THE ATTACHED IS
APPARENTLY A DRAFT,
NOT SENT.
CCM

December Twenty-second,
1 9 3 0

To Water Committee,
San Diego Chamber of Commerce,
San Diego, California.

Gentlemen:

I acknowledge receipt of your invitation to present my views on the water problem of San Diego, past, present and future.

After twenty-five years actively engaged in water development in this county I feel it my duty to accept same and state my position independent of any personalities or personal interest for what it may be worth to you and the citiznes of San Diego.

I tough lightly on the past that it may be a guidance for the future..

The city officials of San Diego made a grievous error when they turned down the following offers for water in early days.

First, U. S. Grant and Judge Puterbaugh offered in the late nineties to furnish , for a million dollars cash, a deed to Henshaw dam site, build a dam, 3000 acres of land flooded and a thousand miners inches of water in perpetuity delivered to the city limits.

Second, The purchase of the San Diego Flume Company including Cuyamaca Lake, the diverting dam, flume, Murray dam then known as La Mesa dam in 1908 for one hundred thousand dollars.

Third, the purchase of the entire Cuyamaca system in 1913 for $300,000 including El Monte gravels, El Capitan dam site and the properties owned by the San Diego Flume Company as mentioned in the second proposition above.

Fourth, the purchase of the Cuyamaca Water Company system including 125 miles of pipe lines, the present Murray dam completed, Mission Gorge Dam site No. 3, El Capitan dam site, the El Monte pumping plants and several hundred acres of water bearing gravels as well as the original

San Diego Flume Company properties for the sum of $745,000 as made by the Railroad Commission of the State of California on petition of the city of San Diego and which represented the Cuyamaca Water Company's actual cost and interest at that time.

Fifth, the offer of Henshaw and Fletcher to organize an irrigation district of twenty thousand acres on the Linda Vista Mesa and put water on that territory, furnish five million gallons of water a day to the city in University Heights reservoir, state board of health standard quality at eight cents a thousand gallons in perpetuity with an option of another five million gallons daily for a five year period at the same price. If this had been accepted there would be fifty thousand people on Linda Vista Mesa today - a thriving community. Instead, the water is lost to the city forever and goes to Escondidio, San Marcus and Vista territory whose business men buy 75% of their supplies from Los Angeles.

San Diego business men could have had it all if they had had vision at that time and accepted the offer.

Sixth, with Camp Kearny needing water in 1918 the Cuyamaca Water Company offered to deliver water there at ten cents a thousand gallons with the idea of eventually putting water over Linda Vista Mesa inside and outside the city limits as occasion demanded. This offer was refused by the city, and instead they spend $250,000 in building pipe lines over there and puping water costing twenty-seven cents to Camp Kearny selling every gallon of water at less that 50% of cost.

The entire transaction was a complete failure, an actual loss to the city of nearly a half million dollars and a loss of a new development on the Mesa, all for the benefit of the city without costing them a cent.

Seven, the purchase of the entire Cuyamaca system in 1920 for one million dollars including the distribution lines in Normal Heights, East San Diego, Kensington Park, roughly 156 miles of main trunk lines and distribution lines as well as the holdings and entire properties of the Cuyamaca system above mentioned including El Capitan dam site.

Eighth, the purchase in 1924 of the Cuyamaca system above mentioned with its enlargements for a million, four hundred thousand dollars as recommended by John D. Spreckels personally.

When one reflects that $900,000 has been spent by the Cuyamaca Water Company, the city of San Diego and

the La Mesa District directly and indirectly, in litigation over the Paramount right to the water of the SAN Diego River, the folly of not having acquired the Cuyamaca system during the last thirty years is very apparent and all this litigation would have been for not.

The cheapest water in the county for San Diego, close at hand would now have been developed and in my opinion most of the La Mesa District would be within the city limits of the city of San Diego with a reasonable rate for irrigation established.

Past history shows that by giving any territory within ten or fifteen miles of the ocean in San Diego county a reasonable irrigation rate, within a short time that rate becomes domestic on account of the cutting up of the irrigating land in to small subdivision tracts.

San Diego is the only city in Southern California that has not had the wisdom to establish an irrigating rate.

If San Diego had developed our cheap water resources and furnished an irrigating rate fifteen years ago we would have had two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand people in San Diego today. Instead the city cancelled the four cent a thousand gallons contract with theSpreckels interest which had six years to run and developed the most expensive water in San Diego county - the Spreckels system.

It costs today roughly twenty-two and a half cents a thousand gallons to deliver this water in bulk to the city limits.

THE PRESENT

Within the last two weeks I have written to fifteen cities in Southern California asking for their water rates. Enclosed find same in the form of Exhbit "A".

San Diego charges more for domestic water than any city in Southern California. Also, San Diego is the only city that has no irrigation rate. EXhibit "A" is fully explanatory.

In order to make my point, I give you the following comparisons.

Domestic Water up to 4000 cubic feet; Santa Barbara, 15¢; Pomona, 15¢; Los Angeles, 13¢; San Bernardino, 8¢; Long Beach, 10¢; Oceanside, .045¢ Riverside, 7¢, Ventura, 11¢, Glendale, 13¢; Santa Ana, 10¢; Colton, .0475¢; Pasadena, 18¢; Escondido, .075¢; National City (private company for profit), 18¢; Chula Vista, (private company for profit), 18¢; La Mesa, 10¢; San Diego, 20¢ Coronado, (private company for profit), 18¢.

Irrigation water, sliding scale up to 100,000 cubic feet, Santa Barbara, 9¢; Pomona, 8¢;, Los Angeles, 9¢; Los Angeles, industrial, 5¢, San Bernardino, .075¢; Long Beach, 6¢; Oceanside, .035¢; Riverside, 6¢; Riverside industrial, 5¢; Ventura, 5¢; Glendale, 9¢; Santa Ana, 6¢, Colton, .024¢; Pasadena, 10¢; Escondido, .075¢; National City, 6¢; Chula Vista, 6¢; La Mesa, 6¢; San Diego, 20¢, Coronado, 6¢. How can San Diego expect to compete?

Look at the remarkable growth all over Southern California the last ten years. San Diego is surrounded by a ring of barren land, undeveloped property. Most of it is within the city limits and on account of lack of vision on the part of the past city officials in developing cheap water and furnishing irrigation rates which in a short time turn into domestic when the higher rate can be obtained without hardship.

San Diego city did not have its proper growth the last ten years. Sixty percent of San Diego's growth was secured thru annexation and fifty percent of San Diego's growth came from territory annexed during the ten year period made possible by the Cuyamaca system and the irrigation district furnishing it water all of this without any expense to San Diego.

The Cuyamaca Water Company and the La Mesa District have rendered a distinct service to San Diego, and this should be taken into consideration in settling with the district.

Every individual that lives in La Mesa district is of as much value to the city of San Diego as San Diego's residents in La Jolla where the city of San Diego has already spent several million dollars in order to furnish La Jolla its water supply.

If the city of Sah Diego would continue a domestic rate say of twenty cents a hundred cubic feet with a minimum of $1.00 monthly and a sliding scale downward so that irrigation water could be had at six or eight cents

a hundred cubic feet for irrigation and industrial purposes in large quantities, the forty or fifty thousand acres of unimproved barren land within the city limits would quickly develop.

The agricultural products grown would be of tremendous value to our citizens and in less than half the time that same territory would turn in to domestic taking the higher rate as compared to the present policy of twenty cents per hundred cubic feet for domestic and irrigation.

We would add millions to our assessed valuation, thousands of people would be self supporting and our dream of a big city would be realized during our life time - if that is what you want.

In explanation thereof the cost of water delivered to the consumer in La Mesa, Santa Fe and San Dieguito, also Vista Districs for irrigating water may be of interest.

The irrigating water fo the farmer in the La Mesa District for the year, 1930, the average cost, was 11 cents per thousand gallons taking into consideration all costs including interest, sinking fund, etc. I refer to Exhinit "B" herewith attached which is the letter of December 12th, 1930 from the La Mesa District.

The Santa Fe District for irrigating water for 1930, collected 17.6 cents per thousand gallons as per Exhibit "C", letter from the Santa Fe Irrigation District dated December 12th, 1930 herewith attached.

The above excessive cost is owing to the fact that that district had to pay for water under its contract with the city which it could not dispose of. If it had sold all of the water under contract as of that date the cost would have been approximately ten cents per thousand galoons.

The cost of water for the year 1930 for the San Dieguito Irrigation District was 18 cents per thousand gallons. During this year the San Dieguito District paid $10.857 to the city of SAN Diego for water to which they were entitled to but were unable to use.

If no consideration was taken for sinking fund or interest on investment and if all the water had been sold which the SAN DIEGUITO District has to pay the city

the cost would have been approximately twelve cents. I enclose Exhibit "D", letter from the San Dieguito Irrigation District dated December 17th, 1930 herewith attached.

The Vista Irrigation District costs are some what higher than the other three districts but have not been finally compiled, all as per Exhibit "E", letter from the Vista Irrigation District dated the 15th of December, 1930 herewith attached.

The city of San Diego should be able to develop water as cheap or cheaper than the costs above mentioned and furnish water for the development of its barren territory within the city limits on equal terms with the territory outside the city limits.

For twenty years the city has taken the attitude that it can only develop water for domestic purposes. This policy has been a terrible mistake.

I propose to, in my recommendations, to show your honorable committee it can be done and should be done for in the last analysis this same water will only be used for irrigation water for a limited period and by maintaining the present policy the growth of this city isbeing badly retarded.

Today, this city is overburdened with taxes. Last year in the city of San Diego there was a delinquency of about 10%. This year the delinquency is much worse.

The city, by charter and law, is prohibited from making a tax rate in excess of ninety cents on the hundred dollars. That law is being violated. The rate is nearly $1.20.

Approximately 38% of our gross water revenue is being turned in to the general fund and spent by the city. This means that the large buildings in the city with a smaller use of water in proportion to the assessed valustion pays only a rate of about $1.00 a hundred as against $1.40 for the private individual. (E)

The time has come when we need a new charter that will correct this abuse and the city administration be compelled to carry on its business within the charter requirements.

The water fund should be kept in tact for water development alone and the future water development of San Diego city placed in the hands of a water and power bureau or commission similar to Los Angeles independent of the city council outside of politics with full authority to act.

Mr. Savage recommends the building of Mission Gorge No. 2 now. I am opposed to it for the following reason.

First, there is no necessity of going to an expenditure of five or six million dollars additional today making an extra burden on the already burdened taxpayers.

Second, the cost of acquiring the lands including the wiping out of the towns of Lakeside and Santee, the rebuilding of four or five miles of railroad and highway, the moving of the county farm, etc., will be nearly twice the estimated cost. The dam will cost much more than the estimate. Barrett Dam is an illustration. The cost exceeded twice the original estimate and the dam ~~now stands~~ ten feet less than the original height planned.

Third, If Mission Gorge No. 2 is built as planned the evaporation losses will be excessive and by building at more favorable sites on the river an additional net safe yield of approxiately six million gallons of water daily can be saved which would be lost if Mission No. 2 was built.

This additional water dan be secured at as low or lower a cost than at Mission Gorge No. 2. This six million gallons that can be saved means a perpetual loss of sixty thousand additional population to San Diego, if No. 2 is built.

Fourth, why wipe out the towns of Santee and Lakeside? Why not keep four or five thousand acres of valuable land under cultivation? Why not keep as revenue for San Diego countys benefit the present taxes of $20,000 to $30,000 a year which taxes are gradually increasing each year? Why not store the water in Mission Gorge below at El Capitan or San Vicente where the value of agricultural lands are nil and where the water can be developed as cheap or cheaper? Save six million gallons of water a day that would evaporate in to the air if Mission No. 2 was built and save the increasing revenur from the four or five thousand acres of farming land, ~~and~~ that would be flooded two growing towns of Santee and Lakeside.

In this connection, I attach Exhibit "F". The offer of the La Mesa district directors to settle with the city which offer the citizens of San Diego should have an opportunity to vote on as well as the residents of La Mesa District. For the sum of $248,000 the city would acquire the holdings of the Cuyamaca Water Company in Mission Gorge No. 3 including the dam site, approximately 500 acres of land within the Mission Gorge Dam site No. 2 that would be flooded, the El Monte Pumping Plant and 400 or 500 acres of water bearing gravels in the El Monte, the El Capitan

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I touch lightly on the past that it may be a guidance for the future.

The city officials of San Diego made a costly error when they turned down the following offers for water in early days.

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dam completed, El Capitan dam site, the El Monte pumping plants and several hundred acres of water bearing gravels as well as the original San Diego Flume Company properties for the valuation of $745,000 as made by the Railroad Commission of the State of California on petition of the city of San Diego and which represented the Cuyamaca Water Company's actual cost and interest at that time.

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The entire transaction was a complete failure. The pipe line was abandoned and is an actual loss to the city of nearly a half million dollars. Also a loss of a new development on the Mesa by us which would have been a benefit to the city without costing the city a cent if accepted.

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The cheapest water in the county for San Diego, close at hand, the San Diego River would now have been developed and in my opinion most of the La Mesa district would be within the city limits of the city of San Diego with a reasonable rate for irrigation water established where needed.

Past history shows that by giving any territory within ten or fifteen miles of the ocean in San Diego county a reasonable irrigation rate, within a short time that rate becomes domestic on account of the cutting up of the irrigating land in to small subdivision tracts.

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The agricultural products grown would be of tremendous value to our citizens and in Less than half the time that same territory would turn in to domestic taking the higher rate as compared to the present policy of twenty eight cents a thousand gallons for domestic and irrigation.

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If no consideration was taken for sinking fund on investment and if all the water had been sold which the San Dieguito district has to pay the city, the cost would have been approximately twelve cents. ~~I enclose~~ Exhibit "D", letter from the San Dieguito Irrigation District dated December 17th, 1930 herewith attached.

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terms with the territory outside the city limits.

For twenty years the city has taken the attitude that it can only develop water for domestic purposes. This policy is a terrible mistake.

I propose to, in my recommendations, show your honorable committee it can be done and should be done for in the last analysis this same water will only be used for irrigation water for a limited period and by maintaining the present policy the growth of this city is being badly retarded.

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The city, by charter and law, is prohibited from making a tax rate in excess of ninety cents on the hundred dollars. This law is being violated. The rate is nearly $1.20. Approximately 38% of our gross water revenue is being turned in to the general fund and spent by the city. This means that the large buildings in the city with a smaller use of water in proportion to the assessed valuation pays only a rate of about $1.00 a hundred as against $1.40 for the private individual.

You may be interested to know what the expenditures of the city for the last six years are. They are as follows:

1924	$4,407,574.90
1925	5,249,477.81
1926	5,778,767.20
1927	6,941,558.55
1928 (jan. 1 to July 1)	3,780,917.88
1929 (July 1 to July 1, 1929)	6,730,204.53
1929-30 (July 1 to July 1, 1930)	6,863,629.15

The time has come when we need a new charter that will correct this abuse and the city administration be compelled to carry on its business within the charter requirements.

The water fund should be kept in tact for water development alone and the future water development of San Diego city placed in the hands of a water and power bureau or commission similar to Los Angeles, independent of the city council, outside of politics and with full authority to act.

Mr. Savage recommends the building of Mission Gorge No. 2 now. I am opposed to it for the following reasons.

First, there is no necessity of going to an expenditure of five or six million dollars additional today making an extra burden on the already burdened taxpayers.

Second, the cost of acquiring the lands including the wiping out of the towns of Lakeside and Santee, the rebuilding of four or five miles of railroad and highway, the moving of the county farm, etc., will be nearly twice the estimated cost. The dam will cost much more than the estimate. Barrett Dam is an illustration. The cost exceeded twice the original estimate and the dam is ten feet less than the original height planned.

Third, if Mission Gorge No. 2 is built as planned the evaporation losses will be excessive and by building at more favorable sites on the river an additional net safe yield of approximately six million gallons of water daily can be saved which would be lost if Mission No. 2 is built.

This additional six million gallons daily can be saved at as low or lower cost than at Mission Gorge No. 2. It means a perpetual loss of sixty thousand additional population to San Diego, if No. 2 is built.

Fourth, why wipe out the towns of Santee and Lakeside? Why not keep four or five thousand acres of valuable land under cultivation? Why not keep as revenue for San Diego county's benefit the present taxes of $20,000 to $30,000 a year which taxes are gradually increasing each year?

Why not store the water in Mission Gorge No. 3 below, also at El Capitan or San Vicente where the value of agricultural lands are nil and where the wat r can be developed as cheap or cheaper? Save six million gallons of water a day that would evaporate in to the air if Mission No. 2 was built and save the increasing revenue from the four or five thousand acres of farming land, also two growing towns of Santee and Lakeside that would be flooded.

Mr. Savage has recommended the building of a dam forty feet high at Mission Gorge No. 2 to produce a net safe yield of 2,500,000 gallons of water and at a cost of $350,000.

He says it will flood 38 acres and store about 580 acres feet or 129,000,000 gallons. This is the most ridiculous recommendation Mr. Savage has ever made to this city unless he and the city desire to build Mission No. 2 to its full height.

One or two big floods similar to 1916 or 1922 would fill the dam complete with mud.

Eighteen years out of twenty no water runs there at all to speak of except three or four months of the year I can't imagine taking that raw, dirty water for immediate consumption in to the city system. It would be as muddy as the Colorado river and most expensive settling basins would have to be built for an unknown quantity of water.

The city is now pumping three or four million gallons a day just above out of the gravels - good clear water. Why put in this investment when, for $135,000 as an adjustment with the La Mesa District, you can pump six million gallons of water daily from the upper El Monte gravels in to the flume and deliver it to San Diego at a cost not to exceed six or seven cents a thousand gallons.

If only a forty foot dam is built I will undertake the job of making the excavation and building a concrete dam approved by state authorities at Mission Gorge No. 2 which will not cost to exceed $75,000 for the entire work, including excavation and building of dam.

Mr. Savage wants $350,000 for this work. Mr. Savage's real intention is not to build a forty foot dam but to put in the foundation for a super dam at Mission Gorge No. 2. If built I would consider it the most monumental catastrophe that San Diego citizens have ever attempted.

In this connection, I attach Exhibit "F". The offer of the La Mesa District directors to settle with the city which offer the citizens of San Diego should have an opportunity to vote on as well as the residents of La Mesa District. For the sum of $248,000 the city would acquire the holdings of the Cuyamaca Water Company in Mission Gorge No. 3, including the dam site, approximately 500 acres of land within the Mission Gorge Dam site No. 2, that would be flooded, the El Monte Pumping Plant and 400 or 500 acres of water bearing gravels in the El Monte, the El Capitan dam site and reservoir lands for which a Santa Ana jury awarded the district a valuation of $600,000 all of the above mentioned properties without any additional expense and including the old Cuyamaca system including Cuyamaca Lake, 1100 acres of land flooded, the diverting dam, the flume and right of way, fifty feet wide and thirty odd miles in length which brings the water by gravity from the river in to Murray Dam or in to Lower Otay dam direct during flood time. It also includes Murray Dam which is at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level, a most valuable asset to the city.

Why spend $550,000 as recommended by Mr. Savage to build Chollas Reservoir to hold six hundred million gallons of water at an elevation of around four hundred feet when Murray Dam nearby holds two billion gallons of water now practically full and in the settlement with the district the city would be getting an additional net safe yield of four million gallons daily of water as a minimum from the gravity water of the San Diego River at an elevation of 550 feet that will put water by gravity over the entire city to Point Loma, also an additional three million gallons daily net safe yield from the storage of Murray Dam. The above is in addition to the supply to the La Mesa District from Cuyamaca Lake and by pumping.

The cost of this water will only be six or seven cents a thousand gallons delivered to the City.

San Diego heretofore has brought its water in to San Diego at a low elevation of 375 feet to 400 feet. The city runs water down hill in to San Diego and pays $60,000 or $70,000 a year for power, this sum increasing each year, to pump water up to higher levels after reaching the city.

From Murray Dam, water will flow by gravity and eliminate this ever increasing pumping cost.

The La Mesa District plan calls for the district to pay its own bonds and all it asks is that the present rate prevail. This irrigation ater will cost the distric consumers approximately twelve cents a thousand gallons for irrigation and twenty-one for domestic - as high a rate as that territory can stand and prosper.

This community has rendered such valuable service to San Diego and has been the means of adding 50% to San Diego's growth the last ten years by annexation. They have not asked San Diego for a dollar to help create the water development in the La Mesa district which is so valuable to the business interests of San Diego city. This sacrifice offer to sell for $248,000 a property that cost three million dollars is worthy at least of being submitted to a vote of the citizens of San Diego by the city council.

Former city attorney Cosgrove is my authority that the city has not the rifht to make any settlement of the water question on the San Diego River; that it must be settled by a vote of the people and possibly ratified by the legislature.

The purchase from the San Dieguito Mutual Water Company of the Lake Hodges system was most fortunate. I was not in any way directly or indirectly connected with the company when the sale was made and had not been for several years.

There is easily a net safe yield of million gallons daily from the full development of the San Dieguito River in addition to the maximum demands of the irrigation districts contracted for before the city took the system over.

Even with the extensive growth of our coast property the districts have not been able to sell their quota of water with the result that for the year of 1929 the Santa Fe District paid to the city of San Diego $28,155.20 for water that it did not use. In 1930, they paid $38,164.79, all as per letter of December 22nd, 1930, Exhibit "F" herewith attached.

The Lake Hodges dam is today within approximately ten feet of being filled after a very dry season.

The poor financial showing made of the Lake Hodges system is on account of the city not taking full three million gallons daily that it ould have taken thru the present pipe line. Also, there is nothing to stop the city taking ten million gallons a day if it would only install a pipe line to Lake Hodges direct in to the city thru Rose Canyon. It simply means the construction of a pipe line by the city.

I hope to see the water bearing gravel lands of the San Pasqual Valley immediately acquired and in time Hodges dam raised fifteen feet, Sutherland dam completed and if there is any large surplus of flood water wasted to the ocean after these two dams are completed the city already owns Pamo dam site and reservoir site and can build same.

Core drillings show splendid bed rock conditions and complete surveys of the reservoir are available. This dam site is located about five miles east of San Pasqual Valley and can be built to a height that will completely control the flood waters so that none is wasted in to the ocean. The elevation is approximately 900 feet and this water can run by gravity across Linda Vista Mesa in to San Diego, all as per map herewith attached, being Exhibit "G".

We have so much money involved in Sutherland dam (in excess of two million dollars) it is better to complete Sutherland, raise Lake Hodges dam fifteen feet and if necessary

build Pamo all at a much less cost than any super dam at Lake Hodges. By the building of a super Hodges dam an entire twon site will have to be purchased and it will destroy over a hundred homes and the cost would be excessive.

Super Lake Hodges would also furnish an excessive evaporation surface similar to Mission Gorge No. 2 with a perpetual loss of several million gallons of water daily in to the air as compared to the plan last outlined of completing Sutherland and raising the present Lake Hodges dam 15 feet at a cost not to exceed $15,000 but it will add twenty thousand acre feet to the present storage of Lake Hodges. Having put nearly two and a half million dollars in to Sutherland dam and reservoir site already we had better spend a half to three-quarters of a million dollars more and complete Sutherland dam, develop a thousand horse power of electricity in the drop from Sutherland in to Pamo or El Capitan and the water will then be at an elevation of 800 or 900 feet and will flow by gravity in to San Diego. The same pipe line can be used for pumping from the San Pasqual gravels for the most economical development of water that the city can make. Ten or twenty years hence it may be advisable to build Pamo but only time will tell.

The city with its limited bonding margin could not have acquired the Hodges system at that time in any other way, except by contract, and the acquisition of this system, even with the obligation to furnish water to the district's was a forward step in protecting San Diego's future water supply. I am positive this surplus water can be developed for less than half the cost of any water from the Colorado River and San Diego should control this supply without any question.

The question of what development to make and when can be taken under consideration and there will be no need for fifteen years to even consider construction if my suggested plan of water development by pumping from wells from the San Pasqual and

San Diego water bearing gravels is adopted.

Sutherland dam should never have been started until the riparian owners below had been bought out. The starting of the dam at the lower site was a tragedy. The city officials were informed by letter by me of the condition of the bed rock before they commenced but paid no heed. I know for we found out fifteen years ago by boring ourselves.

This costly experiment cost the city $300,000 at the lower site. The upper site where the dam is now more than half built has splendid bed rock. It is at an elevation of 1900 to 2000 feet above sea level. The city has altogether too much money invested in this project to quite. With the control of the San Pasqual gravels, with the money now at hand to buy, the city will then be in a complete control of the river.

I have no interest directly or indirectly in the San Pasqual gravels and later on will give you my views as to the tremendous value of the underground water of the San Pasqual valley to the city when acquired.

More and more we are finding large volumes of underground water all over this county through wells.

For ten years I have made a study of the underground water of this county and believe nearly as much underground water will be eventually developed at reasonable cost as there is surface water that will be impounded by dams built.

I believe it is foolish to even consider planning to bring Colorado River water here for forty or fifty years to come, for we have nough surface and underground water for a population of a million people in San Diego without the colorado River water, and a million and a half people with the salvaging of our sewage water for irrigation or a duplicate pipe system installed using salt water or

reclaimed sewage water for flushing of our toilets, etc. This is where the largest part of our water is used today.

If we can tie up a certain proportion of the water of the Colorado River for a nominal sum for a period of fifteen or twenty years I would recommend it but any attempt to fasten a heavy burden on the present generation is an economical crime and I shall oppose it.

In making the above statement I assume that San Diego will continue to grow at least 100% each ten years without annexation.

There are many other sources of water development not heretofore mentioned. I refer to the Santa Margarita Ranch which has a surplus of water. Possibly a thousand inches could be secured from the Santa Margarita Ranch river alone as well as an additional five hundred inches which should be eventually secured from the San Luis Rey River by pumping or otherwise.

You are all familiar with the possibilities of building Marron dam on the Tia Juana River also the Rodriguez dam which will be completed soon with large possibilities of a more or less permanent supply of water from that source on the Tia Juana River.

San Diego should get its hands on these different sources of supply for future use which will more than take care of a million population and it can all be delivered here for one-half the cost delivered of pumping Colorado River water over or through Cuyamaca mountain.

Another thing to be taken into consideration in solving this water problem for San Diego. Dr. Carl Wilson, engineer for the city of Los Angeles, in charge of water supply, is now making a practical demonstration of the reclaiming of our sewage water.

I have been reliably informed that for two cents a thousand gallons Mr. Wilson is reclaiming 200,000 gallons of water by new methods that is drinkable. Seventy-five percent of our sewage water can be reclaimed for irrigation and industrial purposes.

With our excessive tax burden I see no necessity of our spending six or eight million dollars on the San Diego River at the present time for water development. There is no necessity for it and it just adds that much to our tax burden.

Mr. Savage informs you that the city must act promptly or face a water famine.

Mr. Savage is attempting to stampede the public in order that his pet hobby, a super dam at city expense may be built at Mission Gorge No. 2, a project that has been over whelmingly turned down after serious consideration by the citizens of San Diego and which project he is trying to resurrect today.

By the expenditure of two million dollars we can more than double our present water supply which development has already cost us roughly ten or twelve million dollars to acquire.

I invite your honorable committee to visit with me the El Monte pumping plant which the Cuyamaca Water Company installed years ago.

You will find there two underground reservoirs known as the upper and lower El Monte contractions. These gravels are from 125 to 165 feet in depth in the lower El Monte contraction where the present El Monte plant is. This plant is pumping six million gallons daily in to the La Mesa District flume, a lift of 291 feet at a cost of 3.3¢ a thousand gallons and for several years the district has pumped over a billion gallons of water from the El Monte plant alone with the water line never below 72 feet while a half mile above the said El Monte plant the water remains on the surface the year round, demonstrating an underground dam.

These two underground reservoirs are invaluable in that we do n't have to build dams to conserve the water. Nature does it and the water can be developed at a less cost and delivered to the city than if dams were built else where and the water stored, considering interest and a reasonable depreciation on the investment.

In other words we get our water without pumping in the intial investment and at less cost. Those two underground reservoirs are invaluable. There is no water lost by evaporation and if early in the spring the water is pumped, reducing the water level ten feet from the surface there will be no evaporation loss whatsoever.

Within six months from date of making a settlement with the La Mesa district and taking over the system the city can by the expenditure of less than fifty thousand dollars add to San Diego's present water supply seven million gallons daily by gravity, flow of the flood water, and by pumping from the upper and lower El Monte underground reservoirs on the San Diego River now controlled by the district.. This is in addition to the district's present needs and supply of water, all at a cost not to exceed seven cents a thousand gallons daily to the city.

Five years hence, at a cost of a half to three-quarters million dollars in the completing of the rebuilding of the flume line permanently (which the district and the city are jointly paying for in proportion to the use of water) San Diego will then be in a position to run its flood waters from the San Diego River after filling Murray Dam in to Lower Otay by gravity in winter where there is a surplus of storage and at practically no cost.

One year, the Cuyamaca Water Company did furnish and put in to Lower Otay reservoir approximately a half billion gallons of surplus water when San Diego needed it.

By acquiring the San Pasqual gravels and building a pipe line over the Linda Vista Mesa to San Diego from San Pasqual, at an expenditure of not to exceed a million and a half dollars at some future date, at least eight or ten million gallons of water daily can be secured during the eight or nine months of hot weather, so-called, when needed by pumping from the San Pasqual gravels at a cost not to exceed ten cents a thousand gallons delivered in to University Heights reservoir.

I again repeat, by the expenditure of two million

we can more than double our water supply without the necessity of building a dam on the San Diego river or any where else and at the same time establish for ever the perpetual right by usage and otherwise of the water.

If San Diego had only followed out the advice of your former water commission made at the request of the Mayor and Common Council of San Diego, resolution #28626 passed December 4th, 1922, copy of which is herewith enclosed, all our troubles on the San Diego River would have been eliminated without this endless litigation and we would have had our water developed today. Messrs. White, Chandler and Wangenheim investigated this project for nearly two years. They recommended the acquisition of Sutherland dam site which could have been bought at that time for a million dollars with the riparian rights below which the San Diëgo County Water Company owned included the acquision of the Cuyamaca system including El Capitan, the acquisition and building of Mission Gorge No. 3 and called for the delivery of approximately twenty-four million gallons per day at an average cost of less than seven cents per thousand gallons to the city.

To quote from their report on Page 9, the Commission say, "It would stop the useless, expensive litigation that the City of San Diego is engaged in at the present time. We say useless litigation because the City could, no doubt, obtain through negotiations, the entire rights controlled by adverse interests, at a probably less cost than if it were successful in its litigation. This would enable the city to at once proceed to the proper development of its water resources."

We are no further along today then wer were then. These commissions had competant engineering advice and for nearly two years made a careful study of San Diego's water problems from a standpoint of business men. An economical crime was committed when the city council and the citizens of San Diego did not adopt this report and follow out its recommendations.Instead, Mayor Bacon, fired the entire commission the next day.

Mission Gorge dam site No. 3 which will be turned over to the city in its settlement with the district without additional cost is an ideal place for ~~the construction of a~~ dam.

At the suggestion of Mr. John D. Spreckels we employed Mr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy to make a report for the Cuyamaca Water Company on the San Diego River. His recommendations for water development was to build Mission No. 3, first.

On January 28th, 1925 he wired as follows:

"CUYAMACA WATER COMPANY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

MISSION GORGE SITE NUMBER THREE IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL DAM SITE ON THE SAN DIEGO RIVER. THERE WILL BE LESS LOSS OF WATER FROM EVAPORATION AND LESS VALUABLE LANDS DESTROYED BY FLOODING THIS SITE SHOULD BE SELECTED BY THE CITY FOR INITIAL CONSTRUCTION ON THE SAN DIEGO RIVER

(signed) M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY
Consulting Engineer"

Core drillings have been completed. It is an ideal dam site and reservoir site. It was approved by the former state engineer of California, W. F, McClure and this site has been formerly approved also by Major Olbert, Colonel Leeds, our local engineer, T. H. King, also F. M/ Faude former hydraulic engineer of the State Railroad Commission and other engineers.

Major Olberg has for twenty years been in the U. S. Government service. He designed and built the Coolidge dam for the U. S. Government and they are all in agreement that the Mission dam site No. 3, the lower site on the gorge for the location where the first dam shoule be built.

Even Mr. Freeman advocated its purchase and later development.

Major Olberg has made a complete report with a plan of the development of the water of the San Diego River as well as several other engineers.

The former water commission, Messrs. White, Chandler and Wangenheim, of the city of San Diego, recommended the

immediate acquisition and construction of Mission Gorge No. 3.

The water estimate is as follows. Mission Gorge Dam site No. 3, 4.3 gallons per day at a cost of seven cents per thousand gallons. The plan being to take care of the lower levels of the city by gravity from Mission Gorge Dam site No. 3 by means of a pipe line to Old Town connecting with the present system, a distance of seven or eight miles, Mission Gorge dam site No. 3 being located approximately one mile above the Old Mission. The water in this case would be stored in the San Diego Canyon, only 80 to 100 acres of tillable land would be flooded and there would beless evaporation surface per acre foot stored than any reservoir in the county.

My opinion is that Mission Gorge No. 3 should be built first. The entire cost, including lands flooded, will not exceed two million dollars. A single arch or constant angle type of dam should be built similar to those built by the U. S. Reclamation Service. The plans and specifications for a single arch or constant angle type of dam are available and several years ago bids were secured which leads me to believe that today a definite bid can be secured for the cost of the dam alone not to exceed $1,250,000. In 1925 it was $1,080,000 for the job complete.

I am satisfied that the judgment of the numerous engineers to the effect that a dam at El Capitan can be safely built is correct. Two or three types are possible. I prefer a rock filled or multiple dam similar to Coolidge Dam. I believe the building of El Capitan should be delayed for a number of years as it involves any where from three to five million dollars and foe one half the money we can get twice the water, along the plan that I have touched on in a general way heretofore by pumping and which I will outline later.

San Vicente dam is a splendid dam site and practically all the lands have been acquired. Water can easily be brought from Sutherland into San Vicente and large quantities of water from the upper regions of the San Diego river diverted from El Capitan and can be stored at San Vicente. These matters can all be settled five or ten years hence as conditions do not require any immediate action.

In retrospect we can see how foolish we have been

in the city not making some settlement at some time and acquiring the Cuyamaca System.

There would have been no Paramount right litigation if this had been done and San Diego today would be enjoying the development of the San Diego River, the cheapest water that can ever be developed.

Very little publicity has been given the fact that there were two pueblos created - the San Diego Presidio and San Diego Mission, two entirely different tracts of land decreed by the King of Spain. One embraces the original city of San Diego and the other what is now known as the ex-Mission lands, which embraces a large portion of the La Mesa Irrigation District. Both Pueblos were recognized by the U. S. authorities. Patents were issued and in every detail each Pueblo was recognized by the U. S. Government. When a decree of distribution was entered by the court the present ex-Mission lands were given their proportion of the water of the San Diego River.

As the Paramount right stands, what is known as the Mission Pueblo now ex-Mission lands certainly has just as much right to the water of the San Diego River as San Diego and the owners of those lands can now demand their rights.

I enclose brief of this subject as written by our former deputy district attorney and now attorney for the La Mesa District, Mr. Albert J. Lee. His letter of marked Exhibit "H".

I only mention this as an added argument urging that an immediate settlement between the district and the city be made. If a settlement is made there can be no question of any future litigation.

If the city council wont take the initiative in negotiating with the district and without taking any responsibility to themself, submit to the vote of the people a plan in a general way outlined by the district as per Exhibit "F" then I feel the Chamber of Commerce and business men of San Diego should negotiate the settlement and by initiative petition settle the question for once and for all by a vote of the people of San Diego and those living in the district.

You cannot render San Diego a greater service. I can see delayed litigation ahead otherwise and this does not mean anything that I would initiate.

I do not claim to be a hydraulic engineer but from the standpoint of common layman, considering the financial situation of the citizens of San Diego as well as the city with a bonding margin of the city in danger of being materially reduced on account of a national and inter national depression by the new assessor, we will find ourselves in the position of a city with a champagne appetite and a beer pocketbook.

All of Southern California is in the throws of a national depression, where it is almost impossible to raise money to pay our taxes, where the city of Los Angeles, lastyear, had a delinquency of 95% in collection of taxes over the year before, where this year it is over 100%. San Diego had a delinquency last year of 10% and with every indication of 12% to 15% this year it seems to me we had better STOP, LOOK and LISTEN.

I make the following recommendations for the orderly development of water for the city of San Diego as requested by your committee.

First, The immediate submission to a vote of the people of San Diego of the suggested plan submitted to the city officials by the directors of the La Mesa district eliminating the district and the Cuyamaca Water Company forever from the San Diego River and that your chamber of commerce work for its adoption. This means the payment of $248,000 to the district, the acquisition by the city of the Cuyamaca Water Company system including Murray Dam, Mission Gorge Dam Site #3, all the riparian lands which the district own including the upper El Monte pumping lands and the El Monte pumping plant as well as El Capitan dam site giving the city absolute control of the river immediately, the district to pay its own irrigation district bonds and to get the prevailing water rates as asked for.

This gives the city immediately from the La Mesa District water system a minimum of three million gallons of water

daily addition supply from the Murray Dam. Also four million gallons daily average of flood water during the winter months all the above in addition to the district's needs.

Second. The installation of pumping plants on the newly acquired district lands in the upper El Monte without interferring with the present supply of the district and putting an additional four or five million gallons daily during the eight months irrigation season in to the city either thru an extension of the city's present pipe lines or if necessary bring it thru the flume line of the La Mesa district to the higher levels of the city in which case the cost will not be to exceed six or seven cents a thousand gallons delivered to the city

Third. The acquisition of the San Pasqual gravels now recently under option by the city with funds now in hand costing not to exceed a half million dollars with money now in hand and three or four years hence possibly earlier if desired, the construction of a pumping plant in the San Pasqual Valley and a pipe line across the Linda Vista Mesa to the city.

This water can be developed for not to exceed ten cents a thousand gallons and delivered in to the city including all costs. It will develop the Linda Vista Mesa within the city limits of San Diego, roughly, fifteen thousand acres of irrigable land needing irrigation water and which will some day become domestic and add immeasurably to the value of our city's growth and assessed valuation.

This pipe line may also be considered as a possible source of transmission of water from Sutherland dam when completed and Pamo as well.

Fourth. Raising the Lake Hodges dam fifteen feet and the construction of a new pipe line carrying eight or ten million gallons of water daily in to the city thru Rose Canyon. The total cost not to exceed a million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fifth: The building of Mission Gorge dam site

No. 3.

Sixth. The building of El Capitan and the completion of Sutherland dam. The city can bring water from Sutherland dam a distance of only fifteen miles in to the El Capitan reservoir by gravity. This transmission line from Sutherland to El Capitan will only cost approximately $600,000 to build with a thousand horse power of electricity to be developed. This was the plan of the former city water commission.

If it was deemed best to build San Vicente first it would only cost $250,000 to $300,000 to rbing the Sutherland water in to the San Vicente drainage and let it run down the natural creek bed in to San Vicente.

In their turn could come the diversion of Campo Creek, the raising of Barreet, the building of Marron dam, the building of Pamo, the acquisition of the Santa Margarita River and San Luis Rey River water, etc.

I have suggested the way to develop water step by step as needed and in what I consider a practical business like plan to save the people's money and the most economical development.

I am hoping that the time will come when my motives will not be questioned and when I can, without compensation, to myself, be of some service to the city in helping solve its water problems.

WCEXH131

From the papers of Ed Fletcher

Attached to this letter written to the Water Committee of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, January 8, 1931, were:

As Exhibit B: Letter dated November 28, 1930, from Board of Directors of La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley Irrigation District to Mayor and City Council of San Diego. Filed with LMLGSV Irrigation District.

As Exhibit B.B: Pamphlet, "RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA", dated December 29, 1922; Frederick M. White and Charles T. Chandler, Commissioners. Filed with pamphlets.

As Exhibit C: letter dated October 29, 1930, from Albert J. Lee of Stearns, Luce & Forward to Fletcher. Filed under Lee.

January Eighth,
1 9 3 1.

To the Water Committee,
Chamber of Commerce,
San Diego, California.

Gentlemen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your invitation to present my views on the water problems of San Diego.

I am opposed to spending four, six or eight million dollars by the City on the San Diego River or anywhere else for dams for the storage of water at the present time. There is no need of it.

I am not in favor of attempting to get water from the Colorado River unless we can get an option at a nominal cost for twenty or thirty year period. We can develop enough water on the Western Slope in San Diego County, including the Tia Juana River, and our underground resources, for a million and a half people.

Already the city of Los Angeles is reclaiming a portion of its sewerage water by new methods, at a cost not to exceed five to six cents a thousand gallons, and 75% of our sewerage water can and will eventually be reclaimed for irrigation and industrial purposes at a cost not to exceed two to three cents a thousand gallons.

It has taken us fifty years to create a usage of water of approximately fifteen or sixteen million gallons daily for 150,000 to 160,000 people. In other words, we are using about a hundred gallons per day per capita, or a million gallons daily for 10,000 people.

Let us assume for argument's sake that

fifteen million gallons additional domestic and irrigating water, within the next ten year period. The plan I recommend will deliver ten to twelve million gallons daily to the city at a cost of not to exeeed $2,500,000.00, while the same amount of stored water heretofore developed by the city has cost in excess of $10,000,000.00.

The time has come for this city to look things squarely in the face. Taxation is dangerously high. Why not be prudent, spend as little money as possible and get the required amount of water for the growth of a hundred and fifty thousand people during the next ten years and let posterity build these dams.

The water that I recommend we develop will cost not to exceed seven to ten cents a thousand gallons delivered into the city.

There is no necessity of spending over a half to three-quarters of a million dollars to develop the first four or five million gallons daily, this water to come from the San Diego River and Murray Dam, as I will show later. Five years hence, by the expenditure of a million and a half dollars, we can also deliver eight or ten million gallons daily by pumping from the gravels of the San Pasqual River during the so-called irrigating season.

Past history shows that by giving any territory within ten or fifteen miles of the ocean in San Diego County a reasonable irrigation rate, within a short time that rate becomes domestic on account of the cutting up of the irrigated land into small subdivision tracts.

San Diego is the only city in Southern California that has not had the wisdom to establish lower irrigation rates. The cost of our water already developed is entirely too high.

years ago, developed our cheap water resources and furnished an irrigating rate similar to other Southern California cities we would have had 250,000 people in San Diego today. Instead, the city cancelled the four cent a thousand gallon contract with the Spreckels interests which had six years to run and developed the most expensive water in San Diego County, the Spreckels system. The cost of this water today is roughly twenty-two and a half cents a thousand gallons in bulk to the city limits.

Within the last two weeks I have written seventeen cities in Southern California, asking for their water rates.

San Diego charges more for domestic and irrigating water than any city in Southern California. Exhibit A is fully explanatory.

In order to make my point, I give you the following comparisons.

Domestic water up to 4000 cubic feet. Santa Barbara, .15; Pomona, .15; Lot Angeles, .13; San Barnardino, .08; Long Beach, .10; Oceanside, .045; Riverside, .07; Ventura, .11; Glendale, .13; Santa Ana, .10; Colton, .0475; Pasadena, .18; Escondido, .075; National City, .18; Chula Vista, .18; La Mesa, .15; The average cost of domestic water for the above mentioned cities is 11¢ per hundred cubic feet while San Diego charges 20¢. Domestic consumers outside the La Mesa District pay 20¢ to the District. Industrial and irrigation water, sliding scale up to 100,000 cubic feet, Santa Barbara, .09; Pomona, .08; Los Angeles,.018; Los Angeles, industrial, .05; San Bernardino, .075; Long Beach, .06; Oceanside, .035; Riverside, .06; Industrial Riverside, .05; Ventura, .05; Glendale, .09; Santa Ana, .06; Colton, .024; Pasadena, .10; Escondido, .075; National City, .06; Chula Vista, .06; La Mesa, ,.06; San Diego, .20; The average cost

or irrigating and industrial water of the above mentioned cities is .06 a hundred cubic feet while San Diego charges 20¢. San Diego is certainly at a great disadvantage.

Look at the remarkable growth all over Southern California the last ten years, yet San Diego is surrounded by a ring of barren land, undeveloped property. Most of it is within the city limits and all on account of lack of vision on the part of the city in the past in not developing irrigation water which in a short time turns into domestic when the higher rate can be obtained without hardship.

For twenty years the city has taken the attitude that it can only develop water for domestic purposes. This policy is a terrible mistake.

San Diego City has not had its proper growth the last ten years. Nearly fifty per cent. of San Diego's growth came from territory annexed, including Normal Heights, East San Diego, La Mesa Heights, etc., during the ten year period made possible by water from the Cuyamaca system and the irrigation district, all of this without any expense to the city of San Diego.

The Cuyamaca Water Company and the La Mesa District have rendered a distinct service to San Diego and this should be taken into consideration in settling with the District.

Every individual that lives in the La Mesa District is of as much value to the City of San Diego as San Diego's residents of La Jolla where the city of San Diego has already spent several million dollars in order to furnish water to La Jolla.

If the City of San Diego would continue a domestic rate, say of twenty cents a hundred cubic feet with a minimum of $1.00 monthly and a sliding scale downward so that irrigation water could be had at eight or ten cents a thousand gallons for irrigation and industrial purposes in large quantities the twenty

80,000 a hundred chaps that will see San Diego charges 50¢. San Diego is certainly at a great disadvantage.

Look at the tremendous growth all over

Southern California the last few years, yet San Diego is antiquated

yet a true to patten land, undeveloped property. Most of it is multi-

in the city limits and all on account to lack to action on the part

of the city in the best in not developing irrigation water which is

limits would quickly develop.

We would add millions to our assessed valuation, thousands of people would be self-supporting and our dream of a big city would be realized during our life time- if that is what you want.

Today, this city is over-burdened with taxes. There was a delinquency of about 10% last year in the city of San Diego. This year the delinquency is much worse.

You may be interested in knowing the increased expenditures of the city and county for the last six years which are as follows:

CITY	
1924	$4,407,574.90
1929-30 (July 1 to July 1, 1930)	6,763.629.15
An increase of over 50% in six years	
COUNTY	
1924	6,031,002.37
1929	10,452,649.63
An increase of nearly 75% in six years	

It is the land owners that must pay most of these increased taxes. The water fund should be kept intact for water development alone. At present, this money is going into the general fund.

I urged that the new charter include a water and power bureau similar to Los Angeles and independent of the City Countil with full authority to act.

In this connection, I attach Exhibit "B" the offer of the La Mesa District directors to settle with the city which offer the citizens of San Diego should have an opportunity to vote on as well as the residents of the La Mesa District.

The city would acquire the holdings of the Cuyamaca Water Company in Mission Gorge No. 3, including the damsite approximately 500 acres of land within the Mission Gorge Dam Site No. 2 that would

be flooded, the El Monte pumping plant and 400 or 500 acres of water bearing gravels in the upper El Monte basin, the El Capitan dam site and reservoir lands for which a Santa Ana jury awarded the district a valuation of $500,000, all of the above mentioned properties without any additional expense and including the old Cuyamaca system, Cuyamaca Lake, 1100 acres of land flooded, the diverting dam, the flume right of way fifty feet wide and thirty-odd miles in length which brings the water by gravity from the river to Murray Dam or will go into Lower Otay dam direct by gravity during flood time. It also includes Murray Dam which is at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level and would be a most valuable asset to the city.

Why spend $550,000 as recommended by Mr. Savage to build Chollas Reservoir to hold six hundred million gallons of water at an elevation of around four hundred feet above sea level, considerable portion of which will have to be pumped to higher levels for the city's needs, when Murray Dam, nearby, holds two billion gallons of water, now practically full and in the settlement with the district San Diego would be getting an additional net safe yield of three million gallons daily as a minimum from the gravity water of the San Diego River and Murray Dam without the expenditure of another dollar, delivering said water at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level that will put the water by gravity over the entire city to Point Loma. The City will also secure, during an emergency, by pumping, an additional four or six million gallons daily from the underground gravels of San Diego River during the eight months irrigating season. This water can be secured in addition to that furnished the La Mesa District from its present source, gravity and pumping, and the additional cost of this water will not exceed four cents by gravity or seven cents per thousand gallons for pumping delivered to the city limits.

San Diego heretofore has brought its water into San Diego at a low elevation of 375 feet to 400 feet. The city runs water down hill to San Diego and pays $60,000 to $70,000 a year for power, this sum increasing each year to pump water up to higher levels after reaching the city.

From Murray Dam, water will flow by gravity and eliminate this ever increasing pumping cost.

The La Mesa District plan calls for the district to pay its own bonds and asks that the present rates prevail. The irrigation water now costs the district consumers approximately eleven to twelve cents a thousand gallons and twenty-one for domestic, as high a rate as that territory can stand and prosper.

This community has rendered a valuable service to San Diego and has been the means of adding 50% to San Diego's growth the last ten years by annexation. They have not asked San Diego for a dollar to help create the water development in the La Mesa District which is so valuable to the business interests of San Diego City. The offer to sell for a nominal figure a property that cost three million dollars is worthy at least of being submitted to a vote of the citizens of San Diego by the city council.

Former city attorney Cosgrove is my authority that the city has not the right to make any settlement of the water question on the San Diego River; that it must be settled by a vote of the people and possibly ratified by the legislature.

I invite your honorable committee to visit with me the El Monte pumping plant which the Cuyamaca Water Company installed years ago.

You will find there two valuable under ground reservoirs of water bearing gravels known as the upper and lower El Monte contractions. These gravels are from 125 to 165 feet in depth in the lower El Monte contraction where the present El Monte plant is. This plant is pumping six million gallons daily into the La Mesa District flume, a lift of 291 feet at a cost of 3.3¢ a thousand gallons and for several years the district has pumped over a billion gallons of water yearly from the El Monte plant alone with the water line never below 72 feet, while a half mile above the said El Monte plant the water remains on the surface the year round, demonstrating an underground dam and reservoir above.

In other words we can get our water without putting in the initial investment of the cost of a dam and at less cost. There is no water lost by evaporation and if early in the spring the water is pumped, reducing the water level ten feet from the surface, there will be no evaporation loss whatsoever and that much more water saved from evporation.

Five years hence, at a cost of half to three-quarters of a million dollars in the completion of the rebuilding of the flume line permanently (which the city and the district would jointly pay for in proportion to the use of water) San Diego will then be in a position to run its flood waters from the San Diego River, after filling Murray Dam, into Lower Otay by gravity in winter where there is a surplus of storage and at practically no cost.

One year, the Cuyamaca Water Company did furnish and put into Lower Otay reservoir approximately a half billion gallons of surplus water when San Diego needed it.

By acquiring the San Pasqual gravels and building a pipe line over the Linda Vista Mesa to San Diego from San Pasqual, a distance of about twenty-eight miles, at an expenditure of not to exceed a million and a half dollars at some future date, at least eight or ten million gallons of water daily can be secured during the eight or nine months of hot weather, so-called, when we need it, from the San Pasqual gravels and gravity flow at a total cost of not to exceed ten cents a thousand gallons delivered to University Heights Reservoir.

I again repeat, by the expenditure of two and a half million dollars we can, in conjunction with our present city system, supply enough additional water to take care of at least another 100,000 people without the necessity of building a dam on the San Diego River or elsewhere.

If San Diego had only followed the advice of our former commission made at the request of the Mayor and Common Council of San Diego, Resolution #28526 passed December 4, 1922, copy of which is herewith enclosed, all our troubles on the San Diego

and over $600,000 would have been saved in litigation. Messrs. White, Chandler and Wangenheim investigated this project for nearly two years. They recommended the acquisition of Sutherland dam site, the acquisition of the Cuyamaca system, including El Capitan, the acquisition and building of Mission Gorge No. 3 and called for the delivery of approximately twenty-four million gallons per day at an average cost of less than seven cents a thousand gallons to the city.

To quote from their report on Page 9, the Commission say, "It would stop the useless, expensive litigation that the City of San Diego is engaged in at the present time. We say useless litigation because the City could, no doubt, obtain through negotiations, the entire rights controlled by adverse interests, at a probably less cost than if it were successful in its litigation. This would enable the city to at once proceed to the proper development of its water resources."

We are no further along today than we were then. These commissioners had competent engineering advice and for nearly two years made a careful study of San Diego's water problems from a standpoint of business men. An economical crime was committed when the city council and the citizens of the City of San Diego did not adopt this report and follow out its recommendations. Instead, Mayor Bacon, fired the entire commission the next day.

If accepted, there would have been no paramount right litigation and San Diego would be enjoying the development of San Diego River, the cheapest water than can ever be developed by the city.

Very little publicity has been given the fact that there were two Pueblos created - the San Diego Presidio

and San Diego Mission, two entirely different tracts of land created by the order of the King of Spain. One embraces the original city of San Diego and the other what is known as the Ex-Mission lands, which embraces a large portion of the La Mesa District. The King of Spain made a specific grant of the waters of the San Diego River for use on these ex-Mission lands.

Patents were granted to both and in every detail each Pueblo was recognized by the U. S. GOVERNMENT Commissioners. When a decree of distribution was entered by the court the present ex-Mission lands were given their proportion of the water of the San Diego River.

As the Paramount Right stands, what is known as the Mission Pueblo, now ex-Mission lands, certainly has just as much right to the water of the San Diego River as San Diego and the owners of those lands can now demand their rights.

I enclose brief on this subject as written by our former deputy district attorney and now the attorney for the La Mesa District, Mr. Albert J. Lee. His letter of October 29th, 1930, is marked Exhibit "C".

I only mention this as an added argument in urging that an immediate settlement between the district and the city be made.

I do not claim to be a hydraulic engineer but from the standpoint of a common layman, with twenty-five years practical experience in managing and developing water systems considering the financial situation of the citizens of San Diego as well as the city, it is almost suicide to make a large expenditure of money for water development where there is no need of it for five years or ten years to come.

It is common knowledge that the bonding margin of the city is in danger of being materially reduced. The

new County Assessor will be forced to reduce assessed valuations and the chances are we will find ourselves in the position of a city with a champagne appetite and a beer pocketbook.

We are in the throes of a national depression where it is almost impossible to raise money to pay our taxes. In 1929 the city of Los Angeles had an increase in delinquency of 95% in collection of taxes as compared to the year before. This year it will be 100% over 1929. San Diego's delinquency is 10% over last year and there is every indication that it will be 12% to 15% this year, so it seems to me we had better STOP, LOOK and LISTEN.

We have in storage now 39.8 billion gallons of water. With a normal rainfall this will easily take care of San Diego for the next seven or eight years.

The greatest known drought was 1895 to 1905. We have had five sub-normal years. Last year was sub-normal all over the state excepting San Diego County where it was practically normal. It is a matter of expectancy that we are approaching another wet period. By adoption of the plan recommended we can within a few months develop large underground sources of water by pumping and are not dependent upon the construction of dams for our needs for years to come.

There seems to be a concerted drive on to build a dam forty feet high at Mission Gorge No. 2 at an estimated cost of $350,000. If this proposed dam is only going to be built forty feet in height I will undertake the job of making a cut-off wall and build a concrete dam to forty feet in height for the sum of $75,000, but I see no need of making this construction whatsoever and it is against the city's best interests to build Mission Gorge Dam No. 2.

The La Mesa District demands for water in my opinion, will never exceed the amount of water which would be saved from evaporation if No. 2 is not built. In other words, roughly

by evaporation if No. 2 is built which can be saved if Mission No. 3, El Capitan and eventually San Vicente are built. In the end we would have at least six million gallons larger net safe yield of water and at approximately the same cost as compared to the building of Mission Gorge No. 2.

There are three Mission Gorge damsites. One is at the old diverting dam known as the Mission Fathers dam; No. 2 is about a quarter of a mile below, and No. 3 approximately a mile below No. 2 and within about two miles of the old Mission.

The reservoir lands needed, according to Mr. Savage, is 7,300 acres at his estimated cost of $1,700,000. The Tax Factors' values are approximately $1,550,000.00 including improvements. Under no condition can Mr. Savage rebuild over six miles of San Diego and Arizona Railroad; six miles of paved highway; move the county farm which cost around a million and a quarter dollars; wipe out the towns of Santee and Lakeside and acquire these properties for Mission Gorge No. 2 under three or four million dollars, while the lands necessary for the building of a dam to the 330 foot contour in Mission No. 3 can be secured for one-tenth that amount and the water will be stored in the canyon where it belongs with the least evaporation loss of any reservoir now built per acre foot store.

I will discuss the advantages of Mission Gorge No. 3 later.

I cannot imagine the city taking the raw,muddy flood water out of the river for city consumption at Mission No. 2 from a dam forty feet high unless the city spends another two or three hundred thousand dollars in large settling basins or building a large reservoir for that purpose, all at great expense.

To me, it would be the most foolish expenditure of money for the reason that the money can be put to so much better advantage elsewhere for a larger return.

The building of this forty foot dam at Mission Gorge No. 2 only floods 38 acres and stores approximately 129,000,000 gallons, approximately eight days' supply for the city.

One or two big floods similar to 1916 would fill the dam completely with mud.

The records show that 12 to 15 years out of 20 there is no water to amount to anything running at Mission Gorge No. 2 excepting six to ten days of the year during flood season.

The city is now pumping from the underground gravels of the San Diego River roughly four million gallons of water daily above Mission Gorge No. 2, good clear water.

These plants are already installed as well as pumping plants in Mission Valley below where another two or three million gallons daily can be pumped from the gravels. Why put $350,000 into this Mission No. 2 dam as recommended by Mr. Savage forty feet high and another two or three hundred thousand dollars in a settling basin whey by settling with the La Mesa District plus approximately $50,000 for another pumping plant, the city will get three million gallons of water daily from the San Diego River and Murray Dam, a large pumping supply in emergency and in addition get title to all the La Mesa Irrigation District properties, all fighting to cease and our water problem forever settled on the river.

If the city is determined to carry out a construction of major dams on the San Diego River <u>now</u>, why not build a single arch type of dam at Mission No. 3 to the 350 foot contour which will hold approximately 15 billion gallons of water, 45,000 acre feet, will flood only 1424 acres with a net safe yield of approximately eight million gallons a day under present conditions with the water costing not to exceed seven cents a thousand gallons

and the cost of the dam not to exceed a million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There will only be about 100 or 200 acres of good farming land destroyed and the water will be stored where the Almighty planned it, to flood worthless land in the Mission Gorge.

Mission Gorge dam site will be turned over to the city in its settlement with the district without additional charge as well as a large portion of the reservoir lands flooded. The additional lands up to the 330 foot contour can be secured for not to exceed $300,000 in my opinion, as compared to three or four million for the flooded lands alone that Mr. Savage proposes buying for Mission No. 2, approximately 7300 acres.

At the suggestion of Mr. J. D. Spreckels, we employed Mr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy to make a report to Mr. Spreckels on the development of water of the San Diego River in 1925. His recommendations for water development were to build Mission No. 3 first.

On January 26th, 1925, he wired as follows:

"Cuyamaca Water Company, San Diego, California.

> Mission Gorge Site No. 3 is the most economical dam site on the San Diego River. There will be less loss of water from evaporation and less valuable land destroyed by flooding. This site should be selected by the city for initial construction on the San Diego River.
>
> (signed) M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY
> Consulting Engineer."

Mr. O'Shaughnessy has never recommended a dam at Mission No. 2 but has recommended a dam at Mission Dam site No. 3 as the first development and later on, as conditions warrant it, El Capitan.

Core drillings at that time completed show it to be an ideal dam site and reservoir site.

The following letter from Mr. O'Shaughnessy may be of interest, which is from San Francisco, dted September 17th, 1921.

"My dear Colonel Fletcher:

I duly received prints disclosing the exploration of drill hole No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, as well as various pits dug on the hillsides near the axis of the proposed dam at Gorge Damsite in Mission Canyon, San Diego.

This information is very gratifying and proves a very satisfactory foundation condition for the proposed dam at Mission Gorge.

Thanking you for your kindness in sending me this data, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY (signed)
City Engineer."

MMO'S/AC

Enclosed find exhibit "D" showing type of dam and all data in relation thereto to the 330 foot contour. These plans are before the state engineer of California for his approval today. Also "E", Map of Reservoir.

The Government has built many single arch types of dams of like character including Pathfinder Dam, U. S. R. S., Wyoming, 219 feet high; Shoshoni Dam, U. S. R. S., Wyoming, 328 feet high; Twin Falls, Salmon River Company, Idaho, 220 feet high;and Lake Spaulding Dam, 275 feet, and many others.

Mission Gorge Site #3 was approved by the former State Engineer of the State of California, Mr. W. F. McClure and this site has been approved also by Major Olberg, Chief Engineer U. S. Indian Service in the west who designed and built Coolidge Dam and many others.

Other engineers who have inspected and approved this site are Mr. F. E. Weymouth, former chief engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Colonel Leeds, our local engineer, Mr. T. H. King and F. M. Faude, former hydraulic engineer of the State Railroad Commission, as well as other engineers.

Even Mr. Freeman advocated its purchase and later development.

Major Olberg has made a complete report

with a plan of development of water on the San Diego River, also the former water commission, Messrs. White, Chandler and Wangenheim after a two years' study.

Two or three types of dam can be built there. All are in practical agreement that a constant angle, single arch type of dam should be built and at a cost not to exceed $1,250,000.00.

The designer of our constant angle type of dam for No. 3 is the noted engineer, Mr. L. R. Jorgensen. On his plans we had a definite bid of a million and eight thousand dollars by Bent Brothers to the 310 foot contour some time ago. I enclose plan of dam for Mission Gorge No. 3 as prepared by Mr. Jorgensen marked Exhibit "F".

Water will flow by gravity from this dam to the lower levels of the city without pumping.

I recommend this site and type of dam as the first initial construction on the San Diego River but we do not need to, in my opinion, build it for five years to come.

If your Chamber of Commerce is determined to commence immediate construction of surface dams , I wish to recommend a plan of developing water and procedure in relation thereto covering the Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, San Pasqual, San Diego River, Tia Juana and Cottonwood possibilities that may be of interest.

I make the following recommendations for the orderly development of water for the city of San Diego as requested by your committee.

First. The immediate transmission to a vost of the people of San Diego by the City Council of the suggested plan of settlement submitted to the city officials by the directors of the La Mesa District. If accepted, it eliminates the district and the Cuyamaca Water Company forever from the San Diego River.

Your Chamber of Commerce should work for its adoption. This means that by the payment of a nominal sum, the acquisition by the city of the Cuyamaca Water Company system including Murray Dam, Mission Gorge Dam Site #3, the four or five hundred acres of water bearing gravels which the district own in the Upper El Monte Basin, also the water bearing gravels in El Monte Pumping Plant now in use, and El Capitan Dam Site, and lands which the district own, and the entire Cuyamaca system. This gives the city absolute control of the river immediately, the district to pay its own irrigation district bonds and to get water at the present rates.

This gives the city immediately from the La Mesa District water system a minimum of three million gallons of water daily additional supply from the Murray Dam, all by gravity, with the rebuilding five years hence, say, of the flume line, increasing its capacity from 30 to 45 second feet the net safe yield will be materially increased, possibly 50%. An additional factor of vital interest to this city and favorable to this plan is the fact that Murray Dam is at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level. Water will flow by gravity over the entire city. We are paying sixty to seventy thousand dollars a year for pumping our present water supply after it reaches the city. The cost is increasing each year. All this cost of pumping to the higher levels will be eliminated east of the city and possibly to Point Loma.

Second: The installation of pumping plants on the newly acquired district lands in the upper El Monte basin and pumping during an emergency, four or five million gallons daily during the eight months irrigation season into the city either through an estension of the city's present pipe lines up the river from Lakeside or if necessary bring it through the flume line of the La Mesa District to the higher levels of the city at a cost not to exceed six or seven cents a thousand gallons delivered.

Third: The acquisition of the San Pasqual gravels now recently under option by the city with funds which are now in hand costing not to exceed half million dollars; when

conditions warrant it, the construction of a pumping plant in the San Pasqual Valley and a pipe line across the Linda Vista Mesa to the city.

Eight or ten million gallons daily during the summer months, when it is necessary, by gravity and pumping can be developed from this source and delivered into the city for not to exceed eight or ten cents a thousand gallons. This supply will help develop Linda Vista Mesa within the city limits of San Diego- many thousands of acres, as well, and give needed irrigation water which will sometime become domestic and add immeasurably to the value of our city's growth and assessed valuation.

This pipe line should be so constructed that at some future time it will be used for the transmission of water from Sutherland and/or Pamo when conditions seem right for the completion of storage dams on the river above.

Fourth. The construction, five or ten years hence, as conditions warrant, of Mission Gorge dam No. 3 acquiring by purchase or condemnation any lands to the 500 foot contour that are necessary. When built this water can all be used for the lower levels of the city by a connection with our water system at Old Town or the water can, for a half cent a thousand gallons, be pumped into University Heights Reservoir through the present pipe linenow installed and owned by the city.

Fifth. The adoption of a reasonable irrigating rate comparable with the average irrigation rate all over Southern California as soon as a settlement is made with the district and an additional pumping supply of water developed as heretofore outlined.

In closing, will say I notice the papers have been full of statements that we must act promptly in building surface dams or face a water famine. I consider these statements only an attempt to stampede the voters. It is unfair to the citizens of San Diego as conditions do not warrant such a statement.

We have the assurance, under normal conditions, of five to seven years supply of water on hand. By the expenditure of $500,000 to $750,000 we can add an average of four million gallons daily to San Diego's Water supply and for two and a half to three million dollars we can add a sufficient supply of water to take care of 100,000 to 125,000 people, completing the whole job in less than two years, if needed.

I consider it an economical crime, from the taxpayers' standpoint, to consider the building of any dams on the San Diego River or elsewhere for several years to come.

I am not representing and I have no authority to speak for the La Mesa District. I am giving you my personal opinion only.

I urge that you invite the city council and the directors of the La Mesa Irrigation District to discuss this matter with you in the hopes that an early solution of our problems of the San Diego River can be found.

The report has been widely circulated that Mr. Stern and I own the bonds of the La Mesa Irrigation District. This is absolutely untrue. The bonds were sold for cash to Los Angeles bond houses and we were paid cash for our property when we delivered same to the district in January, 1926.

With a settlement made between the district and the city I have no personal interest whatsoever on the river in conflict with the city and it will be a pleasure to work with the city officials and your chamber of commerce without pay at any time that I can in future be of service in settling the San Diego River twenty year water problems.

Respectfully submitted,

ED FLETCHER (signed)

District	To 4000 cu. ft.	To 25,000 cu. ft.	To 100,000 cu. ft.	Over 100,000 cu. ft.
Santa Barbara	.15	.12	.09	.09
Pomona	.15	..08	.08	.08
Los Angeles	.13	.11	.09	.07
" " Irr.	.05	.05	.05	.05
San Barnardino	.08	.08	.075	.06 to.04
Long Beach	.10	.075	.06	.05
Oceanside	.045	.045	.035	.035
Riverside	.07	.06	.06	.06
" Industrial	.07	.05	.05	.05
Ventura	.11	.09	.05	.05
Glendale	.15	.11	.09	.07 to .05
Santa Ana	.10	.18	.06	.05
Colton	.0475	.0475	.024	.024
Pasadena	.18	.14	.14	.14
" Irr.	.12	.10	.10	.10
Escondido	.075	.075	.075	.075
National City	.18	.06	.06	.06
Chula Vista	.18	.06	.06	.06
La Mesa	.10	.06	.06	.06
Coronado	,18	.06	.06	.06
SAN DIEGO	.20	.20	.20	.20

Exhibit A

November 28, 1930.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
of the City of San Diego,
San Diego, California.

Gentlemen:

Having been notified that the Common Council of the City of San Diego on the 28th day of November, 1930, requested the La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation District to submit to the Council a written proposal of settlement of all differences between the City of San Diego and said Irrigation District as to the right to the use of the water of the San Diego River, and the Members of the Board of Directors of said Irrigation District upon consideration of said request having determined that such proposal should be made, upon condition that in making the same no construction shall be so placed thereon as to affect the present status of proceedings either in the courts or the Department of the Interior, and that the rights of each of the parties to the proposed agreement shall remain unaffected by this proposal until such time as an agreement is actually reached, hereby suggests to the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of San Diego, the following as a basis for a proposed settlement:

1. That the City of San Diego buy from the Irrigtion District Murray Dam and Reservoir lands, the El Capiton Dam and Reservoir lands owned by the District, which must include all lands included in the Santa Ana condemnation suit which are owned by the District, and also eighty (80) acres adjoining belonging to the Cuyamaca Water Company; the lands in the Mission Gorge Reservoir site, about 400 acres owned by the Irrigation District; all lands owned by the Irrigation District at Mission Gorge Site No. 3. The price to be fixed by the District and your Honorable Body, or fixed by arbitration in the usual manner.

Exhibit B

2. The Irrigation District will convey to the City of San Diego, without any further consideration except that which flows from the other obligations herein agreed upon and assumed:

(a) Five hundred (500) acres, or thereabouts, of water-bearing gravels lying above and below and adjacent to the El Monte pumping plant and including such El Monte pumping plant, and all lands in the San Diego River bottom lying between El Capitan dam site and Lakeside which the District owns.

(b) All rights of the District to the Fletcher dam site and reservoir lands.

(c) The Cuyamaca dam and reservoir lands, approximately eleven hundred (1100) acres of land, whatever the district owns, subject to the hunting, fishing and boating rights heretofore granted to the Cuyamaca Water Company, which contract has approximately ten (10) years to run.

(d) The diverting dam near the mouth of Boulder Creek; all rights of way, entire flume line which includes Sand Creek, South Fork and Chocolate steel and concrete siphons, a mile and a half of tunnel, and all of the distribution lines of the Irrigation District, including also Murray Hill, Eucalyptus and Mt. Helix reservoirs.

5. The Irrigation District will pay all of its own outstanding bonds, both principal and interest.

4. The City to agree that it will, to the extent that it is possible to do so with the distribution facilities which are by the District conveyed to the City, furnish water to the consumers within the District, under the same conditions, regulations and rates at which water

is now furnished by the District, provided, that such rates may after ten (10) years be changed and fixed at such rate as may be by the State Railroad Commission of the State of California found to be reasonable taking into consideration the actual cost of delivering such water, and that the same may thereafter be again so changed at ten-year periods.

5. It is recognized, however, that the main flume line now owned by the District will of necessity be rebuilt within about five (5) years, and it is agreed that when the time comes to rebuild the said main flume, the cost of reconstruction or replacement by pipe lines to render the same service now rendered by such flumes, then the cost of such reconstruction or replacement with pipe lines is to be borne by the City and the Irrigation District in proportion to its use each year by the City and the District. The reconstruction of such flume or conduit shall be financed by the City of San Diego in the first instance, and the District's proportion of such cost shall be paid annually one-fortieth part with five per cent. (5%) interest each year until paid for; provided, that should the City issue bonds for the purpose of such work, then the District will pay annually its proportion of interest and sinking fund on such bond issue.

The matter of how much of the said flume and main pipe line shall be reconstructed, and when and of what material shall be determined by The City of San Diego, and should it be found more profitable to abandon that portion of the main flume which lies above the El Capitan Reservoir site and to pump water from a reservoir to be constructed by the City upon such site into such main flume at or near such rese voir site, then the cost of such pumping of the water which is so delivered to the Irrigation District consumers shall be charged against the Irrigation District, and paid for by the District, or its consumers.

6. Should any of the lands now served by the District be annexed to The City of San Diego, the amount of water to be delivered to the District shall be reduced proportionately and such lands pay City rates for water.

7. The amount of water so to be supplied by the City to the said Irrigation District consumers for irrigation purposes shall not be to exceed Four Million (4,000,000) gallons daily on the average, nor upon any one day greater than the greatest previous amount delivered to consumers of approximately Ten Million (10,000,000) gallons, nor at any time greater than can safely be delivered through the system in use for the delivery thereof.

8. Such contract, before it becomes binding upon either the City or the Irrigation District, shall be submitted to the electors of The City of San Diego, and approved by a majority of the electors of said City voting upon the subject at such election, and The City of San Diego must have received a patent from the United States for the Indian Reservation lands, for which application is pending.

9. It is recognized that there may be legal difficulties in carrying out the foregoing proposal, if accepted, and therefore this proposal, if accepted, shall not be deemed a contract between the parties, but rather as an agreeable basis of settlement which, if accepted in principle, requires a contract in detail, prepared with care, and possibly some change in method of accomplishing the desired end, and possibly some legislation.

10. Should this proposition, therefore, be accepted in principle by The City of San Diego as a basis for future contracts, then you are requested to have your attorney confer with the attorney for the Irrigation

District, and to present a form of contract for adoption by the City and the Irrigation District, if found acceptable.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE LA MESA, LEMON GROVE & SPRING
VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

CH/RD

La Mesa Scou

LA MESA, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1930

Water Director Gives Statement On Compromise

Editor The Scout:

There seems to be a lot of talk about a water compromise, and as usual everyone wants to know all about it before there is anything definite outlined. If it is possible to work out a compromise with the city, the people of this district can be sure of one thing, and that is everybody in the district will have a chance to know all about it before anything definite is done, but it is ridiculous at this time to even try to outline on what grounds a compromise is being worked out, as there is nothing official before your directors. When there is, the people of the district will know all about it almost as soon as the directors themselves.

You may be sure of one thing and that is:

The directors of the district do not want the responsibility to rest on their shoulders alone for making the deal that means so much to the people.

If necessary, an election will be called for that purpose.

R. Levy.

EVENING CLASSES DRAWING TO CLOSE; TO OPEN IN SPRING

Most of the 10-weeks' fall term dult evening school courses offered by rossmont Union high school will raw to a close the week ending Dec. 2, although some of the classes hich started late will have a few ore sessions to go. Some of the earlst classes have been completed alady. New courses will be started ith the opening of the spring high hool term.

The best attended class of all has en that in poultry husbandry. About were present for the final class onday evening, when Dr. R. A. Whitg talked on blood testing and poul-

Another Compromise Proposed To District

At the meeting of the San Diego city council Monday another compromise between the city and irrigation district was presented in the form of a proposition coming from the city. The matter had been quietly discussed by citizens of both city and district for some time and the general terms were agreed upon, stated in writing and submitted to the board of directors of the district. At the meeting of that body held last Friday evening it was by unanimous vote adopted as proposing a basis for settlement to be submitted to the council Monday.

It has been understood that City Attorney Conkling had suggested or sponsored the proposition but at the council meeting he stated that some details had to be worked out before he was ready to recommend its adoption by the council. He admitted that a tentative statement of the proposed terms had been informally agreed upon by representatives of the city and district—among the city representatives being himself—and that it was thought probable that it would serve as the basis for a final settlement of the whole controversy. It is also understood that the matter will come up for action by the council within the next week and that the district directors have been tentatively assured that the plan will receive the support of the city administration.

The terms of the proposed settlement as set forth in the memorandum submitted to the directors are as follows:

The District to deliver to the city, free of charge:

1—Mission Gorge dam site No. 3 and all lands owned by the Cuyamaca Water company to the 330-foot contour.

2—The lands owned by the district in Mission gorge reservoir site, the price to be the average of similar lands.

3—The El Monte pumping plant.

4—All water bearing lands in the gravel basin.

5—All contracts to purchase such lands.

6—El Capitan dam site and all lands in that vicinity owned by the district.

7—Fletcher dam site and all reservoir lands owned by the district.

8—Cuyamaca dam and all lands owned by the district.

9—Diverting dam, all rights of way, flume lines, all distribution and transmission lines, all distribution reservoirs.

10—Murray dam and all lands and floodage rights, $150,000.

11—Irrigation district to pay all its own outstanding bonds, bond principal and interest.

12—City to enter into agreement to furnish water to the people or lands of the district under the present conditions, regulations and rates. These rates under present operating conditions yield a profit of from $40,000 to $50,000 per year which is to be diverted to reconstruction and replacement of the facilities in the district and spent by the district, or the city can take the responsibility of this maintenance and keep such profits.

13—When the main flume is to be rebuilt. the cost of such reconstruction is to be paid by the city and the irrigation district in proportion to its use by each. The cost of such reconstruction to be financed by the city,

14—Should any lands in the La Mesa district be annexed to the city of San Diego they would automatically pay city rates thereafter.

15—The maximum amount of water to be delivered under the 6 cent (per 100 cubic feet) irrigation rate not to exceed four million gallons daily, average.

The Editor's Colu

Well, I see that Sam Bristow Taxpayers' League broke into day's Sun with a banner head 10-point lead telling what they to the irrigation district direc the directors don't comply with mands of Sam and the league ducting the proposed compromi

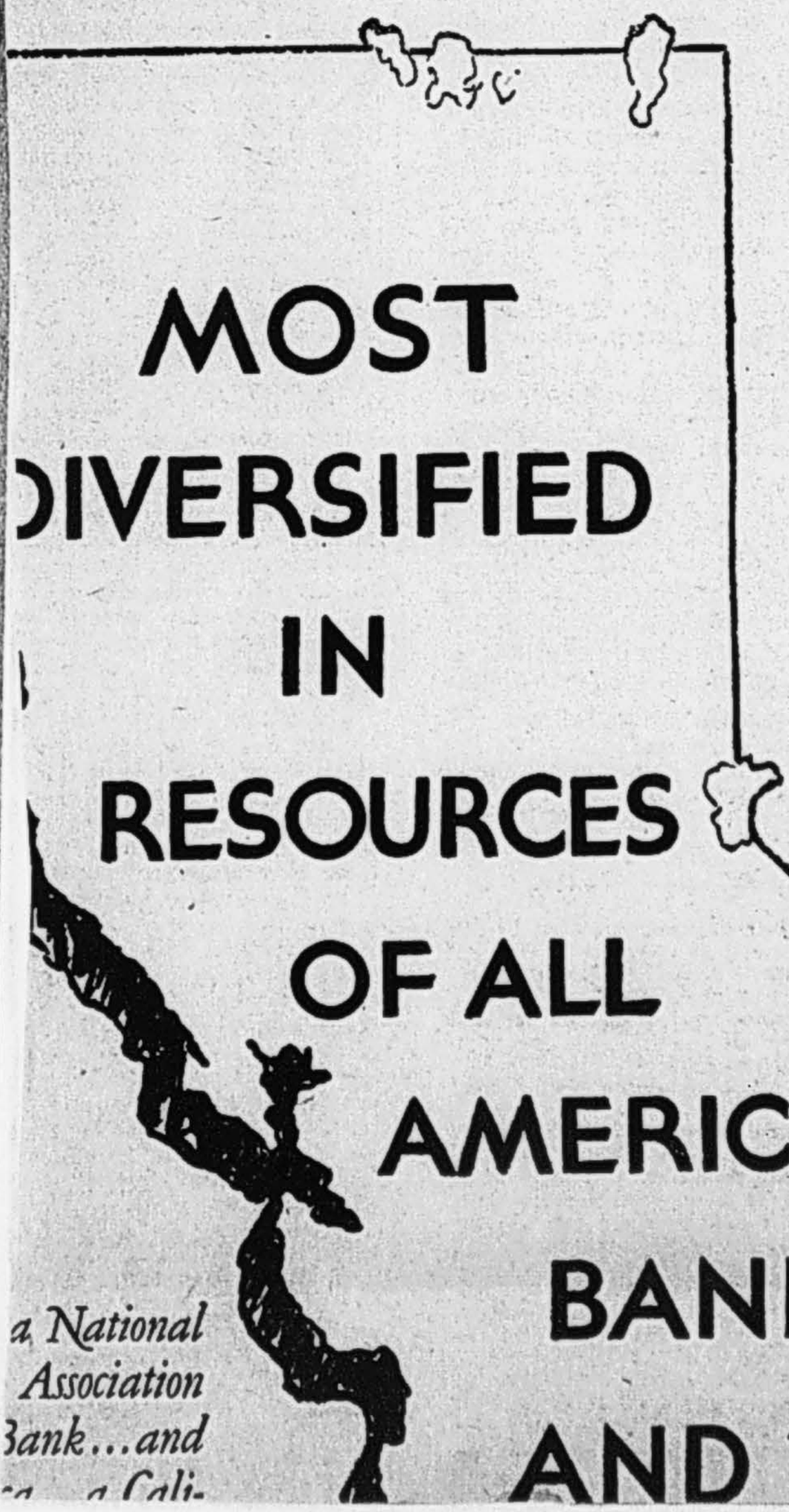
It seems as if Sam is all het cause none of the directors wa ent to be put on the pan and a lot of heckling questions at a ing of the league Monday nigh is quoted as saying that the di flatly refused to send a represe to explain details of the propos of district property rights to th As a matter of fact the only tion extended to the directors tend the meeting was an item in last week's Scout stating th league at a previous meeting h ried a motion to invite the direc Monday night's gathering. This was turned in by a member league. Apparently that was notice the directors received, e personal invitation extended to rectors Monday by members league.

I think the directors were a entitled to the courtesy of an tional letter from one of the officials addressed to the boar official body. And under the stances I don't see how the d could have considered themsel vited, requested or summoned pear at that meeting.

And besides, what is all thi balloo about, anyway? Why excited over something that really happened yet and threa junctions and lawsuits, when in there is nothing yet to be e against and go to law about?

This proposed compromise h yet come before the irrigation for official action. Neither has officially presented to the San city council. All the directors h an outline of a compromise, c from private individuals in San among whom City Attorney M Conkling is said to be active. tively, it is NOT a proposal that nated with the directors. The lations set forth in that outlin merely a basis from which to wo negotiating a final agreement bet the city and the district. Neither

RESOURCES MORE THAN E BILLION DOLLA



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