight and will be commenting at length in the near future.

I share with Rachel the comments on dealing with the funding. Throughout -- threaded through the entire document there seem to be funding limitations, which to me point to the fact that it may be difficult to actually implement the project and certainly to take the project into the future, certain things like control of the beaver being dependent on funding, control of salt cedar depending on funding, tule control depending on funding, monitoring dependent upon funding, adaptive management, the actual philosophical management tool itself dependent on money, which means the whole thing, the whole project itself is shaky, and that makes us nervous after waiting for so long. So I want to second Rachel Joseph on that one.

The document also, I think, treats too lightly the connection of this project with the nearby area of Owens Lake, which is the nationally significant important bird area for the National Audubon Society.

It's part of the United States Shorebird Conservation

Plan, and it has tremendous wildlife value. It is -- its immediate adjacency to the LORP is taken much too lightly, I think, in the document at this time.

And, lastly, I would encourage the department and the city to see if we could hastily schedule a meeting in Los Angeles, even if it's after the first of the year. I believe there are people in that city, and this land belongs to them, that have an interest in how it's managed and the kind of work that's proposed to take place up here.

So, thank you.

JOHN GRAY: Thank you, Michael.

Gloria Martinez.

GLORIA MARTINEZ: My name is Gloria Martinez. I'm with IMACA Reach as a partner down in Olancha. I live down there, and I'm really speaking for myself as a resident down there.

I didn't know what we were talking about today, so I don't have a lot to say on the EIR. But there are a lot of things that concern me.

I was born and raised in Los Angeles, worked for DWP, moved to San Antonio, which has an aquifer that's monitored carefully, and there's a lot of water restrictions, but no one -- no one is -- no one feels regret that there are limitations to the way the water is

managed in San Antonio, because for the long vision it's a great way to make sure that you always have high-quality, clean water.

And when I moved up here to Owens Valley, I found out we didn't have that here. We didn't have the water, and the water that is going to LA is not -- it's not really being watched for long-term quality use.

People wash their driveways with their hoses. They wash their cars out in the street. They run water like there's no end to it. And when I go home, I'm very water conscious. You know, it's our water that's being taken down there.

So I thought I would talk about that. And I know it's not anything about what we were supposed to be talking about, but I just had to come up and say it, that conservation for Los Angeles as we go into the 21st century should really be something that is talked about. I think as such a large city, to make it a responsible city, would bring world attention to -- and really be grateful as a pattern, a leader for the world, because water is not an unlimited quality, we all know that -- quantity.

Being down in Olancha my concern is: Will my well go dry? We know that they have the -- they have sold certain property to -- I think the water is going to

land up being pumped into the aqueduct and then taken down 1 into Ridgecrest, which we understand they need water. But what is that going to mean for the south county? What is 3 it going to mean for my well? Are there any guaranties? 4 I know it's written in that there are a lot 5 6 of protection that they are not going to be able to pump 7 as much as they want. But, still, with that going out of the county, with the pumping -- groundwater pumping, it's 8 9 a concern for us down there. And even though we don't always call the 10 water department, I know I think I've talked to several 11 different people here, we're all concerned as residents 12 down here that the wells just don't go all dry. And we 13 just wonder what's going to happen. And that's what I 14 have to say. 15 Thank you very much. 16 JOHN GRAY: Thanks, Gloria. 17 Make sure I read this right, Frank --18 19 Francis --FRANCIS PEDNEAU: Pedneau. 20 JOHN GRAY: Sorry. 21 FRANCIS PEDNEAU: My name is Francis, with an "I," 22 Pedneau, P-e-d-n-e-a-u. I'm a life-long resident of Lone 23 Pine. I was born just up the street here. And I 24 represent myself, and I'm past president of the Owens

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Valley Warm Water Fishing Association.

My comments are at this time only on that portion of the EIR/EIS that I've been able to read to this point. Page S-13, Table S-1, Mitigation Measure F-1, One-time Fish Stocking Program. My comment: Black bass fish stocks should be from fish that originate in the Owens River water system. 1992 studies by California Department of Fish and Game on black bass samples from Haiwee Reservoir included that the black bass in the Owens River system are an almost pure strain of northern largemouth bass. We oppose the introduction of any possible crossbred species.

Page 2-23, paragraph 2.3.5.3, Seasonal
Habitat Flows. "The timing of the seasonal habitat flows
is designed to coincide with seed production by willows
and cottonwoods in the floodplain (e.g. late spring/early
summer) thereby providing an opportunity to stimulate
growth of new trees on the floodplain adjacent to the
river channel." My comment: This is also the peak
spawning time for largemouth bass and blue gill. How is a
fishery to survive if their spawn is continually
interrupted?

Page 2-26, paragraph 2.3.6, Channel Clearing
Prior to Phase I Releases. "Prior to initiating Phase 1
releases, LADWP will mechanically remove sediments and

marsh vegetation obstructions from 10,800 feet, 1 approximately two miles, of river channel downstream of 2 3 the river intake." My comment: There are many more miles 4 of obstructions. Why do you propose to leave them in place? 6 Page 4-2, paragraph 4.2, Proposed Projects, 7 Phase I and II Releases. My comment: We object to this release schedule. In 1993, the OVWWFA, the Owens Valley 9 Warm Water Fishing Association, in response to request for comment regarding a proposed water release schedule warned 10 the release schedule would result in a massive fish kill. 11 We were informed that, Thanks for your input, but we know 12 better and we will proceed as planned. What resulted was 13 14 thousands upon thousands of dead fish, piles of dead bass on the banks of Owens River. For the success of the LORP, 15 it is not necessary to deliberate kill massive amounts of 16

Page 11-5, Alternative Initial Release

Regime I, Gradual Baseflows and Deferred Seasonal Habitat

Flows. In 1999, this was the promised release schedule.

Why is it not now?

fish. We urge you to implement the original rewatering

22 Why is it not now?

plan of 1999.

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Thank you.

JOHN GRAY: Thank you, Francis.

I believe this is all the speakers that we

1 have. Is there anyone else that decided they want to make a comment? 2 3 GENE MATHERN: Is it possible to ask a question? 4 JOHN GRAY: If it's a question about the meeting, I can answer that. Otherwise, we'll close the meeting. 5 Some of the agency people will be here afterwards if you 6 want to talk with them individually. Is it a question about the meeting and the 8 9 environmental process? 10 GENE MATHERN: Let me speak for a minute. JOHN GRAY: Okay. Come on up and give your name so 11 12 we know who you are. 13 GENE MATHERN: My name is Gene David Mathern. I'm a resident of Lone Pine. And I have -- I looked at the map 14 over here, and it shows that the Firestone Mill and the 15 well that's on BLM land that I'm a claim holder on that 16 17 was transferred to Mr. Dwight McNaughton is part of the MOU. So, therefore, I think I have a right to make a 18 comment and a statement. 19 I'm a little bit nervous 20 21 JOHN GRAY: That's fine. Go ahead. GENE MATHERN: So I -- my mill site claim and my 22

water well that pumps 350 gallons a minute is within the

framework of the MOU; therefore, I have a legal right to

be here and to make statements and comments and ask

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questions, okay?

Right now we're under an order to tear down our mill, and the well services the mill, and the Lower Owens River water could conceivably have an impact on my well. And bearing on mitigating factors as to why the BLM has gone to tear down my mill, which is valued at 14 million dollars and runs, okay?

Now, I also notice that there's no drawing on the map of the MacGiver Canal. It just so happens that the 1,400 acres that Mr. McNaughton bought in the land exchange for approximately \$258 an acre, okay, the configuration of the property touches the MacGiver Canal, okay? Now, the MacGiver Canal, as you move south towards the Owens Lake, comes into the Lower Owens River, but it's not shown on the map.

Now, why I've worked up my courage to come up here and say what I'm saying is that I'm finding out that whether you are dead or you are dying or you are almost dead, if you have a chance, you better make it, and you better do it when the time is right.

Having to do with my mill, for example, I almost died and couldn't respond, okay? Six volunteer fire department people carried me out my window at night from pneumonia. So I'm having to go through problems in order to get the mill and save it from the BLM tearing it

down. So I'm here, I'm alive, and now is the chance for me to talk, okay?

To continue, so there's nothing on the map that shows any potentiality of a facilitator, defined as a front man that has the best of interest, in working with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

According to my attorney, the name of the game is big business and the name of the game is water. And back -- side deals and back-in deals and you name it.

Now, the 1,400 acres, like I say, the configuration of the 1,400 acres that Mr. McNaughton has touches the MacGiver Canal. And I want to go on record, and I don't know if I did it specifically, but the 5th of June 2000 we've submitted a 201-page civil complaint against Inyo County government for breach of public trust, and within it we indicated an anticipatory breach of contract by Mr. McNaughton with the County of Inyo relevant to the -- I think it's called the joint powers agreement between the federal government and the State of California, as far as jurisdiction goes.

Now, all this land here is within the MOU, so I'm not going far afield on the subject matter, okay? It says right there, and the lines are drawn on the map, okay?

Now, the anticipatory breach of contract

proviso that took us 90 days to put together and 201 pages implied that at some future date Mr. McNaughton could arbitrarily or unilaterally breach the contract with the Inyo County government for the 1,400 acres. And potentially out of the -- existed to have entered into a private deal with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power with the potentiality to put down 40 more wells on the property, which would effectively or could effectively double the production of approximately 60 to 70,000 acre feet of water into the McGiver Canal, down the McGiver canal to the Lower Owens River, and then on the lake.

Now, I propose to you that that might be a factor in why the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power wants to all of a sudden have a pumpback station at 150 cubic feet per second instead of 50 feet per second, okay?

I also suggest that might be another reason why two years has gone by and the agreement has not been reached. Meaning, in effect, I stand in the way. The Firestone Mill stands in the way.

Now, I'm not making charges and allegations because if and when I do, my Beverly Hills attorney will file charges and allegations. What I'm doing is making my statement in public in a public forum while I'm still

upright, because in May I almost died, and I wouldn't be here talking to you guys.

So I want you to think about it. Let me just recap it again. The 1,400 acres was essentially sold to Mr. Dwight McNaughton, et al., there's other people that are with him, for roughly \$258 an acre, and the mill that this \$14 million dollar -- the mill site that the \$14 million dollar mill sits on, that we spent over two years making operational and BLM wants to tear it down, and we can hire 50 people, you know, for work, is five acres times \$250, and that's the value of the land. And, yet, there's a \$40,000 bond, they want to tear it down, and I'm the guy that's got the well, okay? And the well is within the framework of this thing here. And the well services the mill, okay?

Now, just once again, the configuration of the Independence Conway Ranch land exchange is such that on the five parcels they touch the MacGiver Canal, and the potentiality exists that at a future date a side deal or prior deal could be made or entered into by Mr. McNaughton and his group. And if he was here, I would talk to him, okay? I'm not being adversarial. I'm just laying it out there for view for the rest of my town folk.

And the land is such that it has potential to put 40 more wells on the property and increase the flow

by anywhere from 60,000 to 70,000 acre feet of water, doubling the production of water and shipment to Los Angeles into the MacGiver Canal, down Sedsane, the Lower Owens River, and down onto the dry lake.

And I'm proposing and suggesting maybe that is why there has been a two-year time delay, until they got rid of me, got me out of the picture, okay, as a threat to the deal or potentiality of the deal, okay? And they want to increase the size of the pumpback station three-fold from 50 cubic feet per second to 150 cubic feet per second, okay?

Now, I state that this has been a major concern to me and the group that I represent and that there's a whole lengthy history involved in the attempt to save the Firestone Mill, which included 86 other investors that are -- they are losing three or four million dollars and maintaining the mill since 1978. So, anyway, that's all I got to say.

JOHN GRAY: And, Gene, maybe if you could stay around after the meeting and show me on the map where the location of the mill is, that would be helpful for me.

And if you could fill out a speaker form so we know you spoke and have a record of that.

Is there anyone else who wants to make a formal comment, fill out a speaker card?

1	Is it a question about the meeting or the
2	environmental process?
3	ROBERT STRUB: More of the environmental process.
4	You have a federal agency here, the EPA,
5	which is taking part in the plan. Is this going to follow
6	the guidelines of NEPA?
7	JOHN GRAY: Of course. The document is prepared in
8	accordance with NEPA, and the entire process will have to
9	be in accordance with that law.
10	ROBERT STRUB: And the public process also?
11	JOHN GRAY: That's true.
12	ROBERT STRUB: As far as hearings and presentations?
13	JOHN GRAY: Right. And you can speak to EPA staff
14	after the meeting if you want to get more details about
15	those requirements.
16	ROBERT STRUB: I don't know NEPA. I know one person
17	in my steering committee does know NEPA, and that would be
18	a question he would ask.
19	(Public comments concluded.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)) ss.
4	COUNTY OF INYO)
5	I, NICCOLE M. ROSSY, a Certified Shorthand
6	Reporter in and for the State of California, for the
7	County of Inyo, do hereby certify that the foregoing
8	pages, 1 through 19, comprise a full, true, and correct
9	transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of
10	the above-entitled cause on December 4, 2002.
11	Dated this Am day of December, 2002.
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16	Uccole M. Rossel
17	Niccole M. Rossy, CSR #10698
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