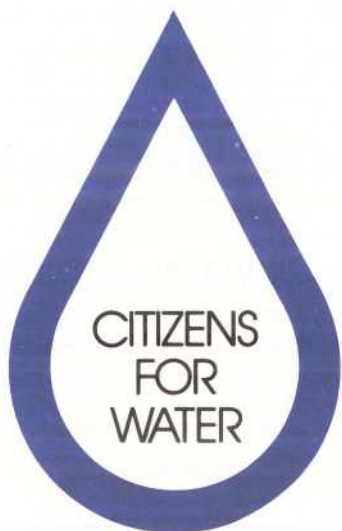


YES ON THE STATE WATER ACT

**Water
for
California's
future**

Prop 9



ENSURES AGAINST DROUGHT

“Without immediate action to move forward with the State Water Project, California will be helpless in drought years.”

**DENNIS E. MacLAINE, President
California Water Resources Association**

Based on a fifty-year average, California faces one dry year every four years. Unfortunately, every wet year millions of acre-feet of surplus water spill into the Pacific Ocean through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta — water in excess of what is needed to maintain the water quality of the Delta and San Francisco Bay. Facilities authorized by the State Water Act would conserve some of that surplus, and together with stored supplies would provide from 600,000 to 1 million acre-feet of additional water per year for use in drought periods.

PROTECTS FISH AND WILDLIFE

“...SB 200 (The 1980 State Water Act) will result in substantial improvement in fish and wildlife in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary.”

**HAROLD CHADWICK
California Dept. of Fish & Game**

In addition to strong measures to protect water quality, “reverse flows” caused by Southern Delta pumping plants will be eliminated. These “reverse flows” have been cited as a major cause in the decline of Delta fish populations. The Peripheral Canal will be equipped with the most advanced fish screens available to protect migrating fish. Under the State Water Act, the Department of Water Resources acknowledges its responsibility for fish and wildlife protection in the estuary.

GUARANTEES WATER QUALITY

“The State Water Act will mean safer, healthier water for millions of Bay Area residents and a guarantee of water quality protection for the Delta.”

**San Jose State Senator
ALFRED E. ALQUIST**

Under the State Water Act, only surplus water supplies can be exported. The canal itself will be equipped with 14 water



THE CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT nears completion. By 1985 it will severely reduce California's share of Colorado River water.

release structures designed solely to improve water quality within the Delta. And other measures, such as relocation of the Contra Costa Canal intake, will greatly improve water quality for Northern areas which depend on the Delta for their water supplies.

REPLACES LOST COLORADO RIVER WATER

“We need the 1980 State Water Act to ensure a steady and sufficient supply of water for this region and a sound water plan for the entire state.”

Los Angeles Mayor TOM BRADLEY

As a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision, the Metropolitan Water District, which serves most of Southern California, will lose more than half of its allotment from the



THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT brings irrigation water to millions of acres of Central Valley farmland, as well as urban residents.

Colorado River by the mid-1980's. The additional supply of water conserved by facilities authorized under the State Water Act will help replace this vital water.

PROTECTS WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

“The State Water Act is the most important environmental protection legislation passed by the Legislature in many years.”

**LOREN LUTZ, Chairman
California Wildlife Federation**

In November 1980, California voters passed Proposition 8, a constitutional amendment protecting the North Coast Wild and Scenic Rivers. Proposition 8 is legally tied to the 1980 State Water Act (SB 200) and cannot go into effect unless

voters approve this legislation. As companion measures, Proposition 8 and the State Water Act are designed to provide continued water resource development with stringent environmental protection.

PROTECTS FOOD PRODUCTION

“This measure will provide water desperately needed for agriculture — water to provide food and fiber for all of us.”

**C. JEFF THOMSON, President
Kern County Farm Bureau**

During the 1976-77 drought, a lack of water caused \$1.5 billion in crop losses. This brought financial hardship to many farmers and caused food prices to rise. The facilities authorized by the State Water Act would help mitigate the effects of a dry year on agriculture. The surplus water saved by the Peripheral Canal in wet years will help replenish dangerously depleted Central Valley ground-water basins.

A WISE INVESTMENT

“The 1980 State Water Act represents the most cost efficient system available for meeting the water needs of our state — now and in the future.”

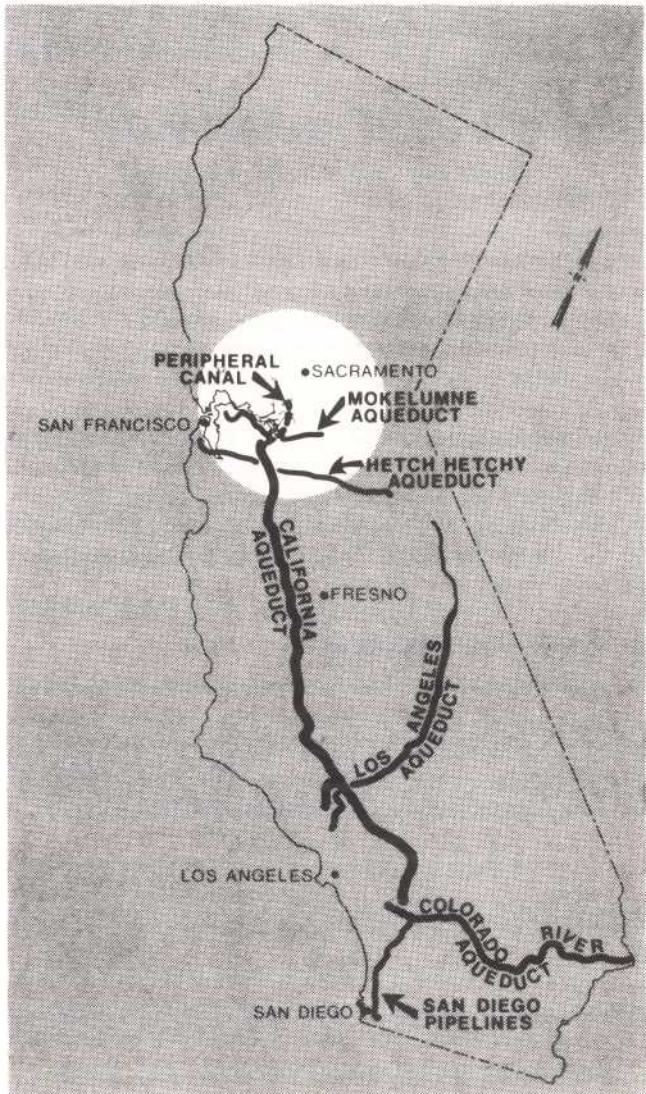
**GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
Attorney General**

Our investment in the State Water Project is small in comparison to the economic savings and benefits it produces — adequate water supplies, bountiful crops and healthy industry. Water shortages can only produce economic stagnation and higher prices.

The State Department of Water Resources estimates a cost of \$600 million in 1980 dollars for construction of the Peripheral Canal — a permanent facility which will contribute as much as one million acre feet annually to the State's water supply.

Additional facilities authorized by the Act and planned for within the next 20 years will bring the total cost to \$2.1 billion in 1980 dollars. Inflation is expected to increase that total to approximately \$5.1 billion by the year 2000, to be financed through the sale of water from the project.

The State Water Act requires *no new state taxes*. Only those who receive water and other direct benefits from the project will share in its cost. The cost to the average family of five in Southern California will be less than \$1.00 a month. And that figure will be much less for northern residents using Project water as a result of lower transportation costs.



A STATEWIDE WATER SYSTEM

Located in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the Peripheral Canal will complete the California Aqueduct and become a vital link in the extensive system that now provides water to homes, industry and farms throughout the state.

THE 1980 STATE WATER ACT

The 1980 State Water Act will allow California to capture and conserve from 600,000 to one million acre-feet of surplus water during wet seasons each year. This is enough water to meet the yearly personal needs of up to five million people — or to irrigate more than 400,000 acres of wheat.

The 1980 State Water Act is a major step toward assuring adequate water supplies for all Californians. It is key to avoiding the kind of water shortages that plagued our state during the 1976-77 drought. It will also help to protect and enhance water quality, our fish and wildlife, and the productive farmlands which feed our families.

Approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor as SB 200, the State Water Act is a comprehensive water development and conservation measure. It authorizes construction of the last vital link of the California Aqueduct and related facilities as part of the State Water Project.

The 1980 State Water Act will require no new state taxes. To become law, it must gain a YES VOTE in the June, 1982 statewide election.





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