



HEADWATERS

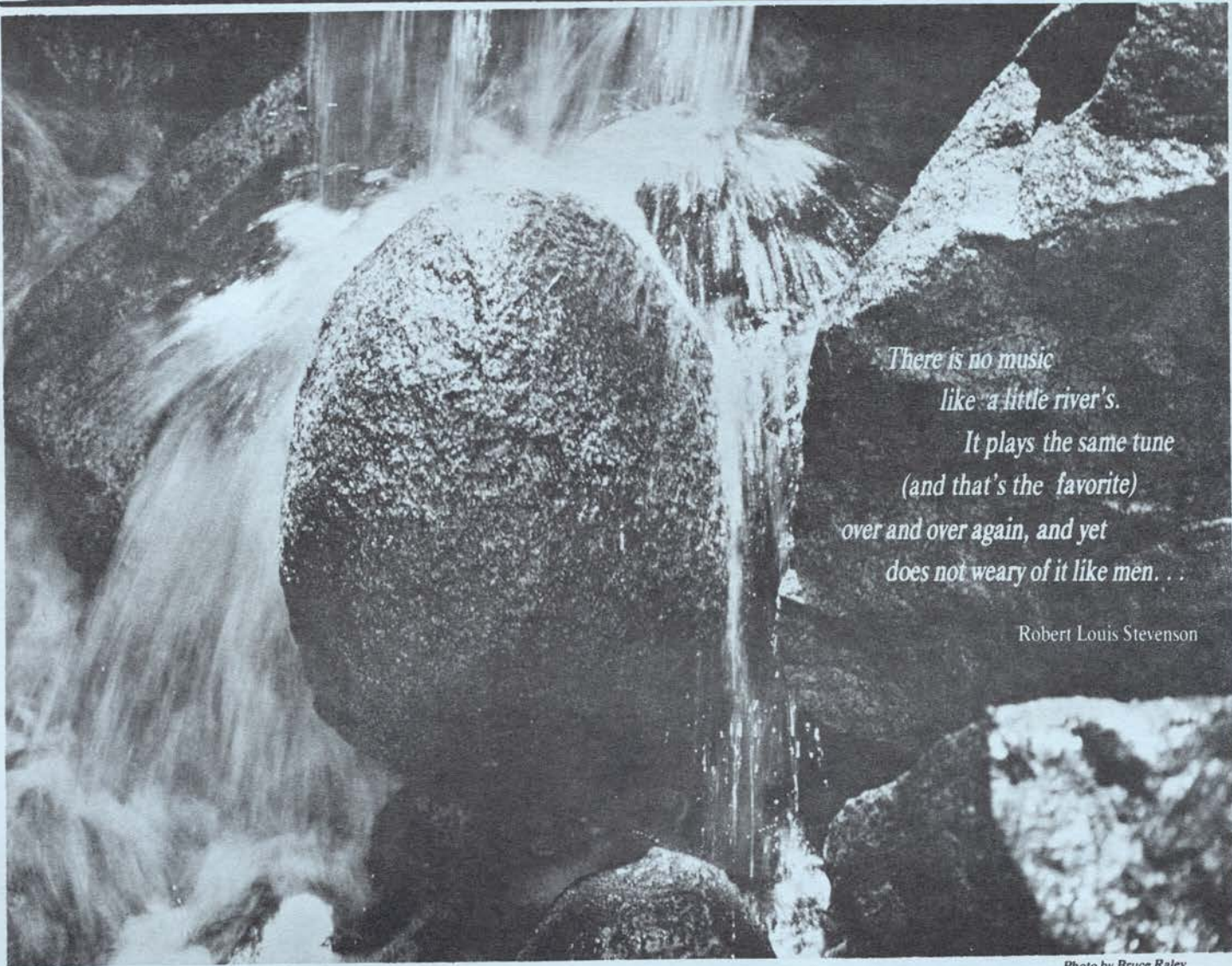
Official Publication of Friends of the River



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Editor: Kathy Meyer



*There is no music
like a little river's.
It plays the same tune
(and that's the favorite)
over and over again, and yet
does not weary of it like men. . .*

Robert Louis Stevenson

Photo by Bruce Raley

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FROM THE EDITOR

Rain drop meets rain drop splashing upon the earth, purging the air and rejuvenating nature's tender growth — our Lifeblood seeping through the layed crust to deep underground streams. Other tiny droplets drip and trickle into rivulets, gurgling down drainpipes or into brooklets. Creeks swell into rivers cascading down mountain sides, dragging mighty trees and rolling boulders in the sculpture of canyon faces...all, on the way to a peaceful meander through marshland reeds — a squashy mosquito bog — finally, a wave at sea evaporating to the heavens for a blessed rebirth into thunder clouds.

This was the way of all water, save snow and ice, until humans forced a hand into its destiny. What a shame beavers didn't inherit the earth. The engineering of their dams is much more sensitive than ours. Siltation filters through without build-up and fish still make their way upstream. In the gushing tides of high run-offs, the little woven dams break up, allowing free-flowing waters the opportunity to run their course, attending to the needed work of natural channelization. Then the little beavers rebuild — industriously, but modestly — only a home, not thousands of miles of recreational shoreline around deadened flat water. Sensible...beavers are so sensible.

FOR is striving to bring about the same "commonsensibility" in managing our river resources. But with one technological advance on top of another, the conflicts compound, and choices become tough. The "purist" in our hearts is always crying to return everything to its natural beginnings, knowing that even a compromise will be a struggle (after determining which compromise will help our lands most — or more accurately, hurt them least.) The Peripheral Canal is one of those mind-boggling complexities that could easily make one wish to tear out every ingenious man-made structure in the vast Delta Watershed and begin all over again with a beaver's mentality. Unfortunately, this issue presents the other alternatives.

River Kate

I must bid you a fond farewell. Keep your noses to the political grindstone, pray harder for rain, take a few minutes — now and then — to splash about in our wild, water wilderlands...and above all, contemplate FOR's impending banishment of the Corps down a bleak, black chasm from whence cometh the great quaking they have never experienced. Please welcome John Cassidy who will be the new Editor — in chief as well as all the Indians.

CARTER'S CUTS * * *

Unfortunately, it appears the Carter Administration made a poor trade-off for our waterways. Recent votes in the House and Senate clearly showed that Carter could sustain a veto cutting the eighteen porkbarrel water projects he attacked earlier this year. But, either he or his staff have decided to trade-off half the destructive projects in exchange for stopping the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. The dropping of funding for the Breeder has not been seen as a victory for environmentalists. It is only a delay in funding, and Congress has backdoor methods for refunding the project; when the nine water projects are built, nine beautiful waterways will be lost for ever.

FRIENDS OF THE RIVER is a political, research, and educational organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of our remaining magnificent free flowing waters and to the conservation of our water and energy resources.

Director: Mark Dubois

Secretary:

Treasurer: Tom Lovering

Steering Committee: Bruce Raley, Bill Center, Robin Magnuson, Alexander Gaguine, Kathy Meyer, Debbie Dohm, Shelly Sack, Catherine Fox, Anna Maria Gonzales, Brad Welton, and Jennifer Jennings.

HEADWATERS

Printing by Sonic Microfilm, San Francisco
Pen and ink drawings by Robin Magnuson

New FOR Foundation

A non-profit Foundation has been established to develop educational programs and fund scientific research which will help preserve rivers. The Foundation received IRS tax exempt certification in May 1977. An Advisory Committee has been assisting the newly appointed Director, Catherine Fox, in setting up the Foundation. The first plans on the agenda are to assist in the placement of the photographic exhibit "Condemned Rivers of the Motherlode" and to sponsor the second annual Wild River Conference in 1978. Tax deductible contributions may be made to the FOR Foundation, 401 San Miguel Way, Sacramento, CA 95815.

All of us welcome Catherine's energy, style, and dedication to the preservation of our free-flowing river resources. Catherine has been an active Bay Area delegate to FOR's Steering Committee for over a year. She has worked with the blind as a mobility and orientation teacher, and during 1976, served as Treasurer for ETC, Environmental Traveling Companions.

NEW MELONES/CAMP NINE BATTLES CONTINUE

Brad Welton

FOR has worked long and hard to stop the needless construction of the Camp Nine Road/Bridge Relocation on the Stanislaus River. With assistance from the State, FOR stopped construction in December 1976. In June 1977, FOR filed a lawsuit in the Federal District Court of San Francisco, challenging the adequacy of the EIS prepared for the project. However, it failed and the Corps recommenced construction on June 6.

Claire Dedrick, Secretary of Resources, and John Bryson, chairman of the State Water Resources Control Board, asked the Corps to delay work until the State could work out New Melones' operations details with the Department of Interior. The Corps arrogantly ignored these requests. Next, Governor Brown asked Clifford Alexander, Secretary of the Army, to delay. Again the Corps said no. Governor Brown then asked Cecil Andrus, Secretary of Interior to intervene.

FOR met with Andrus and requested that he also speak to Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense. Andrus met with Secretary Brown right after the B-1 Bomber Decision, and Brown promised to look into the Camp Nine issue. Finally, a decision was reached and Secretary Brown halted the Camp Nine Project. Then the Corps told Secretary Brown and Andrus that 80% of the destruction to the area had been done, and three hours later Secretary Brown rescinded his decision.

Special thanks are due Don Briggs of FOR, who used his own money to finance a special trip to Washington to work on the Camp Nine issue.

In the broader picture of the New Melones Project, things are looking up again. Interior officials have decided to raise the New Melones inundation issue (Decision 1422) with the President, once the State and Interior officials have worked out a mutually agreeable plan. The State and Interior are discussing New Melones in the context of making the filling of the Reservoir contingent upon a determination that the water is actually needed, and that contracts are signed at prices which reflect the costs of construction. While we have lost the important skirmish at Camp Nine, we are closer to winning the war than we ever have been since Proposition 17.

FOR is presently devising a strategy to ensure that New Melones Reservoir is not filled until it is absolutely necessary. We would appreciate any thoughts you may have in helping us — please write or stop in.

Important Letters For September

* * * See Redwood National Park article page 6. * * *

Peripheral Canal Controversy

Mark Dubois

THE PERIPHERAL CANAL — to be or not to be? Many well respected environmentalists are lining up on both sides. . .

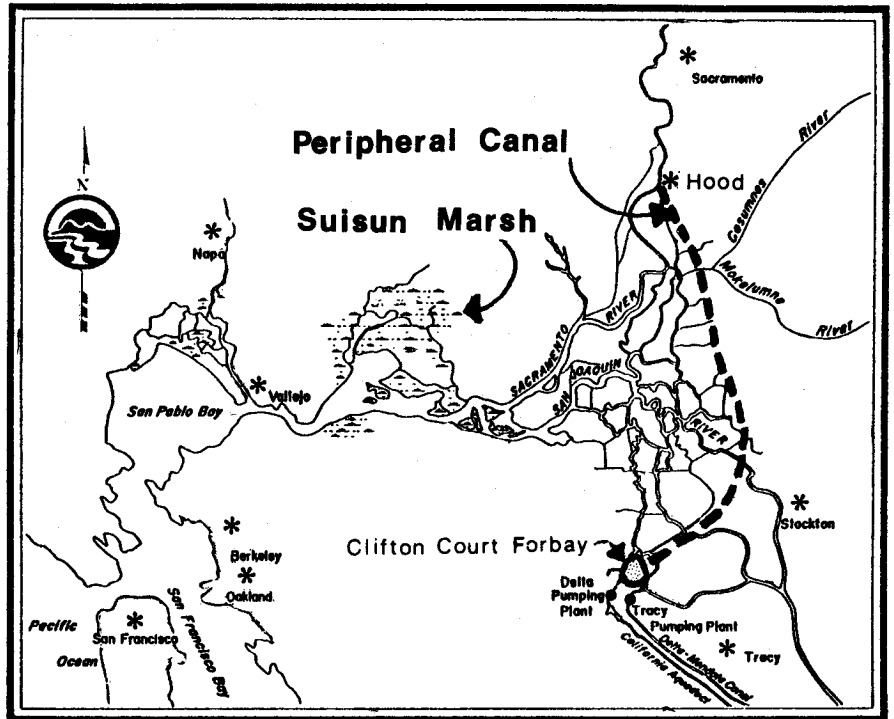
The proposed Peripheral Canal would have the ability to divert most of the Sacramento River around the Delta, the Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay. The PC has been pushed for many years by water developers as the quickest and easiest way to get more water south. When Governor Brown appointed Ron Robie as Director of the Department of Water Resources, one of Robie's first major actions was to delay the Canal to allow for more studies. He requested an assessment of the State's entire water needs before locking us into the fixed "plumbing system" of the Canal.

After two years and two million dollars, Robie's department has endorsed the Peripheral Canal, but only as a part of a far more involved proposal. The proposal attempts to work out a solution to the complex problems facing California water needs—trying to appease the powerful water lobbyists, as well as considering the complex environmental concerns.

In addition to the physical "plumbing system," (which includes construction of the Peripheral and Mid-Valley Canals) Robie's plan would provide environmental protections, many of which have been requested by environmentalists for years. One of the most significant protections would be a re-authorization of the Central Valley Project. The Bureau of Reclamation, which operates the CVP, has always claimed exemption from the responsibility of providing any water from their system to aid environmental needs. The Bureau's lack of concern for Delta water quality standards has been an extremely sore point. Thus re-authorization of the CVP would include: mandating protection for fish, wildlife, and high water quality standards; promoting conservation and wastewater reclamation; and forcing cooperation between State and Federal Projects within California — all long needed reforms in the Bureau and CVP.

Other laws and standards would set limits on the quantity of water to be exported from the Delta, set maximum salinity standards, and protect the Suisun Marsh. A four agency fish agreement would guarantee protection for critters in the Delta, and proposed federal legislation would place the North Coast Rivers in the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Furthermore, Robie has proposed that no new dams be built on major tributaries. Rather, he has proposed "off-stream storage reservoirs," (reservoirs which are placed in dry canyons adjacent to the main rivers and inundated during high run-off periods—an alternative to flooding rich river valleys and riparian habitats with traditional reservoirs



behind mammoth dams.) Water would also be stored in numerous underground natural storage sites. The whole project would be operated as a system called "conjunctive use," by taking the "extra" water out of the flood flows in wet years and storing it in the off-stream and underground storage reservoirs. These storage reservoirs would be tapped only in dry years in order to minimize diversions from the rivers. Water conservation would also be stressed to cut the State's water consumption.

This concept of a fully integrated water supply system within the State has excited many people. A few dedicated environmentalists have worked hard to attain many of the protections described above, along with Robie's creative staff, who have indeed tried to pull together the "big picture." (At the same time the water developers get the Peripheral Canal.)

The mid-Valley Canal is another part of the proposal. This new canal would be built off the California Aqueduct, terminating in Fresno, and capable of sending 600,000 acre feet of water to lands in the central San Joaquin Valley. Valley irrigators have been over-drafting their ground water at the rate of 1.5 million acre feet (*maf*) per year, and before long will have depleted this resource. Robie has promised that Mid-Valley Canal water will only be used to replenish these over-drafts of ground water and not to irrigate new land.

* * *

Under the present circumstances the Delta is dying. Water is pumped out of the Delta and sent south to those who contract for it. Pumping causes numerous problems. For

one, a strong current is pulled across the Delta scouring the bottom of food stuffs, which in turn causes a decrease in fish populations. Pumping has also reversed the natural flows of many Delta waterways, playing havoc with anadromous fish migrations. Many fish, and also parts of fish, are pumped right into the aqueducts.

The Department of Fish and Game has suggested for many years that an isolated transfer facility is the only solution — the Peripheral Canal. Beside not drawing the contracted waters through the maze of the Delta, the PC proposes to eliminate the reverse flows. Also, water would be released at each river and creek the Canal crosses (eg. water would be added to "enhance" the Mokelumne since most of that water is diverted to the East Bay leaving an unhealthy river behind.) Therefore, the Department of Fish and Game believes the PC is the best answer to repairing the Delta fisheries.

Also, water developers have been pushing the Canal as the best solution to getting more high quality water through the Delta. There are presently limits on the amount of water the developers can take, because when the pumps pull too hard, salty Bay water mixes with the river water. Operated properly, the PC would divert water only when the Sacramento River is flooding or when transferring water stored in northern reservoirs.

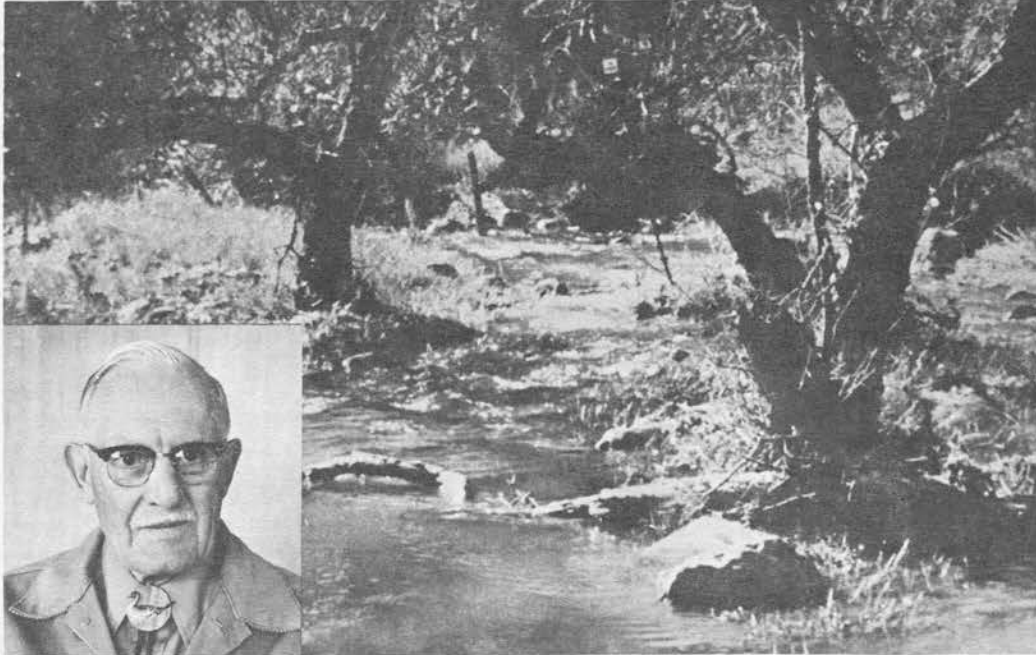
CANAL CRITICISM

So with this beautiful package what could be wrong? Much criticism has been focused on the Peripheral Canal. There are strong

continued on page 7

CREEKS, CREEKS, CREEKS!

Photo by Roland Hauck



There is serenity alongside quiet pools, at times as tranquil and spiritual an experience as in a hushed cathedral.

Many creeks are, or could be made a place to sun, chat, wade, or swim — a summer resort in your own neighborhood.

A creekside trail is a temptation to turn onto, away from it all ... to walk lazily, jog, bike, or ride a horse.

This park can be a children's wilderness ... where they learn ... about frogs and polywogs, butterflies and birds, the names of trees and wildflowers...

... Jack rabbits, grey squirrels, racoons, deer. The creek is not only the animals' home and their hiding place, it is their only route through town!

For all children's sake, and their children's children ... don't "ditch" your living stream. If it needs a helping hand for survival — let yours be the one.

Roland Hauck

The father of western, urban creek preservation is Roland Hauck, the most exuberant/twinkling spirit of creeks imaginable. In the years that Roland has been Chairman of the Sierra Club's Save Our Neighborhood Creek Task Force, he has gathered endless ideas and methods for saving creeks from the consuming urban pressures to bury waterways beneath concrete. Roland is now working actively with FOR, and in the next months the new FOR Foundation will explore the best ways to incorporate a creek saving education corps. At the present time, creek savers needing direction or inspirational fortitude are encouraged to get in touch with either FOR or Roland, 302 La Serena Way, Sonoma, CA 95476, or phone 707/996-9518. (If you know the names of any Creek People working to protect their creek, please get them in touch with FOR.)

Over the past ten years, Roland has collected a carousel of 69 creek slides, which uniquely document what has been happening, good and evil, to creeks in the San Francisco Bay Area. The show portrays the joyous playground aspects of community creek-side parks, as well as "before and after" examples of channelization and creek burial in pipes. A taped narration and two page manual for getting a new project started accompany the carousel. This creek-saving package is a sure promoter for membership, funding, and public education ... and is available free (donations accepted) on loan from FOR, 401 San Miguel Way, Sacto, CA 95819, or phone 916/451-9955. The entire unit may be purchased by groups and schools for \$200 from NCRCC, 1176 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, CA 94301.

CREEKS AND RIVERS COALITION

On the banks of the San Lorenzo River last May, a new communication network sprang into action under the umbrella of FOR — the California Committee Coalition of Creeks and Rivers (C4R). The impetus of C4R will be to gather and supply information on river and creek preservation strategies on a local basis. Their statewide membership is available to counsel individuals or groups struggling with small hometown or urban projects. Interested parties contacting FOR will be supplied a membership list or put in touch with the C4R member closest to their location.

The next general meeting will be held on a week-end sometime in October along the banks of the South Fork American River. Childcare will be provided during the meeting hours. Contact FOR for exact details.

THE "CREEK PEOPLE'S" CREED

by Roland L. Hauck

We are committed to:

Find one another ...

Adopt that nearby stream ...
Sign up the neighbors ...

Learn from others' experience,
including Army Engineers' ...

Organize, plan wisely ...

Respect others' property ...

Sweat with pick and shovel ...

Listen to city, county, state
and federal people, both staff
and politicians ...

Teach in schools ...

Enlist clubs, churches, unions, farm
and youth groups, college faculty ...

Inform the press ...

Speak up at public hearings ...

Love forevermore, the fish, wild
life, and wild native trees and plants ...

Guard both water flow and purity ...

Never give up on our creek,
no matter what ...

Be almighty proud that we, at least, are ...

"CREEK PEOPLE"

A CASE STUDY
IN
UNIQUE LOCAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF A
PROTECTED WATERWAY

The San Lorenzo

Submitted for presentation at the 1977 Scenic River Symposium, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June 1977 by Al Haynes and John Ricker (presented here in edited form because of space limitations.)

The San Lorenzo River is a waterway with diverse natural values. The need to preserve these values led to the preparation of a protected waterway management plan. Three characteristics make this program unique among most waterway protection programs:

1. The San Lorenzo River is not a wild, pristine river, but one heavily used and abused by residents and non-residents alike.
2. In the face of federal and state disinterest in this "rural/suburban" river, the effort to preserve and enhance its still rich natural values has been initiated and carried out by local citizens and local government.
3. Protection of the San Lorenzo River will be achieved through management of the whole watershed ecosystem, not just a narrow corridor along the waterway.

(The importance of these three points will be seen in the subsequent sections.)

SETTING

The San Lorenzo drains into the Pacific Ocean, 60 miles south of San Francisco. Its 138 square mile watershed is an area of rugged beauty. Abundant winter rainfall and frequent summer fog have produced conditions favorable to the growth of Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Steep mountain slopes are covered by a beautiful conifer community of redwood, douglas fir, and mixed evergreen forest with an understory of ferns, mosses, and shrubs. The watershed contains the site of the first state park in California, Big Basin State Park, which retains one of the few remaining stands of virgin growth coastal redwood. The river itself flows from mist-shrouded headwaters, past picturesque villages, through riparian woodlands, and finally drops through a deep and tortuous granitic gorge before flowing into the ocean at the town of Santa Cruz. This river is recognized as the most important salmon and steelhead stream south of San Francisco Bay.

The natural values of the area and its close proximity to metropolitan San Francisco have long made the watershed a haven for the tourist, sportsman, and vacationer. The State Department of Fish and Game reported an estimated 28,700 angler days in 1970. This represented an expenditure of approximately \$494,250. The same year commercial salmon landings in the Santa Cruz area were valued at \$83,226 or about 95,361 pounds of fish. This occurred in spite of more than a 50% loss of spawning gravel from heavy siltation in the past decade.

The population of the watershed is now over 30,500 — a 180% increase since 1960. Most of the development is concentrated in the narrow valleys and pockets along the river and its tributaries.

Development has led to an overtaxing of watershed resources, with a consequent degradation of stream quality. Virtually exclusive use of individual sewage disposal systems (often with old or inadequate designs in areas of high groundwater, poor soils, or suburban development) has led to contamination of the river with frequent

prohibition of water contact sports. Improper road building, timber harvesting, grading, and drainage have led to erosion and extensive siltation of spawning beds and nursery areas for steelhead and salmon. Suburban development has also led to a general loss of wildlife and degradation of habitat.

In addition to concentrated urban land activities, this watershed must supply water to an estimated 60,000 residents and associated businesses, industries, and visitors. Approximately 62% of the water comes from surface streams and the river itself. This use has definite potential for over-subscription with subsequent reduction of aquatic habitat and recreational opportunities. For a period in the summer of 1976 the entire flow of the river was taken at Santa Cruz for water supply.

The watershed problems are complicated by the fact that in some areas the land has already been broken into small, privately owned parcels. Management of the watershed is fragmented among many state and local agencies that often conflict in their purposes or actions.

HISTORY OF THE PLANNING PROGRAM

The natural values of the San Lorenzo have been officially recognized by the State of California in the Initial Elements of the State Protected Waterways Plan, submitted to the legislature in 1971. This report listed the San Lorenzo as one of only 33 waterways designated statewide as "Class-I-premium" waterways. The main reason for this rating was the river's statewide value as an anadromous fishery. Most of the 33, Class-I waterways have been



included in either the State or Federal Wild and Scenic River laws or the State Protected Waterways Program. The San Lorenzo, however, received no such designation initially.

Local interest in placing the river under the Protected Waterways Program began when the Santa Cruz Water Department pressed ahead with plans for a major diversion on the main river. Water was to be impounded behind an inflatable rubber dam and pumped up to the only existing reservoir in the watershed: Loch Lomand Reservoir on Newell Creek. This was designed to augment water in the reservoir during the low rainfall years.

Local concern became focused in a citizens group known as Save

the San Lorenzo River Association (SSLRA). During extensive research, the group became aware of a statewide appreciation of the river. SSLRA subsequently proposed a series of far-reaching changes to provide the protection necessary to insure a natural, free-flowing condition throughout as much of the river system as possible. Designation as a protected waterway was a key element in the strategy.

Although a court suit against the City's action failed, the Association urged the County Board of Supervisors to adopt a resolution requesting Protected Waterways status. With this done, the local assemblyman was convinced to introduce a bill in the legislature



amending the Protected Waterways (Collier) Act to include the San Lorenzo and its tributaries. There was some token opposition from real estate interests, but they failed to generate support and the bill was enacted.

Concurrently, the legislature was looking at the administration of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Protected Waterways Act. Five thousand dollars had produced only one management plan (for the Smith River), which was mandated by both laws. The plan was severely criticized by the Legislative Analyst as not even worthy of consideration. The program manager was removed, and the Administration of the program was transferred to the Department of Fish and Game, Planning Branch, with the hope that some concrete action would finally take place.

Under the present administration several management drafts have been prepared for various rivers in the State Wild and Scenic Rivers program. For the most part, these have been timid efforts because of local hostility to the planning program and a lack of aggressiveness on the part of the State. (These draft plans were restricted to a limited corridor along specific segments of waterways.)

CONTENT OF THE PLANNING PROGRAM

The Protected Waterways Act calls merely for the preparation of "detailed waterway management plans which shall include provisions for necessary and desirable flood control, water conservation, recreation, water quality protection and enhancement, fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement, streamflow augmentation, and free-flowing rivers, segments, or tributaries for . . . (among others) the San Lorenzo River and its tributaries." With no more direction than this broad mandate, the County Watershed Office had wide latitude to design the program for protection of the San Lorenzo.

The guiding principle of the county program is that the river can only be protected by protecting and managing the watershed as a whole. All land activities eventually have an impact on stream quality through the movement of water in the hydrologic cycle. With this approach comes the need to understand the watershed ecosystem as a whole. Human use must be managed so that the integrity of the natural system is maintained; in short, people must be considered a part of the watershed ecosystem.

The planning program is currently at its midpoint. Consistent with a holistic approach, the plan will not add a new layer of bureaucracy, but strive to achieve its objectives through existing governmental framework. A socio-economic assessment will be included in identifying the overall costs and benefits of the management plan.

It has been difficult to sustain this holistic approach because of the pressure of limited funds and the traditional demand for immediate solution to immediate problems without their inter-relatedness. A holistic view is generally incompatible with the standard bureaucratic approach to ecosystem management.

The program for the San Lorenzo starts not with a list of the problems to be solved, but with a description of the watershed ecosystem and its elements: geology, soils, hydrology, water quality, vegetation, wildlife, aquatic life, and of course human involvement.

Problems are then identified, but they have been placed in proper relationship to each other.

The management plan will address all the major activities in the watershed: timber harvesting, rural and suburban development, road building, quarrying, recreation, and water resource development. Future suburban development should be located and carried out in a manner consistent with the natural system. Consideration will be given to protecting special areas such as unique vegetation communities, riparian corridors, groundwater recharge, and areas with high erosion hazards. The proper methods of grading, drainage control, waste disposal, and erosion prevention will be specified. Because so much development has already taken place, remedial actions will be needed such as water conservation, alternative techniques of waste disposal, and the use of management practices to reduce storm run-off and pollution. Habitat restoration and enhancement will be considered as well as optimum instream flows for fish and wildlife and sediment scour.

THE KEY: STRONG LOCAL SUPPORT

The importance of strong local interest cannot be overstated. The County Office of Watershed Management was designated the lead agency and is receiving State matching funds for preparation of the required waterway management plan. (A preliminary report was prepared in August, 1976, and the final plan is due in July 1978.) After initiating the whole planning process, Save the San Lorenzo River Association continues to play a diverse and aggressive role in the protection planning. Members have provided expertise, advice, and impetus at all stages, including instigating revisions of local ordinances to insure preservation of stream quality. With organized media use, single issue flyers, and extensive research efforts, the



Association helped lay the groundwork for establishing a community consensus supporting long-range planning and regulations.

A receptive local government has been essential to the success of SSLRA's goals. The County Board of Supervisors adopted a set of interim management measures to protect the river while the final plan is being prepared. In addition to pushing for a strong, comprehensive end-product, the Board plans to protest all new applications for water use until the final plan is drafted and adopted.

The San Lorenzo River Watershed planning program presents a refreshing model for similar efforts. With continued local support, it is hoped the holistic ecosystem approach may be carried to fruition.

* * *

Friends of the River take off their river hats to SSLRA and their local government! We hope other communities will find this account helpful and inspirational in beginning their own projects.

Lifeblood of FOR's Spirit

As captured by Craig Reiser, whom you have known previously as our cartoonist. . .

The business and pleasure of saving rivers is an endless, multi-faceted, and often hectic task. Low on kilowatt energy, the job is high on human energy. Fortunately, this latter energy form is renewable and in the extreme case of FOR Director, Mark Dubois, seemingly limitless. Actually, the secret of FOR's amazing human energy is obvious—we simply plug into the timeless rejuvenating flow of living water!

A river is a natural medicine. It rejuvenates the mind and spirit, like good food rejuvenates the flesh. FORers use our free-flowing waters until that watery 85% of us has been thorough transfused. Afterwards, we return from the River, refreshed and renewed.

Not long ago Vladimir Kovalik, owner of Wilderness World, a man who keenly recognizes the necessity of wilderness experience, arranged for two FOR folk (myself and Mark) to join a river trip through the

surrounded by insurmountable opportunity."

We recalled how our civilization seems to plunder recklessly toward the limits of our water, wilderness, fuel, and resources at the mercy of powerfully entrenched bureaucracies, and how easy it is to despair. David called despair a sin. When we despair, we ignore those paths that can lead to lives more full of harmony, meaning, and freedom from needless threats to our well-being.

From a sky of changing hues, a small ray of light struck the high edge of a cliff. We remembered climbing the high canyon walls and realizing that the worst danger was in looking down and worrying. We could climb when our thoughts were on climbing, and we could fall when our thoughts were on falling. Keeping a hawk's eye on our goals is another major ingredient in achieving them.

Another twist of the current and our minds recalled an encounter with a black-tailed rattlesnake, who if backed into a corner would have struck. But when allowed a way out, she chose the latter route. Likewise, the

task of FOR is to expose and encourage new or alternate routes, and to remember our "enemies" are often times as good and well intentioned as ourselves. Ignorance and stubbornness, the true culprits, can occur anywhere.

As the river flowed on, we saw ourselves reflected there in many ways, until we perceived each human as a river with a need to flow freely. The potential of so many of us lies locked in reservoirs, latent and still, waiting to be released, or else in time, to waste and stagnate.

Finally, we recalled that David had said that among all our limited and finite resources, there is at least one that is renewable and actually grows the more we use it — love. Looking into the river, we saw the cycle completed. We saw the rushing water sparkling in the morning sun and felt a sense of understanding. A short while later, we turned from the river's edge and followed the road back home. The thoughts were not new; they were old ones giving the way for a new life.



Photo by Bob Krups

Grand Canyon in which David Brower, President of Friends of the Earth, was a special guest. For fourteen days we were all in constant companionship with the River. It filled our lives, from the moment we were drenched in its rapids to the deepest hours of the night, when the song of its rushing waters filled our dreams, its currents flowing in our veins.

Most of the experience will remain private, being beyond the range of words to translate. Still, as we drifted in silence the last day, there were some definite transformations in all of us. Happier and calmer, as we watched and listened to the water, our thoughts drifted among the currents, gaining clarity in the breaking lights of the morning. Some words of Pogo came to mind. "We are

What's an FOR?

FOR is looking for a slogan to convey the thought that our objective is to preserve, protect, restore etc flowing waters. If you are struck by a bolt of inspiration please send it on to our office. We'll even give you an FOR T-shirt if we adopt it as our motto.

When your spirit cries for peace,
come to a world of canyons deep in an old land,
feel the exultation of high plateaus,
the strength of moving waters,
the simplicity of sand and grass,
and the silence of growth.

August Fruge

GREENHOUSE CREATION SAVES ENERGY

Carol Newman

Steamboat Springs, Colorado, boasts a new energy saving greenhouse built by Roy Borodkin and Fred Jones for their florist, nursery, and house plant business. Heat loss is cut by about 1,000 percent because the 3,774 square foot structure has a solid north wall which retains heat longer on a sunny winter or spring day.

The south wall is designed to maximize the angle of the winter sun and provide shading from the more intense summer sun. Traditional glass is replaced by a double roof of fiberglass and polyethylene, which diffuses the sunlight and screens ultraviolet rays. Shade cloth is used over the center portion to

protect the foilage plants. When too much sun creates too high temperatures, a cool air circulator pushes air through a plastic tube near the roof. Also planned is an evaporative or swamp cooler which will pull moisture-cooled air through the building.

Sealed barrels of water, located along the south wall, create additional natural heat. The barrels store heat, helping root systems stay warm and promoting growth. As the temperature drops in the evening, the barrels radiate heat equalizing the temperature. FOR appreciates this example of creative construction attuned to nature.

AMERICAN RIVERS CONSERVATION COUNCIL

The American Rivers Conservation Council is a Washington, D.C. lobbying group which concentrates on river preservation. ARCC co-sponsors the annual Dam Fighters Conference and acts as an information clearing-house for river groups throughout the nation. FOR deeply appreciates their efforts and responsiveness to our calls for help. ARCC will actively promote the Tuolumne

SOUTH FORK AMERICAN

The Environmental Planning and Information Council (EPIC) of Western El Dorado County sponsored an information night at Herbert Green School, July 20th. Bill Center, opponent of the project, and Harry Dunlop, section manager of El Dorado Irrigation District, gave presentations and participated in a question answer session.

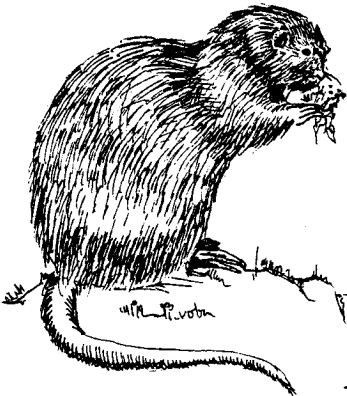
Bill Center argued against EID's proposed subsidies for cheap water and the resulting environmental degradation of the American River Canyon. Mr. Dunlop said the county would like to be able to do whatever it would like to do without water restrictions. Public participation was lively and another opportunity for similar public discussion was requested.

With two weeks notice, a visually striking and interesting slide show concerning the South Fork and its present dilemma is available to any group wishing to know more. Bill Center, the photographer, will gladly show it free of charge. Contact Bill through Concerned Citizens for Rural Resources, Box 315, Rescue, CA 95672.

The Preliminary Screening Report (recommends 3 plans for development of the South Fork as being the 3 most feasible in terms of economics and project objectives — includes maps of the dam areas) was submitted to the EID Board of Directors on June 21. Interested parties can pick up a copy at EID's office in Placerville.

SANTA ANA SALTMARSH

FOR members in the southern California region may be interested in a Corps of Engineers project along the Santa Ana River. This project includes the construction of one dam (Mentone), the raising of another, and extensive stream channelization. However, as part of these plans, the Corps has also recommended the acquisition (for protection) of an important saltmarsh estuary at the mouth of the river. For more details on the project, or what can be done to support the wetlands' acquisition, phone Richard Spotts at 213/721-7466.



River Watch

River for Federal Wild and Scenic River status when it comes before Congress. For more information about this national river conservation organization, write to: ARCC, 317 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

NORTH COAST CHAPTER

Thanks to the energy of Linda Woodward and Nancy Reichard and many more, Friends of the River now has a chapter in California's North Coast region in Arcata. This group has already been very active with a get-together potluck dinner, a river trip down the Wild and Scenic Klamath River for new members, education on river issues, and working to insure that the Department of Fish and Game produce strong management plans for other protected rivers. The chapter shares an office with the North Coast Environmental Center, which is hard at work on other environmental issues having a direct effect on our rivers. The new FOR North Coast Chapter offers a joint membership with both organizations. For more information or if you live in the area and would like to take a more active role in FOR, contact Nancy or Linda at 1091 H Street, Arcata, CA 95521 or call (707) 822-3966.

RIVER WALKS

Come walk a river with local river folks and FOR: Sept. 25, Sunday, South Fork American — 8 mile hike.

Oct. 8—9, South Fork Smith — overnight, 10 miles.

Oct. 8, North Fork Stanislaus (Big Trees State Park) — 1½ mile nature walk.

Oct. 15—16, Stanislaus — overnight, 10 miles (or either day.)

Oct. 22—23, Mill Creek — overnight, 10 miles.

Oct. 29 — Nov 1, Cherry Creek (tributary of Tuolumne) — 4 day tough backpacking trip, 20 miles.

For more info write FOR or call 916/451-9955

BAY AREA TRIATHLON

Outdoors Unlimited Wilderness Exchange of San Francisco is putting on a triathlon race in conjunction with Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Canyon Audobon. The race starts September 11th, at 10:00 a.m. Teams or individual competitors will begin at Stinson Beach on bicycles and ride to Bolinas. The second leg is a 4.5 mile run to Volunteer Canyon. Then you splash into your boat and paddle across Bolinas Lagoon, racing to Stinson Spit which is 2.5 miles. Bring food for a potluck at the beach following the race.

Friends of the River will be there with a display and hopefully competition! Let Outdoors Unlimited know if you are planning to participate in the race, soon!!! Contact Bob Barnes at 415/665-115. A \$5.00 entrance fee must be paid in advance to Outdoors Unlimited at 1309 3rd Ave., S.F. 94122

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Despite the recent news reports that the House Interior Committee and Senator Cranston have backed the 48,000 acre addition to Redwood National Park, John Amodio from the North Coast Environmental Center in Arcata warns that substantial people pressure is crucial. Congress recesses in October. The moratorium, set by the State of California, on cutting timberlands near the Park ends November 1, 1977. Speedy action by Congress is necessary to insure preservation of critical locations, where logging will again be operable.

It is very important to write Senator Cranston, thanking him for supporting the Redwood legislation and impressing upon him the need for swift action prior to the October recess. Critical to the passage of the bill is support of adequate funding for job rehabilitation (for loggers) and rehabilitation of the land that has been clear-cut in the recent past. Please act today.

WARM SPRINGS PICNIC

A Warm Springs Dam Picnic is scheduled for September 11th, Sunday, 1:00 to 6:00 p.m., at Weslerbehe Ranch in Sonoma. The picnic will be a fun-time as well as an updating on Warm Springs and a fund raiser for the Task Force. (Cost is \$4 per person — kids under 10 years free). Food, beverages, and entertainment are provided. For more info, contact Les Ayers at 707/996-8596.

A VISIT TO ISHI COUNTRY

On the week-end of September 30th, the Ishi Task Force will hold a conference near Deer and Mill Creeks in Ishi Country — home of Ishi, who was the last Yahi Indian. Beginning Friday evening, there will be a panel discussion on the cultural resources of Ishi Country, followed by a slide show. Saturday morning the political future will be presented by another panel, after which the conference will move outdoors for a leisurely overnight outing to Deer Creek, returning Sunday. Five dollars covers the cost of meals on the overnight hike. Additional donations are appreciated and will go to the Ishi Task Force to further their efforts toward preservation of Deer and Mill Creeks. For more information write to Sami Izzo, c/o Ishi Task Force, 708 Cherry St., Chico, CA 95926.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Ayala's Bill (SB 345) threatening California's Wild and Scenic Rivers has been temporarily shelved pending Ayala's Peripheral Canal Bill, Keens Bill (AB 653), which would strip the powers of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, is still alive and we will have to keep a close watch on it. The Department of Fish and Game's management proposals for, the Van Duzen, North Fork American, Scott, and Salmon Rivers are in final form and will be going to the legislature for approval early in 1978. They may need some help getting them passed.

Old Miners' Canal, Now A Creek, Cries For Help

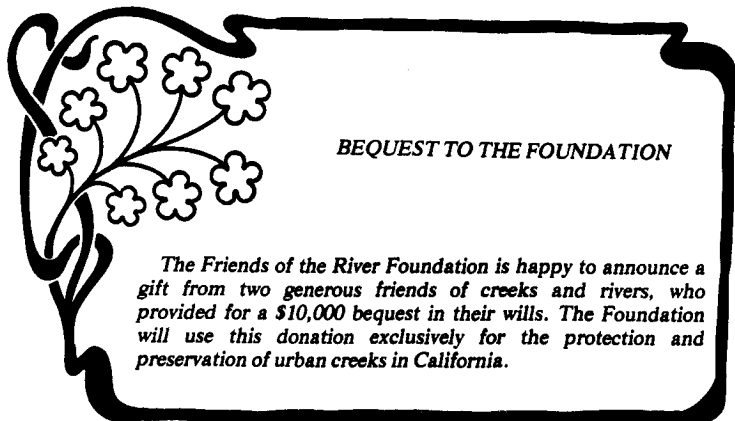
Roland Hauck

The Pollock Pines Canal which was hand dug 117 years ago by Chinese laborers, is one of many diversion works in the Sierras that aided mining efforts during the gold rush days. Today, the canal carries trout and crawdads, and there are wildlife and trees that rely on its waters. Pollock Pines people do not intend to give up this man-made riparian habitat without a struggle.

The El Dorado Irrigation District (who are also active with a nine-dam plan for the South Fork American River), is threatening to install an underground pipeline where the water now flows freely through the open canal. EID called it a "drought emergency"

measure because it saves a whole 800 acre feet per year in evaporation. However, Pollock Pines residents disputed EID's figures, brought in their own engineers to do a study, and finally some of the residents brought suit against EID. It all happened fairly fast and the shock value of EID's suddenness helped Pollock Pines residents unite. EID had not even intended to file an Environmental Impact Report unless citizens could get 10% of the district to sign a petition. For the time being this isn't necessary as the suit is stopping the pipe.

Pollock Pines canal-savers hope to find allies among the stream-savers of Friends of the River. Margaret Smith, who is coordinating the efforts to save the canal can be reached by writing: P.O. Box 185, Pollock Pines, California 95726 or telephone 916/644-3884.



BEQUEST TO THE FOUNDATION

The Friends of the River Foundation is happy to announce a gift from two generous friends of creeks and rivers, who provided for a \$10,000 bequest in their wills. The Foundation will use this donation exclusively for the protection and preservation of urban creeks in California.

THANK YOU



Because of the generosity of Baja Expeditions, the FOR and ETC staff spent a delightful week off the coast of La Paz. We swam with sea lions, sting rays, and beautiful fish, coming back with good Mexican food in our stomachs and raring to go on projects to save our rivers. Our many thanks to Mexico, Bruce Simbala, and Tim Means for giving us a new experience in a wet world of wilderness.

From Page 1 The Peripheral Canal

feelings that two wrongs do not make a right. Everyone knows the Delta is dying as it is presently "managed," but will we only be compounding the present ills by using the same old technology developed so many years ago to rectify today's dilemma? And what if this large Canal causes more unforeseen problems? There are many examples of technological mistakes having been made at the expense of our environment. Very rarely do we correct these mistakes by returning to the way it was originally, because "we've invested too much money and it would put people out of work." Or we are asked, "Do you care more about fish or people?" We all have a concern for people, but more and more we are beginning to realize that fish — beside having a right to share this planet with us — are indicators of the quality of human life, just as the canary was an indicator of oxygen levels to the miners at the bottom of a shaft.

The root of the Delta's sickness is in the water we have exported. Presently, 5.0 maf is exported per year to contractors with signed contracts for 8.2 maf per year to be delivered by the year 2020. Since those contracts were signed, hasn't it been evident that we over committed our prior resources? And except for a few developers, we now realize "the water that flows wasted to the sea" had many necessary functions before we "developed" it. (For a description of the delicate flows in the Delta and their place in the ecosystem's food chain, see HEADWATERS, March/April 1977.)

Dan Blackburn, American League of Anglers, suggests that no studies of the "social" effects of our massive water system

have ever been done, and maybe it would be wise to determine if indeed delivering all that water would be beneficial to society as a whole. In fact, shouldn't we now determine if past and present deliveries are assets? Or, are we encouraging practices which could turn our great fertile valley into a salty desert and our lush Delta into a cesspool? Shouldn't we go back and repair what we've destroyed, rather than tacking on more of the same?

LEGISLATION AND MORE QUESTIONS

There are two proposed pieces of legislation on the PC: State Bill 346 by Ruben Ayala and a draft version of federal legislation. There is concern among environmentalists that there are no guarantees for the following: federal protection for the North Coast Rivers; limits on Delta exports; high water quality and salinity standards for the Delta; protection for the Bay; conservation of agricultural water; citizens' rights to sue for standards not met; Mid-Valley water limitations only for replenishing ground water over-drafts; etc.

Another question is why has the State left out positions it has advocated in the past such as enforcement of the 160 acre limitation preventing agri-business from getting huge federal subsidies...or Decisions 1400 and 1422 of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which protect the American and Stanislaus Rivers respectively? Plus, another real worry is will the mandated protection of the environment, provided by the SWRCB and/or the

Department of Fish and Game, falter as soon as another drought comes or when irrigators just start yelling too loud?

Looking at past projects is not always encouraging. Many have created serious problems or disasters because of incompetent operations, or more commonly, miscalculations and a lack of understanding of natural systems. For example, even with 90% of the Trinity River fisheries destroyed by the Bureau's Trinity Dam Project, the Bureau refuses to take responsibility for healing the river despite being very aware that they control the key to the Trinity River's destiny. The Department of Fish and Game has traditionally chosen to accept the Bureau's destruction as eminent, demanding mitigation in the form of river repairs (ie., artificial hatcheries and river stocking), rather than looking at the values of the watershed and ecosystem as a whole, and when necessary, aggressively pursuing blockage of a dam on these merits.

Given the assumption that no one will be able to force a reduction in present export contracts from the Delta, the picture painted by DWR looks good. But can verbal and written agreements be trusted knowing how powerful the water lobby is in this country and knowing that we might not always have such well intended public planners?

* * *

As you might guess, this article merely scratches the surface of some very complex issues facing California. Environmentalists/conservationists have lined

Back Page

FLATHEAD RIVER, MONTANA

Robin Center

In 1964, resolutions were adopted by the Committees on Public Works in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, authorizing a hydropower study of the Flathead-Clark Fork River Basin in Montana. The Corps of Engineers was directed to make a study for the purpose of achieving maximum water use benefits, flood control, and hydropower in the area.

Recently, the Army Corps published a brochure on hydroelectric development in the river basin, which also provided information on their plans. (Public input is requested from interested parties). While the plan mentions all the less conventional power alternatives, such as solar, wind, and geothermal, it says none of these will be available before 1995. The program planners envision constructing large thermal plants (nuclear and coal) for base energy loads and

also developing new hydroelectric plants to provide for fluctuating peaking power needs.

FOR urges people to participate in this planning process now, when you can be most effective. Write for information and brochures from the Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Post Office Box C-3755, Seattle, WA 98124. * * * * *

RIVERS AND REVELRY

Catherine Fox

"Condemned Rivers of the Motherlode." Friends of the River's exhibit of 103 color photographs of the American, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Rivers, graced the walls of the Natural Sciences Gallery of the Oakland Museum from May through July. In addition to the photos, detailed maps and facts relating to 13 proposed dam projects in these 3 gold-country canyons illustrated the impending threat to our free-flowing streams, surrounding canyon lands, and regional ancestry. The need for long range conservation of both water and energy was stressed as a means of avoiding construction of future dams. The show's principal photographers are Don Briggs, Bill Center, and Ron Pickup.

Highlighting the exhibit's run at the Museum was a June 17th gathering of 150 friends of rivers and creeks at the Gallery. A special look at the photos was conducted by FOR photographers and staff. As honored guest, David Brower, President of Friends of the Earth, eloquently spoke on the urgency of the need for preservation of our planet and her water resources. FOR's breath-taking slide show of the Tuolumne River ended the evening's program.

Special thanks are due Curator, Dr. Don

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Despite high "total costs" for big dams, you can order our T-Shirt for only \$5.00 (plus 50¢ postage), and help FOR too! Looks great anywhere - always in the flow. Sizes S, M, L, or XL. Indicate first two preferences of kelly green, scarlet, powder blue, or white. Also Logo Buttons for 50¢, and a color graphic art River Poster, \$1.50. FOR, 401 San Miguel Way, Sacto, CA 95819.

BOOK CORNER

When Values Conflict: Essays on Environmental Analysis, Discourse, and Decision, edited by Tribe, Schelling, and Voss— Ballinger Pub. Co., Cambridge Mass. 1976. Excellent discussions linking abstract concepts (such as rights for natural beings or what's wrong with "utilitarianism" and "instrumental rationality") to the all too concrete reality when the Army Corps builds a dam, in this case the Tocks Island Dam in the east. Decision analysis techniques and informal rules of political debate weed out certain kinds of values — what people really care about gets lost in the shuffle. This is a central problem in the evolution of environmental policy

Beyond the Hundredth Meridian, John Wesley Powell and the Second Opening of the West, Wallace Stegner, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston 1954. The public career of Major Powell, river hero, father of the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Ethnology, grandfather of the Bureau of Reclamation. Powell was a master bureau builder who basically wanted to take much of the suffering out of settling the West. "I tell you gentlemen, you are piling up a heritage of conflict and litigation over water rights for there is not sufficient water to supply the land." How true.



JOIN FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

- Annual Membership \$10, \$25, \$50, \$ (Larger membership contributions are greatly appreciated and extremely important to our political program.)

- "I can't afford more" Membership \$5

All members receive a membership card and the six yearly issues of HEADWATERS. (please make checks payable to FOR)

Please notify us of any mistake in your membership. Your thoughts and comments on rivers, HEADWATERS, and FOR are invited and welcomed.

Send to FOR, 401 San Miguel Way, Sacramento, CA 95819

A tax deductible donation (\$) may be made to the FOR Foundation for Scientific research and educational programs. Information available upon request.

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