

From the papers of Ed Fletcher, the following letters were removed to the alphabetized correspondence files:

FROM THE FILE OF CORRES. DURING FLETCHER'S TENURE AS STATE SENATOR

ASSOC. GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA (F.J. CONNOLLY) to Fletcher, 1/23/41
 CA STATE DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH to Fletcher, 5/11/39 (Dir. W. Dickie), 5/11/39 (Pres. H. Morrow)
 DAVIDSON, John (San Diego Historical Soc.) to Fletcher, 5/12/52
 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REV. (PRES. A. SCOTT) to Fletcher, 5/26/44
 SOUTHERN CA SOC. FOR THE CONTROL OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA (PRES. F. ABBOTT) to Fletcher, 5/11/39
 Fletcher to PRESIDENT TRUMAN, J. FORRESTAL (SEC. OF THE NAVY), ADMIRAL J.B. OLDENDORF, AND C.H. PURCELL (DIR. OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CA), 7/26/46
 Fletcher to UNION TRIBUNE CO (EDITORIAL DEPT), [no date]

Important 1921 H. Sullivan

CITIZENS WATER LEAGUE WILL ISSUE STATEMENT ON THE WATER QUESTION

A number of San Diego citizens have organized with the idea of investigating and making a report to the public as to all the facts pertaining to the necessary and early water development to protect the best interests of San Diego City. Herbert Sullivan has been elected Chairman, and Roscoe Hazard, Secretary. The Committee today issued the following statement:

"San Diego is growing rapidly. The City Water Department shows 756 new taps during the year 1920. The Gas & Electric Company 2,388 new gas and ^{3,152} electric connections. During the year 1920, the average daily consumption was 10,160,520 gallons of water daily.

"Our engineer, Mr. Savage, has reported officially that with Barrett Dam completed, and starting out with full reservoirs, including Morena, Barrett and Lower Otay, the net safe yield of the city's system is 9.4 million gallons daily. But the fact is, we are starting out with practically empty reservoirs, as we will not have to exceed 4 billion gallons of water in Morena, Barrett and Lower Otay January 1st, 1922, if it does not rain, while the capacity of the three reservoirs is 47.3 billion gallons.

"The records of catchment of the three systems, the City of San Diego, Sweetwater and Cuyamaca, from January 1st, 1921 to April 1st, 1921 show the following:

<u>City's System</u>	Gain Gallons	Loss Gallons	
Morena		247,400,000	
Barrett	84,300,000		
Upper Otay	75,476,000		
Lower Otay	37,500,000		
Chollas		211,000	
	195,276,000	247,611,000	Loss 50,335,000 Gals
<u>Sweetwater System</u>	65,170,285		Gain 65,170,285 "
<u>Cuyamaca System</u>			
Cuyamaca Lake	483,500,000		
Murray Lake	265,720,000		
	749,220,000		Gain 749,220,000 "

"Admiral Welles is authority for the statement that with the completion of the naval activities on San Diego Bay, which will be completed within 3 or 4 years from date, San Diego's population will be increased by 20,000 to 25,000 people. Does anyone question but in 1925 San Diego's population will have increased 50 percent, at least? This will mean an average consumption, the year round, of 15 or 16 million gallons of water daily.

"Where is the water to come from for our present and future needs?

"We are drawing 4-1/2 million gallons daily from the Cuyamaca System now, and will probably be able to take 2 million gallons daily from Lake Hodges, but with that additional supply, the records show that on January 1st, next, we will have only a little over a 6 months' supply of water in our city reservoirs. And, owing to the small yield and the danger of exhausting the water from the Mission Valley wells, it was deemed wise to stop operation of this pumping plant, as the sands of the Mission Valley were not replenished this last winter season. Our situation will be serious if we have another dry year like last winter. Years of heavy rainfall come in cycles, and looking over the records of the last 40 years, there is every indication that we have before us

2 or 3 years when the rainfall will not be excessive.

There is every indication that to build El Capitan dam, the pipe line to the city, remove the Indians on to new lands, pay for litigation and condemnation of private property, it will cost us fully Five Million Dollars, and no engineer of any reputation dares to say that El Capitan dam can be completed within the next four or five years under the most favorable conditions, if it is practicable to build a dam at that point at all. This question has never been determined by any competent engineer, and the U. S. Reclamation Service, after a careful study, shows that the net safe yield is not to exceed 5 million gallons daily, providing we acquire all the riparian rights and conserve all the water now used by the riparian owners below El Capitan dam. San Diego cannot afford to take this water away from the bottom lands of the El Cajon valley from Lakeside West, and in addition to that the cost would be excessive.

"It is claimed that the City owns all of the water on the San Diego River. Our former City Attorney, Judge Andres, says it is not the case. On good authority it is asserted that there are only two pueblos in State, that San Diego was first a Mission and afterwards a Presidio - never a pueblo. No water rights can be claimed by the City thru San Diego being either a Mission or a Presidio, but if true, it means years of litigation before the question can be settled, and what are we going to do in the meantime?"

"It is proposed by this committee to eliminate all personalities, and to present unbiassed facts thru the columns of the daily newspapers, in order that the public may get a proper conception of our necessities and determine the best policy to pursue in order that we may have a bountiful supply of water, which is the

greatest problem facing the citizens of San Diego at the present time.

"To properly present the facts it will cost several hundred dollars to secure advertising space in the daily newspapers. The Citizens Water League is raising the necessary funds, and anyone interested, and who desires to subscribe for the good of the cause, can mail his check, for any amount, to the Chairman, or Secretary of this organization.

CITIZENS WATER LEAGUE

By _____ Chairman

Secretary

You will find our advertisements on the third page of the 1st Section of the daily papers from time to time. Please cut them out and keep for future reference.

Responsive to Senator Deuel's recent letter to Chairman of the Committee, the following is offered:

The State Water Plan, authorized by the Legislature in 1921 and reported back to the Legislature in 1931, is the result of ten years' intensive investigation of the water situation in California. It has been recognized by Federal authorities as the most complete and accurate water plan ever produced by a state. As a direct result of this work the Central Valley Project, costing some \$260,000,000, is well under way under Federal auspices on an attractive financial basis.

At the end of the war there is bound to be a great slackening of industrial employment as well as other employment related to the war effort, in addition to the returning soldiers. This impending unemployment situation will almost certainly lead to a large Federal program of public works and those projects which have been thoroughly investigated and are ready with plans and cost estimates will be in ^a most favorable position for construction on terms similar to the Central Valley Project.

While the State Water Plan contained basic data for the entire State, unfortunately these investigations were terminated before definite plans were available for all counties. Actual plans were available for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and from these the most economic units, sufficient to meet the most pressing needs, were selected and called the Central Valley Project. There are, however, many other units in the Central Valley, such as the American River, Kings River and others, which were well advanced. However, this was not the case for the remainder of the State.

The early completion of the State Water Plan in all parts of California to the point of actual project plans and cost estimates would be a wise move for reasons stated above. The Division of Water Resources of the Department of Public Works is in possession of the vast amount of data previously

collected, and as a first move in the extension of the State Water Plan the basic data, particularly that in Bulletin 5, should be brought up to date, there being about fifteen years' more records now available.

The completion of the Plan in all counties of the State would take much time and money, estimates of which are not now available, but could be easily prepared. This would probably run over several years and should be adequately financed. It should be pressed vigorously and immediately, since lack of personnel will be a difficulty in any event.

A point comes up in connection with these water projects in California—regarding management. Much of the construction is proceeding through Federal agencies, some of which operate partially or largely through local arrangement; others through federal management, which latter method seems to be increasing. Federal control and management of local water development, with the seat of control across the continent in Washington, creates many unnecessary difficulties, and experience has shown that the closer the management can be tied to the locality the more satisfactory is the operation. A good example is our California irrigation districts, which are operated by a local resident board,—which acts more quickly, at less expense, and with a better knowledge of the immediate conditions. Large projects covering wide areas and involving many political subdivisions, require larger entities than irrigation districts, if the same principle holds.

As to flood control developments, these are most important, and should receive close State attention in preparation for post-war construction as a part of or similar to the State Water Plan completion. An active coordinating agency, adequately financed over a term of years, is essential. Legal authority now exists for this class of work, which has been exercised for more than thirty years through the Department of Public Works. \$5,000,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1938 for emergency flood damage rehabilitation

which was handled promptly and effectively by the Department of Public Works with great benefit to the localities. In 1940, \$500,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for repair of flood damaged public works, which was matched by local agencies and handled again by the Department of Public Works in an efficient manner. There have been other similar specific appropriations along this line for work executed by the Department. The reason that more has not been done or that there has not been a more thorough statewide consideration, such as a coordinating agency might afford, has been primarily a lack of funds. Therefore, adequate appropriations are the principal requirement in this respect; however, clarification of the law and the establishment of a statewide flood control policy is required. For instance the Legislature has not stated any policy regarding the ratio of benefit to cost. In this respect the United States' policy is that benefits must exceed the cost. Also, while the Legislature appropriated \$500,000 in 1940, requiring local participation on a fifty-fifty basis, this was a special act and applied to this appropriation only; it was not a general policy. A general State Flood Control policy, coordinating State activities with those of the United States, will be a long step in advance.

There is no need to create a new agency for this purpose. The voluminous State Water Plan and Flood Control records, extending over many decades, are on file in the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Public Works, and the trained and experienced personnel of the Division, who have produced some forty reports on these water subjects, over the last twenty years, are to a considerable extent still available. With adequate appropriations and a clarifying policy, the Department could efficiently carry this work to the extent desired, and is the proper agency so to do.

The State Reclamation Board is not, as its name would indicate, an office of Statewide jurisdiction. It is the governing body of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District and its duties lie practically entirely in the Sacramento River Flood Control Project in the Sacramento Valley. This is a local

board, active on Sacramento River flood control problems, and as such is a forum before which Sacramento Valley people present their flood problems. This opportunity is appreciated by the people of the Valley and there would be objection from the Valley to the elimination of the Board. If this Board were given statewide duties it would naturally become a statewide board and would no longer represent Sacramento Valley alone. Its members are concerned with Sacramento Valley problems only and are not advised on statewide flood control matters. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no need to set up a new statewide body, which would certainly meet strong objection, as there is an existing office of statewide authority and long experience, and the State Reclamation Board is not the proper agency to finance in the proposed manner for the reasons stated.

April 15, 1946

To: The Commandant Eleventh Naval District
 The Honorable Mayor and City Council
 The Honorable Board of Supervisors
 The Honorable Members of the San Diego County Water Authority
 The Members of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce

Gentlemen:

The daily papers recently quote the City Council, Board of Supervisors and San Diego Chamber of Commerce as favoring annexation to the Metropolitan Water District to bring water to San Diego—the most vital problem that has ever come before this community.

I am fearful the citizens interested will not vote to join the Metropolitan District on account of the terrific financial burden incurred.

We should not be rushed and the citizens of 10 or 20 years hence should decide whether the water should come from the Metropolitan Water District or from the All-American Canal when we have all the facts before us and a population of a million or more to take on the extra burden.

~~The United States Government is responsible for our shortage of water supply today and the government, having the power so to do, should deliver to San Diego County at least as much water as it is using within the city limits of San Diego without putting an excessive extra burden on our citizens. If we had not had the extraordinary government demand for water there would have been no shortage today. Our City Manager, Fred Rhodes, recently informed me that 40% of the daily consumption of water in the winter, and 45% of the summer consumption goes to United States government activities.~~

The solution of our problem for the next 25 years at least is to have the United States Government requisition our water from the Colorado River, bringing same through the unused carrying capacity of the Metropolitan Water District to San Jacinto, and delivering same to our pipeline now under construction from San Jacinto to San Diego, without our becoming members of the Metropolitan Water District.

This can be legally done as per the opinion, not alone of our Legislative Counsel, but the Attorney General of California, a copy of whose opinion is herewith attached.

Water Shortage
 and The United States Government is responsible for our condition today

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and it is its obligation to remedy it without putting the terrible financial burden on us at this time of twenty or thirty millions of dollars with a \$800,000 readiness to serve charge and paying for the water in addition. ~~All we ask is, that, having the authority, the United States Government say the word and we pay for the cost of the water without being compelled to join the District; this agreement to be in force as long as the Metropolitan Water District has an unused carrying capacity, which will be 25 or 30 years from every incineration.~~

The Metropolitan Water District has outstanding bond issues of 220 million dollars or more to supply 1600 second feet of water to Southern California for domestic use. The promoters of this project predicted a domestic shortage without this supply and estimated the project to be self-supporting from its completion. Taxpayers were told that the highest tax required of them would be for interest purposes during the period of construction; thereafter it was estimated that the tax levy would be scarcely more than .01 per \$100 and that eventually the project would pay a profit to the member cities.

Their estimate of the assessed value of property in the City of Los Angeles, compared with the actual assessment value was wrong 119% as follows:

Year	Actual Assessed Value	M.W.D. Engineer's Estimate	Percentage of Over-Estimate
1931	\$1,765,451,250	\$1,869,000,000	5.8%
1935	1,298,647,285	2,188,000,000	68.5%
1940	1,281,632,625	2,587,000,000	101.9%
1945	1,364,614,655	2,992,000,000	119.3%

So far the City of Los Angeles has not used Colorado Water having a large surplus supply from the Owens River-Mono Basin sources and from a greatly augmented local supply produced by flood conservation works. In 1940 the domestic consumption of the water in the City of Los Angeles was 341 second feet; in 1943, with war industries in operation, the consumption was 398 second feet. Their sources of supply, other than the Colorado River, total approximately 600 second feet. It has been necessary to pump water out of certain areas of the San Fernando Valley to prevent damage to tree crops and the City of Los Angeles has been compelled to defend suits for damage caused by overflow of aqueduct water into Owens Lake.

The Metropolitan Engineers estimated that by 1940, Los Angeles City's share of the Metropolitan Water cost would be 57.41%. As of June 30, 1945, Los Angeles taxpayers have contributed \$60,534,095.75 to the Metropolitan Water District—or an average of 70.2% of contributions by all member cities and there is very little prospects of a change in this ratio.

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Regarding the cost and quality of Colorado River water, in the fiscal year 1944-45, the District received \$495,210 from the sale of water and levied taxes of \$10,228,568. Of water sales, \$458,869 was received for softened water sold to member cities. The District's cost for pumping amounted to \$325,970 and for purification or softening \$33,061, making the total cost \$659,031 for pumping and purification or \$163,821 more than was received from the sale of water. The District's total operating cost was \$1,214,456, and the net loss for the year amounted to \$8,307,829.

The first principal payments for the Metropolitan Water District's bond issue begin next year, gradually increasing to a maximum retirement of \$5,027,000 annually in 1953 and continuing at that rate to 1969, then tapering to a final payment of \$894,000 in 1988. From 1953 to 1982, these payments will average \$5,000,000 annually in addition to interest.

The District sold in 1944-45, 30,591 acre feet to the member cities and has 80,874 acre feet stored and available for use. The water consumed is the equivalent of 42 second feet and, as you doubtless know, the aqueduct was engineered to carry 1600 second feet, which means that the total use of water last year was less than 3% of its capacity, 7 or 8 years after completion of the project.

Needless to say, Los Angeles and other member cities ought to welcome San Diego and all other Southern California communities to membership if thereby the benefits and burdens of membership can be more widely distributed. ~~Los Angeles is not using the water as they have a surplus of superior quality which, for the most part, is delivered by gravity, with electric power as a by-product.~~ The price at which the water is sold is less than the cost of pumping and softening Colorado River water. *Los Angeles*

In addition to the \$60,000,000 already paid to the District as interest and expense charges, Los Angeles finds itself with a tax rate this year of \$5.6995, inclusive of a \$.50 levy for the District. This rate is \$2.00 per \$100 higher than in the City of Vernon. Consequently, industry, wholesale and warehouse activities of the area are concentrating in that locality. Other big industries located in unincorporated territory to avoid the tax differential, with the result that the burden of this water insurance and other high costs of Metropolitan government have been steadily increasing on homes and real estate which cannot move out of the city. In 1930 when the bonds were voted, the tax rate of Los Angeles was \$4.28 per \$100. The rate today is \$1.42 higher. *San Diego*

The cry is the emergency exists. It is, take this water from the Colorado River through the Metropolitan Water District or go dry.

Over 50% of our water originating on the Western Slope of San Diego County is running to the ocean. Lake Hodges has been filled and running over for six weeks this season and is still running to the ocean.

#4

Mr. Fred Rhodes, our City Manager, is my authority that more water in the last 25 years has run over the Lake Hodges spillway to the ocean than the entire consumption of the city of San Diego during that 25-year period.

The pipeline, ^{Now} under construction from San Jacinto is a factor of safety. The government owns all the riparian rights on the Santa Margarita River and the pipeline running through Temecula can easily bring 10 million gallons of water a day to San Diego from the Santa Margarita River and still take care of the Fallbrook section.

The same pipeline will bring in the underground supply of the San Pasqual valley, which we now own, where there is 10 or 15 million gallons a day available during the summer months when the emergency exists. ^{and} ^{Why don't we get busy, install pumping plants again, as we did in the dry season of 1910-1914 and supplement our supply. We easily have a two year supply with a reasonable rainfall this coming two years. The pumping plants on the San Diego river and in Mission Valley should be re-installed. We should get busy and complete Sutherland and put that water into San Vicente, having already invested 2 1/2 million dollars in the Sutherland Dam. There are other sources of supply as well available—let's wait until the State Engineer's report, which is overdue, as to how we should develop our water supply and its cost, is completed and submitted to the City of San Diego, but for heavens sake let's not be rushed by a majority vote (when it should be a two-thirds vote where millions are involved) into joining the Metropolitan Water District.}

There is no reason why this matter cannot be postponed until every effort is exhausted in demanding that the United States government requisition a supply of water from the Metropolitan Water District, and all we ask is that the government, having the authority, say the word, and we pay the cost of the water, without being compelled to join the Metropolitan Water District—this agreement to be in force as long as the District has an unused carrying capacity, which will be 25 or 50 years hence from every indication. We should get this ^{at least} until we get all the facts and lay out a permanent plan of water development for the City of San Diego. Let our City, County, State and Congressional representatives bring pressure to bear on Washington to help us temporarily out of this dilemma without forcing us to join the Metropolitan Water District and ~~put~~ us in the same financial condition that the City of Los Angeles is today.

Thank you
Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
600 State Building
San Francisco 2

February 11, 1946

Honorable Ed Fletcher
State Senator
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Senator Fletcher:

In your letter of January 14, 1946, you requested our opinion on the following two questions:

1. Assuming that a pipeline is built connecting the Metropolitan Water District at San Jacinto with the City of San Diego's water system, sufficient to transfer 25 or 50 million gallons daily to San Diego; in case there is a shortage of water supply for domestic use, has not the United States government authority, by negotiation or otherwise, to take this water supply from the Metropolitan District and deliver it to San Diego for the use of government activities in San Diego County without the necessity of becoming a member of the Metropolitan Water District?

2. If the City of San Diego or the San Diego County Water Authority built its own facilities to a connection with the Metropolitan Water District at San Jacinto from San Diego, has the Metropolitan Water District now the legal right if it wishes so to do to rent for a reasonable period its unused carrying capacity in the Metropolitan Water District system to bring water from the Colorado River, filed on by the city and county of San Diego, the understanding being that the terms and conditions will be mutually agreed on as to the time limit and price for the rental of this service. Is there anything in the Metropolitan Act which prohibits it?

We discussed the first question with you orally and you made it clear that you contemplated if the United States did obtain any water from the Metropolitan Water District, it would pay therefor at a price agreed upon or fixed by the court in the event of condemnation of the water.

You very kindly submitted to us an opinion of Honorable Fred Bl Wood, Legislative Counsel, dated January 16, 1946, on the same questions. Mr. Wood stated that in his opinion the answer to the first question was in the affirmative, citing the pertinent federal statutes authorizing federal agencies to acquire or condemn property, and authorities to the effect that State property or the property of other governmental agencies even though already devoted to a public use, may be acquired by the Federal government. We concur in Mr. Wood's opinion as to this question.

For
through the purchase of the Santa Margarita Ranch
City of built well furnish water by gravity through this pipe line to the city

As to the second question, Mr. Wood states that in his opinion there is no provision in the Metropolitan Water District Act or in any other state statute which would prevent the Metropolitan Water District from participating in the furnishing of water to the San Diego area under the conditions outlined in your question. Mr. Wood quotes several portions of the Metropolitan Water District Act which clearly indicate that the district has the authority to sell or dispose of water to agencies that are not included within the district. He points out, however, that the statute creating the district grants each city within the district a preferential right to purchase water from the district. If San Diego is to purchase surplus water from the district we concur in his opinion.

It is our understanding from your question that instead of purchasing water from the district, it may be contemplated that the facilities of the district will be used merely to transport water, appropriated or reserved by San Diego from Colorado River, from the river to the pipeline at San Jacinto. We believe that section 5, Subd. 9 of the Metropolitan District Act could be relied upon as authority for an agreement for the joint operation of the district's facilities for the purposes stated.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT W. KENNY
Attorney General

ROBERT E. REED
Deputy Attorney General

July 20, 1935

K. F. J. D.
San Diego, California

You have asked me to discuss the Legislature and my experiences today. It would take hours to do the subject justice and in the brief half hour I can only touch on a few of the high spots.

I have had a wonderful experience in Sacramento and enjoyed it. It is living in another world, so to speak. One must be on the job every minute.

The senators are fine men and, with three or four exceptions, I was most happy to make and work with new friends. One gets the idea immediately that friendship is everything, when you consider that it takes 21 votes out of 40 to pass any bill and 27 out of 40 to pass any appropriations.

There were over 3500 bills introduced. It was impossible even to read them, as they comprised between 8,000 and 9,000 closely typewritten pages. Most of the work is done in committee and we must to a great extent trust to the work of the committee.

The senator with influence is the one who has the most and influential committees for it is a very easy matter to kill a bill in committee.

As your senator I was a member of Finance Committee, the most important in the Senate, Chairman of the Motor Vehicle Committee, the second largest and probably the second most influential committee. I was also member of the committee on Prisons and Reforms, Hospitals and Asylums, Capital and Labor, Elections, Building and Construction, Military Affairs, Commerce and Navigation, and Exhibitions and Fairs. Even at that, I had personally before me less than 1,000 out of the 3500-odd bills.

I attempted through my secretary to keep track of those of my constituents who were in favor and those opposing each bill. That record was invaluable and I called it my Bible. Over half of the bills were killed in committee and probably less than 1,000 bills will become law. As a bill would come up for final action I had before me, in the Daily File, the record of the bill and, by turning to my Bible, I could get some idea of how my constituents felt in relation thereto.

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R. F. L. E.

Many bills passed without argument of any kind and a short synopsis of the bill itself was printed in my Bible. Sometimes a dozen bills would pass the Senate in an hour; other times we spent hours on one bill and got nowhere.

Some of the most hotly contested bills were the Huntington Beach oil bills, the 70-car limit bill, the revenue and taxation bills, the budget, etc.

I had splendid cooperation from all the members of the Assembly and in the Senate itself I had the pleasure of passing 57 measures, a partial list being as follows: Bills which I introduced: Senate Bill 2, exposition appropriation for state building \$75,000; SB 50-Tubercular \$134,000; SB 51, Warrant bill; SB 64 Segregation and partial redemption of tax delinquent property; SB 118 Registering with County Assessor and paying personal property taxes on vessels up to 50 tons burden excluding vessels 20 feet in length or less; SB 215 furnishing machinery to accept \$1,000,000 Olympiad fund; SB 389 authorizing county districts to contract with municipalities for fire protection; SB 579 Abolishing State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs; SB 583 allowing personal property brought within state for exposition tax exemption; SB 618 re deficiency judgments re sale of real property; SB 685 Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Diego Bay; SB 1105 recall petitions, date of signature and void 3 months from said date; SB 1123 creates director motor vehicle department, Sacramento headquarters, under civil service; SJE 21 re tax exempt bonds; three bills approving amendments to the city charter. Assembly Bills: AB 94 (Wallace, Stream and Richie, re Mattoon Act; AB 95 (Stream) \$110,000 appropriation for San Diego County flood control; AB 104 (Wallace) relative to courts of justice and the authority of Supervisors to appoint justices in relation thereto; AB 129 (Utt) avocado bill; AB 174 (Stream et al.) State Colleges; AB 435 (Stream, Wallace et al.) Substitution of trustees in trust deeds; AB 608 (Richie, Wallace, Stream) Giving board of supervisors power and prescribing rules of government and management, and the appointment of a county federation re county hospitals; AB 630 (Stream) giving important authority to California Highway Commission re condemnation of easements or abandonment of rights of way; AB 660 (Stream) foreign trade zone; AB 685 (Wallace) confirming sale of real property by executors and administrators; AB 703 (Martin) First Offenders' prison in Southern California, \$400,000; AB 733 (Wallace) Amending code of Civil Procedure relative to Court Costs in civil actions, fees to be paid by court; AB 753 (Martin) Affecting industrial loan companies, tightening up of laws affecting their operation; AB 754 (Evans and Lyon) Relative to unemployment relief funds for construction work and distribution of funds under state control; AB 816 (Martin) relative to Federal Savings & Loan Associations and Building and Loan Associations as legal investment for trust and other funds; AB 838 (Stream) Relative to highway proceedings for acquiring private property; AB 943 (Fulcher) Relating to claims against State of California, auto accident; AB 1034 (Riley-Fletcher) Tax moratorium; AB 1035 (Wallace) Fish and game bill relating to protection of fish;

R. F. L. E.

#1

Many bills passed without argument of any kind and a short synopsis of the bill itself was printed in my Bible. Sometimes a dozen bills would pass the Senate in an hour; other times we spent hours on one bill and got nowhere.

Some of the most hotly contested bills were the Huntington Beach oil bills, the 70-car limit bill, the revenue and taxation bills, the budget, etc.

I had splendid cooperation from all the members of the Assembly and in the Senate itself I had the pleasure of passing 57 measures, a partial list being as follows: Bills which I introduced: Senate Bill 2, exposition appropriation for state building \$75,000; SB 50-Tubercular \$134,000; SB 51, Warrant bill; SB 64 Segregation and partial redemption of tax delinquent property; SB 118 Registering with County Assessor and paying personal property taxes on vessels up to 50 tons burden excluding vessels 20 feet in length or less; SB 215 furnishing machinery to accept \$1,000,000 Olympiad fund; SB 389 authorizing county districts to contract with municipalities for fire protection; SB 579 Abolishing State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs; SB 583 allowing personal property brought within state for exposition tax exemption; SB 618 re deficiency judgments re sale of real property; SB 685 Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Diego Bay; SB 1105 recall petitions, date of signature and void 3 months from said date; SB 1123 creates director motor vehicle department, Sacramento headquarters, under civil service; SJE 21 re tax exempt bonds; three bills approving amendments to the city charter. Assembly Bills: AB 94 (Wallace, Stream and Richie, re Mattoon Act; AB 95 (Stream) \$110,000 appropriation for San Diego County flood control; AB 104 (Wallace) relative to courts of justice and the authority of Supervisors to appoint justices in relation thereto; AB 129 (Utt) avocado bill; AB 174 (Stream et al.) State Colleges; AB 435 (Stream, Wallace et al.) Substitution of trustees in trust deeds; AB 608 (Richie, Wallace, Stream) Giving board of supervisors power and prescribing rules of government and management, and the appointment of a county federation re county hospitals; AB 630 (Stream) giving important authority to California Highway Commission re condemnation of easements or abandonment of rights of way; AB 660 (Stream) foreign trade zone; AB 685 (Wallace) confirming sale of real property by executors and administrators; AB 703 (Martin) First Offenders' prison in Southern California, \$400,000; AB 733 (Wallace) Amending code of Civil Procedure relative to Court Costs in civil actions, fees to be paid by court; AB 753 (Martin) Affecting industrial loan companies, tightening up of laws affecting their operation; AB 754 (Evans and Lyon) Relative to unemployment relief funds for construction work and distribution of funds under state control; AB 816 (Martin) relative to Federal Savings & Loan Associations and Building and Loan Associations as legal investment for trust and other funds; AB 838 (Stream) Relative to highway proceedings for acquiring private property; AB 943 (Fulcher) Relating to claims against State of California, auto accident; AB 1034 (Riley-Fletcher) Tax moratorium; AB 1035 (Wallace) Fish and game bill relating to protection of fish;

AB 1491 (Wallace) establishing municipal courts in San Diego; procedure and compensation; AB 1492 (Wallace) relating to municipal courts; AB 1744 (Wallace) military and veterans act, providing for service medals, etc.; (AB 1763 (Stream) fish and game bill; AB 2040 (Cottrell) Departmental Bill of Dept. of Finance, claim against State of California for \$156,381; AB 2122 (Lore) Relative to compromising special assessment districts either ad valorem tax or direct assessment district bonds, similar to Mattoon Act; AB 2217 (Richie) labor safety measure during construction; AB 2218 (Richie) Relative to thefts and fraud; AB 2219 (Richie) Requires employers to pay cost of bonds etc. for employees or applicants for employment; AB 2379 (Wallace) authorizing legislative bodies of counties and cities or their authorized representatives to attend the sessions of the Legislature, making the cost incidental thereto a proper charge; AB 2456 (Wallace) Giving the City the right to use Balboa Park; AB 2485 (Waters) Passing legislation to comply with federal laws respecting contracts, hours of labor, employment preferences, etc., and the right to spend federal funds by counties, cities, etc; ACA 5 (Stream, Wallace, Richie) approving amendments to charter of San Diego County; AJR 45 (Stream) Asking President and Congress to enact legislation required for a complete anti-aircraft equipment and personnel at San Diego;

I could not support the so-called Indigent Bill which called for an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of armed guards along California's frontiers at every point, with men to decide who should or should not come into California, and the bill carried with it the limitations. Heavens knows we have enough trouble now with the agricultural inspection and when each individual has to show how much money he has, his life history, etc., to me the bill seemed most un-American. It would have given a black eye to the state, with adverse publicity, and undoubtedly Oregon, Nevada and Arizona would have retaliated in kind until we would have had an armed camp as between states.

I was willing to support the chain store bill if it had been a tax for revenue only. I introduced an amendment that the tax be reduced to \$100 a store above 10 and agreed to support the bill with that amendment. The amendment was defeated and I voted finally against the bill, believing that it was not a measure for revenue but a tax to destroy a legitimate business which you and I have helped to develop. Much as I am opposed to the concentration of wealth and business in the hands of chain stores, yet other means must be found to protect the best interests of the country rather than legislation and taxation to put them out of business.

By reading the papers one would believe that the budget is wholly a matter in the hands of the Legislature. The fact remains that the people have voted so many constitutional amendments that practically the hands of the Legislature are tied. The following data from the Director of Finance will be of interest:

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Analysis of the State Budget \$376,672,806.45 made up as follows:

Appropriation for relief of unemployed, previously financed by bond issue	\$24,000,000.00
To be paid to counties for schools, aid to aged, orphans, blind, etc.	233,951,489.64
Amounts for state highway (self financed)	
Gasoline tax	\$39,984,096.16
Fish and Game	14,057,834.12
	84,041,930.28
Cost of operating state prisons, hospitals for feeble minded, insane, juvenile delinquents, and homes for veterans	25,219,836.29
University of California, State Colleges, special schools	18,181,104.00
Interest and retirement of bonds issued by vote of people	18,472,074.64
Revolving fund for contingencies and price increases, not spent unless needed	1,500,000.00
Total	\$361,306,504.85
State Government Cost Balance	15,311,801.60
	\$376,672,806.45

Cost of State Governments:

1927-1928	\$13,750,075.27
1929-1931	17,104,256.61
1931-1933	19,855,708.99
1933-1935	18,752,811.19
1935 -	15,180,295.60

You have heard very little about the economies enacted by the Legislature. The following may be of interest:

High salaried officials discharged from positions, not filled again:

Chief Bureau of Commerce, Finance Department	\$6,000.00
Chief Service & Supplies	6,000.00
Chief Publication and Documents	5,700.00
State Highway Engineer salary reduced from \$17,500 to \$10,000	7,500.00

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Reduction of salaries of many employees whose compensation was over \$5,000, saving estimated	\$100,000.00
Reorganization of Harbor Department of San Francisco, savings annually	275,000.00
Policy adopted regarding state autos, decreasing size of cars, other economies, estimated saving	110,000.00
Department of Finance estimate of controllable items economies in excess of	1,000,000.00

In matters personal regarding economies I wish to call your attention to the Fletcher-Duval bills which reduce the rate of interest on warrants and allow the issuance for not to exceed two years of bonds at a low rate of interest. Based on the present amount approximately \$81,000,000 in the red today, the Legislation that we passed is now saving the State \$500,000 or \$300,000 annually in interest rates alone.

The Fletcher-Petrovich bill, which brought the Motor Vehicle Department to Sacramento from San Francisco, saves you big, I estimate, \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year.

My sympathies have been with the Governor. He has a hard job and is giving the best that is in him for the benefit of the State. I have the highest regard for the Director of Finance, Mr. Stockburger, who is going the limit to cut down expenses, and I am sure this coming two years will make good in every particular.

Again I want to thank you and the citizens of San Diego City and County who supported me and gave me the opportunity to go to Sacramento. It was an experience never-to-be-forgotten and so long as I am State Senator I shall continue to do the best that I can for the best interests of the entire county and State.

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WATER POLICIES

An Address Presented by State Senator Ed Fletcher

Member, California Commission on Interstate Cooperation

at The Conference of Western Commissions on Interstate Cooperation

Salt Lake City, Utah. February 15-16, 1946

One of the most vital issues before this country today is Federal versus State or local control of the development, regulation and utilization of the water resources. Recent years have seen a rapid expansion of federal control over many interests and in many fields of activity. The tendency still appears to be toward more and more federal control and domination and less and less state or local control. This tendency is becoming increasingly evident in the field of water resources development, regulation and utilization.

In former years, developments for the control and use of water were carried out chiefly by local agencies within the states. Local enterprise was favored and fostered by both federal and state laws and policies. The only important exceptions to this general policy were:

- First: Federal construction and operation of works for improvement of navigation, including in some cases debris control and incidental flood control;
- Second: Construction of irrigation works for the irrigation of the arid public lands in the western states under the Federal Reclamation Law adopted in 1902;
- Third: Participation and cooperation of some states in the construction of channel rectification and flood control works.

Since the twenties, federal policies with respect to water development, regulation and utilization, have undergone considerable change. These changes are reflected by:

- First: The passage of the Mississippi Flood Control Act in 1928, whereby the government for the first time assumed responsibility of paying 100 per cent of the cost of flood control works on that river, presaging the adoption of a similar policy of nation-wide application;
- Second: The authorization of large federal projects, combining and coordinating many purposes, including the Boulder Dam, All-American Canal Project in 1928, followed in later years by the Central Valley Project, the Columbia Basin Project, Colorado Big Thompson Project, and others;
- Third: The passage of the Federal Flood Control Act in 1936;
- Fourth: Passage of the Reclamation Project Act in 1939 substantially enlarging the powers of the Secretary of the Interior and modifying the Reclamation Laws accordingly

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In addition to these, the passage of the act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933 reflected even more marked changes in previous federal policy.

All of these recent changes in federal policy have resulted in a greatly enlarged activity of the federal government and its agencies in the development, control and use of water. This enlarged federal activity, although advantageous from a financial standpoint, carries with it the imposition of federal laws and policies and the substitution of federal control for state control of water and its conservation, regulation and use.

At the present time, proposals are being made for the establishment of federal regional or so-called "Valley" authorities, embracing practically every stream basin in the nation, in general patterned upon the Tennessee Valley Authority. Bills have been introduced and are now pending in Congress, including the Rankin Bill (H. R. 1824) which proposes to establish nine authorities covering the entire United States, and several special bills for individual stream basins such as the Missouri Valley Authority, Columbia Valley Authority, etc. Proponents contend that only by means of such authorities can basin-wide water developments be carried out effectively and efficiently. The need for such authorities is particularly stressed as being essential in the case of interstate basins; however, at least in one instance, such a federal authority is proposed covering streams or stream basins lying entirely within one state.

I believe it is of great importance to point out that federal valley authorities if established as proposed, would result inevitably in the ultimate complete federal control of water development, regulation and utilization and dispose of state control now in effect. It would spell the doom of the presently recognized rights and responsibilities of the states over the development, control and use of their water resources.

The fact is, that even without any more such federal regional authorities, there is already in effect a substantial increase in federal control under existing laws. State and local rights and interests apparently are protected to some extent by certain policy sections of the Flood Control Act of 1945 (also incorporated in the Rivers and Harbors Act approved March 2, 1946), which provide for recognition of the rights and interests of the states in the planning and development of water resources and for the preservation and protection of established and potential uses of water. However, under recent laws, federal control has been substantially increased by the procedures and policies placed in effect whereby major reservoirs and other works constructed for various purposes are to be under the continued ownership, management and operation of federal agencies. It should be pointed out that this represents a considerable change from the policy and procedure practiced in former years, under which (with the exception of navigation works which have always been operated and maintained by the War Department, and also for large storage reservoirs built by the Bureau of Reclamation chiefly for irrigation purposes) works for both flood control and irrigation, upon the completion of construction by the federal government were usually turned over to some responsible state or local agency to manage, operate and maintain.

I do not believe that any state--particularly any western state--can afford to turn over the complete control of its waters, the most precious heritage it possesses, to the federal government or its agencies. Water and

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I do not believe that any state--particularly any western state--can afford to turn over the complete control of its waters, the most precious heritage it possesses, to the federal government or its agencies. Water and

its conservation, control and use are basically the paramount interest of the state for the benefit of its people. The state has the primary responsibility of determining how its water may be best used or how controlled for the protection of life and property. The federal government likewise has a recognized interest and responsibility in the development, control and use of water. The interest and activity of the federal government in the investigation and planning of projects and the construction of works is entirely proper and is well established by law and precedent and should be continued. However, in my opinion it should not go so far as entirely to usurp the inherent rights of the states to control the development, regulation and use of their water. Therein lies the basic issue which has become intensified by current proposals for establishment of Federal Valley Authorities.

Is there an effective and adequate substitute for the proposed Federal Valley Authority idea--one that would preserve, to the maximum practical extent, state and local control? I believe that there is. The consideration of this problem involves two aspects:

First: The investigation, planning and construction of works;

Second: The administration, management, operation and maintenance of the works upon completion of construction.

As to the first aspect--the planning and construction of works--the answer of a satisfactory substitute has already been given in connection with several streams or stream basins, perhaps most completely by the policy and procedure set up by Congress for the planning and development of the Missouri River Basin. On that stream basin, Congress has authorized the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out a coordinated and comprehensive program of storage and other works for multiple purposes. This program constitutes a combination of plans originally worked out separately by these two agencies in particular but with the cooperation of other federal agencies and the several states involved. The comprehensive plan presumably represents, or will represent, when the final plans are adopted, the combined cooperative endeavors, wisdom and desires of both federal and state agencies. It is now generally admitted that, insofar as planning and construction of works are concerned, no Federal Valley Authority is needed to provide for full development with maximum benefits. There is no reason why the planning and construction of works for the full development of other river basins such as the Columbia and Colorado River, cannot be handled effectively in the same or a similar manner. In fact, it is already being done.

In this connection I believe that it is not only desirable but necessary for the individual states to make studies and investigations and formulate plans for the conservation, regulation and use of its water resources to obtain the maximum benefits for their people and interests, and to cooperate with and assist local agencies on the one hand and the federal government and its agencies on the other, in carrying out such investigations and planning and in the construction of works.

As to the second aspect of the problem--the administration, management and operation of works upon completion of construction--I do not presume to offer any complete or final solution as a substitute to the federal authority idea for interstate streams. But I believe an organization and procedure can be set up which would preserve basic state rights and provide for administering and operating the works in the interests of the states, individually and collectively,

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Perhaps the first prerequisite under such a substitute plan of organization and procedure would be an interstate compact which would set up the respective rights of the states, the purposes and objectives to be achieved and a definite program of operating procedure and controls to guide and govern the administration of the stream. There are numerous precedents for administration of interstate streams in accordance with compacts or adjudications. Interstate river compacts have been negotiated and in my opinion further compacts can be worked out and agreed upon, including all of the necessary procedure for managing and operating the works. It might be desirable and necessary to provide for continuing consideration so that modifications could be made to meet unforeseen situations.

Provision might be made for turning over the management and operation of specific works and facilities to states or responsible local agencies subject only to a general over-all administration to coordinate the operations of all works in the basin. I believe it is a sound principle that, insofar as practicable, the works and facilities should be managed and operated by the responsible state agency or agencies embracing the area and inhabitants which use and pay for such works and facilities. In some cases this might be an irrigation or water district or a city; in other cases it might be a state itself or a specially created agency of the state depending upon the extent and character of the works involved.

Admittedly, difficulties are involved in negotiating a compact and setting up effective detailed procedure. However, in my opinion the difficulties are not insurmountable nor such as to call for a complete surrender by the states of the control of their waters as would be the case if federal authorities such as are proposed are established.

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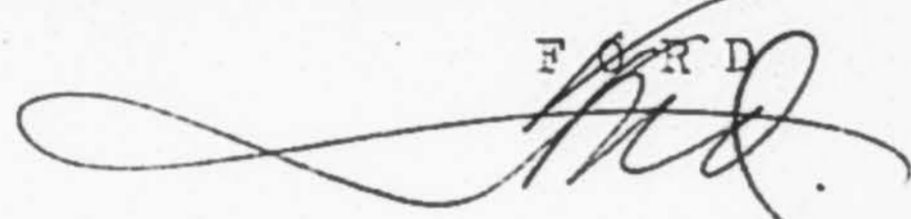
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Admittedly, difficulties are involved in negotiating a compact and setting up effective detailed procedure. However, in my opinion the difficulties are not insurmountable nor such as to call for a complete surrender by the states of the control of their waters as would be the case if federal authorities such as are proposed are established.

A.B.C.:

Justus Craemer sent me copy of San Diego paper with textbook story and we rewrote it and sent it out with our publicity to every newspaper in northern California--some 400, and mailed copy for possible use in South, to our Southern California headquarters. I am going home tonight for three days, returning here Thursday to help for the balance of the campaign. We are going to town here in the northern 48 counties. Northern California, with no question, will be carried for Warren. Have Olson on the run on pensions. More later.

F O R D



kindest regards!

For Immediate Release

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.-- Deploring what he termed "the lack of cooperation" on the part of Governor Culbert L. Olson during the progress of the now famous language textbook case, subject of two legislative investigations, State Senator Ed Fletcher today declared the recent San Diego decision enjoining the printing of the books would save the taxpayers of California upward of a million dollars.

Senator Fletcher charged an Olson-dominated State Board of Education with "using all pressure within their power" to have the textbooks printed which Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state director of education, repeatedly declared to be "inferior".

"We have struggled for three years in the legislature, in committee and in the courts to prevent this looting of the state's treasury and this injustice to the children of California," asserted Senator Fletcher, who brought the suit to prevent the publication of the controversial texts.

Senator Fletcher's charges against the Olson administration closely followed the decision of Superior Judge Arthur L. Mundo, San Diego County, in which printing was enjoined by the court "until the books are legally adopted."

"Attention should be called to the fact that the curriculum commission, composed of outstanding educators in this state, definitely refused to approve these books while the Board of Education, a majority of whom were appointed by Governor Olson, used all the pressure within their power to have them printed," the San Diego senator stated. "During my fight I have had no cooperation whatever from the Governor of the State."

"By this decision Judge Mundo has prevented the publication of worthless school books and saved the state upward of a million dollars."

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Watch

Fletcher Scores Olson Over Textbooks

WEL
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The language textbook case, subject of intra-party and inter-party bickering in California for some time, re-entered the political scene today when State Senator Ed Fletcher scored Governor Olson for what he called "a lack of co-operation" in the matter.

Fletcher asserted an Olson-dominated State Board of Education had used "all pressure within their power" to have printed textbooks which Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state director of education, had declared "inferior."

Publishing of the texts was recently enjoined by a San Diego court "until the books are legally adopted," ending for a time at least a three year fight in the Legislature and the courts.

Campaign headquarters for Fred R. Drinkhouse, candidate for the state Assembly from the Twenty-fourth district, announced a group of San Francisco attorneys is being formed to back Drinkhouse. William P. Caub, former assistant district attorney here, declared "he is efficient,

Political Notes

qualified, honest, impartial and aggressive" in announcing his support, the headquarters said.

The California County Treasurers' Association, backed into the political picture by announcing that, while the group is not permitted to make political endorsement, it commends Harry B. Riley, state controller, for the "excellent conduct of his office."

Fred Houser, candidate for

lieutenant governor and running mate of Earl Warren, gubernatorial aspirant, has received the unanimous endorsement of Pro-America, a statewide civic organization.

Assembly Speaker Gordon Garland was given the support of the California Retail Grocers and Merchants' Association in his bid for election to the State Board of Equalization from the Second district.

Members of the "New Broom" group seeking control of the Re-

publican central committee in San Francisco County asserted that all walks of life are represented in their group, including three men who have been co-operating in the rubber drive as owners and operators of their own service stations.

Support for Governor Olson was announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who declared re-election of Olson is necessary for continuance of

"constructive and advanced social legislation in California."

A slate of seven candidates won the support of the Democratic central committee in Contra Costa County. Endorsed were: Culbert L. Olson for governor; Ellis Patterson, lieutenant governor; Robert W. Kenny, attorney general; Gordon Garland, Board of Equalization; Harold F. Sawalisch, district attorney; Richard Johnston, Assembly, and Edward McDonough, supervisor.

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 71 Folder: 13

California State Senator and Other Republican Party Materials - Legislative matters, interviews and statements



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