EDWARD HYATT, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

FRANK F. MERRIAM
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

EARL LEE KELLY
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
401 PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING

June 21, 1938

Fred Harold
Please Read & return
Will Keep you posted
E. W. Hatch

Honorable Ed Fletcher
State Senator
Fortieth Senatorial District
San Diego, California

Dear Senator Fletcher:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter dated June 10, 1938, to Mr. Hyatt during his absence from the office, relative to a further San Luis River Investigation. Your letter will be called to his attention upon his return to the office.

Copies of Bulletin No. 48-A have been sent today to Mr. Harold N. Beck in response to his request for distribution to and use of members of the San Luis Rey Association.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. D. Edmonston
Deputy State Engineer.

EDWARD HYATT, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

C. H. PURCELL
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO (5)

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
401 PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING

March 13, 1944

Honorable Ed Fletcher
State Senator, 40th District
1020 Ninth Avenue
San Diego, California

Dear Senator Fletcher:

In response to your request studies have been made by this office to determine the net safe yield of Mission No. 3 Reservoir, built to elevation 330 feet with a capacity of 44,000 acre-feet. The results of the studies are contained in a memorandum by C. B. Meyer dated March 9, 1944, two copies of which are enclosed.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HYATT, STATE ENGINEER

By A. D. Edmonston
A. D. Edmonston
Deputy State Engineer

Encl.

EDWARD HYATT, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

C. H. PURCELL
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO (5)

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
401 PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING

March 23, 1944

Honorable Ed Fletcher
1020 Ninth Avenue
San Diego, California

Dear Senator Fletcher:

Acknowledgment is made of your letters of March 16 and 17, 1944. In making the net safe yield studies of Mission Gorge No. 3 and of the other reservoirs on the San Diego River; namely, El Capitan and San Vicente, all were assumed to be full on May 1, 1895, the beginning of the critical period. This assumption is stated on page 2 of the C. B. Meyer memorandum, dated March 9, 1944.

The area of the San Vicente watershed above the San Vicente dam is given in Bulletin 48 "San Diego County Investigation", 1935, as 75 square miles. The watershed area above Mission Gorge No. 3 damsite and below El Capitan and San Vicente dams is 120 square miles. The estimated net safe yield of the existing San Vicente reservoir is 5.8 m.g.d. assuming the reservoir to be full on May 1, 1895, and utilizing only the runoff from the San Vicente watershed.

The figure of the City of San Diego for the aggregate net safe yield of El Capitan and San Vicente reservoirs is 15.3 m.g.d. As given in the Meyer memorandum, the corresponding figure of this office is 15.0 m.g.d.

The foundation conditions at Lower Mission Gorge No. 3 damsite (located about 300 feet downstream from the sign painted on the right abutment "Mission Gorge Damsite No. 3") were briefly studied and reported on by Chester Marliave, geologist, in September, 1934. No serious shear zones or fractures were discovered by Marliave at the lower site.

If at any time an economic study justifies the construction of a dam at the Lower Mission Gorge No. 3 site, a more detailed geological investigation should be made including adequately supervised exploration work.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HYATT, STATE ENGINEER

By A. D. Edmonston
A. D. Edmonston
Deputy State Engineer

September 12, 1944

Mr. Ed Hyatt, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
Sacramento, California

Attention: Mr. A.D. Edmonston

Friend Edmonston:

I suppose Ed has gone to Washington. Two things I am particularly interested in---

I was present when the State Fish and Game Commission authorized the appropriation of money for the State Engineer to complete the investigations on Cedar Creek, San Diego County—the three small damsites. My understanding is they appropriated $750.00 for that purpose and I promised the man you sent down that I would help out and complete the job so that the State Fish and Game Commission and ourselves could have a report ready by the first of January when the Legislature meets again and see if we can get some action. What is the status of that situation now?

Regarding my application to the Governor for $10,000 from his private fund which I asked him for four or five weeks ago to be matched by San Diego funds to get the work started on the investigations on San Dieguito and San Diego rivers, will say that Ed Hyatt telephoned me that the matter was turned over to him by the Governor, also that Walter Cooper was sympathetic and would recommend to San Diego City Council that they match the amount, the investigations to be made on the San Dieguito river alone—this is satisfactory to me. What is being done along those lines? Can you stir things up? Let's get some action.

It certainly was most unfortunate that the word "construction" was put in my Senate Bill 51. It was never intended. I took the bill just as it was prepared by the Legislative Counsel and your attorney and I never caught the word "construction" as it happened to be on two lines, I suppose in my haste I paid no attention to it and jammed it right through as we had not a moment to lose, and didn't read it over carefully but I am

glad to see the Governor taking an interest in things and he wrote me a lovely letter that he was interested in helping in the matter of investigations.

I expect to be in Sacramento the 22nd--will Ed be back by that time?

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

C. H. PURCELL
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1079
SACRAMENTO 5

June 8, 1950

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 Ninth Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Fletcher:

Answering the second question in your letter of June 1, 1950, first, the St. Francis Dam was of the solid gravity type, curved in plan on a radius of 500 feet at the upstream crest.

We have no record of the complete failure of a multiple arch dam in California that was constructed, completed, and functioning. Some dams of this type, however, have been found to be overstressed, and showed such distress that it was considered expedient to limit storage and effect repairs. These conditions were brought about by early design methods which overlooked certain stresses and, in a few cases, by progressive deterioration of the concrete in the structures.

There are 14 multiple arch dams in California subject to State supervision. Five of these are between 100 and 150 feet in height; the remainder less than 100 feet high.

If you desire further information please let us know.

Kindest personal regards,

A. D. Edmonston
A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

C. H. PURCELL
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

February 14, 1951

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1079
SACRAMENTO 5

Col. Ed Fletcher
1020 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Col. Fletcher:

We are mailing under separate cover a booklet entitled "Dams Within Jurisdiction of the State of California." This is a recent publication and we think it will give you most of the information you wish.

On page 16 you will find a tabulation of dams owned by agencies of the Federal Government. The information given includes the names of dams, their location, dates built, and approximate costs insofar as we have records. For example, Shasta Dam on the Sacramento River was completed in 1949 and cost approximately $70,000,000. Friant cost $15,000,000.

The tabulations on the other pages are dams which are within jurisdiction of the State Engineer as to safety. Federally owned dams are not subject to this jurisdiction. If you are interested in any of the non-Federal dams you will find them grouped as to ownership and location with an alphabetical index in the back of the book.

Please let me know if you wish further information. I will be very pleased to receive a copy of your memos.

Sincerely,

with kindest personal regards
BB

A. D. Edmonston
A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

Earl Warren
Governor

Water Project Authority of the State of California

PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
TWELFTH AND N STREETS
SACRAMENTO 5, CALIFORNIA

FRANK B. DURKEE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
CHAIRMAN

CHAS. S. JOHNSON
STATE TREASURER

THOMAS H. KUCHEL
STATE CONTROLLER

JAMES S. DEAN
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER

March 12, 1952

Senator Ed Fletcher
1020 - Ninth Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Ed:

Knowing your interest in the matter, there is being sent to you a copy of the application of the Water Project Authority to the Federal Power Commission for a license authorizing the construction, operation and maintenance of the Feather River Project.

Very truly yours,

A. D. Edmonston
Executive Officer

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

KARL WARREN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK B. DURKEE
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
P. O. Box 1079
SACRAMENTO 5

April 22, 1953

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Col. Ed:

Thank you for your letter dated April 16, 1953, enclosing a clipping from the San Diego Union of that date. I sincerely appreciate the active part you are playing in bringing to the attention of San Diego the imminence of its water problem and the solution afforded by the Feather River Project.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

cc: Max Bookman

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK B. DURKEE
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
P. O. Box 1079
SACRAMENTO 5

October 21, 1953

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Ed:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 6, 1953 transmitting a letter you had written to your children on your Alaskan trip. I took your letter home and last Sunday I read it aloud to Mrs. Edmonston. We both enjoyed it immensely. It certainly is very informative and gives a detailed word picture of your trip from Seattle to Anchorage to Nome. In fact the picture is so vivid that it will obviate the necessity of Mrs. Edmonston and me spending money on a trip to Alaska, which we have been contemplating for some time. I note on Page 4 that you were leaving Nome on the next day and wanted to set eyes on Siberia. Did you go over Siberia and have the opportunity of carrying out your wish as set forth in that paragraph?

I am enclosing a progress report on the Feather River Project which may be of interest to you.

Hoping to see you in San Diego during the month of November, I am

Sincerely,

A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

Encl.

PROGRESS REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS, SURVEYS AND STUDIES UNDER WAY FOR THE FEATHER RIVER PROJECT

October, 1953

The Legislature of 1952 appropriated $800,000 for performing the work directed by the Act passed in 1951 to conduct the necessary investigations, surveys and studies and to prepare plans and specifications for the Feather River Project. An additional $750,000 was appropriated by the 1953 Legislature for the fiscal year 1953-54 for continuation of these studies. Active work with reference to the project was initiated in the fall of 1952 with the following accomplishments.

Ten contracts have been executed for photogrammetric mapping of portions of the project. Seven of these have been completed by the contractors, two of which have been accepted and five await revisions of rejected topographic mapping sheets. The three other contracts mentioned are in progress by the contractors with partial completion. Two of the contracts include the mapping of the relocations of the Western Pacific Railway, State Highway Sign Route 24, the Feather River Railway and the Oroville-Feather Falls County Road made necessary by the construction of Oroville Reservoir. One of the contracts includes the mapping of four proposed pumping plant sites in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. Seven of the mentioned contracts include the mapping of about 450 miles of the 570-mile conduit route from Italian Slough in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to Barrett Dam in San Diego County. The balance of the line is being mapped and the canal located on the ground by a survey party for the reach between Los Banos in Merced County and Buena Vista Hills in Kern County. The latter mentioned location survey has been completed between the Buena Vista Hills Pumping Plant near Taft to the point where the conduit crosses the Kern-Kings County Line. Bids are being advertised for the photogrammetric mapping of an alternate route of the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion conduit between San Luis Creek to three miles south of Ortigalita Creek in Merced County.

Designs are in preparation for the 570-mile conduit and the appurtenant structures involved for the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion conduit. The layout for the pumping plants, as originally proposed in the "Feasibility of Feather River Project Report," dated May, 1951, has been revised from 16 plants to 6 plants. This work is now sufficiently advanced to permit detailing of the pumping plant equipment and the writing of specifications. Work is in progress on the design of the discharge lines at the six pumping plants.

Designs are in preparation for the Oroville Dam and Power Plant, Oroville Afterbay Dam and Power Plant, and the transmission system from Oroville Power Plant to the terminal substation near Bethany in Contra Costa County. Revisions have been made in the original plan for the Oroville Dam and Power Plant as presented in the Division's "Feasibility Report of May, 1951". The spillway and flood control outlet section, previously located at about the center of the main concrete dam across the channel of the Feather River, has been moved to a combined spillway and flood control outlet structure located in a saddle on the right abutment. This structure would be joined to the main dam by a section of earthfilled dyke. The power house previously located on the left abutment at the downstream toe of the dam has been relocated directly across the channel of the

river below the main dam. Based on these revisions in design, a new cost estimate has been completed of the Oroville Dam and Power Plant, Oroville Afterbay Dam and Power Plant, and the electric transmission system to load center near Bethany. The revised plan and cost estimates have been submitted to the Federal Power Commission as a revision to the original application for license for the Feather River Project.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, an exploration program was completed for the Oroville dam site which included a total length of 1,627 feet of diamond drill holes, seven of which were located on each abutment of the dam site. There were also completed two exploration tunnels, one on each abutment for a total length of 1,800 feet. A geological report has been prepared and accepted by the consulting board of engineers on this exploration work. A recent conference with the consulting board of engineers was held with relation to the exploration work, and a program was laid out for the fiscal year 1953-54. In accordance with this program, bids have now been called for the construction of 550 feet of drifts in the existing tunnels, and bids have already been received for drilling five test holes near the river channel, each to be about 200 feet in depth. An agreement is being executed for drilling these five test holes with the Continental Drilling Company whose bid was $7,350.

A service agreement has been executed between the Division of Water Resources and the Division of Highways for making a paper location and cost estimates along the proposed route of State Highway Sign Route 24 for the portion of the highway that would be affected by the construction of the Oroville Reservoir. The agreement also provides for the preparation of preliminary designs and cost estimates of the combination railroad and highway bridge across the West Branch of the Feather River and highway bridge across the Feather River near Oroville.

A service agreement is being executed between the Western Pacific Railroad Company and the Division which provides for the Company making a preliminary report, including a general plan of the project alignment, condensed profile, and a detailed estimate of cost of construction for relocating the Western Pacific Railroad around the Oroville Reservoir.

Appraisal of property along the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion is under way. A draft of report of appraisal of lands and improvements that would be flooded by Oroville Reservoir is completed and is under review by a consulting engineer.

An office has been established at San Bernardino in southern California which is investigating possible holdover reservoir storage sites and main lateral routes for delivering water to possible service areas south of the Tehachapi Mountains from the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California conduit.

The Byron-Jackson Pump Company, through a service agreement with the Division of Water Resources, has been retained for the preparation of the design and specifications for the pumps for the six pumping plants proposed for the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion.

Several attorneys of the Division's legal staff have been assigned to the preparation of contracts that would be required in connection with the sale of water and power from the project and for preparation of standard

forms of contract which would be needed in connection with the utility crossings involved in the location of the 570-mile San Joaquin-Southern California conduit.

Reconnaissance type geological mapping surveys along the route of 10 miles of tunnel between Pastoria Creek and Quail Lake on the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California conduit are being made. A reconnaissance type geological mapping survey will also be made of an alternate tunnel route involving a 26 mile long tunnel which would deliver water to Southern California at approximately the 1,500-foot level on Castaic Creek on the west side of the San Gabriel Mountain Range.

A rotary drill rig mounted on a four-wheel drive truck is being purchased, and foundation conditions and classification of materials along the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California conduit route will be sampled and laboratory tests made of the materials encountered.

[A.D. EDMONSTON]
CSM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Los Angeles

March 2, 1954

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Ed:

Thank you for your kind letters of March 1st, 1954. Enclosed are eight more copies of my San Diego speech.

You suggest that it would be preferable to bring in the Feather River water across the Tehachapis at about 1500 feet in elevation so that it can flow through the present two barrels of the San Diego Aqueduct. Our office is now studying the engineering feasibility of a low level tunnel at about 1500 feet elevation.

Our geologists have completed mapping the higher tunnel (elevation 3300 feet) and a few exploration holes and a shaft are to be drilled. Also, at the present time, our geologists are mapping the low level tunnel (elevation 1500 feet).

The low level tunnel construction would be 26 miles in length from a portal at the mouth of Pastoria Creek to a point in Castaic Canyon.

This tunnel would cross six fault lines; namely, Pastoria Thrust, Garlock, German, San Andreas, Liebre, and Clearwater. Two of these faults, the San Andreas and the Garlock, are the most active in the State of California. To date, we have located and measured over 160 springs in the vicinity of the tunnel line. You have no doubt read about the extreme difficulties that are being encountered in the construction of the Tecolate Tunnel in Santa Barbara County. In that tunnel, it has been found that the rise in temperature of the water issuing from the south portal heading has a direct relationship to the depth of tunnel cover, and as you know, work has been stopped for a considerable length of time in view of the extreme temperatures encountered. The maximum depth of tunnel cover on the Tecolate Tunnel is about 2200 feet; whereas, the maximum depth of tunnel cover of a low line through the Tehachapis at 1500 feet elevation, would be 3,350 feet.

In connection with the studies of the tunnels through the Tehachapi Mountains, the State has employed a consulting board of engineers consisting of Ole Singstad, one of the most noted tunnel experts from New York, Raymond Hill from Los Angeles, and Dr. Louderbach from the University of California. This consulting board has reviewed the geology in the vicinity of the tunnels

and has made an inspection of the site. We have requested that they answer three questions:

1. Is it engineeringly feasible to construct the tunnel 26 miles in length?

2. What will be the cost of such a tunnel?

3. How long will it take to construct?

On the basis of construction of the Tecolate Tunnel, it may take as long as 13 years if similar problems are encountered.

After we have the answers to these questions, we will make an economic analysis of these alternate plans. This analysis will take into consideration the possibility of power recovery for all water which will be used below 1500 feet in elevation south of the Tehachapi Mountains.

As far as the people in San Diego County are concerned, there is another point to consider. If Feather River water is brought in at the 1500 feet level and not lifted to the 3300 feet elevation as now planned, the point of delivery will be to the northern part of the South Coastal Area. In such a case, the Metropolitan Water District may decide to shift the entire use of Colorado River water to the south or San Diego County. According to the comments in your letter you would not be in favor of such a plan. The report which we hope to complete by January 1955, should have all the facts and make it possible for the people of California to decide whether or not they wish to proceed with the financing and construction of this project.

I hope this explanation will help to clarify your understanding of our present studies, and I will be pleased to keep you informed of further developments which are now beginning to take place at an accelerated rate.

With best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

A.D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER

By /s/ Max Bookman
Max Bookman,
Engineer-in-Charge
Southern California Office

Enclosure
ls

STATEMENT OF A. D. EDMONSTON
STATE ENGINEER
MADE BEFORE THE
SOUTHERN EMPIRE REGIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,
JULY 23, 1954

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Southern Regional Association:

I have been invited to San Diego County on a number of occasions to brief the people of this area on what is being done in Sacramento with regard to the development of the State's water resources. This, however, is the first time I have had the privilege of addressing this section of the County Supervisors Association. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to me to be here today in response to the invitation of your Executive Secretary, Gerald H. O'Brien.

In his letter to me Mr. O'Brien requested that I give a summary of the existing agencies of State government which are concerned with water problems; the steps which must be taken to develop an adequate water plan for California, and also an organization for administering such a plan. I have no intention of talking to you for 5 or 6 hours about this subject. It would take about that length of time to describe the numerous functions of the many agencies of the State of California which in one manner or another have to do with the development and utilization of our water resources. I am going to assume for purpose of this discussion that you already are somewhat familiar with the functions of State and Federal agencies concerned with the State's water resources.

However, in case you are not fully aware of how complex this governmental setup is I shall take a few minutes to describe it. At the State level there are some fifteen State agencies dealing directly or indirectly with water resources in addition to the nine regional water pollution control boards. At the top of this governmental structure there is a State Division of Water Resources. Involved with it are fourteen departments, boards, commissions and divisions of State government which concern themselves in one way or another with our water resources.

It is almost axiomatic that no matter what action is taken by most of these various agencies, that action is referred to the State Engineer for review, report and recommendations. The reason for this reference is that in almost every situation dealing with water, you will find the State Engineer as Chief of the Division of Water Resources, under State law, is called upon for report and recommendation in the matter. This is true because most of the more important functions directly concerning the general subject of water conservation, use, protection and control in California are vested in the Department of Public Works acting through the State Engineer as Chief of the Division of Water Resources. These functions include statutory responsibility to investigate and report upon water quality and pollution problems, reclamation of waste waters for beneficial uses, and development of standards for well construction and abandonment; and broad powers to investigate and report upon almost any water condition or

problem in our State; to administer acquisition of water rights by appropriation; to assist the courts in adjudications of water rights; to administer the distribution and use of water in accordance with the determined rights; and other administrative functions such as the supervision of the safety of dams, the operation of State maintained portions of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project, snow surveys, and special investigations which have been delegated to the Division by the various boards and commissions for which it provides engineering services in the field of water resources development.

Now I shall briefly list the other boards, agencies and commissions in State government which deal with water. There is first the Water Project Authority which comprises the Director of Public Works, Chairman, the Attorney General, State Controller, State Treasurer, and Director of Finance. This is the only State agency outside of the Department of Public Works which has been empowered by the Legislature to carry on the construction, operation and maintenance of such projects as the Central Valley Project and the Feather River Project. Its powers are sufficient with slight modifications in the law to construct water resources projects undertaken by the State.

In addition to the Authority are two Boards with state-wide jurisdiction. They are the State Water Resources Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, and the State Water Pollution Control Board comprising nine

members appointed by the Governor and the Director of Public Health, the State Engineer, the Director of Natural Resources, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Fish and Game. The State Water Resources Board is empowered to study and make recommendations to the Legislature on all projects for the control and conservation, protection and use of water in the State, including recreation and preservation of fish and wildlife. The Water Pollution Control Board formulates State policy for the control of water pollution. I mention these two Boards specifically because both of them are going to have to play an important role in the implementation of The California Water Plan which the State Water Resources Board now is bringing near to completion. In addition to the State Water Pollution Control Board, there are nine Regional Boards vested with certain powers for the control of water pollution.

When The California Water Plan is placed in operation one of the basic prerequisites will be not only the quantity, but the quality of the water transported and utilized under such plan. Presently there is pending before the Central Valley Regional Water Pollution Control Board an application from an industry which proposes to discharge certain chemical wastes into the Sacramento River near Red Bluff. The waste from one such industry might be diluted sufficiently by the flow of the Sacramento River, so that the quality of water in the lower river and delta would not be seriously impaired. However, multiply this one industry by ten, twenty, or fifty discharging wastes into the river and the water supply in the

Sacramento River and the delta could become unusable. It, therefore, is highly important that the State Water Resources Board and the Water Pollution Control Boards get together immediately to establish water quality standards on a state-wide basis which will provide usable waters not only for present uses but also future uses including export under The California Water Plan. Adequate enforcement of pollution control measures is imperative.

Other important agencies dealing with water problems on a state-wide basis are the Department of Health, the Board of Health, the State Soil Conservation Commission, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Finance, Public Utilities Commission and the California Districts Securities Commission.

The State Reclamation Board consisting of seven members is concerned with reclamation and flood control within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watersheds. It is particularly concerned with the Sacramento River Flood Control Project, which is a joint Federal-State venture.

A State Board of great importance to California is the Colorado River Board, comprising six members appointed by the Governor from six entities in Southern California.

The Board confers and negotiates with representatives of other states as to use of water of the Colorado River and development of the Colorado River Basin. It recommends legislation concerning such matters. It exercises on behalf of California all rights and powers of the State under the Federal

Boulder Canyon Project Act. It investigates, coordinates and preserves facts and information relating to claims of all states and all public and private agencies for use of the waters of the Colorado River.

There is the Klamath River Commission, created to negotiate with a similar commission in Oregon, a compact concerning the waters of the Klamath River. There is also the Colorado River Boundary Commission which confers with representatives of Arizona with respect to the definition and relocation of the common boundary of California and Arizona in the channel of the Colorado River.

As if this weren't enough agencies dealing in our water problem, we must consider the Federal agencies involved directly or indirectly in the administration, development or utilization of the water and power resources of California. These include eight departments and two commissions. They are as follows: Department of Agriculture, including Agricultural Conservation Program, Agricultural Credit Services, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service; Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers; Department of the Navy; Department of Commerce, including Bureau of Public Roads, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Weather Bureau; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; Department of the Interior, including Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, and National Park Service; Department of Justice; Department of State; Federal Power Commission; and International

Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. In addition, there is the Bureau of the Budget and, at times, the Treasury Department.

Now having named these multifarious State and Federal agencies dealing with the development of our water resources, the fact still remains, and never should be forgotten, that under State law the water of California belongs to the people of this State. It therefore follows that it is the responsibility of the State, on its own, to conserve and develop its own water resources. State-wide we have come a long way in this development program. We can point with pride to the tremendous and expensive water developments which have been initiated and completed by local interests here in Southern California. In the Northern part of the State virtually all of the water now in use has been developed by local enterprise. The one exception is the Central Valley Project, which was originally conceived as a State venture and subsequently constructed by the Federal Government, largely on the basis of State plans. Locally and at State level we have been planning water resources projects since Ham Hall made his remarkable surveys back in the 1870s and 80s.

I myself can remember back more than 30 years ago when I was employed by the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company to determine the hydroelectric potential of the streams in this County. The crew I was with surveyed the San Luis Rey, Pauma Creek, Santa Ysabel, Boulder and Delzura Creeks. These streams all had wonderful potential hydroelectric

power drops but very little water. That situation is unchanged today. It is one of the major reasons why the State Water Resources Board has undertaken to develop a plan which will bring water from our areas of surplus in Northern California as far south as San Diego County. I shall touch upon that plan a little later.

For the moment I want to get back to the basic problems confronting you gentlemen. As I understand it, the County Supervisors Association of California with various other interested agencies is concerning itself with legislation which would establish a Department of Water Resources at State level. I believe that the time is ripe for such a move.

Our studies show that by 1980 we can expect a population of 21 million in this State. If you look further in the future, according to our studies, we may have an ultimate population of 40 million people. Our guess may be short-sighted. The Island of Java with less irrigable land than there is in the central valley of California supports some 80 million people. Whatever the increase in population may be, it is certain that it will be necessary to build water projects to meet the needs of this increase.

We expect to present to the Legislature at its next regular session a preview of our proposed California Water Plan. This plan is being formulated on the basis that water will be supplied to all areas within the State which appear to be susceptible of development. The solution of this problem, while complex in detail, is not very difficult in general. In

a nut shell it involves only the transportation of surplus waters from our areas of excess on the North Coast of California and the upper Sacramento River Basin to areas of deficiency in the San Joaquin Valley, and the great empire south of the Tehachapis.

Plans for the redistribution of the waters of California to serve all of its areas are now on the drawing boards. I previously mentioned the Feather River Project. This project is in effect the backbone of The California Water Plan. It involves the control and impounding of flood waters of the Feather River at a dam just above Oroville, supplying waters to lands in the Feather River service area, transportation of these impounded waters to the Delta through the present Feather and Sacramento River systems, and exporting these excess waters south from the Delta to lands in the San Francisco Bay area, the west side of the San Joaquin valley and areas below the Tehachapis as far south as the Mexican border. The general plan of transporting waters southward involved in the Feather River Project needs only amplification to complete The California Water Plan. That is on paper.

Now paper plans, prepared by the Division of Water Resources, can moulder in State archives and our files of the Division for years, unless something is done to activate them. It is my opinion we have our planning advanced to the point where we can and should actively undertake the construction of some of these projects. Which brings me to what I consider the most important part of my subject - namely, what steps

should be taken for the implementation of The California Water Plan.

In the first place there is no doubt that future development of our water resources is so important to the people of California that it requires departmental status. I know your association is devoting a great deal of thought to this matter, as are many other interested agencies. It is my opinion that in setting up a Department of Water Resources, the functions and responsibilities of the State Engineer should remain intact. Preservation of these functions under the civil service system would guarantee a continuity of the Division's administrative services which we now have.

Insofar as existing boards and commissions which have been set up to deal with water resources of the State are concerned, I believe that they should be kept essentially intact. The Legislature in creating these various boards and commissions has found a definite need for them in our State government. They now do, and in the future will continue to provide direct contact between the people interested in specific problems and any overall State agency. This direct contact with the people is essential and should be continued.

In any governmental reorganization, such as the creation of a Department of Water Resources, these independent boards and commissions should be included in the department only for such purposes as overall budgeting, accounting and personnel. I think it would be a mistake to eliminate any of their present powers, responsibilities and duties. However,

under a departmental organization, a much higher degree of coordination of activities could be achieved. That in broad outline is my conception of how a Department of Water Resources should be constituted.

Now as to the specific problems of how The California Water Plan, with its many ramifications should be implemented, there are several avenues of approach. As I stated before, the Water Project Authority of California with slight modifications of law could be made the water projects construction agency of this State. You might want to change the name of the Authority to a commission. That is unimportant. However, I believe that if a construction program is entered into by the State a full time commission or authority will be necessary. Each member of the present Authority now has a full time job directing one of the very important and growing functions of our State. It would appear that an authority comprising five members appointed by the Governor to long staggered terms of office would be more consistent with our needs. The terms could be for eight or ten years. The members should receive full time salaries, such as those paid to the Public Utilities Commissioners. Qualifications for members should be such that only engineers and others representing all areas of the State with long practical experience in development of our water resources would be selected for this authority.

From an administrative standpoint this is all very fine. However, no State authority, commission or what have you, will be effective in developing our water resources unless

it has money with which to build the proposed projects.

I cite the experience of the California Highway Commission. In building our highways, we started out with general bond issues, we tried tax levies. We tried additional bond issues. None of these measures were sufficient to take care of our increasing highway burden until the people of California settled upon a gasoline and fuel tax program which was devoted exclusively to the construction of our highways. That this program is working successfully is written in the great network of highway systems we have and are building today.

A similar fund must be created for the development of our water resource projects. We can no longer go on piece meal with handouts from frequently changing Legislatures. Your attention is invited to the fact that in Orange County a tax is now imposed upon water pumped to finance the importation of supplemental water for ground water recharge. In the development of our water resources, it is written in the law that the water of the State of California belongs to the people. It has also been written into the law that it is a responsibility of the people of California to develop these water resources. In Section 3, Article XIV of the State Constitution, State water policy is set forth in the following language: "It is hereby declared that because of the conditions prevailing in this State the general welfare requires that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that

the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare."

I leave it to you members of the California Supervisors Association, working in cooperation with other similar interested organizations, to determine how this constitutional edict should be carried out. As I have stated before, I believe that only through some special process of general funding can we develop an adequate and comprehensive program of water project construction. Just how this funding is to be accomplished, I present for your serious consideration as an organization representing the grass roots -- people of this State. Thank you.

A.D. EDMONSTON
[sent to EF
by MAL BOOKMAN, - see
letter dated
Aug 13, 1954]
csm

June 12, 1954

Mr. Paul Beermann, Director
Water Department
City of San Diego
Room 702, Civic Center
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Beermann:

Reference is made to your letter of April 19 concerning the commitment of an adequate supplemental water supply form the Feather River Project for the San Diego area. Our reply has been delayed pending a study of certain procedures which might be followed regarding water rights in support of the project.

As you are undoubtedly aware, the State Department of Finance, pursuant to Part 2, Division 6, of the Water Code, has filed several water right applications covering the appropriation of water from the Feather River and in the Delta in furtherance of the Feather River Project. Attached is a memorandum to me from a member of the staff in the water right function of the Division setting forth in detail these applications.

In general, you will note that the applications fall into three categories:

1. Applications 5629 and 5630 filed on July 30, 1927, in furtherance of the Feather River Project as it was envisioned at that time.

2. Applications 14443 and 14444 filed on August 24, 1951, covering the major features of the project as authorized by the California Legislature under Chapter 1441, Statutes of 1951.

3. Application 14445 filed on August 25, 1951, covering additional diversions from the Feather River, Italian Slough and Old River and supplementing Application 14443 to provide for the ultimate requirements of areas to be served by the project.

The following procedure is planned:

A - To recommend to the Water Project Authority that it request the Department of Finance pursuant to the authority vested in said Department under Section 10504 of the Water Code to assign to the Authority water right applications in the first and second categories.

B - Subsequent to the assignment these applications would be completed by the Authority, advertised and hearings held as provided for by law. Following the hearings permits would be issued to the Water Project Authority to divert and store water as contemplated under the filings.

C - Following the issuance of permits the Authority in its trustee capacity could enter into contracts with those agencies desiring to receive water from the project.

D - The Authority could proceed with the construction of the Feather River Project either in units or in its entirety and would deliver water to the contracting agencies.

E - As soon as the contracting agencies apply the water to complete beneficial use under the contracts, licenses would then be issued to these agencies in accordance with State law.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the rights of the agencies which contract for and use water in the Feather River Project will be adequately protected under the water right applications heretofore described and under the provisions of the Water Code.

I will be pleased to discuss the matter further with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

/s/ A. D. Edmonston
A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

WRG:fn

WATER PROJECT AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, California

Resolution of the Water Project Authority
of the State of California
Adopted at Regular Meeting on June 29, 1954

WHEREAS, pursuant to Part 2, Division 6, of the Water Code, the Department of Finance has filed with the Division of Water Resources certain water right applications in furtherance of the Feather River Project, a unit of the Central Valley Project, and of the California Water Plan as part of a general or coordinated plan looking toward the development, utilization, or conservation of the water resources of the State, which applications are described generally as follows:

1. Applications filed on July 30, 1927, in support of the then envisioned Feather River project (Applications 5629 and 5630).

2. Applications filed on August 24, 1951, in furtherance of the project outlined in the publication of the State Water Resources Board "Report on Feasibility of Feather River Project and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Diversion Projects Proposed as Features of The California Water Plan", dated May 1951 (Applications 14443 and 14444).

WHEREAS, Section 10504 of the Water Code provides that the Department of Finance may assign all or any portion of any appropriation filed by it under Part 2, Division 6, of the Water Code, when the assignment is for the purpose of development not in conflict with such general or coordinated plan; and

WHEREAS, the Feather River Project is an integral part of the Central Valley Project and a unit of The California Water Plan and is therefore not in conflict with such general or coordinated plan looking toward the development, utilization or conservation of the water resources of the state but is in furtherance thereof; and contemplates the delivery of supplemental water to the Feather River Service Area, Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, areas south of the Tehachapis and the west side and southern portions of the San Joaquin Valley; and

WHEREAS, the California State Legislature by Chapter 1441, Statutes of 1951, has authorized construction by the Water Project Authority of the Feather River Project; and

WHEREAS, studies and investigations pursuant to said Chapter 1441 have been actively proceeding with funds provided by the State Legislature; and

WHEREAS, before the Water Project Authority can complete its application to the Federal Power Commission for license to construct the power features of the project it must present satisfactory evidence that it has proceeded as far as practicable in perfecting its rights to use water required for the project; and

WHEREAS, the Authority cannot give firm assurance to agencies desiring to contract for project water, or make advance commitment therefor, until water right permits have been granted; and

WHEREAS, ample time must be allowed to complete the necessary water right applications, give public notice thereof, and for the filing of protests in connection therewith; and

WHEREAS, a hearing will undoubtedly be necessary in connection with said applications; and

WHEREAS, certain agencies have expressed concern over not being able to receive commitment at this time relative to securing a supplemental water supply from the Feather River Project;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Officer is hereby directed to request from the Department of Finance assignment of water right Applications 5629, 5630, 14443 and 14444 as hereinbefore recited in items 1 and 2, hereof at the earliest practicable date in order that the Authority may comply with State and Federal laws and procedures requiring that the Authority secure water right permits for the Feather River project;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Director of Finance.

TELEGRAM

WUCO40 PD QUINCY CALIF JUL 9 310PMP

A D EDMONSTON
STATE ENGINEER DIV OF WATER RESOURCES
SACRAMENTO CALIF

AS A COUNTY OF ORIGIN ON THE FEATHER RIVER WATER SHED WE STRONGLY PROTEST ANY FILINGS ON RE-ALLOCATION OF WATER TO ANY AGENCY OF THE STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR TO ANY INDIVIDUAL FROM ANY WATER SUPPLIES OF THE FEATHER RIVER WATER SHED. WHETHER SAID WATER IS NORMAL FLOW OR SURPLUS FOR WINTER STORAGE THIS PROTEST IS FILED WITH YOU BECAUSE WE FEEL THAT NO WATER SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FROM THE FEATHER RIVER WATER SHED UNTIL ALL PRESENT STUDIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED THAT WERE AUTHORIZED BY THE 1954 LEGISLATURE. ANY CHANGES THAT ARE MADE OR CONTEMPLATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OR THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A BREACH OF FAITH THIS COUNTY OF ORIGIN.

SECRETARY WATER RESOURCES BOARD

ALTON YOUNG

TELEGRAM

WUA163 PD LOYALTON NEV 12 818AMP

A D EDMONSTON STATE ENGR DIV OF WATER RESOURCES
SACRO

THE SIERRA COUNTY WATER RESOURCES BOARD HEREBY PROTESTS ANY FILINGS FOR WATER ORIGINATING IN THE FEATHER RIVER WATERSHED UNTIL THE STUDY NOW UNDERWAY BY THE STATE DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES IS COMPLETED OUR PROTEST COVERS NORMAL SUMMER FLOW AND ALSO WINTER SURPLUSES AND APPLIES TO APPLICATIONS BY INDIVIDUALS STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCIES WE STRONGLY FEEL THAT WITHOUT HAVING AVAILABLE THE RESULTS OF SAID STUDY ANY WATER RIGHTS GRANTED FROM THE FEATHER RIVER WATERSHED WOULD JEOPARDIZE OUR RIGHTS AS A COUNTY OF ORIGIN

LOUIS GENASCI CHAIRMAN

SIERRA COUNTY WATER
RESOURCES BOARD

TELEGRAM

WUA264 O.REA468 LONG DL PD SUSANVILLE CALIF 13 241P

A D EDMONSTON
DIV OF WATER RESOURCES SACTO

BEING A COUNTY OF ORIGIN TO THE FEATHER RIVER WATER SHED WE PROTEST ANY VIOLATION OR REALLOCATIONS OF WATER TO ANY AGENCY OF THE STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR TO ANY INDIVIDUAL OF ANY WATER SUPPLIES OF THE FEATHER WATER SHED WHETHER WATER IS NORMAL FLOR OR SURPLUS FLOW FOR WINTER STORAGE THE PROTEST IS FILED WITH YOU BECAUSE WE FEEL THAT NO WATER SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FROM FEATHER RIVER SHED UNTIL ALL POSSIBLE STUDIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED THAT WERE AUTHORIZED BY THE 1954 LEGISLATURE WE FEEL ANY CHANGES THAT ARE MADE OR CONTEMPLATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OR DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES WILL BE CONSIDERED AS BREACH OF FAITH TO THIS COUNTY OF LASSEN.

LASSEN CO WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

BY J. R. BARRON CHAIRMAN

SIERRA VALLEY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Loyalton Hotel

Loyalton - California

July 13, 1954

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Edmonston:

The Sierra Valley Soil Conservation District hereby protests the granting of any water rights involving runoff from the Feather River Watershed until the study now being conducted is completed. This protest does not apply to small applications for irrigation or storage now in process in Sierra Valley such as the Scolari or Grandi applications but is meant to cover applications such as the proposed State dam at Oroville, the Richvale Irrigation District and R. P. Wilson.

We feel that granting of these or similar rights before the results of the study are available might have a serious effect on our rights asa county of origin and might definitely limit our agricultural development in this county.

Our understanding is that the study now underway by the Division of Water Resources was instigated primarily to find what water will be surplus and available for appropriation, and it would certainly not be right to grant these rights before the results of the study are in.

Sincerely,

/s/ Bruce Miles

Bruce Miles, Secretary,
Board of Directors

cc to: John M. Peirce,
Dept. of Finance
Assemblywoman Pauline Davis
Congressman Clair Engle

T E L E G R A M

WUB041 O.REA271 PD QUINCY CALIF 27 1025AMP

A D EDMONSTON
STATE ENGINEER SACRAMENTO CALIF

THE PLUMAS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS STRONGLY PROTEST ANY FILINGS ON FEATHER RIVER WATERSHED WATER UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE SURVEY OF PRESENT AND FUTURE NEEDS OF OUR COUNTY BY THE STATE WATER RESOURCES BOARD HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE PLUMAS COUNTY WATER RESOURCES BOARD FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION

J. C. CLOMAN CHAIRMAN

PLUMAS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sacramento

July 16, 1954

Mr. Louis Genasci, Chairman
Sierra County Water Resources Board
Loyalton, California

Dear Mr. Genasci:

Receipt is acknowledged of your telegram of July 12, 1954, expressing the objections of the Sierra County Water Resources Board to any filings for water originating in the Feather River watershed and requesting that no action be taken until completion of the current studies of the ultimate water requirements of certain counties authorized by the Budget Act of 1954.

The California Legislature by Chapter 1441, Statutes of 1951, authorized construction of the Feather River Project by the Water Project Authority. Since that time the Legislature has provided funds in excess of two million dollars for studies and investigations for the Project which studies and investigation have been and are proceeding with diligence. The Legislature has indicated its desire that a report on financing the Feather River Project be completed at earliest practicable date, if possible before or during the 1955 general session. This report must of necessity consider the water rights involved. It is believed that this office would be derelict in its duty were that report not to be promptly completed.

The State filings on the Feather River, made in 1927 and 1951 were filed with the dual objective of implementing the Feather River Project, and protecting the rights of the counties of origin to the water needed for their full development.

Request for assignment of the necessary State filings is the next logical step in the required procedure in furtherance of the Feather River Project. The Authority must have assurance of acquisition of required water rights for the Project, which can only be afforded by receiving assignment of such water right applications as are necessary at this time, by completing said applications, by giving public notice thereof, and by participating in the hearings prior to the issuance of permit. This is the same procedure that was followed by the United States in relation to the Central Valley Project. As soon as it was determined that the United States was authorized to construct the Central Valley Project, it requested and received assignment of necessary State filings.

Before the Water Project Authority can complete its application, now pending before the Federal Power Commission, for a license to construct the power features of the Project, which must be secured prior to final decision as to Project feasibility the Authority must present satisfactory evidence that it has proceeded as far as practicable in perfecting its rights to water required for the Project.

Your attention is invited to those provisions of the Water Code which afford protection for counties and areas of origin. Specifically, Section 10505 provides as follows:

> "No priority under this part shall be released nor assignment made of any appropriation that will, in the judgment of the Department of Finance, deprive the county in which the appropriated water originates of any such water necessary for the development of the county." (emphasis supplied)

Further protection to areas of origin is afforded by Section 11460, which is contained in Division 6, Part 3, relating to the Central Valley Project, and which is directly applicable to the Water Project Authority in operating the Feather River Project. This section provides as follows:

> "In the construction and operation by the authority of any project under the provisions of this part a watershed or area wherein water originates, or an area immediately adjacent thereto which can conveniently be supplied with water therefrom, shall not be deprived by the authority directly or

indirectly of the prior right to all of the water reasonably required to adequately supply the beneficial needs of the watershed, area, or any of the inhabitants or property owners therein." (emphasis supplied)

The evident objective of these provisions is to require that sufficient water be available to the counties and areas of origin when and as required for the full development of such counties and areas.

Should the State Department of Finance desire our recommendation concerning the request of the Water Project Authority for assignment of the State filings on the Feather River, I shall recommend that such assignment be made only on condition that the rights thereunder of the Water Project Authority shall at all times be subject to the requirements of any county or area in which the water sought to be appropriated originates, for such quantities of water as may be necessary for the full development of any such county or area. Further, when and if permits are issued to the Water Project Authority, it is contemplated that all necessary and appropriate terms and conditions will be included to subject the rights of the Authority to the needs of the counties and areas of origin for water for their full development.

It is not believed necessary to delay assignment of the State filings, as you request, until completion of the current investigation concerning the ultimate water requirements of the counties and areas of origin involved. These studies will provide, in terms of specific quantities, estimates of the amount of water necessary to meet the ultimate consumptive use of applied water plus irrecoverable losses for irrigation and domestic purposes as well as the water requirements for development of mineral and timber resources, maintenance of fish and game, and the development of recreational areas. It is true that these values will be more accurate than any made heretofore. However, insofar as reservations in assignments and permits are concerned, it is believed that a general reservation for all the water needed will provide better protection to the counties and areas of origin than naming a specific value.

Insofar as the amount of surplus water which will be made available by the Feather River Project for use downstream

and for export, the important factor is the depletion of stream flow at the damsite resulting from future upstream use. Estimates have already been made of future stream flow depletion, sufficiently accurate for Project purposes.

Requests have been received by the Authority for assurance of firm commitments for a water supply from the Project in order that areas interested may proceed with the necessary advance water supply planning. Before any such firm commitment can be given by the Water Project Authority and requisite contracts can be entered into, the Authority must have the necessary water rights. It is believed that all required information is at hand and that these rights can now be acquired with full protection to the counties and areas of origin by incorporating in the assignment and subsequent permits a reservation for all the water needed for ultimate development in such counties and areas of origin.

Your attention is directed to the required procedural steps which will take considerable time after assignment of the State filings is made to the Water Project Authority. The applications must be completed and advertised, protests must be received, and necessary hearings held; all before permits can be issued to the Authority. The concerned counties and areas of origin will be afforded ample opportunity to appear at those hearings.

If you have other comments or questions, we will be pleased to discuss the matter further at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

COPY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Los Angeles

Division of Water Resources
803 California State Bldg.
217 West First Street
Los Angeles 12, California

August 13, 1954

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Ed:

On return from my vacation, I found your letter waiting for me and thank you very much for your kind remarks. We had an excellent trip on our vacation and saw a lot of beautiful country. Our tour took in the states of Oregon and Washington, to Victoria and Vancouver. We took in many side trips including the Columbia River and the national parks. We saw enough Christmas trees to last us for a long time.

Now, to get down to important matters, I believe that good progress is being made on the Feather River Project but that there are still many hurdles to overcome. Success in accomplishing the project will require the combined efforts of not only the water interests in southern California, including the Metropolitan Water District, but also a cooperative effort of all water interests along the line including San Joaquin Valley and the San Francisco Bay area.

A matter has come up now which will require the support of all those interested in the project. A copy of Mr. Edmonston's letter of June 12 to Paul Beermann is attached. At a meeting of the Water Project Authority on June 29th, the State Engineer recommended that the procedure outlined in said letter be followed. Attached is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Water Project Authority on June 29.

The action of the Water Project Authority has resulted in telegrams and letters of protest from the areas of origin upstream from the Oroville Dam. Copies of these letters and telegrams are also attached for your information. You will also find a copy of a letter written by Mr. Edmonston on July 16 in reply to these protests. I believe it is clear from Mr. Edmonston's letter of July 16 that the water needs of the area of origin will be fully protected and that the Feather River Project will not endanger their water supplies.

The Water Project Authority has scheduled a meeting in Sacramento on August 31 at 10 a.m. in the Public Works Building. It is expected that representatives of those who have protested the action by the

Water Project Authority will appear and request the Water Project Authority to rescind its resolution of June 29. For this reason, it would appear proper that any other interests in the state who are concerned with the Feather River Project should appear and express their views in this matter. Letters or resolutions to the Water Project Authority from local agencies and the counties would also be helpful.

The decision of whether or not to rescind its action taken on June 29th by the Water Project Authority will have an important bearing on the question of whether or not the Feather River Project will be constructed. Others in San Diego County, including Paul Beermann and Ralph Phillips, are advised of this situation.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Max Bookman

Enclosure

G. T. McCOY
STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK B. DURKEE
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO
January 12, 1955

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1499
SACRAMENTO 7

PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.
I-DN-46-A

Mr. Ed Fletcher
Ed Fletcher Company
1020-9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

Your letter of December 16, 1954, regarding a right of way matter near Klamath, California, was referred to our District I Office in Eureka for a report.

I am advised that the only suit filed by the Division of Highways in that vicinity is Del Norte County Action No. 5318, People vs. P. J. Murphy, et al, dated October 21, 1954. This suit covered three small parcels of land near the intersection of Routes 1 and 46, being U. S. 101 and the Klamath Glen Road. The project is for replacement of the bridge at Hoppow Creek and grading of approximately 0.5 mile of approaches.

The map enclosed with your letter shows a right of way or route along Reagan Creek which, evidently, is the right of way to which you refer. It appears to approximate the line of a reconnaisance survey made in the early 1940's by the Division of Highways. There has been no route adoption on this line or further study of the location as the project has a low priority in our current planning program.

Thank you for your offer to cooperate with us in highway matters. Your past cooperation in this respect is recalled and appreciated.

Yours very truly,

G. T. McCOY
State Highway Engineer

By Rudolf Hess
Rudolf Hess
Supervising Right of Way Agent

April 4, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
State of California
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

I telephoned Sacramento today and your secretary said that you wanted to postpone your coming to San Diego until May, so I have made arrangements for May 6, canceling the April 15 date. Kindly confirm. We will be mighty glad to see you down here, and can you lay off a day and have some fun? I hope so.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

April 5, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find copy of letter I have written Max Bookman that is explanatory, also clipping from San Diego Union. I hope you like it. The more publicity the better on this subject, and you certainly need it.

Have talked twice with your secretary today and do hope you can be here the 29th of April. The quicker the better because big things are going to be solved in the next 60 days, and you might tell them frankly what the situation is and who the nigger in the woodpile is.

Kindest regards,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

April 19, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
State of California
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

I received a wire from the Rotary Club of Eureka to speak on water and its diversion from Humboldt and Del Norte Counties south, giving Southern California's point of view also. I am a bigger man in Humboldt and Del Norte, having large private interests and since 1914 representing large timber interests.

At 3 o'clock next Monday I meet with the Board of Supervisors and the City Council of Eureka. I leave here Saturday morning, arriving in Eureka Saturday night. If you care to, give me 4 or 5 important points or suggestions for my talk. The northern point of view is to settle with the counties of origin first for harmony's sake will not let us have another Colorado River conflict. They don't mind the state or the Federal Government voting money for plans and specifications, but no appropriations for development work until we have satisfied Humboldt and Del Norte Counties that they are protected in their full rights and only water that will permanently go to the ocean is to be taken away from them. They want no litigation but fair play, and of course they are out for the money, whatever they can get. They should have the first right to all the water they will ever need and the first right to the power.

Give me your reaction along the above lines. How far can I go?

Congratulations on your victory re SJR 25 and 26.

Kindest regards,

EF:rmc

Ed Fletcher

cc: Max Bookman

April 27, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find clipping from Tribune of April 22 which is explanatory. What is your reaction to Lindsay's and Allen's bills? I assume they are attempting to bring the Colorado River water down the coast. Is there any economy in so doing, and if water was brought this way would it kill your project for bringing the water at a higher elevation or is it advisable to attempt to compromise by bringing water both ways and save the extra cost of pumping for the lower levels? Thanks for your letter. Please give me your reaction confidentially.

Kindest regards,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

cc: Max Bookman

May 3, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find copy of the Humboldt Standard. I have marked in red the articles I want you to read. You see we made the front page and I got a wonderful reception. I hope you approve. I had a talk with the Board of Supervisors and you can see by this paper what action they took. Also, the City of Eureka has taken favorable action, but the P.G.&E. representative was there and in a quiet way gave me hell. The Chamber of Commerce of Eureka has been hostile and I am sure influenced by the P.G.&E. crowd with the same situation existing here with the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce in San Diego are calling a special meeting on May 4 and I am going to be there. Now they, too, are coming around, I think, but I am never sure of them. Have written a letter to their president.

While in Eureka I received a document which Perry asked me to sign in connection with the Feather River project, and I signed it and sent it back. There is certainly a big fight on and I am for you a million no matter how it comes out. It is getting over my head, and I wish you would keep me posted as to the changing conditions.

Everything is set for May 27 for you coming down here and talking to the Hi-Hatters Club. If you can, give us an extra day for a little change of scenery and a little touch of Mexico. Let me know as much ahead of time as possible when you will arrive here. I am at my own expense inviting 15 or 20 of the most interested parties on water to hear you, including the city and county officials and the irrigation district heads.

The San Diego County Water Authority yesterday passed resolutions supporting Assemblyman Lindsay. Lindsay is suggesting using Long Beach surplus tidelands oil revenue, claiming it will cut the cost of Feather River water delivered here in half and to aid in the construction of the proposed aqueduct. The water authority instructed the officials to help Lindsay in his program in Sacramento. Let me know how it comes out. It sounds plausible, but I have refused to make any commitment.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc
Enc.

May 3, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find article in Tribune of May 2, "Antelope Valley Holds Feather River Hopes".

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

May 5, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find copy of article in paper of May 3 that is explanatory.

I attended the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday and we held an organization meeting. Enclosed find article in today's Tribune. I am also enclosing a copy of organizational by-laws. In principal everything is o.k. but everything was cut and dried and typewritten in advance of the meeting. The attorney who prepared the papers is a director of the San Diego County Water Company. Fred Heilbron issued a statement and asked that it be put in the record, copy of which is herewith enclosed. What do you think of it? It will be interesting to see what develops and whether the Metropolitan Water District crowd will get control or not. I am keeping an open mind.

Enclosed find copy of letter that I got from Arnold Klaus today that will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK B. DURKEE
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 1079
SACRAMENTO 5
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
1120 N STREET

May 5, 1955

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Fletcher:

This is to acknowledge your letter of April 25, 1955, with reference to Assemblyman Lindsay's talk before the San Diego County Water Authority, and his bill to use tideland oil money for a California Water Fund (A.B. 3803). No record was made of Assemblyman Lindsay's speech in San Diego, and his secretary states that he did not use a prepared talk.

From a discussion of Assemblyman Lindsay's talk, and San Diego County water matters, with Mr. Holmgren, Chief Engineer of San Diego County Water Authority, it is our understanding that the Authority feels that additional water will be needed by San Diego County in about six years, and that such need will be along the coast at a lower elevation than the present aqueduct. The Feather River Project would not be in a position to furnish water to San Diego County in that time, so the Authority proposes to go to the Metropolitan Water District to get this water.

It is also our understanding that Assemblyman Lindsay proposes no change in the Feather River Project routes into San Diego County. As far as we have been able to determine both his and Assemblyman Allen's interest is in providing a source of funds through use of tideland oil money for the construction of the Feather River Project, which would relieve the State of the necessity of issuing bonds to finance the project, either in whole or part, depending on the extent of available funds for such purpose.

Mr. Holmgren informs us that one of the directors of the Authority asked Assemblyman Lindsay whether the financing of the second aqueduct for San Diego County could be made a part of the Feather River Project and thus avoid the necessity of financing this aqueduct locally. Not having a transcript of Assemblyman Lindsay's talk it is impossible to quote his reply, but Mr. Holmgren states that Assemblyman Lindsay's answer was to the effect that if the second aqueduct could be considered as a main water line rather than a secondary feeder, he could see no reason why it could not be added to the Feather River Project for financing. It is probable that such a feeder would not be at the proper elevation or have the capacity required to supply the amount of Feather River water proposed for delivery to San Diego County and the High Line Route would still be necessary.

Very truly yours,

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER

BY T. B. Waddell
T. B. Waddell
Assistant State Engineer

May 12, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find the Trinity River article, also Jack Cooper's article.

What do you think of them?

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

P.S. I am also enclosing article from Tribune of May 12 and article about action taken by the City Council yesterday that are explanatory.

JACK COOPER SAYS:

State, Federal Forces Argue On Water

The writer, who heads The San Diego Union's Sacramento bureau, presents the second in a series of columns on California water problems.

THERE IS NO LONGER any doubt but that political philosophy enters the debate over whether the San Luis Reservoir site shall be developed by the state as part of the Feather River project or by the federal government as part of a Trinity-San Luis project.

Raymond Leonard of the infant but potentially powerful Feather River Project Association said:

"There is, at the present time, only one basic conflict between the proponents and the opponents of the Feather River project, and that conflict is resolved into a matter of political thinking.

"EITHER YOU FAVOR the development of the water resources of this state and the control of that development by the people of the State of California or you favor the development of California's water resources and the control thereof by the federal government."

Gordon Garland, former speaker of the Assembly and a backer of federal Trinity-San Luis development, said that the two major schools of thought on the subject were made up of those who feel California should develop its own water regardless of speed and cost, and those who feel that the federal government should help because of its responsibility for flood control and navigation.

An interesting hypothesis has suggested itself to some among those who favor state development and are versed in the political philosophy of their opposition.

They feel that state development of the one and a half billion dollar Oroville-to-San Diego Feather River project would curtail the bureau's future business in California and help congressional opponents of costly bureau projects by pointing out that where it is economically feasible to transport water, the states themselves can transport it.

THEY BELIEVE that the San Luis reservoir site became important to the bureau and its associate political philosophers only after it became obvious that its inclusion in the Feather River plan was vital to the financing of the state-authorized project.

They viewed the bureau's inclusion of a San Luis Reservoir with its Trinity River power project as simply an effort to stymie the Feather River project, and they look with suspicion on offers of federal-state integration made when removal of the San Luis began to look like too big.

Integration is possible from an engineering standpoint, both sides agree.

Trinity-San Luis bills now pending in Congress would be amended to allow the project's development under state water law and eventually to turn it over to the state, proponents claim.

State water men look on this as merely a lure to draw California into a commitment to a plan which Congress would never actually approve in this regard because it would mean rewriting or making exceptions to federal reclamation law.

But once a state commitment is made and Congress authorizes a San Luis project, integrated or not, the reservoir will wait on federal appropriations and the Feather River project will wait on completion of the reservoir.

THOSE WHO FAVOR state development fear this would be a long wait, indeed. Much longer than the four years State Engineer Edmonston says it would take him to get Feather River water to the San Joaquin. Consequently, if true, this would add to the 20 years it would take Feather River water to get to Southern California.

And this is what makes the disposition of an as yet undeveloped reservoir site in Merced County so important to San Diegans who are going to need that water as soon as they can get it.

The idea that a federal bureau might set out deliberately to stall a major state project in the interests of its own self-perpetuation is quite logical to many, and quite unbelievable to as many more.

Tribune 5-12-55

Feather Best S.D. Hope?

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a dry year and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the last in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCRACKEN

Feather River, 740 miles to the north, has caught the imagination of scores of San Diegans.

The river has water in abundance for export. San Diego needs water or will need it by the time it can be brought here.

Engineers say it is possible to pipe and pump Feather River water to the county, and they say it can be done at a bearable cost.

Demand for water has increased here while local supply has decreased. A few population figures will show what has happened here.

First Barrel Authorized

In 1940 the U.S. Census found 204,000 persons living in San Diego. The city's reservoirs were well filled. Waterwise, its officials estimated, they were safe for about five years, even if no rain fell.

Little rain did fall, and a water shortage was so near in 1944 that President Roosevelt authorized the Navy to build the first barrel of the Aqueduct. By 1947 Colorado River water was being delivered here. Now we were secure for years, water officials declared.

But we weren't secure. More people were moving to San Diego and winters brought less water than was expected. It became necessary to build the second barrel.

Growth Phenomenal

The San Diego County Water Authority now is taking all the water its two barrels will transport, a total of 185-195 second-feet, or nearly 130,000,000 gallons a day. This is about 142,000 acre-feet.

Again the population increase gets the blame, or the credit, for a major part of the increased need for water. In 1952 a special federal census found 434,924 inhabitants in the City of San Diego. Who will say the city is not at the half million point today? Or who can predict with certainty what it will be by 1960?

The growth in the remainder of the county has been equally phenomenal. It is easy to foresee the day when a million persons will live within San Diego County, if water is available.

While assessed valuations remain generally in the same relationship as now among the agencies taking Metropolitan Water District water, the San Diego County Water Authority's entitlement cannot exceed 160 second-feet from the Metropolitan. It may get more than that, as it now does, simply because other agencies are not exercising their rights.

There are months when San Diego agencies might buy Metropolitan water for storage, provided there were an aqueduct carrying capacity to permit that. This is not so now. Water Authority engineers are planning a new aqueduct to make winter-time importing possible. The enterprise will cost from 34 to 60 million dollars, depending upon completeness and size of the installation.

A land-use survey has found 350,000 acres of land in San Diego County which might be irrigated profitably. Now only 50,000 to 60,000 acres receive water.

Can San Diego County stand to pay $45 an acre-foot for water? It now is paying more than that. Paul Beermann, city water engineer, says that when all costs involved are considered, the cost of Metropolitan water to San Diego now is about $45 an acre-foot. And then he adds:

"Maybe the cost isn't the thing we should be thinking about anyway. Maybe we should be asking ourselves, can we get more water, and how soon?"

AND IT'S RATIONED—Oklahoma City, which has water rationing as the result of the long drought, has plenty of the stuff, at least in one spot. A flash flood put four feet of water over one intersection of the city.—(AP) Wirephoto

May 17, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find clipping showing that the Metropolitan Water District water cost $121 an acre foot according to Jack Cooper. Do you think this is correct?

You have an engagement to be here on the 27th to talk before the Hi Hatters Club. Don't forget the date. Will you have time to take a day off for a little trip and rest? I hope so.

I am also sending you a clipping from the Tribune of May 14 for your information.

Sincerely,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

May 19, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find clipping from Tribune of May 17 showing the city is taking no chances and is appointing a committee of its own which I am sure is sympathetic to the Feather River Project irrespective of the other county organization that is being organized and, in my opinion, dominated by the Metropolitan Water District. Will keep you posted.

The county-wide committee organized yesterday and I am a member of that committee so will keep an eye on developments as best I can.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:mc

Enc.

cc: Max Bookman

Clay L. Perry

3 Tuesday 5/17/55

$4,767,980 Swells Pen

. The Police and Fire Retirement System's board of directors held its last meeting yesterday and transferred $4,767,-

City Names 10 To Project Unit

The City Council yesterday approved the names of 10 persons to represent the city on the board of directors of the local Feather River Association.

The association is being formed to promote a proposed state water project which would bring water from the Feather River to Southern California and San Diego.

Other governmental bodies in the county also will name representatives to the local association. Similar groups are being organized throughout the state to promote the project.

The Council named:

Paul Beermann, city water director; Baylor Brooks, geologist; Graydon Hoffman, banker; Councilman George Kerrigan, a member of the statewide Feather River Association; Ralph Phillips, San Diego Gas & Electric Co.; Aaron Reese, deputy city attorney; Don Hanson, San Diego Transit System; O'Neill Martin, attorney; Quentin Whelan, attorney, and Armon Henderson, secretary, District Council of Carpenters (AFL).

Goodwin J. Knight
~~EX-OFFICIO~~
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
CHIEF OF DIVISION

FRANK B. DURKEE
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Public Works
SACRAMENTO

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1079
SACRAMENTO 5

May 25, 1955

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Street
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel Ed:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 19, 1955, with reference to the additional water supply that will be required for the San Diego area.

Estimates indicate that if the present rate of growth continues, the safe yield of local supplies and the Colorado River water that can be supplied by both barrels of the Aqueduct will be required by 1960. Since the Feather River Project would be unable to deliver water to San Diego by 1960 it will be necessary for the Metropolitan Water District to make available additional Colorado River water, and a third aqueduct will have to be constructed and be available for use by 1960. This third aqueduct could be used later for Feather River water if such arrangements can be consummated.

The estimates referred to above are those of the San Diego County Water Authority which appear to be in reasonable agreement with the estimates of this office.

Very truly yours,

A. D. Edmonston
A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer

Feather River Work Urged

Early Start Vital, Says Engineer

By FLOYD McCRACKEN

Southern California should be more concerned over the "when" of Feather River water delivery than over the "how," State Engineer A. D. Edmonston told Hi Hatters Club members and guests yesterday.

"If construction were started today on initial features, there would be adequate time to make the decision as to which route is most desirable in delivering water to Southern California," Edmonston said.

"More important is whether the water will be here when the demand arises."

Introduced by Fletcher

He was introduced by Col. Ed Fletcher, pioneer San Diego County water developer. A feature of the program was delivery to Fletcher of a 50-gallon barrel of Feather River water, expressed here by the Mojave Basin Advisory Committee and delivered by C. L. Perry, committee head. Four other committee representatives attended.

Edmonston said rights to Feather River water must be decided in order to make sure areas of water deficiency may finance the project, for which he has recommended a $1,590,000,000 expenditure. He believes the matter can be met by legislation and a constitutional amendment will not be required.

Continued Study Urged

He said that, contrary to public statement, he never has said he favors the proposed high-level route.

"However, I do not mind saying now that, from all the alternate routes studied thus far, the high-level route appears to be the most economical and the most desirable from an engineering standpoint, due to its flexibility in delivery of water to all areas of need," he said. He urged continued investigation of possible routes until the best has been determined.

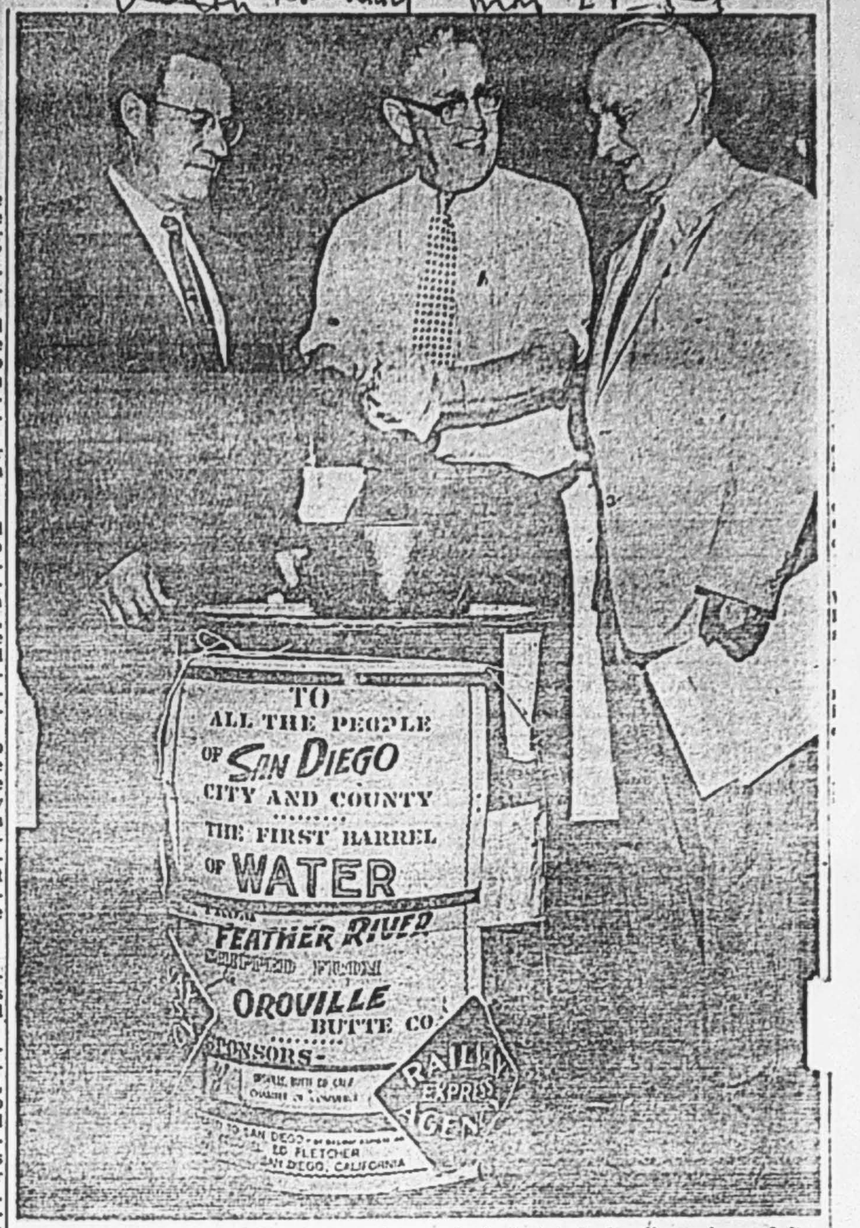
Edmonston complained at two points of lack of cooperation from Metropolitan Water District officials who, he said, ignored his appeals for information. The so-called coast route, favored by some Metropolitan spokesmen, would be 150 miles longer than the high-level route, Edmonston said.

Authorities Quoted

San Diego County has an ultimate potential requirement of 1,200,000 acre-feet of water, the speaker said. He quoted Metropolitan Water District authorities as saying it has sufficient water for 20 to 25 years. He said other observers have held a shorter supply of water remains before a new source must be found.

Edmonston has recommended the Legislature appropriate sixteen million for purchase of a dam and a reservoir site.

"In the rapidly expanding economy we have in California, where water supply is a basic and vital necessity, we cannot afford to accept a philosophy that would provide too little water too late," he concluded.



EASY DOES IT—No trouble about working up a lather with Feather River water, Ralph Phillips, chairman, San Diego County Committee for State Water Plan, demonstrates. Max Bookman, principal state hydraulic engineer, left, and Richard Holmgren, general manager of the San Diego County Water Authority, look on. Test took place yesterday at Hi Hatter's Club meeting.

Hi Hatters Sip Water From Feather River

San Diego received its first Feather River water today — 50 gallons shipped by express.

The water was served to Hi Hatters Club members who met in the San Diego Club to hear an address by State Engineer A. D. Edmonston. ⟹

The water reached San Diego as a cooperative effort. Express charges were borne by the Mojave Basin Advisory Committee. It was in a barrel donated by the United States government. The barrel bore the California State seal.

Work of preparing the water for shipment was done by Oroville water-minded people. The barrel was consigned to Col. Ed Fletcher, pioneer San Diego County water developer.

Speaking before the Hi Hatters, Edmonston reviewed the "county of origin" problem, which, he said, must be solved in a manner to protect "permanent rights."

He also discussed routes which have been surveyed for the Feather River aqueduct. His preference is for a route crossing the Tehachapi Mountains and passing through Antelope Valley.

Chula Vista Sets Budget Hearing

CHULA VISTA (Special) — The City Council will hold a public hearing of its proposed 1955-56 budget June 14 at 7:30 p.m.

The proposed budget of $1,515,000 exceeds the 1954-55 budget by $200,712, Gordon Grant, city finance officer, said.

However, the tax rate of $1.68 for each $100 assessed valuation will remain the same, he said.

Additional revenue would be obtained through an increase in the sales and use tax from ½ per cent to 1 per cent effective July 1 and from an increase in property valuations estimated at two million dollars.

The estimated 1955 assessed valuation is 32 million dollars.

THIRST QUENCHER—State Engineer A. D. Edmonston, left, and Col. Ed Fletcher pose with first Feather River water to reach San Diego. It came by express in an effort to publicize plans to build Feather River aqueduct.—Evening Tribune Staff Photo

STATEMENT OF A. D. EDMONSTON, STATE ENGINEER
BEFORE
HI-HATTERS GROUP OF SAN DIEGO CLUB
San Diego, California
May 27, 1955

SUBJECT: THE FEATHER RIVER PROJECT

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Hi-Hatters Club, and Guests:

It is a privilege, indeed, to have this opportunity to appear before your Club and speak on the Feather River Project. The invitation was extended by my staunch friend, Colonel Ed Fletcher, a strong and earnest advocate of the project and all other sound water projects which would benefit San Diego County and the State of California. In passing, I would like to say that Colonel Ed has supported all necessary projects for the development of the waters of the State for more than five decades, and he should be commended for his continued successful and wholehearted support of these worthy projects.

To the people in southern California, and especially in San Diego County, it should not be necessary for me to discuss the need for water and the urgency in starting construction of the Feather River Project.

The people in this part of the State are already experienced in the many problems involved in construction of aqueducts and the advisability of long range planning of such projects.

Although my topic is on the Feather River Project, I know that you are already familiar with the general features of that project, authorized by the Legislature in 1951 for State

construction. Instead of discussing the plan itself, I prefer to take this opportunity to clarify some questions that have been raised with respect to the project. These questions, in my opinion, have created unnecessary confusion and threaten needless delay in initiating project construction. In addition, I shall also cover the aspects of the Project bearing on the delivery of water to the area south of the Tehachapis.

Watershed Protection and County of Origin Laws

One of the questions raised concerns the securing of a permanent water right for the project beneficiaries. It has been maintained by some that there should be legislation and also a constitutional amendment that will permanently determine the respective rights of the areas of surplus and deficiency. I agree that there should be legislation, but not necessarily a constitutional amendment, with reference to the so-called Watershed Protection and County of Origin laws.

It was concluded in the recent Feather River Project Report submitted to the Legislature that:

> "The problems dealt with by the Attorney General in his opinions concerning the county of origin law and the watershed protection law should be solved by the Legislature in such manner as to give assurances to the areas of origin that sufficient water would be available to them as and when required for beneficial uses within their areas and at the same time afford satisfactory assurances to the areas of export of continuity of supply from the project."

A distinction should be made regarding the projects or areas affected by the Watershed Protection Law and by the County of Origin Law. The Watershed Protection Law is limited in its application to the Central Valley Project and units thereof, in-

cluding the Feather River Project, and only to State and Federal agencies operating these projects. The law does not apply to other agencies or individuals. Therefore, the law is discriminatory in its application.

The County of Origin Law applies only to sources of water embraced within applications to appropriate unappropriated water made by the Department of Finance in aid of a general or coordinated plan of water resource development. So far, waters filed upon by the Department are primarily in drainage areas of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Only two applications are on file on waters of the North Coastal Area, where 40 per cent of the State's waters exist. It is therefore evident that neither the Watershed Protection Law nor the County of Origin Law has general applicability.

It should not be too difficult to effect the necessary legislative changes to protect the areas of origin as to their present and future water requirements, and at the same time assure the exportation of specific quantities of surplus water to areas of deficiency. Recent opinions of the Attorney General point out the necessity of such changes. In effect, those opinions hold that waters developed in the counties or watersheds of origin for transport to areas of deficiency, can be repossessed at some later time if the areas of origin can show the need therefor.

A solution of the problem is suggested. The State Water Resources Board has just issued provisionally its Bulletin No. 2, "Water Utilization and Requirements of California." This study

shows how much land we have, what our present use of it is, and the amount of water now being used. The study also looks into the future as far as is humanly possible, and estimates what our future populations will be. Classified by the study are the lands that will be devoted to agricultural, industrial and urban use and the water required to serve these areas. From this report and the Board's previous Bulletin No. 1, "Water Resources of California," it would seem to me we should be able to calculate with reasonable accuracy what surplus waters there are that can be beneficially exported. These surplus waters could be filed upon by the State for use when and where needed, including similar protective filings on the waters required for present and future beneficial use in the counties and areas of origin.

To do this it would be necessary to adopt the findings of these bulletins into law, thus establishing the basic ultimate water requirements in each of the hydrographic areas of the State. If this were done, the uncertain language in the present water reservation laws could be eliminated and new provisions enacted which would give the necessary assurances to both areas of water surplus and those of water deficiency. Such new water reservation laws would be applicable to projects and works of all people and agencies, public and private.

In other words, after legislative sanction is given to the engineering findings regarding the estimates of the quantities of water available in each area in the State, including the estimated ultimate requirements for local use, the net

amount of the surplus water available for exportation would be ascertained.

Any limitation imposed by law, therefore, would not be on the amount of water to be utilized in the counties or areas of origin, but rather on the amount of water exportable to other areas of the State.

The quantities of water determined to be exportable must, however, be definite so that permanent rights may attach thereto. Only in this way can multiple-purpose projects, such as the Feather River Project, be assured of the necessary financial support from the areas of water deficiency.

Conduit Routes

Next, I would like to discuss the matter of routes for delivery of water to California, south of the Tehachapis.

Actually, the answer to this question lies in securing the most economical means of delivery of water to those points within southern California which will need Feather River Project water.

At this time the people should be more concerned with seeing that construction on the project is started as soon as possible so that the water will be here when needed rather than being concerned by which route the water will be brought into the area.

If construction were to be started today on the initial features of the project, there would be adequate time to make the decision as to which route is most desirable in delivering

water to southern California. Whether or not water from the Feather River Project is delivered by a coastal route, a high level route or a low level tunnel can be determined by proper engineering economic studies. More important is whether or not the water will be here in time when the demand arises.

It has been stated that sufficient study has not been given to alternate locations for a route to southern California. It has been pointed out by representatives of water agencies in southern California that more than 40 or 50 possibilities were considered before determining the final route for the Colorado River Aqueduct. Let me state that the selection of the route presented in the 1951 report on the Feather River Project was not a haphazard choice. The State has a background of over 30 years of planning for distribution of water throughout California. The choice of the route made in 1951 was the result of many considered plans.

However, in view of the questions raised by some of the southern California water interests there were included in the recent report on the program for financing and constructing the Feather River Project, engineering and economic studies and comparisons of a coastal route, a low level long-tunnel route, and modifications of the high level route.

All of these data were included in the report so that the people themselves who are going to be served by the Feather River Project can decide on the best route for delivery of Feather River Project water to southern California. It has been said that the State Engineer's report "favors" the high level

route. No where in the report will it be found that a recommendation is made favoring one route over another. However, I do not mind saying <u>now</u>, that from all of the alternate plans thus far studied, the high level route appears to be the most economical and also the most desirable plan from an engineering standpoint due to its flexibility in delivery of water to all areas of need.

In connection with the determination as to proper delivery points of Feather River Project water for distribution in southern California, I met with the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California on November 9, 1954, and requested that the Board set forth and delineate its present and potential service area. I also requested information on the amounts, time and points of delivery for Feather River Project water. This information was not supplied and, therefore, the report which I submitted to the Legislature sets forth alternate proposals and routes for delivery of water. However, since the completion of the report, representatives of the district have criticized the high level route shown in the report, indicating that it was their thinking that Colorado River water should be utilized in San Diego, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and that Feather River water should be utilized in the north and west portion of the district, principally in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

The transfer of water within the Metropolitan Water District is a matter which only that district and the members within that district can decide. I feel that it is certainly not

within my prerogative to tell the people of San Diego County that they can only have Colorado River water and that all of the Feather River water will be delivered to Los Angeles and Orange Counties. In fact, although the decision does not lie in my hands in regard to transfer of water within the Metropolitan Water District, I can see good reason for delivery of Feather River water as far south as San Diego County. Two important reasons will be discussed later in this statement.

But, first let us take a look at the findings of our studies in connection with alternate routes in southern California. The cost of the project using the high level route terminating in San Diego County was estimated to be 1592 million dollars and the unit price for water in southern California under this plan was estimated to be $45 per acre-foot.

If the aqueduct were to be terminated at San Bernardino and the power recovered through a hydroelectric plant at that point, elevation about 1500 feet, cost of the project would be 1491 million dollars and the unit price for water in southern California would be $35 per acre-foot. The reason that the price per acre-foot would be less is that there would be an average income of about 14 million dollars annually from power revenues derived from the San Bernardino power plant.

Now still considering the high level route but terminating the aqueduct near Castaic Creek, with recovery of power through two hydroelectric plants, elevation 1250 feet, the cost of the project was estimated to be 1388 million dollars. The cost per acre-foot of water delivered at Castaic would be $25.

It is estimated that the annual power revenue from recovery of power at Castaic Creek would amount to $16,000,000.

So much for the high level route. Now the report also contains an estimate for a coastal route. The cost of a coastal route which would deliver water to Castaic Creek Reservoir is estimated to be 1550 million dollars. The estimated cost per acre-foot of water at Castaic Creek under this plan would be $45.

It should be noted that the cost for a coastal route ending at Castaic Creek is not much different than the high level route delivering water all the way to San Diego County. Also it is to be noted that the unit cost of water by the coastal route is estimated to be $45 an acre-foot as compared to a unit cost of $25 an acre-foot at the same point by delivery through the high level route. One of the reasons for this difference in cost is that the coastal route is 150 miles longer than the high level route to Castaic Creek. Another reason is that there is no power recovery possible when using the coastal route so that there are no power revenues available to decrease the unit cost of water.

I would also like to point out that although delivery of the water on the high level route requires a total pumping head of 3,528 feet, the power recovery into Castaic Creek of 1,600 feet offsets this high lift so that the net pumping head would be about 1,928 feet. This compares roughly with the total pumping head required via the coastal route to Castaic Reservoir.

The cost of pumping this difference of 1600 feet utilizing off-peak energy at 4 mills per kilowatt hour would be about $7.70 per acre-foot. The value of the power recovery for the same 1600 feet with generation of power on an on-peak basis at 8 mills per kilowatt hour would be about $9.80. It is seen that a net gain of about $2.00 per acre-foot could be realized.

The report also includes an estimate of a low level tunnel route delivering water through a 27-mile tunnel to the Castaic Creek Reservoir. This plan would have a first cost of 1382 million dollars and a unit cost of water delivered at Castaic Creek Reservoir of $35 per acre-foot. This long tunnel route involves difficult and costly tunnel construction crossing many earthquake faults which in the future may prove hazardous to providing a continuous supply of water to southern California.

In connection with a discussion of the several routes, it has been stated that full analysis of power requirements and how best to meet them, should be made. Also, that the electric energy required under full operation of the project to lift the project water to the several points of delivery would be more than 9 billion kilowatt hours annually whereas the Oroville Power Plant would only produce 1-3/4 billion kilowatt hours annually, or less than 20 per cent of the power required. This is a correct statement. However, it should be pointed out that it is not valid to compare power generation on an on-peak basis with the requirements for the pumping load utilizing off-peak electric energy.

The costs of power for pumping for the high level route over the project payout period is $2,145,000,000, and the revenue from power generated at Oroville Power Plant during the same period is $800,000,000, which is about 37 per cent of the cost of pumping, rather than the irrelevant figure quoted of 20 per cent. In the case of high level route terminating at Quail Lake and including the two power drops at Castaic Creek, the total estimated revenue from generated power is $1,564,000,000, or about 71½ per cent of the cost of all the power required for pumping.

Communications from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and discussions with their engineers, as well as engineers of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the Southern California Edison Company, corroborate the feasibility of utilization of off-peak power for pumping and the availability of such power when it will be needed and the practicability of generating on-peak power at the project power plants and its absorption, as set forth in the 1955 Feather River Project Report. The estimate of the unit cost of power for pumping and the value of generated power, as used in the report, is verified by two letters dated August 17, and December 2, 1954 from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, based on current power costs.

Electrical engineers of the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power, have stated that department would be interested in securing the peaking capability and energy that would be produced by the Castaic Creek power drops and estimate

that their system could, by the time it was required, furnish the 7 billion kilowatt hours of off-peak energy necessary for the pumping load of the four pumping plants near Bakersfield that would deliver the water to southern California.

A comparison of the total lengths of the several possible routes discussed, classified as to type of conduit is shown on the following table. There is shown on the attached map the service area of the project and the several routes mentioned, including an alternative coastal line which would start at Devils Den in the San Joaquin Valley and terminate at Castaic Reservoir. This route would require pumping to elevation 1811 feet and although about 85 miles shorter than the route shown in the report, would cost about the same, due principally to 50 miles of additional tunnel.

FEATHER RIVER PROJECT
COMPARISON OF ROUTE LENGTHS
IN MILES FROM THE DELTA

	Canal	Tunnel	Siphon	Misc.	Total
High line route to Barrett Lake	455.0	106.7	21.0	9.2	591.9
High line route to Devil Canyon P.P.	421.9	20.1	7.6	9.6	459.2
High line route to Castaic Creek Reservoir	303.1	23.6	5.0	10.0	341.7
Delta to Castaic Creek Reservoir-Coastal Line	390.0*	67.4	25.5	7.4	490.3
1811' Coastal Line-Delta to Castaic Creek Reservoir	271.3*	118.1	8.3	7.0	404.7
Delta to Castaic Creek Reservoir-Long Tunnel	302.7	28.3	2.3	8.0	341.3

* Does not include 97 mile extension to Wheeler Ridge.

Miscellaneous includes pump discharge lines and reservoir waterways.

Water Requirements

So much for the matter of selection of routes for delivery of water to southern California. Now I would like to clarify certain questions which have been raised in connection with the delivery of water within southern California and the assumed rate at which the demand for Feather River water will increase. It has been stated that the State's report allocates 600,000 acre-feet to the desert area.

Let me make it clear that there has been no allocation made of Feather River Project water to several areas of service south of the Tehachapi Mountains. One of the water right applications made by the State Department of Finance and on file with the Division of Water Resources allocates 1,773,000 acre-feet annually from the Feather River Project for use in the entire area south of the Tehachapis. A second application allocates 3,227,000 acre-feet per annum to the same area. The 1955 report for "illustrative purposes", and let me emphasize again the words illustrative purposes, gives an example of how Feather River water can be delivered to various sections of southern California. The amounts of water used for such illustrative purposes do not constitute unit allocations of water from the Feather River Project in southern California.

It has been stated in criticism of the recent report on the Feather River Project that the assumption of delivery of 450,000 acre-feet in 1976 and the increase of demand for Feather River water to 1,800,000 acre-feet in 15 years thereafter, was optimistic. In this connection I wish to repeat

that on November 9, 1954, I presented the same schedule of water delivery to southern California to the Board of Directors and the Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and requested their comments and views as to a probable absorption schedule. No estimate was received from the District in connection with the assumed need for Feather River Project water. Probably any estimate made at this time of demands for water 20 years in the future will be wrong. One thing we know for sure, and that is the actual demand for water will be something different from what we are now estimating. However, the important thing is not whether our estimate is correct or whether some other figures the Metropolitan Water District may have will actually occur. The real important matter will be whether of not there is water available to meet the demand at that time.

Now let us examine the status of water supplies in the South Coastal Area of Southern California. State Water Resources Board Bulletin No. 2, based on 1950 conditions, provides the best resume of our water situation. At that time, the annual water requirement of the South Coastal Area was about 1,900,000 acre-feet. The safe yield of local water supplies provided about 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum with about 300,000 acre-feet supplied by the Owens-Mono System of the City of Los Angeles and 166,000 acre-feet by The Metropolitan Water District.

In 1950, there was an indicated shortage in firm water supply of about 400,000 acre-feet per annum manifest largely in

overdraft on ground water storage. To meet this overdraft and to provide for future growth, there is now available for diversion an additional 800,000 acre-feet of water per year from the Colorado River. Of this amount, 400,000 acre-feet per year must be dedicated to the eventual alleviation of ground water overdraft, which cannot be allowed to continue if this valuable natural resource is to be maintained for use by future generations. Four hundred thousand acre-feet then is the supply of Colorado River water to provide the future increases in population and agricultural development in this area. In this regard, the population of the South Coastal Area has been increasing at a rate of over 200,000 per year which means, in terms of water, an annual increase in use of 40,000 to 50,000 acre-feet. Ultimately, it is estimated that about 2,900,000 acre-feet of water annually must be imported to the South Coastal Area over and above supplies from existing sources.

In the coastal portion of San Diego County, these studies for the State Water Resources Board show the same need for additional water in the future, only with a greater urgency. The water requirement as of 1950 was estimated to be about 204,000 acre-feet per year as compared to a total safe supply from local sources and both barrels of the San Diego Aqueduct operated to full capacity of about 250,000 acre-feet per year. Coastal San Diego County has an ultimate potential requirement for water of 1,200,000 acre-feet annually.

A recent study by the San Diego County Water Authority indicated that by 1960 the annual water requirement in its present

and potential service area would be about 250,000 acre-feet, or an amount about equal to the available water supply. The study further indicated that by 1980 in excess of one-half million acre-feet of water would be required annually and that by 2000, this requirement would increase to nearly 800,000 acre-feet per year. Thus, the San Diego County Water Authority alone estimates that by 1980, or only 25 years hence, it will require in the order of 300,000 acre-feet of water over and above that available from existing developments. This requirement may be compared to the 400,000 acre-feet of uncommitted supply available to the entire service area of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

We are now experiencing a severe drought which has continued with only a single year's interruption since 1944. Coupled with this drought has been a phenomenal growth of population and industry and attendant water use. These conditions are reflected in a substantial increase in the use of imported water. It is noteworthy that in fiscal year 1949-50, 166,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water were sold in the South Coastal Area. It is estimated that in the current fiscal year, in excess of 400,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water will be sold in the South Coastal area or an increase of nearly 300 per cent in five years. Further, in 1950, lands within The Metropolitan Water District, including the San Diego Water Authority, comprised about 918 square miles as compared to about 2,700 square miles in 1955. In contrast to the lands within the District in 1950, which were largely established cities and

districts with a source of supply independent of that from Colorado River, these new lands have a high potential for supplemental water use. Many of these recently annexed areas are largely undeveloped, and now, with the assurance of a firm water supply, they will be taking ever-increasing amounts of Colorado River water.

Other factors, which will stimulate use of the Colorado River supply in this area, are Court actions limiting the use of ground water to the natural safe yield of the basin, such as occurred in the Raymond Basin of Los Angeles County; the voluntary reduction in ground water extractions, as exemplified in the West Coast Basin of Los Angeles County, which area has also been subject to litigation with respect to rights to pump ground water; and the ground water replenishment bill currently being considered by the California State Legislature, which would provide for the formation of districts whose primary purpose would be to augment dwindling ground water supplies through spreading, or otherwise augmenting these supplies by imported water.

To meet this increasing demand for water, The Metropolitan Water District has announced that it will enlarge its works for the diversion of Colorado River water to full capacity by 1960.

Plan for Delivery of Project Water to San Diego County

As I stated previously, there are reasons in favor of utilizing the high level route with delivery of water all the

way to San Diego County. Water delivered by that route is capable of being used in carry-over storage capacity available in existing and potential reservoirs, strategically located to serve most of the County by gravity. A plan for water delivery to San Diego County including some new and the presently available facilities is shown on the attached map.

This map also shows on the upper right corner a graph of the relation of the use of water to growth in service area of the San Diego County Water Authority. It may be noted that an increase has occurred in the service area from 152 square miles in 1948 to 545 square miles in 1955. With a present annual use of Colorado River water in the amount of 102,000 acre-feet, it is estimated that 148,000 acre-feet will be required by 1960.

Another reason relates to water quality. In considering the possible sources from which water can be imported to San Diego County, the quality of the various sources is of major importance. Upon the quality will depend the amount of water that must be imported over and above the consumptive demands, if local ground water supplies are to be continued in use. As you are all well aware, a considerable portion of water supplied to the surface of the ground for irrigation of lawns and crops, and in non-sewered areas, returns to the underlying ground water and is available for reuse provided the quality of the ground waters is kept sufficiently high to permit such reuse. The importation and use of large quantities of supplemental water poses a problem in preserving salt balance

in the ground water basins. The lower the quality of imported water, that is, the greater the amounts of dissolved minerals therein, the more water that must be imported and wasted from the ground water basins in order to preserve salt balance and proper quality of the ground waters, and the less the opportunity for reuse.

In portions of southern California, particularly in San Diego County, the prevalance of heavy textured soil underlain in part by hardpan at shallow depths presents problems in the utilization of water containing high concentrations of dissolved salts for irrigation. For such soils, if water of high salinity is to be used, a considerable amount of water in excess of consumptive use must be applied to prevent accumulation of salts in the soil solution to toxic levels. There are, also, coincidental drainage problems.

The water in the Delta available for diversion to the south is presently of good quality, suitable for all beneficial uses. Under future conditions with the Feather River Project and other similar conservation projects in operation, including importation from the North Coast region and with the consequent increased sustained summer flow, the quality of waters diverted from the Delta will be still better.

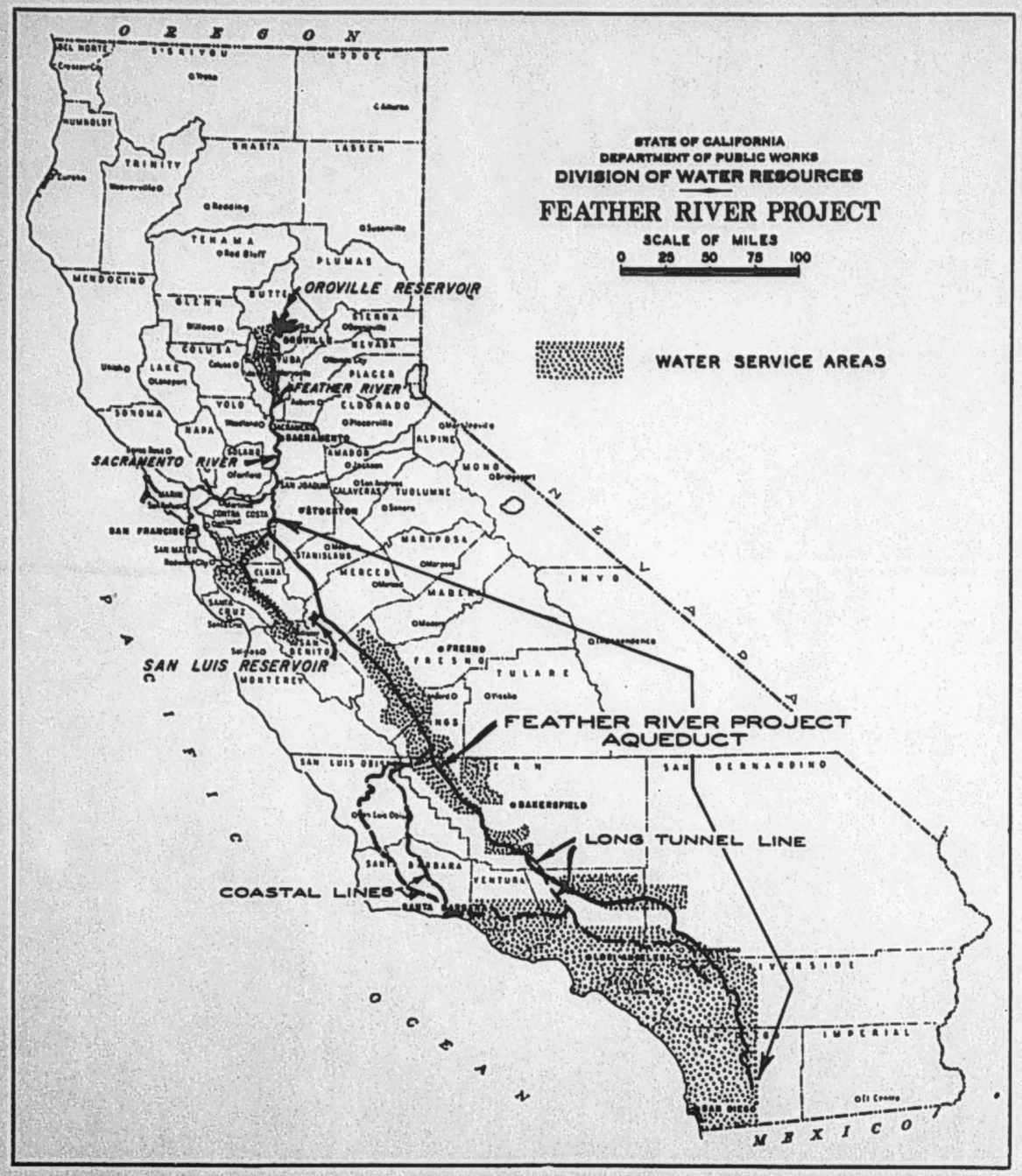
This matter of quality must be kept in mind in weighing the desirability of the current proposal to utilize Feather River Project water in the northern and western portions of the Metropolitan Water District and to deliver Colorado River water only to the southern and eastern portions of the district.

Urgency for Project

The need for additional water for southern California is obvious. The question of how soon the new supplies from the northern part of the State should be made available is also a question which is not difficult to answer. Both the Cities of San Diego and Los Angeles estimate that they will require additional supplies over and above all of their present sources by 1970 or within 15 years. The Metropolitan Water District has stated that it has sufficient water for their service area for an additional 20 or 25 years. Regardless of which one of these predictions may be correct, whether it be 10, 15, or 20 years, it is important that construction of the Feather River Project be started immediately in order that the water may be available when the demand arises. It should be noted that planning of the Colorado River Aqueduct commenced in the early 20's and that the first Colorado River water was not delivered to the South Coastal Area until 1941. The Feather River Project is one of much greater magnitude than the Colorado River Project. This all emphasizes the urgency of an immediate start on financing and construction of the Feather River Project.

To accomplish this objective, a method of financing the project through the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State, secured by income from sale of electric power and water and with financial assistance from the State General Fund is presented in the 1955 report. Also, I have recommended that $16,000,000 be appropriated by the present Legislature

to be expended in connection with the first step in the construction program. In the rapidly expanding economy we have in California, where water supply is a basic and vital necessity, we cannot afford to accept a philosophy that would provide too little water too late.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

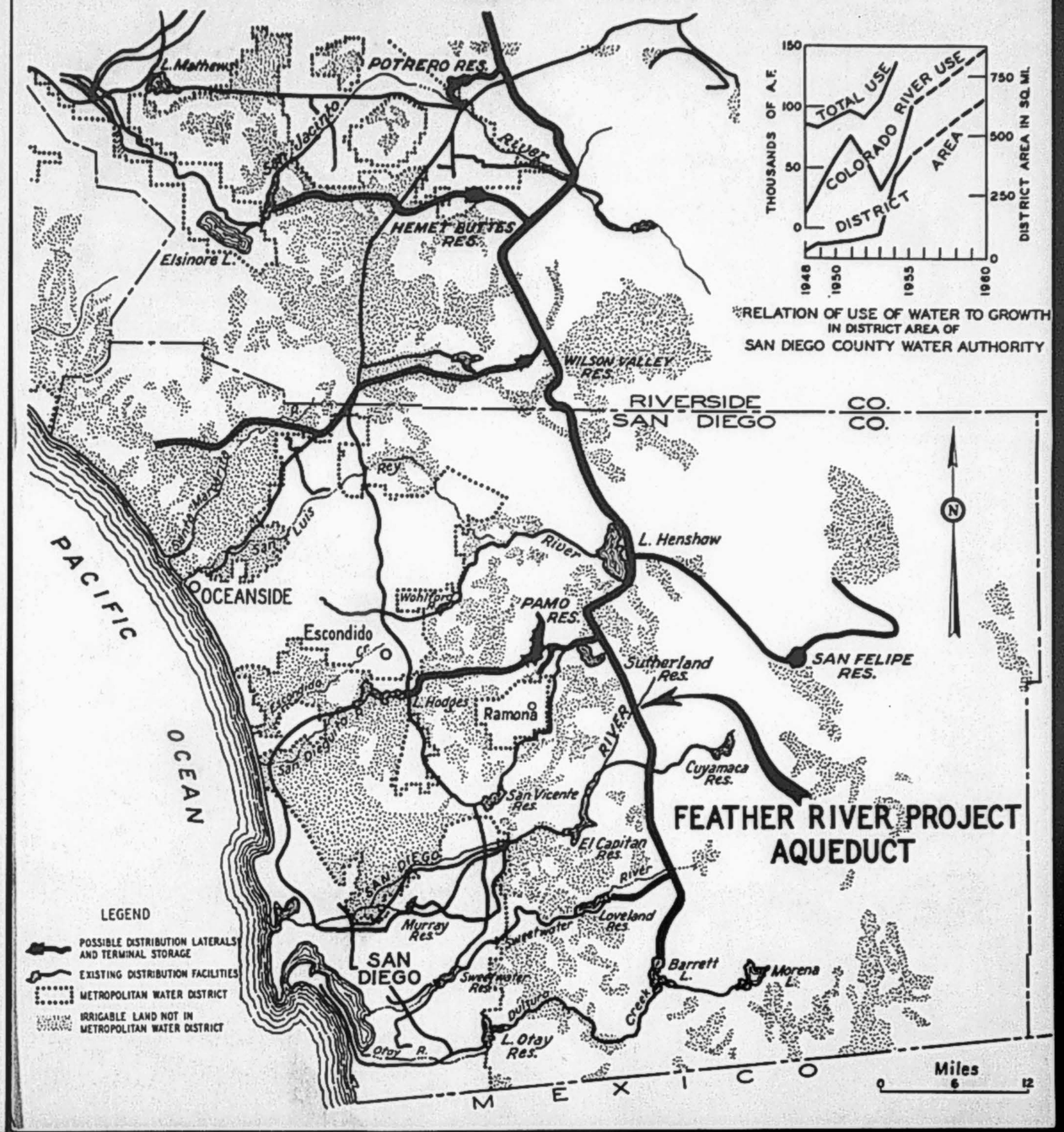
FEATHER RIVER PROJECT

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100

WATER SERVICE AREAS

FEATHER RIVER PROJECT

PLAN FOR WATER DELIVERY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY



RELATION OF USE OF WATER TO GROWTH IN DISTRICT AREA OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

LEGEND

- POSSIBLE DISTRIBUTION LATERALS AND TERMINAL STORAGE
- EXISTING DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES
- METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
- IRRIGABLE LAND NOT IN METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT

May 31, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston
State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
401 Public Works Building
Sacramento, California

Friend Edmonston:

It was certainly a pleasure to have you in San Diego. I have heard very many favorable comments on your presentation, and Mr. Shelton of the La Mesa Irrigation District said it was the best he had ever heard. I hope, and believe, that it will have some good effect on everyone in San Diego.

It is a darn shame that you did not muster 27 votes in the Senate, but I hope on reconsideration you get the necessary 27 votes to put over the acquisition of the two damsites, the Feather River and the San Luis. My fingers are crossed for you.

I have sent up six boxes of grape fruit top you - two are for you, one for Sam, one for the Governor, one for McCoy and one for Durkee.

I am enclosing three clippings on the meeting that I know will be of interest, and I understand every weekly newspaper in the county will have something as well.

Kindest regards. Call on me when I can be of service.

Yours to command,

EF M

May 31, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

I am enclosing copy of letter from Shelton of the La Mesa District which is explanatory and for your information. What is your reaction to it? I don't want to write to Samuel B. Morris for anything if I can help it.

You made a splendid presentation Friday and it has given them a lot to think about. I read your report carefully and with great interest. It is a pleasure to work with you and do my little bit in helping on the most important subject affecting the State of California.

Always yours to command,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

June 13, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find editorial which I inspired in a way. I am just as disappointed as you are in what the Legislature has and has not done.

I am leaving today for a two weeks trip to see my 94 year old sister in Worcester, Massachusetts, and to attend the 50th wedding anniversary of my brother and his wife so you won't be bothered until around the first of July. Keep me posted.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

July 1, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
State of California
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find clipping from the Christian Science Monitor of June 27 which I picked up in Boston. Please return it with your reaction. Have just returned from a 3 weeks trip East. What is the situation up to date? What have we won and lost in the matter of the development of the Feather River and the Trinity and what of the future?

Kindest regards,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

July 8, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

That is a mighty sweet letter that you wrote me on July 6 and the most concise and convincing statement of why and how the Feather River water should be developed that I have ever read. I want to thank you for the compliment you paid me and I am with you to the end.

You say you may be in San Diego on the 22nd. Is that to attend the water meeting here which Perry told me about? The State Highway Commission meet here the same day. Let me know what the meeting is all about on the 22nd and if you are coming.

When are you going to take 2 or 3 days with me down into Mexico as my guest? I will give you a change. You set the date.

Yours to command,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

July 15, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find copy of letter which I am sending you in confidence from Congressman Hubert Scudder. I thought you might be interested in reading it.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

September 29, 1955

Mr. A. D. Edmonston, State Engineer
Division of Water Resources
P.O. Box 1079
Sacramento 5, California

Friend Edmonston:

Enclosed find clipping from the "Evening Tribune" of the 28th showing the City Council took action asking that $7,353,000 be appropriated for the Feather River project in the 1956-58 biennial budget. Our local organization is also taking official action and we are a unit in San Diego in that respect. The San Diego County Water Authority has already taken action.

Yours to command,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

cc: Max Bookman

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 6 Folder: 44

General Correspondence - Edmonston, A.D.