

January 5, 1948

A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY

NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN was the "time of trouble" for Zone 1. The mistakes and the oversights which led to that trouble had been made earlier, but not until last spring did the dire effects begin to come sharply to public notice.

Nineteen Forty Eight, we hope and trust, will be a very different sort of year for this water project, though for a generation we shall be paying the bill for past blunders.

To insure that 1948 does make a constructive record in which the Zone 1 people can take satisfaction, the flood control board will need to show a great deal more alertness and savvy than it did, say, in 1946. Some of its individual members will have to slough off old prejudices, easy-going notions; get tough, and realize they are trustees directing a multi-million dollar undertaking.

They must bring the much-jinxed Matilija dam to completion, prepare for the proper distribution of its water. Then, with the help of the consultant board, determine how best to proceed with the Casitas dam and the rest of the project.

About that time, of course, the dollar question will inject itself painfully. So grievously has the zone's money been over-spent on the Matilija dam, there is not enough left for the Casitas. Yet the Casitas dam is urgently needed; sooner or later, the people will have to vote it. Before they vote it, they will demand and must be given a sound plan formulated by men in whom they have confidence, and an accurate cost estimate on which they can rely.

To accomplish all this is the responsibility of the supervisors. It is a heavy responsibility. They should be given the earnest support, and should solicit the earnest support, of the people of the area.

Bailey Reports on Matilija Grouting

Water, now cooler than originally, issuing from several of the drill holes near the center of Matilija dam suggests that there is a little leakage from the reservoir, Dr. Thomas Bailey declared in his third report on grouting to the board of supervisors of the county flood control district.

In his written report, presented yesterday afternoon to the supervisors, the county consultant said the flow of water from several drill holes near the center of the dam has increased considerably since early or middle December and that water, in his opinion, is cooler than it was previously. He also declared that the earlier water pressures measur-

ed in some of these holes was reported to be seven or eight pounds per square inch but that the pressures were as high as 18 pounds per square inch during the last few days.

AWAIT DYE TEST

Dr. Bailey pointed out that the dye test, postponed until grouting is completed, should show definitely, however, whether much reservoir leakage is taking place. It is quite possible, he said, that grouting the holes already drilled and open will stop most of this suspected leakage.

In the apron area, only one of the drain holes drilled, opposite block C or D, has any water coming out of it at present, Dr. Bailey said. He believes the drain holes should be carried deeper—they are at 25 feet—and bottomed vertically beneath the dam so as to intersect the fractures that are supplying the water issuing from the numerous grout holes and core holes at the junction of the dam and apron. As much of the sulphur water as possible should be conducted from beneath the dam so that it comes out near the downstream edge of the apron where it can not do much damage, he said, pointing out that sulphur water is likely to be injurious to concrete; if it is in contact with it for a long time it may cause disintegration or even solution of the cement.

MORE GROUT NEEDED

The consultant also reported that on Sunday he talked with two members of the state division of dams on grouting progress and that the senior inspector expressed the opinion that more grout was needed in the crushed rock beneath the central part of the dam to make a more solid, satisfactory foundation under the structure and to prevent leakage from the reservoir.

"The senior inspector seemed to feel that the crushed and fractured rock floor would take considerably more grout and agreed with me that the 45 or 50 open drill holes and core holes located at the downstream edge of the dam should be thoroughly grouted and the underground cavities around them filled with cement as quickly as possible, before the first heavy rain if it can be done," Dr. Bailey said.

His report also shows that grouting of the vertical joints between the various concrete blocks of the dam is nearly completed. Grouting now is to be carried on both day and night. Dr. Bailey also announced that the open drill holes are being washed and blown out and that in so doing the loose shaly cuttings are being cleaned out, allowing grout to penetrate to the bottom of the holes and into the numerous fracture planes. He declared communication between many of the bore holes has been proved by capping certain holes and obtaining greater flows of sulphur water

1-7-48

DAM REPORTS SENT WARREN

Gov. Earl Warren has had the problems of Matilija dam brought to his attention. That was evident from a copy of a letter read to county flood control supervisors yesterday.

To Warren went a letter and several reports and newspaper clippings from William Freeman, rancher-attorney. Freeman was unavailable for comment today as to why he had forwarded the data to Warren. It is known, however, that he is chairman of the water conservation committee of the Ventura County Farm bureau.

LETTERS EXCHANGED

The governor passed on Freeman's information and letter to Edward Hyatt, state engineer, for answer, and Hyatt, in turn, sent to the supervisors a copy of the answer he had written to Freeman. In his letter, Hyatt pointed out that the state dams department through its state engineer is responsible for dams and the safeguarding of life and property.

He also reported that at the present time further requirements for the dam don't seem to be necessary prior to the dam's approval by the state for use; he pointed out that he can not predict unseen developments and thus can not assure that no further requirements will be ordered to make the dam safe.

EXPLAINS SETUP

Hyatt explained that during the entire construction of Matilija dam the state engineer's office has supervised the project, has conducted many inspections and has made changes in the interest of safety of the dam.

Hyatt's letter showed that Freeman had sent to the governor reports of consultants Dr. John Buwalda, Dr. Charles P. Berkey and Dr. Thomas Bailey, the Donald R. Warren company answer to Dr. Berkey's recommendations, Leonard Stump's summary on whether recommendations of Dr. Bailey and Dr. Berkey were being carried out and newspaper clippings. It also indicated that most of Dr. Berkey's recommendations had been incorporated in supplementary plans made by the Warren company.

Water Rushes From Core Hole

(Following is the report (the fifth) submitted this week to county flood control district supervisors by Dr. Thomas L. Bailey, geology consultant, on the progress of coring and grouting at Matilija dam.—Editor's Note.)

By THOMAS L. BAILEY

During the week ending Jan. 17, two diamond drill core hole rigs were operating, thus speeding up operations and resulting in the completion of one core hole, 9-G, to a total depth of 100 feet and the drilling of 7-D to a depth of 50 feet where it was suspended in badly fractured rocks.

Core hole 6-E was redrilled from a depth of 35 feet, where the top of the grout filling was first encountered, past the original depth of 54 feet to a total depth of 100 feet. Core hole 1-F is being redrilled; top of the grout filling was found at 7½ and it was coring partly hardened solid grout at 28 feet on Saturday.

These holes are being grouted shortly after completion and when observed last on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, only three recently completed holes were ungrouted. Only trickles of sulphur water were flowing from two of these holes; but the third, 9-G, located between the two drill holes that required over 150 sacks of cement each, was flowing a large volume, probably 15 to 20 gallons a minute of cool water with an estimated pressure of 20 lbs. per sq. inch and containing a moderate amount of hydrogen sulphide. The driller reports that this core hole, 9-G, located about 6 feet south of the junction between blocks G and H, began making most of this water after inclined depth of 60 feet had been reached.

In spite of the considerable depth of this water-bearing crevice or crevices, about 35 feet vertically below the floor of the reservoir and some 5 feet upstream from the edge of the dam, there is a possibility that part of this large flow is coming from the reservoir by seeping down a crack or cracks in the floor of the pool.

Evidently the large volume of grout pumped into the two holes on each side last week, did not completely close all the crevices. Most of the open crevices should be filled up by grouting this core hole, but this is probably the most questionable part of the rock

floor of the dam and, I believe, that several more grout holes should be drilled in this part of block G and the adjacent part of H and thoroughly grouted to insure against important leaks developing in the future.

The left abutment is now being regouted on the upstream side and it is slowly taking a sizable amount of grout in blocks K, L, M and N.

A summary of the salient facts shown by the cores from the three core holes drilled or redrilled during the past week is stated below:

REDRILLED CORE HOLE 6-E

A solid core (100% recovery) of partly hardened fairly dark gray grout, still soft enough to be carved with a knife, but of satisfactory quality, was obtained from 35 to 40 feet. The core from 40 to 48½ feet (also 100% recovery) consisted partly of grout like that above and partly of crushed white sandstone with an irregular contact showing small tongues and even tiny films of grout penetrating the crushed sandstone ½ inch or more and holding the two types of material together firmly. This shows that the redrilled hole veered off slightly from the original hole that was partly filled with grout. No grout was observed below 48½ feet and no core was obtained from 48½ to 64 feet indicating soft crushed sandstone that washed away; only about 1½ feet of core consisting of small angular fragments of the harder, less crushed portions of the white crushed sandstone were obtained from 64 to 85 feet or an average recovery of only 8%. About 22% of the interval from 85 to 100 feet was recovered as core fragments of crushed sandstone, some of which were loosely held together by a seam ½" thick of black clay fault gouge between depths 90 and 100 feet.

Although this is very poor recovery below 48 feet and the rock is very soft and weak only a trickle of water is coming out of this hole so that no important leakage has developed in this vicinity.

CORE HOLE 7-D

The hole, located near the center of block D and toward the southern edge of the crushed zone, reached a depth of about 50 feet and had an average core recovery of about 60%. The cores from 9½ feet (base of dam) to 25 feet consist of coherent, but only slightly indurated, unstratified crushed sandstone with a few thin seams of black shaly fault gouge between 20 and 25 feet.

The crushed sandstone is partly held together with veinlets of calcite, but a few very thin films of grout were observed between 10 and 25 feet. Between 25 and 50 feet less than half of the cored interval was recovered as cores and these cores consist mainly of loose fragments or slivers of badly fractured, but harder sandstone and sandy shale. It reached the southwest edge of the crush-

ed zone at a depth of 32 feet and below that penetrated the shattered and fractured zone of harder sandstone between the crushed zone and the hard, more solid rock that underlies most of blocks C, B and A, and the right abutment.

This core hole, 7-D, took 700 sacks of cement and probably more grout should be injected in this vicinity.

CORE HOLE 9-G

This hole near the northeast edge of block G is midway between the two drill holes that flowed most water before grouting and which took over 150 sacks of cement each. Poor core recovery of only 25% or so was obtained between 8' (base of the dam) and 42 feet. The cores in this interval consisted of hard, badly fractured sandstone in loose fragments up to 3 inches long except for depths 23 to 25 feet where nearly two feet of hard irregularly fractured sandstone firmly held together with hard gray grout that fills a network of cracks ½" to ¼" thick was cored. These open cracks are evidently part of those that took so much grout and undoubtedly could have caused severe leakage prior to grouting. Only a few doubtful films of grout were observed below 25 feet and the badly fractured sandstone between 25 and 42 feet will probably take much more grout.

From 42 feet to the total depth of 100 feet about 75 percent core recovery indicates that the fracture planes are small and that the rock is fairly solid. A bad spot was noted between depths 62 and 69 feet and between 77 and 81 feet.

It is gratifying to observe good sized crevices filled with hard grout in this core hole, thus proving that the grouting is being effective under this part of the dam.

Warren Company Has Day Before Board

Last week county flood control district supervisors listened to the attorney for Matilija Dam Contractors Atkinson Kier Bressi and Bevanda flay the Donald R. Warren company; yesterday, the tables were turned, with supervisors listening to criticisms of the contractors by Warren's attorney.

Walter J. Fourt appeared before the supervisors to take exception, in behalf of the Warren company, to contractors attorney Gardiner Johnson's remarks and letter in regard to diversion of dam waters and to charge that the contractors have not completed their work.

(Johnson had protested a letter sent to the contractors and in which the contractors were reminded of their responsibility of diversion and protective works necessary to preserve the dam structure until its acceptance by the district.)

BOARD ORDER

Fourt said supervisors knew they had ordered the letter to be written, that it was done at Special Counsel S. V. O. Prichard's direction and that the Warren company had had nothing to do with ordering or wording the letter to the contractors. He was surprised, he said, that Johnson hadn't been so informed.

Then Fourt launched out into a rebuttal of points in the contractors' letter, taking exception to the statement that he contractors are bearing risks "while the engineer dallies with work of an exploratory, corrective and experimental nature which he still has not planned nor thought through with any reasonable degree of skill" and to the contractors' contention that all work contemplated by the contractors, except for meager items, has been completed.

STILL MUCH TO DO

Fourt said foundation grouting could not be considered exploratory nor corrective; he also declared that the contractors as late as Jan. 14 had employed a concrete finisher to repair and correct concrete improperly poured. He declared there is still considerable work to be done by the contractors and averred that this work should have been done months ago. The truth of the matter is, he said, the contractors always have been a month or two months behind.

Next Fourt took exception to the contractors' stand that all work remaining or contemplated is of an exploratory, corrective or experimental nature. The work remaining, he said, consists of completion of foundation grouting, of the fish ladder, of electrical works,

setting of gate operations and incidental piping and a minor amount of guniting.

NOT EXPERIMENTING

"We don't concede that that work is experimental, exploratory or corrective," Fourt declared. "The dam is not completed in so far as the contractors are concerned and may not be completed until the first or the middle of February. They talk of us being dilatory. If the truth be known, the engineer's personnel has had to consistently, always and forever request the contractors to get additional men and proper equipment.

"They claim some changes can be attributed to us. We followed what the state division of dams required and demanded. We aren't responsible for those particular items."

CONTRACTOR HIT

As for the contractors being kept on the job longer than anticipated, Fourt laid that situation on the contractors directly, saying they hadn't even had sufficient trucks on the job to handle excavation, that they had been delayed because of lack of sufficient cement, by a strike of carpenters and by a lack of sufficient common laborers. The engineer wasn't responsible for these delays, he said.

He declared the greatest cause of delay to the contractors was the lack of a responsible head to plan the work in advance, lay out and follow a schedule.

Fourt, at the conclusion of his presentation, was asked to have the Warren company submit a written report outlining the work remaining on the dam as of Jan. 20. District Attorney M. Arthur Waite said he and Prichard would like to have that written information prior to making a recommendation on the letter filed last week by the contractors.

Proctor Refuses / 1/21/48 Dam Board Post

The Casitas dam consulting board definitely is without its third member today. Ralph Proctor, compaction dam authority of Los Angeles, has refused to serve.

Proctor's refusal to serve was relayed to James W. Pool, clerk of the board of supervisors, at noon today by County Flood Control District Chairman Russell Cook after that latter had conferred in Los Angeles with Proctor and Donald R. Warren, Matilija dam engineer and planner of the Casitas dam.

Cook said Proctor asserted that he will not consider serving on the board and that he has told county officials from the start that he did not want to serve. Proctor also took the stand, Cook said, that with conditions as they are at present, with engineering bills not paid and with the engineer's (Warren's) contract not satisfactorily completed he wouldn't consider serving.

The matter of the selection of a new member to serve on the consulting board will be left up to the supervisors, Cook reported. Supervisors, hoping Proctor would consent to serve, had scheduled an informal meeting with him and Dr. G. D. Louderback and Harold Conkling, consultants already at work, for tomorrow morning. They can not, however, formally take action until next week.

PROCTOR WILL NOT TAKE JOB

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ASK REVIEW

Supervisors have asked the consultants to review the adequacy of plans and specifications for Casitas dam, investigate the formation of the dam site, make a study of the safe yield and the like because, although supervisors had received plans and specifications for Matilija prior to that dam's being built, costs of Matilija had far exceeded those estimated. Supervisors have held back paying \$60,000 to Warren for Casitas dam plans and specifications until after the consultants' reports are in.

It apparently was to these fees that Proctor was referring when he said he could not serve. The Warren company has taken the stand the fees are long past due; the county has contended it has the right to decide on fee payment after consultants have submitted reports on Warren's plans.

WARREN VICTORY

Proctor's refusal to serve marked a partial victory for the Warren forces who in lengthy December meetings fought against the hiring of a consulting board by questioning the ethics involved in employing consultants without the consent of the engineer and by questioning whether the men named by supervisors were "men of national status and reputation."

Conkling and Dr. Louderback, however, agreed to serve the county even though there had been friction. Only Proctor has been holding back in accepting.

TEMPORARY PERMIT TO USE DAM TO BE ASKED

1-21-48

With the understanding that the order for the closing of the gates of Matilija dam will come from the board—an order that would actually bring about the storage of water — county flood control district supervisors yesterday afternoon authorized the necessary steps to obtain from the state water resources board a temporary permit to store water at the dam.

On motion of Supervisor Sanford Butts, the Donald R. Warren company, dam engineer, was authorized to forward its letter, asking for a temporary use permit to store water at the dam, to Edward Hyatt, chief of the division of water resources. The letter points out that application for the permit does not in any way construe acceptance of the dam contractors work nor relieve them of full responsibility for the work.

District Attorney M. Arthur

Waite told supervisors that obtaining the permit does not mean the starting of water storage and that it does not take away from supervisors the right to give the order for storage.

Supervisor Richard Bard wanted to know why the permit should be sought prior to the completion of grouting. He was told that the grouting probably won't be finished until the first part of February, that obtaining the permit now is just a matter of saving time in going through necessary legal processes and that the state division of dam men have reported that obtaining the temporary permit ahead of time is the usual process.

Bard asked, since the board on recommendation of Waite and Special Counsel S. V. O. Prichard had before turned down a Warren company request to ask

(See TEMPORARY page 3)

Board to Make Order on Closing Gates:

Temporary Permit to Be Asked

(Continued from page 1)

for the permit, how this new request varied from the old one.

WAITE EXPLAINS

Waite answered that he and Prichard before had understood that if the temporary storage permit was obtained that the gates would be closed, water storage would start and the district would then be in position of having accepted the dam. The gate closing still rests with the supervisors, Waite said. He further reported that he and Prichard had talked with state dam men and had been satisfied after their conference that it would be all right to ask for the temporary permit and that the state division of dams would not act until it was finally satis-

fied with the dam.

With the understanding that Prichard approved of the move, Bard, as well as other supervisors,

voted to have the application for the temporary storage permit made.

SUBMITS LETTER

At the meeting, Walter J. Fourt, Warren's attorney, submitted a letter taking exception to board minutes which showed the Warren company recently had submitted and been turned down on an extra work order to care for diversion of water at the dam.

"The minute order may not seem important but it may make a difference in the future," Fourt declared.

He said the Warren company had submitted a cost estimate for diversion at the direct request of supervisors after the board had turned down the Warren company's first suggestion to apply for a temporary storage permit and when it was anticipated that heavy rains would hit the county early in January.

Long Threatened 'Fireworks' Pop

LONG threatened fireworks in zone one's dam-building program started popping today when the Donald R. Warren company filed in superior court a \$77,561 plus-interest action against the county flood control district and its supervisors.

The action is filed over the asserted non-payment of fees to the Warren company for final plans and specifications for Casitas dam and for the Matilija-Casitas conduit system. What the district's response will be was an unanswered question today. Flood control district supervisors were to hold an informal meeting at the courthouse this afternoon with the two experts who are serving as Casitas dam consultants; in all probability the Warren company action was to be discussed.

The matter of fee payments first broke in October, with the Warren company then stipulating a fee of \$60,000. County

officials contended that the fee payments did not have to be made at that time, saying that final plans and specifications had not been approved by the supervisors. Ever since then, there has been a continuous round of sessions between the Warren company officials and county officials to discuss the fees.

In suing the flood control district and the supervisors—Russell Cook, Sanford Butts, Lester Price, Richard Bard and Robert Lefever—the Warren company and its leaders—Donald R. Warren, Donald F. Warren and Carl Nelson—declare that a written agreement exists calling for the Warren company to prepare the plans and specifications. They say these plans were readied and were accepted by the flood control district and that, therefore, the Warren company is entitled to its fees right away. Warren company officials say \$45,834 is due for plans and specifications for Casitas dam, based on the estimated construction cost of the dam, and \$31,726 for the Matilija-Casitas conduit plans, also based on the estimated cost.

VOICE CLAIMS

In an attempt to prove their case, the Warren forces contend the final Casitas dam plans and specifications were referred to the county engineer for checking and verification, were received back by the supervisors and that on Sept. 10, 1946, supervisors by resolution instructed and authorized their chairman (the late Percy Dennis) to approve the plans and to apply for approval of plans and specifications by the state department of public works, division of water resources.

The chairman did approve the plans and specifications for Casitas dam and the defendants applied to the state, filling out papers and paying a \$6,000 fee for filing to the state, the Warren company asserts. The plaintiffs say the state engineer on Feb. 6, 1947, approved the final plans and specifications.

These plans and specifications have been in the possession of flood control district supervisors for the past year, have never been rejected in whole or part and the plaintiffs have never been advised that plans and specifications were not in conformity with preliminary plans, the Warren company officials charge.

BENEFITS TOLD

Therefore, they conclude, the district has used and benefited from the Casitas dam plans and specifications during the past year, has purchased land set up as needed under the plans and specifications, has expended money and has at all times treated the final plans and specifications as accepted and adopted by the district.

The plaintiffs say the defendants should not be permitted to deny having accepted the plans and specifications in lieu of their conduct. They say the district can't use the plans half way and then quit; they can't use the "intellectual property" of the Warren company without paying for it.

Flood Control Supervisors

County Can Demur to Warren Suit: 1-23-48

Waite Will Report To Board Tuesday

VENTURA county flood control supervisors can demur to the \$77,561-plus-interest action filed in superior court yesterday by the Donald R. Warren company over asserted non-payment of fees for final plans and specifications for zone one's Casitas dam and Matilija-Casitas conduit system.

That was the brief summary given today by District Attorney M. Arthur Waite in regard to the county's stand against the long-threatened and now-filed suit. Waite said, after looking over the complaint entered by the Warren company, he is convinced that the dam engineer's claim has not ripened into a suit and that as he sees the picture a demur to the action by the county is in order.

REPORT TUESDAY

Waite reported that he and S. V. O. Prichard, the county's legal consultant on the dams project, will confer about the complaint and will make a report to county supervisors Tuesday as to what legal steps the board should take.

In their complaint, Warren company officials charged they were entitled to \$45,834 for Casitas dam plans and specifications, based on the estimated construction cost of the dam, and \$31,726 for the Matilija-Casitas conduit plans, also based on the estimated cost. They say these plans have been accepted by the supervisors; Waite, in sessions before the supervisors, has contended that there has been no final approval.

DAM REPORT DUE FRIDAY

County flood control district supervisors have scheduled a meeting for 10 a.m. Friday, at which time they hope to receive a report from Donald R. Warren, project engineer, on whether or not he feels Contractors Atkinson Kier Bresi and Bevanda have completed their work on Matilija dam.

The contractors, eager to clear out of Matilija so that they may start on other projects, feel they have completed their work as called for in their contract with the county and as devised under Warren's plans and specifications. They have asked the county to accept their work and to list it as completed. Supervisors are waiting to hear from Warren before taking action.

KIER TO LEAVE

Gardiner Johnson, contractors' attorney, told supervisors at their meeting yesterday afternoon that John Kier, the contractors' project manager on Matilija, hopes to leave Saturday for a job in Texas but would be unable to do so if the contractors don't soon get their completion notice. Johnson wanted to know how long supervisors thought it would be before Warren issued the certificate of completion.

Supervisors were unable to give a direct answer but estimated that a written report from Warren should be available at least by next Tuesday. They recessed this week's meeting until Friday morning in the hopes that Warren would be ready to act before next week.

In the meantime, the Warren company, which has filed suit against the flood control district and its supervisors over asserted non-payment of claims for final plans and specifications for Casitas dam and the conduit system.

(See MEETING page 2)

MEETING SET FOR WARREN DAM REPORT

(Continued from page 1)
tem (the other two portions of zone one's dam building program), has given the county additional time in which to answer the action. The Warren company asks for more than \$77,000.

WANT REPORTS

At Legal Consultant S. V. O. Prichard's urging supervisors decided to ask Dr. Thomas L. Bailey and Dr. Charles P. Berkey, geological consultants for the county, to make confidential reports on Matilija dam and the progress of the coring and grouting program. Dr. Bailey will be asked to submit a complete report on the grouting and coring program he has supervised to Dr. Berkey so that the consultant, who visited the damsite last spring and gave suggestions for corrective treatment for foundation flaws, can draw up his report.

Prichard said he had talked with Dr. Bailey and that the latter had reported the grouting and coring program had progressed sufficiently for Dr. Berkey to express an opinion on accomplishment of the program.

FILE RECOMMENDATIONS

Another matter that came before supervisors yesterday afternoon was quietly taken under advisement for an indefinite time (probably because of the stand of the Warren company in its suit against the county). Neil Stiver, zone one manager, recommended that the district engineer survey the proposed pipeline locations for the Casitas-Matilija conduit system, that rights-of-way be acquired and that bids for pipeline construction, or at least a portion of the system, be called for. His recommendations were filed without comment.

Stiver then was ordered, at Sanford Butts' suggestion, to bring in a plan for temporarily leasing lands the county has acquired in the Casitas basin for the proposed Casitas dam. Dam plans are inactive there for the present as a consulting board is conducting studies on the geology and hydrology of the area. Supervisors feel that until the dam program is activated they might as well put purchased lands to good use and get some revenue from the property.

ASK INTEREST

In addition to the \$77,561, the Warren company seeks seven percent interest, starting as of December, 1947. Walter J. Fourn, who previously has represented the Warren company in discussions before the supervisors, Wright and Milikan and Charles A. Loring of Los Angeles are attorneys for the Warren company.

In all probability, the district will be represented in its fight by S. V. O. Prichard, legal consultant who has been working with the county on dam problems, and District Attorney M. Arthur Waite. Local superior court judges are sure to be disqualified from hearing the action. Fourn would not say, however, whether or not his clients will ask for a hearing by jury.