

# FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

1228 N STREET ROOM 24  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814  
(916) 442-3155

19

4/24/84

Members of the Sacramento  
City Council  
City Hall  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Councilmember:

Friend of the River urges you to support the "Resolution Regarding the Governor's Water Development Proposal" introduced by Councilmen Grantland Johnson and Joe Serna.

In November, 1982, 90% of the residents of the City of Sacramento voted against Proposition 9 which would have authorized construction of the Peripheral Canal. The voters expressed a strong concern that this proposal contained insufficient protections for the economy and environment of Northern California. The Peripheral Canal would have greatly increased the export of water from the ecologically sensitive Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Less than two years later, the Governor is proposing another project to greatly increase exports from the Delta -- and it contains less assurances that the economy and environment of Northern California will be protected.

The through-Delta canal has been rejected many times in the past because it could devastate important fisheries in the Sacramento River and the Delta. The Governor's Department of Water Resources has admitted this canal does not even have the potential of the Peripheral Canal to restore fish and wildlife to historical levels in the Delta and San Francisco Bay. These fisheries have declined by as much as 80% since the state and federal water projects began exporting water from the Delta.

Furthermore, the Governor's proposal includes virtually no environmental or economic guarantees for Northern California. In essence, it writes a blank check for export of more Northern California water (see enclosed analyses).

Previous Administrations warned Northern Californians that we should support the Peripheral Canal because worse projects would otherwise be proposed. Now, the Governor is trying to make good on this threat.

Senate Bill 1369 (Ayala), which authorizes construction of the through-delta canal, will be voted on at a special hearing by the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee tomorrow

Members of the Sacramento  
City Council  
4/24/84

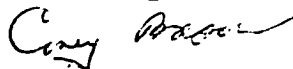
morning, Wednesday April 5. Therefore, we would appreciate your consideration of this issue at your earliest convenience.

The overwhelming mandate in Northern California was against new water export projects until our environment and economy was fully protected and until water importing communities made serious efforts to use existing water supplies more efficiently.

Sacramento's voters overwhelmingly said that Proposition 9 didn't offer enough protections and reforms. The Governor's proposal offers far less. We urge you to oppose the Governor's proposal and vote for the Resolution Regarding the Governor's Water Development Proposal."

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Corey Brown  
Legal Counsel

Enclosure.

# RESOLUTION NO. 84-347

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

## RESOLUTION REGARDING THE GOVERNOR'S WATER DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

**WHEREAS**, residents of the City of Sacramento voiced their support for protecting Northern California's economy and environment through passage of Proposition 8, in November 1980, which would have provided some Constitutional protections for the Delta, the Suisun Marsh, San Francisco Bay, and our Wild and Scenic Rivers; and,

**WHEREAS**, 90% of the voters of the City of Sacramento resoundingly voted against Proposition 9, in November 1982, because it would have authorized construction of new Delta water export projects without sufficient protections for Northern California's economy and environment; and,

**WHEREAS**, The Governor is proposing another water export project that could send as much of Northern California's water to the South as the Peripheral Canal; and,

**WHEREAS**, The Governor's proposal provides significantly fewer protections for the economy and environment of Northern California than even Proposition 9 from November, 1982; and,

**WHEREAS**, The Governor's proposal would cause even greater devastation to the Delta's important sports and commercial fisheries that provide jobs, recreation, and food to millions of Californians; and,

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, the City Council of Sacramento opposes the Governor's proposal to construct a through-delta canal and urges a no vote on Senate Bill 1369 (Ayala) which would authorize such project; and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the City Council of Sacramento urges the establishment of a State water policy before plumbing, including a greater reliance on improving the efficiency of the use of our already developed water supplies, and the full restoration and protection of our fish and wildlife resources as a prerequisite to any further water export projects.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the Clerk of the City Council of Sacramento shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor, to each member of the Sacramento delegation to the Legislature, to the members of the Legislature's Water Policy Committee, and to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

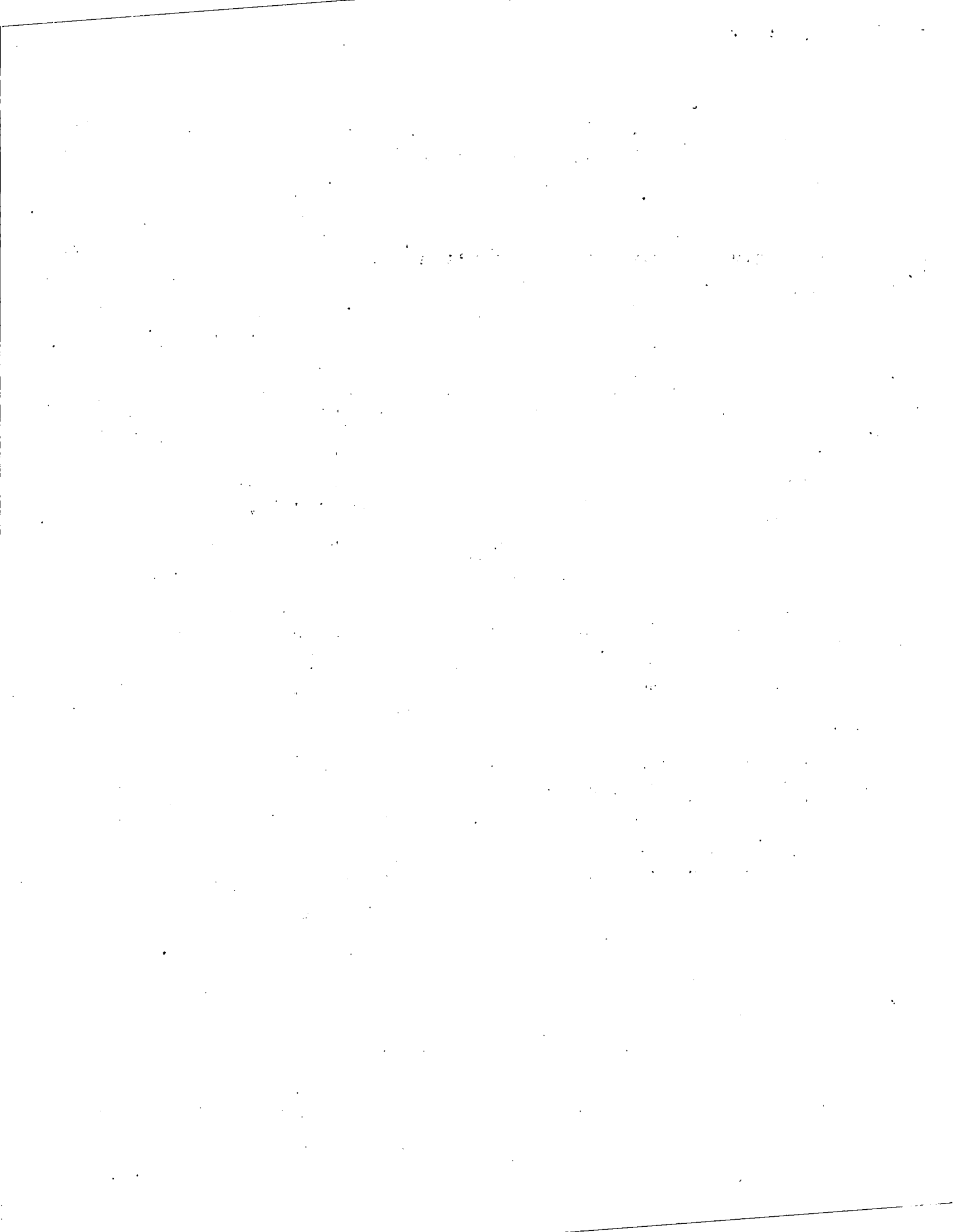
ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

APPROVED  
BY THE CITY COUNCIL

APR 24 1984

OFFICE OF THE  
CITY CLERK



## The Governor's Policy is No Environmental Protection

### SAN FRANCISCO BAY DELTA ESTUARY

The San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary is one of the most vital ecological areas in California. It provides important habitat for diverse wildlife, including waterfowl, raptors, small mammals, as well as many of California's most important fisheries. The Suisun Marsh represents approximately 10% of the remaining wetlands in California. Existing water projects and inadequate institutional protections have been major factors in the significant declines in fishery and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, and the health of California's sport and commercial fishing industries.

One of the major factors leading to voter disapproval of Proposition 9 (1982) was the concern that the environmental protections were not strong enough and could later be repealed. The Governor's SB 1369 doesn't even attempt to match the protections that were contained in the earlier Delta water transfer proposals. As far as the environment goes, SB 1369 writes a blank check for environmental degradation.

SB 200 (1980), and its predecessor, SB 346 (1977), contained several environmental restrictions to protect the Delta, San Francisco Bay, and the Suisun Marsh. Both required the State Water Project to be operated to restore fish and wildlife to historic levels for the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay. Both provided for building facilities to protect water quality and circulation in Suisun Marsh, and both required the federal government to comply with State water quality standards and to operate the Central Valley Project in a coordinated way to restore fish and wildlife to historic levels in the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

The only statewide ballot measure on water recently approved by the voters gave Constitutional protections to the Wild and Scenic North Coast Rivers and to the environmental protections in SB 200.

The Governor's SB 1369 fails to even provide these assurances. The Governor's proposal merely provides for the signing of an agreement between his Director of Water Resources and his Director of Fish and Game. In essence, SB 1369 allows the Governor to build projects worse than the Peripheral Canal with little regard to the impacts on the environment and our fishing industries.





# FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

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 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814  
 (916) 442-3155

THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY IS NO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY

1. Restore fish and wildlife to historic levels
2. Constitutional protections
3. Requires federal government to protect Bay's fish and wildlife

## SUISUN MARSH

1. Restore fish and wildlife to historic levels
2. Constitutional protections
3. Suisun Marsh facilities
4. Requires federal government to protect Suisun Marsh

## DELTA

1. Restore fish and wildlife to historic levels
2. Use best efforts to offset fish and wildlife impacts and increase populations
3. Constitutional guarantees
4. Preclude use of eminent domain to acquire rights to export water.

## NORTH COAST RIVERS

1. Constitutional protection

	SB 346 (1977)	SB 200 ACA 90 (1980)	SB 1369 (1984)
	X	X	
		X	
	X	X	
	X	X	
		X	
	X	X	
	X	X	
			X
		X	
		X	
		X	

**SAN FRANCISCO BAY, SUISUN MARSH  
AND THE DELTA**

1. Requires agreements between the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Water Resources that will ensure construction and operation of the State Water Project to restore and maintain fish and wildlife populations to historic levels. This agreement protects the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

2. Requires agreement between the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Water Resources whereby the Department of Water Resources will "use its best efforts to offset project fish and wildlife impacts in the Delta" only. Vague policy to increase fish and wildlife populations.

3. Requires facilities to protect the health, productivity, and water quality of the Suisun Marsh.

4. Requires contracts to be signed to assure water quality and quantity to protect the Delta's agricultural, domestic, and environmental uses with seven Delta area water agencies and the Suisun Resource Conservation District.

5. Requires only the signing of an agreement with the South Delta Water Agency.

6. Precludes the use of eminent domain to acquire water rights that are held for beneficial uses in the Delta.

SB 346 (1977)	SB 200 ACA 90 (1980)	SB 1369 (1984)
X	X	
		X
X	X	
X	X	
		X
	X	



7. Provides for building of facilities to mitigate water quality impacts in the Southern Delta.

8. Provides Constitutional guarantees for water quality, fish, and wildlife protections.

9. Requires Department of Water Resources, the Attorney General, and other State agencies to take all necessary actions (including judicial, administrative, and legislative proceedings) to ensure the Central Valley Project complies with the protections for the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

**NORTH COAST RIVERS**

1. Provides Constitutional protection for Wild and Scenic North Coast Rivers by requiring a vote of the people or a 2/3 vote of the Legislature before they can be dammed for export use.

SB 346	SB 200 ACA 90	SB 1369
X	X	X
	X	
	X	
	X	



## FEDERAL CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT (CVP)

In addition to the State Water Project (SWP), the other major water exporter from the Delta is the federal Central Valley Project. While the SWP currently exports 2.3 million acre feet of water each year, the CVP exports 3.5 million acre feet.

Most of the major water quality, fish and wildlife problems in the Bay-Delta system have occurred after these two projects began exporting the Delta's waters. To correct those problems, both projects must be operated to meet standards that would protect and restore those resources. Unfortunately, the federal government denies they have a legal responsibility to meet State water quality standards.

The Suisun Marsh is the largest remaining coastal wetland in California; (we have already lost more than 90% of our wetlands.) Despite the critical importance of this resource, the federal government still has refused to allocate funds necessary to build water supply systems to protect the health of the Marsh.

Additionally, the federal government has recently sued the State of California, claiming they have no responsibility to comply with our area-of-origin laws. Although that suit has been withdrawn for now, the federal government may push this point again when the political tensions are lower. If the federal government is correct, then even State Constitutional protections will not protect areas-of-origin from federal water export projects.

State protections alone are inadequate to fully protect the areas-of-origin, the Bay, Suisun Marsh, and the Delta. New legal requirements must be placed on the federal government to ensure they do their part.

SB 200 and SB 346 both required the federal government to protect the State's interests before receiving any benefits of the project.

SB 1369 authorizes use of the facilities to deliver CVP water, yet places no requirements on the federal government to protect the Delta, the Suisun Marsh, or San Francisco Bay. Nor does it require the federal government to recognize California's area-of-origin laws. SB 1369 gives the federal government a free ride.



**CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT**

1. Requires Congress to enact legislation and/or the Secretary of the Interior to sign permanent contracts with the State requiring the CVP to meet State water quality standards and to fully coordinate with the State Water Project.

2. Requires the federal government to permanently agree that the CVP will be operated to restore and maintain fish and wildlife at historic levels in the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

3. Requires the federal government to agree to limit exports and diversions to storage to ensure restoration and maintenance of fish and wildlife at historic levels.

4. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to sign contracts with a majority of specified agencies in the Delta and Suisun Marsh for water quality and supply.

5. Requires Congress to enact legislation recognizing the rights of areas of origin to adequate quality and quantity of water.

6. The SWP shall rectify any failure by the federal CVP to meet the water quality standards and permit conditions.

7. Requires DWR, the Attorney General, and other State agencies to take all necessary actions (including judicial, administrative, and legislative proceedings) to ensure CVP complies with the protections for the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

	SB 346	SB 200 ACA 90	SB 1369
	X	X	
	X	X	
	X	X	
	X		
	X		
		X	
		X	

8. Requires the federal government to share in the costs of these facilities.

9. State Constitutional protections for these requirements.

SB 346	SB 200 ACA 90	SB 1369
X		
	X	

# San Francisco Examiner

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## Editorials

### Reject that water plan

**T**HE STATE Senate's Agriculture and Water Resources Committee turned down an opportunity last week to act with unseemly haste on the most important part of the governor's water program — a proposal to channel more Northern California water south through the Delta. We hope the committee will take time to look closely at the bill, which deserves rejection, we think, because it offers insufficient environmental safeguards.

Gov. Deukmejian would like to send 500,000 more acre-feet of surplus water per year to meet projected growth in Southern California and compensate for the upcoming loss of Colorado River water. The sticking point is how to get the water through the fragile Delta region without doing grievous damage to the balance of nature there. Drawing fresh water away from the Delta allows more salt water in from the Bay; it also deprives the Bay of cleansing fresh water.

One proposed solution was the Peripheral Canal, which would have channeled water around the Delta; but the canal was rejected by the voters in 1982 for environmental and economic reasons. The governor's proposal would send water through the Delta itself, by deepening existing Delta channels and allowing construction, if needed, of a new cross channel from the Sacramento River to the south fork of the Mokelumne River.

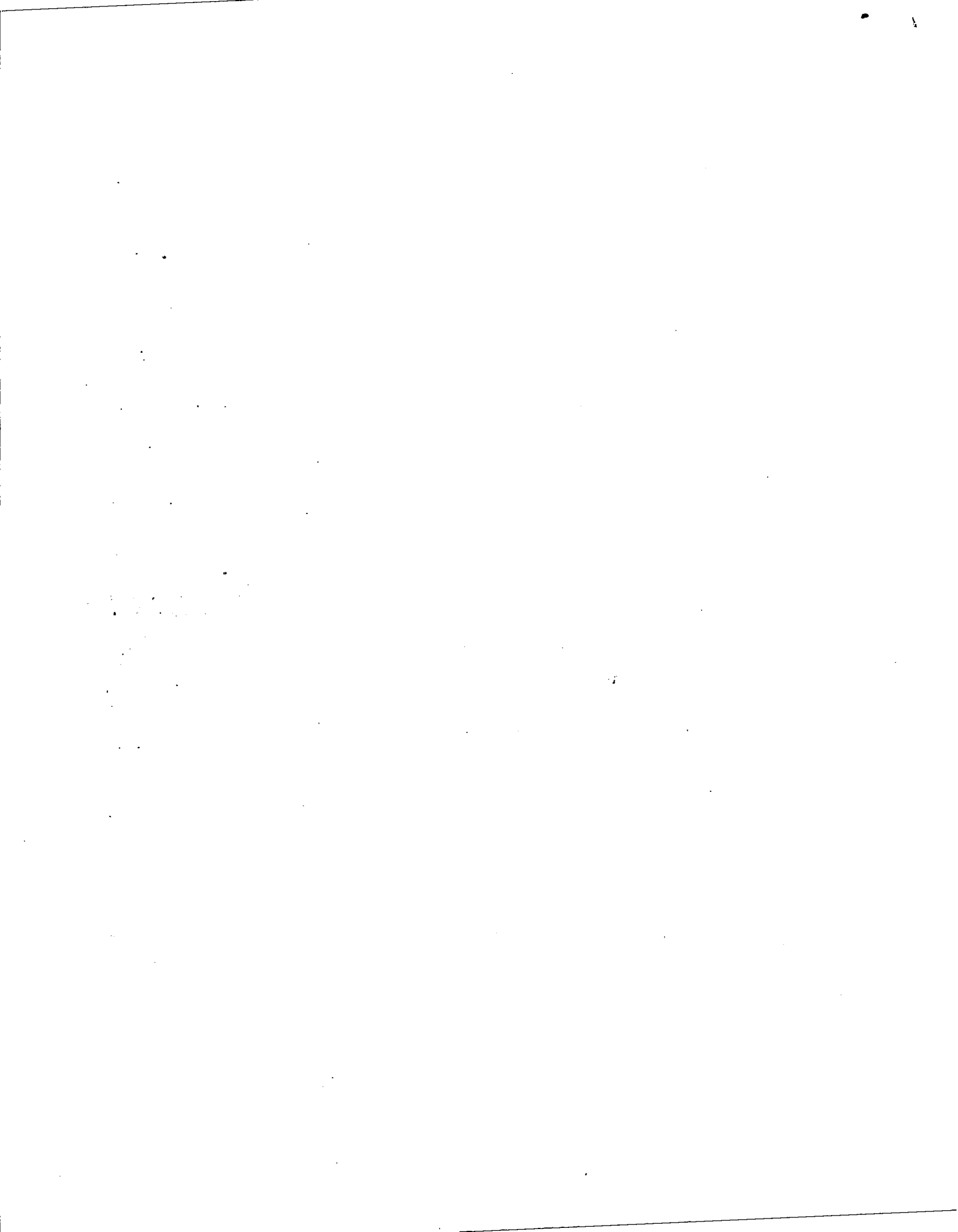
Environmentalists say that the governor's proposal is potentially more harmful than the Peripheral Canal, a point conceded by the plan's supporters. The Examiner opposed the canal and we cannot take a different position here. If more water is to be shipped south, and that's a big "if," we first want to see more protections — specific, detailed

protections — written into the law.

The need for such protections, however, has not gone unnoticed in Sacramento. The governor has lent his support to a bill by Sen. Ray Johnson that would add constitutional protections of local water rights, and (guardedly) to Assembly Speaker Willie Brown's measure to set safeguards for San Francisco Bay. This piecemeal approach is handy for the politicians, but it is rife with the possibility of conflict. What's needed is a comprehensive and coordinated single package of protections for the upstate rivers, the Delta and the Bay.

The Delta, with its old and failing system of levees, is already suffering the effects of various state and federal water projects. The governor's plan would help mitigate the area's "reverse flow" tidal problem, but increased water flowing south would kill many more fish by pulling them into pumping mechanisms. Expensive screens would help, but also would block fish trying to swim up-river to spawn. The Delta doesn't need this extra burden; it's too important a resource to gamble with.

As a matter of self-preservation, we in Northern California must be vigilant in protecting our water resources. We should insist that the south show more commitment to conservation and reclamation practices, to demonstrate that it is making the best use of the water it now receives. Someday the south will have to reckon with the fact that it cannot grow forever by using imported water. But for now, there is a surplus of northern water, and as long as some of it is shipped south, we will continue to risk environmental problems. We must see to it that every conceivable precaution is taken to minimize the damage.





Tuesday, April 17, 1984

Editorials

## The Governor's Water Mirage

What negotiations and explicit mutual guarantees couldn't accomplish before, Gov. Deukmejian is hoping blind faith will accomplish now. In his recent state water policy proclamation — "A Call to Action" — the governor has proposed his own version of a Delta water facility, smaller and cheaper, he says, than the Peripheral Canal package. But in place of the environmental guarantees that were attached to the Peripheral Canal proposal to make it palatable to Northern Californians — guarantees that, as it turned out, were insufficiently reassuring — the governor is asking the public, this time around, to accept vague pledges of good will and to leave it to his administration to resolve any outstanding problems. Those pledges are simply inadequate.

Northern Californians have good reason to worry that, without a constitutional amendment requiring it, Southerners will not leave the state's north coast rivers alone, once the State Water Project has built a Delta facility capable of transporting more water south. It's also reasonable for environmentalists to insist on explicit commitments before trusting state officials to operate a Delta facility in a way that adequately protects fisheries and the San Francisco Bay.

On issues of water, Californians are overwhelmingly mistrustful of each other, and based on experience, they're right.

Farmers, for example, can't assume that the rest of the state will be sufficiently understanding of their water needs, and neither can the rest of the state assume that farmers will use water supplies wisely and efficiently. The situation demands firm, binding quid pro quos.

Yet Deukmejian is asking the Legislature to pass a bill that would essentially authorize the state Department of Water Resources (DWR) to build and enlarge canals in the Delta and water storage facilities elsewhere, as it sees fit — in accordance with environmental conditions and water supply contracts the DWR is left to negotiate as it chooses. The administration has yet to produce the technological data to justify even the Delta canals that are the centerpiece of its proposal; it has no estimate yet of the overall cost of the Delta facilities and related environmental mitigations and levee repairs. Nonetheless, it is pushing for a Senate policy committee vote on the bill in the next two weeks.

As for counterbalancing environmental

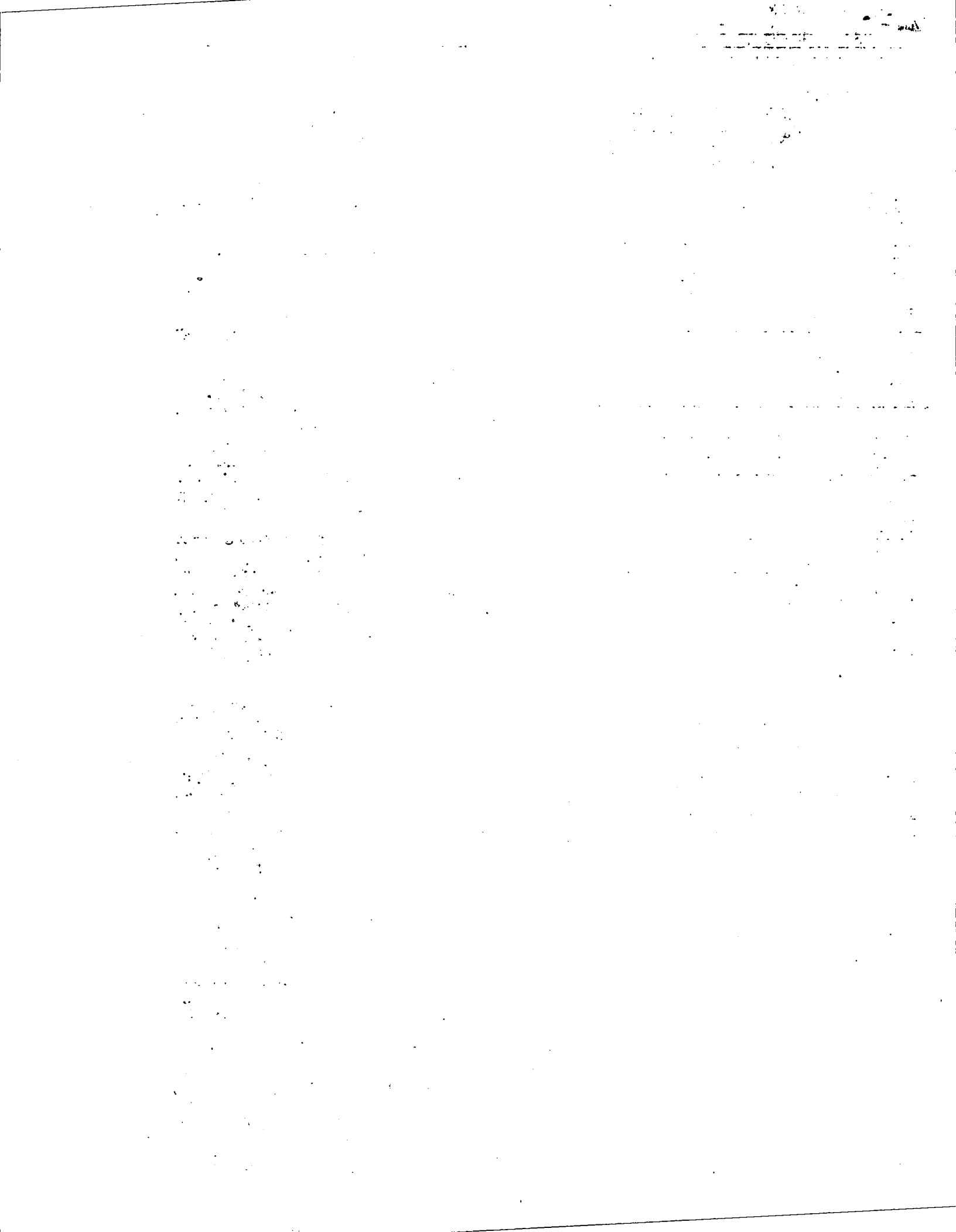
"shall... use its best efforts" to protect fish and wildlife. It appears that the first channels the governor wants to build in the Delta would do the most fishery damage, while it's in the second phase of the project that the damage could best be mitigated. Yet the governor's bill would require only that the first phase be built, leaving a decision about the second phase to the discretion of DWR.

Similarly, negotiations with the federal government over water quality standards are left to the discretion of state officials. Negotiations with Assembly Speaker Willie Brown over San Francisco Bay protections are promised but not yet concluded. And there will be no negotiations at all over north coast river protections; the governor's people say the Farm Bureau opposes them and they're not necessary.

The broader policy goals to which the governor has said he is committed — conservation, groundwater restoration and self-control in the expansion of the State Water Project — are to be achieved by the voluntary efforts of local water agencies. These, however, are the very same interest groups that the governor is unwilling to burden with even such minimal inconveniences as the bare-bones environmental guarantees that were once attached to the Peripheral Canal. It's hardly reassuring.

Deukmejian has presented a less elaborate and probably less costly facility than the Peripheral Canal, which could go far toward disarming the old project's opposition. By proposing to move water through the Delta, instead of around it, he has also made an explicit commitment to Delta preservation that should bring on board many of the Delta farmers who fought the last proposal. In addition, Deukmejian has made gestures — and, in some cases, even committed money — toward assorted, unrelated conservation, fishery and water transport projects, which might make other interest groups happy.

But at the core of Deukmejian's "call to action" is more uncertainty than the state can handle in a water policy. And the governor's sudden rush to push his key Delta facilities bill through the Legislature as an urgency measure — legally unreachable by any voter referendum — only compounds the impression that what we have here is not a fair compromise but a policy mirage.



# Reviving the Canal

**JUST 22 MONTHS** ago, the voters of California astonished themselves by overwhelmingly rejecting, 62 to 38 percent, Proposition 9, the Peripheral Canal, a proposal to construct a massive, 43-mile canal to siphon off Sacramento River water, divert it around the Delta and make it more easily available for shipment to Southern California.

Governor George Deukmejian, who won the Republican gubernatorial nomination the day the canal folly was decisively rejected, has now proposed his administration's water plan. Its principal feature is another big canal to make it easier to ship much of the flow of the Sacramento to the lawns of Beverly Hills and to some land in the Central Valley that probably should not be farmed. We remind the governor that one may change the name of a dog, but the dog remains the same. Son of Peripheral Canal, we contend, is even less acceptable to the voters of California than was its controversial (and dumped) predecessor. It contains none of the environmental protection included in Proposition 9. The voters went to the polls in June of 1982 to reject a proposal that was fatally flawed. It would have been financially ruinous, with a cost that ranged from an incredible low of \$4.5 billion, according to its proponents, to an ethereal \$20 billion, according to its opponents. The plan would have had unknown, but predictably destructive, impact on the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta, a region in which fisheries, agriculture and recreation all now thrive. The water it did deliver to wash Southern California cars would have been almost the price of gasoline here because of the long-term bonding costs of the project. Then there was the argument made strongly to the voters that the water is not needed. And the final and clinching point was that the Peripheral Canal could cause unexpected, but harmful, consequences for San Francisco Bay, changing its flushing action and the habitat of all things that live in and upon it.

★ ★ ★

## San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Richard T. Thieriot, Editor and Publisher

Charles de Young Thieriot, Publisher 1955-77

George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925-55

Founded 1865 by Charles and M.H. de Young

**THE GOVERNOR** favored Proposition 9. He announced last October, however, that all plans for a new Delta canal were dead. The ink was hardly dry on the printed text of his words when David Kennedy, Deukmejian's state director of water resources, was presenting plans for a number of alternative "through Delta" schemes with family resemblance to the Peripheral Canal. The governor, who had sworn off canals, has now adopted them.

We think the decision is an extraordinarily bad one. We think the 3.3 million California voters who beat down Proposition 9 will eagerly and forcefully agree. And the governor will certainly remember that this number is only about 400,000 short of the total statewide vote that put him in office. He has, of course, substantial allies in the Central Valley who support him on this issue.

The governor has made an even more extraordinary pronouncement. He has alleged that he does not require the approval of the Legislature (and apparently of the people) to proceed with construction of what amounts to a slightly modified, more damaging Peripheral Canal. He contends that existing legislation has already given him this authority.

"I believe it would be helpful toward reaching an accommodation among the various interests for the Legislature to define the Delta facilities and set forth the policies under which they will be developed," he wrote early this month. "However, if we are unable to obtain approval for the comprehensive proposals outlined in this message, then it may be necessary to proceed under existing authority with a less comprehensive program in order to meet the urgent, long-term water needs of all Californians."

★ ★ ★

**IF THE VOICE** is that of George Deukmejian, the style is that of George III. We can think of no current plan of state government that will more quickly bring about an initiative campaign to override a gubernatorial action. His moves suggest a disregard for the will that the people have so overwhelmingly expressed.

# Ecologists hit Duke's plan to deepen Delta

## San Francisco Examiner

By Steven A. Capps  
Examiner staff writer

SACRAMENTO -- Gov. Deukmejian's plan for shipping more water to Southern California was given a lukewarm reception in its first public hearing last night in the Capitol.

Environmentalists argued that the plan as now written does not provide enough water quality protection to safeguard fish and wildlife in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

They warned that fish migrating annually through the river system to spawn — such as salmon, striped bass, steelhead and shad — could be especially hard hit.

While the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee met for more than three hours, it finally postponed any action for at least two weeks on the measure, which would deepen several channels in the Delta to allow more water to be pumped south.

Among the chief concerns of committee members was that many Californians had not yet had a chance to study the proposal. The governor only put it into writing last Thursday.

Deukmejian's plan is the first to be considered since voters rejected the Peripheral Canal in 1982. He said the proposal, which would cost more than \$200 million, would take care of the state's water needs for about 25 years.

The Peripheral Canal would have shipped about 700,000 more acre-foot of water south every year, compared with the 500,000 that would be sent south in the latest "through Delta" system.

An acre-foot of water is enough water to cover one acre of land a foot deep. It is the amount a family of four could be expected to use in a year.

The governor, who has said he may bypass the Legislature and build the through-Delta facility with a special executive power, wants to enlarge the channels around Victoria Island northwest of Tracy and deepen the South Fork of the Mokelumne River west of Lodi.

The proposal also would allow construction of a new cross channel connecting the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers if the enlargements of the channels did not prove to be adequate.

The environmental concerns revolve around the salinity in the Delta, where salt water from the Pacific and freshwater from the rivers mingle. Diverting more river water is considered a threat to the balance upon which fish and wildlife depend.

Pete Chadwick, who heads the state Department of Fish and Game's Bay Delta Fisheries Project, warned that the governor's proposal could pose serious problems for migrating fish unless some protections were included.

But, he said, the department was officially supporting the bill.

Frank Broadhead, deputy director of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, told the

committee the Bay-Delta system is already in "serious trouble" because of existing state and federal water projects. The latest proposal would do nothing to solve those problems, he said.

"There are no protections for San Francisco Bay in the administration's program, and the effects on Bay-Delta fisheries will be worse than expected from the Peripheral Canal that the voters rejected," he said.

"I've had half a dozen calls from my environmentalist friends who said this was worse than the Peripheral Canal," said Sen. Ruben Ayala, D-Chino, who carried that bill and is carrying the current proposal.

"I don't know whether to cry with them or laugh with them."

Larry Kind, representing the state Chamber of Commerce, told the committee, "We don't think we have a lot of time to study this further. It's been studied for 25 years."

Nat Bingham, representing North Coast commercial salmon fishermen, told the committee there was still time to work toward a compromise, as he has been attempting to do.

He said he has met frequently with Southern California water interests in an effort to reach an agreement.

"We've bent over backwards to understand the concerns of the water people," he said. "But we're not going to bend over forward."

Earlier in the day, Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, had expressed cautious optimism that agreement might be reached on the water issue.

"Initially I was really pessimistic," he said. "I'm beginning to believe there is an urgency being felt that is unlike anything we have experienced in the past two or three years."

Brown has authored a measure that would ensure protections for San Francisco Bay, with or without passage of the governor's proposal, but withdrew it from a committee that was supposed to hear it today.

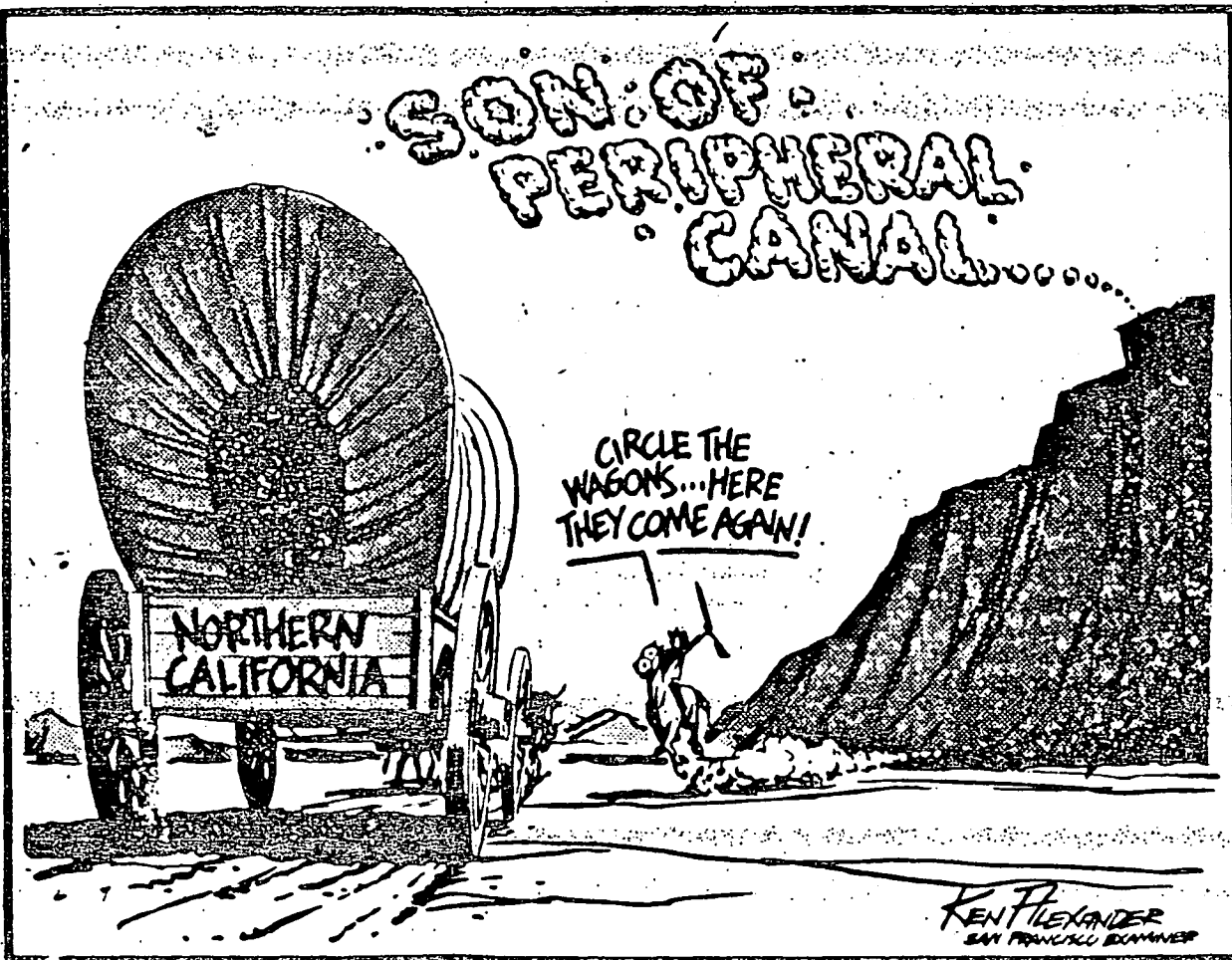
An aide said last night Brown is trying to keep it separate from the governor's water proposal.

Senate President Pro Tem David Roberts, D-Los Angeles, said he is not overly optimistic that the Legislature will pass a water bill before the end of the year.

"I think there's essentially the same Northern opposition at this juncture as there was to the Peripheral Canal," he said.

"As I said, I think we need to be a little bit stronger on the environmental end on this bill, but you have to start somewhere.

"This is really just the opening offer."



# Governor's Water Plan Is Strongly Denounced

By PAUL JACOBS, Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Gov. George Deukmejian has announced a comprehensive water plan that would provide much of the water promised by the voter-defeated Peripheral Canal. However, by Monday, just three days after Deukmejian formally presented his water package to the Legislature, several conservation groups and some legislators were hotly denouncing the proposal.

The critics complained at a press conference that Deukmejian's plans paid too much attention to moving water south and did too little to protect the delicate environment of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Northern California's coastal rivers.

Several of those at the press conference, including Assemblyman Tom Bates (D-Oakland), complained that the new plan "is worse than the Peripheral Canal," which was resoundingly defeated by the electorate two years ago.

The critics also quarreled with Deukmejian's insistence that the water question be resolved during the next few months, during the current session of the Legislature.

## Vote Planned

A key bill in the governor's package, legislation that would authorize widening of channels and construction of canals to move water through the delta, is scheduled for a hearing before the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee this evening.

The author of the legislation, Sen. Ruben S. Ayala (D-Chino), who is chairman of the committee, has promised a vote on the measure tonight, if the governor's staff can count enough votes for committee approval, according to a panel aide.

Deukmejian has repeatedly voiced his belief that added water can be moved south without damage to the environment.

Last week, he outlined how he would achieve that in a special message to the Legislature titled "California's Water Future: Policy and Plumbing Go Hand in Hand."

The plan calls for construction and expansion of reservoirs, a \$400-million bond issue for a variety of water projects and the use of state tidelands oil revenue for delta levees, restoring fisheries and water planning.

In his message, Deukmejian reminded legislators that he already has the authority to make significant changes in state water facilities without a vote of the Legislature and that he would exercise that power if the Legislature failed to act.

## Existing Channels

That threat of going ahead without legislative approval got a heated response from at least one legislator, Sen. Alfred E. Alquist (D-San Jose). In a statement released at Monday's press conference, Alquist said: "I'm not ready to give Gov. Deukmejian a blank check for his water program. His proposal could cost more than \$2 billion and cause tremendous damage to the delta and San Francisco Bay. And he threatens to build it even if the Legislature won't sign the check."

Representatives of environmental groups have agreed with Deukmejian that the present pattern of water movement through existing channels in the delta is harmful to fisheries. At certain times of the year, the San Joaquin River actually moves backward because of the pumping of water south through the California Aqueduct.

They want the environmental problems corrected. However, they insist that Deukmejian place a greater emphasis on water conservation.

Conservation alone, according to  
Please see WATER, Page 15

# WATER: State Proposal

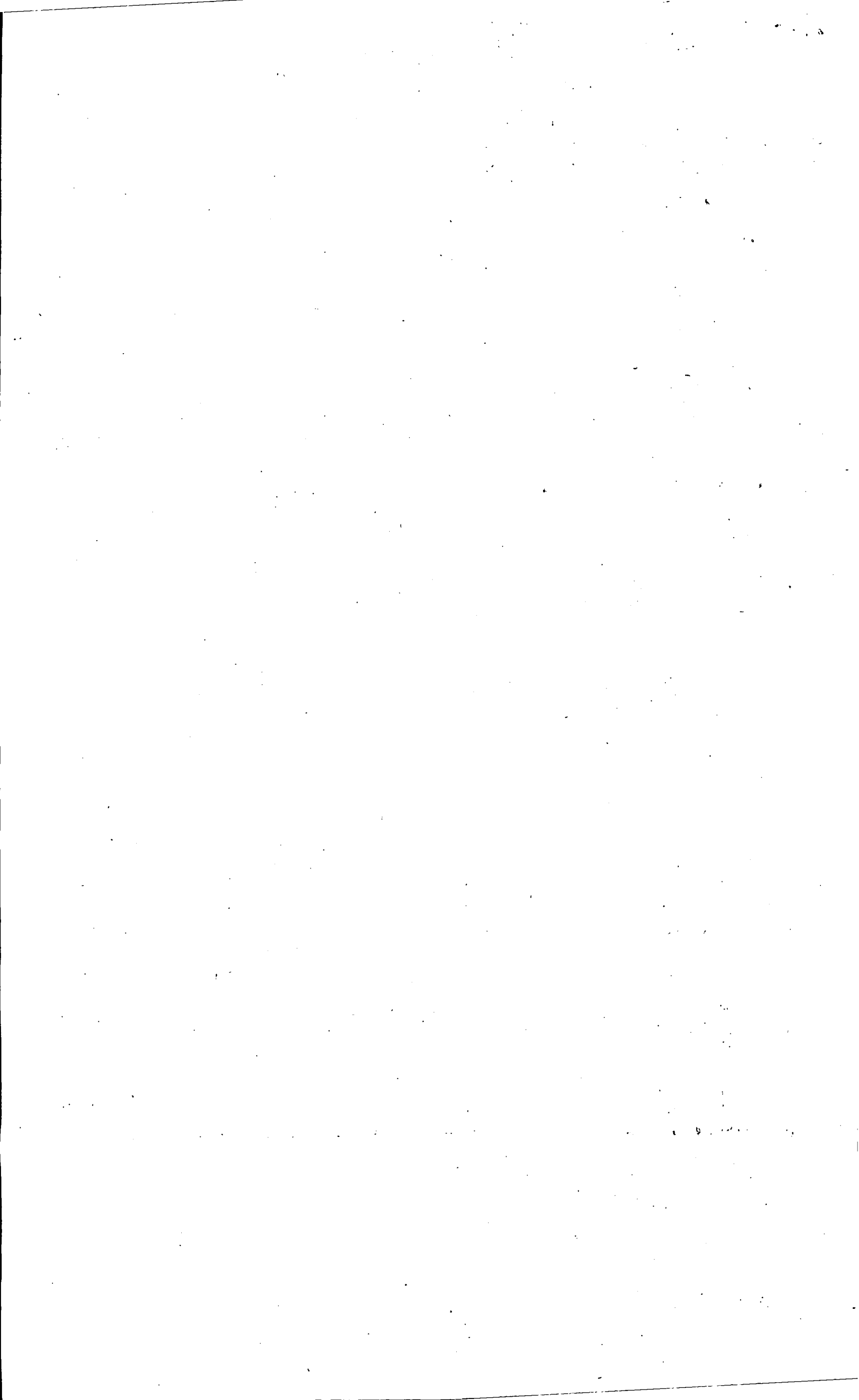
## Continued from Page 3

Friends of the River's Corey Brown, could save enough water for an additional 12 million Californians.

However, Deukmejian and his director of water resources, David Kennedy, have argued that conservation by itself will not provide the state with all the water that it will need in the next three decades, when Arizona will begin taking an increasing amount of the Colorado River water now flowing to Southern California.

The environmental groups are already threatening court action should Deukmejian move ahead without legislative approval.

"Northern California," said Gerald Meral, executive director of the Planning and Conservation League, "would be better off fighting these archaic and destructive proposals in the courts rather than have the Legislature bless them, since they are so devoid of environmental protections."



# Deukmejian's Latest Water-Moving Plan for the Delta

By Ann Bancroft  
Chronicle Correspondent

## Sacramento

Governor Deukmejian formally announced his state water policy yesterday, with hints he is considering building the most controversial part — a Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water transfer facility — without legislative approval, if necessary.

Deukmejian's plan, calling for legislative approval of the most comprehensive water proposals since defeat of the Peripheral Canal two years ago, is included in a 16-page, gold-embossed booklet titled, "California's Water Future: Policy and Plumbing Go Hand in Hand."

It outlines measures to authorize moving more Northern California water south, building new reservoirs, shoring up delta levees and recharging groundwater basins.

A key part of the governor's proposal entails widening and deepening existing river channels in the south delta and constructing a 10- to 12-mile waterway that would divert water from the Sacramento River at Hood and deposit it in the Mokelumne River near Walnut Grove.

Critics of this plan consider it less favorable for fish and the river environment than the Peripheral Canal would have been. But the administration contends it is the best alternative for meeting the water needs of Southern California and for eliminating problems to fisheries in the delta currently caused by operation of the giant state water project pumps at Tracy.

Deukmejian pointedly noted that "the Department of Water Resources presently has authority under the

Burns-Porter Act to develop water transfer facilities in the delta; from a legal standpoint, legislation is not necessary for delta facilities.

"I believe it would be helpful toward reaching an accommodation among the various interests for the Legislature to define the delta facilities and set forth the policies under which they will be developed," he stated.

"However, if we are unable to obtain approval for the comprehensive proposals outlined in this message,

*It would build new reservoirs,  
shore up delta levees and  
send more water south*

then it may be necessary to proceed under existing authority with a less comprehensive program in order to meet the urgent, long-term water needs of all Californians," Deukmejian added.

The governor did not specify what a "less comprehensive" program would be, but legislative sources said he has indicated the administration might go ahead with the controversial delta plan — a plan that was rejected by state water officials in favor of the Peripheral Canal.

Assemblyman Jim Costa, D-Fresno, chairman of the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, said the governor "would very much like to have the consensus" from the Legislature on the 15 water-related bills that constitute his administration's proposal.

However, Costa said, the governor "indicated that if

we are not able to generate that consensus this year that he would give serious consideration to going forward with the authorization he has (to build new facilities), without that political insulation."

Although Deukmejian's Water Resources Director, David Kennedy, has been meeting with various water interests trying to develop a package of water bills that "has something for everybody," several legislative sources said the chances of passing such legislation this late in an election year appear slim.

"It's awful late in the year," said Assemblyman Phillip Isenberg, D-Sacramento. "It's the kind of thing that really ought to start off at the beginning of a two-year (legislative) session."

Isenberg predicted the administration's delta proposal, to be carried by Senator Ruben Ayala, D-Chino and Costa, will be "the focal point for all the old fights" that have raged over the issue of California's water resources for decades.

The proposals outlined in Deukmejian's message are not likely to escape criticism from Northern California legislators.

Even before the governor's statement was officially released, for example, Assemblyman Dan Hauser, D-Arcata, was preparing a statement of opposition.

"It's just basically a retreat of the Peripheral Canal

issue, without any of the protections" for the north, Hauser complained. "If we argue, rightly, that the Peripheral Canal measure that was on the ballot was wrong, then this is even worse, because it does not have in it protections for North Coast rivers, quality of the delta and fisheries resources in the entire Sacramento drainage system."

The governor did endorse, however, a proposed amendment to the state constitution by Senator Ray Johnson, I-Roseville, which would require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to amend existing statutes protecting northern water supplies.

Another proposal key to northern interests is by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown. It calls for the state to set water quality standards for San Francisco Bay. The governor did not specifically endorse setting those standards, but said in his message, "the administration will work with the Speaker and others and hopefully develop a consensus" on the bill.

The first legislative hearings on the administration's water proposals are set for Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

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1228 N ST., SUITE 33 • SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 • (916) 444-8726

4/24/84

Mayor Anne Rudin  
City Hall  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Anne:

The Planning and Conservation League strongly supports the "Resolution Regarding the Governor's Water Development Proposal" (SB1369) which will be considered by the City Council this evening.

As you know, I served as Deputy Director of the California Department of Water Resources from 1975 - 1982. During that time, I was very involved in evaluating alternative programs for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta including the Peripheral Canal and the "through-delta" canals. We rejected the through-delta canals because of the unacceptable damage they would cause to Northern California's environment. In part, because of the concern of the damage the through-delta projects could cause, I supported the Peripheral Canal.

After reviewing Senate Bill 1369, I was alarmed to see the failure of the Governor to provide any meaningful protections to the environment and economy of Northern California. None of the major statutory or constitutional protections that were included in Proposition 8 or 9 are found in this new proposal. The remaining proposals in the Governor's water package are generally insignificant in comparison to the destructive potential of his archaic water development scheme.

The Governor's proposal is anything but balanced. It provides the delta export capacity of the Peripheral Canal with virtually no protections for Northern California.

Environmentally and economically sound solutions are available to meet our water needs. We don't need radical development proposals like the Governor's through-delta canal.

Therefore, I urge you to support this very important resolution.

Sincerely,  
*Gerald Meral*  
Gerald Meral, PH.D.



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THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY IS PLUMBING

Response by the Planning and Conservation League to  
Governor Deukmejian's April 5 Message on Water  
April 6, 1984

No one can deny that much of California's greatness is built on water development. It is also impossible to deny that much destruction of fish and wildlife habitat has taken place as a result of water development.

Yesterday, Governor Deukmejian proposed a program that would continue the type of water development that has led to many of the water problems we face today. We publicly praised the Governor's statements on water in his State of the State address. Unfortunately those fine words are not being backed up by solid proposals.

The Governor's actual proposal is essentially the construction of more water projects without substantial environmental protection. While we can support some of his other water ideas, they are relatively unsubstantial. There is no question that the devastation that would be caused by the projects the Governor seeks to construct far outweighs any benefits his other proposals would create.

What follows is a brief analysis of the Governor's proposals.

Water Conservation. Water conservation was the first point in the Governor's remarks on water in the State of the State address, but unfortunately no substance has followed. Last year's A.B. 797 required only water conservation plans--not actions. We supported that bill as only a tentative first step towards water conservation policy. No further steps have been taken.

The transfer of water between Imperial Irrigation District and the Metropolitan Water District is a good idea, but it is proceeding without any direct state action. The twenty million dollars for water conservation in the Clean Water Bond Act was proposed by the Planning and Conservation League, and we welcome the Governor's support.

The Governor has not yet originated any new ideas to promote water conservation, and the Department of Water Resources continues to oppose a small \$500,000 program for outdoor water conservation, even though water used for landscape irrigation consumes half our urban water supplies. The Governor has also failed to support the water conservation features of Assemblyman O'Connell's Safe Drinking Water Bond Act. The Governor's water conservation budget for 1984-1985 is about 25% lower than what the Legislature authorized in 1982-1983.

Water Quality. Water quality is an issue of critical state concern. We support what the Governor proposes for the experimental wastewater desalter in Los Banos, and the budget augmentations that would assist the State Water Board monitor groundwater contamination.

However, the Governor ignores other serious water quality questions entirely. Bringing more water into the San Joaquin Valley would only worsen the drainage problem that has already caused poisonous selenium to severely damage an important wildlife refuge. This issue is not addressed.

The Governor's bill contains no proposed water quality standards for the water exported to the millions of people who use State Water Project water, or for the farms, industries and fisheries that rely on the water in the Delta to survive. Finally, the Governor's proposed reduction of funding for the Clean Water Bond Act will reduce the funds available to clean up our rivers, lakes, streams, and ocean waters.

Water Facilities. Everything else in the Governor's package is window dressing to make his hard line water development bill appear acceptable.

The Governor proposes to channelize the Mokelumne River in the Delta and divert millions of acre-feet of Sacramento River water through the new channel. The Department of Fish and Game has determined that this project poses a major threat to the salmon, steelhead, shad, catfish, sturgeon, and other Bay and Delta

fisheries, and that there is only a small unquantified potential for improvement for striped bass.

Worse yet, any potential for even maintaining the existing inadequate levels of fish populations in the Delta relies on an undrafted proposed agreement between the Department of Water Resources and the Department of Fish and Game. Both of these agencies are completely responsive to the Governor's wishes. No firm objectives regarding fish and wildlife populations are set, and there is no mention of San Francisco Bay and the vital Suisun Marsh.

While the northern third of the Peripheral Canal could be built to increase exports and help solve some fish problems, the decision is left entirely up to the Department of Water Resources.

New dams and reservoirs are authorized, but no new environmental mitigation or protection requirements regarding these facilities are required.

Millions of acre-feet of water will be transported through the Delta without cost for the federal government, despite the fact that the federal Central Valley Project will benefit, but there is no requirement that the federal Bureau of Reclamation meet even existing state water quality standards.

Anyone who has studied the history of water development in California will recognize the Governor's proposed projects for what they are: a collection of partial engineering solutions that have been continually rejected for over two decades for very sound engineering, economic, and environmental reasons. While it is understandable that the Governor would seek to provide some sort of engineering solution in the Delta to satisfy his supporters in the water industry, his engineers have not taken the time to come up with anything new or innovative, or anything that will actually work to protect the Delta as well as the exporters.

The Governor threatens to use his existing authority to build his proposed facilities unless they are approved by the Legislature. Northern California would be better off fighting these archaic and destructive proposals in the courts rather than have the Legislature bless them, since they are so devoid of environmental protections.

Southern and Central California must also resist these proposals, because they will set off a new round of North-South water conflicts, and will impose massive new costs on State Water Project water users without any review by the Legislature.

Finally, the Governor fails to mention the other parts of his water construction program. He is considering buying into the three billion dollar Auburn Dam-Folsom South Canal project, and also may agree to pay for the billion dollar Cottonwood Creek Project. These projects would add enormously to the costs of the State Water Project, which would have to be borne by San Joaquin Valley and Southern California water users. The Governor is not even putting these proposals before the Legislature as part of his overall water plan.

Delta Levees. The Governor is proposing to increase the state subsidy program to Delta island landowners from \$1.5 to \$10 million per year. While there are substantial benefits to be gained from such a program, most of them accrue to the landowners and not the public. If such large amounts of money are to be spent each year, then at least some of the money should go to public access and preservation and enhancement of the Delta riparian habitat, and no funds should be spent to preserve islands which the Corps of Engineers and other experts believe cannot be saved in the long run. Over 20 million dollars have already been spent on one island whose worth is far less than that. Such waste should not be tolerated.

Area of Origin Protections. We support Senator Johnson's and Assemblyman Waters' proposals to provide additional protections to "areas of origin". The Governor so far supports only Mr. Johnson's measure. But neither of these measure really provide any additional protection to the important Bay and Delta fisheries, nor do they really change the way the State and Federal water projects would operate.

The Governor fails to note the hostility of the federal government to the concept of area of origin protection, and he fails to require federal compliance with this important law in this Delta bill. Such compliance should be required as a precondition to the construction of any project that is used by the federal government.

San Francisco Bay. The Governor only offers to work towards a "consensus" on Speaker Brown's bill to protect San Francisco Bay. That bill is a major step in the right direction, but it would not make it possible for the State Water Resources Control Board to correct all the problems caused to the Bay fisheries by the Governor's Delta water project construction proposals. Despite earlier promises to the contrary, the Governor has not introduced his own version of a bill to protect the Bay. We must view his

promise to "hopefully develop a consensus" on a bill to protect the Bay with a jaundiced eye. The Governor has had many months to make constructive proposals and has failed to do so.

Coordinated Operation of Projects. The draft coordinated operating agreement between the Federal Bureau of Reclamation and the State Water Project was completed in 1982, but the Governor has done nothing to see that it is implemented. He notes that the agreement would require the federal government to comply with some existing Delta water quality standards. We believe that any State Delta legislation should require that no construction proceed until the agreement has been signed by the federal government.

Sacramento Valley Water Planning. The Governor proposes studies of water in the Sacramento Valley. We support these studies, and note that they have been going on since the late 1800's. We regret that the Governor has deleted fish and wildlife protection from his earlier list of purposes for these studies, and has focused entirely on water development.

Non-Project Depletions. We agree that if some of the damage caused by non-state and federal water diverters is mitigated by the State, the State Water Project should not have to bear the cost. We know of no study that indicates that the Governor's proposal of \$3 million for one year would be adequate for this purpose, and we also don't know how this money would be spent.

Local Groundwater Recharge. We have no problem with a non-subsidized loan program for groundwater recharge. We continue to believe that actual control of groundwater overdrafts in the Central Valley, along with some restriction on the development of new land based on increased groundwater overdraft, is necessary to correct the overdraft problem. The Governor has consistently opposed any type of regulatory approach to this question, even if based entirely on local control.

California Water Fund. The Governor proposes to fund many of the above programs with the \$25 million dollars a year the State Water Project previously received from the Tidelands Oil Revenues. We agree with this redirection of funds, but we continue to be amazed that none of these funds will be allocated to water conservation, particularly since conservation was the Governor's highest priority in his State of the State address.

Fish and Wildlife Protection. The Governor supports using \$5 million a year of Tidelands Oil Revenue for restoration of fisheries that have been impacted by water development. We agree with Senator Keene's bill that would implement this program, but we call on the Governor to assure the citizens of Southern California that the Pyramid, Castaic, Silverwood, and Perris Reservoir recreation facilities that are currently supported in part by this \$5 million a year will continue in full operation even though the funding is cut off. Millions of people rely on these facilities for recreational opportunities.

Flood Control. The Governor proposes a massive bond act for flood control, but no requirement for environmental protection to accompany the new flood control facilities is mentioned. We don't know if the billion dollar Delta levee project would be funded by this bill. If so, local cost sharing should be required.

State Water Project. The Governor states that 1.3 million acre feet of new water supplies are needed to meet the demands of the State Water Project in the next 25 years. Whether that is true is hard to say: The Metropolitan Water District is taking less than 20% of its State Water Project entitlement this year, due to much cheaper available Colorado River supplies. The State Water Project agricultural contractors are finding it hard to pay for existing supplies.

Enormous supplies of water are available to the State Water Project that would not require devastation of the Delta and Bay environment and fisheries. The Governor notes two of these in his message: 4000,000 acre-feet from conservation in the Imperial Valley and 500,000 acre-feet that can be purchased from the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Governor fails to note that water conservation statewide could provide an additional two million acre-feet of new supplies, at least part of which would reduce demand by the State Water Project.

The Governor omits up to three hundred thousand acre-feet of reclaimed agricultural wastewater that would provide new water for the State Water Project, even though he is testing the feasibility of such reclamation with the Los Banos Desalter.

The Governor praises the potential of groundwater storage and offstream reservoirs, but fails to note that such projects could produce a substantial amount of new water yield for the State

Water Project even without the construction of a new Delta facility. He also completely ignores the significant potential of water banking using the system of reservoirs on the Sacramento and Colorado Rivers. All these water sources could easily meet even the highest projections of water need for the State Water Project, giving us time to consider ways of meeting the Delta's water supply and environmental problems without rushing ahead to build the destructive facilities the Governor so stridently now demands.

North Coast Rivers. The Governor's program fails to protect California's important North Coast rivers. We have heard administration spokespersons state that there is no foreseeable need for these rivers. If that is the case, surely it would be reasonable to grant them the same constitutional protection the Governor offers other Northern California water supplies. But conservationists and those on the North Coast have been told that since the agricultural community would not agree to such a proposal, the Governor must oppose it. This is not comforting to those who wish to see the North Coast rivers continue to flow free, especially while some agricultural interests continue to loudly call for damming the Eel River.

The only major water measure Californians have recently approved was Proposition 8 (1980) that would have provided Constitutional protections for the North Coast Rivers.

Finally, we note the Governor's continued opposition to any change in the laws regarding instream flow conditions, mandatory water conservation, or other aspects of water reform.

The conservation community of California recognizes the need for sound water development and management. Facilities can be built to meet those needs if they are cost effective and protect rather than destroy the environment. But the Governor's water proposal sweeps aside the questions of cost and the environment, and gives the water development industry just what they got in the 1940's and 1950's: water without restrictions. We believe that the Governor's time warp will not succeed. California in the 1980's will meet its legitimate water needs, but in a way that protects both the water consumer and the environment.

Gerald H. Meral, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

Deputy Director, California  
Department of Water Resources,  
1975-1983



# FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

19

1228 N STREET ROOM 24  
 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814  
 (916) 442-3155

THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY IS NO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

	SB 346 (1977)	SB 200 ACA 90 (1980)	SB 1369 (1984)
<b>SAN FRANCISCO BAY</b>			
1. Restore fish and wildlife to historic levels	X	X	
2. Constitutional protections		X	
3. Requires federal government to protect Bay's fish and wildlife	X	X	
<b>SUISUN MARSH</b>			
1. Restore fish and wildlife to historic levels	X	X	
2. Constitutional protections		X	
3. Suisun Marsh facilities	X	X	
4. Requires federal government to protect Suisun Marsh	X	X	
<b>DELTA</b>			
1. Restore fish and wildlife to historic levels	X	X	
2. Use best efforts to offset fish and wildlife impacts and increase populations			X
3. Constitutional guarantees		X	
4. Preclude use of eminent domain to acquire rights to export water.		X	
<b>NORTH COAST RIVERS</b>			
1. Constitutional protection		X	



## The Governor's Policy is No Environmental Protection

### **SAN FRANCISCO BAY DELTA ESTUARY**

The San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary is one of the most vital ecological areas in California. It provides important habitat for diverse wildlife, including waterfowl, raptors, small mammals, as well as many of California's most important fisheries. The Suisun Marsh represents approximately 10% of the remaining wetlands in California. Existing water projects and inadequate institutional protections have been major factors in the significant declines in fishery and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, and the health of California's sport and commercial fishing industries.

One of the major factors leading to voter disapproval of Proposition 9 (1982) was the concern that the environmental protections were not strong enough and could later be repealed. The Governor's SB 1369 doesn't even attempt to match the protections that were contained in the earlier Delta water transfer proposals. As far as the environment goes, SB 1369 writes a blank check for environmental degradation.

SB 200 (1980), and its predecessor, SB 346 (1977), contained several environmental restrictions to protect the Delta, San Francisco Bay, and the Suisun Marsh. Both required the State Water Project to be operated to restore fish and wildlife to historic levels for the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay. Both provided for building facilities to protect water quality and circulation in Suisun Marsh, and both required the federal government to comply with State water quality standards and to operate the Central Valley Project in a coordinated way to restore fish and wildlife to historic levels in the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

The only statewide ballot measure on water recently approved by the voters gave Constitutional protections to the Wild and Scenic North Coast Rivers and to the environmental protections in SB 200.

The Governor's SB 1369 fails to even provide these assurances. The Governor's proposal merely provides for the signing of an agreement between his Director of Water Resources and his Director of Fish and Game. In essence, SB 1369 allows the Governor to build projects worse than the Peripheral Canal with little regard to the impacts on the environment and our fishing industries.

	SB 200	
SB 346	ACA 90	SB 1369
(1977)	(1980)	(1984)

**SAN FRANCISCO BAY, SUISUN MARSH  
AND THE DELTA**

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Requires agreements between the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Water Resources that will ensure construction and operation of the State Water Project to <u>restore and maintain fish and wildlife populations to historic levels.</u> This agreement protects the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay. | X | X |   |
| 2. Requires agreement between the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Water Resources whereby the Department of Water Resources will "use its best efforts to offset project fish and wildlife impacts in the Delta" only. Vague policy to increase fish and wildlife populations.                                     |   |   | X |
| 3. Requires facilities to protect the health, productivity, and water quality of the Suisun Marsh.   | X | X |   |
| 4. Requires contracts to be signed to assure water quality and quantity to protect the Delta's agricultural, domestic, and environmental uses with seven Delta area water agencies and the Suisun Resource Conservation District.  | X | X |   |
| 5. Requires only the signing of an agreement with the South Delta Water Agency.  |   |   | X |
| 6. Precludes the use of eminent domain to acquire water rights that are held for beneficial uses in the Delta.   |   | X |   |

	SB 200	
SB 346	ACA 90	SB 1369

7. Provides for building of facilities to mitigate water quality impacts in the Southern Delta.

X	X	X
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8. Provides Constitutional guarantees for water quality, fish, and wildlife protections.

	X	
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9. Requires Department of Water Resources, the Attorney General, and other State agencies to take all necessary actions (including judicial, administrative, and legislative proceedings) to ensure the Central Valley Project complies with the protections for the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.

	X	
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#### NORTH COAST RIVERS

1. Provides Constitutional protection for Wild and Scenic North Coast Rivers by requiring a vote of the people or a 2/3 vote of the Legislature before they can be dammed for export use.

	X	
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## FEDERAL CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT (CVP)

In addition to the State Water Project (SWP), the other major water exporter from the Delta is the federal Central Valley Project. While the SWP currently exports 2.3 million acre feet of water each year, the CVP exports 3.5 million acre feet.

Most of the major water quality, fish and wildlife problems in the Bay-Delta system have occurred after these two projects began exporting the Delta's waters. To correct those problems, both projects must be operated to meet standards that would protect and restore those resources. Unfortunately, the federal government denies they have a legal responsibility to meet State water quality standards.

The Suisun Marsh is the largest remaining coastal wetland in California; (we have already lost more than 90% of our wetlands.) Despite the critical importance of this resource, the federal government still has refused to allocate funds necessary to build water supply systems to protect the health of the Marsh.

Additionally, the federal government has recently sued the State of California, claiming they have no responsibility to comply with our area-of-origin laws. Although that suit has been withdrawn for now, the federal government may push this point again when the political tensions are lower. If the federal government is correct, then even State Constitutional protections will not protect areas-of-origin from federal water export projects.

State protections alone are inadequate to fully protect the areas-of-origin, the Bay, Suisun Marsh, and the Delta. New legal requirements must be placed on the federal government to ensure they do their part.

SB 200 and SB 346 both required the federal government to protect the State's interests before receiving any benefits of the project.

SB 1369 authorizes use of the facilities to deliver CVP water, yet places no requirements on the federal government to protect the Delta, the Suisun Marsh, or San Francisco Bay. Nor does it require the federal government to recognize California's area-of-origin laws. SB 1369 gives the federal government a free ride.

**CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT**

- |  |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>1. Requires Congress to enact legislation and/or the Secretary of the Interior to sign permanent contracts with the State requiring the CVP to meet State water quality standards and to fully coordinate with the State Water Project.</p>                         | <p>X</p> | <p>X</p> |
| <p>2. Requires the federal government to permanently agree that the CVP will be operated to restore and maintain <u>fish and wildlife at historic levels</u> in the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.</p>  | <p>X</p> | <p>X</p> |
| <p>3. Requires the federal government to agree to limit exports and diversions to storage to ensure restoration and maintenance of fish and wildlife at historic levels.</p>   | <p>X</p> | <p>X</p> |
| <p>4. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to sign contracts with a majority of specified agencies in the Delta and Suisun Marsh for water quality and supply.</p>   | <p>X</p> |          |
| <p>5. Requires Congress to enact legislation recognizing the rights of areas of origin to adequate quality and quantity of water.</p>  | <p>X</p> |          |
| <p>6. The SWP shall rectify any failure by the federal CVP to meet the water quality standards and permit conditions.</p>  |          | <p>X</p> |
| <p>7. Requires DWR, the Attorney General, and other State agencies to take all necessary actions (including judicial, administrative, and legislative proceedings) to ensure CVP complies with the protections for the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay.</p> |          | <p>X</p> |

SB 346      SB 200  
ACA 90      SB 1369

8. Requires the federal government to share in the costs of these facilities.

X

9. State Constitutional protections for these requirements.

X

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE GOVERNOR'S WATER DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Introduced by Councilmen Serna and Johnson

WHEREAS, residents of the City of Sacramento voiced their support for protecting Northern California's economy and environment through ~~passat~~ would have provided some Constitutional protections ~~for Northern California's environment and economy, including protections for the Delta,~~ <sup>1980's</sup> the Suisun Marsh, San Francisco Bay, and our Wild and Scenic Rivers;

*1982*

*for the Delta,*

~~the voters of the city~~ voted against Proposition 9, in November 1982, because it would have authorized construction of new Delta water export projects without sufficient protections for Northern California's economy and environment; and

WHEREAS, The Governor is proposing another water export project that could send as much Northern California's water to the South as the ~~Peripheral~~ <sup>Peripheral</sup> Canal; and

WHEREAS, The Governor's proposal provides significantly fewer protections for the economy and environment of Northern California than even Proposition 9 from November, 1982; and

WHEREAS, The Governor's proposal would cause even greater devastation to the Delta's important sports and commercial fisheries that provide jobs, recreation, and food to millions of Californians;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the City Council of Sacramento opposes the Governor's proposal to construct a through-delta canal and urges a no vote on Senate Bill 1369, which would authorize such project; and *(Ayala)*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the City Council of Sacramento urges the establishment of State water policies before determining plumbing, including a greater reliance on improving the efficiency of already developed water supplies of the use of our already developed water supplies, and the full restoration and protection of our fish and wildlife resources as a prerequisite to any further water export projects.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Clerk of the City Council of Sacramento shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor and to each Member of the Sacramento delegation to the Legislature, and to the ~~County~~ Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento.

*to the member of the Senate and Assembly Legislative water policy committee,*

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VOTES ON PREVIOUS WATER MEASURES IN THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

PROPOSITION 8 -- November 80 -- Provided Constitutional protections for San Francisco Bay, Suisun Marsh, the Delta and the Wild and Scenic Rivers as a condition to construction of the Peripheral Canal.

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
53,361	43,929	97,290
54.8%	45.2%	

PROPOSITION 9 -- June 82 -- Referendum on the Peripheral Canal

8,289	75,294	83,583
10%	90%	