

# Gov. Brown defends cuts to wetland restoration near tunnels

By SCOTT SMITH and JANIE HAR

OAKLAND, Calif. — Gov. Jerry Brown defended newly unveiled plans on Thursday that call for dramatically scaling back the amount of habitat restoration done while twin tunnels are built around California's freshwater delta to deliver water to farms and millions of people throughout the state.

Brown said the new approach accelerates the pace of the critical wildlife habitat restoration that will be done and fixes the state's aging water infrastructure.

The Brown administration is overhauling its environmental plans as it pursues building the tunnels under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

The revision calls for restoring 30,000 acres for wetland and wildlife habitat — down from 100,000 acres. Standing with federal officials who support the new plan, Brown called it the best path forward.

"If somebody has a better alternative, certainly we'll hear it," Brown said at an Oakland news conference. "This is an imperative. It must move forward."

The amount of land targeted for environmental improvements changed because there was too much complexity in the original 50-year plan, given the need for permits from federal wildlife agencies against a backdrop of uncertain future effects of climate change, said Chuck Bonham, director of California's Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The state is entering its fourth year of drought with mandatory water restrictions for residents, and many farmers are receiving little or no surface water for irrigation from government water projects.

The original upgrades were expected to cost \$8 billion, and officials said the new plans will cost about \$300 million.

"We need to restore habitat in the delta," Bonham said. "We've known that for a long time. There's no dispute there. Let's get going and do it."

Environmental and conservation groups criticized the plan.

Under development for eight years, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan calls for building two underground tunnels, 40 feet across and 30 miles long, to send water from the Sacramento River around the delta. The water currently irrigates 3 million acres of farmland in the Central Valley and serves 25 million people as far south as San Diego. The projected cost of the tunnels is \$15 billion.

The plan, supported by Brown, is designed to stabilize water supplies for cities and farms south of the delta. But it has drawn strong opposition from delta farmers and environmentalists, who contend the tunnels will allow saltwater from San Francisco Bay to degrade the delta's water quality and damage habitat for endangered salmon and tiny delta smelt.

State officials decided to split their plans for the delta into two parts — the construction of the tunnels and efforts to restore wildlife habitat along waterways.

"Separating them doesn't change the science," said Barbara Barrigan-Parrilla, executive director of Restore the Delta and a critic of the plan. "The tunnels are going to leave us with a permanent drought in the delta."

Only about 5 percent of California's wetlands remain. Restoration projects will return at least some of the freshwater

marshes and willow thickets, with trees along the water providing food and shade to young fish, Bonham said, noting the effort will mark a "decisive break from the obstacles of the past."

"There are skeptics, of course, on anything that's bold," he said. "Make no mistake, the hardest water issue in California is about our infrastructure and our ecosystem in the delta."

The new approach doesn't come with 50-year permits, which was a goal of the previous plan because that would shield Central and Southern California water agencies from future cutbacks of delta water for endangered species protection. Bonham said the state couldn't achieve the longer approvals and now is seeking permits of 10 years or less.

A spokeswoman for Westlands Water District, a large provider of water to Central Valley farmers, declined to comment until the official announcement.

Bonham said the scaled-back habitat restoration is more realistic to achieve in the remaining four years of the governor's term. He said it is unclear who will be leading the effort decades from now and what impact climate change will have on California's water picture or environmental regulations.

Bill Jennings, executive director of California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, said any water transported around the delta will only exacerbate poor water quality.

"Habitat isn't simply acreage," he said. "Habitat is adequate water and water quality."

Funds for the restoration effort will come from a variety of sources, with \$75 million from a water bond voters approved in November, officials said. Between \$20 million and \$30 million will come from cap-and-trade funds, and the rest will come through state budget allocations.

Smith reported from Fresno.