

CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED IN 1955 AS THE
FEATHER RIVER PROJECT ASSOCIATION

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NO COLORADO RIVER BILL EXPECTED IN 1967

Firm opposition of Representative WAYNE ASPINALL (Colo.), Chairman, House Interior Committee, to S-1004 (Hayden, Ariz.), approved by the Senate by voice vote August 7, has sounded the death knell for any Colorado River Basin legislation in 1967, according to Capitol observers.

"...I renounce it, I reject it and I will fight against it," was Aspinall's reaction to the \$1.2 billion S-1004 package which provided \$655 million for the Central Arizona Project, \$102 million prepayment for power to operate the project and \$360 million for five dams in Colorado. The Senate Interior Committee had approved the bill 13 to 3 on June 29.

Senate passage came after an amendment to include the \$500 million Hualapai Dam was rejected by a 70 to 12 vote. Bills to authorize the CAP have passed the Senate twice before but have never passed the house.

Aspinall announced that he doesn't plan to take up the bill this year. He was said to be standing firm for the Hualapai Dam and meaningful augmentation studies, omitted by S-1004. He also was said to be determined to forestall House action on either of two House bills, HR-3333 (Aspinall) and HR-722 (Hosmer), generally favored by California and most Colorado Basin states, except Arizona. This position reflected the fear that the economy block might try to delete provision for Hualapai Dam, augmentation studies, a development fund, etc., from these bills on the floor, with the result they would end up resembling S-1004.

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CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR REAGAN URGES GREATER ACTION BY WSWC---BUT WASHINGTON STATE STILL DELAYS STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES, ETC., ACTION

The National Water Commission bill in Congress should be amended to provide legislative recognition of the Western States Water Council "as the proper interstate body to represent regional interest of the West in broad-scale interstate water planning," Governor RONALD REAGAN told the Western Governors Conference at West Yellowstone June 27.

"The Western States must either set aside purely parochial interests and join together as an effective force that will have to be reckoned with in Washington or become prepared to accept increasing Federal domination over western regional water planning," he said.

Reagan submitted the Governors a six-point plan to expedite work of the WSWC, but the Conference took no direct action to implement the suggestions. Reagan suggested: WSWC should set a target date of not later than July 1968 to complete basic principles and procedures to be applied in Western regional planning; the Council should coordinate state efforts in the multimillion dollar federal framework studies now under way throughout the West and the WSWC should see that comparable criteria and assumptions are used in each of the regions of the West; by July 1, 1969 the WSWC should prepare a master time schedule for 50 to 100 years of westwide water planning; by July 1, 1970 the WSWC should complete studies to determine the economic interdependence among western states.

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NO COLORADO BILL EXPECTED IN 1967 (Cont'd from Page 1)

One indication that heavy pressure was being put on Aspinall was an August 8 statement of Secretary of the Interior STEWART L. UDALL, expressing confidence a compromise version of S-1004 could be worked out. (The Boise Statesman on June 17 quoted Udall as saying "no Colorado River bill in 1967.") Udall said he would act immediately with Aspinall and key senators on such a course. He said Senators CARL HAYDEN (Ariz.) and HENRY M. JACKSON (Wash.) were "wise" to include the five Colorado dams in the bill since "this action narrows the difference between the proposed bills to a point where I am convinced a compromise can be worked out." Opponents of S-1004 suggested these projects were a lure to attract Colorado support, while providing no long range solution to Colorado River shortages.

If Aspinall and other opponents of S-1004 prevail, Arizona has threatened to build the CAP alone under state legislation, perhaps trying for a federal contribution to such a state project.

S-1004, co-sponsored by Sen. Jackson, provides for use of pumping energy from coal-fired generating plants and would tap Hoover, Parker and Davis Dam revenues for the benefit of CAP, threatening to raise by 50% electric rates in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Glendale and Burbank, according to California Sen. THOMAS H. KUCHEL.

Kuchel, whose S-861 was supported by major California interests, branded as "hypocrisy" the S-1004 provision guaranteeing California 4.4 million acre feet of Colorado River water for only 27 years.

DWR Director WILLIAM R. GIANELLI said July 19 that as long as California and Arizona remain at odds, there seems to be "little hope" for progress to get the Northwest to "agree to a reasonable schedule of augmentation studies."

Gianelli believes two key issues must be resolved to solve the California-Arizona stalemate—1) Meaningful steps toward augmentation of the Colorado, 2) Protection of existing economies until augmentation arrives.

Gianelli said: "Previous deadlocks over Colorado River problems have been broken because reasonable men were willing and able to compromise differences...if it means California has to go the extra mile, we will weigh all factors and then do our level best to do so."

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CALIF. GOVERNOR REAGAN URGES GREATER ACTION BY WSWC (Cont'd from Page 1)

On June 23, the WSWC, meeting at Idaho Falls, again delayed action on principles, etc. pending receipt of "protective suggestions" being offered by Washington State. It is hoped that a compromise draft may be completed by the next WSWC meeting scheduled tentatively for Helena Sept. 29.

Spokesman for the Pacific Southwest states declared at the June 23 WSWC meeting that it was untimely that Washington State should hold up completion of principles, etc., for so long. However, some progress was indicated, as more than a dozen points have been reduced to a few points, involving largely semantics.

The 13-member Governors Conference turned down by a margin of one vote the petition of Texas for WSWC membership. Dissenting governors were reported to feel that the water problems of the Western states already were complicated enough.

Reflecting the feelings of the Northwest, CALLISON MARKS, Washington State WSWC member, reported in the Spokane Spokesman-Review of July 2 that "recent actions on federal and interstate levels should reduce the fear in this region that the waters of the Columbia River system might soon be diverted to the Pacific Southwest."

TEXAS READYING \$3. 7 BILLION - 50 YEAR STATE WATER PLAN

Texas, which is asking to be included in any federal studies of Western interbasin water transfers, is getting ready for a population explosion of from present 10 to 30.5 million persons by 2020, with a blueprint for a \$3.7 billion Texas Water Plan, according to Governor JOHN CONNALLY.

The plan includes a State Water Project to cost \$1.56 billion, which, by 2020, will carry 2.4 million acre-feet of water via a 980-mile long diversion system extending from Lake Texarkana in Northeast Texas to the Rio Grande Valley, permitting multiple use of water en route.

DAVOREN SUPPORTS CONCEPT OF PACIFIC SOUTHWEST RIVER COMMISSION

Creation of a Pacific Southwest River Commission, under the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, is the "most modern vehicle available to bring together and regionalize water planning efforts of federal, state and local agencies," in the opinion of WILLIAM T. DAVOREN, Regional Coordinator, Pacific Southwest Region, Department of Interior.

In a June 6 letter to CWRA, Davoren observed: "However, to be realistic, I do not believe the States of the Pacific Southwest will seriously consider requesting a commission until the pending Colorado River legislation is settled."

Davoren said that "assuming" such a commission might embrace the Colorado River Basins, all of California and the Great Basin, member states would be California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Oregon would have "high interest" in the work of such a commission because the Klamath and Smith River basins and the Goose Lake drainage area of Oregon and California were excluded from the new Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission area, he added.

Davoren observed that Oregon might be consulted on actions of a Pacific Southwest Commission in a manner like California, Nevada and Utah were treated in the executive order establishing the Pacific Northwest Commission.

"On the other hand, the Water Resources Council could determine that the situations are not comparable, and that these areas of Oregon should be represented through full Oregon membership on a Pacific Southwest Commission," Davoren suggested.

Davoren pointed out that the southeastern corner of Idaho is in the Great Basin, so it might have a "relative degree of interest" in the Pacific Southwest Commission.

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ARIZONA CRITICIZED FOR OPPOSING COLORADO RIVER HUALAPAI DAM PUMPBACK STORAGE PLAN

The Upper Colorado River Basin states are "solidly" in favor of a plan advanced by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for a 5 million kilowatt pumped storage project for Hualapai Dam - as amended into several pending Colorado River Basin bills---but Arizona opposes it, fearing their "barebones" Central Arizona Project Bill (S-1004) might be adversely affected, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Water & Power Committee was told June 19.

"This is extremely regrettable---this is an opportunity for the people of Arizona to take the long view," said FLOYD GOSS, Chief Electrical Engineer of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Congress should act promptly on the plan because great savings could be realized by combining transmission of energy from such a project with energy from large coal-fired plants on the Colorado River, either planned or under construction, Goss said.

Original project bills provided for only a 1.5 million kilowatt capacity at Hualapai at a cost to the U. S. of some \$540 million. With the pumpback and a partnership arrangement between the U. S. and the L. A. Department of Water and Power and other utilities, output could be more than tripled and the U. S. cost more than halved, Goss declared.

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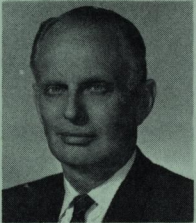
POWER INTERTIE BETWEEN PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ILLUSTRATES VALUE OF SURPLUS RESOURCE EXCHANGE

CWRA Directors EDGAR L. KANOUSE, General Manager-Chief Engineer, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and NATHAN O. FREEDMAN, Vice President, Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners, spoke at groundbreaking ceremonies for the \$44 million terminal structure of the world's largest direct current intertie transmission system which will bring 1.3 million kilowatts of surplus Pacific Northwest power to Southern California.

The Department of Water and Power is building the terminal structure, along with 586 miles of transmission line extending to the Nevada-Oregon border, where it will connect with a 270 mile section being constructed by the Bonneville Power Administration. Total cost of the intertie is \$86.6 million.

Participating with the DWP in the project are the Southern California Edison Co. and the power systems of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena.

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GOSS

CANADIAN GRAND CANAL PROPOSAL RIVALS MONUMENTAL NAWAPA PLAN

Another proposal for sending Northern waters southward as far as Mexico—the Grand Canal Plan of Engineer THOMAS W. KIERANS of Ontario, Canada—is attracting the interest of American engineers. It would transport initially from James Bay in Northern Canada to the Great Lakes some 18 million acre feet a year at an estimated cost of \$4.89 to \$6.52 per acre foot. The ultimate amount of water available from this 300,000 square mile source is said to be some 290 million acre feet a year. Such water also could be carried to parts of Canada, Southwestern and Northeastern United States and Mexico, the author says.

The U. S. Administration's proposal for creation of a National Water Commission to develop an overall national water policy—approved by the Senate—was "undoubtedly shaped" in part by imaginative proposals, including the \$100 billion NAWAPA plan for transporting millions of acre feet of surplus Yukon water to Western Canada, 33 states and Mexico, in the opinion of Senator JOSEPH M. MONTOYA of New Mexico.

He told the Senate that "the very magnitude and daring of the NAWAPA concept have made us raise our sights, all of us, about water resource planning."

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U. S. PLANS FOR NATIONWIDE WATER FRAMEWORKS STUDIES OUTLINED BY OFFICIAL

Framework water and related land resources studies for the Pacific Northwest will be completed by 1970, to be followed the next year by completion of four studies comprising the Pacific Southwest, REUBEN J. JOHNSON, Deputy Director, Federal Water Resources Council, told a joint Eel River Association-CWRA meeting July 14. All such studies will be reviewed by the Council.

The studies, to be a joint state-federal effort, will provide economic development and population projections to 2020, relate available water supplies to future demands and suggest alternatives for meeting the shortages and water quality needs.

Johnson said a "major Council responsibility is the preparation of an assessment of the adequacy of supplies of water necessary to meet requirements in each of 19 areas across the nation."

He contended the National Water Commission, consisting of seven non-governmental members—approved by both the Senate and the House—"will not be in competition with the Water Resources Council, but will advise the Council and complement its activities." The Council will be a continuing group, while the Commission will make a one-time study to "provide a broad framework for seeking specific solutions to regional water problems..."

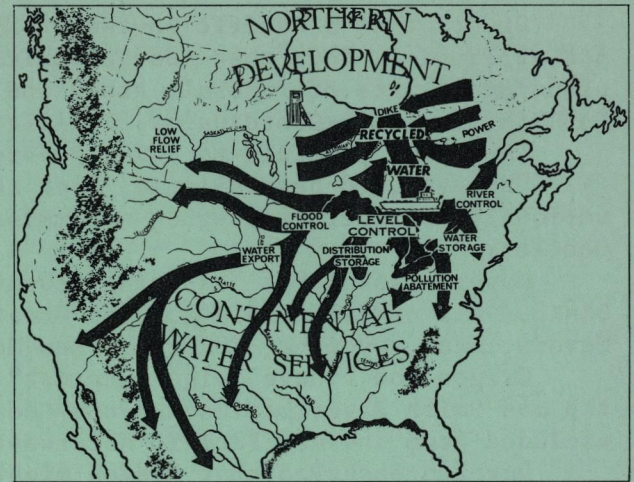
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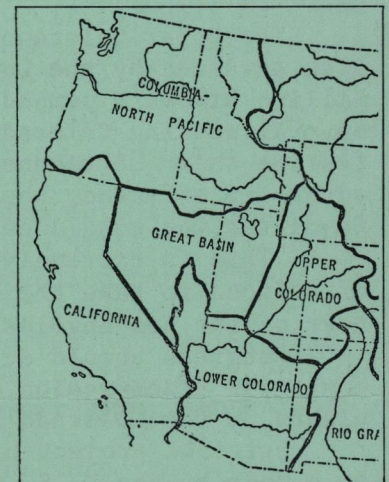
Utah Senator MOSS in new book, *The Water Crisis*, predicts by 1980 900 billion gallons of water will be used by nation daily—or three fourths of supply—and \$230 billion will be invested in water resource development, in addition to the \$180 billion already invested.....Colorado Senator DOMINICK introduced S-2058 to create a Coordinating Council on Weather Modification for the Upper Colorado River Basin, with \$3 million U.S. appropriation first year.....Expenditure of up to \$1 million to study feasibility of conveying water via undersea aqueducts (such as proposed by National Eng. Science Co.) proposed in HR-11228 introduced by California Representative REINECKE June 28.

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(Western Regional News may be quoted provided credit given CWRA)



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