



HEADWATERS

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R.A.R.E. II

The 62 Million Acre Question

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SALMON Fishing from your own pro
w/Elk & deer hunting within 3 m
Own 200' of Lewis River fronta
from Woodland, Ore. On
a unique tri-level
3ba home.
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THIS ISSUE OF HEADWATERS

The last six weeks have seen a number of developments in Sacramento and Washington whose effects on the country's environment will be felt for centuries.

Perhaps foremost among them is the Forest Service's R.A.R.E. II program, now three-fourths of the way through its "public input" stage. See the **R.A.R.E. II** article on page 3 for a run-down on the program and the critical need for more citizen involvement.

Running just about even in overall significance perhaps, and especially to river defenders, is the House passage of the **Omnibus Parks Bill**; see page 4 for details on that rare animal, an environmental success story on Capitol Hill.

Other news items: The **Supreme Court's Ruling on the Stanislaus** (pg. 4) is explored for the cloud inside the silver lining...the **Peripheral Canal Bill** gets shelved, at least for '78...the U.S.G.S. chalks up another black mark against the **Auburn Dam**...Roland Hauck, California's foremost creek defender compiles a list of **Fifteen ways to Save Your Creek**...and the FOR Sacramento staff includes a special insert on the **Stanislaus River Day, August 28**.

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September/October

Friends of the River is a political, research, and educational organization dedicated to the preservation of our remaining magnificent free-flowing waters, and to the conservation of our water and energy resources.

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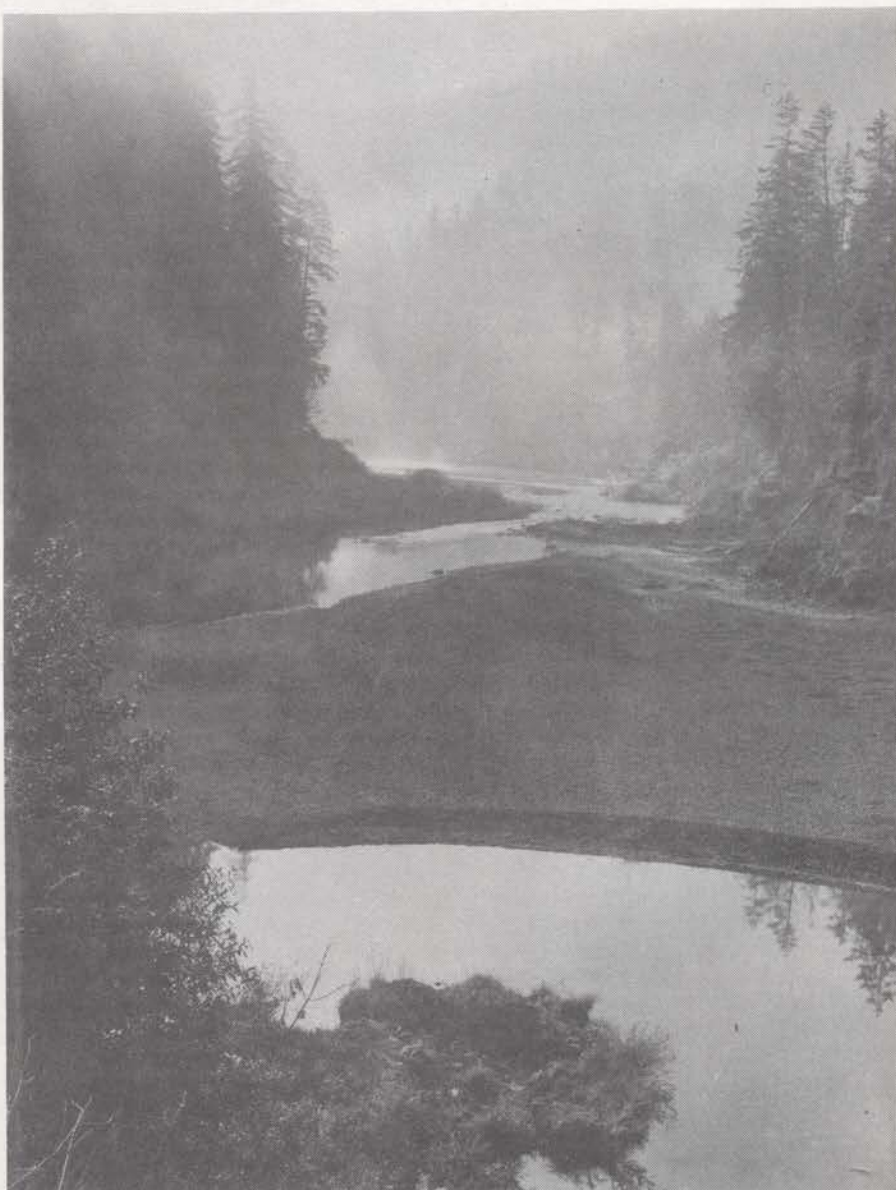
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Readers Please Note: Should your copy of **Headwaters** be improperly addressed, or if you fail to receive an issue, or if you are planning on moving, please contact our Sacramento office.

About the Cover.

The Forest Service is staging a land deal that makes the Oklahoma land rush seem like a lemonade stand. The entire bulk of the country's 62 million acres of National Forest and Grasslands is at the crossroads—preservation or development. For help on the decision they've decided to ask the owners—you. Read the article on page 3, and write your letters. They've never been needed more badly.

Photography Martin Litton



R.A.R.E. II

The Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

"If we are to preserve a significant fraction of California's 6.2 million acres of currently undeveloped National Forest lands, it is absolutely imperative to act now."

Back in 1973, during the Nixon administration, there was a general feeling amongst all the interests competing for the use of the U.S. government's National Forest lands, that some final determination be made on their future status. Would they fall into the "wilderness" category and thus be held exempt from mineral and timber development, as well as off-road vehicle driving, or would they be opened up for such uses? More realistically, the question became: Which portion would go in which direction, as neither side—conservationists or development interests expected to get the whole pie.

The result of the dispute was an "evaluation" of all the 62 million acres of United States Forest Service National Forest & Grassland. The land was judged on the basis of "wilderness attributes" and "development potential". The name of the evaluation was RARE I—the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

When the document came out, it had the improbable distinction of being actively disliked by nearly **all** of the competing interests. Consequently, when Jimmy Carter ran for office in 1976, he promised to completely re-evaluate the whole National Forest system and to come up with a set of alternatives for the land that would satisfy everyone.

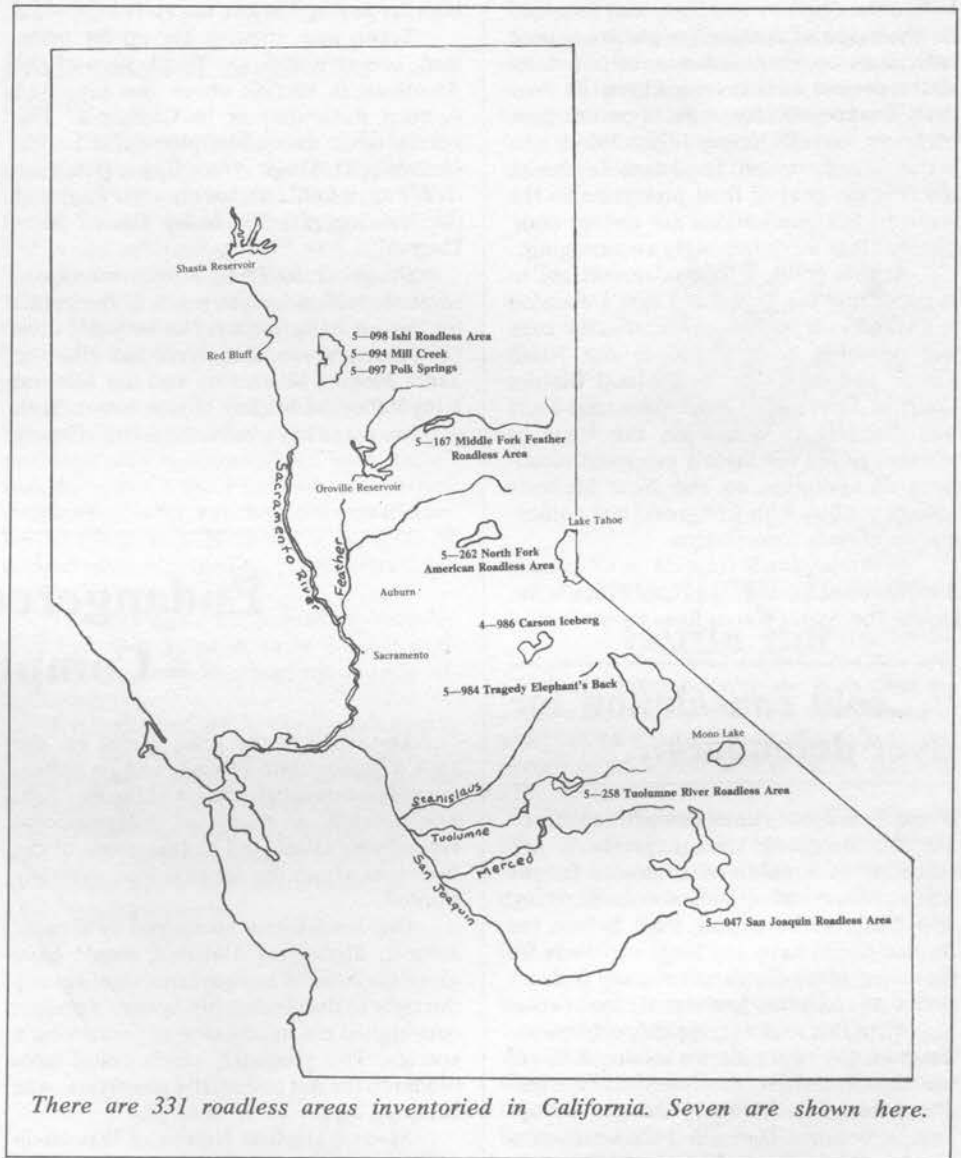
The product of this promise is RARE II, completed by the USFS this past June, and it differs from its predecessor in one important aspect; whereas RARE I was universally unpopular, RARE II has quickly gathered a powerful, vociferous and enthusiastic following—the logging and mining industries, who can recognize a good deal when they see one.

If we are to preserve a significant fraction of California's 6.2 million acres of currently undeveloped National Forest lands, it is absolutely imperative to act now. Please read the following steps and follow their suggestions. September 30 is the deadline.

Forty years ago 27% of the State was undeveloped wilderness. Today, it's 8%. And ten years from now? (Fill in the blank).

Step [1]. Get your pen out and sit down in front of a blank sheet of paper. Write a letter to:

Regional Forester
USFS
630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, CA 94111



There are 331 roadless areas inventoried in California. Seven are shown here.

In your letter you must focus on a single specific area, and you must be able to refer to it by the Forest Service name and number. As awkward as this sounds, these are the rules. Appended to this article are the names, numbers and locations of a number of areas that we have selected as being especially important. Pick **one** and write a letter, supporting wilderness designation.

At the end of your letter, ask for a copy of the Citizens' Handbook to RARE II and a map. The handbook is a little confusing, but

the map is excellent for seeing what areas are affected.

Step [2]. Write a second letter. Pick an area from our list, or one from the USFS map. Say **why** you would like to keep the land undeveloped.

Step [3]. Drop a card to either: **John Amodio, Sierra Club, RT. 1 Box 493, Arcata, CA 95521** or **Jim Eaton, The Wilderness Society, P.O. Box 429, Davis, CA 95616**. Ask to be put on the mailing list for further updates.

[please turn to page 7]

The Supreme Court and the Stanislaus

As reported in last issue's insert, the Supreme Court on June 29, ruled in favor of the State of California in the suit brought before the court by the State and focussed on the issue of a state's right to impose conditions on the operation of a federal water project constructed within its borders. The specific issue was, of course, New Melones and Decision 1422. While the action stands as an important landmark towards the goal of final protection of the river, its full implications are neither completely clear nor completely encouraging.

At this point, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Supreme Court's decision will stand as it is. In which event, the case will probably be returned to the Ninth Circuit and thence to the Federal District Court in Sacramento where the trial court will then try to determine the issue of whether or not the State's proposed conditions of operation on the New Melones project conflict with Congressional authorization of dam construction.

Assuming the State wins on all counts, the Bureau of Reclamation would then come before the State Water Resources Control

"...cold consolation for river defenders..."

Board from time to time, as a petitioner, and ask for increased storage levels in the reservoir as it obtained contracts for the water. As a purely practical consideration, it is likely to be a long time before the Bureau would have any large contracts for the water, given the absence of any delivery systems outside the four-county basin area.

All of this, however, is only cold consolation for river defenders who would like to see the Stanislaus protected—at a minimum, from Parrot's Ferry Bridge and up. This is because Decision 1422 contains a number of loopholes which the Bureau may exploit at some time in the future. Under certain circumstances they would allow filling of the reservoir to an elevation almost 200 feet above Parrot's Ferry, inundating another nine miles. Nor does Decision 1422 prevent defoliation of the canyon.

Considerations such as these led to restrained enthusiasm for the Supreme Court ruling and to a general feeling that further protection is warranted.

Omnibus Parks Bill Passes House Test

On Wednesday, July 12, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 12536, the National Park and Recreation Act of 1978, by a vote of 341 to 61. Thus, in one swoop, the largest single addition to the Wild and Scenic River System cleared its first major hurdle. It still remains for the Senate to ratify it, but hopes are running high for passage before the end of the year.

Seven new streams are up for inclusion, one of which, the North Fork of the American (a section above the proposed Auburn Reservoir) is in California. The others are: Pere Marquette (MI), Rio Grande (TX), Skagit (WA), Upper Delaware (NY/PA), Middle Delaware (NJ/PA), and the Missouri (SD/NB) below Gavins Point Dam.

Congressman Philip Burton, who sponsored the bill, deserves much of the credit for this amazing victory. Not only does the bill protect seven new rivers but also the Santa Monica Mountains and the Mineral King Valley (of Mickey Mouse fame). Both of these areas have been the focus of many

years of debate between conservationists and developers.

A second river in California, the North Fork of the Kern, is included in the bill for further study in order to determine if it qualifies for future inclusion. (Note. The watershed of the North Fork of the Kern is also the subject of review in the R.A.R.E.II process discussed elsewhere in this issue.)

In general, the California delegation—including Congressman "Biz" Johnson (!) voted in favor of the omnibus bill.

From here, the bill goes to the Senate floor where a final vote is not expected until this Fall. But it is not too soon to write Cranston and Hayakawa (U.S. Senate Bldg., Washington D.C. 20003) and let them know your feelings about the bill. The momentum generated by the lopsided House vote, together with a powerful grassroots shove, could put the bill on the President's desk before the end of the year, making 1978 a banner year for river protection.

Endangered Species Act Compromised

The issue of the snail darter vs. the TVA's Tellico Dam Project, and its subsequent resolution in the favor of the tiny fish, has created a flurry of congressional amendments designed to take some of the force away from the act as it was originally worded.

One amendment sponsored by Senator John C. Stennis of Alabama, would have given the head of any governmental agency the right to decide that his agency's project outweighed the importance of preserving a species. This proposal, which would have rendered the Act essentially powerless, was defeated by a vote of 76 to 22.

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin argued to keep the Act essentially untouched. He withdrew his amendment, however, after heated debate, acknowledging that fervent supporters of the Act were no more numerous than fervent opponents—at least in the Senate.

The winning proposal was carried by Senators John C. Culver from Iowa and Howard H. Baker from Tennessee. Their amendment would create a special high-level review committee to consider cases in which a public works project conflicted with the continued existence of a species.

The committee would consist of the Secretaries of the Interior, the Army and Agriculture, as well as the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute and the governor of the state

"...the only directly affected party left out will be a representative of the species itself."

affected by the proposed project. Possibly the only directly affected party left out will be a representative of the species itself.

If the committee found that an "irresolvable conflict" existed, it could by a 5-2 vote permit the extinction of the species under certain circumstances.

The measure has still to pass the House where additional amendments will probably be attached. However, final passage of some sort of compromise seems likely.

All this bodes ill for the snail darter for whom the Supreme Court decision may turn out to be merely a stay in its execution.

U.S.G.S. Report Scores Auburn Dam

A recent report prepared by the United States Geological Survey has found that earthquake dangers associated with the Auburn dam above Sacramento appear to be even greater than originally thought.

The 640-foot-thin arch dam is only one-fifth complete. However, further construction has been halted pending a final resolution to the safety problem.

Tom Graff of the Environmental Defense Fund regarded this latest report as the final nail in Auburn's coffin (built by the recent Woodward-Clyde report and its findings). "That dam is dead," he said. "the only option now is to re-design for a different site and that will take years."

Congressman Leo Ryan, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Resources, called a failure of the Auburn dam "Potentially one of the worst disasters in the history of the world."

Although it may be too soon to cry victory, even the *San Francisco Chronicle* has decided to bail out, deserting sixteen years of pro-Auburn opinion. In an editorial of August 1, the *Chronicle* pettishly inquired why the study wasn't done "Before the government committed \$230 million toward the project."

It's a good question, even if it is a little late in the asking.

SB 346

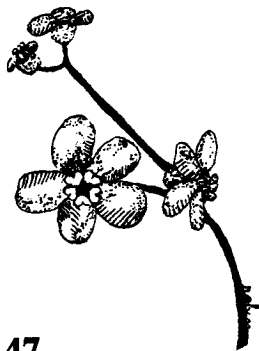
Peripheral Canal Bill Shelved

Governor Brown's favorite water legislation, SB 346, the Peripheral Canal Bill, was apparently scrapped, at least for this year, when Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy announced in July that he will not allow it to move forward.

What the bill's chances are for next year depends, at least to some extent, on the impact that the recent Supreme Court ruling on the New Melones issue has. Most observers see the overturning of the McBride decision as a vindication of the State's right to dictate terms to the Federal government in the operation of Federally funded water projects located within the state.

One of the primary environmentalist objections to the bill has been the "paper protection" that it offered the Delta while at the same time authorizing the construction of facilities that could, at least in theory, be operated in such a way as to turn much of the Delta into a salt-water marsh.

If the Supreme Court decision stands, then it will add a measure of credibility to the bill's "paper protection". Whether it is enough to sway previously opposed environmentalists remains to be seen.



AB 3147

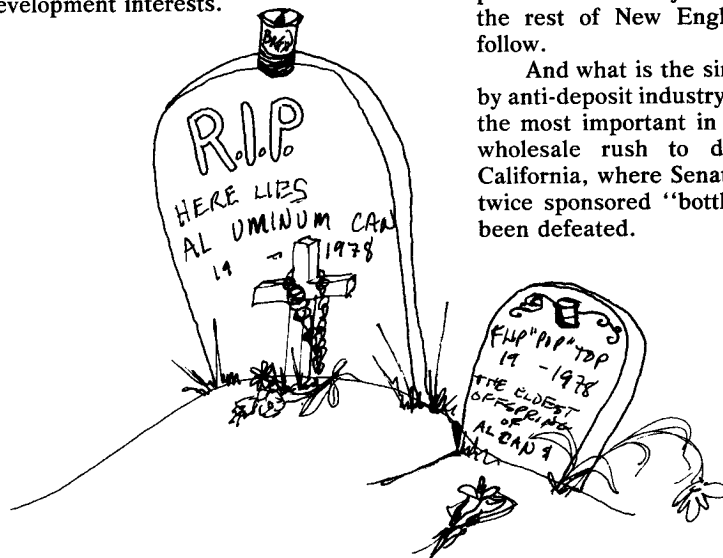
Environmental Legislation Passes

In the fall of 1976, a group of Audubon and Riverlands Council members initiated legislation to study riparian forests in California. Senator John Dunlap introduced SB 932 in the summer of 1977 and it passed both Resources and Finance Committees. In early 1978 the bill died on the Senate floor. There followed a period of re-grouping while another legislative sponsor was recruited.

The search eventually ended in Assemblyman Vic Fazio's office, where a series of meetings with representatives from Audubon, Riverlands, the Farm Bureau, Cattle-men's Association and the California Chamber of Commerce produced a completely revised version of the bill, re-numbered AB 3147.

The born-again bill passed its committees and floor votes in early August and appears to stand an excellent chance of becoming law.

If it is enacted, AB 3147 will authorize a study of the riparian forests and habitats throughout the state and will constitute an important tool particularly in the battles to save creeksheds where ignorance of the values lost has contributed as much to their destruction as the deliberate tactics of the development interests.



NO DEPOSIT - NO RETURN

The Cost of Creek Channelization

A recent report prepared for the Sacramento Planning Dept. has found that "channelizing" creeks and lining their beds with concrete has a final cost substantially higher than that of maintaining the natural earth bed. On an average annual basis, the figures are as follows: concrete channels—\$3.71 per foot per year; earth channels—\$1.24 per foot per year.

Creek channelization is an ugly form of urban blight perpetrated for years by the Army Corps of Engineers, for one, as a cost effective way of controlling damaging floods. Another case of economics over environment and aesthetics.



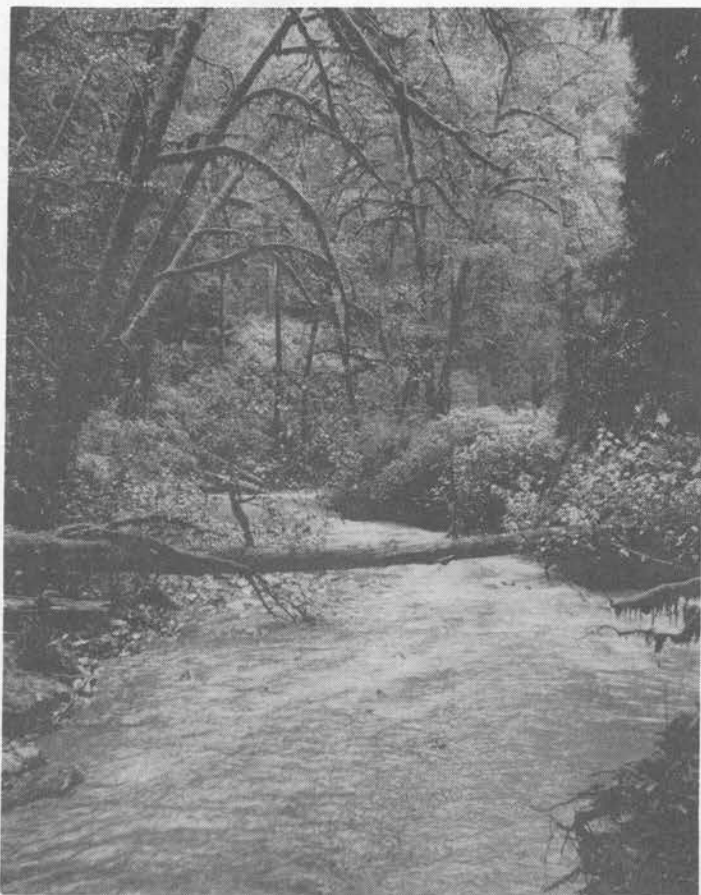
Connecticut Passes Bottle Bill

Connecticut became the fifth state to enact a mandatory beverage container deposit law this past March. The bill is expected to be signed and in effect starting January 1, 1980.

Other states already on the "bottle bill" bandwagon are: Maine, Michigan, Oregon and Vermont. Massachusetts appears to be close to joining up and after that, the rest of New England will probably follow.

And what is the single state regarded by anti-deposit industry observers as being the most important in order to prevent a wholesale rush to deposit legislation? California, where Senator Omar Rains has twice sponsored "bottle bills" and twice been defeated.

The Fifteen Ways . . .



Lost Man Creek

Roland Hauck, chairman of the Save Our Creek Committee of America, a co-founder of the Friends of the River Coalition, and one of the State's staunchest creek defenders, has compiled the following list of ways you can research, organize, publicize and finally succeed in saving a local creek threatened with some form of environmental violence.

1) **Hold a "get acquainted" meeting** at your home and invite a few people you think might be interested.

2) **Choose a spokesperson or appoint a steering committee** to plan, assign tasks and follow through.

3) **Agree on the first steps to take.** They could be any of the following or others.

4) **To your next meeting invite others.** You'll need a larger place perhaps (i.e. school, library, church or community center.).

5) **Include local people from any of these groups.** Friends of the River, Sierra Club, Audubon, Cal Trout, Fly Fishers, Isaac Walton, Friends of the Earth, Wilderness Society, League of Women Voters, University Women, Garden Clubs, Native Plant Society, 4-H, Girl and Boy Scouts, teachers and students.

6) **Hold regular meetings,** monthly or even weekly, so you will get to know one another...and get things done! Have fun together! Hold creek walks, go fishing, rafting, have pot lucks, go wine tasting, present slide shows etc. etc. To your next working meetings, invite particular elected officials who can add their perspective and listen to yours.

7) **Develop a slide show as a visual aid** so that you can give presentations to service clubs, school classes and other organizations that invite speakers. If you don't have a slide show yet, use maps.

8) **Attend and Speak up at meetings** of supervisors, City Council, Parks and Recreation, Planning Commission, County Water Agency and School Boards. At the same time, submit a written statement for the record.

9) **Raise the money you will need** with dances, picnics, concerts, raffles, garage sales etc.

10) **Get your legal advice** from a generous attorney friend or your nearest environmental law group.

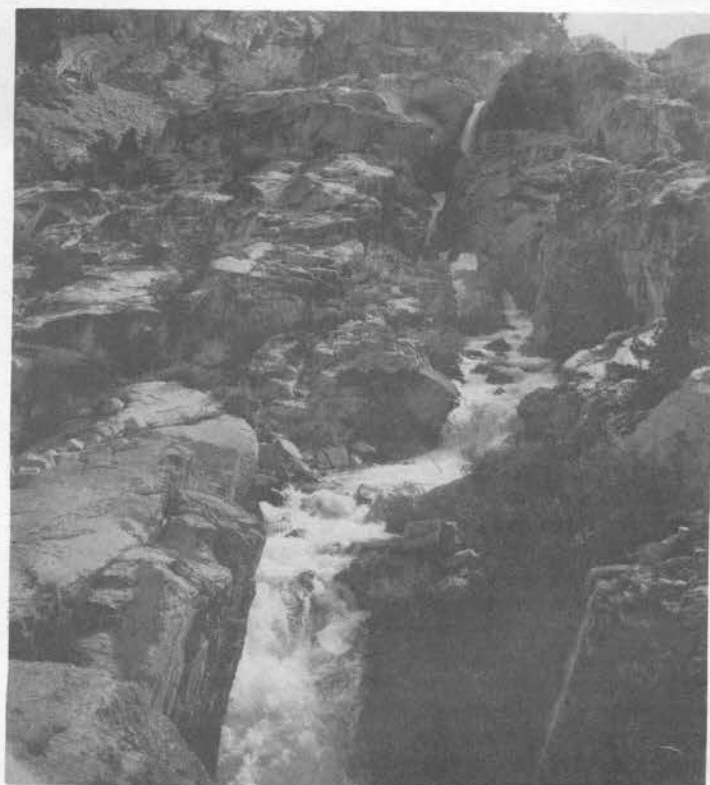
11) **Help in getting a creek ordinance** written and passed in your city and county.

12) **Attend water-related conferences** so that you can meet new people working on similar issues and so you can learn from them better ideas to save your creek.

13) **Enlist the support** of your State and U.S. Representatives in writing and adopting a "Native Creeks and Small Rivers Act" to help protect our smaller streams from unneeded and destructive channelization and development.

14) **Coordinate your activities** with the Creek Peoples' Council of Friends of the River so that you can get on the mailing list for communications with other similar organizations in the State.

15) **And finally,** have faith in this proven fact: As few as two or three friends of a neighborhood creek can make your whole town aware of its problem and eager to help you!



Kern Kaweah Creek

IN MEMORIAM

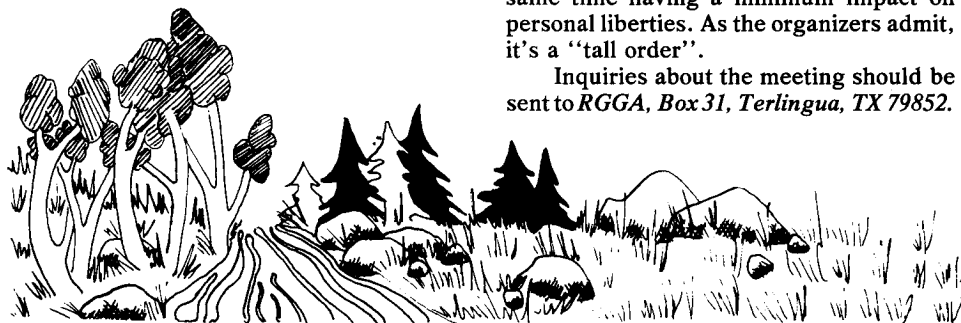
Earlier this summer a canoe accident on the Mokelumne River claimed the life of Jim Bloomer. Although an experienced canoist, he was not wearing his life jacket at the time his canoe went over and was overcome by the cold waters. He was a member of Friends of the River and was also very active in Environmental Travelling Companions. He was full of energy and contributed it freely to both organizations, along with time and money—despite a busy schedule and a very modest income. An avid outdoorsman and a staunch conservationist, Jim was constantly devising more efficient methods to conserve water.

We will miss his energy, goodwill and ready wit and extend our sympathy to his friends and family. A memorial fund has been established in his name. Those interested may send donations to etc. c/o Bruce Raley, 436 Sunny Slope Ave. #3, Oakland, CA 94610.

Review

The Earth Manual— *"How to Work with Nature to Preserve, Restore, and Enjoy Wild Land — Without Taming It"* by Malcolm Margolin. 109 pages; \$6.95 ppd from Friends of the River.

If you've a nearby creek that needs lifesaving help, here is an excellent book completely crammed with illustrated advice on how to rebuild banks, construct erosion control dams, nurse injured trees, stabilize slides, gullies, restore meadow land. In short, how you can work to heal the scars that the patches of wild land that still exist have suffered at the hands of rampant development. As the author states in his foreward; "Wildness cannot be programmed or created; it can only be accepted, and perhaps gently encouraged. Nothing more."



[continued from page 3]

5—098 Ishi Roadless Area. 5—097 Polk Springs. 5—094 Mill Creek. Contiguous areas located 80 miles E. of Red Bluff. Together they comprise much of the Mill and Deer Creek watersheds—two fabulous, upspoiled streams.

5—262 North Fork American. Controversial area. Would offer crucial protection to a future Wild and Scenic River. The area is coveted by logging interests. Located 90 miles NE of Auburn.

5—167 Middle Fork Feather River. Another watershed of a Wild and Scenic River. Needs extra protection. 60 miles NE of Oroville.

5—986 Carson Iceberg. Includes three proposed damsites on the North Fork of the American. Wilderness designation would protect the river.

5—047 San Joaquin Roadless Area. Protection of this section would fill in the only unprotected gap between Emigrant Pass and the Golden Trout wilderness area. Located 80 miles S. of Yosemite.

Davis Conference Scheduled

A conference entitled, *"How Should Water Be Managed in California? By Whom? For Whom?"* is scheduled to take place on the University of California at Davis campus, Friday, October 13, 1978, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. There will be a \$2 admission fee.

The agenda for the conference contains a full schedule of workshops and lectures by some of the most prominent and influential water experts in the State. It is designed to be of interest to "farmers, fishermen, kayakers, conservationists, industrialists and everyone who values a drink of quality water."

Registration should be done by mail. Send your name, address, telephone number and check (payable to: Regents of the University of California) to; University Extension, University of California, Davis, CA 95616. Ask to be enrolled in course section 782E01.

Texas Meeting Planned

The Rio Grande Guides Association, an organization of professional river runners concerned about the damaging effects of commercial river use on wild rivers, will be holding a conference in Terlingua, Texas, on September 5 and 6. The object of the meeting is to hammer out a workable program which will protect fragile river environments from—not only dams—but also an onslaught of river runners, while at the same time having a minimum impact on personal liberties. As the organizers admit, it's a "tall order".

Inquiries about the meeting should be sent to RGGA, Box 31, Terlingua, TX 79852.

IN APPRECIATION

Friends of the River subsists on the contributions of time, energy, money and expertise from thousands of concerned individuals across the State. From time to time we like to publicly thank them all and to list just a few of the hundreds whose generous contributions have gone far beyond the call of duty.

So saying, here is our list—incomplete as it is—we would like to express our deepest thanks to each of these groups and individuals.

KZAP and Oasis who have agreed to sponsor a benefit concert for FOR on the 17th of September in Sacramento.
Greenpeace who are sharing their booth with us at the State Fair this year.

The Loma Prieta Paddlers of the Sierra Club who sponsored a benefit trip down the Kings River on the weekend of August 19th and 20th.

Jim Thompson, Dee Griffith, Sharon Menke, Brian Kimnitzer and Bob Rand who have donated free legal time and advice.

Ed Grady who has printed nearly everything to come out of the Sacramento office.

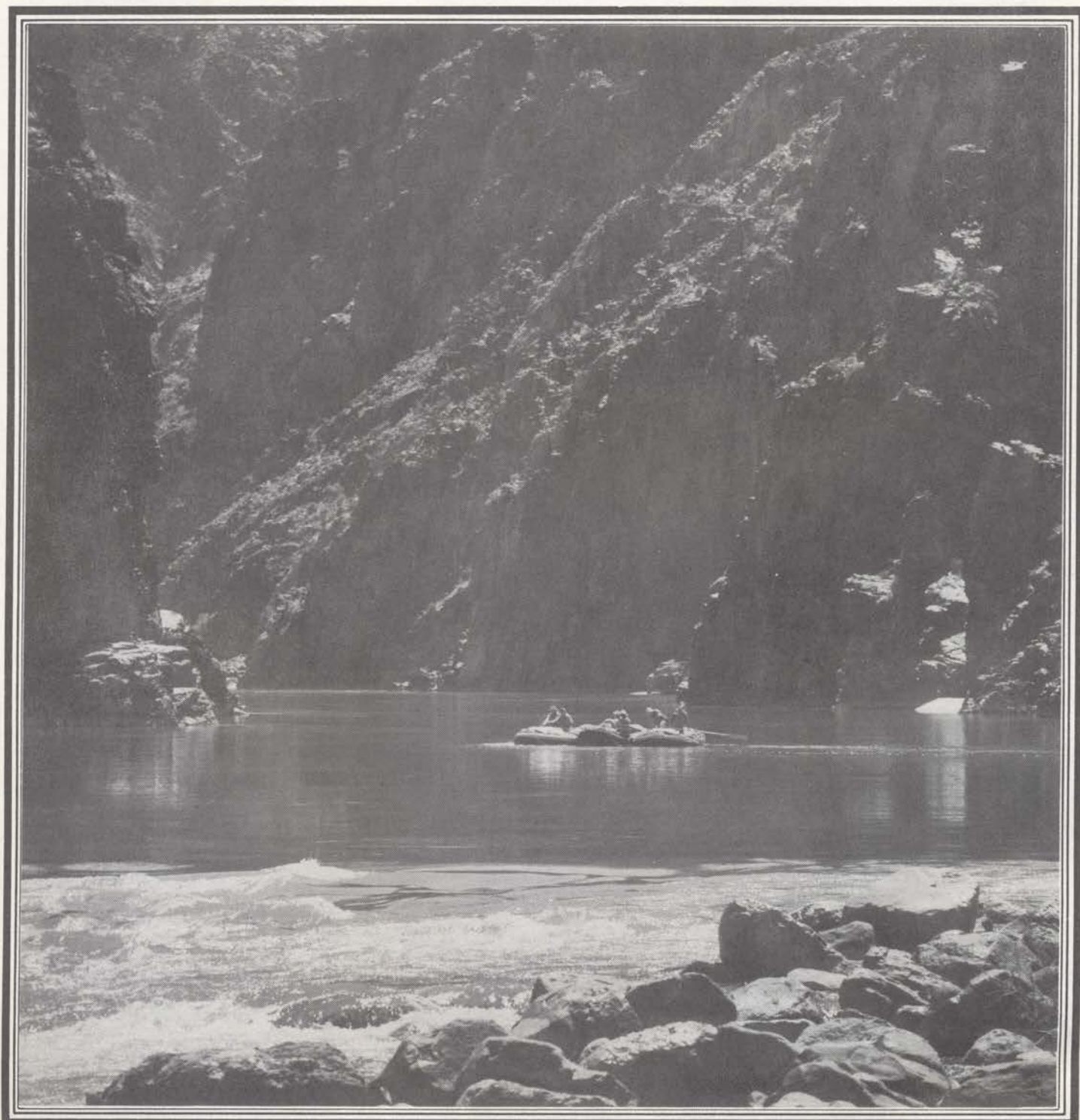
Claudia Ayers, Laurie McCann and Jonas Minton who have organized benefit trips and donated equipment.

Charles Mott who has donated his time and public relations expertise.

And Helen Smith, who, in memory of her husband Hebard P. Smith has donated his entire set of law books.

Friends of the River
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