1	Imperial County Planning Commission
2	County Administration Center
3	940 Main St, El Centro CA 92243
4	August 11, 2001
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF AUGUST 11, 2010
10	IMPERIAL COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING re
11	COYOTE WELLS SPECIFIC PLAN and WIND ZERO TRAINING FACILITY
12	to consider recommending approval of:
13	Certification of FEIR SCH No:2009011063
14	General Plan Amendment #08-0003
15	Specific Plan # 08-0001
16	Zone change ZC #08-0003
17	Tract Map #00985
18	CUP #08-0030 for private airstrip
19	CUP #08-0031 for 2 water wells to pump 65 AF/Y
20	Developers Agreement
21	,
22	
23	
24	
25	Transcribed from audio CD provided by Imperial County Planning Department
26	by Susan Massey, Ginny Chandlee, Ellen Shively, Edie Harmon
27	dates: August through November 2010
28	
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30	confirmed for accuracy by: Edie Harmon
31	date: December 10, 2010
32	

1	LIST OF SPEAKERS
2	Chairman Schaffner
3	Commissioner Gaddis
4	Commissioner Bergh
5	Commissioner 27,
6	David Black, Planner 5, 6, 10,
7	Jurg Heuberger, Planning Director4, 5,6, 9, 10,18,32,38, 40,97,103,120, more
8	Danielle Griffith - PMC
9	Michael Stewart-Leighton
10	B.T. Stevens-Urban Crossroads 11, 12,15,84-87
11	Dave Hogan - PMC
12	Brandon Webb - Wind Zero CEO 4, 22-29, 36, 37,38, 87-89,
13	Jeff Lyon - Lyon Consultants 14, 19, 29-36,38,39, 89-96, 98,108,115
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15	Laurel Ware
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PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: (Interrupting) Eleven

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: ... 11 inclusive and we'll be opening these all at one time. And, I'm assuming that we have quite a few people who want to speak on this item today and so we'll be restricting the time. Last time we gave 3 minutes but this time were going to give you five minutes to speak, and uh try not to repeat too much what someone else said so that we can get all the information out there. Everyone will be allowed to speak uh no matter how long this goes. And, after everyone speaks we're going to close the public portion of the hearing and the project applicant will be able to address some or all the questions that have been brought up. uhh, could I have a representative of the project here? Could you come to the microphone please? Would you prefer to address each issue as it comes up or can you take notes and do it at the end?

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31 32 WEBB: (?) : Yeah, I think we can take notes and address everything at the end.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: I just wanted to give you the option. So anyway that's what we'll do. We'll give everyone a chance to speak then we'll close the public portion and then we'll allow the applicant to speak to the issues and then the Commissioners will make a decision based on that and we'll have the clock up here which will give us the countdown. I can't see it so please be polite and stop talking at the end of your time so we can give everyone a chance to speak and I'll turn it back over to you.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Yeah Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, as you indicated this is a public hearing on a project that includes a number of components. So for the record, as you indicated this is items 4 thru 11 on the agenda, those being the Coyote Wells / Wind Zero project. Item number 4 is the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report; item number 5 is the General Plan Amendment 08-0003; item 6 is the Specific Plan Item number 08-0001; item 7 is the Change of Zone number 08-0003; item 8 is Tract Map number 00985; item 9 is Conditional Use Permit number 08-0030; item 10 is another Conditional Use Permit number 08-0031 and item 11 is the Development Agreement.

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COMMISSIONERS: Yes

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As you have indicated Mr. Chairman, all of these items are open for the public to comment on at one time. At the very end after the public hearing is closed and your Commission is ready to render a decision, we would ask that if you are going to consider approving the project that you would take each action item separately in the order that we have them on the agenda. If you decide to deny the project, of course you can just make a motion to deny the project and we would certainly not ask you to certify the EIR at that time. Or, third option, because of the magnitude of the project and the more recent submittal of documents, you may also have, you actually do have the option of continuing it, and that may very well actually be staff's recommendation depending on the testimony and the documents.

Uh, and then lastly um, with regard to the public comments, there were a number of documents that were introduced fairly late to you, I believe as late as this morning uh, so before we end the hearing and rather than do it now, I'm sure that some of the people who are going to testify are going to introduce these documents so at the end before we close, before you render a decision I'd like to get an inventory of all the documents that have been submitted past the package that we submitted to you so that we have a clear record of everything. So with that, David Black has had the honor of processing this project and yesterday he finished another project which you heard which is the McCabe Ranch II project so now he's devoted all day and night to getting ready for this one so I'll let him present it.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER:. Dave, just before we get started I'll ask the Commissioners due to the generous amount of material that we got this morning, does anyone need more time to go over this or are we good with it? (Pause) Okay and then I'd also like to mention that in some of the material we got, we got a hand written petition this morning and in lieu of making ten copies for everyone we've passed it down and everyone has had a chance to see it.. Has everyone had a chance to look at it?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: . Everybody got it? Okay, Mr. Black go ahead.

PLANNER DAVID BLACK: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, I'd like to show a PowerPoint presentation for my project description.

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B. T. STEPHENS: B. T. Stephens

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Before David starts with the PowerPoint, I'm sorry, I'd also like to have you introduce the consultants who wrote the EIR because they are here and available to address comments as well. And just from a procedural standpoint so that you and the public know EIRs are prepared under the direction of the County Planning and Development Services Department, not by the applicant, but by us. The applicant, of course, is charged with paying the freight for it, but they are done by us. So if you'd introduce —

PLANNER DAVID BLACK: Danielle Griffith, she's the lead planner for PMC for this EIR project and Dave Angel is also here representing PMC. Michael Stewart is here from Leighton and Associates. They did the water studies for this project. And Urban Crossroads, I don't have your name.

PLANNER DAVID BLACK: Here representing the sound studies that were done for this project.

PLANNING DIRECTOR JURG HEUBERGER: So, during the course of questions that your Commission may have or in possible response to any comments that are made, we may request that these technical people address these comments rather than staff. So just so everybody knows who they are and what their task is. But these folks work for the County not for the applicant. The applicant may have his own technical, or their own technical expertise as well, thank you.

PLANNER DAVID BLACK: And when I finish with mine, I'll have Danielle come up and she'll go through the CEQA process (inaudible) and PowerPoint.. The first slide is a project map slide Wind Zero Inc owns 944 acres in the southwestern portion of Imperial County This plan area is east of the community of Ocotillo and Nomirage, south of Interstate 8 and largely north of state route 98. The project location map shows the boundaries of the proposed Specific Plan area. As you can see on the west side of of the project area is Molitar Road bordering the project area on the west side. You can also see the small community of Nomirage on the west side of the project. The current parcels, this picture shows the current design of the parcels

located on this site apparently right now as they exist on this parcel. There's nine main, or nine large parcels and there's three small parcels on the bottom, on the south portion of the project.

The conceptual site plan, uh, this site plan shows the proposed project layout at buildout, the training and educational facilities are located in the southern portion of the project and I'll show later slides of that with the motorsports component is in the center in the north of this project area. The project components for Wind Zero, there's a few of them here, the first there is law enforcement training, there's the Coyote Wells Motorsports Facility component, there's a state route 98 component, and there's a utilities component which includes water, the two water wells, uh the sewage treatment facility, they will be generating solar power at some phase and they're asking for air operations which include an airstrip, a possible airstrip, and a heliport.

Project entitlements for this project include, like Jurg said, there's a Final Environmental Impact Report that'll need approval, the Coyote Wells Specific Plan that'll need to be adopted, the General Plan Amendment which will include the Ocotillo/Nomirage Community Area Plan. This'll be a change from a desert residential designation to a specific plan designation. There'll be a zone change requirement. This'll be from a low density residential which is currently the zone to a specific plan zones. I'll go over those zones in a later slide. There'll need to be approval for a gated Tentative Tract Map, map 985 which will include 22 parcels and which will include tract map conditions. There'll be approval for a Conditional Use Permit for two water wells. The first water well will be on Phase I. The second water well will be in Phase III. There'll be a permit for an airstrip and heliport, if they're built. And there'll be final approval, approval for a development agreement.

The circulation plan, the Coyote Wells Specific Plan area will in a large part function as a gated community with numerous amenities available to users. Access to the main portion of this project area will be restricted to authorized visitors. Guard houses will be located up to four points at the main portions of this project area. The blue colors that you see in this screen are the main entry points. The green, the darker green that you see on the right is the first alternate secondary access; the aqua color on the left is a secondary, a second alterative secondary access point, and the red one on top is a third alternate, a secondary access point. All these access points, and all roads in this project will be paved. The gated community, the Coyote Wells gated community Tract Map 985, this kind of gives you an idea of what the proposed project will look like on the project site.

(In response to inaudible question) What's that? The dark color you see in the middle is the

floodway that currently goes through this project. On a later slide I'll show you how Wind Zero is proposing their development around these, this floodway, not to interfere with any other floodways that may happen down the road.

The proposed land use and zoning uh the Coyote Wells Specific Plan consists of 22 proposed parcels and ten proposed land use and zoning designations. As you can see from the top three there, the land use and zoning designations are for Open Space Preservation is over 204 acres that includes about 22% of the area. The Recreation portion is 380 acres which is 40% of the area, and the Education and Training of 220 acres is over 23% of the area.

On a colored land use and zoning map the dark color, the dark green up on top is your open space and preservation area, and as you can see on the west portion of the project there is a buffer that goes down between the community of Occ, Nomirage and the project area, it goes all the way down the west side of the project area. In the middle is your lighter green that's your uh that's your recreation area, that includes your circuit tracks and your darker blue area is your education and training facility. And you can see the purple area down on the bottom, that's a proposed RV park...

Some of the project features for this specific plan include a live fire training house. What you see up here on the screen is a live training house to provide for live fire training scenarios including hostage rescue. They plan on building ten of these 6,000 square feet buildings throughout the project area ... within the education, the dark blue sections. This here is a picture of an indoor firing range, fully enclosed indoor firing range so you get an idea of what it looks like. I'm sure Jeff Lyons will go through more detail on what it looks like.

The project features for the road, for the emergency vehicle operations center: as you can see these are at grade roads not oval tracks with 80% banks. They don't interfere with the floodways of the project area as you go across them. They're being used for high speed driving, defensive driving and natural disaster preparedness type of driving.

The lower picture is the skid pad area proposed for this project for emergency testing and training type of environment.

The project phasing. In Phase I will include a waste water treatment plant which is right at the very top in a small little box here on the top. Um it will include a multi-use building, a pit area, a parking area, car garages, emergency vehicle operations training center and indoor gun range, a semi- enclosed gun range, a circuit one track that you can see in the middle, and one water well. This 4.1 acre feet water well will be the maximum allowed water use in Phase I

1 development. 2 3 (Inaudible question) 4 5 COMMISSIONER: And Phase I? 6 7 PLANNER DAVID BLACK: How much is Phase II? It's Phase I we're looking at. In Phase II 8 the project will include expansion of the waste water treatment plant, an RV park, a power 9 generation area, skid pads, car garages, indoor gun range, a circuit two track that you can see 10 there, and a rappel and burn tower. And I believe there is also a first phase of the RV park down 11 below. 12 In Phase III you'll see the final expansion of the waste water treatment plant, a Phase II RV 13 park down below, it will include town homes, heliport, a motel, a kart track, airport hangars, a 14 possible airstrip, a circuit three tracks, mini storage facilities, and a second water well with a 15 maximum of 65 acre feet that will be allowed for this project. 16 17 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Are they going to drill the second well in Phase II or Phase III? 18 19 PLANNER DAVID BLACK: The second well will be drilled in Phase III. 20 21 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: The maximum amount of water for Phase I and Phase II is 4.1 22 acres? 23 24 PLANNER DAVID BLACK: 4.1 will allow in the first phase and Phase II will allow 29 acre 25 feet. 26 27 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: All from the same well? 28 29 PLANNER DAVID BLACK: Without a second well. 30 31 COMMISSIONER BERGH: With the number of parcels how much are they allowed as far as 32 the county is concerned? How much water are they allowed to draw with the number of parcels

they have there?

PLANNING DIRECTOR JURG HEUBERGER: If you're asking what's the allowable limits for individual parcels if they are residential that would be different than commercial. Right now we have a limitation on the residential and we have a different limit on commercial, but since this is an overall project it's kind of up to the Commissioners as to what you feel based on the documentation that was given to you as to what that number should be. One of the studies in the report is the hydrologic report and you have a technical expert here to explain whether these wells can be supported by the basin. But the limits are going to be different than the standard.

PLANNER DAVID BLACK: Again I wanted to go over or show you the sewer distribution plan. There will be one. There won't be septic tanks allowed for this project, it will be a sewer for this project. It starts at phase I and goes to phase III. There will be an expansion through all the phases. I know that was a concern from some of the citizens.

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And the next slide is the California Environmental Quality Act process. I'll let Danielle Griffith, she was our lead on that from PMC.

PMC's DANIELLE GRIFFITH: Good morning, I'm here to briefly describe the California Environmental Quality Act process that the project went through when we were analyzing the potential environmental impacts of the Coyote Wells Specific Plan. The project time line: Application... application documents were received on December 23, 2009. Notice of Preparation was sent to the agencies and public to give notice that an Environmental Impact Report was going to be prepared. On February 26, 2009 a public scoping meeting was held, On January 26, 2010, the Draft Environmental Impact Report was submitted to the State Clearinghouse. On August 8, on August 19, 2009 there was an Airport Land Use Commission hearing on the project, on June 3rd 2010 the final EIR and Notice of Availability and notice of the Planning Commission hearing was sent out for public notice. And today we're having the Planning Commission hearing.

What CEQA does, it considers the environmental effects of a wide variety of public and private projects, provides public disclosure of the environmental effects of a proposed decision and allows for public and agency input in the environmental review of the project. What CEQA does not do, it does not advocate or oppose the project under consideration, it does not require

project denial because of adverse effects on the environment, and it does not address economic or social concerns.

The objectives of CEQA are to disclose to decision makers and the public significant environmental effects of a proposed project, identify ways to avoid or reduce environmental damage, prevent environmental damage by requiring implementation of mitigation measures or alternatives, disclose to the public the reasons for agency approval of projects with significant environmental effects, fosters interagency coordination in the review of projects, and it enhances the public participation in the planning process.

The EIR topics that we analyzed were the project description itself, aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, geology and soil, hazards and human health, hydrology and water quality, land use, noise, population and housing, public services and recreation, transportation and circulation issues, utilities, climate change and greenhouse gasses, cumulative impacts, alternatives, and long term implications of the project.

There were several issues that the EIR sought to resolve: There were specifically aesthetic issues, air quality issues, biological resource issues, cultural resources, hazardous materials and risk of upset, hydrology and water quality, land use planning, noise, public services, transportation, circulation, utilities, climate change and greenhouse gasses, and project alternatives.

We introduced our sub-consultants who helped prepare the hydrology and water quality portions of the EIR and also the noise. We have a couple of slides to help explain in detail some of the more specific impact areas that were brought up as issues of public concern. If I can introduce B. T. Stevens from Urban Crossroads. He's here to discuss the noise impact of the project, and then Mike Stewart from Leighton Consultants to discuss the water issues in the project area.

B. T. STEPHENS from URBAN CROSSROADS: Thank you. You have the slides of the noise...cause you weren't following

PMC's DANIELLE GRIFFITH: Oh, they weren't? I'm sorry.

B. T. STEPHENS: That's okay.

B. T. STEPHENS: There's one. So what this shows here is all of the sources acting at one time. This provides contours. This is a worst case scenario with every single source that could be active on the project acting at once. As you can see the color obviously is hard to read on the projector, but the blues are the louder of the noise spectrum down to yellow the way that the program looks like they put a ring there with no noise, but that's not, it's actually just the shade that goes down so there's not a ripple effect but the blue is obviously the loudest near the live fire houses on the south and the other training facilities, but this will show a worst case and I believe there is one other slide in here that shows all the sources without the contours, but this is probably the most important one to look at. It also shows the four closest receiver points that we picked. Again, you can't really read the levels from here, but those are the nearest residences or locations to the project site.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: I have a question for you. On the noise levels on the driving track, how would you determine the noise levels of private individuals that are bringing their vehicles in there?

B. T. STEPHENS: Well these, we have a database and other reports that have done facilities like this. This actually assumes multiple vehicles at once. Um, obviously, if someone in the public brings something that's not allowed, then we can't control that. But this is modeled with what the specific project calls for.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Well I guess that's my question...one of the mitigations that those vehicles won't be allowed on the track.

B. T. STEPHENS: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Because there's no way for you to come up with a plan if you don't know what the heck's going to be on there.

B. T. STEPHENS: Right, it is assuming that they're only allowing the allowed vehicles on the

tracks. COMMISSIONER GADDIS: And there's some, you have some document that says you're not going to allow any vehicle that's over this decibels, is that included in your sound? B. T. STEPHENS: Our sound study is done based on the type of vehicles specified that are allowed. I guess we could put that in there, but that would just basically be saying that you know, only the allowed vehicles are allowed. I guess would be the best way to explain it. COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Well my question would be then, the allowed vehicles, there is a limit to the amount of noise that they can put out? B. T. STEPHENS: Sure yes, I guess if somebody was not operating ---.. COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Come in with open headers and be racing around that racetrack – B. T. STEPHENS: Sure, Absolutely that could happen if they allowed it, but part of this facility, that's not supposed to be allowed. It would have to be monitored, I guess by the operator. COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Yeah, I hate when somebody says "I guess" I'd rather (overlap of voices) B. T. STEPHENS: Yes, it would have to be monitored by the operator. COMMISSIONER GADDIS: There is something then that says there are not going to be any loud vehicles allowed. B. T. STEPHENS: Correct COMMISSIONER GADDIS: And there's some verbiage that says what is a loud vehicle? B. T. STEPHENS: Or the maximum allowed, correct.

1 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: There's a way to determine that, and say you're not going to be 2 allowed to operate on this facility—" 3 4 B. T. STEPHENS: Absolutely 5 6 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: In there somewhere? 7 8 B. T. STEPHENS: Yes 9 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: (laugh) O. K. Because that's something that would definitely be 10 11 my concern. 12 13 B. T. STEPHENS: Absolutely.--14 15 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: I would agree with the Wind Zero people. Of course they're. In 16 control of their own (inaudible) and cars, but if some private group comes in and they've got 17 some loud vehicles racing around that thing that's going to be of real concern. 18 19 B. T STEPHENS: Correct, that could be a concern. But this does assume a worst case scenario 20 with the proper vehicles operating. 21 22 JEFF LYON: Excuse me, this is Jeff Lyon of GS Lyon Consultants of El Centro, and I prepared 23 the Specific Plan and I provided noise decibel levels for the facility operations. And we used up 24 to motorcycles which are at a 110 decibels, so they were given that information up front the 25 motorcycles are even louder than the cars. All the cars would be using normal mufflers on cars 26 and stuff and that's regulated by the track itself. 27 28 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: My question is that Wind Zero is going to take responsibility for 29 making certain that no private individuals are allowed on that track unless the cars conform to 30 the — 31 32 JEFF LYON: Yes it's all regulated to car clubs and the vehicles they provide for training and

1	they're all with normal mufflers on the vehicles.
2	
3	COMMISSIONER: And you've taken into account the heliport and the airplanes, right?
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5	B. T. STEPHENS: Correct. The airstrip is the long blue strip near the northern portion and then
6	there's the helipad on the southern portion and there's one on the northern as well.
7	
8	COMMISSIONER: Will the helicopters be used as far as their demonstration or what? Cause it
9	really doesn't say in the EIR.
10	
11	B. T. STEPHENS: For our purposes they give us the type of helicopter that is going to be used
12	and we find the sound rating to match that. As far as specifically what it's used for that really
13	doesn't affect our analysis as far as the operation of the helipad itself. If you're asking like what
14	it's used for once it gets up in the air, is that kind of what your question is?
15	
16	COMMISSIONER: Yeah, low flying helicopters make a lot more noise I live in a helicopter fly
17	by area
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19	B. T. STEPHENS: Correct
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21	COMMISSIONER: — and the dishes and everything move. And that's just along the freeway.
22	So what I'm just saying is that are the helicopters going to be used in like tracing after someone
23	in the car field or like that type of thing?
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25	B. T. STEPHENS: This is a worst case when its very close to the ground.
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27	COMMISSIONER: You've taken that into account.
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29	B. T. STEPHENS: Yes, this is a worst case when it's I believe fifteen feet above the ground, a
30	normal source height.
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32	COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

1	DANIELLE GRIFFITH: The hydrology slides, Steve?
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3	COMMISSIONER: I've a lot more questions.
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5	DANIELLE GRIFFITH: Well
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7	COMMISSIONER GADDIS: That brought another question to me. a
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9	DANIELLE GRIFFITH: Okay, Sorry.
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11	COMMISSIONER GADDIS: With the helicopter, is there a specific flight plan that the
12	helicopter must follow?
13	
14	B. T. STEPHENS: Like I said —
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16	COMMISSIONER GADDIS: If he moves out toward the edge of that thing, the sound is going to
17	be different.
18	
19	B. T. STEPHENS: Right. What this assumes is the worst case is right when it's taking off.
20	That's when. It's assuming that a helicopter is gonna somewhat lift, so when it lifts straight up as
21	opposed to an airplane taking off in a more horizontal fashion
22	
23	COMMISSIONER GADDIS: So I think the question was and what he specifically said was the
24	helicopter going to be flying around a car following that track and be more, rather than your
25	sound basis was based right on the heliport not out around that area?
26	
27	B. T. STEPHENS: Right. It could be that I am not aware of. If it were to happen the sound
28	would not be as loud because it would be farther away from the receptors. That I would know.
29	As far as what they're going to actually use it for once it gets in the air that's not in here because
30	that's not a worst case scenario.
31	COMMISSIONED CADDIS. A month once post in it is it? I month on a month it of
32	COMMISSIONER GADDIS: A worst case scenario is it's hovering on outside edge of the

1 property closer to one of the residents, to me that would be a worst case scenario. 2 3 B. T. STEPHENS: If it's hovering at a level lower than the helipad itself, correct, but I don't 4 believe that will be happening. If it is then we could maybe assess that, but I don't think it would 5 be allowed to be that close to the homes. It would be quieter, being farther up in the air. 6 7 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Right. So the question is, is that in there that that won't be 8 allowed? 9 B. T. STEPHENS: I don't know if it is specifically stated. 10 11 12 DANIELLE GRIFFITH: We don't have a mitigation measure restricting the flight path of the 13 helicopters. 14 15 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: He says the worst case scenario, the worst case scenario would be 16 hovering right at the edge of the property close to one of the homes to me fifteen feet off the 17 ground. To me that's the worst case scenario. That wasn't your worst case scenario. 18 19 COMMISSIONER GADDIS Well that's definitely something that we can consider including in 20 the FEIR consulting with our sub-consultants and the planning department 21 22 DAVE HOGAN: Maybe I can answer the Commissioner's question. The... 23 24 CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Go ahead and state your name again just so we know. 25 26 DAVE HOGAN: Dave Hogan, I'm with PMC. The, I would agree with you that a helicopter 27 hovering just above the ground at the property line would clearly be a worst case scenario for the 28 people living in the adjacent community. But the training areas involving the helicopter are not 29 located along the property line. I think that's the best way for the Commission to look at this. 30 When they get down to the specific plan there are requirements the plan assumes, this training 31 area this is the equipment they're using. You don't have a helicopter training area along that 32 property line. I think that will address the Commissioner's concern.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: So there is something in that going to restrict the use of that helicopter to a certain area and I assume a certain flight path in and out of there.

DAVE HOGAN: Yes, that is correct. The plan has been set up to try to keep all of the real noisy stuff away from the adjacent residents. And I know that you're in a situation where noise will travel. I know there's freeway noise that also is visible in the community. The design of the plan is trying to get the noisy stuff away from Nomirage.

PLANNING DIRECTOR JURG HEUBERGER: But what I think the answer to Mr. Gaddis' question is there a condition specific to the limitations on the use of helicopters and according to staff I don't believe there is.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Is there, you're a pilot Mr. Heuberger, is there flight restrictions for helicopters

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER:(two people speaking at the same time) I don't know helicopters so I can't answer your question. What's your question. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Yes, that's something that I would definitely want to --Is there restricted flight zones over normal housing what's the (inaudible)

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: There are restrictions by FAA standards as to where you can fly, but I think the question, and I don't want to second guess, but what the way I understood the question is the noise study was predicate, the noise report envisioned a certain type of activity by the helicopter and I believe that your question is well, what parameters, what restrictions are there to control the helicopters from doing something different from what's been studied. For example, hovering at the edge of the property or chasing a car around the track or simply flying in some other orientation that maybe the applicant doesn't intend, but where are the restrictions that we've placed on it? Okay and I think I've answered your questions. There are no current conditions in the in the conditions of approval before you that would address that, not that you couldn't add them, but I don't believe there are any in there.

COMMISSIONER: GADDIS: Yes that's something that I would definitely want to --.

COMMISSIONER Bergh: ? The FAA controls that anyway, the air space --.

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PLANNING DIRECTOR JURG HEUBERGER: Well the FAA controls a number of things relative to aircraft, both fixed and rotary, but the reality is I think in this case what you're

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JEFF LYON: That's correct. We have a condition to get the FAA approval which like I said, Mr.

concerned and I'm hearing is if there gonna use helicopters as one type of device, what enforcement provisions do we have to control that they don't do anything but what they've stated they're gonna do. I think that's really the question and I don't think that's been put in black and

white. It may be in the applicant's intent. It may be in the applicant's application but usually we have to have specific conditions to enforce.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes sir

JEFF LYON: This is Jeff Lyon again of JS Lyon, consultants. One of the conditions is to

acquire FAA approval of the heliport which includes a flight plan and I couldn't tell you which

condition number it is, but it's in the tract map conditions and in that it would show that you come from the East which is just across the open desert land because prevailing winds are from

the West and so you approach from the East and land on the pad and then you take off to the

North and then depart back off. So I think just with a minor clarification on an existing condition.

Mr. Black could add that in, you know the approach pattern should be from the east and departure

to the north and to the east. And certainly there's no intention to use helicopters to chase around

the track because we have an observation tower on the track where we have radio communication

with everybody that's on the track at all times.

COMMISSIONER: GADDIS: I would feel much more comfortable having it in black and white so that people can say "oh look This is what you're restricted to and if you get off that we know that we can enforce this" rather than saying "evidently we don't have a flight pattern yet. Haven't

applied for it yet." The FAA –

Black can just now add to that condition that's already there. Just say "and it shall include a

flight path that you know XYZ".

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: And restrict the flight area around the —

JEFF LYON: Certainly

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: - area or something, I don't have the exact words -

LYON: That's correct..

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: It's a real concern of mine if I lived around there that—who knows what you're going to come up with in the future, I don't know. And we want to make certain that the helicopters noise level, obviously the worst scenario was around the helipad and it doesn't take into account the helicopter movement closer (inaudible) I think we got it.

JEFF LYON: Okay, thank you

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Any other questions on the sound? Okay

MIKE STEWART: Good morning. My name is Mike Stewart with Leighton Consulting. Our firm prepared the water quality report. It was prepared by a certified hydrogeologist within our firm. This slide up there shows the relationship of existing wells that are in the are to the site. The site's not indicated on there but I think everybody kind of knows where it is. The nearest well to the site is about a mile and a half away. Switch to the next slide there Dave.

With regard to the water in the area, and well data over the years, this shows profiles of water levels of the wells that have been measured in the wells in the area. And there has been a slight decline in some of the wells over a twenty to thirty year period with an average decline of about a foot and a half a year I think is the number. And some of the wells in recent years have actually increased. The water levels have gone up in recent years. So they're relatively stable in the area. Our studies show that there is sufficient water in the area for the project with a use of 4.1 acrefeet in Phase I and up to 29.2 in Phase II, with um....

There's two, basic two sources of water. There's an upper level of water that is more potable.

As you get deeper the salinity of the water increases. When they put in their wells it will require a monitoring well and when the production levels increase they will be using some of the deeper more saline water which will require treatment.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Did you do a study on pumping 29 acre-feet from one well? What effect that has?

MIKE STEWART: Um, I believe, I believe we did. I wasn't the one that actually prepared the report so I'm not exact — I'd have to look into that question for you. But I can do that. In fact I think we did study that.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: That was kind of a concern about pumping so much water out of one location rather than, obviously if you develop those — parcels you'd have wells spread out

MIKE STEWART: Right

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: That was a concern that I kind of thought might be something we need to consider.

MIKE STEWART: It's an alluvial basin where the water's going to flow, recharges relatively rapidly in there so I think there's not a problem with that.

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DANIELLE GRIFFITH: The last slide shows the alternatives that were considered for the project. The first alternative that was considered shows the no project alternative. The project site is basically assumed to remain in its current condition as undeveloped desert land. The second alternative is to develop the site with existing zoning and land use designation which would be developed within the designations of the Ocotillo-Nomirage Community Area Plan for low desert residential one dwelling unit per forty acres. And the third alternative that was considered was the reduced project alternative where the project site is developed with, would not be developed, excuse me, with the motorsports facilities or, the project would basically be Phase I and Phase II of the project, not include the third phase.

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Do you have any other material to present to us? Okay, uh. Then at this time we'll begin opening up to the public. And, Mr. Heuberger, do you have anything before we start?

HEUBERGER: Yeah, you might wish to have the applicant make a presentation or at least address the project before the public comments. I mean, I know the applicants are part of the public, but the applicant wishes to make a little bit of an overview of the project?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Okay. Do we have someone who can present the project to us, an overview?

BRANDON WEBB: Good morning Chairman, Commissioners, Brandon Webb. I'm the CEO and founder of Wind Zero. I believe we do have a PowerPoint presentation we'd like to just present a brief overview of the project, cover some of the mitigation efforts that we've done with the help of the County Planning Department and their experts. And really just try to give the Commissioners an overview more of the operational overview of what is actually going to happen just because the unique nature of the project and also convey show, just a lot of the support we've gotten from a lot of support we've gotten from the local public safety leadership in the valley for the project itself. So, if we show the next slide this is kind of an historical time line and you can see we've been out in the valley for just under four years. We had our first meeting, conceptual meeting with the County Planning Department and Mr. Heuberger back in December 2006. We've had two separate formal community meetings in Ocotillo. The first one beginning on June 7, on June 2007. And you can see the time line goes all the way to where we're at today. You know, as part of the process, as the applicant, our goal is to really get out there in the community (sigh) before we submitted our Specific Plan and listen to the concerns of the citizens and get some feedback from different agencies including IVC, what the wants and needs of the local public safety community in the valley and helped shape our final application.

We've worked closely with the County Planning Department staff, they've done an excellent job working with us, pointing out areas of concern and what areas that we want to address from mitigation including recommending that we did do a full environmental impact report right off the bat as opposed to asking for a Negative Dec. Uh, let's see. Just a little bit about the company.

My personal story: I founded Wind Zero. I served just over 13 years in the Navy. Most of

that time was in the special forces as a Navy Seal, got combat deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan and I decided to get out of the military and pursue a business opportunity cause the last tour I had in the military was as a trainer. I trained Seals from basic training all the way up to sniper training, I was actually the sniper program director and one thing I noticed in Southern California specifically there was just a shortage of training areas for law enforcement and the military. They did a big base realignment enclosure in the early nineties, We lost a lot of training areas in San Diego and in the region because of it and a lot of those military installations that got closed down were actually used by public safety agencies as well for law enforcement to fire. The region just saw a drastic reduction in places to train (sigh) and you know I had a personal impact in running the course. We actually, we moved our sniper training course to Adeberry Indiana which is just south of Indianapolis So just seeing the training migrating out of state and dealing with the interactions I had with the local law enforcement community, everyone was crying for more training space. So that's kinda how this concept evolved. And facilities like this are in existence today. There's quite a few on the East Coast that are operated very successfully. They do work closely with the public communities and establish these public private partnerships to work alongside a lot of the local public safety academies and conduct trainings so this is a concept that is proven and in existence today.

Before I go on to the facility, you know, we get asked the question a lot, why Imperial Valley, why not somewhere else, but we looked at, we started looking at locations, the valley really appealed to us for a couple of reasons. One is the weather actually works to our advantage out here. It provides a climate where you can conduct year round training. The hot climate is actually desired by a lot of these different agencies anyone from the border patrol or the military that operate in an overseas hot environment, they actually like that. It provides realistic training. The (sigh) Imperial Valley also had a, you know it has a large public safety presence from the two state prisons, you've got U. S. Customs, Border Patrol, a variety of different police and fire agencies, so there's a large presence in the area and these guys need, need training space as well, so that was just to give you an idea of why we chose the Imperial Valley.

Just to take a look at the facility. We'll start off with the highlights. The driving track, the driving area is for public safety, for law enforcement, for driving there, each officer has to re-qual in training every few years. It provides a place where they can do their refresher training including the initial training they get. It allows fire to also practice. Anything that has to do with vehicles and maneuvering, as well as training in a comprehensive way, it provides an area where

fire and police can work together and practice these response scenarios in unison. The other thing with the driving track, how we kind of evolve the track into a car club is that when we, before we submitted we had a lot of car clubs in the region from BMW, Porsche, a lot of the classic car enthusiasts, these guys heard that we were building a law enforcement track and they said, "look, Southern California could use a track for these, for us to come out as participants and drive. The closest, really the closest road course in this region, you have to drive north of Bakersfield and those tracks they employ a lot of people, they do very well. There is one in Spring Mountain, just north, just northwest of Las Vegas, that operates very successfully in a small desert community called Pahrumph. They've actually started out as a track and now added more law enforcement component training including an indoor range to that facility. So, so that's kind of how we added a component, just so we explain why we added that car club component to the facility. It just helps drive revenue, create jobs, for the access time when the law enforcement and public safety agencies aren't using the track.

The indoor and semi-indoor ranges: what an indoor range is, if you guys are familiar with the local range here in town, Border Tactical on Imperial. It's a fully contained indoor facility with filtration systems, a bullet, the way the range is designed its completely enclosed, the lead bullets are contained and the lead is actually its actually a revenue source because scrap metal companies actually will buy the lead from you and reuse it so it is a recyclable material. There's a lot of misunderstanding about it but when you look at the existing EPA and OSHA regulations that we intend to comply with it's a very, very safe operation from a safety and an environmental point of view. The semi-indoor ranges, what we did there (sighs) we initially we had planned to have completely outdoor ranges but what we did when we met with the community in Ocotillo there was concerns over the noise so we actually shifted the ranges down to the southeastern portions of our parcel and we decided to make the decision to semi-enclose the original outdoor range. And what that does is just completely mitigates the noise. It's enclosed. The decibel level is uh, in reference to the noise study, but its very low and again the semi-enclosed range completely contains everything, including the lead.

The live-fire training houses, you saw pictures of the houses that were up. Just like the range, just imagine a house that's been completely, instead of dry wall you have steel with rubber coating on the side of it to contain the ricochets, but everything, this lets the police and military go in there and conduct this type of training with a live fire scenario and it just contains everything. So its kind of like a 360 indoor range. But the training is very important to the guys.

Not a lot of places that do this type of training and it gives them a very realistic type of training that they can use. The indoor virtual training environments what we're talking about that is a lot of what we can do in the houses and the range itself actually project scenarios onto screens. So, we talk about virtual scenarios actually project smart scenarios that interact whether they're going through their basic police academy or more advanced training you can step the scenarios up that's what we mean there.

The research, test, and development and evaluation sites what we talk about there a lot of industry, they partner with facilities like this because they need a place to just like the military, like the public safety community they need a place to train. General Atomics, which is headquartered out of San Diego they need a place to actually test systems, whether its just putting a ground sensor out or a video camera. A lot of this they like to put it in these dynamic environments where they can actually set a sensor or camera system up and see how it reacts to the training that's going on. So that's what we mean there.

The meals and lodging on site, we do plan to have people from outside of the region. We've been approached from anyone from the air marshals on the East Coast because in the winter time on the East Coast they have a hard time training, especially driving outdoors. They've expressed interest, so we know we're going to attract outside agencies into the region. We plan on housing them and providing food for them.

Just to cover some of the local benefits, a lot of the benefits that I'm going to talk about here were taken out of the independent fiscal impact study that the county did and actually required us to pay for the project. But when you look at job creation, we're looking at 15 initial jobs and up to 165 permanent jobs and you know it's important to look at, these are jobs that were permanent jobs that we're going to create as a project applicant, but there's other business and job creation that's associated with projects like this. We've been contacted from, anyone from a restaurant owner that was looking at locating, asking us questions about when are we going to be open so that they can move in and open up a restaurant to hotel operators as well. So, we definitely, you know it's hard to speculate on what that looks like but we do see that as an added value to the project. What you'll see by some of the folks that we have here that actually represent the leadership in the public safety community. The project provides much needed training.

A lot of agencies from San Diego to the valley, they have to send folks outside of the region to get training. A lot of times that's even if they can get a spot. It costs money, people are away from their families, so providing a local training solution is really provides a added benefit to the

community here in the valley. When you look at the final thing, the fiscal impact report, prepared by the county's consultant, it indicates an excess of half a million dollars in taxable revenue to the county. So we did see this as an added benefit as well.

Just to cover kind of what we do, training and services-wise, I just you know highlight the first bullet point up there. You know (sigh) Augment fire and police academy training. We've been working closely with IVC. They have an objective to reestablish a public safety academy in the valley. What happens now is they have to send folks to, they get to a certain point at IVC and then they have to send them outside of the valley to get the final training that they need and what happens typically is that these guys move outside and they get heavily recruited by outside agencies so it's a major. I think it's the second most popular curriculum at IVC so they're basically wanting to not let these guys go; home grow the law enforcement folks and keep them in the valley. So we're looking at partnering with IVC. Definitely on the police and augmenting some of the fire training, the same goes with driving. The firearms tactics, that's just the shooting that takes place you know a lot of it, the tactics, it's just when you go from a static environment, just shooting on a range where you're actually incorporating realistic scenarios where you actually have an officer stop a car. You know what do you what are the procedures, that's what we mean by some of the tactics, more of the tactical type of training. Static mobile security: you know a lot of desert valley security to law enforcement. These guys need a place to train and practice their procedures for you know whether it's a large sporting event that's happening, you know just to providing security for their patrol partner.

The humanitarian NGO training you know what we talk about there is more for the first responder training whether you know you talk about a Katrina situation where these people are deploying to emergency response type situation and they need to know how to set up, interact, we anticipate that because we have this campus, village environment, we have a really good area where we can bring these folks in and simulate these scenarios with role players, let them know how to go train them to go into these different areas from Katrina to Haiti and interact with the local population in a safe manner. Medical training is something we want to offer as well. Anything, anything from basic first aid up to EMT. A lot of the unmanned aerial systems training. That can be done in simulators, just like a flight simulator, we have done some of that stuff already for industry and the military. The technology training is more what I talked about with the research and development. Just to give you an overview of the facility. I'll kind of step

over here just so I can point it out for you guys.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: The mike.

WEBB: (You wanna bring the mike over here)

And down here you can see more of the campus type area, we've got the semi outdoor ranges here, the skid pad.

This is a driving track it's called EVOC, it stands for emergency vehicles operations course. What this is it's set up as more of an urban track. You put those live fire houses in there and what it does is it simulates kind of a village or a city an atmosphere we can actually take a Hollywood set design and make these building look like anything from a school (inaudible because of a cough) Virginia Tech scenarios that you guys have to deal with to, you know, a village in Afghanistan. You can do some pretty neat stuff in here. But that's what we plan to do with that track.

Over here is the (inaudible) village, that's where the indoor ranges would be. A lot of the classrooms would be inside, the lodging, the dining facilities In this area right here is the skid pad whether it's fire, police, they get in there and do evasive driving maneuvers and practice that.

When you get over to this side, this is more the high speed track so we have high speed pursuit training. The car clubs like to do time trials, and we get a lot (inaudible portion, static on recording) NASCAR type racetrack which is a spectator sport and thousands of people show up.. That's not what this is. This is really designed for participants. (inaudible) You know, a guy that owns a classic Porsche can come out and put his car through the turns on a time basis. That's what we have in mind there. The center area, we have a plan for a car club house and garages. Some of the garages we plan to also incorporate, just like airport hangars have office space and sometimes living space. We plan to offer that (inaudible) Most of the car enthusiasts they like to keep a car or two at the track and just keep it there and have a little workshop where they can hang out.(inaudible)

Lastly, is just the RV portion which is just on the border of Molitar Road there, that gray area and that's it. You see we've got the three high speed circuits and to the right there as you look at it is the smaller track. We plan to use that for a go-kart track for the kids. And at this point, I'm happy to answer any questions. I'm going to let Jeff Lyon from Landmark come up here and

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address a lot of the technical mitigation that we put in place and then I'll wrap it up and take any questions. Thank you

COMMISSIONER: Can you show us where the airstrip is?

BRANDON WEBB Yeah, I forgot my pointer. The airstrip is actually right there. So what we plan to do is to incorporate it into one of the straightaways in the track. But we actually shifted it in line. There is an existing airstrip adjacent to us that Don Preston owns. What we did was align that strip in the same flight path so it would be like basically landing on one long strip so it wouldn't affect the current traffic patterns.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: I have some questions for you. While you're there before we get off and that's on your firing ranges. You mentioned Border Tactical and I was in Big Five and they were firing there, and man it reverberates through that building. My understanding is that you're going to use some state of the art sound suppression. Could you talk about that a little bit? How far away will you be from that structure and you say well you might here something but you won't know what it is?

BRANDON WEBB: We looked at current facilities that were in operation and one of the facilities we looked at was in Utah actually. We modeled our concept, especially on the semi-outdoor ranges after, after their facility. You know they put us these sound absorption materials up on the walls, but I was standing in the parking lot outside of this firing range and there was two guys shooting high caliber rifles in there and I could barely hear it just 10 feet away from the entrance to the building so without getting into, without getting real technical, we're committed to being good neighbors. The last thing that we want to do as a neighbor is get a bunch of continued noise complaints. But, I think what our plan is what we intend to do is just virtually take the noise off the table. That's our plan.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: So you are using some sound suppression technology, not just going to put up a block wall and that's it?

BRANDON WEBB: Correct.

COMMISSIONER: What's the distance from your firing, your semi open ranges to the nearest residents?

BRANDON WEBB: Jeff, can you answer that?

JEFF LYON: Sure. Hi, this is Jeff Lyon, G. S. Lyon consultants of El Centro. The semienclosed firing range is actually going to be about right here and it's about 660 feet over to the nearest residence. So everything is set back a substantial distance away from the residents. Okay, initially I'd like to just kind of give you an idea of what we did in the design of this facility. If you saw some of the earlier pictures, there's a flood plain that shows, that goes right through here and exits out to under the freeway over here..

There's also another stream that comes in about here and it kind of comes through here. And you'll notice all of the buildings have been relocated so that they're out of the path of the floodway. These buildings have been kept to the west side of the floodway. These buildings over here are to the south side of the floodway and everything is going to be constructed at grade which means that the flood waters will just pass over the top of the---it's only asphalt pavement the roadway you know at something that's going to be 40 feet wide and currently the floodway goes over highway 98 which is a paved road and it's gonna be the same way. We aren't going to elevate the roads. We aren't going to have any curbs or gutters to direct water to a different location. So basically we've done everything we can to not affect the flow patterns or increase the flow either. One of the things we've done is to have infiltration trenches adjacent to the roads and adjacent to the parking lots where we'll capture the water and let it percolate down into the soil which help to recharge the groundwater basin. All those things are written in to the specific plan and design elements of the facility.

Let's see. Okay. The uh, desert architecture theme that is going to be used out here. There's a couple of pictures that have—there's a architect that Wind Zero has retained that has offices in the desert Southwest. They're in Phoenix so they're typically designing in Tucson and Phoenix and the southwestern desert areas. There's also conditions in the tract map that require all of the architectural styles to be submitted to the Planning Department for review to make sure that it's

compatible with the desert area.

JEFF LYON: Well the, everything, everything that is produced---

During the preparation of the Specific Plan and going through the EIR there's some major—there were concerns brought up about water and noise and air quality and culture and so during the entire preparation period which has been probably over the past year and a half we've had to add small sections to clarify our project for those concerns.

The first thing I'd like to discuss is the water. And I think that one of the commissioners brought this up earlier. This is a 944 acre project and the current zoning is R-1 L-40 and the current county regulations allow up to 1.5 acre feet annually per parcel. So if we took the L-40 designation which is a 40 acre minimum parcel size and divide that into the 944 acres you get 23 parcels that could be put out there with the current land use designation. And at an acre and a half per year per parcel that's kind of a basic allocation of 34 and a half acre feet under current ordinances. The Phase I water consumption which I've estimated is 4.1 acre feet and when you add Phase I and Phase II together it's 29.2 acre feet cause the primary goal of Phase I and II are just the training facilities and we have some of the driving tracks but we don't put any housing elements in with those phases.

The ultimate water consumption, we have voluntarily capped it at 65 acre feet saying that you know, no matter what, we aren't going to use any more than that. The water consumption rates that we came up with are based on us using all the water saving devices that we can. In other words there'll be no flush urinals. We aren't going to wash any clothes on site. We're going to have as much packaged food as possible. We're going to capture all waste water and use that for irrigation water after we treat it and we treat it to California Title 22 standards, we're going to put it back in as irrigation water for the plants. Because most water consumption estimates are based on using a portion of the water for irrigation, for irrigating your landscaping. So in this particular project you show a much less per capita or per person usage because we're capturing everything and putting it back into landscape water rather than using clear water to do this.

COMMISSIONER DENNIS BERGH: What do you estimate after Phase III? What's your capture rate or return back to the ground?

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COMMISSIONER BERGH: I'm talking about, I'm sorry, I mean the treated water, in other words, how much are you estimating that you return back to its far as trees and stuff like that?

JEFF LYON: Okay, about 40, I think that the treatment plant capacity is about 40,000 gallons per day. And so all of that would be returned back for landscaping. And it's in the Specific Plan. All the exact numbers are in the Specific Plan for that.

So the way we get the water at this particular site is to drill a well. The first well, which will serve both Phases I and II is going to be where we showed the EVOC track which was the urban track area at the southern end of the project. We have a pump that's put in there for up to 50 gallons a minute. It doesn't mean that it's going to be running at 50 gallons a minute all the time. It's going to run just long enough to fill up a 200,000 gallon water tank which we're required to have on site for firefighting purposes. Once we're in the water tank, then we have to put on a fire pump that will pump up to 1500 gallons a minute so that we have fire protection on each of the buildings. But we're certainly not drawing it out of the ground water basin at 1500 gallons a minute.

Um, again as I said, we're going to treat all of the wastewater from the facility from Phase I. No septic tanks will ever have a leach field. We will have, there's a tank itself which will be installed at each building but that's the initial breakdown of the solids and then the liquid flows out into a pipeline system that's tight, will go all the way to the treatment plant, get treated, pressurized, put back in purple pipe and be used for irrigation. Um..

Before we go on with Phase III, this is something that came up during the process, because of the amount of water use that's in Phase III, which has the hotel and the residences and stuff, we agreed that we would have a groundwater basin management plan completed. In other words an independent consultant, that the county hires will look at the data that is obtained from our production well and the monitoring wells that we are required to install to both monitor ground water quality and ground water depth and after, and we're going to do that on a quarterly basis all the sampling. That will be given to the independent consultant. He'll be looking at drawdown rates and just evaluating the whole basin for the Ocotillo area the Ocotillo-Nomirage area. Currently there is not a groundwater basin management plan that exists out there, but our project isn't going to end up funding that plan and when we see that there's a sustainable water supply available for Phase III, then and only then will we go on with our Phase III development.

1 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Jeff I have a question. Is all that public information, monitoring 2 wells--? 3 4 JEFF LYON: Yes it is. 5 6 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: And Nomirage will have access to that information of what your 7 monitoring wells are showing and how much water you're pumping? 8 9 JEFF LYON: Yes, absolutely, it's a condition in the tract map, I couldn't tell you exactly which 10 number. But Mr. Black has all of the conditions there. And it specifically states that we're going 11 to be doing quarterly sampling, we're going to give the reports to the county. It indicates that 12 it'll be an independent consultant that does all of the plan development and uh, uh and analysis, 13 so it's something we're funding but it's completely out of our hands. 14 15 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: But it will be available to the public? 16 17 JEFF LYON: Oh certainly, everything that the Planning Department does is available to the 18 public. 19 20 COMMISSIONER GADDIS: My understanding was that some of these, David I don't know, 21 are all the monitoring wells is that all public information, anybody can access it? 22 23 (Inaudible and then loud laughter from Heuberger) 24 25 PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Much of the information on the ground water wells is 26 public. There is some restriction on some of it and we keep those in confidential files. Test data 27 on the water quality pretty much is. Water levels that we have done by USGS. We have a contract with USGS to do groundwater monitoring, not just in Ocotillo but in other parts of the 28 29 county. They provide an annual report to us on changes and that is a public document as well. 30 So, a lot of it is public but there are some restrictions. What he's talking about specifically with

regard to the water levels and with regard to the constituent of the water, the chemical analysis of

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forth. So EPA has best management practices for outdoor gun ranges now and so all of those will be used in the design.

Earlier, there was a discussion about the helicopter landing pads. As a condition of the project, the helicopter activities I think are limited to twice a month. That'd be like two days in a month. And the maximum that a heliport pad would be used is one landing every hour. And it's only during the daylight hours. We don't have any night time operations at all. But one of the advantages of having the heliport landing pad there is the Border Patrol sometimes needs to be able to communicate with a sheriff substation. Now part of the project is we are going to build a sheriff substation into the indoor firing range. And the heliport is located right next to that, so Border Patrol would be able to land their helicopter there, be able to communicate with the Sheriff's Department. Also for Medevac purposes, if there's somebody in the community of Ocotillo that has some kind of medical emergency there's a heliport there that the Medevac helicopter can come to and they can life flight people out of that.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: I think, Jeff, what the discussion was, was the flight pattern is going to be restricted?

JEFF LYON: Yes, correct.

JEFF LYON: Yes, that's correct

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: In an emergency obviously that doesn't apply

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: but for anybody else its going to be a restricted flight pattern.

JEFF LYON: Yes, and one of the things that I mentioned also was, there is no intent for like when you're doing off-roading then you do, this is not an off-roading track. This is just on pavement track. That's where you have chase helicopters going on like the Baja 500, Baja 1000 stuff and there's no need for any of that at this facility. Like I said, there's observation towers, you can see everything that's happening on the track. So the helicopters would just be coming straight to that pad and then departing out. And as I said before, we'll incorporate that as a

modified condition, because we already have a condition for acquiring the FAA approvals, we could do that.

One of the other things on noise, the only thing that's going to be used at the facility are handguns and rifles. There is no ordnance, so there's nothing blowing up, doing anything like that so no loud explosion noises.

OK, one of the others things was air quality issues. One of the things, and Brandon mentioned this before. The indoor firing range, there's a filtration system that captures, or that filters the air for like any of the, like carbon monoxide and lead, lead that's in the air resulting from firing of the handguns inside. The other thing that they also have, they have composite bullets that aren't lead and that way you aren't dispersing any lead dust and stuff when you do that. That is some of the ammunition that's listed in the Specific Plan that can be used on the facility. Also because of some concerns about ten years ago with indoor and outdoor firing ranges OSHA developed some standards for the ranges and the EPA developed some standards for the ranges and the intent is to comply with all of those standards.

There was a greenhouse gas study done by the county or the Environmental Impact Report preparer consultant that indicates that there was no significant impacts on this site. One of the things that if you guys know that property it had been tilled by the previous owner for a number of years and when a big dust storm came all the dust seemed to come from that facility. With development of the project, anything that's disturbed we intend to put down a dust palliative on the ground. That's like a polymer that coagulates, makes a crust on the soil and stops the dust. So that would be one advantage to do that. Also, there's a misconception that we intend to do some off-road activities here. There's nothing that occurs off-road. Everything is on a paved surface. All of the tracks, its intent is to keep everything on a paved surface.

Also, on the motorsports side, Brandon mentioned this before too, but this is not for competition where we have a grandstand that fills up and you have a big traffic jam when everybody leaves. These are for car clubs and its for the training of the public safety people.

The last, the last thing I'll talk about is the cultural site. From the start, once there was an archeological study conducted on the site, we found there was a number of artifacts that were indeed on the site. Because we knew that this was a sensitive area, we retained Jay von Worlhoff and Steve Lucas who is a member of the Laguna Mountains Indian tribe to come down and review the report, review the site and make sure, certain that everything was going to be handled

1 correctly on that. So what we ended up having to do, is we had to move some of our facilities 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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BRANDON WEBB: Yeah, we'll have a dedicated medical facility onsite to deal basically with

around to make sure that we weren't going to impact anything that would be considered a permanent cultural resource site so some things can be picked up and archived and put in the desert museum. That's our intent is to help that museum out. The other thing, some things need to be left in place. And so they call that permanent, to cap and preserve it in place. And so again there is a Phase II study part of the conditions of approval that requires us to come up with and identify each one of those sites, avoid the ones where we have to avoid, archive the ones we can archive. We, as the project proponent we met early with the Quechan and the Cocapah tribes to prevent/present them with a copy of the cultural study and to make sure that they understood what was there, and one of the things we've agreed to do is to have a native American Indian monitor on site at all times during construction so that if anything is discovered then it will be properly handled at that time. I'll let Brandon wrap up and we'll probably handle questions later, some. Okay.

BRANDON WEBB: Just to summarize, this is just our latest editorial on the project. But what I think this speaks to, while we can't possibly please everybody in a community, we have we have really made an effort to get out there in the community. Our goal, our policy is to be a good neighbor and partner with the agencies in the valley and really develop a facility that the valley and Ocotillo can really be proud of. So I think that's what this speaks to. Just a final slide. Just kind of shows the support that we've gotten here. Locally, every agency that we've met with that could legally endorse the project once they had met with us took the time to sit down and learn about the project has just got behind us and given us a hundred percent, support formally endorsed the project so it gives you an idea of the public safety leadership out there in the community that has really gotten behind this project. With that I'll wrap it up. I'm happy to answer any questions now or we can wait til later after the public comment.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: I have one more question. You mentioned medical training but you didn't mention any onsite medical facilities. What, are you going to have some type of onsite medical facilities?

 any type of minor injuries that would happen in training or on-site. We'll also have a stabilization area if there was a medevac type situation. Just to point out, when we did our insurance application, you know there's this perception around safety and firing firearms and driving but statistically on facilities like this there's actually less than two hundred serious injuries nationwide per year in facilities of this nature. So the insurance was pretty—was actually a lot less than we thought. It is just a very... Everyone is focused on safety. There's procedures in place to address the safety so you're actually safer being on site Wind Zero than you are driving your car to work.

But to get back to the question, definitely we plan to have our own internal medical facility as we'll have our own our own ambulance staged on the track on site with a dedicated EMT at a minimum on station during all evolutions. Typically a lot of the departments will provide, in addition to our own, they'll actually as a part of their policy, provide a medical person onsite during all training activities.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: But you would have an EMT on site at all times?

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Would he be available--I would assume you wouldn't object if somebody gets hurt

BRANDON WEBB: That was something that the community brought up (Gaddis speaking at same time is inaudible) Being a good neighbor, we wouldn't refuse anybody any treatment if there was an emergency absolutely, its just part of a good neighbor policy, while we're not going to open a clinic, Monday through Friday.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Right

BRANDON WEBB: Correct.

BRANDON WEBB: But, absolutely, we're out there and we're happy to help out in any way we can.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Would you be open to in an emergency situation we could go to you and you would be available? BRANDON WEBB: Sure COMMISSIONER GADDIS: A car accident on Interstate 8 and you're right there. The nearest facility is--COMMISSIONER: First responder, BRANDON WEBB: yeah. Absolutely. COMMISSIONER GADDIS: You'd be willing to do that? BRANDON WEBB: Yes, I think we even speak to it in the Specific Plan. PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Earlier on, you were talking about the runway and you made a comment about it being aligned or in alignment with another runway therefore creating a longer runway. Can you explain what you mean by that? BRANDON WEBB: Yeah, Jeff, would you want to— PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Or Jeff, whoever, I'm sorry. JEFF LYON: Actually this is an earlier drawing that we had before we changed the runway as part of one of the comments after the scoping meeting. The runway, Mr. Preston's runway is right here. So what we did was make an extension of the runway and actually change the driving tract shape so that it would be one runway. Before we develop the runway, we put that in a phase three project because we still need to have discussions with Mr. Preston on the logistics and come to an agreement on how we would be able to improve his runway and be able to utilize that. So in the phase III after we've reached agreement with Mr. Preston, it would be just one single

runway about 4000 feet long.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: And, I guess that's one of my questions. Assuming that and I haven't been in tune with this project for the last few weeks. Assuming that you don't have an agreement with Mr. Preston or whoever happens to own that land in the future, you would still have your runway and he would have his or there would be no runway?

JEFF LYON: There would be no runway.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Okay, so in Phase III if there is no future permitting or agreement with the adjacent land owner, then that part of the project would be eliminated.

LYON: That's correct. Actually, Mr. Black has a condition just like that. It says exactly that. We won't put the runway in unless we come to an agreement with Mr. Preston and then there is also some roadway abandonment issues rerouting traffic and providing alternate access so until we got all of these things settled we would not put the runway in.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: My other question had to do with the wastewater treatment facility. I asked staff a few minutes ago, but I didn't get an answer. The operation of that, the collection system operation, how's that going to be handled?

LYON: LAFCO requires that a public utility company be established. And so after this project is heard, and when it becomes a viable project we'll be applying to LAFCO to establish that public utility company and then it will be funded by the developer and also by, if parcels are sold off to investors and stuff they each would have a usage fee and it would go to perpetuate the operation and the maintenance of the wastewater plant, also the private roads that are there, the irrigation system, the lighting that's there. It states that in the Specific Plan and Mr. Black has that as a condition in the tract map.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Well that's the reason I asked because I didn't see the condition.

JEFF LYON: We added it

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: I'll take your word for it. He probably doesn't remember he has it in the conditions, but we'll find it before the end of the meeting.

JEFF LYON: We discussed that yesterday to make sure and put some additional language for that. It was kind of an assumed thing. We found a place we could add that in there.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Okay, if that's it, before we move to the public I have a disclosure here. I want to disclose that about two or three months ago, before I even saw any of the material on this project, the EIR wasn't out yet, a lot of people asked me what this project was and you heard things I heard this was wind people and whatever, so I had a meeting with Mr. Webb. I said who are you and what are you doing and we met for fifteen twenty minutes and uh that's it. Got a bunch of answers so, basic answers.

COMMISSIONER: Yeah also I had the same type of meeting also more than three months ago they came in and explained the project to us but there was no information out at that time no EIR reports nothing and they just told us what they were doing and that was about the gist of the meeting.

COMMISSIONER: I also had a meeting with them about four months ago, three or four months ago in my office.

COMMISSIONER SERGIO CABANAS: I also had a meeting with them, same type of situation.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Okay, we're going to open this up to the public. Once again I'm going to briefly go over what we're going to do. I'll give you five minutes and I would ask that if someone is at the podium speaking the next person who wishes to speak, feel free to come up and stand at the other podium and be ready to speak. That will help move things along so it doesn't

take all the time for you to come walking forward after each speaker. And everybody will be allowed to speak one time and then we'll let the project people talk one more time. Yes, Mr. Heuberger.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Just a couple of housekeeping issues. Number one: you may want to take a break at some point in time. Number one. And number two: given the schedule and the time of day it appears we'll go past the twelve o'clock or one o'clock or maybe even two o'clock time frame. So we'll need some direction from your Commission what you want to do as far as taking a lunch break if you assume you want to take one. I don't care. I don't often eat lunch, but some of you do. Some of you may have a need to eat lunch, you know for medical reasons or whatever. So if you give us direction we can always have either lunch brought in or take a break at a specific time so that the public knows that they can also accommodate that.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: I can go all day. The Commissioners have been instructed to wear Depends today so we can go (laughter) you all remember that right(laughter)

COMMISSIONER: No, no!

COMMISSIONER: Didn't get the memo.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Whatever your pleasure. Do you want to break now or just?.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: I think a break now would be appropriate for people and then the decision made now as to what you want to do for lunch. Do you want break and close down for an hour or 45 minutes and come back after lunch. What's your pleasure? I mean I don't care.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: An hour?

Yeah

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: So we'll break at 12:00 to 1:00 or close to 12:00 to 1:00 depending on where we are in testimony.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: And we'll take what a ten minute break now and then we'll break from twelve to one.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Ten minute break.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Okay, I'm going to bring this meeting back to order. We have a couple of individuals who had some health issues who've requested to speak first. We'll allow them to speak first. We have some gentlemen in uniform who have to get back to work, and so stand in line and you guys can get in there as soon as they're done.

Are you ready with the clock? Okay. Please bear in mind as soon as you come to the microphone, state your name and address for the record, then I won't have to ask you each time.

LAUREL WARE: Are you ready?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes.

LAUREL WARE: I thank you all for allowing me this opportunity to speak to you today. My name is Laurel Ware. I live in Ocotillo. My husband and I have been residents for twenty seven years.

In our community area plan, I read of the importance Imperial County Planning Building Department places on the conservation and preservation of our aquifers and to protect the existing rural character of the area. We are now under consideration for cumulative projects that may be of cross purpose and extreme detriment to this plan. I will briefly read a note from one of my fellow Ocotillans, Donna Austin in Nomirage area.

"To whom it may concern, my well has gone dry in this last month. This was written in July. I now have to truck my water in. The cost of digging a deeper well is over \$10,000, not to

 mention getting permission for a permit, and getting permission from environmentalists plus their costs.

"It is my further concern that my neighbors may have this problem since their water table has decreased significantly."

With your request that such great amount to be drawn from aquifers, I fear that this will happen to many of my Nomirage residents.

We are in an oasis, a fragile desert region that relies on it's aquifers for water...an oasis with quiet, scenic beauty, burials, sacred sites and wildlife habitats.

The few concepts adopted by the Board in support of the Ocotillo/ Nomirage Community, listed in it's area plans for quiet communities and rural areas. The Wind Zero project includes helicopters, a race track, shooting ranges, numerous people and vehicles. I know that they have taken precautions to make this a quiet type of project, but the reality of this situation is that with all of this going on, the noise pollution is going to be terrible. It would surely destroy our quiet oasis. It would be unconscionable to allow such destruction of this unique oasis and subject the residents to projects that could threaten the quality and availability of life and water. I respectfully urge you not to allow Wind Zero in the Ocotillo/Nomirage area. Please do not sacrifice us. I thank you very much for your time.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank You.

JIM McGINLEY: I'm Jim McGinley and the Chief of Police of El Centro. I've have thoroughly reviewed the Wind Zero project and it would be of absolute assistance to us in the El Centro Police Department to have the training facilities in the future and all the things that have already been outlined, including the list of support from the local the Chiefs of Police associations. So, with that, I 100 percent support Wind Zero being approved. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Where do you send your people now for training?

JIM MCGINLEY: The majority of people I have for basic training, I have to send them to Riverside. I have to pay for them to stay up there, because they can't commute back and forth, so it is extremely expensive for basic training. And for driving EVOC, I have to send them either to San Diego, San Bernardino or Riverside depending on the availability.

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JIM MCGINLEY: Yes, and I also see for the future with the connection with IVC, and POST, Peace Officers Standards and Training in Sacramento, actually becoming a very viable resource for all law enforcement in San Diego County and Imperial County for ongoing officer training and new officer training.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes ma'am.

BARBARA HILL: Gentlemen, I'm Barbara Hill from Ocotillo, Ca.. I'll try to be brief. The Unites States of America has promised to protect our natural resources of these United States, that means water, air and land. Water is our life source of all living things. You cannot live without water. But you, gentlemen, are playing Russian Roulette with every living being in Nomirage, Ocotillo and the surrounding area. Mr Heuberger has signed our water rights away with your consent. Remember when I asked what an acre foot of water was? One acre foot of water is 326,000 gallons of water. Mr Heuberger gave USG 767 acre feet of water. And there was no prior usage of the usage of that amount that USG used. They say they have used 400 acre feet of water, but they have been allowed 700 acre feet.

Granite gets 125 acre feet of water.

OK. In a, the solar panels that have been OK'ed, ask 40 feet of acre feet of water. The wind towers have asked for 67 feet of water, which you all have given permission to put in test towers, wind towers. OK. Then Wind Zero has asked for 65 acre feet of water – 21 feet here, 22 feet there or 4 feet there. It all adds up. If we do the math, it's quite a bit of water. We have only one little aquifer. It not the great lakes, it isn't rechargeable. I'm afraid when you start drilling these deep wells, it'll bring up salt water. That's going to wreck all of our water.

And, I think the EIR reports are wrong. Since we've had these earthquakes, only a mile and a half from us, the new quake that they found. The big earthquake at Easter. It was 7 points. OK. We felt that pretty good at Ocotillo. We've had some damage. But the one that did the most damage to us was that 5 point quake. I had a whole wall of 28 pound cylinders come down, crack in the foundation, almost threw me out of bed. So you know, I think it's very possible to put this on hold to have your EIR people go back in there, do this earthquake study. We've had over

8,000 quakes since Easter. That's a lot of quakes. We've had magnitudes up to 5, 4. We've had even up to 10 to 20 quakes a day. That's very disturbing. Our water, my neighbor next door, I was over to his house, his well went dry three weeks ago. And that's right across the street from where you're planning to drill this well. I'm worried about my well. It's right across the street.

So gentlemen, please take care. It's very important. Our property value has already gone downhill because of Wind Zero. You could buy a 4, uuuh, 2 acre lot for \$40,000 twenty years ago. You will not get that today. My neighbor that lives on the top side of me. He bought his house four years ago. He can not get the same price that he bought it for today. And he's made over, I'd say he made over \$100,000 of improvements in concrete, building, paint, roofing, interior. It's not worth it because it's right across the street. And the realtor won't even come out and list it, because of what's happening out there at Ocotillo. We worry about the water. You've, so you've already, you've put us in a world of hurt, because we're out here for retirement. And, what if we want to sell, we can't even get our money out of it. Thanks guys. I do appreciate your time.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

MIGUEL CALOGNE, JR.: Good morning. Miguel Calogne, Jr, . Imperial Police Department. I'm also Chairman of the Imperial Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association. I'd like to thank the Commissioners and everyone who's come here this morning. Even those opposed to the project, 'cause without their voice, you folks won't be able to make a informed decision. And, without their voice, Wind Zero would not be able to mitigate some of their concerns, or address some of their concerns properly, so I appreciate that. Having said that, as you've heard all this morning, the law enforcement community is in favor of this project. And, some of the reasons are, it's cost effective for training. It provides an outlet close to home. It helps us recruit locally. A lot of our talent goes out of the county to work law enforcement.

Imperial County is party of the Southwest border region. I call Imperial County Homeland Security Central because of the high presence of homeland security people we do have in Imperial County.

They bring a lot of people into the area, a lot of salaries, and they help spur some of the development in this area. And it has been good for the County . As far as property prices, I mean, I bought a house in Imperial. Because of the economic downturn, my property's not worth one

half of what I paid for it. And I don't think Wind Zero had anything to do with it. It's just a sign of the times right now. Law enforcement needs this project, not only for these jobs. It's, it's relevant training that we can use, each and every day.

As Chief McGinley said, we send people out people to San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino. Sometimes I have to send people to Sacramento for the EVOC training there at the CHP academy for training, very expensive. And, cities like Imperial, Westmoreland, Calipat, we have very little resources to provide that kind of relevant training, so I don't want to beat a dead horse, but we are in favor of this project. And, we thank you very much for your time.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank You.

JASON JACKSON: Good morning. Jason Jackson, El Centro, California. I come today in support of the Wind Zero project. I am speaking with two hats today. I am the Imperial County Chairman of Work Force Development for our County. Certainly any project that brings much needed jobs to an area that has near 30% unemployment, with livable wages is certainly something that we are in favor of. We spoke with the representatives of Wind Zero and offered to assist them with training dollars to train their staff. So from the Work Force Development standpoint, we certainly support this project and are in favor of it..

My secondary hat is that I am general manager of Desert Security Services and Training Facility. We are the only licensed state training facility for security officers in Imperial County. We work with Imperial County College to train their students in both some POST requirements, for POST standards, as well as security training for some of their classes. We see this as a direct benefit to our training facilities, that we'd be able to use this facility, not only in firearms training, but in defensive driving techniques. So, from both standpoints, we certainly are in favor of this project and urge you to support it and get this project off the ground. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank You

RICHARD RYAN: Greeting. Richard Ryan, El Centro. And hello to fellow citizens and Commissioners. From the Introduction to the environmental analysis, the assumptions used, page 4.0-1, at the bottom of the page, it states the project would not be consistent with the Ocotillo/Nomirage Community Area Plan designation for the proposed site or the adopted

zoning.

And then what goes on after that is incredible gymnastics by consultants who are hired hands to show that a very incompatible project would fit into a residential quiet area. And I find that somewhat incredible.

I really urge you to go out and walk the area. This is a special area. It is incredibly peaceful and scenic, even though the EIR says there is no scenic value there.

Some of my colleagues are here. We have a small hiking club. We often go hiking south of Hwy 98 there. It's really a beautiful area.

The northeast and north area of this proposed site includes an incredibly dusty area. I've been on a PM – 10 advisory commission, and its often, a citizen's advisory commission. It's often pointed to as difficult area in the valley. And, due to development, I really think this will be increased. The dust problem, the PM 10 problem, which, as you know the county has a lot of problems with. And I find it curious that core dust stabilizers, but I don't see that helicopters are dust stabilizers. I don't understand that whatsoever.

However, as a gated community, Wind Zero will not be integrated with local residents or local governments. The goals of Wind Zero are not compatible with community or county issues. The vast majority of owners and users will be outsiders and their motivation will not oriented toward any local needs. This is a for-profit operation. And it will ... Serving local emergency personnel is not job one, regardless of the promises.

All of the training for local, state, and federal law enforcement who are situated in Imperial Valley already exists throughout California. And as you have heard, often throughout southern California. These are not unreachable sites. The Criminal Justice, AA degree bat IVC, is culminated at my campus, San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus where students complete a four degree. I don't really understand the, the the part of their track they'll complete at the Wind Zero facility, or what the costs will be. So I found that a fairly inconsistent statement., one of these so called promises that it is going to assist Imperial Valley. I don't really see how that fits in with those students. And it is the majority of the students, a large chunk of our students. I think it is the second highest major at SDSU -IV Campus are CJ students and they do finish at our campus. I really don't understand the Wind Zero connection to that.

And then lastly, one of the consultants said to take the noise off the table. This is what we're going to mitigate. And, what I suggest is heed the community plan, that the project would not be consistent with the Ocotillo/Nomirage plan designation for the proposed site or the adopted

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

zoning. And that would certainly take noise off the table. Thank you.

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CHARLOTTE TEETERS: Good afternoon. I am Charlotte Teeters, of the Imperial County Film Commission. I am here in support of the Wind Zero project. Filming represents, at least just this past fiscal year, just above 1.5 million dollars in economic impact for our county. And the Wind Zero project, for me personally, and for filming in our area, would be a tremendous marketing tool. The driving track is a huge benefit for car commercials. We're already a big draw for car commercials, having a private road, track, curves, those kind of things, that's a huge marketing tool for me to bring people down here. Excuse me. Also the urban area with the facade buildings, it is, basically, it's a back lot, a back lot for me to be able to market, when it is available, for filming to use there, and this is a low noise level kind of thing. This is cameras this is people acting, and so I see it as a huge benefit. I also see it as an additional employment opportunity, not just for who would be hired at Wind Zero, but for the part time employees that my film commission could bring to that area. I'm just here in support of it, and I hope that you will be too.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Have you spoken to Wind Zero about availability to you for your use?

MS TEETERS: I have. I mean we obviously, there's things would have to be coordinated, and it depends on who is wanting to use at that time, but it is a big marketing tool, for especially larger budget items.

COMMISSIONER: And they have assured you that it will be available to you and your customers?

MS TEETERS: We have talked about that availability, but again, it all depends on who is renting it out and who is using it. And, that is a coordination issue.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes Sir.

SADRACH PALOMARES: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and the Commission. To me, from what I've heard.....

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Your name and address please.

SADRACH PALOMARES: My name is Sadrach Palomares . I live at 826 Kindig Ave in Brawley.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

SADRACH PALOMARES: To me, this EIR is not completed by a long shot. Too many..."I didn't prepare the report". "I assume". "I don't know". "Maybe, I guess". And these are questions to them coming from you. Based on that, I don't know why these other people that are for Wind Zero?... If you don't know the answer to these or you have questions, I don't know why these people say that they support Wind Zero.

Being also a retired law enforcement and military, there's, this project should have been started. ...they should have started by having town hall meetings to inform every city what's gonna happen here. What they're gonna do and what's gonna happen.

Like I said, to inform the people what's really gonna happen here.

Tell them the truth. All the toxic that's gonna be coming from those weapons. How would you like to live right next to it? How would you like your parents to be living there?

The, ah, also, prior military. We have a lot of veterans there. All this is gonna come back, you're going to be, I mentioned it before, scraping a scab – you're gonna make it big again. And you're gonna to be going back to where you were in the trenches 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 years ago. Is that what you want to do to your veterans - heros? Being military, I don't know why they want to build this; and sacrifice our veterans. All those helicopter blades and what are they gonna shoot – 57,000 rounds per day, I think? All those explosions. ...all that mercury that's going to be coming out of those explosions.

I really.....The EIR, to me, is not completed.

I'd just mention one thing. Is there been any psychiatrists there to see about the noise that the veterans are gonna hear, the helicopter, that he's going to see. Those people with PTSD. Have they taken that into consideration? - the EIR representatives? I don't think so.

Just the noise. But even just by looking at stuff or smelling things that they smell in the military trenches in war. That'll bring it back to them. Why do they want to do this to the veterans?

I don't understand that. Why Ocotillo? Why next door? Why across the road from them? There's more land. They don't have to be right next to the community. There's other land far away from the community. Why are you gonna poison the air?

The, ah. I know the law enforcement is for it. I was in law enforcement before, and don't get me wrong. I'm not against law enforcement. The thing of it is, is why there? I know they need their training.

But why there, next to the community, when there's other locations.

I could be here for hours and hours telling you about different things, and the toxics of things that come off of those explosions.

But please take in consideration the people that lives there. The veterans, and this is gonna be built right next to them? That's OK. Go ahead, but not there. Not there. Do it some other place - away from the people. That is gonna affect the whole county, believe it on not.

I know a lot of law enforcement's out for it, but is not, ah, they don't know anything about all the environmental impact. They don't. If you have a lot of questions, they don't know better about it either. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER. Thank you. Yes, sir.

PETE MARCALES: Pete Marcales. The Calexico Fire Department, I'm the Fire Chief down there. 1197 Gulf Court in Calexico. I'm here to speak on behalf of my support for the project. I believe it has a lot of regional importance for us. We, ah, aside, along with from law enforcement, we have to travel outside of this county to receive our training, a lot of specialized training that we don't have here. It's mainly due to facilities, due to resources. We don't have the expertise of a lot of our instructors that come here to teach, We just don't have the facilities. that would facilitate that type of training. The majority of our training right now, including IVC, because I'm an Instructor there as well, takes place on our facilities that we currently occupy. So, we turn our fire station into a structure that we can perform, rapid intervention, crew training, repelling, laddering buildings. So having fixed facilities out there, allowing ample space for us to move around and incorporate different types of training related to the fire service, both in suppression

and rescue and other type of tactics, that it provides us that space. Having that time with the Imperial College also provides a component to adequately train our recruits. We have a make shift facility that we use in Imperial County Station 2 to train our recruits out of the academy. We do have a, it's going through the accreditation process right now as a state accepted academy, and one of the components it really lacks is the facilities. We don't have the facilities that incorporate that, so a lot of us that have been in the fire service for quite some time, have received our training outside of this, and, as a leader in the fire community here in this county, it's my goal to bring it a little bit closer, make it more achievable, and really generate interest among our community that our youth can become fire fighters and not make it such a tremendous impact for them to drive out there to receive this training, have nowhere to stay. Having it locally would benefit our community as well, and I speak on behalf of fire. Law enforcement, I'm sure, has the same issues, but there's such an inter-governmental mix with state and local, and federal and county law enforcement, that we don't have that on the fire side. So I speak on behalf it, I think it's a good project. I think it would give us a lot better opportunity to raise some home grown fire fighters and rescue personnel so I'm here in support of it and thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes, we're gonna take one more, then we'll break for lunch. Yes, Go ahead, You had a question, Sir?

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Before he takes off....

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: He had a question for you, Sir?

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: You mentioned accreditation and I was kinda wondering about that. Do you have to accreditate [sic] the facility, or is it your curriculum if you're going to use that facility.?

MARCALES: It's based on a few different aspects. One of them, academically, it accredited by the component of the instructors, the material, the teaching techniques. That's part of accreditation. But when we talk about accreditation of facilities, for instance Rescue Systems I or II, Trench Rescue in a Confined Space, those are static facilities that are there, so those state inspectors would have to come in and accreditate [sic] that we met all the requirements, state

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standards, so that accreditation takes place on those facilities. We have those in San Diego, Hartland Training facility up in El Cajon. Naval Training Center down in San Diego, and of course, Ben Clark in Riverside.

COMMISSIONER: So, have you worked with Wind Zero to, in fact, develop that specific type of facilities you need and begin the process of accreditation?

MAECALES: I think we discussed the amount of space that would be available, or they incorporate into the fire component of it. Of course, nothing has been planned. The fire component of our facility and needs would be in their later phase, so I don't think there is an existing plan for those types of facilities in place yet. Not that I would anyways. So, No.

COMMISSIONER: But it's something you would anticipate in dealing with Wind Zero that you would have an accredited facility available to you there?

MARCALES: I think, I think it would be in everyone's best interests, especially when they deal with the community. It gives us the ability to either train their own people, to draw those facilities from the outside. I mean, we can go on and on about the availability of taking a class in Rescue Systems I or II, which is your Urban Search and Rescue type classes, and you can't even get in those classes because they are filled within two hours of being advertised, There's just a high demand for them. Not only for new recruits wanting to be trained in rescue systems, but those that are doing their recurring training. Some have the facilities if they have the space, For others, they have to search for classes elsewhere.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes sir.

ISWIS RONALD: I'm Iswis Ronald I'm with the Calexico Police Department 420 5th Street. I'm here to support the project. I reviewed the whole project.. It's feasible for law enforcement in two phases. One, we get additional training for advanced officer training and also for recruit training we have now. Currently, the Calexico Police department does not have a range. We have to use Border Tactical which is in the city of El Centro. So we require a range now, so we're using their facilities.

With this project, we would be able have to have training in rifle, pistol and other long rifle training at this facilities, EVOC Training, which is (Emergency Vehicle Operations Training, there is no facility here in Imperial Valley. We've eh, I'm also instructor at IVC. They don't have an EVOC course, so if our officers need additional training as required for POST, we would have to send most of those people out to San Bernadino or even Sacramento.

I heard earlier regarding the Criminal Justice curriculum through IVC and San Diego State. However, if you want to be a state police officer, you still have to go through an academy, which we don't have here. We've started through IVC, the process of having Level III and Level II. However, we don't have a Level I, which requires the facilities that Wind Zero is going to provide at this time. So, as you move forward and progress as a community, as the law enforcement community and also as a county, we need these facilities in order for us to have the well trained, well equipped and best qualified people in the community. So, as a representative of the Calexico Police Department, this project will be a great asset for the law enforcement community. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: OK. We'll meet back here at 1 o'clock.

VOICE: that they are running out of water...

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: We'll call this meeting back to order. We are in the public portion of the hearing. If anyone would like to speak on this agenda item, please come forward, state your name and address for the record.

TODD EVANGELIST: My name is Todd Evangelist, I am the executive director of the Imperial Valley College Foundation at the Imperial Valley College here in Imperial Valley. I don't know if it has been stated up to this point, but just to reiterate our support of the Wind Zero Project and the Wind Zero organization, they, and I don't know if it has been mentioned, but they have a, established a scholarship at the college for POST, for students from Imperial Valley achieving POST Certification or EMT training, and that has been happening and will continue to happen a, as a result of the Wind Zero's presence here Imperial Valley. So, we certainly support them and appreciate them from the college, and certainly the foundation as well so as a representative from Imperial Valley College Foundation I would certainly recommend that the commission look favorable on this ERI. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes sir.

JOSEPH ASCIUTTO: My name is Joseph Asciutto. I have property in the Nomirage area, Ocotillo CA. Shortly after I purchased the property I was given a Notice of Violation. I had a camping trailer on my vacant lot. I was given a Notice of Violation that I had to remove it immediately and I was in violation of a county ordinance. I subsequently went down to the Planning Department and talked to them and tried to explain it was just a mobile camping trailer, that I could move it at any time. I was told professionally and politely, and I have almost no complaints with the people at the desk that "this was zoned residential when I purchased it, I knew it was zoned residential, I'm in non-compliance with residential zoning and that I have to comply or find property that better suits my needs."

Wind Zero knew this was residential zoned property when they purchased it. They should be held to the same compliance that the rest of us have been held to. They knew it was residential property, they knew it was not going to comply. Make them comply to residential zoning. Many Imperial County agencies are in favor of this project, that we have heard some of the police agencies speak of it, and it's all for their own personal needs and their own personal use. However, none of them, none of those agencies is it their responsibility to protect the property owners against zoning violations. It's, as I understand it, it's the Planning Department's. So it's not... they can certainly be in favor and I would too, if I was in that situation.

There is... some of the things they want to do is to put in fire training facility there. Now we know it will impact water, and there's people that can speak about water impact far better than I can. However there is one thing I can speak on with authority is I retired after 35 years with the San Diego Fire Department. And just as a point of reference, this should NEVER be a fire training ground. One thing for certain is that many large fire department nozzles use upwards of 1100 gallons per minute. That's not per day. That's per minute. This is a terrible place to do any type of fire training such as that.

The motor sport facility that they're talking about is a somewhat recent addition. Originally, they were going to... and I'd like to give this to the board (passes papers to the board). Originally, this is their letter to the Ocotillo community, they were going to build a sporting club recreational facility; it had nothing to do with that motorsport facility. I question this too, not only the feasibility, but whether is it actually a project that they will ever, ever do. This last November, I

was at... I took a high performance driving class at Spring Mountain in Parumph, Nevada, and not one person there had heard of Wind Zero. We popped up their website... these were professional people in a professional motorsport industry, and they had never heard of it. And there was a lot of people, I wasn't just talking to a mechanic, I was talking to a lot of people there... they were doing a promotion for Michelin Tires and such.

I have a feeling, and they haven't been forthright many times, we can do it and when you look at this open letter to the community you will see some of the blatant changes that they've had there: It was going to be open to the public, now it is a gated community. It was going to be a recreational facility, now it's going to be a different type of thing. The, At Spring Mountain they had never heard of it. So to have something like that, I think they put that in there to pump up the possible job employment numbers, so that we see one thing, but the reality will be something quite different.

I wrote a letter and you do have a copy of it. Unfortunately I only sent it yesterday. It says "the project report zone change, Finding Number 08003, contains many errors and therefore is in direct conflict with Imperial County's own Ocotillo-Nomirage Community Plan." To state that the existing Ocotillo-Nomirage Residential Plan is consistent with the permitted uses for commercial development in this area is wrong, at best. On page 18 of the Ocotillo-Nomirage Community Plan it specifically states... and I'll give you a copy of that as well, so you don't have to go through the whole thing... I'm going to quote directly "Desert Residential Category represents very low density residential land uses in the outlying areas of Ocotillo and Nomirage community" and again I want to quote, "Commercial Zoning and Land Uses are not permitted in this category." Very clear. There are thousands of acres of land in Imperial County not zoned residential where projects such as Wind Zero is proposing to be built. Hopefully a suitable location will be found after their application is justly denied. Gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

ASCIUTTO: May I present these (paperwork)?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Sure. We can't give them back to you if you give them to us.

ASCIUTTO: Oh no, no, you can keep them. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes, Ma'am.

BRIDGET NASH-CHRABASEZ: I'm Bridget Nash-Chrabasez. I am the Historic Preservation Officer/Archeologist for the Quechan Indian Tribe. I, Currently there is a map being handed out to you and I am going to touch on that here in a second. This project is of great concern to the tribe because of the location in which it is proposed. Within that particular area, the Quechan have historically, there are elders who have passed down stories orally, elders who have recently taken to writing things down. All along, over here in Ocotillo and north along the mountains, depending on where you are at, there are ceremonial places where the Quechan, the Kuyamay, or the Kuyamaii or further up Kuyiia, (sp?) there are battles, depending on where you're at and when you go out there and you're walking around you can see some evidence of these past activities.

Within this particular project area there are, the map that you see before you, shows the blueprint of the proposed project, and then all of those numbers are cultural resources. There are cremations, there are trails, there are intaglios, there are cleared areas, there are pot drops, there are lithics. This is a very, very, very spiritual area that was utilized for ceremonial purposes as well as living. The ones, unfortunately I did not have a highlighter, but you'll see blue circles. Those are the cremations that are currently within the project area, within the proposed project area. Immediately to the east along the boundary there you start getting into the Yuha Desert. The Yuha Desert, as most of you are familiar with, has a very rich history for all the tribes. Within that particular area are numerous trails, there are geoglyphs, there are cleared areas, there is even a large dance circle that continues to be used by tribes for certain ceremonial practices. None of this is represented within the EIR. The EIR is, we view it as being inadequate. Not a lot has been done on this. There hasn't been continued consultation with the tribes. There hasn't been, I mean none of this is reflected even cumulative impacts to this area. We have Wind Zero, across the street is very large Ocotillo Express, Ocotillo Renewables, adjacent to that you have Sterling Energy, south of that is further energy projects and this is a very fragile cultural landscape where you have traditional cultural properties. And it is important to remember that for the tribes, the cultural landscape is consisted a myriad of not only what you see but natural resources as well. So you have various land forms. Some of these areas you have to be able, like with the dance circle in particular, you need to be able to see certain areas. Obstruction of this is going to cause trouble for some of the ceremonies that continue to be practiced and this needs to be further analyzed within the EIR. And within the Final EIR, I have some concerns that, as it says, you know, "Impact 4.4.1: Implementation of the Coyote Wells Specific Plan could result in

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impacts to prehistoric resources within the project boundaries" and right now it's just kind of "Huh! It's potentially significant." The tribes have repeatedly stood up and said "This is extremely important.". As you can see, that entire area you can barely avoid the resources because it is so dense in resources. This is very, very concerning. We received, our first notification was dated January 20, 2009. We responded with an email February 2, 2009 requesting more information about the project. And then again two weeks later and then again in March. We have been working with the Planning Department to get that documentation. But that, those conversations aren't reflected in any of the documents. And then, I know Mr..... Lloyd? I think that was his name, had mentioned that there has been a lot of early consultation with the tribes and there has NOT, there has not been that early conversation. I believe that the date that he had given was June of 2007 was their first public scoping meeting, and the tribes were not notified until 2009. Had the tribes been notified a lot of this information could have come forth at that time, and maybe they could have chosen another location. And in the meeting that he referred to he mentioned Steve Lucas. We were told it's pretty much a done deal by the contractors that were hired. I cannot tell you, I had several elders with me when we came over to Imperial County... over to here in El Centro, Imperial County, it was at the Planning Department. They were so disheartened when we walked out of that meeting because the maps for the first time were laid out on the table. There were two elders in particular that talked about how everything, the Creation Stories, some of the oral histories, some of the battles, it all tied to these sites. And these sites cannot be "picked up" and separated. You can't "pick up" a trail, you can't pick up the intaglios, you cannot pick up... And one of the proposed... I had one of the elders who was crying... the idea of capping these cremations or pouring dirt or even Steve Lucas had mentioned pouring concrete on top of these is just... it is just unheard of, and they were just so upset about this. And yet, this is still what is proposed. What is still within here to be mitigated is to be capped, to be picked up. And, you know, just wash your hands and walk away. But that cannot happen. All of these are interconnected, not just within the project area, but to the north of I-8 there are trails in the Sterling Project right now that go to I-8 and if you walk across I-8 you can pick them up on the south side of I-8 and follow them all the way over to this project area. It's all interrelated, and it needs to be reviewed as such.

I would STRONGLY RECOMMEND, needless to say that the Tribe does support the noaction alternative because of this important location. But I would recommend that more tribal consultation occur. And that the PMC, Imperial County, or whoever happens to be, really get the

tribes together... I know Carmen Lucas is very concerned about this as well, and she is... I've seen letters, she shared her correspondence with us. She is very concerned about the proposed capping and the picking up of the materials as well. So, I really suggest getting the tribes together and just really working through these issues because what is proposed is just ... you cannot do this to these traditional resources. It just cannot happen, especially when you talk about ceremonial purposes, and the cumulative impacts. I'm, I keep watching the clock, I know I'm over time, and I'm trying to hurry.

And the cumulative impacts. I really suggest looking at those cumulative impacts because, if you are destroying, if this project goes forward, you are destroying the cultural landscape that is so important and so tied to the tribes and their history within this area. But if the project across the street on the north side of I-8 goes forward you lose even more. If the ones further to the east or east of the proposed wind energy projects goes forward you lose even more of that history. And then the tribes have nothing to share with our children as they grow up. So, okay, I thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: David, how much of this area was plowed by the previous owner? 100% of it was plowed? He ran a tractor with a blade over the whole thing?

(Almost inaudible voices in background, not into microphone) How in the world would the artifacts still be there?

BLACK: He plowed it several times, didn't he?

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: It was scraped, it was not dug up. The artifacts aren't necessarily laying around on top of the ground. What Mr. Little did for the most part he just run his little tractor with a scraper behind it around ...

VOICE: Pardon? [followed by inaudible comments/questions.]

HEUBERGER: Well that would be, certainly. But the artifacts...

COMMISSIONER: [interrupting] Do they have access to this property? Do they perform dances or whatever?

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER: Is there a dance circle on this property?

BRIDGET NASH-CHRABASEZ: It is adjacent to, it is not located on this particular property, no. And the blades are what are thought to be, if you look at the cultural report, it is believed that he actually took off the top layer and exposed all the cremations that are out there. So, the entire area has not been bladed and there are intact sites that are on there. You see them on your map. So, I hope that helps.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes Ma'am.

SUSAN MASSEY: My name is Susan Massey and I live in Holtville. First I want to talk about something in the project description. The project description repeatedly talks about a facility for local and regional law enforcement and government agencies. There's no use of the word "military". I did not see the word military training anywhere in any part of the EIR that I read. The website of Wind Zero, however, specifically mentions military as well as law enforcement training. That was questioned in the... two people I believe commented in letters to the department about this discrepancy, and one of them was mine, a concern that something's not quite completely honest. And the response was well, Wind Zero has many different facilities. But today the website actually does particularly refer to this facility that they plan to build as having military training and today Brandon Webb, in fact, at least four times used the word military. And he mentioned a facsimile of a simulation of a training camp, not a training camp, but a village in Afghanistan. I believe, since it's clear that they plan to train military personnel there, one of two things should happen: either the conditional use permit should explicitly prohibit military use, not because there is anything specifically wrong with it, but because it was not in the EIR. Or, the EIR needs to be revised and to include military training, and people have a chance to comment and react to that new aspect of the project.

I am particularly concerned about the noise. I read the noise study three times and what I understand is that they tested the ambient noise and this is higher, in fact they say that the current ambient noise in Nomirage is so high that it's not really acceptable under the regulations of Imperial County. And therefore adding the shooting ranges and helicopter pad and skid pad and all these things is only going to change the total amount of noise less than a decibel. That was in the redone. You know, if this were in Palm Springs probably the local people would have hired some other specialist to look at this again. It's not Palm Springs. We don't have that kind of

money. And I think we all know that this kind of project would never be proposed next to a residential area in Palm Springs. But, something that is obvious to me without hiring a specialist to look at it from another point of view, is that there is different qualities of noise. And decibels is not the only thing to take into consideration. Louie Armstrong's trumpet and a jackhammer might reach the same decibel level. But most of us would enjoy the trumpet and not really enjoy hearing the jackhammer. When waves crash on the beach they might make a lot of noise, But many of us choose to spend our summer vacation on the beach. And no one chooses to spend their summer vacation next to a firing range.

My respects to Brandon Webb for his service to the country and I'm sure the great training he's done with our snipers. And my respects to all the law enforcement who are looking to better the facilities for their department. But I want to insist that it was not necessary to put this project across from a residential neighborhood. There are several... many alternatives listed under the alternative to the projects suggested at the end of the Draft EIR. And most of them have been rejected because they weren't big enough... there wasn't enough contiguous land there. However, the Wind Zero narrative that comes out on the home page of their website mentions that after they designed their training facility, their next job was to think "what would they do with the extra land"? What would they do with the rest of the land and they came up with this great idea that we could really use a race track down here. But basically their project was to provide a training facility, that we just learned today (and actually remember seeing the figure before) that that's only taking up 23% of the land. So... and I don't see any reason that the two need to be on the same piece of property. I don't think that people are going to go drive around the race track, jump out of their car, practice shooting and then jump back into their car. So if it is deemed that this project is really necessary, I don't think that there is any justification for putting it next to a residential area where the vast majority of people are senior citizens and many of them veterans. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER: I have a question. You mentioned about the military had to be excluded? Why?

SUSAN MASSEY: Okay, I would suggest, and this is my suggestion, as I feel that there, that this hasn't been quite honest. First we had the first 2007 meeting, that was the first meeting that I attended, it was going to be military training. That was said openly. And then when the EIR came out, the DEIR no mention of military. I mean I looked because I thought wait, didn't they

say it was training military and there was no mention of it. So I think that's misleading or if they really planned to do military training, why was that not mentioned? And therefore I think that if we're going to go with the EIR we have now that it shouldn't be allowed to include military. Or if it's felt that it should be for military then I think that needs to be in the EIR and people should have a chance to react.

COMMISSIONER: Well I've read the, I didn't read the draft one but I read the final one. But I wasn't misled about military or not military. I'm trying to find out the input right now inferring something into it or blowing it up or I'm trying to find out where you're coming from. I don't understand it. If you exclude it one thing, if you don't exclude it another thing. I'm not being argumentative but I've read the EIR. I'm not inferring one thing or another. You would say that demographically or whatever you want to put in it, that they didn't exclude circus trains so it means they can have circus trains. I mean, you're, you're grabbing at... you're trying to make it bigger than it is. You're making an object bigger than it is.

SUSAN MASSEY: I feel that the project description is quite long. They talk about lots of things they are going to do and the recreation and the training. And this isn't a little detail. I don't feel that this...

COMMISSIONER (Interrupting): You can't exclude everything.

SUSAN MASSEY: To me, military is major, and again, I'm not saying there's anything wrong with doing military training. But it does have different methods, does have different tools that are used, or different instruments, tools, different types of ammunition and a different group of people who will be coming to the site. So I feel that something as big as military training, why would that not be mentioned if that's the intent?

COMMISSIONER: Okay let's just go ahead, what you were talking about (unintelligible) noise. Were you here when they made their presentation about, as far as noise?

SUSAN MASSEY: Yes

COMMISSIONER: Did you get something out of that that I didn't?

SUSAN MASSEY: I'm not going, I did hear Brandon Webb say that he went to a similar shooting range and that there were a couple of people shooting and that he could barely hear

them, but here we are talking about a semi-open ranges, there being room for 140 shooters. Plus we have the heliport. We have a skid pad. We have go-carts and a race track. So, as I say, I'm going more by what I read in the noise section of the draft EIR.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER: Just a question ma'am. How many times did they mention the helicopters will fly in the presentation?

SUSAN MASSEY: That is consistent with what it says in the EIR, that it will be once an hour.

SAME COMMISSIONER: How often?

SUSAN MASSEY: Pardon me?

SAME COMMISSIONER: How often? They mentioned it this morning, how often helicopters

will fly in?

SUSAN MASSEY: Is this a test to see how well I was listening?

SAME COMMISSIONER: Yes it is.

SUSAN MASSEY: I think its twelve a day.

SAME COMMISSIONER: Final answer?

SPECTATORS: (laughter)

SUSAN MASSEY: Do I win something here?

COMMISSIONER: Wind Zero.

SUSAN MASSEY: Okay. I can sit down?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes sir?

ROBERTO RUBIO: Hi. My name is Roberto Rubio and I live in El Centro. I've based my, what I'm going to talk about, on the website when they were talking about it being military. What I'm going to talk about is the jobs and a little bit about myself. When I was in highschool, I was in the 48th Armored Division of the Brawley National Guard. And I got to play around with the tanks and 90 millimeter canon and the 50 caliber machine gun and that. Then after that I joined the military and I was stationed at the 187th Tactical Hospital. From then I went to the 66th

Tactical Hospital in France. I decided I didn't want to be in a hospital anymore so I changed to jet engines, so I became, so I went into the 67th Tactical Jet Engine Shop. And then from there I came back to the states. I came back here and I worked building the bridges on Interstate 8 in June. And then from there I worked on the buildings right next to Alicias. I worked on the El Centro treatment, the El Centro Sewer Treatment Plant. I worked on the two silos at Holly Sugar. I worked on the County Building, and so forth and so on. And then I decided I wanted to learn something so I then I went to IVC and I graduated from the Nursing Program. So that's why I want to talk about jobs, and I'm going to read what I have to say.

My issue here is how easy Wind Zero Coyote Wells got in with our local agencies and government, only by mentioning jobs, jobs, jobs. I have noticed, as you must have noticed that most of the companies that have come here to Imperial Valley promising us jobs, they never bring us the jobs. Those that do, leave right away. The majority of industrial construction is brought from the outside by these outside companies. They will hire a local to use a shovel to clear grade marks for the outside grader, for the outside grader operator. They will use locals only for pouring concrete. They will use our carpenters only for doing repetitious nailing; our electricians only for pulling wire, our plumbers only for putting up toilet fixtures. And they always, always give us the very hot jobs.

I believe Wind Zero Coyote Wells does not conserve itself for availability of water, I'm changing here, because some of the jobs that they would bring in our valley are mercenary jobs. For example, who in our valley will teach snipers? Who in our valley will teach Arabic? Who in our valley will teach drones? Who in our valley will teach repelling from aircraft? Who in our valley will teach special firearms? Who in our valley will teach taking out suspects. I am sure all operations of their air and ground machines will be done by them because of secrecy. California in our valley is not a good place for mercenaries. They may try other states that will welcome them. Not here. You know that as of lately more and more government is for government. Please, I ask you not to be that way with the people and veterans of Ocotillo and Nomirage. Believe me, they are all worth saving. Thanks for listening.

And also I've got two questions... one of the things that they mentioned was medical training. I kind of question that, just what kind of medical training are they going to teach there? And another point that I want to make is, there is only about five police departments. And now can these five police departments support a project like that? I doubt that some of the bigger cities are

 going to come down here for training. And before we started here, we talked to different police departments and they told us that the only thing that they were concerned with was the hazardous pursuit training, that they had their own shooting ranges that they could use. I guess, do I still have time? That's about it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you very much. Yes sir.

GUILLERMO HERMOSILLO (?): Guillermo Hermosillo (?) 1196 Margarita Street, Calexico.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: What was your first name again?

GUILLERMO: Guillermo. You know this goes on, I'm in favor of the project by the way, this goes on in this county over and over. Everybody's against any growth. We've got to change. We can't have that anymore. We need jobs, we need jobs for our grandis, our kids. Things need to change. We need more industry. Everybody becomes an environmental study specialist. I don't know why, not only here, but in all the other cities also. When it is about growth. Our population has grown since the prisons. I'm pretty sure people were against the prison's also. And we don't have any jobs. We need to approve this today. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

TOM HEMBREE: I won't keep you long. A lot of things have already been mentioned, so. My name is Tom Hembree. I live in the Nomirage area of Ocotillo. I had a big long speech here I was going to say, but most of the things have been mentioned so I am just going to hit a couple of bullets and I'll be on my way.

There was a slide up here that said "worst case scenario" where it showed in infared colors or something, the noise levels at different parts of the project out there. Well I saw my house on the project and it kind of cleared up right there and about 200 yards the other side of it, it started up again. I don't get that. It went right around my house?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: No. He mentioned that it was a band that looked like there was no sound there, but that was just a different color. It continued on through. It was just a different sound level. That blue, that greyish area just outside that first yellowish ring? Yes. There's still sound there going out to the other yellow area. That's not a dead spot.

VOICE: I can't hear that.

 CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Not a dead spot. [laughter] Okay? You weren't paying attention this morning.

TOM HEMBREE: That's kind of hard to do. Anyway the same gentleman I think, mentioned that the closest house was 660 feet. That's 220 yards. My truck is parked on the other side of the police department and that's about 220 yards. And if I've got to sit there and listen to bap-bap! That's two rounds in one second, fifty-seven thousand rounds a day... that calculates out to two rounds per second. I don't care what you say Mr. Webb, I've lived in this community for sixty-seven years in southern California, and I've never had a friend land helicopters in my back yard and fire 57,000 rounds of ammo a day. I'm so tired of this whole thing! Thanks folks..

COMMISSIONER SCHAFFNER: : Thank you. Yes ma'am.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: Good afternoon. I'm Juanita Salas, Office of Congressman Filner. Thank you for having me here on behalf of the Congressman. As you know, Congressman Filner is opposed to the Wind Zero Project. He is greatly concerned over potential groundwater impacts and the projects effect on environment and human health in this area. Wind Zero will increase air pollution in this area, only making the health issues Imperial County citizens that face it much worse. Through an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and possible groundwater contamination, the project will harm our fragile environment. We are so fortunate, we are so fortunate to have this beautiful desert land. We must protect this desert ecosystem and now not allow Wind Zero to destroy it. There is also serious concern about both the short term and long term impacts on the aquifer area, aquifer in this area. Analysis needs to be done to know the potential for contamination and degradation of the Ocotillo/Coyote Wells ground water basin. Given the concerns over water availability, we cannot afford to guess on a project's affect on water supply and possible contamination on local water supplies. Once again I want to thank you for having me here today to speak on Congressman Filner's opposition to this Wind Zero Project.

COMMISSIONER BURGH: I have a question for you.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BURGH: Okay, you're talking about air pollution, the possibility of air pollution. I've followed Filner's record.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: I think we all do.

COMMISSIONER BURGH: His stance on air pollution being generated from Mexico is almost nil. I mean, where's our air pollution coming from? I think basically it comes from Mexico. A lot of it comes from Mexico.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: The Congressman does understand that there is no wall separating both countries.

COMMISSIONER BURGH: Right. But what I'm saying is in order to compensate what comes across the border, there's no borders for air pollution then industry and agriculture in this area has to compensate... mitigate for those air pollutions. I'm on the PM10 Committee and I know what's going on, okay, but I've watched his standing so far and I haven't heard him say anything against Mexico. The air pollution is being generated from the two Mexican plants over there. By the way, one of them belongs to a company in the United States. So, what this project is going to generate as far as CO or whatever is small compared to what Mexico is doing. So my issue is why doesn't he take a better stance on the border, since he represents this area?

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: Well..

COMMISSIONER BURGH (interrupting): He's attacking one company, one group and leaves Mexico to do what they want to do.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: Commissioner Burgh, the Congressman, like I said, understands that the wall... there is no wall. So, he stated that very publically, so that's all I have to say.

COMMISSIONER BURGH: Actually there is a wall.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: There is no wall separating the air, sir.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER: I have a question. What's the Congressman's stance on renewable energy projects right adjacent in the area?

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: I'm here to speak solely on this project.

COMMISSIONER: He has not opinion on those.

JUANITA SALAS FOR CONGRESSMAN FILNER: I'm here to speak solely on this project.

COMMISSIONER: No comment?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes sir.

LUIS OLMEDO: Luis Olmedo and I'm with the Comite Civico del Valle, a local communitybased organization. I can partially address the air quality issue. Imperial County has some serious particulate-matter issues. It's been all over the press here locally and national press issues out there as well. We have not met particulate matter regulations. The US EPA has specifically pointed out numerous measures that Imperial County can do to mitigate our own pollution. As a constituent, as a citizen of this valley, as a representative of our organization, we are concerned with what's happening here, things that we have control over. I don't have control over what happens in Mexico. There's a lot of work to be done in our own home, in our own back yard. NAFTA did bring a lot of complications to this area. There's issues going back and forth. It's not just to Mexicali. That's become an old argument before a lot of us became lot more knowledgeable. But, the reality, the wind patterns and a lot of the evidence in science that is out there now, recent studies show that Imperial Valley has three times more asthma than anywhere in the state and in compareison to the entire United States. We have serious environmental health issues. Projects like this, I'm not opposing to creating jobs, but we can create jobs by enforcing existing policies that we don't have the capabilities to do as is right now. I could show you videos of environmental disasters of companies coming in and just moving location because it is a lot less expensive to just relocate and starting operations instead of cleaning up their mess. And we keep allowing that to happen.

We're not protecting our environment and not looking into the future. We're not looking to the new generations. I don't see none of you that, for the next generation... a lot of us are possibly some of you probably may see other charms or maybe given up in terms with what's happening. But it's not about just creating jobs, it's about fixing the system that is in place right now. What are we doing to protect the concerns of these constituents? What are we doing to protect the environment? That should be a priority. It's not just about creating jobs, it's about creating good jobs. It's about being realistic about the good and the bad of these types of projects.

I think a lot of these are very legitimate concerns. Real concerns. I mean, we don't have to look very far to see that, just look around us, we've created a DUMP. Seriously. I mean, we don't

have to look very far when you talk about air quality issues. How many local farmers are farming in Mexicali? You can continue to unravel this whole chain of mess that we keep creating. We got to be more responsible. I'm not opposing against projects to come in, but let's do it responsibly. Let's put the money forth. We're no less valuable than a community anywhere else. Why should we be giving up protections? Why should we be giving up regulations and enforcement?

There has to be enforceability, cause you can make it all nice and pretty but where's the enforceability? I can point to you dozens, dozens of situations and examples. And you see them every day on your drive home. How did that mess happen? Who's going to pay for who's going to clean it up? Possibly some of your own lands. So, I think this is really something you've got to get to a point where you look deep down into your heart, look into the future and the future generations and say, you know, we've got to stop doing this, you know. Yeah, let's let projects in but let's do it responsibly. And let's start looking at things realistically, not just say, hey, let's go after jobs. Come on, there's a lot more to it than that. And so, thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER: You know, it wouldn't surprise me at all the net effect of this job, this is kind of off the top of my head, that actually going to be less dust generated in that area. Right now we've got a guy that scraped that thing dry so there's no crust over the top of it. Every time there's a windstorm I imagine there's a big dust blow out there.

OTHER COMMISSIONER: But nobody is going to "take responsibility" about that...

COMMISSIONER (continues): Yeah. No one take responsibility? These guys are going to put down dust suppressants and they're going to be monitored like crazy. If there's any dust coming off that complex, I'm sure there's going to be complaints and I'm sure it's going to be dealt with.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes Sir.

JIMMY JONES: I'm Jimmy Jones. I'm a resident of Ocotillo, and soon as you find out how to control the helicopters, let me know, please. We've got them 24 hours a day there now with military and they rattle the dishes off the shelf like they do with you, you know? Anyway, I welcome a new company there. I think a few new faces, a few jobs for the very few people who are qualified in our area. Who knows, we might even get some roads paved around there. As far as the water goes, I am the president of the Ocotillo Mutual Water Company and we have our

wells tested two to three times a year by the government for the county. Our well has not gone up or gone down over six inches in that twenty years and we pump an awful lot of water. I couldn't remember the figure, but it's quite high. But anyway, I welcome Wind Zero here. I think they will be a plus for the community and I'm not the only one in Ocotillo who feel that way. But I can't represent anybody else there without having names, but I talked to quite a few of them and they can't wait for it to get going. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Wait a minute, I'd like to hear that one more time about the water.

JIMMY JONES: What's up? Oh that. The water level hasn't gone up more than six inches or down more than six inches. Depends on how much local rain we get. The guy, I asked him, are you sure? This is not the story I'm hearing from everybody around here. This is a fact. He calls me the night before, I turn the well off about 8 o'clock at night. He's usually there at 8 o'clock in the morning to run the test and I witness it every time. I've been president of the water company three years now. I was pretty impressed with him.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Can he provide, does he provide you with any documentation?

JIMMY JONES: I wrote it down on the back of a card, but he turns the information in to the county.

COMMISSIONER: Do you guys have a report from them, county?

JIMMY JONES: I don't question a government official when he come do a job and I'm sitting right there with him watching it. I'm the last person in the world's going to question him. I want facts, nothing but facts. I don't want anyone (unintelligible) about anything. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, how deep is your well?

JIMMY JONES: One's 312 feet and water level is about 200. The other well, I'm not sure.

PERSON IN AUDIENCE: 280.

JIMMY JONES: Thank you. Two eighty. My assistant.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Yes Sir.

ART BROWN: My name is Art Brown and I live in Nomirage. I bought the place in 1970. I've been going down to the area since the late fifties. And, to begin with, I want to just what this gentleman was talking about. Every time I replace my pump, I dip to see what the water level is. The well was drilled in 1975 and we hit water at 57 feet. My well was 100 feet deep. We had it for a number of years and then finally after about 20 years I had to replace the pump because the well sanded up. I'm not saying it was without water but the casing collapsed or whatever and it sanded up. So I had it re-drilled to 200 feet. And after that tropical storm, Kathleen, went through the area we gained. It went down to 54 feet. And the last time I had it checked it was at 59 feet and that was like 10 years ago. I got a good pump, so it works, so who knows where it's at now. But a lot of that, the way the water acts in the area is because of the strata of the underlying ground and there's a lot of clay levels there. When they went down the extra hundred feet they went through six clay levels, so what you drill out a quarter of a mile away, it all depends on which way that clay goes because that's a permeable barrier for the water. And that's why you hear people here that's lost, you know, water has gone down 16 feet or somebody's well has gone dry or whatever, is what you do in one place is reflecting on other areas. Anyway, that's that.

Much of the stuff has been covered already. The one point that I was supposed to talk about, which is the noise issue, there's been a lot of discussion about noise. There was a little bit side tracked there about the dust in the area there from what Coke Little did. That only occurs when you have 45 to 50 mph wind out of the southwest that blows it over Interstate 8. The dust never comes into Nomirage. It never heads our way. It goes your way, and if you drive out there and look at the mesa there where there used to be desert you had pavement there now all you see is blow sand and that's from Coke Little.

Anyway, Coyote Well Specific Plan EIR comes to be primarily interested in contribution noise from Highway 98 to the overall ambient noise at Observer Locations B, C & D. I don't know if you have a copy of the EIR there or not, but that's their charts. Yet at my location winds from the south enhances the traffic noise and winds from the north diminish the noise. Noise from the Highway 98 however, is very infrequent. I mean, that's a low traffic level highway, you know. In the summertime most of the traffic is after dark and in the mornings before the desert gets too hot.

Anyway. But if the county were to follow Imperial County General Plan in rural areas zoned residential like Ocotillo, Seeley, Heber or thousands of other rural communities within the state of California, or the nation for that matter, you lower the speed limit. Lowering the speed limit would cost the county little, but would lower the ambient noise levels significantly. The lowered ambient noise level would make all the subject data from the EIR basically insignificant.

And that's about it. The only other thing I wanted to say was in regards to lowering the speed limit, I did call CalTrans in San Diego, which handles Imperial County here. And he said that there is ways that can be done if it's actually, as they say, "the ambient noise level in most of the study area currently exceeds the County of Imperial's exterior noise levels for residential use". That that can be lowered. They also said the easiest way to do is to have the county do it. So if you're some environmental health sort of thing, you guys could jump on that. Truthfully, I'm not looking forward to that happening, but anyway... The other thing I wanted, I learned when I talked to the person yesterday, I can give you his name and phone number, but he said, I asked him "Do you know about this Coyote Wells EIR Report?" He said "Yeah, we do." I wanted to talk to him a little bit about what I wanted to know and stuff like that. And finally he said "You know we're holding, after I leave from talking to you, we're going to a meeting discussing this EIR. And they're going to go through the various departments there, traffic and environmental and stuff like that. And as far as I know, they haven't sent anything in to you guys, so there should be some information going in that you guys have to deal with. So, I'm sorry, I'm going to long.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Any questions? Thank you.

STEVE HAHN: Good afternoon, my name is Steve Hahn. I've had a residence in Nomirage for about 20 years now, and we've had a lot of information coming in to you gentlemen regarding the pros and cons of this project. One thing I've noticed is that basically the people that are in favor of it don't live anywhere near it. I think that can be a little bit significant. The law enforcement agencies, I'm sure they would get a benefit out of this, however you are not talking about a very large number of people being able to use that facility from the size of these departments that are here. As far as local residents, or the rest of the county, they would get almost no use out of the project at all. Obviously they've covered all of the stuff on the water issues which is a very important thing.

One of the other points that I saw was that they are proposing possibly signals at Molitar and

98 and also at Clark Road and 98, which could only lead me to believe that they are possibly using Clark Road going up to the north, which means that we would have extra traffic on all three sides of our existing subdivision of Nomirage. That's not really too cool. Phase Three, they talk about having a possible gas station convenience store there. If you know anything of the history around Ocotillo area, there is one gas station presently there which is only open part-time. There are two stations that have been closed for years. The convenience store has been gone for years. So, I don't see too much hope for a very viable gas station/convenience store over on 98, which would probably also have the highest gas prices in the entire county so they could get a little more profit out of it. A project similar to this was proposed up in the little community of Potrero in San Diego County. I am sure you are probably aware of that. They didn't buy it for one minute and kicked them out, and that's not a very big community. In fact, I've hunted on the property that was proposed for that facility, which was quite a long ways away from any existing residences. Yet this project is right up against a whole bunch of residences. That just doesn't make sense. Thank you, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you.

VIRGINIA CHANDLEE: My name is Virginia Chandlee. I live in Nomirage, 973 Ocotilla Road, two blocks away. I've been a resident of Nomirage since November of 2001. My husband had Myotonic Muscular Dystrophy and I have Fibromyalgia. We knew we'd never be able to afford to live in San Diego after we were medically forced to retire. Our property in Nomirage was the first that we looked at in our search for an affordable retirement home. After a year of looking elsewhere, we sunk everything we had into this property to make it a comfortable, workable place for my husband. We specifically chose a place with minimal utilities for the cost saving advantages. Before we closed escrow, we used to drive out to Nomirage, just to sit in the empty yard in the middle of summer to listen to the quiet. It was heavenly to us after being in the city. As the years went by, my husband and I were very content in our rural desert home. Just before the Wind Zero project began to surface, my husband's health took a turn for the worst. After five weeks in the hospital, my husband passed away the day after Christmas, 2008. My soul mate was gone forever, but our home was a sweet, tranquil solace to me. [Sounds like she if fighting back tears.]

In the past, every once in awhile, somebody would decide it was time to commercialize the Ocotillo/Nomirage area. We are at these crossroads once again with this proposed EIR for the

Wind Zero project.

We are asked to believe that our peace and tranquility are NOT at stake. We are asked to believe that the delicate balance of our community water supply will NOT be jeopardized. We are asked to believe that our well levels will NOT be diminished by the immense amounts of water required to build and sustain this proposed project. I'm glad to hear that they are not putting the septic system in with our water table just 50 feet beneath it. We are asked to believe that the proposed water treatment plant onsite will NOT contaminate our outdoor air quality. We are asked to believe that our property values will NOT depreciate with the addition of this business in our residential neighborhood.

Can you tell me, without reservation, that my husband's dream of peace and tranquility for his family has NOT died with him? If this project goes through, I, and my many neighbors will be stuck here with noise, worthless property values and water-deficient wells in the former residential community of Nomirage.

Ask me if I believe that?

Here's copies (of my comments) just in case I stuttered. Please pass them around.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Any other comments from the public? This is going to be the last one. I told Mrs. Harmon that she could speak last.

HARMON: I was waiting to see if there was anyone else.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: So don't change your mind out there, because I may not let you speak..

HARMON: Does anyone else want to come up and speak?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Okay.

EDITH HARMON: Yes, Edith Harmon. I am a resident of the Ocotillo area. I have lived there for 33 years. I've submitted.....Unfortunately, last whatever it was, August 4th, I got a CD that had 3567 pages long of the draft and final EIR and all of the aspects of this project that was going to be before the Planning Commission today.

I have worked mightily. I have NOT been able to read the entire final EIR and all the response

to the comments.

I have NOT had time to go through all of the different project reports that are before you today, but I can tell you that the final EIR is inadequate under CEQA. It contains a lot of inconsistencies that were pointed out, many inconsistencies were pointed out in comments on the Draft. The comments were summarily dismissed by the people responding to the Draft EIR, so a lot of the inconsistencies remain. An EIR, under CEQA, is supposed to be a good faith effort, at full disclosure of the environmental effects of the complete project, not a piecemeal project, not with studies deferred to the future. The final EIR, should the changes, the few changes that were made from the draft to the final, should be reflected in the project report and the findings of the project report. They should be reflected in the mitigation measures, the final mitigation measures. Mitigation measures, changes to mitigation measures that appeared in responses to comments in Errata Section Four, should appear in Section Five of the Final Mitigation Monitoring Program. They should be reflected in the documents that you are being asked to approve. They are NOT.

Admittedly, I worked very hard but I didn't get things off until quarter to four this morning, so I didn't have time to get things down concise and brief. I combined two letters together and with regard to the question of the well in Ocotillo, if you look at page 33 out of 48 of my comments, you will find the details about the water level and water quality in the Ocotillo Mutual Water Company, and the other wells for which USGS has monitoring data. Unfortunately, there is a lot of data that's missing. We don't know what is going on and have complete monitoring from both of the mutual water companies. We don't know how much is being pumped from each of the US Gypsum wells, what the static water level is in each US Gypsum well, or what the water quality is in each well. And when I was a witness at the evidentiary hearings for the California Energy Commission, specifically on ground water, I was told that some of that information is confidential. Well, when my well is monitored, believe me, within days of when USGS is out getting data from my well, it's available on the Internet. USGS posts all the monitoring wells, all the information, and I think it's imperative that all monitoring and mitigation that the County has, that that information be made available to the public and to people who are trying to look at what is going on in the ground water basin. If you take a look at the exhibit that I submitted, there was a map showing the location of the private property and indicating where the wells are and then showing changes in the static water level in the ground water basin, which will explain why people are concerned. The one....and these are a graph, a map and two graphs that I submitted to

the California Energy Commission, that's why they say Exhibit 550, 599 and 599A.

But if you look at Miller's Garage which is the west-most well by the Interstate in Ocotillo, and then you go east 3.75 miles, the static water level, in terms of water level in feet above mean sea level, drops 69 feet in 3.70 miles. That, to me, is significant. And when I've talked to people at USGS, if you want to know what's going on in the ground water basin, you look at static water level in terms of "feet above mean sea level", it's not how far down you have to go to get water, because you've got hills and you've got valleys, so for some people the water is shallow and some people have to go down hundreds of feet. If you take a transect from the Ocotillo Mutual Water Company to the Southeast, to the Yuha Estates subdivision, the water table drops 60 feet in 6 miles. Why does the water table drop? Because, like the Colorado River water, if you remove water from the Colorado River, by the time you get down to the Gulf or to Mexico, there's not that much left. It's been diverted, it's been used. The hydrogeologists at USGS, tell me that this is the fossil groundwater basin. I've tried mightily to convince the County in any of it's mitigation related to US Gypsum, that when a new monitoring well was being drilled, there should be, and I've been told it would cost only \$2000 extra to drill the well appropriately to USGS specs so they could actually get a water sample and date the age of the last significant water recharge.

Some of the groundwater basins in the California desert, the last significant recharge was 32,000 years ago, 14,000 years ago, so there may be some surface water, but it's not reaching the groundwater basin and that's why, even though we've had three 100 year storms, we've had standing water, even in the sink down at Crucifixion Thorns, where you have stranding water that often can last for a couple of weeks, you have not seen the water level go up, at least I haven't in the thirty three years that USGS has been doing monitoring. The few wells that are showing changes for the water level might go up a little bit, well if US Gypsum isn't pumping as much from one of its wells, maybe a nearby well will show a slight increase, or their own well may be a slight increase.

In Yuha, McDougal was exporting a hundred to a hundred forty acre feet of water a year and it pulled, the water level down between 60 and 70 feet in five years, and his own well started pumping water that was saline, and my well which was about 900 feet away, dropped thirty feet in five years. Pumping was stopped in 1982, water levels are still slowly recovering. The ground water basin is a lot more sensitive.

When I looked at data for the California Energy Commission, I found a lot of information by just going through that Table 10 that I gave you, that raised all kinds of troubling questions about well interference, and what's going on related to US Gypsum, and the nearby WestWind Water Company. Why does one well drop suddenly dramatically in one year when it's not pumping much?

There's obviously a lot of questions that there need to be answers to. When I read the draft EIR, and I haven't had a chance to complete the work on the final, I see no new ground water studies using the current USGS Monitoring data and taking a look at what's going on... As hydrologists have been telling me for decades, if the monitoring data doesn't match the computer model, it's the computer model that's wrong, not the monitoring data. So... and it was troubling when I was before you on the US Gypsum hearings, because assertions were made about water quality and water level and about the water basin but the only way to support those assertions was to say that the actual location of the wells were off, because my well was moved a mile over to public land so they could say it was poor water and the USGS assured me that my analysis was in correct.. It was not incorrect about locations of wells or water quality and how to interpret it.

In my talks with hydrogeologists, there are real concerns about the availability and quality of water at the proposed project site. I will be shocked if a well could be drilled on that property and pump 29 acre feet, or two wells to be pumped, and pump 65 acre feet a year.

One of the reasons the County. One of the reasons that people in Nomirage have private wells, is because that when Nomirage was subdivided, there was a single well put in, and it was as hooked up to all the properties. Unfortunately, it was not possible in Nomirage to pump enough water to supply all the lots. So everybody that bought in that subdivision, suddenly realized they had to drill their own well. So you could put in small capacity wells and be able to meet your domestic needs, but clearly, an attempt to put in a larger capacity well was unable to meet the needs that had been approved when the area was subdivided. And the quality of the water of wells near by, some of the water quality in one of the wells was 1900 parts per million TDS, which makes it much more saline than Colorado River water. And if you go down at depth and you get saline water, that has to be treated. You start using saline water for, you might be able to flush toilets or wash hands, but If you start using saline water, you're not going to have much landscaping. You might have tamarisk, but you're not going to have vegetation that is sensitive to high salt content.

Anyway, I do have real concerns. I have real concerns because the existing General Plan for the area, the Nomirage/Ocotillo Community Area Plan, requires a site specific geohydrology project for any commercial development that proposes, ultimately, to use 5 acre feet of ground water per year or more. This project from the very beginning, has proposed to use more than 5 acre feet. If every time somebody comes before this County with a project, and they want to avoid any study or zoning, you're setting a very bad precedent by saying that the existing rules and regulations don't apply to certain people but that they do for others.

II think, in my opinion, and talking to some of the people I have, I don't understand why the applicant wouldn't want a very detailed site specific study on the ground water before investing the money. My recommendation would be, I wouldn't put in a well that's going to pump a large quantity of water.

When our neighbor put in a well and wanted to pump more water, he put in a larger horsepower pump and motor, and it lasted twenty minutes. Then he went back down to something that was half the size of what he started with because portions of the ground water basin are not capable of yielding the amount of water that people want. And where the mutual water companies in Ocotillo are, the Ocotillo Mutual Water Company is the furthest west sizeable well that is pumping any quantity. Then you have the Coyote Valley Mutual Water Company and US Gypsum. And this proposed project is in an area where, people I've talked to think there's going to be serious problems.

Also the project site, based on...... And I hope your maps showed up. I forwarded, I believe a Google Earth map that showed the epicenter for the June 14th, magnitudes 5.7 earthquake. My estimate is that it's within two miles of the project site. And when the Sheriff and Fire Department came around, I was told that people had broken water lines, broken sewer, damage to the electrical. I think there was real concern on the part of the community that if you've got water system, if you've got fuel storage tanks, and you've got any sort of waste water treatment, and piping, if there's another large earthquake, there could be substantial damage. And my conversations with seismologists at USGS, sad to say, I've been told to expect a couple of Magnitude 6 earthquakes and another 7or more earthquakes in the area alone along the Laguna Salada Fault. It doesn't make me feel happy, because I realize how devastating the damage was for many people with the magnitude 5.7.earthquake. And I don't see the seismic studies or the geotechnical studies that would have looked at, and evaluated an earthquake with the kind of

violent shaking, and then the rolling, and I understand that other people in the area got the rolling almost liquification type effects. Where I am, I mean I was at a Border Patrol Checkpoint. I thought the Border Patrol Agents were trying to knock my van over, it was shaking so violently. I had to stop four times in my driveway to remove rocks that had rolled into the driveway to even get home. And, I just don't think that this project in any way has done all the studies. The US Army Corps of Engineers said that they needed, they need to do a determination of the jurisdictional waters of the US. That includes the Coyote Wash that runs in from the South East. They also have jurisdiction because of the FEMA designated floodway. So there's major sources of water going through. And I've sat and I've listened to the hearings, evidentiary hearings before the California Energy Commission and looked at the staff assessment and BLM documentation on Imperial Valley Solar. Neither the California Energy Commission, nor BLM can make final determinations until they get the determination from the US Army Corps of Engineers, about the jurisdictional waters of the US, because the washes in Southwestern Imperial County all ultimately have connections to the Salton Sea.

And the maps, I do see a blue line going through the property indicating the Coyote Wash. So, there.... And IID indicated that there may need to be additional environmental review for additional facilities that they would be required to put in the site. Those studies haven't been... All of these go to good faith effort at full disclosure.

You're deferring that. You're deferring....You are saying, OK, a six year study on ground water, and then maybe another study? You should be doing these studies up front, so that the project applicant knows whether this is really the place to be investing the money, and, and so does the public.

I am aware that before the Planning Commission, I don't know at what stage... there are a number of very large projects that, when I tallied up the population, looked like it would have housing and development for as many as 40,000 new people. Some of them are 400 acres. Some are for a thousand acres. There's another race course proposal on the West side, Desert Springs Oasis. So it's not that there are not other large parcels of land in places that might be more suitable, might not have as many environmental Impacts, and certainly would be not up against adjacent to residential communities. But I think that you should... I had submitted things yesterday. I think it should have been taken off the agenda. The hearing should be continued. I am wondering if any one of you had time to read the full 3567 pages in a week. And to just, and

then I kept seeing things and I would pull out and say.. Oh well, then I remembered something different over here. So I'm going through all these documents and trying to see the inconsistencies. If the EIR and the project report findings don't match the EIR, and the numerical numbers and the statements in the EIR don't match what's in the Specific Plan, don't match what's in the Tract Map, and don't match what's in the Conditional Use Permits... you're in trouble! That is not the kind of project that you should be approving.

I think that it's not reasonable to be asking the County to make a determination that the final EIR is adequate under CEQA, when, in just a very short time, you know, even though I'm working really hard to try to do it, I'm able to find a lot of inconsistencies. You heard about helicopters today. Well, in response to one comment, the final EIR said there's going to be one helicopter landing pad. The Tract Map shows two. So does the Specific Plan. So, what is it? Where are you? In one place in the final EIR, it says one helicopter pad, another place, it says two. That's not a consistent project description. I have no idea what the Planning Commission or anyone else thinks they might be approving, if the decisions are made to approve this project.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: Edie, may I say something?:

HARMON: Sure. Ask me any questions.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: Hurricane Kathleen. Sept 10th Hurricane Kathleen. September 10-through the 17th, 1976, 1994, high run off year. Same thing. Heavy duty rains. Both times IID sued. I love your work, but over all these years, do you ever, ever look for the positive side? Do you ever walk in after a rain storm and look how much they go up.

HARMON: No, They don't go up. The wells, the only ones...

COMMISSIONER NIVER: Harper Springs goes up.

HARMON: ...but they're getting run off from the mountains.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: I know.

HARMON: But we're not. .It's not recharging. The places where some wells are going up is in the Yuha well which is in the Badlands.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: So you don't have a drain through

HARMON: It is not recharging.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: Where does it end up?

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HARMON: There are ten. There need too be more.

HARMON: What USGS has told me, this is basically a fossil groundwater basin that is left from the end of the last ice age, when there was a different climate pattern, when there was more rainfall. And, basically when the water's gone, it's gone. And the question is "how long?"... I have a whole long list of ghost towns in California based on what I've learned from USGS.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: Your aguifer in Ocotillo is very limited. It's terminal.

HARMON: It is . Yes. It's very limited.

And that's why, and part of the problem with the ground water basin is, it is, it covers a large area, but most of the land is owned by the federal government. It's Bureau of Land Management Land. Where people live, it's 15,500 acres of private land, and it's all congregated in one place... It's Covote Wells, the name Covote Wells came from the 1800's, when covotes could scratch the surface of the earth and water would fill in the depression. Thus, Coyote Wells. The water no longer does that. The water table has dropped, because US Gypsum has pumped large quantities of water, and water has been used by Ocotillo. So, like the Colorado River. Except it not an ever flowing recharge. And then, some of the basins in California where the USGS has done studies, they've been dating the ground water. And they say that the communities are unrealistic if they think there's substantial recharge. They re going to have to learn that they have to live within the limits and then when it's gone, it's gone.

COMMISSIONER NIVER: No positive spikes?

HARMON: At least not in this ground water basin. Maybe, maybe in Anza Borrego, maybe some other basin. But, the people that I've talked with at the US EPA, that's the federal agency that made the Sole Source Aquifer designation, and they have essentially told me - no significant recharge. Well, one of the questions said, if you're down a hundred feet or two hundred feet to the water, think how much water it would take to wet a dry column of soil that much and those of you who are farmers know how much water it takes to saturate the soil down very far...

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER:: How many monitoring wells are there in Ocotillo now?

am is still slowly recovering since McDougal stopped pumping.

HARMON: Well, I'm sure that people's septic tank water, the roots do reach them....having

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gives you some kind of basis. I can fill in the other levels if you'd like, but that's the kind of the range..

COMMISSIONER NIVER: Motorcycle?

STEVENS (?): The motorcycle, right on the motorcycle track is greater than 75.

COMMISSIONER: What is, what is, there is a degree that you may not exceed in California? What is it? I know train whistles at 90 are forbidden. But what is there.... I read something about 80 decibels is....

STEVENS (?): [interrupting] It is the, its the ,I don't know if I have it specifically in front of me. The way they break it down, I was gonna try to touch on this when the guy talking about traffic noise. It's perceived by two different standards: There are standards for traffic noise, then standards for stationary source. And, so they'll pick a level . I'd have to verify. But let's say that it's 55. For impacts stuff. It's broken down to less than a minute. You add, I believe, it's 15 db to that. If it's between one and five minutes, you add ten. The next level down is five. And so on. Then they actually, also to address that, will add another five, sorry, they'll lower the level five decibels if it's impact tones, as opposed to a steady tone, or what they call simple tone.

COMMISSIONER: Okay, so your 75, the area covers 75. How far would that travel, and how much dissipates?

STEVENS (?): That's what's shown on the contours. You're asking about the dissipation of that noise, Correct?

COMMISSIONER: Yeah, Otherwise, well one gentleman came up here and he says his house is in the grey area there. What is he going to experience at that level? The extreme.

STEVENS (?) Right. You would experience levels between 50-55 decibels in the grey area. . Just to add on to that, the reason why the coloring also didn't come out, we made it transparent just to overlay on to the thing. Sad enough, the noise program that is used, we can't alter the color, so it's going to just have to live with it. But it is easier to see once you have it in front of your face, not on a projector. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Is there a difference between night and day on your sound studies?

STEVENS (?): Well, we actually picked the worst hour, regardless of night and day, to compare worst case. So, and I think I mentioned this earlier, what this is showing, and the reason we do the contours that way, this can help show where the sources are coming from. And this is assuming that every single source is operating at the same time. I mean, guns are firing, I think on the modeled currently. In the same track, you know, a number of motorcycles are running at the same time. The airstrip is going, both Helicopters are being used simultaneously which we've learned is not even possible. Correct. I think it's one per hour. So, and, just to clarify with the question on one or two, we do have both helipads shown here, on the North and South, so....

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Would you be the one to ask, is there a cut off time for noise at the facility? Do you know?

STEVENS (?): They're proposing to stop at 10 PM. Correct? They're stopping at 10 PM, but again, we're basing it off the quietest hour, regardless...it's basically assuming that, based on our measurements that were taken out there, we picked the quietest hour, combined it with the worst case scenario, and regardless of what time that happens, you know.

FEMALE VOICE FROM AUDIENCE:: What's the quietest hour out there?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: OK. We can't have people that aren't at the podium speak out.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: What was the quietest hour out there?

STEVENS (?): Let me see if I can tell you that time. I don't know that I have it in front of me, the exact time. We did 24 hour noise monitoring at all four locations. It can vary. Let me see if I have it in front of me. If not, it's most definitely in the report. But, it is compared to the quietest hour out there.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: And then you just picked the smallest....?

STEVENS (?): Exactly.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Two o'clock in the morning or something, I would think.

STEVENS (?): No. Believe it or not, I think the quietest hour of the day there, I think it falls in line with a lot of the comments, actually was, I think in the middle of the afternoon. Because the traffic is kind of at a minimum in that area. And, believe it or not, one of the things I think that, I

wanted to just touch on, to help, hopefully clarify on both ends, is the perception of it being quiet out there right now. From a, not hearing a bunch of traffic, not hearing a bunch of potential uses in the future, that is a very, I guess, accurate perception. However, based on the noise levels taken, which are monitored by the equipment, it's not as quiet as it seems when you're physically there, or in the, I guess, the environment that you're looking for, so that's why when it arises that you know, when you compare the levels of all this activity, you say "Oh sure, it's going to be louder than it is", that's kind of why those numbers are coming out the way they are.

Based on the environment, you know from when I think it was mentioned, based on the wind direction, that affects traffic noise...I don't know that it's so much blowing the traffic noise, but it's just wind noise in general. Obviously, you have the freeway, you have 98, you have all that at once and that's why those noise monitors were placed at all different locations, both near roadways and far away from roadways, to get an overall environment. It wasn't, you know, it wasn't just selected at one point.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank you. Any other questions? OK. Thank you very much.

STEVENS (?): No problem.

WEBB: For the project proponents, can I make a closing statement?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: If you'd like to address any of the comments.

WEBB: Yes, what I'd actually like to do, is just to address some of the more the perception issues that were brought up by the public and then turn it over to Jeff Lyon who was taking detailed notes for some of the technical issues that were brought up, and I'll let Jeff close. But, thank you again just for facilitating this process.

Also I'd like to go on the record and just say that, you know, as a veteran myself, I was pretty disappointed that Congressman Filner is, who actually chairs the Veteran Affairs Committee, is opposing a disabled Veteran owned project, in his own district, especially one that's going to create jobs and a lot of revenue and training benefits for the local community.

But getting in to the issues that were brought up. The first one was Spring Mountain Motor Sports in Parumph, Nevada, which is, when you pull it up on Google Earth, it's a very similar situation to what we have in Ocotillo, where you have a race track nestled right up against a small

desert community. I'm friends with the owner, John Morris. I've been out there a few times as his guest. And he's, you know, we talk all the time via email. One of the issues he said was: "Look, when I came out here and bought the track, there was the same kind of concerns in the community." Once the track, he reinvested in the track, built a clubhouse, put in some ranges for law enforcement. That the community was really, there was a more of a fear of the unknown. But after he was up and running that, the community is has now embraced it, it's a great little, little track out in, in Parumph.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: This is the man who never heard of you?

WEBB: Yeah. [laughter from Commissioners] So, yes, I am friends with John Morris. He is the owner. The, as far as the viability of the, providing an area to train in the region, we've not only our main focus has been to work with the local valley agencies, but we have talked to San Diego as well. Miramar College does probably 95% of all the public safety academy training in San Diego, and that's the police and Sheriff. I've talked to the Dean, George Beatty. And, they've been sitting on about 20 million dollars of bond money trying to solve their driver training issue. They apparently have no place to currently train. They rent parking lots, a lot of it is done at Qualcom Stadium. There's just no long term solution. And they can't, and they have the funding, there's just haven't identified an area in San Diego to do this. So, he's very excited about the project that we had, and, you know, essentially said that he would devote all the driver training portion, would push it over the hill to the valley, and essentially let us train all of the cadets that are going through his academy. So it is essentially going to draw in more agencies into the valley.

A lot of the public was commenting on the changes. They heard one thing and now they hear another. That's part of the dialogue with the community. In the initial concept stage, we say, "Hey, this is kind of part of what we have planned. What do you think?" We pitch to the local community, we go to the local agencies and get all their feedback. And, yeah, we make changes and what we submitted as part of our plan reflects all the input from the public and these different agencies. So, from the day one concept meeting, before we even submitted the planning, Yeah, the project has changed for the better because we incorporated all the community input.

And part of that is, we are a business. We have contracts right now. You know, we have our website, which represents kind of the business of the business. And then we have a separate project.. So we have two different things going on there. And I think, once you really look at the

website and recognize that the project is quite different from some of the business operations that we are conducting today.

One of the last things I wanted to comment on is just responsible development. We've, you know, we've been above board, we've been working within the community. We've reached out to Ms Harmon and the Sierra Club numerous times to actually get their input into the project, to help us develop a more environmentally responsible project. They have refused us. So, we have made every attempt possible to reach out. And from all the groups that have voiced concerns to get their input. We've taken every step possible. We've reached out to all the groups to get their input, to have an open dialogue. They have refused our request. [Harmon vigorously shaking head No to this comment, observed by all Commissioners. No evidence that Webb ever called or sent email.]

When you talk about, you know, development, and you know, developments up against a similar type of facility or projects that come up against residential, and you just look at San Diego. You have Coronado, which, essentially you have residential up to the fence line of two major military installations, with ships, planes, gun ranges. Coronado has probably one of the highest real estate values in the city of San Diego. So, and its....you know, the projects are embraced by the community, because the bases and the installations have a good relationship with the community, and they're proactive in being a good neighbor. And that's a commitment that I make today and will continue to make, to be a good neighbor in the community.

Before I turn it over to Jeff. Jeff, who's taken really detailed notes. And I think, Commissioners, when you review the plan, we've follow the rules. We've followed the rules. We've addressed the concerns. We have the mitigation in place, and which Jeff will go over. And, again, just really thank you. I appreciate the time and the process itself. You have to have the concerns from both sides to make sure that we do we do address everything....so, thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Thank You.

LYON: Hi. Jeff Lyon, of GS Lyon Consultants.. I'll just try to hit on a few things, because I don't think it's necessary to go through every item that I took a note on. But I know that, there was a comment, you know that the Sheriff's station was going to be funded by the County to be out there and only serve this gated community, and that's not the case. Actually, there's a condition in our Tract Map that requires us to fund it and be for the community. It's not for us at

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all. But the Sheriff's Department has realized that there's a long response time to be out there. And since they did have an opportunity for a larger commercial development to possibly fund something like that, ... we've agreed to built it into our facility. The station, yes, will be on our site, but it's there for the community and we're having to pay, pay for that. And the same goes for some of the emergency services out there.. One of the conditions also of our Tract Map is to provide jaws of life on site, so if there's an accident out there, that's available to both the Ocotillo Fire Department which gets calls out to Interstate 8 all the time, and to anything that may happen on the site itself, so we're bringing some things that currently the community doesn't have, and, and those are at no cost to the community.

There was comments about the wastewater treatment plant and the air quality around it. If you looked at the map, the wastewater treatment plant is a mile north of Hwy 98, and that's a half mile north of any residences. Prevailing winds are to the west, and they're, then they're going off to, off to the... and blowing and taking, taking the direction away from any of the residences. That's why we picked that site. We wanted to make sure and not have any problems. Actually, the treatment process that I've come up with is, emanates very little smell. It's kind of a musty like water and stuff. It's a treatment process that's not real complicated, and, but does It does a very efficient job of doing that.

There were....in the project description, you know, there was talk about not saying "military" and stuff. What it talks about is government agencies, law enforcement, and the thing that's important is that the statements are correct about the number of users, and the types of ammunition that will be used. It doesn't matter whether it's a policeman using that, or military man using it. The weapon doesn't change, the ammo doesn't change. And the numbers of users doesn't change. Everything has been accurately detailed within in the Specific Plan and the EIR.

I think, and I think Mr. Schaffner brought that up before. The helicopter landings, by our conditions, are restricted to, for training twice a month. So it's not like this is an every day activity out there. It's certainly not a war zone. And it's more to be able to maneuver around the helicopters, and learn how to handle your weapon around it, and learn how to secure a helicopter, because certainly all law enforcement personnel have that specialty training that's needed.

On the burn tower that's out there, we have the water consumption rates within the Specific

Plan about the use out there. And it kind of makes me surprised because I was, and when we talked to the burn tower, or the people who manufacture the burn towers, I asked them, "what's your consumption rate"? They said really it's not that much.

We use a few thousand gallons in the training exercises, because we're using props that are fueled with propane gas from a tank that's located in a secure location that's located away from the burn tower. We only run it for a few minutes, you know. We light the prop. They come in with a 150 gal/minute hose spray, but they turn it off right away. So, it's only a small usage. And I have that usage estimate in the Specific Plan. And it's considered in that overall consumption rate of 65 acre feet per year, annually.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: If I want to,

LYON: Sure.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: May I clarify? Go back to helicopter. Beat that thing to death.

LYON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: There is going to be a specific flight plan that will not allow them to fly over the people's homes, I would assume.

LYON: That would be correct. I, if, I can say there might an instance where that would not be correct. That would be, if the Border Patrol is out there patrolling where they do currently, which they're already out there. They run the entire border, which they're doing currently. They run the entire border, if they're coming off the San Diego Mountains, because they patrol up that far, and they need to land down there, they would still, they'd still have to come and approach around for the public flight path. Which means they'd over fly the area and turn around, come back to facing toward the west, and put their helicopter down.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Is there two or one helicopter landing sites?

LYON: There are two, The other one is completely away from the residential area.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: There's something I'd really like to see that out there because ...I'd like to see Life Flight be able to get in and out of there any time necessary. And, I would like to

 see on paper, a plan that says what there' gonna do f they got a helicopter on their pad, and somebody...there's guys out there running with their guns and somebody needs Life Flight... I want to know on paper that those guys know what they're going to do to get their helicopter out of there and fly in, cause that has to be there for those people day or night and be available for them. Cause they're a long ways away from a hospital.

LYON: Now night might be a little difficult because..because the pads are not lighted. But still....

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: I don't know if it's legal for them to land there at night, but whenever they can possibly do it, I want it to be available for those people out there.

LYON: Yes. On the, let me, let me ... I think I'll be able to show you on the plan. The other helicopter pad is located up here. And see the residences are down here in this area. And actually the last residence is probably right about here. That's probably about half way for the overall length of the project. This is probably a mile from here all the way down to here. So the helicopter pad was put in here near where potentially future hangers might be, and it was thought more that if you have a sports car club user that has a helicopter instead of an airplane, he can come in and land his helicopter here, and then use the car that's in his garage. That would also be the secondary pad that would be available for Med Evac.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: I just don't want to see somebody have a heart attack, and life flight comes out to get em, and says gee there's a helicopter on the pad and they can't land it, so the guy had to drive him into town and he didn't make it. Then it would be useless. We need to see a plan that is gonna work for the people out there.

LYON: Correct, correct.

COMMISSIONER: Mr Lyon, on the Waste Water Plan is it going to the process with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board?

LYON: Absolutely. Early on in the project, I talked to the County Environmental Health Department, Laurence Seifert. And, he indicated that now right from day one, because we're looking at this thing as an overall project, we wanted you to go to the California Regional Board right from the start. So we'll be permitting from the Colorado River Basin for that WasteWater Treatment Plant.

We also, there was mention that there was additional permitting from the US Army Corps of Engineers. We know that. We had an onsite meeting with their representatives. They explained the process they wanted us to go through. And it's essentially, for all the ground that we disturb, we have to replace it with a like habitat at a different location off-site within the Imperial Valley. It's kind of just the nuts and bolts of it. But there is a process, and we have to apply to the Army Corps of Engineers, through that flood zone that's there.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: I'd also like to see out there some form of advertisements, whether it's pamphlets, little signs posted here and there, the phone number for the locals, if they need to call somebody there for assistance...a number that everybody knows, kind of the old 911 thing. Cause I know 911 sometimes here, has a long response time coming.. Time is everything out there. And I would like to see either you guys post it at your front gate. Have pamphlets somewhere in town, little signs, somehow, let everybody out there know how to get a hold of help if they need it there.

LYON: Yeah, I think that's easily done, since the Sheriff substation will be there. We'll have a direct number to that substation and that's usually the person that would get routed the 911 call, but certainly that's a separate number that can be provided also.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: OK.

LYON: Maybe one comment about the earthquakes and the vicinity of the faults that are out there. It just happens I pre, I did that study for that project and we considered all the fault lines and their vicinity to the project site. Historically, I think in 1896, there was over 7 magnitude fault on the Laguna Salada fault. That's considered in the acceleration values that we said that everything needed to be designed to. The rolling wave is a common wave, it is not a liquification wave. That's a common wave that occurs everywhere in the Imperial Valley. I've been here through most major fault that are here except for the 1940. I am not that old. But in '79 and '87 and the one that was here recently. You always get a rolling wave, its just a different type of wave. I think it's called a P wave. And it doesn't signify liquefaction. It's just the way the ground reacts, once the initial shock has occurred. And, I think you are correct, Mr. Bergh, that you saw a statement in there because the ground water is at 50 ft. and below, there's no known cases of liquefaction occurring where that condition exists. So we don't expect liquefaction to be a

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31 32 problem at the site, but there will be a detailed. Part of the conditions are there will be a detailed geotechnical study at every one of the building locations. So, you know, we'll look out for those things.

I think that's it. That's kinda been the big picture. Unless you have some additional questions. Yes...

COMMISSIONER: How about the Ground Water Management Basin Plan that you are going to be doing?

LYON: Yes, The groundwater currently, there are a number of studies. And particularly, the US Gypsum study is kind of the benchmark study that has been used out there. And which the consultants the Layton and Associates did independently reviewed this time and had some other theories and things too. But they're all based on monitoring wells that are scattered around the area, and aren't really site specific. So, what we're going to do is, any well we're going to do, we're going to put additional monitoring wells away. Actually, I specified for the wells off to the Southeast, off to the South west. Not just between the two production wells that are here. Because, we're interested in protecting the quality and the ground water levels around us. We're also going to approach every owner and say can we test and measure depth at your well. Um, you know, Initially it was hard. I tried to get that done early on in this study but when you're in an adversarial position, you know, it's kind of hard to get that kind of information. But we'd, we would like to go back and request to go onsite and actually test the quality, before the project even starts, test the quality of the water, the depth of the water, and then we can monitor those wells, also, as well as monitoring the wells that we install. All of that data will be collected by independent consultants, somebody other than the project proponent. It'll be reviewed by the County. The County actually uses a consultant that's in Sacramento that's known as a ground water specialist throughout the State. And, and they also they also give that to USGS. I mean, everybody will have their hands in a plan like that. I reviewed the one that's available for the Coachella Valley... and it just addresses everything in the Coachella Valley, where you use water, what it does to the ground water. how you're going to recharge. And it has a bunch of conditions. And, that's what we expect to come out of the ground basin management plan.

COMMISSIONER: Well, that should be an ongoing basin management plan, it should be helpful

to the entire community. 1

LYON: That's correct. That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER: Answer some of the questions that are still laying out there.

LYON: That's correct. Like I said, Ms Harmon said, OK, over here at this location, I drilled this and my neighbor drilled this. Well, I think there's been some statements too that the ground conditions change with the distance, so what may be happening there is not particularly what happens on this particular site here or what happens off-site seven hundred feet to the west is not particularly what happens on this site. So

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COMMISSIONER: 200 ft. lower?

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LYON Yes. And a couple of hundred feet lower. That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER: So you guys basically would do some kind of studies similar to what is done in geothermal as far as wells going outside the?

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LYON: That's correct. Yep. We, 're gonna do that.

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COMMISSIONER GADDIS: And that would be public information?

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LYON: Yes, yes, I think so in this case. And, and, you're gonna want an answer for you.

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{laughter in background] My understanding that some information is not available to the public

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after 9/11 because there are security risks. And that's why sometimes high lever, I think Ms

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Harmon talked about sometimes there's information she can't get to. And I wouldn't be able to

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get to. And, that's because it's a national security item. Now, when you have a large volume being

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pumped from a certain location, they don't want to disclose location, what's there or anything else, or the importance of it,. And so there was, it's changed after 9/11....

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Ms Harmon should be above national security? [Lots of laughter from commissioners and audience.]

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HARMON: ? [Inaudible from audience]

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LYON: I don't know that. All I know is some data is, I think probably Jurg or someone else could

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 answer that. I just know that that is a requirement now after 9/11. After 9/11 there is some information not available to the public.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Any other questions?

COMMISSIONER Gaddis: The only other thing I wanted to clarify was the dust production of your operation.

LYON: We, well one, we, as part of the conditions, we have to comply with all the Imperial County Air Pollution Control Department standards. And, if anybody knows them, they're very stringent. [laughing] Yeah. So during construction, we, there, essentially, the requirement is zero dust. I think any of you in construction you've seen this before. Zero dust during construction. After construction, we're required to put down some kind of coagulant on the surface to create a crust so there is no wind borne dust also. All of the activities we're going to have on site are going to be on pavement, so we're not creating dust that's on the pavement. If dust starts emanating on the pavement, like you know well, in the agricultural industry, you know there's a lot of mud that's tracked on the pavement. And then it dries and you drive over it and a lot of dust comes up from that.

If we get dust on that, we would be required to sweep and with a spray bar behind the sweep broom and stuff, clean the pavement so that dust doesn't come off. And that's the way the regulatory standards work.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: So was my statement correct that you're going to produce, when you're complete, there will be less dust at that parcel? Would that be an accurate statement?

LYON: Yes, it should be. You know, obviously, we haven't measured the dust that's off there. All I know is when I drive to San Diego, and the wind's blowing, there is a big cloud that used to be coming off there. Some of it has been abated already because with the, I think it was February rainfalls that we had this year. There was a lot of new growth that came up and so it has reduced it and, but yes.

Ok. I want to just thank you very much for letting us provide information and letting us answer questions and the opportunity to be in front of you here is appreciated. We just trust you'll make a decision for the community. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Mr Heuberger, do you have any other comments before we move forward?

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Yes sir. Depends on how you want to move forward. First of all, I haven't heard you ask the applicant if they agreed with all the conditions which you typically do, Mr. Chairman..

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes, I need to do that.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: And, that would be number one. Second of all, even if they do agree with all the conditions, there were some comments made during this public hearing today, that might warrant, or your Commission may want to either add as a condition, clarify the condition. Early on, there was some questions raised about helicopters. For example, what are the controls, those. There was a discussion about midway through about the process. Mr Lyon refereed as filing with LAFCO, to form a Special District. Some of that is not very clearly reflected in the conditions. So, at the very least, from a staff position, we'd want to go through those conditions and do a little clarification.

The other thing is, there were a number of documents introduced, early on in the meting and through the meeting, as I mentioned before the meeting even started. We need to inventory that and have a clear record. So, I think part of what I'm recommending to you, is that if there are any changes, number one, if there are any changes to the project conditions that your Commission wishes to make, certainly we would need to know that. I'm phrasing this in the context if your Commission decides to approve the project, of course.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Will we have a motion or will we just have the Commission?

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: [interrupting] Well, like I said if you're inclined to approve the project, then I would suggest a couple of things. First of all, that the, any changes or additions to the conditions, you take as an action item independent, so that we would have clarification as to what that is. And then, in the end, I would probably recommend that you continue this for in two weeks, so that we can bring you all that back clean, with all the conditions and everybody knows exactly what the terms are. Unless you want to spend some time going through each one right now.

 COMMISSIONER: Might as well spend the whole day...Right?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: The day's shot. Let me ask you while I have you here: You have read the entire project. Do you agree with all, everything as it was presented?

LYON: Yes, all 40,000 pages. Yes, I do. And I've read conditions of all the applications we've made. There's two Conditional Use Permits, there's Zone Change, there's General Plan Amendment, there's a Tentative Map. Uh, we've, I've read all those conditions and yes, we agree to those. And, If I'm correct Jurg, there's probably only two that we're needing to modify and it's in the Specific Plan about forming the utility district through LAFCO. It's a statement in there, it just needs to carry over as a condition onto the Tentative Map, yeah, onto the Tentative Map or the Tract Map.

PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Well there were several things mentioned that, or were questioned, and then mentioned and discussed by you or Mr. Brandon or Brandon Webb, excuse me, that things you would do. But, I don't recall, and maybe staff will correct me, know if these are actual conditions. For example, you indicated that there would be a medical officer or medical person on site and available to the community.

I don't see this in the conditions. I don't question that you're willing to do that. But, again, as you know I have to look at it from the enforcement standpoint and look at it for how do I resp, how does my staff or some future staff respond, well I went down there and they wouldn't see me. And where would the County be as far as enforcing those so called agreements that you made on the record, I admit. But again, if the Commission wants to make those as part of the approval process, then we need to put some writing down in, as the commissioners said earlier, in black and white., I think, well, and the Chairman said it also. ...

And then, the Chairman had asked, said he also wanted some clarification about landing, helicopter landing pads being available for emergency use. And while, again, it's in the discussion, it's not specific conditions, in the context that he phrased, that they would be available pretty much immediately upon demand.

Those are the kinds of things I'm talking about, Jeff. I'm, just...

LYON: Right. That was one of the things. I was going to mention that., FAA approval, flight

 path. We currently have a requirement in there for the FAA approval and to notice the County within so many days of the approval, and all those things. The additional statement would be "in the flight path shall be"and we have that language.

COMMISSIONER: We have any changes or additions to those conditions?

COMMISSIONER: There's about three or four conditions that would be added. Are there any discrepancies between the Tract Map and the Special Plan?

LYON:: The Specific Plan? No, the Specific Plan states that we will have the EMT trained personnel on site, and the, and I think one of the requirements, er, the conditions requires that we comply with all portions of the Specific Plan. But like Jurg said, it's good to itemize those. But they're, they're part of the plan. Something we had talked about doing in the plan. We just to bring those forward and put it in as a condition. I mean if we have the list right now, we can add. I don't think it's a very long list, if we are able to do something like that.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: I have one more question just because I forgot to bring it up earlier. That's the transportation of ammunition. Is everybody going to bring their own ammunition, or provided with the weapons there on site?

LYON: It would be a combination of both of those things. And that is in the Specific Plan also. That came up as hazardous materials on site. And, there's a locked locker, a locked ammo locker, which is standard on most facilities like this, and so ammunition, that is on site. It's put in a locked container. It is inaccessible. And then they can keep an inventory of it. Any user that brings something on site would have to put it in the locked container, unless they're just using it that day and they have it. Then, like the local law enforcement people would be able to come for the day, and they can bring their own ammunition, they can shoot, and then they can go home at the end of the day. But anything that is kept on site overnight and stuff, they must put it in the locked ammo locker.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Your n normal protocol then is they can bring your own ammunition, private individuals can bring their weapon, and their own ammunition?

LYON: Yes, in fact, one of the conditions as part of the development agreement, is one of the community benefits is that we open up the facility to the public for free four times per year,

quarterly. So we can open it up fro a weekend. Provide training for the weekend, and we provide access to the ranges so they can shoot, and that would be free to the public. And, also available to the Imperial County Sheriff's Department to have free training on those, and that would be eight days a year, so quarterly for a weekend.

HEUBERGER: Sounds like you're reading that..

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Are you prepared to go down the conditions now, or do you want to go do the inventory of the information that we were given first and get that out of the way?

HEUBERGER: Well we need to do both. Do either one. Maria, you should have a copy of every document that was handed out.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Make sure everybody got one of everything?

COMMISSIONER GADDIS (?): Are we, are we going to postpone it for a couple of weeks, Rudy? Are we going to postpone it a couple of weeks?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Well, we gotta make sure. Let's do the inventory, the information we got today to see if everybody got everything that was handed out. And get that out of the way, so we know where we're at. Make sure. Then we can look at the specific conditions. If there's only two or three of them, then we can just hack 'em out now. These people came a long ways. Gave up their whole day.

COMMISSIONER: Can we have the.....? We have the time, the petition We already looked at it. We got that, the study, and we got that and we got that, etc.

COMMISSIONERS: Yeah., yup. Got that?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Got this? Yes.

HEUBERGER:: Excuse me a minute. Wanna name 'em? We don't have a video, okay, so this and that don't mean anything, when we go to transcribe it okay. When we go to court. I can't say, your Honor, this meant that and that meant this, meant this. It's very hard to do that. [laughter from commissioners and public]. If you would kindly read the heading of the letter and the document date.

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COMMISSIONERS: OK,
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Okay, as they call them out, if anybody doesn't have it, let us know.
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    Speak up. Otherwise we will say we do have it
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    MARIA SCOVILLE: OK, I've got mitigation measures, suggestions.
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   HEUBERGER: That's the one with EH on it. Date.
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    SCOVILLE: Yes, that's Edie Harmon's.
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    COMMISSIONERS: Got it, got it, Yes...
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    HEUBERGER: Heading and if there's a date on the document, and also the date.
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Oh, good.
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    COMMISSIONERS: Got it, got it, yes, yes.
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   CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Let the record show many hands went in the air. [lots of laughter]
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   from Commissioners.]
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    SCOVILLE: I've got comments from the Desert Protective Council and I believe this is from Edie
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    Harmon also.
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   COMMISSIONERS: Got it. Yes. Is there a date on it?
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    SCOVILLE: August 11, 2010.
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   COMMISSIONER: Got that one too.
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    SCOVILLE: Exhibit 599A. This is also from Edie Harmon. It has no date. Exhibit 599 with the
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    map.
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    COMMISSIONER: Yeah, it's here somewhere.
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    COMMISSIONER: Oh, It's attached to the graph. Mine's attached.
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    SCOVILLE: Does everybody have that?
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    COMMISSIONERS: Yes, I don't have it. Graph, they're attached. Got an extra lone? Okay.
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(Everybody had)
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    SCOVILLE: We've got a USGS Google map –
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    COMMISSIONER: Yes.
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 5
    COMMISSIONER: I don't got that one either.
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    SCOVILLE: Draft Conditions for Coyote Wells Community.
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    COMMISSIONERS: Got it now. Yes.
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    SCOVILLE: Tract Map 00985 – Coyote Wells
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   HEUBERGER: Maria, the last one you just said is what?
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    COMMISSIONER: A google map
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    SCOVILLE: It was a US..
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    HEUBERGER: The next one, whatever it was?
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   SCOVILLE: The Tract map?
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    HEUBERGER: Whatever you are reading
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   SCOVILLE: This is for the Coyote Wells Gated Community. Draft conditions for Tract Map
21
   00985 -
22
    HEUBERGER: The date on it?
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24
   SCOVILLE: No date on it.
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Page one.
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   HEUBERGER: Was this the one handed out this morning?
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes. That's with the minor changes, I believe.
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   SCOVILLE: Do you want me to date it? Today's?
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    HEUBERGER: Yes., number 1. David. Is what she just read, Is this the latest version of the
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conditions that Jeff's agreeing to?
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    SCOVILLE: Yes.
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    HEUBERGER: Those changes were made this morning. Just double checking.
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 5
    COMMISSIONER: You just work here, huh?
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    HEUBERGER: Yeah, Not for long, Thank God.
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: You, can come back to that one at the end here. [laughter] Continue
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    with these.
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    HEUBERGER: Yeah, you can go through the other documents.
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    SCOVILLE: The next one is Imperial County Development Agreement Concerning Coyote Wells
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    Community Plan. No date on it either.
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    COMMISSIONERS VOICES: yes, yes, okay, got that. Jeff, do you have that too?
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16
    SCOVILLE: Wind Zero Coyote Wells Specific Plan. This is the slide show that was given by
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    Wind Zero.
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    COMMISSIONERS: yes, yes.
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    SCOVILLE: Wind Zero Letters of Support.
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    COMMISSIONERS: Yes, yup, got it.
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23
    SCOVILLE: The next one is also a map, I believe this is for the burial sites, Figure 25-0-12.
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    Cultural Resource Impacts,
25
    COMMISSIONERS: I never got it, I never got it. Yes, Yes.
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27
    SCOVILLE: And a comment letter from the Quechan Indian Tribe dated August 4th. I think that
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    was all.
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    COMMISSIONERS: Yes, got it, got it.
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   CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER:: Yeah, the other one was a letter handed out by V. Chandlee.
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useability of the helipads and overflight restrictions, if I recall the discussion correctly. Second, not in order, but second is the formation of the special district for the public utilities, sewer and water.

Third is the ENT availability for outside of the project area use or use, ... however you want to put it. [in response to an unintelligible comment from a Commissioner] It's up to you, but I would assume so. Life Flight helipad availability kind of goes back to helipad use.

Phone number being posted or something to that effect, on the gate if I recall correctly.. The FAA

Flight plan that I guess ties back to the helicopter use. The... I have some concerns with the language on a couple of conditions relative to the adjoining airport, excuse me the airport runway, . It's a runway. It's not an airport.

There's a condition that talks about free public training in the document that you should now have. I believe it's three weeks aggregate. We need to change that to read "aggregate". That's different than Jeff Lyon indicated, but my understanding is that they'll agree to that.

And, there's a question about helipad lighting, because right now, the conditions say that there shall be no lighting which makes 'em difficult to use at night time.. There may be a conflict with FAA, but I'm not sure on that one.

Though, these are sort of generally speaking, the areas that I think, counsel and the staff wrote down during the testimony and so we need direction on those. .The other thing is, whatever changes you make on the conditions, also, have to then be reflected, in the, not all of them, but some of them have to be reflected in the Development Agreement.

COMMISSIONER?: The one open area, I think, is whether or not there will be lighting on one or more of the helipads.

HEUBERGER: If you intend to make them useful for Life Flight type uses other than daylight hours, there's a concern staff has about lighting, certainly.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Why would we not like light the helipad?

HEUBERGER: I'm just telling you, the condition right now, says there shall be no lighting. If

conditions or at least that's my understanding to clarify conditions. T then we get back to steps we

HEUBERGER: We're not making the decision on approving these yet.. We're modifying the

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outlined earlier,. We'll start with steps 1-7. The first one will be, Ms Harmon, will be the certification of the EIR.

OK. On the helipads or on the . Excuse me. On the CUP for the helipads and the runway, one of the things you wanted addressed, if I understood you correctly, was how the helicopters operated and this is the project helicopters now operated during their training exercises. And you were told there's going to be no more than twelve (12), no more than one per hour, and 12 per day. And that is reflected in the condition as 10. Nine right above it says: Helicopters will be limited to 6 passenger aircraft in daytime use only. No heliport lighting. So, ... guess we might as well start with that one. So you're saying you don't care about the lighting, so that's fine. That condition's fine. OK. Thank you.. All right.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: 24 hours a day.... Emergency, [most words inaudible]

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: OK, Thank you.

HEUBERGER: OK, so then

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Right here where it said no helicopter stuff at night.

HEUBERGER: It says helicopters will be limited to six passenger aircraft. And I already asked staff how we arrived at that, but that's immaterial at this point in time, because I'm not sure what six passenger aircraft have to do with anything. But whatever, Daytime use only and no heliport lighting.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Day time use only, can you put in "except for medical evac"?

HEUBERGER: So, that's what I'm saying here, if I understand, continue. The helipads and the helipads usage for the projects, I guess, project related use, will be limited to that. However, emergency, non-project emergency aircraft, such as Life Flight or something like that.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Evacuation, Medical Evac. 24 hours.

HEUBERGER: OK, Basically an exception, which deals with things like life flight and emergency helicopter use. Now, ... does, ... well ... I was going to say does that include ICE? But as far as I understand, the Federal government can do just about any damn thing they want to.

So don't think we have to worry about it.

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: They'll tell you that, too.

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HEUBERGER: They tell me that all the time. Yeah. [laughing] OK So then we go to helicopter training will occur one to two times per month. However, hours of operations will coincide with hours of operation of facility, additionally the landing area will be available for use for outside emergencies, which condition is what you've modified. So we either modify this condition or add a condition, however you want it in terms of the pattern. There was some concern about hovering on the boundaries. There was some concern about overflight. Is there some direction, or what did you have in mind?

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: If you just say, you will not fly over local residences.

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HEUBERGER: Uh, um

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COMMISSIONER GADDIS: That was ...got to give us some specific information about it

[Unclear, too far from microphone.]

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HEUBERGER: You have to get what?

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COMMISSIONER GADDIS: [very faint voice] You've got to get a specific. Is that right, Jeff?

19 FAA.

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LYON: Yes, that's correct. You have to give up.

altitude do you have to be to fly over residences?

approved flight pattern, in and out.

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HEUBERGER: Jeff: Come to the microphone and explain it. [laughter]

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LYON: Well, you could just say if you're flying over local residences.

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Will, I the FAA allow them to fly over residences, or at what

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LYON: In a rural area it's 500 ft. or where there's more than one rural residence, I think we're

like four we're something like that, then it's 1000 feet, and so there would be a requested flight

pattern that when you make the application to the FAA, and so they would have that as here is the

language. So something to the effect of, the applicant shall obtain and provide approval to the

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County, excuse me, applicant shall obtain from the FAA, approval for approach and departure patterns that are not over any of the residential areas in the community, primarily East and North East. Is that what you were saying?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Let the record show that he's nodding.

COMMISSIONERS: [laughing] That's a lot of exercise.....

LYON: I'm sorry. Yes. Yes, that's what I was saying.

8 HEUBERGER: OK So, Right. So we'll Just make to

HEUBERGER: OK So, Right. So we'll Just make that condition S-16, that the applicant will provide documents to the County.....will provide FAA approved flight approach and departure patterns or whatever you want to call it, restricted to the East and North East appearance to avoid residential community...

COMMISSIONER: That's right, non-residential areas.

HEUBERGER: Did you also have...That takes care of that. There was some discussion earlier about the on-site use. Was it... Oh, yeah. OK. We'll put an exception on there that Life flight can come in anytime they want to?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes. That's easy.

HEUBERGER: You guys have got to enforce this sooner or later.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Because they're not going to know what the pattern is. They need to know. They know the best way to do it.

HEUBERGER: I just don't want to get a call from, not me, but Jim or Minnick somebody's going to get a call from a resident saying there flying over my house... and it's an emergency aircraft, so.

LYON: And, Jurg, I think you were making a statement too that the training operation shall be restricted to directly at the helicopter pad. That is put in?

HEUBERGER: That's what I'm asking right now is that one of the conditions will be that the helicopter operations of the project are limited to the helipads. Right?

LYON: That's correct. 1 2 HEUBERGER: So you won't find them buzzing following the race track or hovering at the 3 property line? 4 LYON: Correct. 5 6 COMMISSIONER: That only happens at Plaster City. 7 HEUBERGER: Pardon? 8 9 COMMISSIONER: Nothing. Being a smart ass, that's all. [laughter] 10 HEUBERGER: OK. Let's see, we have Life Flight. We have helicopter operations on site, and 11 we have the FAA approval. OK. So that, unless staff corrects me, or unless somebody else wants 12 to corrects me, that'll take care of 8-0030. That has to do with the No, that's not it. What's 13 the permit number for this one? The water well. [long pause with several voices] 14 15 831, That's it. CUP 08-0031 will have modified conditions just stated for the record. Is that the 16 consensus? 17 COMMISSIONERS: Yes. Yes. 18 19 HEUBERGER: OK. We'll come back to those. Oh! Yes? I want to make a correction on S-14. 20 S-14 currently reads, "the airstrip will not be built," and we discussed this, "the airstrip will not be 21 built until an agreement with Don Preston to extend his airstrip to Coyote Wells Specific Plan." 22 I'd like to take out the words "unless an agreement with Don Preston". Because, with all due 23 respect to Mr. Don Preston, like everybody in this room, we're not going to live forever, and so 24 I'd hate that ten years, somebody says, I can't get ahold of Don Preston, so can't proceed. So why 25 don't we say adjacent approved runway, to use the runway. I believe there's a CUP that covers 26 that one. 27 CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Hm.. 28 29 HEUBERGER: OK? Right. So we'll come back when we do the approval in sequence. 30 OK. Now we go to So, now we go to the conditions on the Tract Map, andfind all the 31

 notes here... These are probably going to the jump through the document a few times. OK. Condition 73. Operator of training facility shall provide up to three weeks per year, aggregate free training at the firing ranges, to the Imperial County Sheriff's Department and the local cities. There'll be some typo corrections, city police departments within the County of Imperial. So the word "aggregate" is what the applicant wants to include on that. So that everybody understands, that means there's three weeks of free training for all the police and the Sheriff Departments, whether it's one day at a time or three consecutive weeks at a time, however.... Okay?

Then we go to hours of operation. I didn't see it in the document, or, excuse me, in the conditions. We are going to include a condition that says hours of operation shall be from sunrise to not exceed 10 pm. Is that not the language?

LYON: Yes, that's correct.

HEUBERGER: OK.

COMMISSIONER GADDIS: Will that include the work force out there at night?

LYON: The ... Now to look back at the Specific Plan. We give the hours of operation in the Specific Plan. Gosh, Remember, Brandon? The Hours of operation on the motor sports track - are they the same as the training facility?

WEBB: Yes.

LYON: I think yes.

HEUBERGER: OK.

HEUBERGER: Ok, it's sunrise to 10 pm.

LYON: Yes.

[many soft voices in background] Numbers....

LYON: Yes, in the Specific Plan, it states the total number of personnel on site, employees, participants. It breaks it down to weekdays, weekends, because it's different numbers for each activity. It's all in there.

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HEUBERGER: OK. So, hours of operation will be from up to 8 pm for the Fall. 10 pm Spring and Spring to Fall. Fall to Spring, excuse me. 8 pm Fall to Spring; 10 pm, Spring to Fall.

LYON: Yes. That's what we provided in the Specific Plan.

HEUBERGER: I'll modify that? Yes? No?

LYON: OK

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yes.

HEUBERGER: And Jeff, when you earlier said that you agreed to all the conditions, those were the conditions that were handed to you just now, which has some, if they were on the computer they'd be in red. But since we're not on the computer they were sort of italicized in smaller print.

LYON: Yes, Jim Minnick provided a copy to me and we've reviewed those and Yes, those are acceptable.

HEUBERGER: Just to make sure we're on the same set of conditions. Okay, where's a ... [shorting through papers] OK. I don't see a condition that we can add to, so we'll just create a new condition that says that the emergency con.... The intent was to be able to contact the Sheriff's office? Was that .the discussion? There was a question about posting it on the door, or the....

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Well, to contact the EMTs or anybody they need to help them out there. Whether it's a combination of Sheriff, the EMTs or whatever, so people know in that area who they can get ahold of to get help if they need it.

COMMISSIONER: The Sheriff's Office?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Well, if I thought the Sheriff could get it taken care of it really fast, I'd say yes. But....

HEUBERGER: Keep in mind, you can't presume that because there's an office there, somebody's going to man it. So, it needs to be a phone number that somebody's going to answer. An answering machine isn't going to do you a lot of good, assuming even if the Sheriff has answering machines.

You put it, which stack of paper? Which one? This one? [almost inaudible] special dist? [long pauses] OK. Condition 77. Ahhhh.... I don't know if it fits there, but had another condition there where you mentioned a Service Area Plan....What's the condition I'm looking for?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: In regards to what?

HEUBERGER: Ah, there was a condition that had some language that doesn't work, because there is no such thing. 35?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: seen it?[many voices in background]

LYON: It will take about 9 months to be able to break ground after it's approved, because there's a lot of engineering, detailed engineering design that needs to be done, needs to be, get clearances from the Army Corps of Engineers, from the Water Board, from Environmental Health, from the County Public Works Department, you know all the final mapping, all of that sort of thing. So I would imagine about 9 months is what we have on our plan whenever it does get approved.

HEUBERGER: Okay. Page #. Condition #35: Project proponents will work in coordination with County and LAFCO to provide the information necessary for LAFCO. and then it goes on to conduct a municipal services review. All of that makes no sense because there is no such thing for a non-existent district. So, my suggestion would be the project proponent will make an application, and will work in coordination with County and LAFCO to create a special district for the purposes of providing sewer and water, basically. Is that acceptable. Jeff?

LYON: Yes, I think it is sewer and water, lighting and landscaping, all the public utilities that were and other in the Specific Plan, that's what we say we'll do. [interrupted many tines by Heuberger]

HEUBERGER: Okay. We'll modify 35. Then on 36, where it says, the last sentence. All sewer infrastructure shall be designed in accordance with the County of Imperial service area plan design criteria.. There is such thing. I would suggest that, "in accordance with all the applicable laws".

LYON: That's fine.

HEUBERGER: I was going to delete, "with the County Imperial service area plan" because there is none. We've never dealt with... OK. Uuuuuh. I believe that's all the discussions that you... Oh, there was a discussion that, or there was a discussion, and I believe Jeff or maybe Brandon indicated that they would make their EMT available to anyone in the public. At least that's what somebody wrote down.

LYON: Yes, that's correct.

HEUBERGER: How do you wanna, how do you wanna do that? Just, ahhhh...emergency medical services ...on-site emergency medical services will be available to the community at large?

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Yeah, and I would say emergency, because you know, I don't want people going in there with

HEUBERGER: Yeah. He said he didn't want to operate a clinic, but emergencies.

COMMISSIONER: And did that include ambulances?

HEUBERGER: I don't know, did it?

LYON: We would have an ambulance on site when there's actual motor sports or other training activities going on. I don't know if we'd have an ambulance on the rest of the time. If it's there, we certainly could send it.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Ambulances like to give those rides. Make a lot of money on those rides.

VOICE: Attorneys.

HEUBERGER: OK. Ernie didn't like the "community at large"..... Would like to restrict it to the Ocotillo, Ocotillo/Nomirage Community. Afraid that Winterhaven would take advantage of this. I think that's okay, but she doesn't, so

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WOMAN'S VOICE: What ever you want.... Within ten to fifteen miles make you happy?

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CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: I think that'll take care of itself.

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HEUBERGER: I think we could even say that Ocotillo/Nomirage Community is a defined area.

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Or we could even say the Ocotillo/Nomirage Community Plan area....because it definitely has boundaries. OK. Anything else?

COMMISSIONERS: Unintelligible.

HEUBERGER: OK. Huh? No, I'm not going to even think about it tonight.

VOICES: Unintelligible.

HEUBERGER: OK.. OK. I believe those are it. That's the best as we can do. h, again, clarification from counsel that any condition that will be modified or potentially modified in the draft conditions or in the draft conditions from the Tract Map, or the draft conditions that we talked about CUP draft 08-31 will have to be consistent in the development agreement and without rewriting the development agreement while you all sitting here, I'm going to take your motion to approve or deny the project given the approval you give us to do that.....

COMMISSIONER: Very good.

HEUBERGER: OK. So, going back to what Ms Harmon pointed out is, if you're going to take an action, you have to do it in a certain order. And the first of which would be to certify that the EIR was prepared meeting the standards they are required to meet. You will have duly considered it in your deliberations.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: These are in correct order? We'll start with #4 and go through that wav?

HEUBERGER: Yes, I believe, let me check the agenda. I believe so. Well, I know the certification was the first one. That was Number 4. Then we will have the Specific....The Specific Plan doesn't change. Zone Change, Hazmat. Conditional Use, Conditional Use......First agreement.

OK. Yeah, it's in the order of the agenda. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

VOICE: Jurg, just to clarify,. Agenda Item 6 has been modified.

HEUBERGER: Right.

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VOICE: 7 has not. 8 has.
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    PLANNING DIRECTOR HEUBERGER: Right. Uuummm.
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    LYON (?): Conditional Use Permit, Agenda Item 9. Conditional Use Permit 08-0030 was not
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    modified, or has it been?
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   HEUBERGER: Not modified.
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    VOICE: The next one has been modified.
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   HEUBERGER: 31 has been modified. Correct
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    VOICE: And, Number 11 has not been modified?
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   HEUBERGER: Well, No. 11 has not been modified, but it will be, to be consistent with the other
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   changes that you've changed in the documents, so yes. Thank you.
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    VOICE: Very good.
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   CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Agenda Item #4.
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    COMMISSIONER KALIN: I'll make a motion to recommend certification in the draft final EIR
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    as presented.
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   COMMISSIONER HERRERA: Second.
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Moved and Seconded .for Approval. Call role please.
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    SCOVILLE: Reading the roll and Commissioner responses. Schaffner, Yes; Kalin,, es; Bergh,
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    Yes; Cababas Yes; Gaddis; Yes. Herrera: Yes; Niver Yes; Roben Yes.
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    COMMISSIONER KALIN: I'll make a motion to, ah, ah,
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   HEUBERGER: Approve General Plan Amendment
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    COMMISSIONER KALIN: Approve General Plan #08-003 as submitted.
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   COMMISSIONER CABABNAS: Second.
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    CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Call the role please.
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SCOVILLE: Calling the roll with responses: Schaffner, Yes; Kalin, Yes Bergh, Yes Cabanas, Yes; Gaddis Yes [inaudible]; Herrera, Yes; Niver, Yes; Roben Yes.

HEUBERGER: Just for clarification and again for the record, and a, we could do this one of two ways. One is to you here until 5 at least. The other is to keep you till midnight, but when you make the motions, and going back to what you did earlier, then the first motion that you made on the to certification of the EIR, there were actually findings that are included in that. , I'm going to take Mr. Kalin's motion to include that you're certifying the final impact reports and making the appropriate findings that are listed in the staff reports.

COMMISSIONER KALIN: That was my motion, yes. Thank you.

HEUBERGER: Okay. The same with the General Plan Amendment. There are specific items listed in your project report, that indicate you're approval of # 4 or #5, or 6, depending which one you're on with my recommendations.

COMMISSIONER KALIN: That was my motion, Yes. Thank you.

HEUBERGER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Agenda Item #6.

COMMISSIONER KALIN: I'll make a motion to recommend approval of Specific Plan 08-0001 as modified.

COMMISSIONER CABANAS: Second

HEUBERGER:: And with wording per staff recommendations.

COMMISSIONER KALIN: Staff recommendations.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: Move was seconded for approval. Call the role please.

SCOVILLE: Schaffner Yes, Kalin Yes, Bergh; Yes; Cabanas, Yes: Gaddis, [inaudible] Yes (?), Herrera, Yes. Niver Yes., Roben Yes.

CHAIRMAN SCHAFFNER: And item Number #7.

1	Declara	Declaration of Edie Harmon		
2	Re:	e: Transcript of Imperial County Planning Commission Hearing for August 11, 2010 re Wind		
3		Zero/Coyote Wells Specific Plan Project		
4	I, Edie Harmon, declare as follows:			
5	1, Edie Harmon, declare as follows.			
6	I have reviewed the audio CD provided by the Imperial County Planning Department for the Planning			
7	Commi	Commission of August 11, 2010, for which the initial transcribing was done by Susan Massey, Ellen Shively		
8	and Virginia Chandlee. I have made changes and additions to earlier drafts and believe that this transcript is			
9	an accurate transcript of the audio CD. I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of			
10	California, that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.			
11 12				
13				
14	Dated:	December 10, 2010	<u>s/</u>	
15			EdieHarmon	
16	At:	Ocotillo, California	Edie Harmon	
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