

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING  
October 22, 2019

**"For all items NOT on the agenda"**

**(Each Speaker Limited to 3 Minutes)**

**Voluntary Sign-In Sheet**

1. Rick Pelnen
2. Connie Beck - 50 year Celebration
3. Emi Botzler Rogers Sempervivens
4. Vida Hofweber
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# RONALD REAGAN

*XL President of the United States: 1981-1989*

## **Statement on Signing a Bill To Restore Fish and Wildlife in the Trinity River Basin in California**



**October 24, 1984**

I have signed today H.R. 1438, a bill that authorizes efforts to restore fish and wildlife in the Trinity River Basin in California. H.R. 1438 demonstrates that environmental programs can also be fiscally responsible.

The Trinity is a major river in northern California that has seen its fishery resources decline. H.R. 1438 is designed to restore the fishery in the river—which will benefit sportsmen, the Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe, and others interested in environmental quality. A fishery restoration program for the river has been an objective for over 10 years, and enactment of this bill is a major environmental achievement. Indeed, I first proposed a similar effort during my tenure as Governor of California, so I am especially pleased to see that early effort finally bear fruit.

The plan also demonstrates our continued commitment to fiscal responsibility. Where the prior administration unsuccessfully promoted a program of 100-percent Federal financing, H.R. 1438 incorporates a cost sharing arrangement under which local beneficiaries put up 50 percent, the Federal Government contributes 35 percent, and the State of California contributes 15 percent of the costs. Consequently, the bill ensures an improved environment at less cost to the Nation's taxpayers.

The legislation has enjoyed overwhelming support both in the House and the Senate. I would like to congratulate those responsible for this accord. I believe H.R. 1438 demonstrates this administration's commitment to the protection and enhancement of our natural resources in a fiscally responsible manner. In this way we are all winners.

*Note: As enacted, H.R. 1438 is Public Law 98-541, approved October 24.*

**Citation:** Ronald Reagan: "Statement on Signing a Bill To Restore Fish and Wildlife in the Trinity River Basin in the Trinity River Basin in California" October 24, 1984. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley *The American Presidency Project*.  
<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=39307>



## RONALD REAGAN

*XL President of the United States: 1981-1989*

### **Statement on Signing the Klamath River Basin Fishery Restoration Bill**

*October 27, 1986*

I am pleased today to approve H.R. 4712, a bill that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations to increase the stock of fish in the Klamath River Basin and related areas. In signing this bill, I am stating my interpretation of certain of its provisions in order to make certain that the bill is implemented in a constitutional manner.

First, the bill requires that certain restoration work be performed by unemployed persons who are commercial fishermen, Indians, or other persons whose livelihood depends upon commercial resources in the area. If the reference to Indians were an express racial classification, a serious constitutional issue would be raised. I understand from the legislative history of the bill that this reference, however, is not to be viewed as a racial classification, but simply as a reference to one of the groups whose members are most likely to depend on the commercial resources of the area. Accordingly, I sign this bill understanding that the Secretary of the Interior will give preference in employment only to Indians whose livelihood depends on the area's resources.

Second, the bill establishes a council composed of members appointed by State Governors, Federal agencies, and an Indian organization. Because the members of the council are not appointed pursuant to the appointments clause, they cannot undertake executive functions pursuant to Federal law. Therefore, section 3(b)(1)(B) of the bill makes clear that the council has a purely advisory function, which consists of making recommendations based on a plan it establishes to manage the fish populations of the river basin

and of holding hearings on these recommendations.

The bill also establishes a task force composed of members appointed by State Governors, county officials, Federal agencies, and an Indian organization. Like the council, the task force, which consults with the Secretary when he establishes and implements a program to increase the fish populations of the river basins to optimum levels, has only advisory functions. The bill requires the Secretary of the Interior and the director of the California department of fish and game to provide support for the task force. Because a serious constitutional question would be presented if the bill were interpreted as a direction to a State to place State employees directly at the disposal of the Federal Government, I interpret this provision to require the California official to provide support only for those members of the task force appointed by California State officials. Any additional assistance would necessarily be in the discretion of the State official.

Finally, the bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a memorandum of agreement with the California department of fish and game to facilitate the enforcement of fishery harvesting regulations. Since State officials, who are not appointed under the appointments clause of the U.S. Constitution, may not constitutionally perform executive functions under Federal law, I understand that the Secretary of the Interior will ensure that the agreement with California is drafted in such a way as to avoid this infirmity.

*Note: H.R. 4712, approved October 27, was assigned Public: Law No. 99-552.*

**Citation:** Ronald Reagan: "Statement on Signing the Klamath River Basin Fishery Restoration Bill ," October 27, 1986. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=36658>.

# Reagan OKs Tough Bill On Rivers

By Richard Rodda

Political Editor

Gov. Ronald Reagan has signed into law legislation designed to preserve the Eel and other California north coast rivers in their natural, free-flowing state.

Approval of the measure, SB 107 by Sen. Peter H. Behr, R-Marin County, late yesterday was the second major political victory of the year for the state's aggressive conservation forces.

Passage of Proposition 20, the coastline protection measure on the Nov. 7 ballot was the first.

Reagan vetoed SB 4 by Sen. Ralph Collier, D-Siskiyou County, a modified river protection bill.

The Behr legislation will establish the California Wild and Scenic Rivers System, which will include the Klamath, Trinity, Smith, Eel and American Rivers. Construction of dams, reservoirs or other water impoundment structures on all rivers but the Eel will be prohibited. A 12-year construction moratorium is placed on the Eel.

I am delighted that we have been

Sacramento Bee

12-21-72 p. 1

"I am delighted that we have been

# Reagan Signs Tough Bill To Save Eel, North Coast Rivers

Continued from page A1

able to resolve several years of controversy over the preservation and utilization of our north coast rivers," said the governor.

Superior Court Judge Raymond Sherwin of Solano County, president of the influential Sierra Club, which had vigorously supported the Behr bill, said Reagan has been "very far-sighted" in signing the legislation.

"People all over the country are becoming aware that the transfer of water between basins is in the long run unwise," Sherwin said.

"Often it works as a device where by a few people can make a killing while the supposed benefits to the many never come to pass.

"We think the wisdom of the governor's choice will be confirmed many times over."

Behr was elated.

"I wish to express very sincere gratitude to Gov. Reagan," he said. "He has displayed once again the same courage and concern that caused him, in 1969, to withdraw support of the state from the Dos Rios project of the US Army Corps of Engineers on the Eel River."

## Commends Leaders

Behr praised leaders of both parties in the legislature for the fight to overcome opposition to SB 107. He mentioned in particular Republican Sens. Fred W. Marler of Shasta County, minority leader, and John Harmer of Los Angeles County, minority caucus chairman, and Democratic Speaker Bob Moretti of the Assembly, and Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr. of San Francisco, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Last year Behr failed to win approval of similar legislation. As a freshman senator, the first bill he in-

roduced called for protection of the "wild" rivers. But he was twice defeated on the floor of the upper house.

## Gains Support

This year the conservationists mustered new support and helped Behr push his measure through both houses. It finally reached the governor's desk during the closing days of the 1972 legislative session which ended Dec. 1.

The conservation organizations backed with equal vigor a bill to establish state regulations on development of the 1,000 miles of California coastline. But this bill was killed in the Senate. The sponsors then circulated petitions to qualify a coastline regulatory measure for the Nov. 7 ballot. The voters approved it, despite a heavily financed opposition campaign by real estate interests, utility firms, labor unions, oil companies and the construction industry.

Many of these same interests were involved in lobbying activities against SB 107. They were joined by Southern California water interests who fear the banning of reservoirs in the north will prevent delivery of surplus waters to the south in accordance with the state water plan.

## To Meet Demand

In signing SB 107, the governor said, however, he has been assured by Norman B. Livermore, state resources secretary, and William R. Gianelli, water resources director, that plans will go forward for future water needs.

"I want to make it clear that California will meet its contracted obligations for the supply of water, and that flood control will continue to be one

of the top priorities of this administration," said Reagan.

The governor said he is aware of the fact flood control is a problem on the Eel. During the 1964 winter, a flood wiped out small communities along the river and destroyed the Northwestern Pacific Railroad line for many miles.

The legislation requires the secretary of the Resources Agency to classify each river, or segment of river, as wild, scenic or recreational, and to submit a management plan to the legislature for its approval.

The governor said he vetoed SB 4, by Collier because the Behr measure goes further in solving the problem of protecting the rivers. Under the Collier bill planning of reservoirs would have been permitted during the construction moratorium.

# Reagan Signs Behr 'Wild Rivers' Bill

Sacramento

Governor Ronald Reagan yesterday signed into law a "wild rivers" bill by Senator Peter H. Behr (Rep-Tiburon), banning new dams on five major Northern California rivers.

Reagan signed Behr's bill and vetoed a weaker rival proposal by Senator Randolph Collier, saying the Behr bill "goes further in solving the problem of protecting the natural state of our north coast rivers."

Collier, the dean of the Legislature, had battled for two years to block the Behr bills which pertain to rivers flowing through Collier's vast rural Northern California district.

The Behr bill bans building any new dams on the Klamath, Trinity, Smith, Eel and American rivers. It



PETER H. BEHR  
Ban on new dams

also puts a 12-year moratorium on any studies leading to dams on the Eel.

Behr called Reagan's action "not only the right thing to do, but a courageous

thing to do," saying the governor had been under "great pressure" from foes of the bill.

The wild rivers bill was the first bill Behr introduced when he came to the Legislature. It ignited Collier's personal fury because it dealt with his California district and it drew opposition also from Southern California water interests who still hope someday to tap north coast rivers for water for the arid, populous southland.

The governor, in signing the bill, pledged that "California will meet its contracted obligations for the supply of water" and that flood control will remain a top priority.

"I appreciate the fact that flood control on the Eel River continues to be a major problem that must be resolved," said Reagan.

San Francisco Chronicle

12-21-72 p. 10

It will therefore be necessary during the coming years for the citizens and officials in Humboldt county to give careful attention to those actions, including flood plain zoning and construction of adequate levees to minimize damages from high water.

The issue of planning any dams on the Bel, under the bill, is to be reopened by the Legislature after a 12-year moratorium. At the end of that time, the State Department of Water Resources is to report to the lawmakers on the need for water supply or flood control projects along the Bel. The Legislature then could hold public hearings to decide whether dams are needed.

(As a practical matter, the Legislature at any time could act to amend or repeal that moratorium, though water experts say there is no immediate need for more export water for Southern California.)

Conservation groups backed the Behr bill while a coalition of north coast residents fearful of floods and Southern California water interests opposed it.

Our Correspondent