



President's Message

Edward A. Schlotman

I was casting about for something to write for the next newsletter, the one you're reading now, and I thought I might write about how much the LADWP has spent on the Owens Lake dust control project, a reported \$1,000,000,000 (yes, that's Billion with a B) to mitigate an *intermittent dust problem that affects some, but I suspect not all, of the 16,000 residents of Inyo County*. In doing so, I thought I should take a quick look at the **Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District's** website, gbuapcd.org, to see what might be available on that subject. No surprise there is indeed stuff on the website. You might want to review it yourself to see how well your \$1 billion has been spent. And it is your money, because the ratepayers of Los Angeles are footing the bill.

While I did find information on the Owens Lake dust mitigation work, I was distracted when I came across a report that is more than a little troubling. It clearly presages in my view, an effort by the District to grab more money from the ratepayers of Los Angeles in the near future.

Set forth below is verbatim language from the report, which you will find interesting. To read the entire report visit the **Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District's** website (<http://www.gbuapcd.org/>).

My questions? Is this going to be another billion dollar project that

the District will demand the City fund? How much water will the District want poured on the Keeler Dunes? When will it ever stop?

“Preliminary Staff Report On the Origin and Development of the Keeler Dunes Sept 7, 2012

In summary, the District's investigations on the origin and development of the Keeler Dunes conclusively indicate that the current active and emissive dune deposits are not natural but instead are the result of disruption of the natural hydrologic environment in the Owens Valley due to water diversion activities. The Keeler Dunes are a dramatic expression of the diversion of the Owens River and resulting desiccation of Owens Lake and are anthropogenic in origin.

The answer as to the origin of the dunes is not just academic – it is critical for establishing the parties responsible for control of the PM10 emissions from the dunes. **If** the dunes are determined to have formed due to desiccation of Owens Lake and water gathering activities in the Owens Valley, then the City of Los Angeles would be responsible for implementation of dust controls. *(Continued on page 2)*

Water & Power Associates William Mulholland Public Service Award

To honor some who have made exceptional contributions to the enhancement of municipal water and electric service for the benefit of the southern California community, The Associates, with the permission of **Catherine Mulholland**, resolved to name an award in her grandfather's name – the **William Mulholland Public Service Award**,



☞ The first William Mulholland Public Service Award was awarded in 2001 to **Rick J. Caruso** for his outstanding leadership as president of the Board of Water and Power Commissioners. At that first presentation, Mayor elect Jim Hahn spoke, as did Catherine Mulholland.



☞ On September 12, the Associates presented The William Mulholland Public Service Award to **Phyllis E. Currie**. See pages 4-6 for details.

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President's Message

(Continued from page 1)

Preliminary Staff Report On the Origin and Development of the Keeler Dunes

If the dunes are considered natural then the underlying property owner may be responsible for dust control since the source violates air quality standards and impacts the health, property and environment of the residents of Keeler and Swansea.

The **third alternative** is that the dunes were formed *in part* by natural causes and *in part* from desiccation of Owens Lake in which case the control project would have a mix of responsible parties. In all cases, the PM10 emissions from the dunes require control since they adversely impact the air quality and health of the residents of the two local communities, as well as the daily worker and tourist populations.

The District Governing Board will hold a public hearing on December 13, 2012 to discuss the origin and development of the Keeler Dunes and [has] directed District staff to complete a preliminary report (Preliminary Staff Report) to be made available to all interested parties along with the technical analyses, data and other materials from the completed studies. District staff has completed this report that presents the results and provides discussion on the issue of the origin and development of the Keeler Dunes. The purpose of the public hearing is not to order the dust controls at this time,..."

Yes, but when?

As always, I'm interested in your thoughts. Contact me at comments@waterandpower.org ❖

LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT CASCADES

The Centennial Anniversary of the Los Angeles Cascades, dedicated November 13, 1913 will be celebrated next year. The Associates plans to join with many others in preparations for the event and we encourage your participation.



Water and Power Associates, Inc. is a non profit, independent, private organization incorporated in 1971 to inform and educate its members, public officials and the general public on critical water and energy issues affecting the citizens of Los Angeles, of Southern California and of the State of California.

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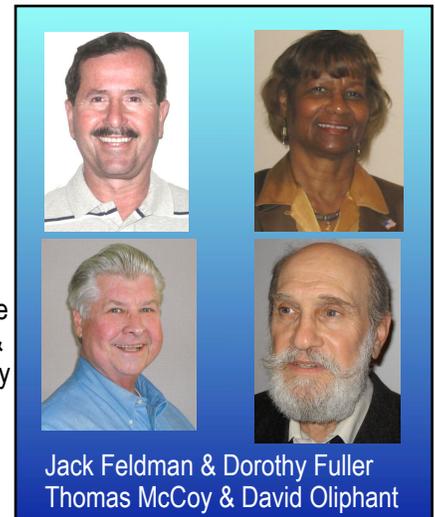
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Contributors to This Edition:

Dorothy Fuller ~ Editor & Photographs
Eldon Cotton ~ Presentation of WM PS Award
Jack Feldman ~ Mystery History
Leon Furgach ~ Revisiting the Yang-Na
Gerald Gewe ~ Tribute to Phyllis Currie
Abraham Hoffman ~ Book Review ~ Cosen & Royster
Thomas McCarthy ~ Power Issues - San Onofre
David Oliphant ~ W&PA WM Award Purpose & History; Cascades Centennial, Dave McCoy
Edward Schlotman ~ President's Message
Robert Yoshimura ~ Water Issues - Bay Delta



Jack Feldman & Dorothy Fuller
Thomas McCoy & David Oliphant

Our Recent Prestigious Guests



Joe Awad

Assistant General Manager Pasadena Water & Power



Fred Barker

Water Works Engineer, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Gurcharan S. Bawa



Assistant General Manager Power Supply, Business Unit Pasadena Water & Power

Ken Deaton



General Manager Retired, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Agnes Ham



Teacher, Retired St. Mathis School

Venest Henry-Evans



Senior Real Estate Officer, Power System, Retired, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power



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Assistant General Manager and Chief Deputy Pasadena Water & Power

James McDaniel



Senior Assistant General Manager-Water Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

BC Monk



Finance & Accounting Retired, LADWP. Sr. V.P. Investment Banking, Siebert Brandford Shank & Co. L.L.C.

Duane Georgeson



Assistant General Manager Retired Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Timothy Brick

WAPA Board.; Metropolitan Water District Pasadena Representative

Rita Oliphant



Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc Member.

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Photo not available

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Development Associate, Good Shepherd Shelter for battered women with children

Sharon Stovall



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Therese Savery



Manager of SCPPA Accounting & Investments Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Jane Scott



Physical Education Teacher, Retired. L.A. Trade Technical College

Michelle Wilson



CLEO Program Manager, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Gwendolyn Ward

Senior Clerk Typist, General Manager Office. Retired L.A. Department of Water and Power

William Mulholland Public Service Award



Tribute Honoring Phyllis Currie

By *Gerald Gewe,*

Assistant General Manager - Water
Retired LADWP

I am honored to be here today to honor Phyllis Currie on her contributions to the Water and Power industries. While this occasion has been prompted by Phyllis's selection to head the American Public Power Association, she has also played a key role in supporting the water industry in Southern California, both through her accomplishments with LADWP and Pasadena Water and Power.

I first worked with Phyllis before she came to LADWP while she was the Assistant Chief Administrative Officer in 1991. This was the time of the drought when the public felt that they were being subjected to the "No good deed goes unpunished" syndrome. They felt that when they conserved as requested, the Department was punishing them in seeking to raise their water rates. This

rate increase was required to provide the funds necessary to meet the financial requirements of providing water service, but it was virtually impossible to explain the rationale in the emotional climate that existed..

After considerable public flogging by the City Council, and spending most of a year with a Mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee developing a new rate structure that would not punish customers for conserving, the Department needed to get City Council approval for the changes. In her role in the CAO's office, Phyllis clearly understood the nexus between the Water System's financial position and the City general fund and proceeded to work very effectively in explaining the issues to reluctant City Council members and played a key role in gaining passage of the rate structure.

Shortly after the adoption of the rate structure, she was selected to be the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the Department and very effectively worked with the Water System to use that structure to develop financial strategies to meet the requirements of the extensive capital program and especially the water quality improvements that were required. She was also successful in convincing the banking community that the Water System was in sound financial position, in spite of the various political storms regarding our programs and finances. She deserves a

great deal of the credit for the Water System's strong bond rating being maintained throughout the period of her tenure as CFO.

After Phyllis left LADWP, she was selected to manage the Pasadena Department of Water and Power where she quickly recognized issues dealing with their Water Systems resource program and Finances. She undertook to develop a groundwater treatment program that restored Pasadena's historical ground water supplies, saving them millions of dollars in potential costs for increased purchases of water. In order to accomplish this, she led a very effective public outreach campaign to her customers and was successful in getting the largest rate increase that I can recall approved, with almost no opposition.

During her time at Pasadena, Phyllis has also been involved in the issues of the Metropolitan Water District and state wide water issues. Her knowledge and support has greatly assisted Tim Brick, the MWD director from Pasadena, in effectively representing Pasadena's interests on these issues..

I would like to thank and congratulate Phyllis on the role she has played within the water community in Southern California and through the state of California



Award Presentation to Phyllis E. Currie

By *Eldon Cotton*,

Assistant General Manager - Power
Retired LADWP

Phyllis has been selected because of her significant contributions to the people of Southern California, especially municipal water and electric customers, over the past four decades. I am delighted to be a part of the recognition of Phyllis' service. I have known her for more than 20 years and have admired her professional skills since I was a young boy.

Phyllis has been the General Manager of Pasadena Water & Power for the past 10 years,, and was the Chief Financial Officer for LADWP for nearly a decade before joining Pasadena.

However, **there is more.** Phyllis:
 ~ joined the LA Public Works Dept. Bureau of Street Lighting in 1968;
 ~ became a Personnel Analyst in the Dept. of Recreation & Parks;
 ~ joined the City Administrative Officer's staff in 1973 as one of the first female analysts;
 ~ worked on City budgets, labor negotiations, and more;
 ~ ran the City's Rent Control Office;
 ~ returned to the CAO's Office as an Assistant CAO and had to sell the Mayor and City Council on the need to issue significant debt to repair /

enhance the City's sewage treatment system.

In 1992, as a result of a "nationwide search", Phyllis became LADWP's Chief Financial Officer. The two finalists were both extremely well qualified. Either could have done a "good job", but thank God we chose Phyllis because she did an outstanding job under increasingly difficult circumstances.

During the 10 years I led the Los Angeles Power System (1988-98), there were always challenges.
 ~ The LA Basin Generating Stations were under increasing stringent requirements to reduce emissions (NO_x & SO_x). Reduction of emissions was technically, and financially, daunting.
 ~ The out-of-California facilities (IPP, Navajo, Mojave, Palo Verde) faced an array of issues as well. One of the most challenging of the period was the Grand Canyon Visibility issue. Resolution of the issue was celebrated at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon by ☆ President George W.W. Bush ☆ and the Secretary of the US Environmental Protection Agency. That solution, which turned out to be temporary, cost the Los Angeles electric customers approximately \$90 million.

As talk of de-regulation of the electric utility industry gained momentum, the Power System was challenged to reduce generation-related debt as quickly as possible.

Let me give you some examples of Phyllis Currie's service and leadership:



Eldon Cotton & Phyllis Currie

Palo Verde Nuclear Project

- ~ Decommissioning costs were pre-funded to restore the site to "Greenfield" status.
- ~ Repayment of fixed interest rate debt was accelerated for Los Angeles' share to be "debt free in '03". In 2004, Power System debt service dropped from \$200 M to \$15 M per year.

Intermountain Power Project (IPP)

- ~ A program was implemented to pre-fund future debt service payments so, if necessary, IPP could compete solely on basis of incremental operating costs.
- ~ An account was established that prevented accumulated funds from being used for anything other than retirement of LA's share of the IPP debt. \$1.5 billion was accumulated in the fund and over \$900 million remains in the account today.

These are examples that William Mulholland would have applauded, and Dr. Piper too!

(Continued on page 6)



PRESENTATION BY ELDON COTTON

(Continued from page 5)

I left LADWP in 1998, a few years ahead of Phyllis, but I have remained active in the public utility community and have observed Phyllis' leadership at Pasadena Water & Power, at SCPPA [Southern California Public Power Association], on the Board of Governors of CMUA, as a Board Member of Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), and as Board Member of American Public Power Association (APPA). This summer, Phyllis became Chair of APPA, and will serve until June of 2013. APPA has over 2,200 Members throughout the United States. I am confident that over the coming year, all 2,200

Member systems will grow to respect her and to appreciate her leadership.

In many ways, Phyllis becoming Chair of APPA is renewal of a special covenant between Southern California and Public Power nationwide. Ezra Scattergood, in 1934, first tried to organize Public Power as the National Municipal Utilities Association. Scattergood's efforts took 6 years, but culminated in the incorporation of APPA on October 3, 1940. APPA's General Counsel from 1940 to 1980 was Northcutt Ely, LADWP's Special Counsel on Hoover Dam from the early 1930's until his death in the mid '90s.

Speaking of Hoover Dam, the initial Hoover Power Contracts were

effective from 1936 to 1986, and were then renewed for another 30 years. Last year, Phyllis exerted her influence in Washington, D.C., when she testified before the House Water & Power Subcommittee. She stood out in her red suit, perfectly styled hair, and red lipstick. She knew the issues well, and the six Congressmen in black suits listened, to the delight of Chairwoman Grace Napolitano, and the Hoover Power Contracts were approved for another . . . 50 years.

It is my privilege to present the William Mulholland Public Service Award to Phyllis E. Currie.



Dave:

Please convey my thanks to the Water and Power Associates for the award and luncheon last Wednesday. I greatly appreciate the honor you bestowed on me and I very much enjoyed seeing all of you. The members of the Associates are representative of the dedication of all those who have made the Department great. I am privileged to be a member, and your recognition of my career accomplishments is truly special.

Phyllis



Edward Schlotman

Eldon Cotton, Sharon Stovall, Phyllis Currie, Gerald Gewe, David Oliphant

Mystery History

By Jack Feldman

California ISO Prepares for Another Potential Summer Without San Onofre Generation



The Board approved the staff

recommendation to designate the Huntington Beach units as reliability must-run for voltage support in 2013. The designation is one step toward providing reliability in southern Orange and the San Diego counties. If it is later determined additional resources are necessary for must-run services, ISO management will seek further Board approval of those additional reliability must-run contracts.

The state's resource adequacy program has greatly reduced the need for must-run designations over the past few years, although the Board did approve extending a contract for the Dynegy Oakland facility through 2013 for 165 MW. The ISO tariff allows must-run designations under very specific circumstances such as making sure areas have enough local capacity available, mitigating local market power or providing voltage support.

The California ISO operates the state's wholesale transmission grid, providing open and non-discriminatory access supported by a competitive energy market and comprehensive planning efforts. Partnering with about a hundred client organizations, the nonprofit public benefit corporation is dedicated to the continual development and reliable operation of a modern grid that operates for the benefit of consumers. The ISO bulk power market allocates space on transmission lines, maintains operating reserves and matches supply with demand. ❖

Folsom, CA, September 14, 2012 - The California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO) is taking steps now to prepare for the summer of 2013 should Southern California remain without the generation from the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. ISO experts briefed the Board of Governors at their meeting on recent analysis of grid needs should the nuclear plant not return to service.

Topping the list of recommended mitigation actions is converting Huntington Beach units 3 and 4 into synchronous condensers. The units were brought back into service this year to fill the void left by the nuclear plant shutdown. However, the air emission credits expire at the end of October. As synchronous condensers, the Huntington Beach units do not produce electricity and, therefore, no air emissions credits are required.

Instead, the condensers, acting somewhat like spinning flywheels, adjust to grid conditions by providing the voltage support, normally supplied by the nuclear plant, to the local 230 kilovolt switchyard. Megavars, instead of megawatts, would be produced and used to push megawatts through the grid, much like water pressure helps push water through a hose.

For More Information
Contact Steven Greenlee
 California ISO Media
 Hotline: 888-516-6397
sgreenlee@caiso.com

Two analyses provide the basis for the briefing: The [Addendum to the 2013 Local Capacity Technical Analysis](#) and [2012-2013 Preliminary Reliability Results](#), both available on the ISO website, www.caiso.com The analyses also identify adding capacitor banks on Southern California Edison's electric systems to provide transmission line voltage support.



1

One of the LADWP's early Overhead Distribution Construction Districts. Name the District. Find the answers on our website at http://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Power_Distribution.html



2

A Water Design Division drafting room. In what building was it located? http://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Water_Engineering_and_Staff.html



3

LADWP commercial office in the 1950s. What is the location of this office? <http://waterandpower.org/museum/commercial.html>

BOOK REVIEW

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN AND FEDERAL RESERVED WATER RIGHTS: *The Winters Centennial*, edited by Barbara Cosen and Judith V. Royster.

Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2012.

373 pp. Notes, Appendices, Index. Cloth, \$75.

In 2008 the American Indian Law Center, Inc., and the Utton Transboundary Resources Center sponsored a conference on “The *Winters* Centennial: Will Its Commitment to Justice Endure?” at the Santa Ana Pueblo in New Mexico. **The event was held to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the landmark decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, *Winters v. United States*, which stated that Indian tribes held a reserved right to the water on their reservations that was superior to appropriative rights by upstream users.** Participants at the conference discussed and debated perspectives, legal questions, environmental issues, and the future significance of the *Winters* decision. Those taking part in the conference included attorneys, historians, state and federal officials, and representatives of Indian tribes. Somewhat tardily—it’s been four years since the conference—this anthology is now offered to legal experts as well as anyone interested in how this case has affected water rights to the present day.

When the Supreme Court delivered its decision on January 6, 1908, it created a legal precedent for Native tribes on reservations in granting them a reserved water right that superseded claims under appropriative rights. Eventually interpretations of the decision would move well beyond Indian reservations to encompass any federal reservations, including national forests and parks. Native peoples were given a modicum of justice at a time when the U.S. government expected them to survive on lands with poor agricultural production and water siphoned off by upstream farmers and ranchers. Inevitably, litigation over the reserved right sparked decades of lawsuits, court decisions that lacked implementation, and disputes between federal and state courts over who had jurisdiction in the lawsuits. Expectations at the time that Native peoples would assimilate into the dominant society met with resistance from activists who saw water rights as essential to persevering Indian culture.

The editors assembled testimony from the conference that included reenactment narratives of the arguments presented in *Winters* and other relevant Supreme Court cases; historical analyses; and discussions on the significance and influence of *Winters* on modern society. Contributors thus offer a textured and varied discussion on the *Winters* Doctrine. The articles include descriptions of the effect of *Winters* on such issues as salmon fishing, instream flows, the effect of the Indian Rights Act of 1933, and the arguments of people adversely affected by the *Winters* decision. Lawyers on both sides—and frequently more than two sides—of the argument would spend their entire careers on *Winters* cases that dragged on for decades.



Readers of this anthology will find some articles that are specialized while others offer a virtual re-creation of the cases through reproducing the statements of attorneys and activists. It’s not exactly clear why the editors chose to print a format of “reenactment” of testimony given at the original trial since it would seem that transcripts could speak for themselves. “In the oral argument re-creations, the participants were asked to role play,” state the editors. “Thus the statements made should be taken as theater and an interpretation of history, not necessarily the opinion of the person making the argument” (p. 22). Well, ok, if they say so. Some articles are heavily footnoted, others have little or no documentation.

The net effect of the variety of articles is to create a multi-dimensional view of a historic decision that resonates through the 20th century and into our own time. *Winters* has become the elephant in the room in discussing water rights and issues. While some contributors believe the decision’s influence has been diminished, there seems to be little question that the *Winters* Doctrine will endure. ❖

Abraham Hoffman
teaches history at

Los Angeles Valley
College.



Revisiting the Yang-na

by Leon Furgatch

Guest Writers

L.A. History 101

by Lalo Kikiriki

I was surprised to receive an e-mail recently from a history buff by the name of **A. Jenifer Palmer-Lacy** who commented favorably on my article of a year ago about the Yang-na Indians published in the Los Angeles Times and later in the Associates March 2011 newsletter.



At the same time she also forwarded a fascinating poem she had written about the inter-action of the Indians and soldiers of the **Gaspar Portola expedition** who were the first white men to observe them in 1769 on the site of the village where the Los Angeles Police Academy and Dodger Stadium exist today in Elysian Park.

That poem is reproduced here under her professional pen name "**Lalo Kikiriki**." What is also fascinating is that Palmer-Lacy is a member of the Los Angeles Historical Society and also active with the Echo Park Historical Society that interacts with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power in connection with its water operations.

She mentioned employee **Scott Fajack** who has spoken to her historical group and conducted hiking tours of Elysian Park.



I found her full of additional surprises. For example, she informed me that an **Office of Historic Resources** was recently created by the City of Los

Angeles for the purpose of surveying the city to find sites that deserve cultural/historical monument status, something I suggested for the Yang-na who are overlooked as the actual first citizens of the city.

Hopefully, all of these entities will get together in the near future, including the new owners of the **Dodgers** and the **LADWP** to memorialize the indians, with some credit given to the **Associates** for pushing the matter.

Palmer-Lacy also cleared up some confusion in my mind about the **Tongva Indians**, who are sometimes mentioned in connection with the original inhabitants, with these comments:

"Yang-na is the location of the village. Tongva is the tribe. Other locations such as Pugvugna (Long Beach) and even Cahuengna (the Hollywood area, and also the name of a chief in that area) were listed in Hugo Reid's maps.

"Tongva is the native alternative to the Spanish Gabrielino, given to captured people housed in the San Gabriel Mission. As I understand, it was not a name used until recently (1980's?)." ❖

2 de Agosto, 1769

Here on the banks of El Rio de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula it is August again, as on the day the Spanish soldiers found this sweet water, ringed around the roses.

Burned from the sun, they stood in the shade of the willows, wiping dusty brows with filthy handkerchiefs soaked in the narrow river, filling their helmets to drink, upstream from the horses.

(Los indios watched from the bushes, "acorn eaters, harmless as deer," fishermen hunters of rabbits.) Timid as cottontails, shy as quail, they emerged from the chaparral, sipping the viscous chai tea and they offered their brew to the soldiers-- an acquired taste the king's men hadn't the time to acquire.

"Don't these savages have rum?" "Well, they will," said the captain, "When they work for us, they'll learn." And the priests recorded these observations fastidiously in journals, rose petals drifting like snowflakes onto the parchment.

"They live in this delightful place among the trees along the river," they wrote. And all they lacked, it seemed to the fathers was God... and wine. ❖



By Robert Yoshimura.
W&PA Board Member;
Retired, Parsons
Program Director

THE BAY-DELTA CONTROVERSY

Thanks in large part to the environmental movement of the '60s and 70's, our waterways, lakes, and coastal waters are now safe (or at least, safer, depending on your point of view) for a multitude of uses including recreation, water supply, and for the sustainment of wildlife including numerous aquatic species that were on the verge of extinction 40 years ago. Most of us have forgotten the term "*eutrophication*", which threatened to destroy the nation's lakes in the '70s. And, when was the last time anyone can recall a lake or river catching fire, as frequently occurred in the '60s? **Our water quality standards for rivers and lakes are so high that we now worry about contaminant concentrations in the parts per trillion range, which is six orders of magnitude less than the minimum concentrations we were able to measure in the '60s.** In many cases today, the impact of contamination on aquatic ecosystems has a higher priority than either their effect upon humans or the cost of their mitigation.

The changes described above are a direct result of the multitude of environmental laws that were enacted in the '70s, including the **National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (NEPA), the Clean Water Act of 1972, and the Endangered Species Act of 1974.** Numerous additional laws at both the Federal and State levels followed, and in California, our own versions of the above legislation were enacted that were broader in scope and imposed stricter standards than their Federal counterparts. A

common element of these laws is that they allow for citizen suits against the organizations that would violate their provisions. As such, they created a **powerful tool** for anyone who would be *or perceives to be* negatively affected by projects proposed by, funded by, or regulated by government agencies.



There is no doubt that we have benefitted tremendously from such legislation and equally from the mindset and culture they created. However, there have been serious and costly consequences resulting from the application and misuse of the above-mentioned laws. This brings us to the reason for this discourse. **The Bay-Delta planning process, in one form or another, has been ongoing for more than 40 years** with the specific co-equal goals of providing a reliable water supply to Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley while resolving the environmental issues

that threaten certain species of wildlife that live within the Delta. **Since 1970, virtually no progress has been made toward that goal.** In July of this year, Governor Jerry Brown and Interior Secretary Ken Salazar held a press conference to announce the milestone adoption of a "**PROJECT FRAMEWORK FOR THE BAY-DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN**". The Framework describes the physical facilities and alterations necessary to improve ecosystems, secure the levees against earthquake damage, and provide for pumping of water to both the Federal Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project (SWP).

This milestone, however, does not trigger the construction of facilities that are described in the Framework. It merely triggers the beginning of an environmental review process for those facilities. Both the environmental process and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan must be completed before any facility construction can begin. This is the beginning of another round of public hearings, discussion, and collaboration between agencies that are similar to the public hearings, discussion, and collaboration that has been ongoing since Jerry Brown was governor in his first two terms (1975-1983). While this was occurring, water supply to both the State and Federal pumps have been severely curtailed under court orders pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, primarily because of a decline in the numbers of a small species of fish known as the Delta Smelt. *(Continued on page 11)*

Dave McCoy & E. Clampus Vitus

Saturday, September 8, 2012, was Dave McCoy's 97th birthday. E Clampus Vitus (members refer to themselves as "clampers") is a surprisingly ancient fraternal group that places historic markers throughout the western United States, recording places of historic significance. Dave McCoy is a former DWP hydrographer who had the foresight to see that Mammoth could be an ideal place for a ski resort and he had the fortitude, creativity and intelligence, to build it. **The clampers Bodie Chapter 46** honored him on his birthday by placing the marker pictured here.

Former Associates board member **Abraham Hoffman**, also a clamper, has offered on behalf of his local Chapter of E Clampus Vitus to place a similar marker at the Cascades in the San Fernando Valley, next year, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Los Angeles/Owens Aqueduct, on November 5, 2013. This would be done at no cost to the DWP. ❖



DAVE MCCOY
Pioneering Eastern Sierra Skier, Visionary and entrepreneur, Dave McCoy's passion for skiing began in high school and soon thereafter he joined the Eastern Sierra Ski Club in 1936. Dave was hired by LADWP as a hydrographer, conducting snow surveys while skiing across the Eastern Sierra. Realizing the region had abundant snowfall, Dave began to dream of developing a ski area in the Eastern Sierra. In 1938, he built the region's first permanent rope tow at McGee Mountain. In 1941, Dave and his wife Roma relocated to Mammoth Mountain, erecting the first lodge in 1947. Mammoth Mountain ski area was officially incorporated in 1955 and Dave served as its leader for the next 50 years. Expanding and improving the facilities into a world class ski resort. Due to his vision, efforts and commitment to skiing in the Eastern Sierra, the name Dave McCoy will be forever linked to Mammoth Mountain and the growth of Southern Mono County.
Dedicated September 8, 2012.
Bodie Chapter No. 64
E. CLAMPUS VITUS
Mammoth Forest Service U S Department of Agriculture

PROPOSED STATUE of William Mulholland

W&P Associates member **Thu Pham**, LADWP Graphics Manager, brought to our attention an article on the dedication of a statue of Antonio Aguilar, a singer and actor, on the ground of El Pueblo. It is a great achievement for the Latino community showing their pride. The cost of the statue was \$200,000, the city contributed \$50,000 and the rest was from private donors.

It would certainly be tremendous and fitting to see a statue of William Mulholland, dedicated in the City that he loved and helped to create, in time for the LA Aqueduct Centennial celebration next year. Without the water, Los Angeles would very likely have remained a small town at best, and major events like the final flight of the Space Shuttle Endeavour would have taken place somewhere else. **Let us know your views about creating a statue.** ❖

THE BAY-DELTA CONTROVERSY

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The reduction in water supply to the San Joaquin Valley has, in turn, severely curtailed agricultural production and resulted in high rates of unemployment and a depressed economy throughout the valley. In Southern California, water use restrictions have been imposed in many communities, particularly in San Diego County. Water agencies in Southern California are continuing to increase conservation goals, and are planning for costly recycling projects to fulfill the growing demand for water. Steep increases in water rates have occurred and more are planned.

In recognition of the likely timeframe for resolution of the remaining issues surrounding the

Bay-Delta Conservation Plan, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has removed any assumption of increased water supply from the SWP in its short and intermediate term plans.

Many in the water and agriculture industries have called the Bay-Delta situation a "man-made drought", blaming the environmental regulations for placing the needs of a three-inch long fish above the needs of people and the economy. Others argue that the only solution to the environmental problems of the Delta is to further curtail pumping and avoid construction that will likely further damage ecosystems.



They would leave it to the Central Valley farmers and residents of Southern California to find other solutions to their water supply needs.

In my opinion, the current proposal outlined in the Framework, as well as other proposals discussed in the past, are more than capable of achieving all of the goals of the Bay-Delta Conservation Planning Process. However, the process for gaining a consensus on the Plan and the provisions of the environmental regulations will cause the process to drag on for many more years before we realize any additional water from the SWP. In future newsletters, we will explore some of the complex reasons why I believe this to be the case and delve into the political reasons behind them. ❖