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BEFORE THE CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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In Re PUBLIC HEARING ON THE OPTIMUM BASIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, PHASE I REPORT.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS

DATE AND TIME: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1999

9:15 A.M.

PLACE:

ONTARIO CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

303 EAST "B" STREET

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ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1999, 9:15 A.M.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I'd like to call to order this special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chino Basin Watermaster. Before we begin, let's have some introductions so that everybody knows who the parties are and who's present. I'm Robert Neufeld representing the Cucamonga County Water District and Chairman of the Board.

To our far right is Paul Hofer, representing the ag interests, and to his left is Geoffrey Vanden Heuvel, also with the ag interests.

Next to us here, our host for the day,

Dr. Pat King, who represents the City of Ontario. Andy

Krueger from the Three Valleys Municipal Water District.

Josephine Johnson from the Monte Vista Water District.

Steve Arbelbide from the overlying non-ag pool. Right?

And then some staff.

A couple of special guests that we'd also like to introduce for those of you that may not have had the opportunity to meet them. Anne Schneider, who is the special referee for Judge Gunn. Anne, if you'd kind of raise your hand or something so people at least know who

you are.

To her left is her assistant Barb Brenner. Barb, welcome. And to her right also, her technical expert, Joe Scalmanini. And most of you know Joe. He's been involved in quite some details with our process in developing the OBMP.

We're going to call this meeting to order, and then I'll have some additional announcements. But I'd like to ask that everybody stand and join Dr. Pat King in the pledge to our flag.

DR. KING: Please join me in the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Pledge of Allegiance)

THE CHAIRMAN: By way of format today, we do not have a great list of speakers. The board members that are present along with legal counsel and with the members of the Court's representatives met prior to this meeting. A couple of issues were discussed at that meeting, and they've become the format for this particular process.

Number one is that we have received and have on file all of the written comments that were prepared by the interested parties regarding the OBMP, sections 1 through 4. The copies will be received and filed as an attachment to the document that is submitted to the Court.

Because we have a rather limited number of people that have requested to speak today, we have agreed that we will increase the time allotment from five minutes to ten minutes, but we will be very strict on that ten minutes.

We hope, too, that during the process of these public comments that we do not hear a rehash of those items that we have discussed time and time again at the meetings and that are a part of the documents that are on file.

If you have new issues or if you have issues that have not been addressed to the satisfaction of the group that you are representing, we will more -- be more than welcome to hear those particular comments. So we ask a little bit of a self-indulgence on your own part when you step forward to address the group.

When you do come forward to address the group, please state your name, the group that you represent, and if you have any additional introductory comments that you'd like to make, that's the time to do so. But once you start that particular introduction of yourself, the time clock will start.

As we approach the nine-minute mark, you will be given an indication that you have one minute left.

Hopefully we won't have to get to that particular point.

But at the end of ten minutes you will be gaveled down, and there will be no further comments. So please agree in advance that you will accept those particular terms.

The questions that will be allowed by the Board here to you as part of your comments will be held until the end of your comments. That way, it will not interrupt the thought processes or the flow of your particular presentation. That will not be included in the time that you are allowed for your presentation, but board members will be available to ask questions at that particular time.

Finally, it is the intent of this Board today to make a decision based upon the submittal of this OBMP to the Court.

Another issue that came up in our premeeting this morning, we believe that with the opportunity for the public hearing today and with the written comments that have been submitted, that we will be in a position at the end of this particular hearing to take that under advisement. However, if there are any significant issues that are raised, we do reserve the right to continue to the meeting of the 23rd, which we had noticed would be a meeting to discuss issues that are raised as a part of this public hearing process.

With that, does any member of the Board have any

additional comments that they'd like to make at this time? Hearing none, then, we'll move forward.

What I'll do is I'll announce the first speaker, and then the second speaker will be, like, on deck, so please be prepared. We will go in the order in which we have the names on here.

The first speaker today will be Frank

Brommenschenkel on behalf of the ag pool, and the second speaker will be Steven Lees, also on behalf of the ag pool.

Mr. Brommenschenkel.

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MR. BROMMENSCHENKEL: Chairman, Members of the Watermaster, my name is Frank Brommenschenkel. I have been asked to prepare some comments as far as the report itself as to inconsistencies and maybe items that may conflict with other reports.

I was the original chief of watermaster services for the Santa Paula -- or the Chino Basin Watermaster back when the adjudication process was completed. Since then, I've been through two other adjudication processes in Ventura County, the Santa Paula Basin and the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency, and have been involved as staff person there also.

The primary thrust of my comments are section 2, although there are some other comments that overlap into

some of the other areas.

On page 2-12 under the heading Losses From

Storage, rising water is considered to be one of the components of base outflow, but Carol's original estimate was 6800 acre-feet of subsurface outflow, and it's indicated in this report on page 2-29.

The OBMP task memorandum, element No. 6 on page 2, indicates that little or no groundwater escapes from the basin as rising water, with the south end of the basin being hydrologically closed, causing the accumulation of mineral salts. And in other sections of the memorandum, it speaks of rising waters. So there's kind of a question there. Is there rising water? Is the basin closed on the south end? There seems to be some conflicting information.

On page 4-28 it is indicated that there is only -the only groundwater leaving is the consumptive use and
the discharge of recycled water. And these are just some
additional comments about the inconsistency of the
information in the report.

Then on page 4.31, it is indicated that rising water to the river will cause degradation. If the basin is closed at the south end, can there be losses of stored water or losses of high TDS water? And another question would be, is subsurface outflow considered the same as

rising water?

Then on page 2-13 it is indicated that the annual rising water estimates and respective storage estimates are shown graphically on figure 2.34 and 2.35. When these figures actually show the location of production within the basin. And to obtain estimates on rising water would seem more reasonable to use groundwater levels to estimate pressures in the lower end of the basin, which would then cause rising water to the Santa Ana River.

Also, on page 2-13, there's a reference to an unpublished model, and it seemed a little bit out of the ordinary to reference something in a report like this that wasn't actually published.

Then another item, the first paragraph on top of page 2-16, it is indicated the production reports are not received by all the members of the agricultural pool.

And as I recall, in accordance with the judgment on page 26, paragraph 47, it indicates that each party is required to report as prescribed to the Watermaster.

And on page 2-15, it is indicated that a third of the reports were not complete. I believe that was '97 and '98. And so apparently the judgment, as far as that is concerned, isn't being enforced.

With the potential production discrepancy of

26,000 acre-feet that relates back to the production reports and what has been estimated by land use, it seems questionable how that amount of a discrepancy wouldn't have caused a little bit more concern to this point in time, and probably had -- had some concerns as far as the transfer of water from the agricultural pool in light of subsidence and those sort of things. In obtaining production by water-duty methods, it would seem that that would be a logical way to have gone ahead and completed those reports.

The second-to-the-last sentence on page 2-18 reads that maps are useful in characterizing water quality degradation associated with non-point source loading from agriculture, and that seems to be a little bit of a slanted statement. I think if locations of assumed water quality degradation could have been added in, and probably referencing the time period from 1933 to '93 would have made it a little clearer, a little fairer statement.

But I think that's an unfair statement for the following reasons: Other TDS and nitrate sources are identified in the report over the years. The flow of water is towards the lower end of the basin, contributing to the water quality problem. The report tries to take into consideration the type of nitrates and the source

and finds levels to be less in the upper areas of the basin, which is good as far as nitrates and TDS.

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The problem with this approach is that the upper area of the basin has had reduced water levels over the years, increasing the chance of nitrate in the area being held in the vadose zone, probably not being detected at this point in time.

The variants in TDS and nitrate concentrations in the lower end of the basin are an indication that only certain layers of the lower end of the basin have been degraded. There is no indication in the report at what elevations the water sampled actually came from. If surface sanitary seals are not in place, there could be water moving down the annulus of various wells, getting into the water that is being sampled, and not necessarily representative of what is actually in the groundwater. And the extent of the contamination and the location of contamination as resulted, I think, is a little bit suspect.

Because of the clay lenses in the lower end of the basin, the contributions from dairies may be in a perched zone separated by clay lenses that -- from the main part of the basin. And until more specific elevation and contributions from the dairies can be confirmed, actual damage to the main part of the basin, I

think, at this point is a little bit unknown.

Maybe proper well construction and abandonment needs to be addressed to keep dairy waste portion concentrated in what may be the upper perched zones and to keep them from blending into the main part of the basin.

The higher nitrates and TDS in the lower zone water may be a result of activities, really, from the north that have gradually been pushed down to the southern end of the basin; in other words, the lower water.

In the report that I received, there were several figures and stuff that were missing, but I have been provided with those this morning, and with thanks to Michelle and Traci.

On table 2.8 referenced in the last paragraph on page 2-19, purports to be calculated with the assumption that 50 percent of the manure was hauled out of the basin after 1973. The actual numbers used in table 8 from 1974 forward are about 66 percent of the total rather than 50 percent. As a result, the total TDS and nitrate loading are overstated in that table by 14 percent.

In the case of TDS, they are overstated by approximately 2 million pounds. Then on the top of page 2 point -- or 2-20, it is indicated that

verification of exports were not completed until the 1890s (sic). However, there's nothing in the report that says anything about the verification results.

In the nitrate section on page 2-20 it's inferred that the concentrations in the northern sections of the basin, particularly the management zones 1 and 3 have remained relatively constant.

THE CHAIRMAN: One minute.

MR. BROMMENSCHENKEL: There is no mention that this area of the outcrop -- there is no mention that this area of the outcrop area of the basin where substantial recharge occurs and the general movement of water to the south, flushing lower quality water to the southerly end of the basin.

The comment that was made in the first sentence on the top of page 2-22 summarizes the generalized opinion of observing nitrate concentrations in figure 2.43 that nitrate impacts are from ag waste disposal areas. These conclusions should be clarified.

It is acknowledged that all water moves towards

Prado Dam, so the quality at the lower end of the basin

would have a -- higher levels of constituents such as TDS

and nitrates. Dairy waste loading is a factor,

considering the type of nitrate that has been found and

indicated in the report. However, loading from other

land uses upstream have contributed to water quality problems in the lower end of the basin. Singling out our target groups may not be appropriate if the individual contributions of other sources have not been equally identified.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brommenschenkel, thank you very much. That's the end of your time.

Are there any comments or questions from members of the Board?

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yeah.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vanden Heuvel.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Mr. Brommenschenkel, I'd -you know, just kind of following kind of your testimony
here, I think you pointed out a number of things in this
report that caused some concern, raise some further
question. Have you been able to -- is the -- would it be
possible to completely answer all of these questions in a
relatively short period of time? Or is addressing the
questions that you have raised something that would take,
you know, years of monitoring to determine?

MR. BROMMENSCHENKEL: Some of it could be answered relatively quickly, but there's other items that probably are going to take a longer period of time and a little more collection of data, particularly in the southern end of the basin.

THE CHAIRMAN: Additional comments? Questions?

Thank you, Mr. Brommenschenkel. Appreciate your comments.

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Next speaker will be Steven Lees. On deck is Robert DeLoach.

MR. BROMMENSCHENKEL: Could I submit a copy of this report?

THE CHAIRMAN: You certainly may.

MR. LEE: Good morning, Chairman and Members of the Board. My name is Steve Lee, as you indicated, and I am associated in representing the ag pool committee of the Chino Basin. I work for the law firm of Reid & Hellyer.

Just by way of introduction, I don't wish to review many of the items which Mr. Brommenschenkel indicated in his report, but just to encourage the members of the Board to take a quick glance and look at that. It raises many of the things which I was going to address and, as I stated, I will not repeat many of the things he said.

On behalf of the ag pool, the ag pool does greatly appreciate the considerable effort that's been put forth in the OBMP. The ag pool's always supported the construction of facilities that are necessary to maximize the beneficial water use within the Chino Basin.

And just by way of review, I've been asked by the ag pool just to review a couple of things, just to show in the past years that have gone by the considerable effort and expense which the ag pool has done to -- has engaged in to assist in getting to a proper resolution on where we need to be and the direction we need to be going.

For example, as the Board is well aware, the ag pool has provided over 12,000 acre-feet for Desalter One, which has been a considerable benefit. The agricultural industry has also provided a zero percent interest loan for the desalter. And the flood control basin was financed with USDA funds with the assistance of the ag pool, even though the flood control district primarily, as members of the Board are aware, benefits the municipal users and the urban runoff as opposed to the agricultural runoff.

Fourthly, the agriculture assisted greatly in the introduction and use of the composter. The composter, as the Board is aware, accepts municipal sludge in addition to agricultural materials and waste. And without the agricultural and primarily the dairy industry, this never would have got off the ground and never would have worked. It's a great benefit to primarily the urban users in the area. So it's been a great benefit.

Again, as Mr. Brommenschenkel indicated, the ag pool maintains the safe yield of the basin. And without agricultural use of the poor quality groundwater in the lower portion, or south portion of the basin, the rise in degraded water would require much tighter regulation, regulations of the sewer waste discharge through municipal entities and would have a great impact.

I know the report, the draft of the report, has mentioned this phenomena in 4-16, but as

Mr. Brommenschenkel has indicated, it needs more than a passing reference. It needs some detailed analysis and further studies. And those items are -- again, that primarily relate to section 2 of the report are indicated in his written notes, which is submitted to the Board.

And just by way of review once again, many of the -- the premise for the basis of the report is a lot of the cause or the situation where we're faced with today as a result of the agricultural practices that have been engaged in in the past. And I wish to point out that in many of the cases, this is conduct or actions of the agricultural industry that took place many, many years ago. And the practices which have been engaged in in the last 15, 20 years, in particular by the dairy industry, have been very minimal. They've cleaned up their act. And much of the -- as Mr. Brommenschenkel

indicated, much of the waste does not even get to the groundwater and is not nearly the significant impact that maybe it's been inferred that it could be or has been, and that needs to be looked at.

And just in conclusion, the ag pool disputes the factual reports set forth in sections 1 through 4, and particularly in section 2. And would just direct your attention to the written notes of Mr. Brommenschenkel.

If the OBMP must assess blame for the water quality problems in the basin, it should be based upon a more complete study of the basin. And in any case, it is the position of the ag pool that it has made its required contribution for water quality, that further projects intending to maximize water quantity are worthwhile projects in which the ag pool wishes to participate and be an active participant in.

In conclusion, section 5 requires much more study and analysis and should not be submitted for Court approval at this time. Sections 1 through 4 also require further analysis, as I've indicated earlier, and as Mr. Brommenschenkel has indicated, specifically relating to section 2, and it should be revised. If the report -- if they are submitted for Court approval, it should be as a report.

And lastly, as I've indicated, the ag pool

industry, particularly the dairy industry and those who 1 are producing and engaged in agricultural practices the 2 last 20 years, shouldn't be penalized for, in some cases -- and much of the responsibility lies on the earlier agriculture producers such as the citrus industry and practices which were engaged in 30 to 50 years ago. And definitely they're willing and able to participate in solving the problem and reaching a just resolution. And I would conclude with that remark. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Great, Mr. Lees. Thank you for your comments.

Any comments or questions for Mr. Lees? Thank you, sir. Appreciate it.

Next speaker will be Robert DeLoach. Mr. DeLoach, before you begin your remarks, the next scheduled speaker is Mark Potter. Terri, has he arrived yet?

TERRI STEWART: No, he hasn't.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then what we'll do, we'll just move him down the list, so the next scheduled speaker will be Pat Glover from the City of Chino.

Mr. DeLoach.

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MR. DeLOACH: Mr. Chairman, my name is Robert I'm the general manager of Cucamonga County DeLoach. Water District. On behalf of our board of directors, I am pleased to submit to you our written comments as well as the oral comments this morning regarding the OBMP.

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The comments that I will make this morning will mirror very closely those that were already submitted to the Board for your consideration in written form this past week.

The OBMP as presently constructed represents an ambitious and worthwhile long-range plan for the Chino Basin, something that we have supported from the beginning. We support the effort and recognize that we are trying to do something with the OBMP that is long overdue and, without the cooperation of all the agencies involved, certainly will not be a success.

As outlined in our written comments, we believe there are limitations on implementation of the OBMP.

These limitations deal with the jurisdiction of the Court and the rights previously established under the judgment.

It is our opinion that as presently constituted, full implementation of the OBMP will require specific actions and approvals beyond the scope of the judgment.

Either the plan must be tailored to fit the judgment, the judgment must be modified, or quite possibly both.

The district, as outlined, has four major areas of concern that are articulated in much more detail in our written submittal to the Board. And I'd like to just

summarize those for you this morning.

First the implementation of almost

400-million-dollar plan is beyond the jurisdiction of the

Court, in our opinion, in that it contemplates financing

a plan largely by appropriators based on their production

within the basin. As such, when the OBMP requires that

appropriators fund a massive cleanup project for a

problem that is almost entirely caused by others and

benefitting other parties, we believe this is an

unenforceable action, or liability without causation.

Secondly, we believe that certain provisions of the OBMP are contrary to the terms of the judgment. I believe there has already been ample discussion at the Watermaster Board level and the various committee levels regarding Watermaster's ability to own, operate, and construct capital facilities. In addition to these examples, the Watermaster's subsidies for manure removal and water meters are other aspects of the OBMP that will need further clarification in the future or eliminated entirely to conform with the judgment.

Third, the district disagrees with Watermaster legal counsel and his interpretation of the CEQA review process with respect to the OBMP.

The OBMP is subject to CEQA review by the public agencies who will be charged with implementation of the

plan. It is our view that the review must be conducted once any public agency commits to the project, which in some instances is probably about now, and not after the plan has been developed.

Our primary concern is that conducting CEQA review after the program has or plan has been adopted preempts the review process required and may be in violation of CEQA and quite possibly NEPA, where we use federal monies.

Fourth, the proposed financial plan contained in section 5 is at the least not realistic as far as ease of application. Many of the financial mechanisms that are spelled out in section 5 regarding G.O. bonds, standby charges, and fees will certainly require voter approval. Additionally Watermaster must determine the nexus between any new feeder charge and the corresponding water rate increase with the benefits derived from the OBMP. We're concerned that none may exist, given the fact that as proposed, there's a disconnect between the benefits of the cleanup and the parties who will be required to pay for it.

We also remain concerned that the problem of addressing the cleanup in the lower end of the basin has been wrongfully characterized for many years as a Watermaster problem, rather than a problem for those who

have contributed most to the present state of the basin in terms of water quality.

In conclusion, while we continue to be supportive of the OBMP process, we believe in its present form it is too ambitious if the continuing jurisdiction of the Court and the judgment are to be the mechanisms by which this plan must be implemented. We will, however, work with all the agencies involved, all the parties to the judgment to see that the desired outcome is achieved.

Thank you for this opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. DeLoach, thank you very much.

Any comments or questions of Mr. DeLoach? Thank you, sir.

Next speaker will be Pat Glover, public works director for the City of Chino. And Mr. Potter has arrived, so he will be the next speaker.

MR. GLOVER: Thank you, Chairman, Members of the Board.

The City of Chino appreciates -- once again, my name is Pat Glover, public works director, City of Chino, as was pointed out by the Chairman.

The City of Chino does appreciate the ability to vocalize their comments on the OBMP, as well as submit the written correspondence that you have. The City is in basic support of the document. However we have concerns

about various elements contained in the OBMP as it is submitted for your review.

First is with storage limits. We feel that the storage limits should be based on the ability to use, not as listed in section 4-37. Also we believe the assignment of groundwater losses should occur immediately. We feel that that best reflects the true workings of the basin rather than giving a three-year grace period. We also believe that transfers of water rights for replenishment purposes should be made only within the management zone, in the same management zone.

And our majority -- the greatest concern of ours deals with the lack of financial components identified to fund the majority of the cost which is focused around the desalting effort. We realize that the cost of desalting is very expensive. We're currently participating in a SAWPA desalter. We're on a take or pay for desaltered water, and we realize that it is a costly endeavor.

Without clear numbers for us to evaluate the cost benefits of purchasing desalted water, being in the southern portion of the basin, we realize we're the most likely candidate to buy additional desalted water beyond our current 20 percent obligation through the desalter that was built by SAWPA.

We feel that the report has a huge hole in it.

And to put all our eggs in the desalter basket without having a clear picture of the financial -- the potential financial obligations for all those who are going to be purchasing that desalted water, we feel that the OBMP misstates the -- I think it's overly optimistic in section 4 -- on page 4-20 when it says that it was demonstrated during discussions on this program element that equitable cost sharing could be achieved. We don't believe that was demonstrated, and we just wanted to verbalize that in front of you today.

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Lastly, Chino is very concerned with the health of the basin. I think we've demonstrated that through past action. We've purchased 20 percent of our water through the desalter, as I mentioned earlier. We have a very aggressive take or pay for recycled water use with IEUA, and we've invested considerable amounts of our own funding to research subsidence, and we've shared that information with Mr. Wildermuth. And so I think these actions demonstrate Chino's willingness to participate in the program.

And I stand ready to answer any questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Glover.

Any questions of Mr. Glover?

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vanden Heuvel.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yes. Mr. Glover, your points

about the location of recharge, what I'm wondering, Chino has raised this a number of times. And as a matter of practice, the Watermaster has been approving a lot of transfers of water which, you know, clearly would be in conflict with what the City of Chino is proposing here. And what I'm wondering is, does the City of Chino have any plans to put a little bit more, you know -- I guess the adage is if you can't beat something with nothing.

Is there a policy -- can we anticipate that the City of Chino would be asserting a little bit stronger position with regards to matching recharge to where the actual pumping overdraft is occurring to the point where, you know, actually, you know, an issue would be raised with regards to this?

MR. GLOVER: Well, in looking at the RAM tool and how the water flows in management zone 1, we realize that recharging management zone 1 and pumping out in management zone 1 is a potential balance point, and that's what we're trying to achieve. While the proximity of recharge with our location of our wells, there's some difficulties in putting it right next to our well field due to some of the percolation rates. I think you and I have talked about that in the past, possible -- looking at the prison site for possible recharge basins which are very close not only to the area of subsidence but also

some of our well fields.

We feel that if recharge was going to occur up maybe in the Monte Vista district, there would be some potential benefits for water being taken out in our well field.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: If I could just follow up. You've addressed the issue of actually wet water recharge. What I'm wondering is, Are you signaling through these comments that what is currently basically a rubber stamp on transfers of water between regions in the basin, that the City has an objection to that and may at some point exercise whatever remedies you have to raise a question on those types of transfers?

MR. GLOVER: I don't know that we want to go quite that far. We have been looking -- when we purchased water for replenishment charge purposes, we do look to our management zone in order to kind of practice what we preach. We could go outside of our zone and buy water, but we've tried to stay away from that. We did it many years ago, but we've focused on our own management zone in the past few years.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: I guess this is a significant issue, and I'm trying to understand, you know, how important is it to Chino? Is it something you're raising that you want us to consider? Or is there, at some point

in time, you know, a point at which your feelings are strong enough that you'll actually seek to come up with a different result?

MR. GLOVER: Well, we did comment many times and also to Mr. Wildermuth quite extensively how we feel that part of the subsidence issue does involve keeping replenishment in our individual zone. There's a balance between input and out-take. So we have made the comment formally that we don't think transfers for replenishment should occur outside the management zone. I don't know -- I'm not going to pound on the podium, but we have put that in writing and also verbalized it many times.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any additional questions?

Mr. Glover, before you leave, you had indicated that you supported recharge in the northern part of the management zone 1. Have you conducted the studies to determine if in fact you would receive any benefit from that recharge? It appears to me that being downstream of a couple of other agencies in that area that if recharge takes place up there, that you may not receive any benefit at all. And if that is the case, have you looked at -- you mentioned briefly looking at the possibility of recharge in the prison area down there. But have you done any detailed studies on both of those issues?

MR. GLOVER: We have looked at potential for

recharge at the prison site. However, it didn't go much farther than -- the soil down there is not very permeable. We felt that it was not a good spot for recharge. We have done some looking at possible injecting in some of our older wells and some of our high-nitrate wells that are there that aren't pumping water.

So yes, we have done some experimentation in that area. Nothing more than maybe looking at the RAM tool as far as replenishment north of our well fields. We do have a concern about how that would work, and we've talked to Mr. Wildermuth about that because it's kind of a double-edged sword. While we want to put water in up there, we realize that there's the potential to move pollution down closer to our wells also. So while we support replenishment within our management zone, we do so very cautiously because there's potential impacts that haven't fully been investigated.

THE CHAIRMAN: Great. I really appreciate your comments. Any other questions? Thank you.

Next speaker will be Mark Potter from the Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and following that will be Mr. Art Kidman from the Monte Vista Water District.

MR. POTTER: Good morning. My name is Mark

Potter. I'm from the law firm of Brunick, Alvarez & Battersby. We represent the Chino Basin Water Conversation District.

The comments that we had have been submitted in the written report, and I am not going to rehash those now. I will be very brief. There are certain policy issues that we would like the Watermaster to resolve. We think that once these policy issues have been resolved, that the implementation of the OBMP will run much more smoother and satisfactorily.

The only other thing that I would add is that, as I'm sure that the Watermaster is aware, the opportunities for recharge -- acquiring recharge basins are diminishing. The district is thoroughly committed to conserving water and to acquiring new recharge basins.

We would implore that the members of the Watermaster Board and the agencies begin the process of trying to acquire new recharge basins before the implementation of the OBMP. It's a situation that we think that cannot wait until the implementation of the OBMP.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Any comments of Mr. Potter? Questions?

Mr. Potter, thank you very much.

I understand that we need a brief period to set up

for Mr. Kidman's presentation here, and what we'll do is we'll take a five-minute recess at this time. And we will reconvene on the hour for Mr. Kidman's presentation.

(Recess in proceedings from 9:55 to 10:05 a.m.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kidman, if you'd introduce yourself and then begin your remarks, please.

MR. KIDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Arthur Kidman. I am legal counsel for Monte Vista Water District in connection with these proceedings.

Monte Vista Water District is very glad that the OBMP is in process. They have three main concerns that they want to emphasize: that the plan needs to be a real plan for management of the basin; that there needs to be equitable cost apportionment; and that there needs to be efficient governance in the public interest.

Monte Vista agrees with many of the points that have been raised in the written comments submitted by other parties, and I'll just check off a few of those.

They agree that, like many of the other parties, that Phase I, the Phase I report, should not be approved as a plan but should be submitted to the Court with the recommendation to receive and file as a report.

Secondly, they agree with the ag pool for the City of Ontario and the regional water quality control board that the OBMP water quality -- addresses water quality

problems in the basin that have multiple sources and causes and that costs of basin cleanup need to be shared broadly and fairly. Like the Chino Basin Water Conservation District, the City of Ontario, and the State of California, Monte Vista agrees that implementation of the OBMP should be based upon voluntary incentive/ disincentive programs including attractive pricing systems.

With respect to wet water recharge, Monte Vista strongly agrees with the City of Chino that the OBMP must emphasize actual physical recharge, with real wet water and recharge needs to be coordinated to address OBMP objectives regarding localized overdraft, subsidence, and water quality improvement. Chino Basin Water Conservation District also seems to agree with this point.

With respect to the Watermaster role, like the Chino Basin Water Conservation District, Monte Vista believes that the Watermaster's role is limited and does not include execution of physical capital projects. In this regard, legally I agree with Mr. Tanaka and the Cucamonga County Water District that the OBMP implementation poses CEQA issues for the public agencies which undertake projects to implement the OBMP.

Finally, Monte Vista agrees again with Mr. Tanaka

on behalf of Cucamonga County Water District that implementation of the OBMP poses serious issues regarding the nature and extent of the Court's jurisdictional authority over these parties under the current judgment. These challenges to the Court's authority put a premium on consensus building in connection with the OBMP.

In contrast to the apparent position of Cucamonga, however, we believe that proper husbandry of the Chino Basin as a public resource under article 10, section 2 of the California Constitution is not dependent upon total agreement of the parties. Ultimately under the Constitution, the Court can and should compel those who make use of the groundwater resource of the Chino Basin to equitably participate to restore and maintain that resource.

We think the OBMP has many good things in it but is incomplete with respect to management zone No. 1. And I apologize for the time that it took to set this up. Let's see here.

(Discussion off the record)

The OBMP seems to endorse increased wet water recharge in management zone No. 1. There's an indication that an additional 18,000 acre-feet of annual recharge is necessary, and there are some basins that are identified in the northern part of management zone No. 1.

However, the OBMP does not address what the future role of in-lieu operations and water transfers will be.

And we believe that they may need to be significantly rethought relative to the -- implementing some of the aspects of the plan.

This graphic shows some plumes of nitrates. And I'd like to draw your attention to those that are located here in the northern and western portions of the basin. There's a lot of emphasis given to groundwater quality concerns in the south end of the basin and very little, if any, given to how we address the issues of contamination in other parts of the basin. We think the OBMP has a serious deficiency in that regard.

And finally, just to complete the graphics, we think -- this shows some of the depressions in groundwater elevation and shows that there are some relationships between that and water quality. And we think that there needs to be plans put in place that will encourage the extraction of the poor quality water and the wet water recharge with good quality or higher quality water so that we improve the overall quality of the basin.

Now, I want to talk about a couple of governance issues because that's an important thing to the client. The OBMP misstates the relationship between the

Watermaster and the advisory committee on the very first page of the report. The advisory committee, I submit, is not the policy-making body under the judgment. This is a pretense that's gone on for a long time in this basin and should cease.

Judge Gunn has made it very clear that in his estimation when he -- on page 3 of his order that led to where we are today, if the appointment of a nine-member Board would permit the advisory committee to control the Watermaster and/or deprive the Watermaster of its ability to administer the judgment independently and objectively, surely that would be a compelling reason to deny the motion for appointment of the nine-member Board.

He goes on on page 4 to talk about what will happen if it appears to the Court that the proposed nine-member Board is unable to function as an independent -- and I submit that word there, I believe, is independent of the producers, independent of the advisory committee -- functioning in the public interest which he went to a great deal of effort to emphasize in this order. So I think there's a problem about governance right away on the very first page of the Optimum Basin Management Plan.

The Optimum Basin Management Plan also misstates the origins of the OBMP requirement and talks about this

very, very difficult period of time that Chino Basin
Watermaster has gone through over the last four or five
years. But -- and talks about that as though that's
where this came from.

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Well, it didn't. In July of 1989, Judge Turner, the prior judge assigned to this case, very specifically ordered that an OBMP be prepared. Nothing was done for many, many years in that regard. Now -- using the word nothing, that's an overstatement.

THE CHAIRMAN: One minute, Mr. Kidman.

MR. KIDMAN: Things were done, but it didn't get to a point of having a plan that was satisfactory to Judge Gunn and so that's why he came back and ordered it again.

We think that implementation of the OBMP will require some substantial new thinking outside of the box. Certain past and current management practices are more beneficial to basin users than they are to the basin itself as a resource. And these include in-lieu replenishment practices and the transfer of water rights to offset overproduction.

Clearly Judge Gunn is using the OBMP to evaluate the performance of the nine-person Watermaster. Monte Vista supports the nine-person Watermaster with some tweaks relative to the municipal water district

representatives, because -- they think that there ought to be more continuity for those members because they have less opportunity to be involved with the Watermaster and basin operations on a day-to-day basis.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kidman, thank you very much for your comments. Your time has expired.

MR. KIDMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Any comments or questions of Mr. Kidman?

Next speaker will be Ken Jeske from the City of Ontario, and on deck will be Henry Pepper from the City of Pomona.

MR. JESKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Board

Members. Ken Jeske. I'm the public works director for
the City of Ontario. Thank you for the opportunity to
comment.

The City of Ontario has participated in the development of the OBMP for the Chino Basin. This effort has proceeded with a lot of discussion, as we know, and with the development of a lot of technical information. The Watermaster staff, the consultants, and all of the parties, both present here and present at the meetings and submitted comments, should be complimented and commended for the work done to date.

It's apparent, however, that much effort and

decision is yet needed on the funding and the implementation portions of the plan. Therefore, the special referee has recommended a phased process to prepare an implementation plan. Ontario strongly supports this two-phase process allowing time for full implementation and funding planning and desires to be on record stating that.

Also for the record, work has already begun on the Phase II of this plan. Committees have been formed to address some of the more significant issues. For example, committees on recharge, which by the way is including discussions of transfers and also on the desalters including discussions on funding, have already been put in place and already starting.

Ontario would encourage the Board, however, not to make determination to change the direction of the report to date based on comments received on those issues at this meeting without full discussion and full completion of those committees completing their work.

Ontario has previously submitted comments on the draft OBMP in a letter dated July 6 and then a subsequent letter dated September 7th which were submitted as part of this hearing. I'm not going to go into all the points. Some of them we have heard referenced by other speakers. but we do want to ensure that they're

incorporated into this hearing.

Sections 1 through 4 of the OBMP describe projects and programs which a majority of the parties believe are necessary for implementation of the plan. Funding and implementation, however, are yet to be determined and may affect the final scope of some of the projects or many of the projects.

Therefore, Ontario strongly recommends submittal of the Phase I sections as a report, not as a final adopted plan without opportunity for amendment as we look at funding or as we discuss some of the issues that you've heard raised in this particular hearing.

The process of developing the final Phase II reports should include the opportunity to address many of the legal authorities, some of which we've heard today such as those previously raised by Cucamonga County Water District and most recently by Monte Vista Water District, as well as provide the opportunity for comments, objections, or comments of the parties to the final Phase II proposal as that moves forward.

The City of Ontario wishes to reserve its right to raise such legal and substantive issues during the Phase II process on those items.

Thank you very much for allowing us to comment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jeske. Any comments

or questions of Mr. Jeske? Appreciate that.

Next speaker will be Henry Pepper from the City of Pomona, and following that will be Marilyn Levin from the State of California attorney general's office.

MR. PEPPER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board. I'm Henry Pepper, the utility services director for the City of Pomona. On behalf of the City of Pomona let me take this opportunity at the public hearing today to recognize the Watermaster Board and staff for their Herculean efforts these past many months to begin to bring resolution to issues impacting Chino Basin for decades. This has been a daunting task, will continue to be a daunting task due to the myriad competing interests. And the Board staff and consulting firms continue to demonstrate that they are up to the challenge.

To reiterate the concerns that the City of Pomona has had over the years:

No. 1, pumping. We need to be assured that our pumping rights will not be curtailed and that there will be adequate replenishment water if need be.

No. 2, leases and transfers of water. Pomona's ability to lease and/or transfer any annual underproduction of water or water in storage should not be adversely impacted.

Storage limits, number three. Such limits should not be imposed, but if they are deemed necessary for the prudent management of the basin, Pomona should be justly compensated.

No. 4, losses. Any annual losses should be fairly apportioned.

No. 5. Cost allocation financing plan. At a cost of approximately 6 million dollars without any assistance Pomona built an anion exchange plant and related facilities which opened in 1992 to treat high nitrate Chino Basin groundwater and put it to beneficial use.

Pomona should receive credit for this bold move and any cost allocation financing plan being developed for further basin remediation, and, in fact, this expenditure should be deemed Pomona's total capital contribution toward basin cleanup.

No. 6, governance or membership. The current method of rotating membership on the Watermaster board should be retained to allow parties to participate fully.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input into the public hearing process. We've provided copies of these comments to the staff.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Pepper. Any comments or questions of Mr. Pepper? Appreciate your comments.

Marilyn Levin, state attorney general's office.

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MS. LEVIN: Thank you. I'm Marilyn Levin, deputy attorney general of the California Office of the Attorney General. Our office represents the State of California and all state agencies and departments with lands overlying the Chino Basin. Our office represented the State of California in the original Chino Basin judgment in 1978, and we're very involved in developing the present judgment and are fully aware of the background of the judgment and the water and it being a water rights adjudication.

The State is a party to the judgment. The state agencies that produce water and/or own land in the basin include the Department of Corrections, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Transportation, Caltrans, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

The State of California's rights were not specifically defined in the judgment, but we agreed to become a member of the agricultural pool. Throughout the various meetings over the last few months I think the State of California has indicated all of the various proposals that the State has made and the things that the State has done in the basin. Specifically the latest is the development of an ion exchange plant that we are constructing on our facility. And I won't go into all of

the positive aspects that the State has brought to the basin and will continue to do that.

The State and the California Department of Corrections filed comments on various drafts of sections 1 through 4 of the OBMP. The latest comments were filed on September 7th in response to Phase I of the OBMP.

I'm not going to go through all of the comments. Many of the comments that were mentioned here today specifically are Kidman's comments, the ag pool comments with respect to the history of this judgment, the problem -- the overlying problem of the nitrates in the basin, placing blame on various parties within the basin on cleaning up the nitrate problem. I'm not going to go into that. All of that information is in my comments.

I would like to call attention, and if the Board would like additional information that has not been discussed, I recently read a Rand study that was prepared in 1978 that was sent to, of all things, our first speaker, and I met him for the first time today, Frank Brommenschenkel. And that study should be very helpful to this Board if you're looking to the history of the problems in this basin and what the parties expected. There is also information in the plaintiff's post-trial memorandum that was developed in 1978. I have copies of both of those and can submit them for the record.

Specifically, though, today what I would like to do is much more boring, and that is procedural. I'd like to commend all the parties, as other people have done, and to point out to the referee that the parties have engaged in hard work and dedication and extremely time-consuming effort to develop the OBMP and this Phase I report. I think it's important to know that the parties are working to reach a consensus -- and we may have to revise our pleadings -- without extensive litigation on legal and procedural issues -- all of which we agree with and we don't want to raise now; they could be premature -- on the main elements of the basin management program.

I think it's important to let the Court know through the Watermaster that many of the parties support some of the statements in the Phase I report, but many of the parties object to some of the conclusions and facts contained in the report, specifically the state of the basin or placing blame on some of the parties.

Because of these objections and concerns, it's impossible, though we'd like to, for many of the parties to approve or adopt the elements of the program developed to date because the financing elements have not been finalized and the parties have been unable to assess, including the State of California, any financial impacts

specifically on the State. And as you know, my comments have mentioned that we're in the agricultural pool and there were certain beliefs we had in being part of the agricultural pool, and that was being able to pump water with very low or fairly low assessment.

Therefore in the State's opinion it's premature at this time for the Watermaster or the committees to vote to adopt or approve the OBMP.

The Court referee has recognized some of these concerns in her memorandum. So specifically what I would like to recommend is that the Watermaster, after hearing all the comments, should respectfully modify the Court referee's recommendation only slightly.

While feeling very pleased that the Court -- that the Court referee suggested that it would be appropriate to give the parties additional time, I would suggest that the Watermaster receive the Phase I Optimum Basin Management Program dated August 19 as a report subject to the comments and objections received and with the recognition that the language in the document may be revised and/or updated as part of the development of Phase II. Therefore, it doesn't necessarily have to be called a draft report but it's received subject to potential revisions.

Two, recognize that the parties reserve all rights

to comment and/or oppose the Phase I report and the Phase II implementation program and to raise any legal or procedural issues with respect to the OBMP.

Three, recognize that the parties -- and this would be in-court findings, possibility under a court order -- that the parties are respectfully seeking additional time, from October 28th to May 31st, 2000, to prepare and agree to an implementation plan through continued consensus -- I feel like I'm Bill Clinton here -- to continue consensus building within the basin in order to avoid costly litigation. I'm not sure that we emphasized that as much.

Some of us were involved in the extremely contentious litigation a few years ago that brought us to where we are. Some of the parties may be willing to go to that place. Many parties are not.

I think we need to let the Court know that we really need this extra time not because we're delaying -- and I hope I'm not being naive -- but that we really need the additional time to build the consensus necessary. This is the first time that a lot of the parties, even though they were asked to before, have aired their very specific concerns. And we need to get those out.

Recognize -- and the Court should recognize -- that this is the schedule proposed by the parties. And

this is my schedule, you don't have to adopt it, but this is what I'm suggesting. Develop the draft implementation program between September 30th, and I moved the date up to February 4th because we need time to circulate and comment. So my dates would be September 30 through February 4th to develop -- to develop the Phase II.

Circulate the OBMP, the entire OBMP, including the proposed voluntary implementation program by

February 4th. Final comments on the OBMP including

Phase II submitted to the Watermaster by March 3rd.

Comments circulated to the parties, and this is what we didn't have in this phase, by March 10th. And then additional time to read those comments and respond to them by the pool and advisory committee between March 10th and

April 21st. Then consideration by the Watermaster of the program and the comments by April 28th, and additional --

THE CHAIRMAN: One minute.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

Filing pleadings with the Court, you need additional time, on May 12th with the court hearing set for May 31.

Hope this is not too many dates. This is important. Set a status conference hearing on January 18th with the Court so that the Court has

continuing input and can evaluate whether there's delay or whether we're really moving forward on this final part.

Continue the hearing currently set for

October 28th to May 31st and same thing with the hearing
on DWR. And then after that, on June 9th, the hearing
should be set on the appointment of the nine-member

Board. At that time the Court could evaluate.

Essentially it's an eight-month extension, but I think that the Watermaster could put pleadings together that could convince the Court that we're not delaying.

I conclude by urging the Watermaster to urge the Court to adopt this revised schedule as reasonable. And thank you for the opportunity to comment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms. Levin.

Any comments or questions?

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yeah.

THE CHAIRMAN: Marilyn, excuse me. If you'd return to the podium. We do have a question.

Mr. Vanden Heuvel.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yeah. I was wondering whether the State had an opinion with regards to the CEQA issues raised in one of the briefs that was filed.

MS. LEVIN: To be honest, we haven't evaluated it on our own. But I have read the comments of Mr. Gene

Tanaka and my first -- upon first blush, I agree with his comments. And so I would probably support those, but I would have to do my own independent research on that.

Any other questions?

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other comments or questions? Appreciate that. Thank you very much.

That concludes the list of speakers that we have. Is there any last-minute additions, anybody wishing to address this Board at this time?

Mr. Brommenschenkel.

MR. BROMMENSCHENKEL: I thought ten minutes was an awfully long time, a lot more time than I really needed.

I just would like to conclude some of the things that I was trying to address and make one other further point as far as the report is concerned.

And it refers to table 4-12 on page 4-27 where there is a comparison there between the amount of nitrates and TDS being added as far as an acre of dairy area versus an acre of residential housing. And it's kind of like an apples-and-oranges comparison there, and there was a 70 percent reduction in the amount of TDS and nitrates being added. And it's kind of the gist of our comments in general that there's connotations in the report there that infer that the contributions of ag are monumentally greater than what they are in the other

parts of the basin. And the other parts of the basin in some cases are being played down a little bit more than what they really should be.

And because of some of the things that I have outlined, I think it would be good that this is not used as a technical source document at this point in time. It is a good reference document. There's an awful lot of work that has gone into it, and I would hate to be the person who was responsible for putting it all together. I mean, it has been a heck of a task, and like anything else, it's easier to tear apart than it is to put together. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Any additional comments?

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yeah.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: I'm sorry. I was going to ask Ms. Levin if she would definitely include those reports, the Rand report and the other report that you referred to, make those available to the Watermaster as part of this hearing record.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was that in the affirmative,

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MS. LEVIN: Yes, I will do that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Okay.

At this time what we're going to do is we're going to close the public hearing portion of this particular meeting, invite the special referee and her staff if they have any comments at this time, it would be appropriate for you to comment, Ms. Schneider.

MS. SCHNEIDER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Anne Schneider, and I'm special referee to the Superior Court related to the Chino matter. I have very few comments.

I submitted in writing comments on August 13th and recommended a schedule which was included in the notice of motion and motions submitted by the Watermaster to the Court. So the issues as to the phasing of this proceeding to complete the OBMP and the dates, which Ms. Levin questioned a moment ago, are matters to be discussed with the Court on the 30th.

I do have a reaction to some of the comments that were in writing and orally made today, and that's that it's encouraging that most of the comments are looking ahead to a next phase of implementation.

As I wrote in my comments, I think it's extremely important to reach closure on the first four chapters and to move ahead and to get to the implementation issues that are so difficult and to not use any more energy on these chapters and to use all of your energy on the next

phase's efforts.

I agree with the comment that was made, that there is always a premium on consensus building. And whether that's due to questions that are raised as to the Court's authority and power or just a matter of logic and expedience, I commend you for the effort you've made and the continuing effort you'll have to make to keep building consensus.

Anyway, I do recommend that you somehow reach closure on the first four chapters, and I encourage every effort to be made to finish the work of finding an implementation plan in Phase II if the Court allows you to proceed in that fashion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Before you leave, let me ask if there's anybody that has any questions. Would anybody like to ask any questions of Ms. Schneider?

Ma'am, thank you very much. I really appreciate that.

Before we begin our deliberations on this
particular process, I'd like to thank everybody for
adhering to the procedures that we had today. It
certainly is helpful when you have a public hearing where
you can have people that will adhere to the timelines. I
realize that some people were actually cut off, but in
order to try to expedite this process, I think that
today's hearing indicates that everybody was certainly

willing to work towards the accomplishment or toward the goal that we have tried to accomplish as members of the Board for the past 18 months.

I'd like also to thank my fellow board members and the members of staff of the Chino Basin Watermaster for their participation in this particular process. It has been a long process, and I agree with Ms. Schneider that it is time to move forward, that we need to get working on Phase II of this implementation part of the plan, and that the time has now come, as I stated about a month ago at one of our Board meetings, to fish or cut bait.

It's time for this Board to decide what we're going to do regarding the Phase I report, whether it's to be filed with the Court as a report, whether it's to be filed in any other form, or whether it's to be modified prior to the time that it is filed with the Court, remembering that we do have a hearing date with the Court at the end of this particular month. With that, what I'd like to do is open it up to discussion from the members of the Board.

Mr. Vanden Heuvel.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yeah. I think that this was a very useful hearing, and I think a lot of issues got raised. I take a lot of -- put a lot of stock, though, in the special referee's comment that we need to focus

our energy on moving ahead.

And I think that the parties have done a very good job of pointing out, if we didn't already know, that section 1 through 4 isn't perfect. I think we as policy makers responsible to the public have to decide, are we going to make perfection our standard, or are we going to try to move on and make things better. And I for one believe that, you know, we need to move ahead. And I agree with the advice of the special referee that that's where we need to put our energy.

I think what we come away with, then, is that we need to draw some closure to this and say this is good work, it's not perfect work, make sure that the record is complete, completely notes all of the comments and reservations that all of the various parties have on this, and that we not adopt this as a finding but simply as a progress report and move it on to the Court as such.

And so I would move that the Watermaster, making note of all of the objections that have been raised and concerns, nonetheless move ahead and accept sections 1 through 4 as a report and forward it on to the Court.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have a motion. Is there a second?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN: Second.

MS. JOHNSON: You say you would receive and file

as a report. Is that what you're --

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Procedurally here,

Mr. Vanden Heuvel has made a motion that this be filed with the Court, sections 1 through 4, as a report, for receive and file purposes, and it's been seconded by Mr. Krueger.

Is there any further discussion?

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Vanden Heuvel.

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Now that the motion's been made, I made some notes, and I do want to make some comments about some of the objections, I think, just so that the record of the Board that we did it -- at least there's some comments.

I think agriculture raised a lot of issues as to some of the detail in section 2, and I think that there's merit to a lot of what they're saying. And so I think we definitely have noted that, and the record would reflect that.

I think Chino raised and Monte Vista raised some issues with regards to location of recharge, types of recharge, transfers that are very valid and important, and we need to remember as we move into the next phase to deal with those. Monte Vista also raised important

governance questions. And, you know, one of the observations that I have made for myself is that we have created an incredibly inefficient governance structure for the Watermaster. You know, I understand kind of why it happened, but it's a very difficult governance structure to try to get to a decision. And I think we're all wrestling with that, and Monte Vista raised some questions that I think are worth pondering as we move forward. Is this the way we want to do business 30 or 40 or 50 years from now? Do we want to leave this structure in place, or do we deal with this? So I think they made some important governance issues.

I think Cucamonga made some very powerful arguments about CEQA that we're going to need to deal with very soon as we move forward into the next phase.

I think the State raised some issues with regards to schedule, and I appreciate the effort that they did in going into that level of detail on schedule. I think we're kind of on schedule, and I think we've bitten off an awful lot. Even if we set May as our deadline rather than February, you know, we can move as fast as we can move. And you need deadlines to get people to make decisions. But these are huge issues.

Some of the major elements that need to be implemented are just going to take more time, and I think

we need to do the best job that we can. We've been given some deadlines. Let's do our best. And if we're doing our best, then if we can't make deadlines, we throw ourselves on the judge's indulgence and ask for more time. I don't think getting more refined on that schedule is going to move the process forward.

I think the conservation district raised some issues about ownership of facilities. Those are policy issues. I don't know whether we -- my sense is we've got a consensus, but we probably need to try to close that loop sometime. But I think, again, you're into a Phase II.

I think the encouraging thing is with a few minor exceptions I didn't hear a lot of objections to the program elements. You know, you got the sections 1 through 4, but then you end up, well, what are we going to do. And I didn't hear a lot of folks -- I heard concerns about costs, financing, equity, that sort of thing. But as far as, you know, the need, what we've kind of all agreed we need to do, that's -- I heard pretty strong or at least support and, by silence, assent to most of those program elements.

Those are my observations of kind of the hearing today, and I think all that being said, you get to a conclusion that with all those things noted, at least I'm

prepared to close the book, so to speak, on this first phase and move on to the next one.

DR. KING: I very much agree with what was just said. I would like to thank all of the agencies involved here for responding in writing with your objections in advance. It was really helpful to me to be able to go through all of these complicated issues and helped me understand where you're coming from.

I think that most of the comments were basically supportive of what we're doing, and it's not a perfect document, as was mentioned, and it is a daunting task. But it's the best imperfect plan that we have right now, and we just can't paralyze the process waiting for the perfect plan to come along. A lot of time and effort has gone into this, and I would support very much moving ahead.

THE CHAIRMAN: Additional comments?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN: I think --

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Krueger.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN: I appreciate all the comments that have been submitted in writing and verbally today, and I do recommend that all these comments be considered as going along with the original report in submitting to the Court so the Court has full access to everything that's been said and the written comments.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Krueger.

Ms. Johnson.

MS. JOHNSON: I would thank everybody for their comments, and I would just say that I think that this is -- the Board and everyone that's worked on this, we have a hundred percent intention of carrying this through and completing it. And the mechanisms will happen and we foresee good results, and the results will be better than going through -- and our documents aren't perfect right now, but they will be sooner or later. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arbelbide.

MR. ARBELBIDE: I'd like to thank all those that came today to participate and speak before us and present those thoughts and concerns. And I just have one thing to say, is that if you'll come back with some possible solutions, some compromising type positions so we can move forward, I think that will benefit us all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hofer.

MR. HOFER: Only to thank the people that have showed up today that have put so much time and effort into this whole process. It's, as Mr. King said, it's daunting but we can't let it paralyze us. We do have to move forward. It isn't perfect, I agree. The technical parts will take more refining. They will always be refined. We will come up with better processes as we

move along. That will always be in flux. But to have more or less an agreement on the policy and where we're going I think is wonderful.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hofer.

Finally, I'd like to add that it's important for the record and for the special referee to understand that in the public arena, the CEQA process obviously takes a great deal of importance to us that sit in that particular area. Understanding how that process works is absolutely critical to the implementation of the plan.

And the timing that is involved to get through the CEQA process is an area that has been raised many times in the discussions that we've had.

And understanding the reality of getting through the CEQA process and also the possibility that we may have to be involved in the federal NEPA process, could add some considerable time to the actual implementation.

I think the general consensus opinion is that for the public agencies, that when we get into the CEQA process, in developing the actual projects themselves, we must go through that hearing process which can take an extremely incredible amount of time, as I'm sure you can appreciate. And that that could have a significant impact on the final timeline that we established for the implementation process.

I've been told that the CEQA process can take between six and eighteen months, sometimes even longer for the federal process before we actually have their approval to proceed with these particular projects. And while we are committed to working towards getting the plan implemented, the actual implementation may be delayed because of that particular legal process that we're required to go through.

Now, I want to make sure that the record reflects that we are concerned about that, but that we are also

committed to going forward with phase 2, to meet the time lines that have been suggested by the special referee.

Any additional comments from members of the Board?

If not, this special hearing of the Watermaster --

Call for the vote.

THE CHAIRMAN: Call for the vote. You're right.

Thank you, Mr. Krueger. Appreciate that. We'll call for the vote at this time.

Mr. Hofer?

MR. KRUEGER:

MR. HOFER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vanden Heuvel?

MR. VANDEN HEUVEL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. King?

DR. KING: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Krueger?

MR. KRUEGER: Aye. THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arbelbide? MR. ARBELBIDE: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Ms. Johnson? MS. JOHNSON: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: I vote aye. We will forward the report to the Court on the 30th to be received as a report. We thank you very much for your time and all your efforts. We stand adjourned. (The proceedings concluded at 10:50 a.m.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, Winifred S. Krall, a certified shorthand reporter licensed by the State of California, hereby certify: That the foregoing oral proceedings, taken down by me in stenotype, were thereafter reduced to printing by computer-aided transcription under my direction; That this printed transcript is a true record of the foregoing oral proceedings. I further certify that I am not in any way interested in the outcome of this action and that I am not related to any of the parties thereto. Witness my hand the 16th day of September, 1999.