The Bureau of Indian Affairs 1 2 In Cooperation With 3 The Ione Band of Miwok Indians 4 And The National Indian Gaming Commission 5 6 Announce 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2003 16 17 18 19 20 21

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A PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL ISSUES AND CONTENT FOR INCLUSION IN THE EIS

6:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M. AMADOR COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS 18621 Sherwood & School Streets Plymouth, California

> Transcript Prepared By: House of Scribes (209) 478-8200

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Okay, let's all settle down. I've
got some opening remarks, procedural
information to give out, and then
we'll get started with the public
comment. My name is Bill Allan.
I'm an Environmental Protection
Specialist with the Pacific Region
of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and
I'm the Hearing Officer tonight.
I'd like to start with a few
explanations.

Okay, this is a hearing to take comments, oral and written, on a proposed Environmental Impact
Statement for a trust acquisition and casino project for the Ione Band of Miwok Indians. It is not a question and answer period, nor is it a debate. It is, however, the first in a whole series of opportunities for public participation in the decision-making, particularly on the environmental side of things.

In terms of how we're going to work things tonight, we have sign-up cards in the back of the room, and we're going to take people in order. I'm going to ask people to confine their remarks to five minutes. Now, that doesn't seem like long, but I've found that five minutes is a long time to talk if you don't have prepared written remarks. If, on the other hand, you do have prepared written remarks, you can just hand them in. We'll take letters of comment for at least another 35 days, we'll take written comments that you submit tonight. They will all be considered.

We are particularly interested in getting from the public areas of environmental concern that need to be discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement. We already have a general laundry list that we usually consider, but we're asking the public to come up with others. And we have already informally received

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SPEAKER:

a couple that we probably wouldn't have thought of originally, and we will consider those in the EIS process.

I'd like to point out at this point that, also, we do not give comments any more consideration or credence because you make them at the hearing as opposed to giving them in writing. And it isn't 25 times as important because 25 people say it, as opposed to one person saying it. If it really is an area of significant environmental concern, and one person says it -- whether they say it at the hearing or they send us a letter -- we're going to have to consider it in the EIS. I think that's about it. Do I have any procedural questions before we start the public testimony? And you can just stand up and wave your hand if you have a procedural question. Yes?

Will there be a public forum of input?

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Okay. Sometime, at least 90 and probably more like 160 days from now, a draft Environmental Impact Statement will be issued. And it will go out to everybody who's on the mailing list. And if you got a "Dear Interested Party" letter, you're on the mailing list already. If you signed up on the mailing list in the back of the room, you're on the mailing list. If you send us a letter with your name and address on it commenting tonight, you're on the mailing list. All those people will get copies of that draft Environmental Impact Statement. There will be a public hearing on that draft Environmental Impact Statement. So when that draft Environmental

So when that draft Environmental

Impact Statement comes out, we will
accept written comments on it, and
we will also have at least one
public hearing on that draft
Environmental Impact Statement.

I have a question.

SPEAKER:

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Yes, Ma'am. How do you plan on responding to us, SPEAKER: 1 if we sent in comments about 2 anything pertaining to the proposed 3 (unintelligible)? For instance, if 4 I sent in a question asking for 5 verification, and (unintelligible), 6 will you send me that information 7 that they are, in fact, who they 8 claim to be? 9 The simple answer is no. 10 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Why not? 11 SPEAKER: Okay. Okay, first of all, because HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 12 your question is not environmental. 13 Secondly, because that isn't the 14 15 process. If you send in a written comment asking about that, we will 16 consider whether that is an item 17 which is environmental, substantive 18 and needs to be considered in the 19 20 Environmental Impact Statement. If 21 it is not --22 SPEAKER: Just a minute. If these people 23 aren't who they claim to be, why are 24 we even going into the Environmental 25 Impact Statement?

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: But that is not environmental. on the real property side of the 1 2 decision process --If I brought up something and 3 SPEAKER: (unintelligible) you would not 4 (unintelligible). They're claiming 5 to be the Ione Band of Miwok Indians 6 through (unintelligible). And 7 therefore, if they are who they 8 claim to be, then an Environmental 9 Impact would something you would do. 10 I happen to know that these people 11 aren't who they claim to be, so why 12 are you going through this process? 13 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 14 That's not environmental. If we get that kind of comment on the EIS --15 16 it will be discussed in the EIS, but 17 I'm not going to write you a letter 18 back discussing who people are. SPEAKER: So this is all just a sham. 19 20 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Okay. SPEAKER: It's all a sham. 21 22 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Okay. Is your question procedural? 23 SPEAKER: Okay, just real quick. I think what 24 a lot of people want to know, and I 25 know this isn't probably the place

to do it, but a lot of people are concerned with traffic and all the other things. So that's not going to be addressed here, and I think what that lady was trying to say, among other things, was is there going to be a time when those things will be addressed? Sure. Okay. All the environmental HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: concerns that are brought out tonight or brought out in letters and so on, will be addressed in a draft EIS. And that draft EIS goes out to the public, and people get an opportunity to say, "You didn't get it at all. You didn't discuss this. This is what's important" and so on. And we have to respond in writing to that as well.

SPEAKER:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

the process. Okay, one more.

(Unintelligible) --

So this is just the very start of

Well, I can't hear you down here. So
I'm going to ask that speakers come
up and speak into this microphone so

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		the Court Recorder can get it, among
1		other things.
2	SPEAKER:	(Unintelligible)
HRG.	OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Well, actually as long as the
4		Court Recorder gets it, that's the
5		important thing.
6		[Audience response.]
7	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Well, whatever. I'm going to ask
8		that our first speaker, who is Tony
9		Marlo, come up and use the
10		microphone so that everybody can
11		hear him.
12	MR. MARLO:	Well, I didn't think it was just
13		about environmental. I'm talking
14		about my taxes. I'm going to go
15		tomorrow and pay \$2,050 taxes for my
16		property. I have nothing against
17		the Indians, but if I pay,
18		everybody's got to pay. Thank you.
19		[Applause.]
20	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Thank you, Tony. The next speaker
21		is Richard Moran.
22	MR. MORAN:	I yield my time.
23	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Our next speaker is Walter
24		Dimmers.
25		[Applause.]

MR. DIMMERS:

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Good evening. I've addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory. I'd like to read from that letter very briefly. "The environmental issues which must be addressed by an EIS associated with the proposed casino in Plymouth are as numerous as they are profound. As I am certain you are aware, the cumulative environmental effects of not one but three casinos in Amador County will be nothing short of a disaster. My particular concerns lie primarily in the area of light, air and noise pollution. First, air pollution. preliminary estimates are in the ball park, some 7,000 to 10,000 automobile trips per day will add not only significant to the air pollution problem, but will cause gridlock on California Routes 49 and 16. Later you will hear some different traffic count numbers than that, and they are substantially higher. That gridlock will in turn produce more pollution. Attached is

a copy of a letter from Richard Forster, Chairman, Board of Directors, Amador Air District. In his letter Chairman Forster points out that the air district is in jeopardy of non-attainment of the new federal eight-hour ozone standards. This very serious potential problem, while not created in Amador County, will certainly be exacerbated by the cumulative effect of a third casino in the County. The health effects associated with the additional pollution are certain to be significant and must be addressed. Noise pollution is another area which must be addressed, both during construction and operation. The City of Plymouth and the surrounding community is certainly both small-town and rural in nature. The noise associated with construction and operation 24/7/365 days a year will clearly have a negative effect on the quality of life of all the residents

of our community. In addition, the roar coming from 7,000 to 10,000 vehicle trips per day will make our community a much less desirable place in which to live. Light pollution resulting from casino operations 24/7 will directly affect dozens of homes located within the direct line of sight of the proposed casino. In addition, the entire City of Plymouth will certainly be impacted by the numerous light sources which will be associated with the casino operation. Those sources include, among others, streets, driveways, walkways, parking lots, automobiles, casino entrance and casino power, neon greeting and advertising signs. closing, I cannot over emphasize the impact of the air, noise and light pollution directly related to casino operations will have on this small rural community. I respectfully request that the findings of the EIS be such as to preclude the

MR. MINNIS:

development of a casino "off reservation" in Plymouth." Thank you.

[Applause.]

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Thank you, Walter. I'd read your letter before, Walter, and it's very

well constructed. Thank you. Dick

Minnis?

[Applause.]

Good evening. It's my intent to address the traffic impacts that will result from the construction and the development of the casino in Plymouth, California. I've prepared a four-paged document delineating the methodology, the projections and the validation of the traffic growth that will result from the proposed casino constructed on Highway 16 in Plymouth, California.

In the short time allotted me to speak, I will only summarize what my document demonstrates. I've given you a copy. That document is also on the 'nocasinoinplymouth.com' website. The 2002 CalTrans traffic

count on Highway 16 was 6,000 trips. The 2003 projected growth is three percent. That's 6,180 trips. Today in California, the current established method for estimating casino traffic impact growth was established by the San Diego Area Governments, the SANDAG method. The SANDAG method is 100 cars per 1,000 square foot of casino space, and an additional eight trips per hotel room.

The SANDAG method has been validated by actual count, using ADT numbers developed from CalTrans, and then figuring out what the number was after the casino was built. That's where those numbers come from.

Combining the SANDAG impact with the CalTrans estimated growth for Highway 16 in Plymouth, the projected daily traffic count on Highway 16 is 21,000 cars per day. That's 21,000 cars.

What do these numbers mean to the local residents? Well, if you

commute on Highway 16 to Sacramento, that's 15 minutes a day each way, five and a half days a year sitting behind the wheel of your car because of that extra traffic. Overwhelming congestion in Plymouth, that 21,000 cars, is 15 cars a minute. It could easily exceed 20 cars per minute in rush hour. Congestion that may result in a significant decrease in the tourist business to Amador County wine country, with an attendant loss of income to the wineries.

Increase the traffic and you increase the accidents. Increase the accidents and you increase the insurance rates. You serve alcohol 24 hours a day at this casino, you throw in 21,000 cars, and statistically, the death of a Plymouth resident by a DWI is almost a certainty.

Casino proponents will push that the methods of traffic can be financially mitigated. A turn lane

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or a few traffic lights may make it easier for the traffic to access the casino, it does little to mitigate the actual impact of 20,000 plus cars per day on the two-lane state road.

The Amador County Transportation Commission estimated the fix for Plymouth will require five lanes for that section of highway. Highway 16 to Sacramento would need a passing lane. The construction of a fourlane highway does ease the congestion, but not the other negative aspects of that traffic. It took 12 years for CalTrans to approve the Sutter Creek bypass. How long before the state gets around to fixing this problem? If you fix the roads, how do you mitigate the noise, the accidents, the fatalities and the pollution by 20,000 plus cars? Casinos need to be located in areas

where the infrastructure of access roads can support the influx of

		gaming traffic. Amador County's a
1		small rural county, and it's already
2		absorbed the traffic of the Jackson
3		Rancheria, and it's now expected to
4		absorb the impact of the Rancheria
5		expansion. To add another casino to
6		this mix is irresponsible. It
7		should be readily apparent to a fair
8		and an impartial observer that the
9		scope of these numbers 21,000
10		cars per day are so significant
11		that any contention that mitigation
12		is possible is a myth. Thank you.
13		[Applause.]
14	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	-1 1 7 5 10 77
1.4	ARG. OFFICER ALLAN.	Thank you, Dick. Hey Dick? You
15	ARG. OFFICER ALLAN.	said that you'd submitted your
	ARG. OFFICER ALLAN.	
15	ARG. OFFICER ALLAN.	said that you'd submitted your
15 16	MR. MINNIS:	said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did
15 16 17		said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did you mail it to me, or
15 16 17 18		said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did you mail it to me, or I turned it in at the back of the
15 16 17 18 19	MR. MINNIS:	said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did you mail it to me, or I turned it in at the back of the room.
15 16 17 18 19 20	MR. MINNIS: HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did you mail it to me, or I turned it in at the back of the room. Oh, okay.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. MINNIS: HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did you mail it to me, or I turned it in at the back of the room. Oh, okay. I have a spare copy. I'll make sure
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. MINNIS: HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: MR. MINNIS:	said that you'd submitted your study, but I haven't seen it. Did you mail it to me, or I turned it in at the back of the room. Oh, okay. I have a spare copy. I'll make sure you get one.

[Applause.]

MS. MALICK:

Members of the Bureau, my name is
Elida Malick. Thank you. I reside
here in Plymouth. My husband and I
have a small business bordering the
city, my children attend school here
in Plymouth and I'm a member of the
Plymouth Planning Commission. Thank
you for the opportunity to speak to
you this evening. I have some
comments regarding local land use
and planning as they are related to
economic, social and natural
environments.

In order to establish useful guidelines for local decision-making, the State of California Planning and Zoning Law requires each city and county in California to adopt a general plan for the physical development of the city or county, and any land outside its boundaries which bears relation to its planning. Proposed projects brought to the city must be reviewed to ensure consistency with the land

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use designation, goals and policies and all other aspects of all adopted elements. If they are inconsistent in any manner, they must be denied or the general plan amended. The vision statement for Plymouth, an historic California Gold Rush town, was adopted into the land use element in 1994, and guides the city to the year 2015 when Plymouth will be recognized as "a small town, a comfortable place with a country feeling, friendly people and a sense of community." To ensure that the area's rural character stemming from a basis in farming and ranching is not lost, only well-planned, fiscally sound developments will be accepted, and large areas of open space and agriculture will be preserved. Likewise, the city's use will be an active part of the city's present and future. Keys to this vision for Plymouth are

the goals stated in each element of

the general plan. For example, to provide for a balanced and effective arrangement of land uses while maintaining a rural atmosphere, quality of life and separate identity of the city; to protect and improve the quality of the natural environment; to achieve and maintain ambient noise levels that preserve the quiet rural atmosphere of Plymouth, with special attention to the sensitive receptors like Plymouth Elementary School; and to provide a safe and hazard-free environment for the citizens of this city.

A casino complex in the functional heart of this city is in direct contrast to the stated guideposts for Plymouth's growth, and clearly will result in the physical division of the local community.

Additionally, tribal sovereign land at this location will deny the City of Plymouth the most logical and viable land for future growth and

development, that along the Highway

49 corridor, resulting in squelching
the city's ability to strive for its
own economic development and selfdetermination.

Without a clear project description, it's exceedingly difficult to address potential impacts. However, information currently available leads us to the following list of concerns: a separate identity for the City of Plymouth will be lost in the shadow of a tribal casino complex, along with the cultural and historic significance of this California Gold Rush town and the Mother Lode, resulting in these essential components essentially eliminated.

By definition, the sovereign status of tribal businesses creates an unfair advantage for the local business environment. This unfair competition will make it impossible for some local family-owned businesses to remain viable, causing

direct damage to the local small business owner and secondarily to the city, by reducing the marketability and value of business real estate on non-reservation land.

The project will result in the conversion of farm and ranch land to non-agricultural uses, contributing to the statewide decline in farm land and ignoring the common thread of the general plan, which is to maintain the rural nature of this city.

And last, but by no means least, are the safety concerns of our citizenry, especially our children. According to Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, alcohol-related fatal auto accidents have been on the rise. The last thing we need in this light is a wet casino in close proximity to our elementary school, our parks and our children's ball field, especially as the situation here in Plymouth places two main arterial to

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

the casino directly adjacent to these sensitive sights.

As well, current FBI statistics indicate that while overall crime has generally been on the decrease, crime in counties with commercial casinos has increased. As examples, casino communities experience 13% more property crimes, 13 and 14% increases in larceny and auto theft respectively, and 13% increases in rape.

A representative of the Bureau has been quoted as saying that quality of life issues are difficult to address. With all due respect to the Bureau, all these issues that I have mentioned, and all the concerns voiced by our community this evening are the very components, the essence of what makes up quality of life. And these points are indeed quantifiable. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Thank you, Elida. Actually, I think it was me that you were quoting.

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MS. ROGERS:

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Okay, our next speaker is Jackie Rogers.

Hi, my name is Jackie Rogers. I'm a resident of the City of Sutter Creek and Amador County. Sutter Creek's about six miles outside of Plymouth, so I live within the sphere of influence. And I'd like to talk tonight about the socio-economic impact of affordable housing. And although I have many reasons for opposing this casino, as a renter I want to address this one issue at this time.

I've lived in this county for more than 15 years, and I was here before the Jackson Rancheria was built in Jackson. The impact on housing that I have noticed from that casino has The county been enormous. population did not have enough of an available work force to staff that casino. Consequently, they hired many people who moved in from Sacramento, Stockton and other outside communities. The rapid

influx of new residents into the county is a major factor contributing to extremely low vacancy rates, and has driven the rental housing prices up more than double.

We are not able to afford the housing cost increase. In fact, the housing shortage is so severe that the Jackson Rancheria has stated they are seeking to build affordable housing in the area, because some of their employees have to sleep in their cars.

There is a serious vacancy shortage for these employees and for non-casino workers like myself. The housing prices have rentals has increased so much that I have had to take a job in Sacramento to afford to live here, and that commute is more than 80 miles a day.

Most of the wages of casino employees are on the lower income scale. Plymouth already has the lowest per capita income in the

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county, in addition it has the lowest rental rates. How will that community or the residents of this county be able to afford the added economic impact of a third casino in this county? That is, the Plymouth casino.

This casino will also have to import employees from out of the area to staff its facilities, and these employees will put an added burden on an already stressed available housing market. Now, the casino may offer to mitigate this issue by incorporating housing into their plans. However -- not that they've said that, but I can imagine that might come up. However, Plymouth has been under a state-imposed housing moratorium because of the lack of quality and quantity of water. They cannot build more housing in Plymouth, and that means any additional housing will become a county problem.

The county Land Use Agency Director, Gary Clark, was quoted in an August article in our local newspaper, The Ledger Dispatch, as acknowledging that our county is already in need of low income and very low income housing. In addressing the problem of affordable housing, the article says that there is very little land zoned upon which such housing could be built, and that the areas that are zoned for potential affordable housing complexes do not have the infrastructures such as sewage in place. This is not a problem that can be easily remedied, though it must be considered a long-term problem.

I recently called the County

Planning Department to find out what is being done to address this housing issue. They told me that they have hired consultants to study the affordable housing problem, but the information is not complete and ready to disseminate to the public.

I urge you to wait to make your decisions until you hear what the study reveals, and I urge you to think about where the employees in the casino are going to live. And I also urge you to consider that this county and the City of Plymouth cannot afford to have an increase in low income jobs while the demand and the price of housing increases. And we cannot afford to add additional housing without the infrastructure in place to support it.

I request that you please consider
the effect that the increased
population will have on housing
costs, the quality of life, the
stress on infrastructure, and the
environmental impact that this
influx will create. We live in a
small rural county, whose total
population is a little more than
half of the City of Davis. Yet, if
successful, this will be the third
casino in our community.

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MS. ROGERS:

We love our rural community and we want a healthy growth that will elevate our citizens in prosperity and in the quality of life. I'd like to close with this quote from an August "Ledger Dispatch" article. Gary Clark says, "Something is out of balance, and I don't know what it is. I don't know what the answer is. Right now, there are people working in this county but cannot afford to live here. They are moving from couch to couch. This is a real problem." I ask you, please, do not allow this serious problem to be compounded. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Thank you, Jackie. Am I wrong, but did you mail that letter to us about a week ago?

No.

Okay. I recognize -- you're -well, there's -- she shared some quotes with other people, among other things. But, okay, thank you, Jackie.

MS. ROGERS:

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4 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

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6 MR. PEABODY:

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The quotes came out of the newspaper. And the newspaper article is attached to my statement.

Okay. Our next speaker is John Peabody.

I'll keep it real short, but it doesn't take much of a nose to drive down the old Sacramento Road and find out where the sewer pond is. And I just wonder, it seems like it's going to be quite an impact on the sewer compared to what we got now. And we don't seem to have our hands on it now. And our water, we don't have our hands on that. I just think you guys are a little ahead of your -- or the project's a little ahead of itself, and this isn't really the place for it. It's just too fragile of an environment, too small, and we're just not ready for it. So why don't you go someplace else? [Applause.]

MR. PEABODY:

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Like, I'm thinking maybe down towards the border a little bit. You know, rather than try to bring so many people into this -- you know, I don't want to wait 15 minutes to get through town. And it's going to be bad. So, anyway, thank you.

[Applause.]

Thank you, John. Our next speaker is Nick Villa, Jr.

[Applause.]

Good evening. My name is Nick Villa, Jr., and I'm the hereditary Chief of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians. And for the record, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, which was acknowledged on March 22nd, 1994 as having tribal political status, has not requested a public meeting or public session with the BIA. Apparently the BIA, acting on its own, without a formal request or application, has scheduled this session for November 19th, 2003 at the Amador County Fairgrounds in

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. VILLA:

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Plymouth from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., or until all comments are received, to discuss land into trust in and around the jurisdictions of the City of Plymouth and the contiguous land identified within Amador County to develop an Indian casino for any purpose.

The publication by the BIA in the Federal Register, dated November 7th, 2003, Volume No. 68, No. 216, notes that Page 63127-63128 was not requested nor approved by the hereditary government of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians identified at the time of status clarification by the agents of the BIA on March 22nd, 1994, and the leadership headed by Nicholas Villa, Jr., hereditary Chief.

The Ione Band of Miwok Indians does not recognize the authority of the BIA, nor the BIA-organized imposter group comprised of BIA line officers and members of terminated Indian groups to develop or conduct

business in the name of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians for any purpose, including but not limited to, the proposed gaming casino in and near the City of Plymouth. The Ione Band of Miwok Indians does not recognize the dishonest proceedings to relinquish our inherent sovereign rights for this or any purpose. The Ione Band of Miwok Indians does not have a management agreement to do gaming with the Ikon Group, and its principals, which include but are not limited to Roger Stone, Bud Smith, Dick Moody and Lyle Berman for the proposed gaming casino project. The Ione Band of Miwok Indians has never accepted or received financial resources from the Ikon Group. The Ione Band of Miwok Indians does not have an agreement with the law firms of Paula Alexander, Thomas W. Fredericks or their associates to represent the tribe at any time for any purpose, including but not

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MS. RATTO:

MR. CRANFORD:

limited to the proposed Plymouth gaming project.

It is not the intent of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians to enter into an agreement with the City of Plymouth or the management group known as Ikon, and we adamantly opposed the proposed casino in the City of Plymouth. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Thank you, Nick. Gayle Ralto or Ratto.

(Unintelligible).

Okay. Our next speaker is Butch Crawford or Cranford.

[Applause.]

Good evening. There are many reasons to oppose this casino, but tonight I would like to discuss something that Mr. Peabody alluded to earlier, and that's waste water. I believe this proposed casino hotel will have a very negative impact on the local government, due to the expansion of wastewater services

that the casino hotel will require.

The required expansion will be extensive and is very likely that the acquisition of additional property for ponds and spray fields will be required. A wastewater study completed in September of 2002 for the City of Plymouth by Ecologic found in general that the waste water system in Plymouth is adequate for current population, with the completion of some major repairs and minor improvements.

The study based future needs on the capacity required if the population doubled by 2022. There are currently 561 equivalent users reported in the study, with an additional 466 to be added in the next 20 years. That would be 1,027 total users, the maximum capacity for the current system. To date, the city or the tribe has presented no credible information about the capacity expansion required to

service the proposed casino hotel. But I believe we might use the projected treated water numbers to get a general idea of the impact the proposed project will have to the current waste water system. The city, which is under a stateimposed water moratorium, currently uses about 120 acre-feet of treated water annually. And the proposed casino hotel and associated accelerated population growth will more than triple that requirement within three to five years to about 410 acre-feet annually. If treated water service ratio remains constant and 120 acre-feet of water has 560 equivalent waste water users, then that ratio for 410 acre-feet of water would result in 1916 equivalent users, or 1355 users as a direct result of the casino hotel. These 1355 users far exceeds the maximum capacity of the system, and will require a wastewater system and facilities larger than the current

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The impact of such rapid growth cannot be known specifically, but the impact of such rapid expansion of wastewater facilities for a small rural community such as Plymouth should be presumed to be substantial unless additional studies indicate otherwise.

The report, which is available in the City of Plymouth, states on Page 47 that the wastewater treatment plant has the capability to meet current needs. However, on Page 48, the study states that "The current condition of the system is considered fair to poor." Poor maintenance practices by the city is cited as a major contributor to the fair to poor condition. Capacity of the system is not alluded to in any detail, and it is not possible to determine from this report what the capacity of the wastewater plant is, or whether it would be sufficient for even 1027 users. It would be

unwise to consider any project the size and scope of the casino hotel without conducting a more thorough and comprehensive engineering evaluation of the waste water system, treatment plant or potential environmental issues related to any needed expansion.

The disposal and storage portions of the system are dealt with in more detail regarding capacity. The current storage facility is a pond with the usable capacity of 185 acre-feet. At build-out to accommodate 1027 users, the study finds that the storage will have to increase by 22 million gallons to 82 million gallons, and the pond will lack adequate capacity for the one in 100-year rainfall event.

I believe we can safely presume that increasing the users to 1916 in the next three to five years would have significant negative environmental impacts, and the city will have to expand its pond or build another

pond elsewhere. The disposal area will require additional acreage to accommodate an increase to 1916 users, the purchase of additional land will be expensive, even if any suitable land is available in close proximity to the current disposal fields and storage ponds.

Again, it would be unwise to give any positive consideration for this casino hotel project without first conducting a more thorough and comprehensive environmental study of the impacts related to the building of additional disposal and storage facilities.

I believe that in addition to considering the environmental impact, I believe that some consideration must be given to the capability of the City of Plymouth to manage, operate and maintain a system so much larger than its current system. As an example, the report on Page 21 states that the majority of problems in the current

system are related to inflow and infiltration, and includes leaking manhole covers, cracked pipes and offset joints.

Table 4.3 of this report is a prioritized listing of those problems. The highest priority repairs includes 24 leaking manhole covers. It should be of some interest when discussing the capacity of the city to provide wastewaters services to note that the 24 leaking manhole covers listed in Table 4.3 were initially identified in a study completed in 1985.

In fact, 80% of the repairs listed in the two pages on Table 4.3 were identified in 1985, with the remaining 20% identified in a study in 1997. This report is replete with other examples of the lack of capability by the City of Plymouth to regularly complete even basic maintenance to the system. Things

such as removing weeds from in and around the ponds.

The fact that the City's waste water system has more than 75 identified major repairs from 1985 and 1997 should be evidence enough for you to consider that the city has not been and is not currently capable of a reliable waste water service. It is difficult to believe that the city can undertake and complete the major projects required to meet the wastewater needs a project the size and scope of the casino hotel will require.

Ecologic did not do any hands-on or field evaluation of the waste water collection system, and it has been nearly seven years since a comprehensive evaluation of the city has been accomplished. Any conditions alluded to in the study, and the dollar amount cited in that study to bring the system back to normal operation must be suspect as to their adequacy. And the current

one-time offer from the Franklin

Group of \$900,000 to expand the

system to 1916 users seems a bit

low, considering the study cost to

expand to 1027 users without

purchase of additional property for

ponds or spray fields was \$2.1

million over 20 years.

Therefore, I would hope that before any approval or positive consideration is given to the proposed casino hotel, that a thorough and comprehensive engineering evaluation to include an extensive environmental study is completed, so both the city and the Franklin Group will have an accurate report as to the impacts to the environment and the cost to expand waste water service.

Public statements made by Mr.

Franklin and his representative Mr.

Moody indicate that the Ione Band

desire to be good neighbors once the

hotel casino is built. And I'm sure

they do not want to impose any costs

		related to the casino hotel project
1		on the citizens of Plymouth or
2		Amador County. It is, again, my
3		hope that any approval or positive
4		consideration for this project
5		should be withheld until a
6		comprehensive Environmental Impact
7		Study based on the federal and state
8		environmental laws and regulations
9		to which the city will be required
10		to meet is completed by consultants
11		and experts selected by the City of
12		Plymouth and paid for by the
13		Franklin Group or Ikon. Thank you.
14		[Applause.]
15	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Butch, do you have any of that in
16		writing? Just in case. You were
17		kind of fast with some of the
18		figures.
19	MR. CRANFORD:	I've already turned in a copy.
20	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Thank you.
21		[Applause.]
22	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Our next speaker is Carol Bilheimer.
23	MS. BILHEIMER:	I'd like to give up my time.
24	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Thank you, Carol. Our next
25	A TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF T	speaker is Ronald V. Schick.

MR. SCHICK:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. SCHICK:

Donald.

Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry, Donald.
That's okay. Gentlemen, I'm happy
to hear that you're here because of
your interest in environmental
impacts. This was not explained to
me or to us prior to our attending
this. I have sent the document that
I'm going to read to Mr. Gregory,
and hopefully you've had a chance to
read it.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my concerns regarding the transfer of real property from fee to trust on behalf of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians. As a result of transfer from transfer from fee to trust and the proposed construction of a casino in Amador County, and extending into the City of Plymouth, there are numerous potential negative off-reservation impacts that must be considered prior to development and transfer.

The City of Plymouth is currently operating under a state moratorium regarding the consumption and distribution of one of our finite resources, water. Of all the potential impacts facing the citizens of Plymouth and the surrounding communities, the valuable resource of water is the most critical. As a private homeowner, the financial impact on my personal property is in serious jeopardy if the casino is allowed to be constructed and operated. I wish to direct your attention to the potential economic and environmental impacts which the construction of a casino in our area potentially will create. No. 1, significant loss of tax revenue to the County as a result of removing the subject property from the from the County tax rolls. And by the way, I apologize for some of these comments that are not directly related to environment.

Future loss of tax revenue realized from the development of the subject property should it be transferred from fee to trust. Local businesses will not be able to compete on a level playing field, inasmuch as the casino can and will offer services such as hotel, restaurants and potentially these businesses will go out of business.

No. 4, since services offered by the casino operation are exempt from leveling California sales tax, local entrepreneurs cannot compete. will result in a loss of tax revenue to the state and local communities. No. 5, recent studies have shown that an economic impact regarding services provided by the County to tribal casino operations in other areas of California, such as the Jackson Rancheria, create a substantial cost to the County over and above the amount given to the County by the various tribes. Many counties are experiencing the ratio

of approximately one to three. In other words, for every dollar given by the tribes, the counties are expending three times as much for the services provided, such as police, fire, etc.

The result is a serious impact to the counties and the costs are being borne by the taxpaying public and not the tribal nations. Statistics from Amador County show that a large number of crimes being experienced by the County are related to the casino operation at the Jackson Rancheria. These crimes relate to drug trafficking on the casino premises and not within the casino proper. This has a direct bearing on the economy of our area. Who wants to invest in a home or business when drug crimes are so prevalent?

The failure of the casino and tribal operations to police their own locations places and additional burden on the County law enforcement

personnel, thereby depriving those services to the community who pay for their services.

In closing, as citizens of the
United States of America, we should
all enjoy the economic prosperity
that results from hard work,
investments and by realizing and
taking of advantage of the
opportunities that present
themselves. However, this economic
prosperity should not be realized at
the expense of others.

In most all cases throughout
California where there is an Indian
casino operating, significant
environmental and economic impacts
have been suffered and endured by
the surrounding communities, and
have not been mitigated. I have
witnessed this firsthand, having
moved from an area in California and
having been involved in my community
for the past 25 years. I know
firsthand the serious negative
environmental impacts placed on the

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surrounding community by tribal operations. I know firsthand that the tribe I was exposed to was unwilling to mitigate or negotiate any of the off-reservation negative environmental and economic impacts which resulted in serious consequences to the surrounding community. The BIA must demand and enforce the mitigation and negotiation policies when it becomes apparent that negative offreservation impacts are being caused by the casino operation. Mitigation of significant negative offreservation impacts must be one of the requirements for any group to develop their business venture. It is one thing to mitigate environmental impacts such as noise pollution, light pollution, traffic congestion, etc. But, gentlemen, you can't mitigate dry. Recently four families had to redrill their wells because the water supply had depleted itself to

a large extent. We have a serious environmental resource problem in the City of Plymouth. As, again, I say you can't mitigate dry when it comes to the valuable resource of water. We either have the water or we don't.

If water was not such a critical resource, why is the City of Plymouth on a state-mandated moratorium regarding water usage and distribution? Before any consideration by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with respect to the transfer of property from fee to trust on behalf of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, and in-depth study, an environmental report must be done with respect to the water resource within the City of Plymouth and the surrounding communities who rely on this water resource.

Without this knowledge, serious consequences could befall all of us involved, both the Ione Band of Miwok Indians and the citizens of

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. MATULICH:

MR. MATULICH:

MR. BRAUN:

Amador County and specifically the City of Plymouth and surrounding areas. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my thoughts and opinions regarding this very important subject.

[Applause.]

Thank you, Donald. Our next speaker is Ronald G. Matulich.

I'll submit mine in writing.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Pardon?

I'll submit mine in writing.

Oh, okay. Thank you, Ronald. Our next speaker, then, is William Braun.

Good evening, gentlemen. My name is William Braun. I live down on Old

Sacramento Road, about four miles west of Plymouth. I've got five

issues, basically, on this that's

been more than adequately covered by

previous eloquent presentations.

But No. 1 is water resources.

They'll be greatly impacted by this

proposed casino. There's

restrictions locally already, and if

they need to draw water from wells
it's going to deplete the local
water table, which is already
threatened. And it will threaten
the viability of local wells already
in existence.

Sewage and wastewater, obviously, is going to be a big problem. It will degrade the local environment of Plymouth, as there is no year-round stream within the area that's economically reachable to dump and dilute treated effluent.

Evaporation and aeration ponds will probably be necessary, i.e., creating odor problems.

Traffic, that's going to be a big problem. Anticipated increase in traffic on Highway 16 and 49 will create congestion in and around the City of Plymouth. The increased traffic will not be confined to the highways, but will also impact the back roads as casino-goers seek shortcuts and scenic routes such as Old Sacramento Road where I live.

These narrow winding roads cannot safely handle more traffic without risk to local residents, livestock and wildlife. Increased traffic will mean increased road maintenance by the County and state agencies.

Increased traffic will mean adding turn traffic and turn lanes to such as Highway 16 and 49.

Public services. Past experience with casinos statewide and within Amador County has shown an increase in crime such as drug trafficking, robbery, assault, drunk driving, etc. This requires an increase in law enforcement staffing and funding. Casinos also increase the need for emergency medical responses. This requires an increase in emergency aid staffing and funding also.

This all has to be cost-mitigated.

Unfortunately, the casinos in

California, 50-plus of them, by and

large in the majority have shown an

overwhelming reluctance to mitigate

the full impact. Some do not mitigate at all. They are, admittedly, in the minority. But the environmental impacts have to be mitigated, and the only way they can be done is by being enforceable. And unless the tribes are willing to surrender their sovereign rights on environmental issues for mitigation purposes, then they are just barking up the wrong tree. They need to do just like any other business, stand up and be counted. They are in a business, they're proposing a business. Any other business outside of the reservations has to meet the conditions of the local and regional communities. They are no different in my book.

These are just a few of my concerns.

I've read, heard and researched a

lot about these casinos. My

estimation, for the proposed casino
in Plymouth, it's going to be an

absolute utter disaster, not only

for Plymouth but the outlying areas surrounding Plymouth. Thank you very much for your time.

[Applause.]

Thank you, William. Our next speaker is Marcy Wilson.

I also would like to submit my comments in writing.

That's fine. By the way, did they give out addresses in the back for people who want to submit or send letters? Okay. If anybody needs that, and they didn't get it out of the back, then see me at the end.

I'll be more than happy to give them a business card or whatever. Our next speaker is -- I think it's Jon Colburn, but it could be Joe.

Sorry.

Well, that could be me. It's Jon,
J-o-n. I am highly opposed to this
project, based on the many negative
impacts that can't be mitigated.
I've been asked tonight to speak to
the issues of water, because water
is one of my background areas.

I'm also very, very concerned in our case here about the impacts of this casino and its employee base on our local school system. And I think with a review you'll see that the impact of this will basically destroy the school system as we know it today.

This is an environmental scooping

session on the Ione Band of Miwok Indians proposed casino hotel. "Dear Mr. Gregory, the following are my concerns regarding the environmental impact of the proposed casino on our water resources and a brief history of local water use in the area. The underground water impacts and availability. The discussion of the underground water usage in an area must include a geological understanding of the fractured aquifers as well as the formation of subterranean ridges in the area. In the Plymouth basin there are two distinct areas separated by an underground ridge

known as the Mother Lode Gold Belt. This ridge is the site of many gold mines. These mines, although many are over 1,000 feet deep, did not produce any significant amount of water. The land west of this ridge produces wells of very limited water, in the areas of 10 gallons a minute or less. The proposed reservation land is in this location west of this gold belt. On the east side of the above-mentioned ridge, the water is more plentiful but still limited. In the area that the City of Plymouth currently has four wells that produce the water for the city. The city's main source of water has been from these wells for the past 10 years, producing approximately 120 acre-feet per year. Five years ago, Sutter Home Winery planted grapes in this area and drilled wells for irrigation. This was done with strong objections by the State Department of Health, stating that the drilling of these

wells could put the health and safety of the citizens of Plymouth at risk. (See the attached letter.) The Sutter Homes well produced approximately 60 acre-feet per year. Since Sutter Home drilled these wells, 17 residential wells in a 1/2 mile radius have gone dry, and the static water level in the city wells have dropped significantly. All the while, more vineyards have been planted in the area, building even more wells. The total of these wells has not been tested through low use, low rainfalls or drought years, but indications are that the city is at risk if we have a repeat of the 1975-76 drought. Plymouth and Sutter Homes' current combined use is approximately 180 acre-feet. The casino's project would be a need of 215 acre-feet per year. History has proven that this aquifer cannot produce that volume of water. Surface water availability and options. First, let's consider the

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proposed connection to the Amador County Water Agency and the report that was commissioned from Toma & Anderson by the Ikon Group. The breakdown of this report is attached. The report, although good preliminary review, is flawed in many areas. The report needs to be updated to include increased sizes of the casino project from 1500 machines to 2000 machines, and it must also include the 250-unit hotel and other future uses of this land. No. 2, the project use has to be more in line with the current use of the Jackson Rancheria. Use from actual records is attached in the breakdown. The length of this line has to be adjusted to tie in with the current reservoir, as the current line cannot service the total city with the current pressure reductions valves in the system. This was designed without taking into consideration the need to

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attach clear into the city reservoir.

The reservoir and engineering costs have to be update to reflect a federally-funded project. In Toma & Anderson's report, Alternate No. 1 in the report overstates the current needs of the city from the reservoir and does not address the combined use of the reservoir in the Arroyo ditch system. We'll address this in the options.

The Alternative No. 2, the cost of \$3.9 million in the report needs to be adjusted to include four abovementioned items, and it only produces 84 acre-feet per year of the needed 215 required by the casino.

Alternative No. 3 from this report, with the above-mentioned items included and adjusted to reflect the current use of the Jackson Rancheria brings the cost of the Alternative No. 3 project to \$11.173 million and a yield of 420 acre-feet. The cost

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to the casino would be \$5.91 million, or 53%, and the cost to the City of Plymouth would be \$5.2 million, or 44%. I will correct a typo in here when I send you a copy of this.

My recommendation would be to reduce the reservoir in Alternative No. 1 to 700 acre-feet, with a price reduction of 35% to \$5.185 million. A 700 acre-foot reservoir, if replenished in the winter -- as of MIT '75-76 -- will produce 400 acrefeet of water for one year. This water would only be needed for five months in the summer when used in combination with a ditch, which would produce annually 800 acre-feet of water. This is from records of the flows of the Consumnes River from 1975 and '76.

In summary, the capitol cost of this project would be \$5.85 million, the yearly cost would be \$850,000. The casino's proportionate share, based on their use and the city's use of

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casino's share of 53.3%, would be \$3,118,000. That's substantially more than what they have offered, but substantially less than equal participation in the proposed Toma & Anderson project.

The city's cost would be \$2.731 million, and that would be basically covered by a grant that's currently being worked on by the City. The yield of this project would be 800 acre-feet. The current needs are 335 acre-feet, the future needs of the city and the proposed casino would be 520 acre-feet per year. The above summary is from the attached water breakdown. The casino's costs would need to be increased by approximately \$500,000 to \$3,618,000 for an upgrade to the current city's water treatment plant. The yearly cost in this of the \$850,000 is mostly due to payments on bonds needed to pipe the Arroyo ditch, approximately \$20

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million. We would expect the casino to pay these costs.

You might ask, "Why would we expect the casino to pay the total of the bonds to pipe the Arroyo ditch?" Well, water use as proposed by the casino project is almost equal or greater than the water use of the current city. The city brings to the table 142 years of support and protection of the water and the water rights of the Arroyo ditch, and 23 years of supporting that solely with the cost of millions of dollars. The current value of these water rights is between \$12 million and \$23 million, and the future value is in excess of \$50 million. We feel that this value is fair to take on as an equal partner for the city's water system. The attached water breakdown has more complete comparisons of all the options involved, and we feel that this would be the most cost-effective one, and beneficial to all parties

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involved. Thank you for your time. I have the statistics and the data presented. For all the data presented, please feel free to contact me if you have any questions that I can be of any assistance on. The situation is with the City of Plymouth, there are many, many negative impacts on this project that can't be mitigated. And if we can't mitigate, it appears that we're not going to be able to mitigate the sewage with them. In a meeting last week, Mr. Moody said that they proposed only to give \$900,000. You can see Mr. Cranford's cost was substantially more than that. And they feel that they can provide their own leech fields on site for substantially less. So the first thing that we'll see when we come into Plymouth, coming up the hill into historic Plymouth will be a sewer treatment facility.

The other thing is, the water
they've offered us on an \$11 million
project, they've offered us \$2.2
million. That's far less than what
is needed to provide the waters for
them, and an impact the city can't
afford. If this project, with all
its other negative impacts, can't
support the city's water and sewer
problems, why do we need them and
why is the city council currently
supporting them if these impacts are
not going to be mitigated? Thank
you.

[Applause.]

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Jon, before you sit down, I just wanted to ask one question. Just want you to clarify for me, you were indicating that the existing water use from Jackson ought to be used, as opposed to index water consumption from the casino based on the number of machines or square footage, or number of hotel rooms. Why is that?

MR. COLBURN:

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17 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. BECKER:

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You'll see in the attached sheet, the problem with the proposed connection to the Amador County Water Agency was it was based on use of 75,000 gallons a day. When we update that to the current usage of Jackson Rancheria, and to the increases in size from 1500 machines to 2000 machines -- also with the increase of the hotel, which weren't parts of the original application -we then bring this up to 191. The problem is, it is not cost-effective for the City of Plymouth to produce \$5.2 million for I-water for the casino as an alternative to their

Okay. Thank you, Jon.

current source.

[Applause.]

Our next speaker is Don Becker.

My name is Don Becker, and I live on Voorhees Court in Plymouth. Due to the environmental, economic and social impacts, the following organizations and elected officials

are strongly opposed to a casino in

Plymouth: The Amador County Board of Supervisors, the Jackson City Council, the Sutter Creek City Council, the Amador City City Council, the Ione City Council, the Community of Burke Ranch (phonetic), the Community of Willow Creek, Amador County Unified School District, Board of Directors of Amador Air District, Assemblyman Alan Nakanishi representing the Plymouth area, Senator Rico Oller representing the Plymouth area, Bethel Assembly of God Church, Plymouth Pentecostal Church, Littletown Community Church, Superintendent Amador County Office of Education.

These organizations' compelling reasons for opposing the casino are detailed in their separate letters which I will deliver to you.

Additionally, in a survey conducted by the current Plymouth City

Council, 73% of the voting citizens of this city opposed a casino in

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MS. DECUER:

MR. MARTIN:

their town. They recognize the rural small-town community they highly value will cease to exist if a casino is built. In light of this, we respectfully suggest that these adverse impacts cannot be mitigated if a casino is built. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Thank you, Don. Our next speaker is Jill DeCuer.

I submitted mine in writing (unintelligible).

Okay. Thank you, Jill. Our next speaker is Kenneth Martin.

[Applause.]

Most of what I wanted to say has
been covered by many other speakers,
so I'll try to be brief. I'd like
to speak more to the noise and
light. This Dry Creek Basin is
ringed by many homes, by two
communities of Plymouth, Dry Town,
and there's a rural subdivision
where I live, Burke Ranch. And a
typical casino operation placed on

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the northwestern edge of this natural bowl will resonate sound and create 24-hour lighting that will impact most all of the homes that exist around that basin. This will irrevocably alter and negatively impact our existing quality of life of those of us that reside there. There other area that I'd like to cover is the socioeconomic justice issue. It is wrong that the taxpayers of Amador County be required to subsidize a casino operation, it is wrong for residents of the area impacted by such a proposed development be excluded from information that such a development will bring to their community. And I speak to that in my letter that's addressed to you. I'm not going to go over that right now. It was an action that took place at a recent City Council meeting.

It is a travesty that local City of Plymouth officials ignore a 73%

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mandate from their registered voters surveyed by them, the City, which indicated the residents of Plymouth do not want this proposed casino. It would be wrong for any federal agency to believe that a casino in Plymouth is justified. overwhelming opposition to the casino by residents impacted by this proposed casino should leave no doubt in anyone's mind that a casino in Plymouth is not wanted by area residents, and that it's inappropriate for this area. Further, it is sad that tribal funds are being spent to further the aspirations and greed of out-ofstate financers.

[Applause.]

The economic well-being of tribal membership who need assistance is important. It should be provided through vision and creativity, even federal assistance where needed. It is wrong for the federal government to attempt correcting any past

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MS. BAKER:

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federal government failures at the expense of this North Amador County rural community. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Thank you, Kenneth. Our next speaker is Barbara Baker.

Hi. I'm not as elegant, but I also have a prepared speech. I'm Barbara Baker, I'm a homeowner up on Victorian Way (phonetic). We bought a house for my mother-in-law to live in, because of not being able to afford rental property around in here. And I live on Carbondale, right by the Little Red Schoolhouse.

My main concern that I wanted to bring up was about the children, again, like everyone else — that since our park and our ball field are going to be across the street from there — the children from one side of town getting to the other side, even if you put lights in and sidewalks, there can be accidents.

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And also, a lot of our senior citizens walk to Pokerville. And I don't mean to be mean, but their reactions a lot of times are a lot slower than the other people, and that needs to be taken into consideration since a lot of our population here are senior citizens.

Also, I wanted to talk about the water. The house right next to the proposed casino already has had -is a widow woman with a child in high school and a child out. But her well goes dry six months out of the year. She has to pay for water. She has no real major income, so she's not going to have the luxury to afford to drill a new well. And she hasn't been allowed, because of the moratorium, to be able to put new water onto her property, because she's not gotten the right paperwork saying it's an emergency. And this casino would take away even more water and she'd have less chance,

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maybe, or whatever. She has a hardship because that currently has not been filed.

Also, the traffic problem going through town, even if we have lights and things. It's going to take people a lot longer to get through our town, and to getting to our town. Like I said, I live on Carbondale across from the Little Red Schoolhouse, and during the Fair I have to make two trips up here a day because my daughter shows at the Fair, and we live down there. And I still have to do chores at home. It takes me 20 to 30 minutes to get onto 16 to come out here during the Fair time. And I would assume that that traffic would be about the same traffic we'd be having everyday at the casinos, hearing about what happens at the other casinos in the state.

Also, I wanted to talk about -- we do have our septic system on the property, which we have the problem

within this County's -- almost everyone's on alternative septic system. And as other people have talked about, the odor and things from that. And also, since it's on a hill, how are they going to alleviate that and do that efficiently and effectively? And going back to the water, I know that piping it in -- that's one of the proposed things -- and they're offering their fair share. And this town, again, is a working-class town. They don't have lots of money. And the town can't afford to pay all those bills, all those improvements needed for this casino. If it was, you know, to be put in. Okay, Larry talked about the crime, the house, walking -- and that's my major thing. And so the environmental study needs to address these issues, about the water, fully paying their fair share to be done, and without adversely affecting this town. Because people cannot put in

more housings here, or they have to pay such a high fee to put a house in here, it's eliminating the people that can live here.

And a lot of people that I meet in Sacramento where I work, cannot afford to live up here. So they have to move away from their grandparent's homes and their parent's homes, because of the constant housing.

Also, crossing the highway and sidewalks that would be needed, and the traffic flow, I suggest that the environmental report needs to look at the traffic flow from sunrise. I notice all the way into this facility -- because I drive it everyday, and I happen to drive off hours. I'm at five o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and I still have people going around me almost causing accidents as I drive that three times a week. And it used to be five times a week.

And we have not really shoulders on 16, so it's a real major impact.

And CalTrans is not going to have money to be fixing that in the short term, and we're going to have major problems. And we're going to have traffic problems even more, coming back.

And the guy brought up the social and economic justice? I need to look into that, but you guys need to look at that. And then you guys, really, I don't think can mitigate all the impacts this is going to affect in our community. And that's my time.

Barbara, can I ask you a question before you sit down?

I just want to make sure that I'm paraphrasing one of your points correctly. You're basically saying that water is currently a limiting factor for growth in Plymouth because of the moratorium. In other

MS. BAKER:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Yes.

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		words, people can't get new hook-
1		ups, right? For housing?
2	MS. BAKER:	They can't get hook-ups, and the
3		water around their wells are going
4		dry.
5	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Right, I know. But that was just
6		part of it.
7	MS. BAKER:	No, but that's too important.
8	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. And that even underwater
9		piping, the casino would take part
10		of the water potential for future
11		growth from the town otherwise,
12		right?
13	MS. BAKER:	Right. But people have not been
14		able to build here
15	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. I'm making sure that I'm
16		getting your point correctly, that's
17		all.
18	MS. BAKER:	Yes.
19	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay, thank you, Barbara.
20	MS. BAKER:	And also, what about the people
21		crossing the road?
22	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Yeah, I got that one.
23	MS. BAKER:	Okay, thank you. I'm just making
24		sure.
25	Hariage Carlotte	[Applause.]

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HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 1 MS. LUBENKO:

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MS. LUBENKO: 24

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

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Okay, thanks. Our next speaker is Jamie Lubenko.

Good evening, and I'm surprised that you got my name correct. It's usually a harder one to pronounce, so I appreciate that. I am a third generation resident of Amador County, my children are fourth generation here. I live in Fiddletown, which is within the sphere of influence of this project.

I wanted to address the impacts on schools this evening, and then I heard a rumor that you were only taking comments in regards to the environmental study. I looked at the environmental, the EIS study at the Jackson Rancheria today. It's about four inches thick, and it does cover the schools in that study. So would you entertain my comments at this time?

Yes.

Thank you. The most recent proposal that has been submitted by the Ione

Band of Miwok Indians and the Ikon
Group has \$100,000 allotted in it to
Plymouth Elementary and the
education of Plymouth's children.
It's a little ridiculous when you
look at that because it's obvious
they've done no homework on the
education of Plymouth's children. A
hundred thousand dollars would not
go to Plymouth Elementary, it would
go to the Amador Unified School
District, and it would be divided
amongst the schools in our
community.

Plymouth's children currently go to
Plymouth Elementary, Ione Junior
High and Amador High School. A
hundred thousand dollars would not
scratch the surface of the possible
impacts that the employees that
would be brought into this community
because of this project and their
families would have on our school
system.

A hundred thousand dollars would not pay for one school bus and a driver.

A hundred thousand dollars would not pay for one portable building and a teacher.

Three hundred thousand dollars is being offered for the beautification of Main Street Plymouth annually -which is needed, don't doubt that -but a hundred thousand dollars a year for the education of our children, and the children of the employees of this casino is a ridiculous offer. And I hope that the study that you guys are going to have done will obviously bring that information forward, and that these impacts would be mitigated appropriately. Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak this evening.

[Applause.]

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Thank you, Jamie. Our next speaker is Mario Biaggi. Mario?

[Applause.]

MR. BIAGGI:

Good evening, gentlemen. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I've

already -- the County has already

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sent a letter to Clay Gregory, and I'm just going to read a few of the paragraphs that are germane to what has been said so far, and I will try not to repeat some of the environmental concerns that have been spoken to previously. But I think one of the most important things, our first paragraph, it states "The Board of Supervisors has never seen any evidence that the land proposed for the casino has even been Indian land, and that there has never been a historical connection between the tribe and the Plymouth area. The tribe at best acquired options to purchase land for this allegedly landless tribe. The tribe and some of its members own land in Amador County in another location. tribe is not landless. The Board of Supervisors believes that the lack of historic connection bars the tribe from acquiring the proposed land in trust."

Now to support that document, the gentleman and his lady friend that just left, that owns 137 acres of the proposed land which is to be taken into trust, which is in the County area, I pulled their environmental impact, which is a document about three inches thick, and went to the historical Native Indian section. I do have copies which I will leave with you. I will read this letter.

"Native American Heritage Commission
--" This letter was written to Ric
Windmiller, who was the archeologist
in charge of this project. The
letter states: "A record search of
the sacred lands file has failed to
indicate the presence of Native
American cultural resources in the
immediate project area. The absence
of specific site information in the
sacred lands file does not indicate
the absence of cultural resources in
any project area. Other sources of
cultural resources should also be

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contacted for information regarding the known and recorded sites. Enclosed is a list of Native American individuals, organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project site. I suggest you contact all of those indicated. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend other specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification. If you receive notification of change of address of phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify us." And that is signed by Debbie Pilas-Treadway, Associate Government Program Analyst.

Now, I will read you the list of the tribes they contacted. The first one is the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians on Coalmine Road in Ione. The other was the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Glenn Villa, Jr., Cultural Committee Chairperson; the other was the Central Sierra Me-Wuk Cultural Historic Preservation, Reba Fuller, Spokesman; the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Kathryn Ramey, Chairperson, Ione; Jackson Rancheria of Mi-Wuk Indians, Margaret Dalton, Chairperson; Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria, Clifford McKean; Dwight Dutschke of Ione Miwuk Indians; the Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria, Kenneth McKean, Chairperson; Randy Yonemura of Sacramento, who's an independent Miwok; Sierra Native American Council, Sam Baugh, Chairperson, lives right here in the City of Plymouth. And I will give you the answers and responses from these tribes.

The Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk
Indians. "The consultant mailed a
letter --" this is the criteria.
The consultant mailed letters and a
vicinity map to every one of these
tribes and asked for their
responses. The letter requested
information and concerns regarding
any Native American cultural
resources in the project area and
vicinity.

Donnamarie Potts responded by
telephone that she forwarded our
letters to the Tuolomne and Chicken
Ranch Rancherias over in Sonora,
because she said we are out of the
Miwok Native general area. So there
was no response from that Miwok
tribe, which is only 12 miles away.
It already has a compact in the
Bureau of Land agra (phonetic)
process has been completed, and
they've given them the rights to do
gaming.

The next one, the consultant mailed a letter to Ms. Reba Fuller and

received no response. That was -
I'll give you the dates. On May 9th,

2001, consultant left a voicemail

message for Ms. Reba Fuller. No

response. The consultant left a

second message for Ms. Fuller, third

message, no response.

The Jackson Rancheria of Mi-Wuk

Indians, which again is only 12 miles away from this proposed casino, the consultant again mailed the letters and all the pertinent information. Len Stickler, Jackson Rancheria, responded by faxing indicating that he had checked with the tribal members, and they and he had no concerns with regard to cultural resources in the area illustrated on the map mailed by the consultant to the Jackson Band. Just a few more. Okay, the next one was mailed to Mr. Dutschke. Mr. Dutschke responded that he had no concerns or comments, and Mr. Dutschke is a member of the Miwok, band of Miwok Indians in Ione. The

next one was Randy Yonemura. His response was "the consultant left a message for Mr. Yonemura, and Mr. Yonemura responded by telephone that he would go over the letter by December 2000 and get back to the consultant. Mr. Yonemura indicated that he would like to inspect the property." And no other information from him.

Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Glenn Villa, Jr., Cultural Committee Chairperson. His answer was, "The consultant left a voicemail for Mr. Villa, no response." That's May 2001. May 15, 2001, "The consultant left a voicemail message to Mr. Villa. Again, no response." Ione Band of Miwok Indians Chairperson at that particular time, Kathryn Ramey. The consultant left a voice message for Mrs. Ramey, no response. The next one was the Miwok Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria,

which, as you know right now, the

Miwok tribe comprises many people

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from that defunct rancheria. And that, finally, after several attempts, the consultant left a voicemail and -- let's see. Oh. Tim McKean responded by telephone that he knew nothing of the project area and had no concerns. Sierra Native American Council, Sam Baugh, which lives here in Plymouth. Sam is one of the most respected Native Americans in this entire area. Consultant left several messages for Sam Baugh, and once again, no response whatsoever. So as you know, the County's position has been that, again, we do not feel that they do have a historic tie here. Which is proven by the Miwok tribes in the entire general area. So we feel this is strictly reservation-shopping, solely for the purpose of building a casino. Now, if I have a little bit of time

Now, if I have a little bit of time left, I would like to read --

Okay. Let me ask a question for HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: clarification, Mario. 1 2 MR. BIAGGI: Yes. HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: You're saying that their lack of 3 sacred sites on the property in 4 question means that they have no 5 historical connection with the area? 6 7 That's the general consensus of the MR. BIAGGI: EIR, that in fact they definitely 9 state that they had no connection. 10 11 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Okay. Also, if I may, just to read a 12 MR. BIAGGI: little bit of it. Like I said, this 13 is a four-paged letter, and I know 14 you're not going to allow me time to 15 read it all. 16 But another one is the crime 17 statistics, which I will read a 18 recent letter from our District 19 Attorney's Office. District 20 Attorney comments on the Plymouth 21 casino. "The proposed Plymouth 22 Casino has a great impact upon 23 Amador County's District Attorney's 24 Office. The proposed casino will 25

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include a large gambling hall, up to a 250-room hotel and conference center, and will serve alcoholic beverages. The Jackson Rancheria Casino Center, which does not serve alcohol, provides a model to use in assessing the anticipated impact that the proposed Plymouth Casino will have upon the District Attorney's Office. Our study revealed that in the calendar year 2002 the District Attorney's Office filed 240 felonies and 1008 misdemeanors. Of these, there were 65 felonies and 70 misdemeanor referrals from the Jackson Rancheria, representing 27% respectively on the felonies and 6.9% respectively, on the misdemeanors of the total filings in 2002. This is almost 11% of our entire office criminal caseload in 2002 resulting from crimes committed at the Jackson Rancheria. financial impact upon our office for investigating and prosecuting crimes

committed at the Jackson Rancheria in 2002 was \$256,824. Pursuant to an agreement between the Jackson Rancheria and Amador County, our office received only \$162,000 in mitigation. As previously stated, the proposed Plymouth Casino and Conference Center will serve alcohol, which is likely to increase both the number of crimes committed at the facility and those committed by persons going to or from the facility. More importantly, from an administrative perspective, the Plymouth casino will likely increase my office's caseload by at least another 11%. In the event that the proposed casino project and the Buena Vista casino projects become a reality, the Amador County District Attorney's Office will likely see more than 75% of the total felony caseload and 20% of the misdemeanor filings coming from referrals from crimes committed on tribal lands. This, gentlemen, does not include

the spin-off which we are seeing crime now filtering down into the City of Jackson, Sutter Creek and Ione, many of which have not been arrested, but a tremendous amount of break-ins in cars, break-ins in houses resulting from people that, unfortunately, are not too lucky at the casino.

Based upon 2002 data, we anticipate the financial impact of our office caused by the three operational Indian casinos will be at least \$750,000, representing one-third of our operational budget. Our office simply cannot provide the same service level to services in short if we cannot mitigate the anticipated impact of the Indian casino causes to our community. The safety of the public will be greatly compromised.

Once again, how much time do I have left?

Well, actually, you've gone over your five minutes, Mario.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

	MR. BIAGGI:	Well, if you let me talk, I've got
1		enough for an hour if you want to
2		listen to it.
3	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	No. Give us the letter, Mario, if
4		you don't mind.
5	MR. BIAGGI:	Okay. Well, this has already been
6		sent to Clay. I will give you the
7		District Attorney's sheet, and I
8		will also give you the environmental
9		impact.
10		[Applause.]
11	MR. BIAGGI:	Also, I have here all the letters of
12		opposition to this casino in the
13		general area. This is the stack of
14		letters in opposition.
15	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Thank you, Mario.
16		[Applause.]
17	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	We got a slightly smaller package of
18		these from you already, right?
19	MR. BIAGGI:	There's more of them there. So
20		that's been updated as of today.
21	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Thank you, Mario. Our next
22		speaker is Roy Mason, DVM.
23		[Applause.]
24	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Roy must have had to leave.
25		If he shows up later and wants to

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REVEREND FRAGUSA:

speak, we will be -- I'll call his name at the end, at least. The next speaker is Reverend Commander -- no, I'm sorry. Reverend Cruz Fragusa, Jr.

[Applause.]

Good evening, gentlemen. My name is Cruz Fragusa, Jr., and I'm the Pastor of the Plymouth Pentecostal Church of God here in the town of Plymouth. I've been asked to discuss a little on social and environmental impact of the casino, and I'll try to do my best to take as little time as possible. I've been involved in church work since 1970, and I'm aware of many problems that our society faces in today's world. Our goal at the Pentecostal Church of God is to provide a healthy environment to our

families so that they can live and

raise their children in a small town

atmosphere. Our church, like most,

deal with people and their problems,

and how they can overcome or

eliminate these burdens that can destroy their lives.

'recreation', seems to soften the reality of the consequences of its effect on a person. Through personal experiences, I've seen men lose entire paychecks with expectations of winning the big payoff.

As you well know, odds are stacked against anyone who tries his luck. Most households have budgets to maintain their livelihood, but when a husband or wife taps into those dollars set aside for rent, groceries, car payments, it only brings destruction, heartache and pressure to replace that one that is lost.

The picture I paint might surprise you, but it's all too commonly seen in church work. After family and friends have abandoned those that have lost, the church is called,

hoping there is help at the other end of the line.

Drinking, drugs, divorce, and yes, even gambling, are problems that face our society today. We must, as people, realize that casino profits are too big a price to pay for a quiet community.

In closing, the social environment impact study as addressed this evening — you gentlemen should look at this building that is filled with citizens of this small community.

Just the mention of a casino has changed our atmosphere from a quiet community, socially together, to a hostile crowd who are not happy with the concept or idea of a casino.

Thank you very much.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Thank you, Cruz. Our next speaker is Sheriff Mike Prizmich.

[Applause.]

SHERIFF PRIZMICH: I have

I haven't done allegation yet. What are you clapping for? I hope you guys are on overtime, because you're earning your pay tonight. There's a

couple things I want to clarify to you. There's been some comments relative to the Sheriff's Office and the number of personnel that we are -- have agreed to, that's "agreed to" in quotes, have agreed to supply the proposed project here. And I want to tell you emphatically that there has been no one from the casino nor anyone else that has talked to us, myself, or my under Sheriff or anyone in my office relative to the needs of law enforcement at the casino. The figures I believe that have been bandied around, either in the paper or in written form of one form or another, I believe have come from the other casino currently in existence in the County. And I want to tell you here that the proposed casino here in Plymouth and the existing casino are dramatically different in the way we would do law enforcement.

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Just briefly, without getting into all the details -- because I really need to talk to these people before we make any commitments relative to how many people we need -- the proposed casino is authorizing alcohol. That makes a dramatic difference in how we police and what results we deal with.

[Applause.]

There's no question that there's going to be increased crime, that's neither here nor there with regard to something that isn't there now, and then suddenly gets built. The same thing happened with the current casino up in Jackson. At one point there were a small number of tribal people living on the land, and there was virtually no crime. They put a casino in and there's a lot of traffic and there's more crime. That's inherent with construction of this nature. So we expect to see more traffic and I believe you'd be fooling yourself not to think there

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would be more traffic and more crime.

The key thing between the two in that area is we are the law enforcement authority for the City of Plymouth. They contract with the Sheriff to provide law enforcement authority. The casino in Jackson provides -- we provide them law enforcement authority as well. But we do not, one, handle the alcohol -- because there is no alcohol in Jackson. But, two, we don't handle any of the accidents. We do in Plymouth, and there's a dramatic difference. That has not been accounted for in the numbers of people that were proposed. As I understand it, there's about six deputy sheriffs proposed to handle the City of Plymouth and the casino, and one sergeant in that figure that was quoted, I think, at \$455,000 or something like that. There was a car, I think, included, and some money for a jail.

Six people for the City of Plymouth and the casino is simply not adequate. We asked for six people for the casino in Jackson, and that is in addition to the law enforcement that we have surrounding that. That is, the City of Jackson, City of Sutter Creek, and our personnel who drive the beats there. Six people for the City of Plymouth and the casino would simply not be appropriate.

Then you add to that handling the accidents, which there will be, and handling the traffic and handling the alcohol-related issues. The other thing, a lady was up earlier, that draw a comparison between the casino — as I understand it, it's going to be in the vicinity of 7,000 to 10,000 visitors a day at the casino, that's about what we get during Fair time. And during Fair time, at peak periods, we put about eight officers with a sergeant at the fairgrounds here. And the

citizens in the area can tell you what the traffic impact is like, and we always have traffic accidents during that time frame.

So six -- the numbers that are

quoted are simply not adequate in my opinion. The jail, as a result of more people, more crime, we're going to send people -- we are, I'm sorry to say there is no room at the inn. The jail is full. I would love not to say that. I've got to talk to Mario, because they won't build me any more space, but we would like to lock people up. So adding something of this nature would really severely impact our jail, that's -- so I wanted to mention that as well. The only other thing is that before we can kind of get through any of this stuff, they really need to sit down, rather than just quoting figures, and talk to the law enforcement authority in the area, and they haven't done that. So,

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thank you for your time and thank you for listening to all of us. [Applause.]

Mike, before you sit down, by the way, I think your comment about having to respond to traffic incidents is a particularly good one.

SHERIFF PRIZMICH: HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: I did one good one out of all that? No, I just said it was a particularly good one, Mike. I

wanted to ask, when you were comparing Jackson with a proposed casino for Ione, and you know, you picked up on the difference between serving alcohol, did you also in factoring that in, figure in that the proposed casino is approximately half the size of the one that Jackson has operating now? Well, you know, again, we have not had any discussions with us at all. I mean, and in terms of size, when you add alcohol to the mix of anything, you've got problems. And

that's just the way things go.

You

SHERIFF PRIZMICH:

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		know, I don't know. As I understand
1		it, the visitors are going to be
2		from 7,000 to 10,000. That's a huge
3		influx.
4	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Sure. Okay.
5	SHERIFF PRIZMICH:	The other thing that I did want to
6		mention, if the proposal remains at
7		six deputies and one sergeant, I did
8		mention that it's very difficult to
9		handle both. I want to make
10		probably a stronger statement. That
11		would be unsafe for my people.
12	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay.
13	SHERIFF PRIZMICH:	And it would be unsafe for the
14		citizens. I provide more service to
15		the Fair, given similar types of
16		people, than I would be given this
17		casino. So please take that into
18		consideration. Thank you very much
19		for listening to us today.
20		[Applause.]
21	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Our next speaker is Gary Thomas.
22	MR. THOMAS:	Gary Thomas from the Ione City
23		Council. I was asked to come here
24		tonight to ask how will the traffic
25		impact for the City of Ione be

fact? 1 We understand what the impact, not 2 just for traffic but the noise and 3 the air pollution. The additional 4 traffic will affect the quality of 5 life for the Ione residents, and at 6 times Main Street is already 7 congested and difficult to get 8 through from the north side of town 9 to the other side of town. 10 These impacts will adversely affect 11 the police, fire, CDF, ambulance 12 services, buses and even the 13 Crescent (phonetic) and Mule Creek 14 Correctional Facilities through the 15 Ione Corridor. I'll keep it real 16 short, and that's it. 17 Okay. Good point, Gary. I think I 18 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: got it. Okay, thank you. 19 [Applause.] 20 21 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Our next speaker is Wayne Moore. 22 [Applause.] 23 MR. MOORE: My name is Wayne Moore. I live in Willow Creek Ranch Estates. I 24

mitigated, or will they even be, in

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1 Speak into the mic a little bit, if HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: you could, Gary. 3 My name is Wayne Moore. MR. MOORE: Oh, I'm sorry. HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: I live in Willow Creek Ranch MR. MOORE: Estates, and I consider Plymouth my 7 hometown. I do live outside the 8 city limits of Plymouth. I want to 9 address the social impact of the 10 casino. 11 The social impact from the Indian 12 gaming casino in or near the City of 13 Plymouth, California, proposed by 14 the Ione Band of Miwok Indians will 15 have life-altering negative 16 consequences for the social lives of 17 the citizens in and around Plymouth. 18 We are and have been a small 19 community by design. Those who live 20 here realize that the convenience of 21 the large city are not available. 22 For example, shopping, restaurants, 23 entertainment, perhaps on the scale 24 25 of a larger city.

consider Plymouth my home town, and

We have elected to live here because of such absences, not in spite of. There was a letter written by Richard Martin, Vice Mayor of the City of Plymouth to the Ione Band of Miwok Indians on September 23rd, 2003. It reads, in a small quote, "Memorandum of understanding that includes certain economic incentives to the City beyond their mitigation of adverse impacts." And they are in the process of mitigating adverse impacts, specifically the social impacts that I'm trying to address here.

My question is are they also going to mitigate the consequences, the adverse impacts for the hundreds of citizens when our lifestyles and rural environments are adversely changed? And I believe the answer is no. The point is, the City Council of Plymouth is attempting to mitigate adverse impacts. They're not being mitigated outside of the City of Plymouth.

We presently have a casino less than 15 miles away, and another approved casino to be built in Ione less than 15 miles away from the proposed new casino. I believe two is enough. We're not talking about tribal use of existing land, we're talking about a business venture in Plymouth. Native Americans are welcome to make Plymouth their home, but respect our present lifestyle. Instead, they are going to buy the City of Plymouth off and give our citizens a 7/24, 365 day a year, 120,000 square foot Phase I casino with 3,000 car parking garage. Now, I estimated that the parking area is about 2,500 spaces more than the entire city business parking places presently available. We estimated additional vehicle traffic of up to 20,000 vehicles a day. And I estimate that represents about 17,000 more vehicles traveling the road in Plymouth communities than are owned by her citizens, some

percentage of which will be driven by individuals who have been drinking alcohol at the casino, and are under the influence. Now, dare I propose that such a sudden change, realizing that one casino in the Jackson area, one approved casino in the Ione area have already been added to Amador County will dramatically alter our rural environment in ways that cannot be mitigated? And I really don't think I need to read on. Almost everything else I say has to do with statistics that have already been mentioned and/or alluded to, and I do have a copy here for you that I'd like to have introduced into the minutes. Thank you, Wayne. Are you also saying that, basically, as well as mitigating adverse impacts that a lot of amenities that would be brought are unwanted? Dramatically so.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. MOORE:

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Yeah. In other words -- well, I'm HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: not just talking about the casino. 1 I'm saying that if there was 2 pressure to put up a cell phone 3 tower so that there was good cell 4 phone reception in Plymouth -- I 5 don't know whether there is now or 6 not. I think there actually is. 7 But that kind of thing is what 8 you're talking about as well? 9 Yes. 10 MR. MOORE: HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Okay. 11 My comments to some of the city MR. MOORE: 12 folks who have lived here for over 13 20 years, and I've seen them say no 14 to almost every type of business 15 venture that comes in. And this is 16 the first one that I thought was 17 just dramatically oversized, and 18 they said yes. I find that just 19 totally uncomprehensible [sic]. 20 Okay. Thank you, Wayne. HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 21 [Applause.] 22 Our next speaker is Elden Wait. HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 23 [Applause.] 24

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MR. WAIT:

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Good evening, my name is Elden Wait. I live about, oh, three and a half miles down 16 towards Sacramento. You go right through my pastures to get here if you came up 16 from Sacramento. My family settled right there within a mile in 1842. We have, through the generations, carried on ranching operations. Although it's not a large ranch, it amounts to 200 acres. I live, make my living totally on the ranch. I do not work in Sacramento, drive back and forth to work. I would like to know from some responsible party the impacts, positive or negative, and how these impacts would be mitigated. We have listened to a lot of here and there and everything else. There is nothing firm that the Native Americans have put forward or the financing background group, to say "This is the way it will be. This is what we offer" that can be held

accountable.

I would like to know how they
mitigate the impacts on Highway 16
and 49, how do we drive cattle back
and forth across these highways once
this comes in? We're having a tough
time right now. The county roads,
like Old Sacramento, Willow Creek
Road, and most of these roads, the
county only has an easement,
prescriptive drive across them. And
so we do. We drive cattle up and
down them, we move tractors up and
down them, legally.
What are going to be the additional

What are going to be the additional air and water resources cost to the Amador County residents? When we add all this additional traffic on the highway, I'm sure that we're going to get out of the air containment — or into it, more regulation for air resources, which is going to cost us inspection every year or every couple years for every automobile that we have on the road.

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		Ground water impacts. Nothing has
1		been answered for ground water
2		impacts. We live on the low side of
3		Plymouth, and even though some of
4		our government people think that
5		water runs uphill, it doesn't.
6		What are the criminal impacts on the
7		rural communities? There's no
8		answer to this as yet.
9	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	I'm sorry, I couldn't hear that one,
10		Elden.
11	MR. WAIT:	You couldn't hear it?
12	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	No, I'm sorry.
13	MR. WAIT:	What are the criminal impacts? How
14		do they mitigate the criminal
15		impacts on the rural community?
16		Forget the City of Plymouth, I'm
17		talking
18	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	You're saying the impacts of
19		criminal behavior?
20	MR. WAIT:	Correct. Yes.
21	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Oh, okay.
22	MR. WAIT:	Okay. How do they mitigate the
23		criminal impacts on the Amador
24		County government community
25		behavior, again? How do they

mitigate the impact on wildlife?

You know, a deer likes to cross the road, a rabbit likes to cross the road, a lot of other -- you know, we live among these animals. How are those addressed? What are the impacts on local Amador County

Native Americans? The number in Amador County of Native Americans, and how much money is going to go to each one of these local Amador County residents?

I think that you have heard many already this evening, questions from the audience ahead of me. What we would like -- I know what I would like, and I think I can speak for a good many others, we would like these answers from something besides a forked tongue. Thank you.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Thank you, Elden. Our next speaker is Greg Baldwin. And Greg, you say you'd like to ask several questions. You can ask them, you may not get answers tonight. But if your

[Applause.]

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MR. BALDWIN:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. BALDWIN:

questions are environmental they will at least be addressed in next document, okay?

Thank you, sir, for letting me come up here for just a couple minutes.

Number one, you are under the Department of Interior, is that correct?

Yes, sir, I am.

I would like to ask, have you received any instructions, written or verbal, from the head of the Department of Interior who received a letter from the House of Representatives of the United States of America, which basically states that it was not the intent, the original intent of Congress to allow any off-site gambling for Indians anywhere in America? It was only for on-site reservation, and that is from the House of Representatives, to my knowledge. And I was wondering if you could give me the answer to that, please?

	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Well, I haven't had any direct
1		contact with Gale Norton since she
2		was Attorney General in Colorado.
3		So the answer to that question is
4		no. And I haven't received that
5		communication from the House of
6		Representatives, either, okay?
7	MR. BALDWIN:	Are you aware of such a document, to
8		your knowledge?
9	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Nope. Nope.
10	MR. BALDWIN:	Okay.
11	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	But we can list that in the things
12		to be addressed in the scoping
13		document. Go on.
14	MR. BALDWIN:	That's it. I would like you to
15		address that. I feel that Arnold
16		Schwarzenegger was definitely voted
17		in by the will of the people of this
18		State of California. I think
19		there's wind in the change, and I
20		think it needs to get all the way to
21		Washington, D.C. Thank you very
22		much.
23	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Thank you, Greg.
24		[Applause.]

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

I'm going to ask Roy Mason -- again,

he submitted a speaker card. Are

you here, Roy? Okay. Sandra

Peabody?

Good evening. You've heard from my MS. PEABODY:

husband, John Peabody. I'm not here

to talk about statistics, and I'm

not here to ask a lot of questions.

What I would like to do is just have

a voice, and say that one of the

issues is clearly about culture and

values.

For those that have been in this wonderful community for generation after generation, or even those that

are new, are here by choice, because

definition of a small sleepy town is

one that rolls its streets up at

of the culture and the values.

night, and that you feel safe, and

that you have a small town community

feel to it.

All of the risks and mitigations

that I've heard here tonight do need

to be addressed, but once you change

the culture, it's gone. And that's

not a risk that can be mitigated. It's gone, and it's gone for all the future generations of our families. We have six children and six grandchildren. It's very important to us that we stay in this wonderful community, in our wonderful 130year-old home that was one of the first in this community, and that we hold onto that culture. So the values of walking the streets without a lot of traffic, feeling like you're safe in your own home without high risk of theft, having the lights out at 10 o'clock at night in the town, feeling like you're a part of something small but yet that's the biggest thing in your life. That's something that -- I can't speak for everyone in this room, but I feel that many of us feel that we want to hold onto that, and we want a choice, and we don't want to be bulldozed into having something changed in our town that big. So thank you for considering

important thing. 1 [Applause.] 2 Thank you, Sandra. Okay. Before I HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 3 move on, I want to see if there's 4 anybody else who wants to speak. 5 Okay. 6 There are a couple people. SPEAKER: 7 Okay. The lady first. HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Unlike a lot of the people that have SPEAKER: spoken here, I've recently moved 10 here. I recently moved --11 I'm sorry. We don't have a card on HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 12 you, so can you give your name, 13 please? 14 Yeah. Kristin Boro (phonetic). MS. BORO: 15 Kristin Boro? HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: 16 Yes. I recently moved here, and one MS. BORO: 17 of the reasons I moved here was 18 because of the environment. I spent 19 20 years previously in Reno, Nevada. 20 I'm well aware of what the gaming 21 industry is like. I had no desire 22 to have it back in the area that I 23 have chosen to hopefully retire 24 into. 25

that, because that's such an

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One of the questions I have on an environmental issue, which I don't think has been indicated as to mitigation -- they talk about the situation of fire protection. With the extended traffic coming through here, you have far more people that will be careless with fire. And with our agricultural area, and the grasses, etc, how is that mitigated? Not just in Plymouth, where they end up, but for the whole route of where they come off the freeway and come all the way up, which involves much bigger area than just Plymouth. So that's what I would like to know, is how that is mitigated. Okay. Thank you, Kristin. [Applause.] We have some more speaker cards, but there was somebody who waved their hand back there. Did you submit a speaker card, or -- okay. Okay. Pardon? I did submit a card.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

SPEAKER:

You did? HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Yes. SPEAKER: Okay. So are you Tony or are you HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: Brian? 2 I'm Brian. SPEAKER: 3 Okay, Brian, you're next. Our next HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: speaker is Brian Oneto. Is that 5 close? 6 Yes, that is correct. I'm Brian MR. ONETO: 7 Oneto. 8 Okay, Thank you. HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: And I thank you for coming to hear 10 MR. ONETO: our concerns. One concern I do 11 have, as far as you doing an 12 Environmental Impact Statement or 13 report for this casino that will be 14 looked at, if the federal government 15 takes land into trust, you've done a 16 study on it, it's done at a certain 17 set size, once it's taken into trust 18 what says they can't expand the 19 casino? That's one of my questions 20 that I have for you. 21 And there will be an over saturation 22 of requests for services and other 23 types of costs on the taxpayers of 24 this community. And one reason a 25

lot of people live in this area here is because they like a rural area. That's one reason why I'm building a house near Drytown, and we have ground in probably three to four counties. As you know, it's a nice, quiet rural area. And I get about halfway done with my house and here this thing comes, so that's not a good thing.

Also, I'm not positive, but I think it's either on the scenic or historic highways, or has been nominated for it. That would be Highway 49. And how would this affect Highway 49 as far as having the casino located immediately or directly adjacent to Highway 49? If you look at the gold country, what's the gold country known for? It's known for historic towns, it's known for rural settings, and I think you'd be changing that concept greatly if you allow this to happen.

- 11		
		There's already one casino currently
1		in Jackson, there's a second casino
2		proposed in Buena Vista. I believe
3		it has been they have an okay to
4		build it, I believe, is that
5		correct?
6	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	They have what? I'm sorry.
7	MR. ONETO:	It's been okayed by the federal
8		government to build it, tentatively.
9		
10	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Well, actually, it's my
11		understanding that it's tied up in
12		federal court, and a dispute as to
13		who the actual tribal
14	MR. ONETO:	That is true.
15	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	leadership is, and that it isn't
16		going to be built until that issue
17		is resolved.
18	MR. ONETO:	But it's still in the pipeline. It
19		sounds like it has a tentative okay,
20		once they figure out who builds it.
21	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Well, no, no. Because one party has
22		an agreement to build a casino with
22		National Indian Gaming Commission,
23		
24		not with the BIA, okay?
	MR. ONETO:	not with the BIA, okay? Okay.

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: MR. ONETO: HRG. OFFICER ALLAN: MR. ONETO:

And the other one does not, is my understanding. So if the other party wins, then they would have to go through an entirely new approval process, is my understanding.

But there's a 50/50 chance, it's there.

Okay.

And so you'd be looking at putting a third casino in a small county with small roads. Why don't they take this casino -- and I'm sure, probably, the Miwoks have some type of cultural connection to Sacramento. Put it down there, that's where the people come from.

[Applause.]

Right now, basically, you have a C-

Cap program the State of
California's funding. I don't know
how many millions of dollars.
They're buying old diesel trucks to
get these polluting vehicles off the
highway to lessen the smog in
California. I happen to know that
is true because I know somebody

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

MR. SOUZA:

that's involved with it. It's in,
like, oh, \$70 million or \$80
million. So you're taking people
from -- basically, most people who
go to casinos do not come from
Amador County. You look at the
traffic reports and the studies,
they're coming from Stockton,
Sacramento, other areas. So that's
a lot more smog and air pollution
that will be directly contributed to
California. And, anyway, I thank
you.

[Applause.]

Okay, thank you, Brian. Okay, our next speaker is Tony Souza.

I'm Tony, and it's spelled right. My name's Tony Souza, and I am also new to this area. And part of the appeal to this area was the rural area. And I've sat here tonight, and I've listened to all this mitigation about water and mitigation about sewer, but my question is — and this would be in an environmental impact report — is

how do you mitigate noise pollution, air pollution, light pollution?

I mean, one of the things that I enjoy very much is sitting out on my deck and looking at the Milky Way at night, which would be gone forever with the light pollution generated by a project of this size in this area.

And earlier you asked one of the other speakers was he willing to give up the amenities that might come along with a casino. And my answer to that is I don't think there are any amenities that could come along with this casino project that would offset any of these negatives that can never be corrected once we lose them. Thank you.

[Applause.]

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

Okay, Tony. I was slightly
misquoted there, Tony, but that's
okay. I want to discuss what
happens next, so that people have
kind of a general understanding at

least of what does happen next, okay?

If you are on the mailing list for this project, and if you got a "Dear Interested Party" letter, you're on the mailing list. If you signed up in the back of the room, you're on the mailing list. If you send me written comments with your name and address on them, you will get on the mailing list. If you send me just a request to be put on the mailing list, you will be on the mailing list. In other words, it's real easy to get on the mailing list, okay?

If you are on the mailing list for this project, the next thing that you will receive is a document called "Results of Scoping." Now, that document basically summarizes this hearing, the contents of the letters that came in and internal analysis that we put this project through as well. And it defines what we think are the significant

environmental impacts that need to be discussed in the EIS. It doesn't say what the mitigation is, it doesn't analyze the impacts, it just lists "these are the areas of concern," okay? It also lists what we call a range of alternatives that need to be considered. It lists who potential cooperating agencies are for the document, and it gives a tentative time schedule for the Environmental Impact Statement in general, okay? You will get that document. You will have an opportunity to look at it and say, among other things, "Well, you totally didn't get what I had to say. You've totally missed the point," or whatever. But you will get a chance to review that summary as well, okay? And you'll have a chance to comment on it. The next document that comes out after that will be the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Again, everybody on the mailing list

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gets it. We have started to put them out in CD-ROM format because sending sometimes as many as 800 people an entire box of books each ends up being a nightmare for the Post Office and Fed-Ex and for us and for printing and that kind of thing. But we do send them out, and if people do not have computer access, we can make arrangements to get you hard copies, etc, and will. That document is -- we are specifically asking for comment on that draft EIS when it comes out. People can send us written comments, and we will have another hearing, where we will take all testimony on that document.

It will be followed by a final
Environmental Impact Statement,
which must address all the comments
that came in on the draft, okay?
I think you can see that by this
point we're probably talking about
something about a year away.

1		okay?
2	SPEAKER:	I have a question. When
3		(unintelligible).
4	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	No, I'm sorry. I can't. And the
5		reason why is Judge Lambert, who's a
6		Federal District Judge in D.C., cut
7		off the Bureau of Indian Affairs
8		from the web, from the net. We're
9		not allowed to have Internet access
10		anymore, okay? Sorry.
11		Anyway, eventually at the end of
12		this process, a decision on the
13		trust acquisition will be made by
14		the Assistant Secretary of Indian
15		Affairs in D.C., one way or the
16		other. And that is a decision that
17		I would not expect to have happen
18		within a calendar year. Yes, sir?
19	SPEAKER:	Doesn't an application for trust
20		(unintelligible).
21	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Yes.
22	SPEAKER:	(Unintelligible).
23	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	No. The decision on the EIS is the
24		decision on the trust acquisition,
25		and yes, the application has to be
		100

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Usually that's the usual time frame,

in hand, as well as everything under the 151 process has to be filed, and the EIS. It all has to be there.

Yes, sir?

I know there are some people in here that favor the casino, which is their right. And I would just be tickled to hear some of their comments.

Oh, okay. Well, you get to see everybody's comments. We just -- don't just put out the ones that we like, or the ones that we don't like, either. Yes, Ma'am?

(Unintelligible).

Sure. We will accept written comments for at least another 35 days, and anybody who doesn't have our address come up to me now, before I leave. I'll be happy to give you a copy of my business card, and you can just send it to me, okay?

The one thing I'd say about that is it's got an e-mail address on the

9 HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

SPEAKER:

HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:

		business card, and the Federal Judge
1		won't let us do that, either. Yes?
2	SPEAKER:	My name is Tom Weathers, and
3		(unintelligible) may need to have
4		another meeting on December 5 th
5		(unintelligible) to talk about this
6		some more. You're all invited to
7		come.
8	SPEAKER:	What time?
9	MR. WEATHERS:	Probably six to nine.
10	HRG. OFFICER ALLAN:	Okay. Well, I want to thank
11		everybody very much for coming. I
12		am sure that I will see most of you
13		again. Thank you.
14		[Whereupon, at 8:48 p.m., the
15		hearing was concluded.]
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