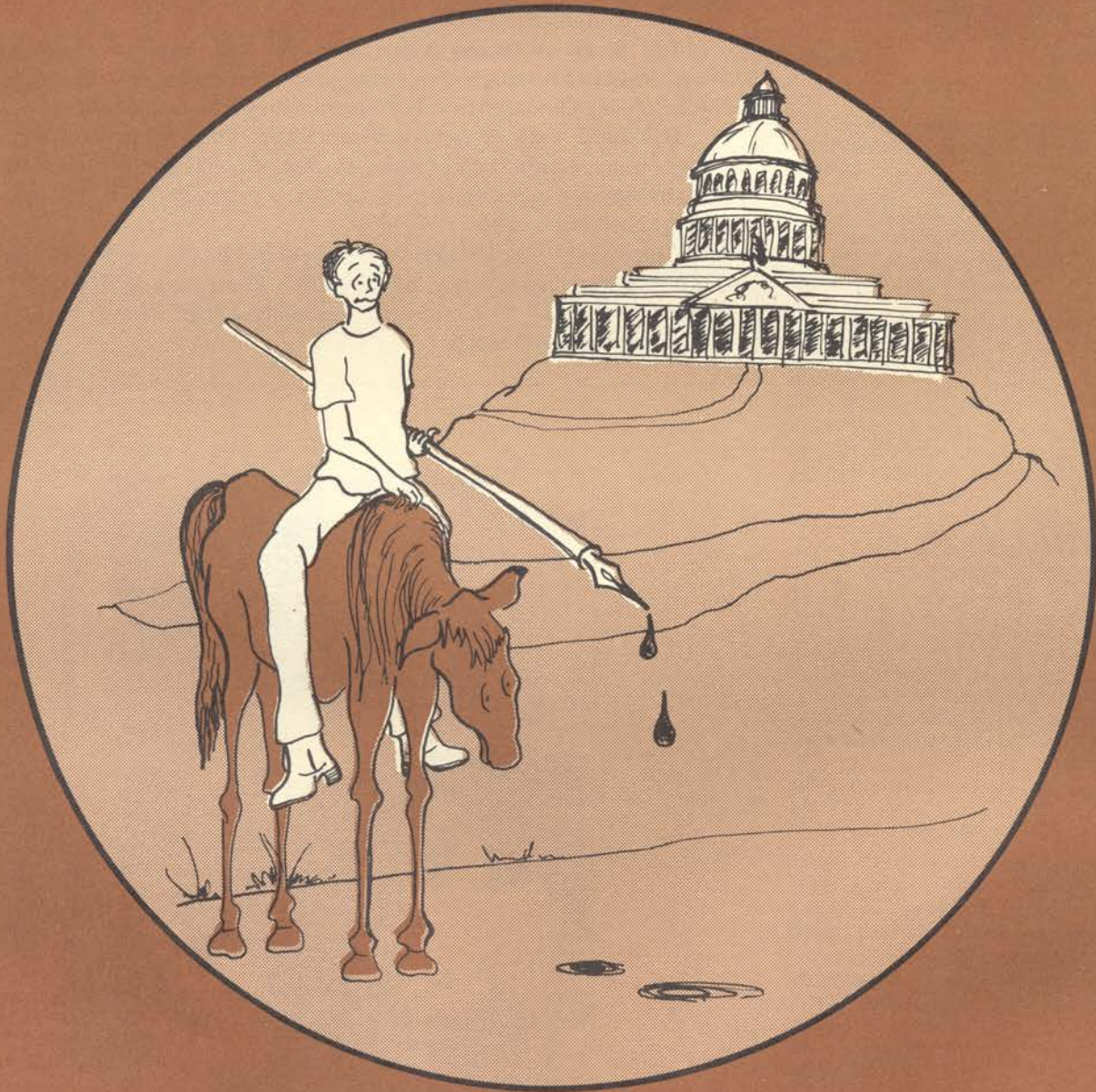




HEADWATERS

Friends of the River

Vol. 4 No. 2
March/April



The Citizen Lobby

Friends of the River

is a political, research, and educational organization dedicated to the preservation of our remaining free-flowing waters, and to the conservation of our water and energy resources. Its main headquarters are located at 401 San Miguel Way, Sacramento, California, 95819.
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About the Cover.

Political theoreticians speak of the "social contract" as a binding agreement entered into—more or less tacitly—by everyone inhabiting anything more crowded than a desert island. And although few would trade their present circumstances, no matter how crowded, for the isolation of Robinson Crusoe's cozy abode, fewer still do not chafe under the restraints of the "social contract."

As environmentalists, we chafe perhaps more than most. In everyday terms, we may recognize the need for the "contract" but we are forever negotiating for better terms.

Chief among our bargaining instruments is the lowly pen, wielded on this issue's cover by the individual who makes our struggle capable of eventual victory—Mr. John Q. (Outraged) Public.

—drawing by Diane Waller

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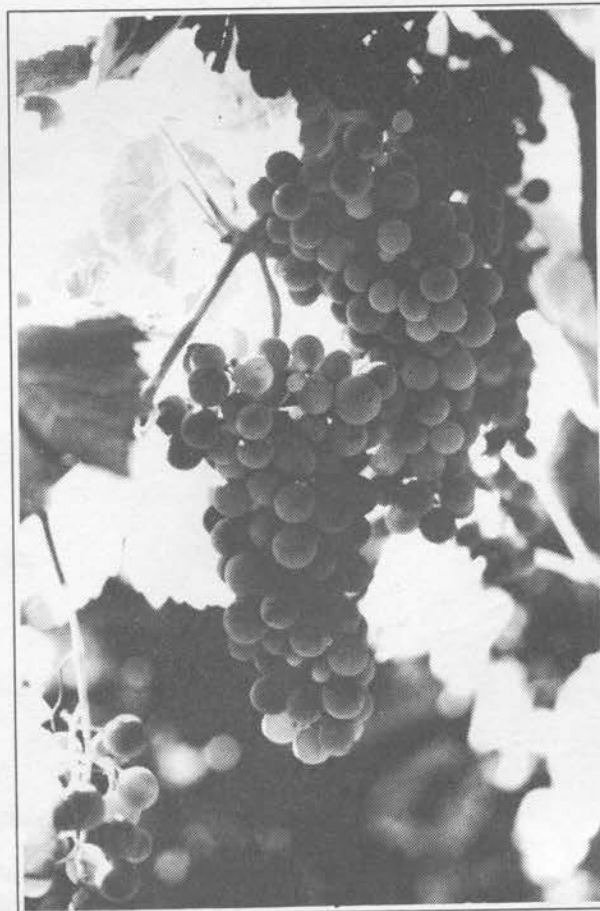
This issue of **Headwaters**, Vol. 4, No. 2, is the lengthiest, and hopefully the most informative, we've ever published. Beyond the 10 pages of normal format, there is a special 6 page insert containing up-to-date information on the addresses and voting records of all the State and Federally elected officials who will be voting on the many environmental and river issues that the upcoming session will contain. The insert is meant to be removed from the rest of the issue and kept in a desk drawer, next to a sharpened pen. As the year progresses, and the many issues which concern us unfold, we will be asking for letters to key officials. The **Letter Writer's Handbook** is designed to make your task, as a grass roots agitator, a little easier.

Also contained in this issue:

The Story of Owens Valley and the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Barry Wasserman has researched this most dramatic chapter in California's history. If you've ever wondered how Los Angeles ever happened, read it.

The South Fork of the American River. The El Dorado County Water District is contemplating a complex six dam project. The details of their plans and strategy are explained by Bill Center, a prime mover in the forces lining up in opposition.

Other items: The Federal Government has finally recognized the value of California water standards; the **Tuolumne River** saga is updated; the **snail darter** is welcomed back on board Spaceship Earth; **Rare II** becomes a rare disappointment; and more...



Wild grapes on the Stanislaus River
—photo by Dave Izzo

HISTORIC ACTION

U.S. Agrees to Meet State Water Quality Standards

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has ordered his department to meet California State water quality standards when operating the Central Valley Project.

Andrus' historic move reflects the mood of co-operation that has dominated relations between the California Department of Water Resources, and the Federal Department of the Interior, under Andrus' influence.

Up until now, the department's Bureau of Reclamation has operated the project primarily as a water delivery system to Central Valley farmers holding long term water contracts. Delta water quality, a high priority at the state level, has been given only secondary consideration.

The decision represents a victory for conservationists, and delta farmers who have been alarmed by the degree of salt

water intruding into the delta as more water—normally delta outflow—was diverted South by the CVP.

Representative George Miller, (D—Contra Costa) a long time champion of the Delta said, "This means that for the first time the delta is a full partner in the Federal water program. It will end decades of neglect."

Andrus also stated that his department would support Federal legislation making delta water quality a permanent part of the CVP's operating plan. He also said he would support moves in Congress to relocate the Contra Costa Canal intake from its present location east of Oakley to Clifton Court forebay near Tracy. The State and Federal governments, and the county water districts, will pay equal portions of the estimated \$30 million cost.

A CONTINUING SAGA

The Tuolumne River

The Federal Wild and Scenic River Study of the Tuolumne River is reportedly in its seventh draft. Best estimates are now for a May release, with public hearings to follow some 45 days thereafter.

A second, inter-related study, is also in a holding pattern with a destructive result on the Tuolumne from a point directly below Hetch-Hetchy to Early Intake, a distance of some twelve miles.

The subject of this second study is the amount of water San Francisco should be required to release from its facility at Hetch-Hetchy into the natural streambed to support recreation and native fisheries. Releases of this sort detract from the City's available power head and thus from their profits acquired through the sale of power.

Releases now are 75 cubic feet per second in the summer and 35 cfs in the winter. The original Federal study recommendations are for 200 cfs early summer,

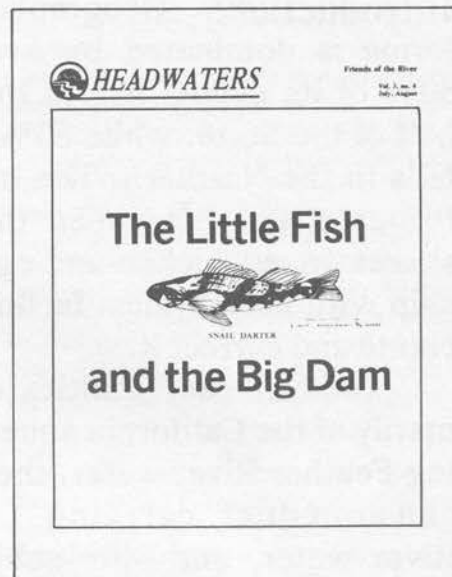
"...local opposition to the project has been made concrete."

150 late summer, and 75 winter. These figures are based on minimum necessary flow for a healthy trout fishery.

San Francisco has been joined by two irrigation districts (SF power customers) in action intervening the enforcement of these recommendations. As part of their intervention, they are demanding an EIS (turn about is fair play).

Originally scheduled to begin on October 1, nothing to date has been done to progress the EIS. Meanwhile, SF continues to release an inadequate amount of water, denying native hatcheries sufficient flow.

On a more positive note, the November general referendum, reported on in the last issue, has made concrete local opposition to the proposed three dam hydro electric project, and the Federal Energy Regulation Commission has denied the City rights to begin preliminary work in the canyon until the Wild and Scenic Study is completed and acted upon.



Snail Darter Triumphs

The time capsule idea has never had a whole lot of appeal for me. Reminds me too much of ribbon-cutting and affairs of that sort. But if anyone contemplating one is looking for a Headwaters article to put aboard, my own selection is this one that follows. Let the record show that...

On January 13, 1979, a Cabinet-level committee barred the Tennessee Valley Authority from completing the \$119 million Tellico Dam in Tennessee, ruling that possible benefits from the project do not justify killing off the snail darter, a species of fish.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, chairman of the panel, said the unanimous decision proves the committee can resolve conflicts between the law protecting endangered species and the public's need for government projects.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee criticized the committee's action on Tellico and said he will continue attempts to exclude the Tellico Dam.

John Culver, D—Iowa, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Resources Protection, praised the committee's actions.

Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, noted it would cost \$7.2 million annually to complete and operate the dam. By comparison, he said, the benefits to be derived from the project amount to only \$6.5 million.

"It doesn't pay," he declared.

Amen.

Introduction: Geographically, California is dominated by a single fact: 80% of its people live in the Southern half of the State, while 80% of the rain falls in the Northern. The imbalance of resource and consumer thus created shares in a chicken-and-egg relationship with the physical facilities built to create and correct it.

Today these facilities consist primarily of the California aqueduct, carrying Feather River water, the All American aqueduct, carrying Colorado River water, and—the subject of this article—the Los Angeles aqueduct, carrying

water from the Owens River on the Eastern Slope of the Sierras.

“History” runs the cliché, “is the story of the ‘haves’ vs. the ‘have nots’.” Although it would be hard to characterize Los Angeles in 1904 as a ‘have not,’ nevertheless in its confrontation with the inhabitants of the Owens Valley, the distinction is a useful descriptive one. The Owens Valley had water; the San Fernando Valley did not. The efforts of the City of Los Angeles to get it, and the people of Owens Valley to keep it, form the subject of this research article.

The Story of Owens Valley

by Barry Wasserman

“Water and politics don’t mix.”

—Wm. Mulholland

Now those are rather strange words coming from the man who was head of the Los Angeles Water Department for forty years and must have understood better than most that the political history of Southern California is, first and foremost, the history of its water development—a history peopled with many of California’s most prominent men, some opportunists and ruthless entrepreneurs, and some selfless visionaries of growth.

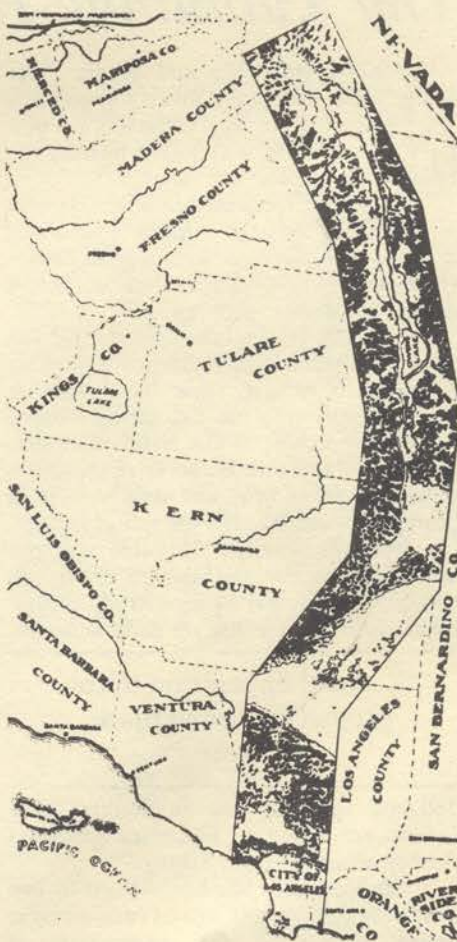
No single chapter of the history contains more of these diverse characters or is more pivotal in the history of the City of Los Angeles as we know it today than the story—and the fight—of the Owens Valley and the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The complex struggle spans more than 25 years and weaves together stories of municipal corruption, land speculation, heroic and catastrophic engineering, bank embezzlement, vigilantes, dynamiting, and civil war. The cast of characters is as dynamic as the events themselves and ranges from Teddy Roosevelt to the Ku Klux Klan.

The Owens Valley, lying on the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevadas, is a slender region 10 miles wide and 100 miles long. The valley is located about 250 miles north of Los Angeles and includes the towns of Bishop, Independence and Big Pine. In its natural state, Owens Valley, like its neighbor Death Valley, is a desert of parched earth and sagebrush. But unlike its neighbor, Owens Valley possesses a life-giving miracle—the Owens River. Collecting run-

off from Mt. Whitney and surrounding peaks, the river flows year-around through the length of the valley, where, prior to the construction of the Aqueduct, it would empty into Owens Lake. As this lake had no outlet, the water would remain and slowly evaporate, providing some relief from the blistering summer heat. Most of the white settlers began to homestead the Valley in the 1860’s and to evict, with the help of the Army, the native Piutes and Mohaves.* The first ranches were carved along the banks of the river. Slowly, year by year, the ranchers extended their irrigation ditches. They spent more than a quarter of a century pacifying and dominating this wilderness, successfully battling hostile Indians, flood, famine, and disease. By the turn of the century, 8,000 people were living in the Valley. Irrigation ditches were running more than five miles out from the river and over 60,000 acres were flourishing in hard grains, apples, corn and honey. This was the situation in 1903 when J.B. Lippincott, an agent of the National Reclamation Service (forerunner of today’s Bureau of Reclamation), came into the Valley and began developing plans, with the wholehearted support of the Valley residents to store flood waters in the upper Valley and thus promote further agricultural development of the region.

During this same period the City of Los Angeles was making its own dramatic changes. In 1864 the population of sleepy little Los Angeles was only 4,500; but by 1898 it had grown to 100,000. Six years later it was up to 200,000. The cause of this boom was a combination of the coming of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads

and an unprecedented advertising campaign mounted jointly by the railroads and the Chamber of Commerce. While the rail-



Owens River watershed and the route of the controversial Los Angeles Aqueduct.



William Mulholland, self-educated engineer and architect of the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

bility and was now in the Valley presenting himself to ranchers as an agent of J.B. Lippincott and the Reclamation Service. He began purchasing options on riparian lands with the understanding that this was a preliminary step in the Federal Reclamation Project. His purchases were strategically made with the aid of the Reclamation maps and reports given to him by Lippincott. Once Eaton had acquired sufficient options, Lippincott announced to the shocked and outraged ranchers that the Reclamation Project was to be dropped, and shortly thereafter he left the Reclamation Service and took a job as Mulholland's top assistant.

With properties safely secured in the Owens and San Fernando Valley, the time was ripe to announce the great plan and to urge the City to approve a \$25 million bond necessary for construction. To emphasize the City's need for more water, Mulholland and friends began speaking more forcefully about the dangers of what was, apparently, a non-existent drought; and according to some accounts actually diverted large quantities of water into the sewers in order to create a false shortage. Two weeks before this very hotly contested bond issue the City Council reinforced this water scarcity theme by prohibiting lawn watering or pond filling. Many historians refer to this drought and the alarmingly low level of the City reservoirs during this period. These "facts" are the cornerstone of Los Angeles' defense of the destruction of the Owens Valley. It seems, though, that this drought originated and existed only in Mulholland's campaigning mind. National Weather Bureau statistics record a normal average of 13 inches for the period 1890 to 1905, and in

"It seems that the drought existed only in Mulholland's campaigning mind."

particular the year preceding the bond vote, 1904, had a near normal 11.88 inches. Also, this city that was supposedly "close to actual thirst" in 1905 managed to double in population before the aqueduct was completed without creating a water shortage.

But if this crisis was fabricated to help the passage of the bond, it doesn't mean there wasn't a real need for the water beyond the purposes of the San Fernando Valley syndicate. There was, but it was a synthetic need "conditioned almost entirely upon the business community's prospect of massive growth in the years ahead."

Even the public exposure of the San Fernando Valley scandal was unable to seriously prejudice the election. Giants of their times like Harrison Gray Otis don't mind playing tough. This famed anti-union leader preferred the title, "General" and drove with a cannon attached to his car. Confronted with his involvement in the scandal, he wrote an editorial denying the accusations and slandered his accuser, City

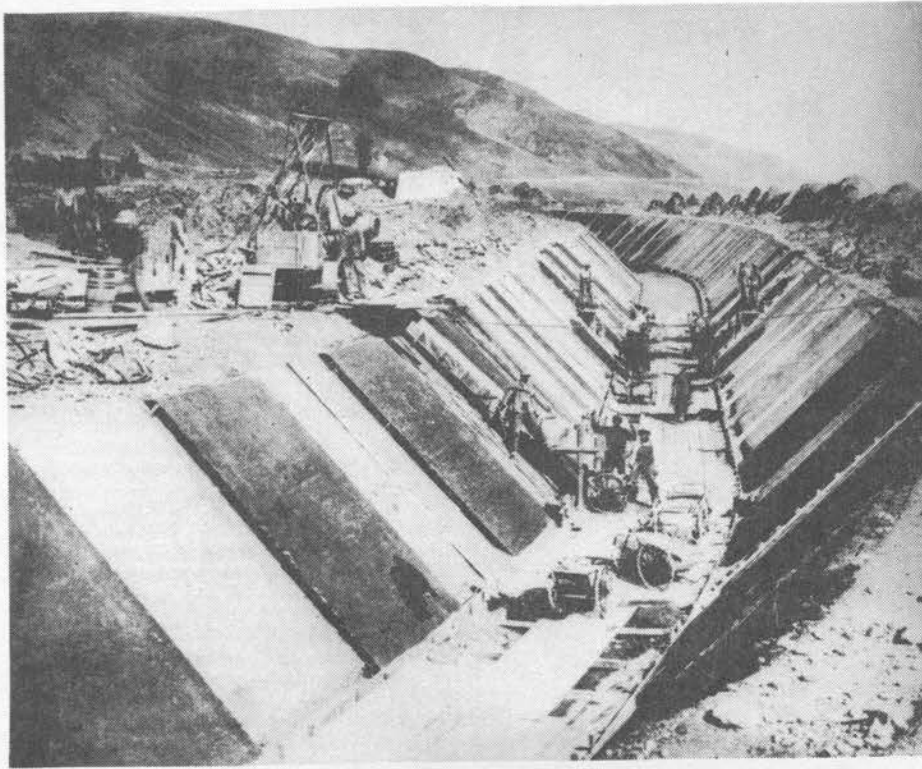
roads kept lowering ticket prices, the Chamber's literature sang the praises of fair weather and fertile land to freezing Mid-Westerners.

Like the Owens Valley, Los Angeles was a desert fed by a stream, the Los Angeles River, and situated on a water table tapped by artesian wells. And while this domestic water supply could be developed to sustain a moderate population growth for many years to come, by 1904 civic leaders such as Henry Huntington (nephew of Colis, owner of the Southern Pacific Railroad) and Harrison Gray Otis (owner and editor of the Los Angeles Times) came to realize that only a massive new water supply could foster a climate of prosperity. Expansion was the key to wealth and power for these men, and in their search for more room, it seems natural that their attention should come to rest on a small valley, some twenty miles north of Los Angeles.

The San Fernando Valley, in 1904, was a sparsely populated, semi-arid tract of land supporting a small amount of irrigated agriculture, primarily wheat and oranges. But there remained thousands of unirri-

gated acres that Otis, Huntington, and a few others (including M.H. Sherman, a member of the City's Water Board) began buying at prices ranging from \$5 to \$20 an acre. It happens that this land syndicate began making its purchases in November of 1904, just a short time after Mulholland received secret approval from his superiors in the Water Department to initiate his project which would bring Owens Valley water 230 miles south, not directly to Los Angeles, but to a terminal in the San Fernando Valley. The aqueduct was a tightly held secret. Not even the City Council was informed until the middle of 1905 when it became time to convince the City to approve a bond for construction. Years later, when the aqueduct was completed, the land syndicate sold their San Fernando holdings for between \$500 and \$1,000 an acre.

At the same time, land was being quietly acquired in the San Fernando Valley. Fred Eaton was in Owens Valley doing some buying himself. It was he who originally conceived of the idea of an aqueduct from the Owens Valley. He had convinced his friend William Mulholland of its feasi-



Under construction: The aqueduct in 1919.

—The Owens Valley Story (cont'd.)

Councilman A.D. Houghton, in the flaming rhetoric typical of the period's journalism as "a stench in the nostrils of decency." Despite the scandal, the bond election was not a popularity contest for the editor of the Los Angeles Times, and the issue carried easily.

Nothing, however, was decided as far as the Owens Valley residents were concerned. For the next 22 years they struggled against this take-over by the City. They were led by a pair of brothers, the Wattersons, who dominated the community's economic life through their ownership of the Valley's banks. They never really had a chance, though, especially after 1906 when Teddy Roosevelt signed a bill giving Los Angeles use of Federal lands for the aqueduct. Defenders of Los Angeles and the aqueduct ultimately turn to the argument that the aqueduct represented 'the greatest good for the greatest number' and that the Valley ranchers were unfortunately in the way of progress.

But the Valley people never accepted this premise. It was their position for the first ten years of the struggle that both the City's and the Valley's needs for water could be met by a 150-foot dam constructed upstream at Long Valley. Mulholland's aqueduct, as designed and built, had no provisions for storing excess flood waters in the Valley. There is no doubt that Long Valley was suitable and that it would have stored enough water for both Valley and City. Apparently the dam was not in the

original plan because the City had already bought rights to all the water their aqueduct could handle. When the Valley residents, however, reacted so forcefully, the city was prepared to consider the dam.

But it never happened, it seems, because of a rift between Mulholland and his old friend Eaton. When Eaton turned over his Owens Valley options to the City, he

retained ownership of the Long Valley dam site. When he was approached regarding this purchase of his land as a reservoir, his asking price was one million dollars. Mulholland was outraged and is quoted as saying, "I'll buy Long Valley three years after Eaton is dead." Mulholland decided he could live without the dam, but the Owens Valley could not. This failure spelled the end of any hope that agriculture in the Valley could survive.

From this point on things became progressively worse. Though the City owned most of the Water, the aqueduct joined the river at its southern end. What happened to the water as it passed through the Valley, and the Owens Valley ranches, became a matter of grave concern over the years. The City's demands continued to grow, primarily as a result of intense agricultural development in the San Fernando Valley. In fact, during the summer months, agriculture in the San Fernando Valley was consuming most, and sometimes all, of the aqueducts water.

Internal bitterness grew in the Owens Valley as some ranchers sold out to the City. Those ranchers remaining were forced to shoulder the additional maintenance costs of the irrigation ditches which Los Angeles refused to share. In response, the ranchers formed a unified irrigation district under the Wattersons in order to negotiate from a position of strength the now inevitable sale of their ranches. A local chapter of the Ku Klux Klan was formed and tried to enforce unity. Feuds broke out within families and some people had to leave town in the face of threatened hanging.

[continued on page 10]



"In bitter retaliation, the ranchers began to dynamite sections of the City's aqueduct."

A Letter Writer's Handbook

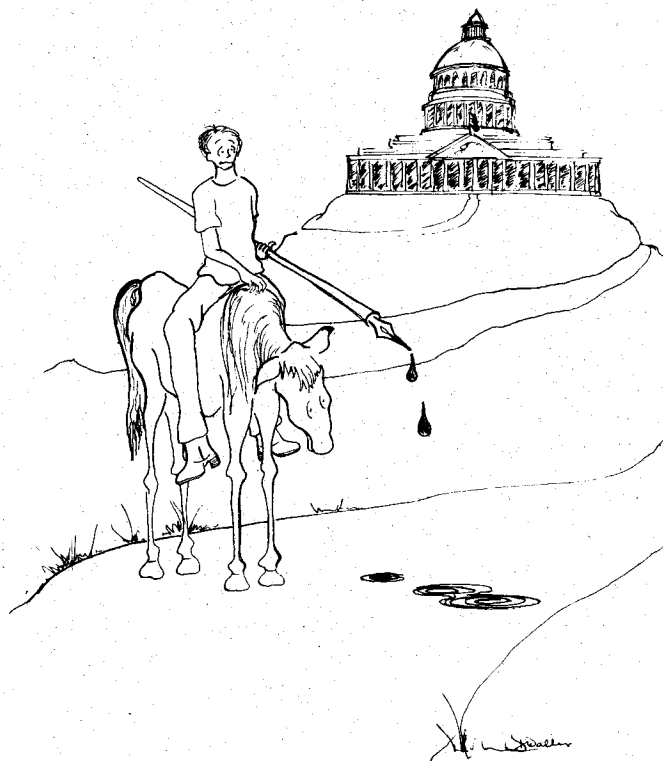


The 1979 California State Legislature; plus Congressional and Senatorial Delegations

*—Their addresses and environmental voting records
and Hints on How to be a Better Thorn in Their Side*

Plus:

**Hints on effective letter writing;
district maps; philosophical
solace, and more...**



Reader's Key

The following insert contains, among other things, rosters of the **California State Legislature** (both Assemblymen and Senators) as well as a roster of the **California Congressional Delegation**, Representatives and Senators.

At the risk of being obvious, it is nevertheless important to point out that one cannot write to one's elected representative without knowing who he or she is. To help answer that question, we've included a page of district maps that should help you identify your man or woman in Sacramento or Washington. In disputed cases, call your County Clerk for the definitive word.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATE:

In our roster of California State Senators, we have included a number of columns to help show how individual Senators voted on issues we feel have been particularly important to the cause of river preservation. We have also included a column entitled, "League of Conservation Voters % Vote," an explanation of which follows:

The League of Conservation Voters is a non-profit organization that, among other things, publishes Congressional voting records on important environmental bills and also computes an "environmental percentage score" for each elected representative based on his or her performance on environmental legislation. If, for example, a particular representative had an LCV % score of 18 it would mean that he or she voted for environmentally constructive bills and against environmentally destructive bills on 18% of his or her opportunities. For a more detailed description of the League's activities and other publications, we suggest you get in touch with them either at their Washington headquarters (317 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003) or California office (124 Spear Str., San Francisco, CA 94105).

The California Legislature

The specific river bills we've chosen for the California State legislature are: **SB 107**: Peter Behr's original Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill. This is the piece of legislation which protected the North Coast Rivers and created a mechanism for protecting other California streams. A "+" indicates a "yes" vote and a "-" indicates a "no" vote.

SB 1482: Another Peter Behr bill. This one never got out of committee but it would have protected the Stanislaus River from inundation under the New Melones Reservoir. A "+" is a "yes" vote and a "-" indicates a "no" vote.

SB345: A bill sponsored by Ruben Ayala that would have rescinded the State Wild and Scenic River System. It died in its second committee, never reaching the assembly floor. A "+" means a "no" vote and a "-" indicates a "yes" vote or co-sponsorship.

Federal Representatives

In briefest outline, the river bills we've selected, upon which California's Federal Representatives have voted, are:

1. Water Projects Cut-back. This is a vote taken on the Emery amendment to the 1978 Federal Public Works Budget. It would have deleted some \$100 million from the money available to the Army Corps for water project building. A "+" is a "yes" vote; a "-" is a "no" vote.

2. President Carter's Water Project Hit-List. This is a vote taken on the Conte-Derrick amendment supporting the administration's proposal to cut funding for 17 wasteful water development projects. A "+" is a "yes" vote; a "-" is a "no" vote.

Federal Senators

What follows is a brief description of two "river" bills upon which Senators Cranston and Hayakawa have voted.

1. Water Projects Hit-list: Similar to the House resolution, this is the McIntyre amendment that would have deleted funding for seven water projects on President Carter's "hit-list." A "+" is a "yes" vote and a "-" is a "no" vote.

2. Water Subsidies: This is the Cranston amendment which would have ensured that users of Kings River water would be subject to the provisions of the 1906 Reclamation Act which prohibits the use of Federally subsidized water on farms larger than 160 acres. The intent of the act is to encourage small farmers and to discourage the planting of water intensive crops in semi-arid areas irrigated with artificially cheap Federal water.

How Works a Bill

Start →

1. Suggestions for needed legislation come from lobbyists, governor, agencies, and you.

2. For the sake of convenience, we will assume the bill is introduced in the Assembly, although it may equally well be introduced in the Senate.

6. Passed on to the Senate where it must pass through the first of two Committee votes.

5. Voted on in the Assembly. Again, simple majority ensures passage.

4. Second hearing in Committee.

3. First hearing in Committee. To move forward, the bill has to pass by a simple majority vote.

7. Second Committee vote.

8. Senate floor vote.

9. If passed, the bill must still be signed by the Governor. If he chooses to veto it, the bill is returned to the legislature where a two-third majority vote is required to over-ride.

Finish

The California State Senate

NAME	PARTY	DISTRICT	COUNTIES	SB107	SB1482	SB345	LCV%**	COMMITTEES*	DISTRICT ADDRESS
Johnson, Ray.....	R	1	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba.....				25	A	555 Rio Linde Ave., #214, Chico 95926
Keene, Barry.....	D	2	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma.....		+		83	A,E,N	533 G St., Eureka 95501; 30 N. San Pedro Rd., San Rafael 94901
Rodda, Albert.....	D	3	Sacramento.....	+	-		64	N	Room 5052, State Capitol, Sacramento 95814
Neilsen, James.....	R	4	Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo.....					A,N	415 Main St., Woodland 95695
Marks, Milton.....	R	5	San Francisco.....	+	+		70		Room 2045, State Bldg., 350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
Foran, John.....	D	6	San Francisco, San Mateo.....				33	E	15 Southgate Ave., Room 238, Daly City 94015
Nejedly, John.....	R	7	Contra Costa.....	+	+		37	N	1855 Olympic Blvd., Suite 140, Walnut Creek 94596
Holmdahl, John.....	D	8	Alameda.....	+			58		22300 Foothill Blvd., Suite 507, Hayward 94541
Petris, Nicholas.....	D	9	Alameda, Contra Costa.....	+	+		89		1111 Jackson St., Room 7016, Oakland 94607
Garcia, Marz.....	R	10	San Mateo, Santa Clara.....					E	1177 University Dr., Suite 2, Menlo Park 94025
Alquist, Alfred.....	D	11	Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara.....	+	+		42	E	777 North 1st St., Suite 245, San Jose 95112
Smith, Jerry.....	D	12	Santa Clara.....		+		90		2185 The Alameda, San Jose 95126
Garamendi, John.....	D	13	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne..			+	92	A,E,N	31 E. Channel St., Rm. 408, Stockton 95202
Zenovich, George.....	D	14	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus.....	+		-	42		1060 Fulton Mall, Suite 1310, Fresno 93721; 1115 "I" St., Rm. 23, Modesto 95353
Vuich, Rose Ann.....	D	15	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Tulare.....			+	67	A	120 W. Tulare St., Dinuba 93618
Stiern, Walter.....	D	16	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino.....				55	A	315 Truxtun Ave., Bakersfield 93301
Nimmo, Robert.....	R	17	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz.....			-	0	A	1303 Garden St., Suite 2B, San Luis Obispo 93401
Rains, Omer.....	D	18	Santa Barbara, Ventura.....		+	+	100	E	Studio 127, El Paseo, Santa Barbara 93101; 501 Poli St., Suite 200, Ventura 93001
Cusanovich, Lou.....	R	19	Los Angeles, Ventura.....			-	18	E	23241 Ventura Blvd., Suite 300, Woodland Hills 91364
Robbins, Alan.....	D	20	Los Angeles.....		+		33		6320 Van Nuys Blvd., Suite 404, Van Nuys 91401
Russell, Newton.....	R	21	Los Angeles.....				27	E	815 S. Central, Suite 26, Glendale 91204
Sieroty, Alan.....	D	22	Los Angeles.....	+	+		92		11340 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 359, Los Angeles 90064; 16055 Ventura, Suite 422, Encino 91436
Roberti, David.....	D	23	Los Angeles.....	+	+		45		6640 Sunset Blvd., #202, Hollywood 90028
Garcia, Alex.....	D	24	Los Angeles.....					A	205 S. Broadway, Suite 708, Los Angeles 90012
Richardson, H. L.....	R	25	Los Angeles.....				37	N	735 W. Duarte Rd., Suite 207, Arcadia 91006
Montoya, Joseph.....	D	26	Los Angeles.....		+		70		3617 Monterey Ave., El Monte 91731
Beverly, Robert.....	R	27	Los Angeles.....	+	+		64		1611 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 102, Redondo Beach 90277
Dills, Ralph.....	D	28	Los Angeles.....	-	-		33	E	16921 S. Western Ave., Suite 201, Gardena 90247
Greene, Bill.....	D	29	Los Angeles.....	+			50		8514 Broadway, Los Angeles, 90003
Watson, Diane.....	D	30	Los Angeles.....					N	4401 Crenshaw Blvd., Suite 300, Los Angeles 90043
Deukmejian, George....	R	31	Los Angeles.....	+			22		444 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach 90802
Ayala, Ruben.....	D	32	Los Angeles, San Bernardino.....			-	42	A,N	353 W. 6th St., Suite 103, San Bernardino 92401; 1063 W. 6th St., Suite 102, Ontario 91762
Campbell, William.....	R	33	Los Angeles.....			-	63		7624 Painter Ave., Suite D, Whittier 90602
Presley, Robert.....	D	34	Riverside, San Bernardino.....				55	A	3610 Central Ave., Suite 608, Riverside 92506
Briggs, John.....	R	35	Orange.....	+			37		1441 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton 92635
Schmitz, John.....	R	36	Orange, San Diego.....			-			4600 Campus Dr., Newport Beach 92660
Carpenter, Paul.....	D	37	Orange.....				27		1600 N. Broadway, Suite 550, Santa Ana 92706
Craven, William.....	R	38	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego...				55	A	550 Vista Way, Suite 201, Vista 92083
Wilson, Bob.....	D	39	San Diego.....				60		2165 San Diego Ave., Suite 202, San Diego 92110
Mills, James.....	D	40	San Diego.....	+			67		815 3rd Ave., Suite 201, Chula Vista 92011

*Three committees are particularly important to environmental legislation. They are: Agriculture and Water Resources (A); Energy and Public Utilities (E); and Natural Resources and Wildlife (N). Members of these committees are noted with the appropriate symbols.

**See "Reader's Key" on page ii.

The California Assembly

NAME	PARTY	DISTRICT	COUNTIES	SB107	SB1482	SB345	LCV%**	COMMITTEES*	DISTRICT ADDRESS
Statham, Stan.....	R	1	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity.....				25		774 East Ave., Chico 95926
Bosco, Douglas.....	D	2	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma.....					A	2197 Bohemian Highway, Occidental 95472
Chappie, Eugene.....	R	3	Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Placer, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba.....	+	-		27	A	2114 State Capitol, Sacramento 95814
Hannigan, Thomas.....	D	4	Sacramento, Solano, Yolo....					A,R	2228 Brighton Court, Fairfield 94533
Moorhead, Jean.....	R	5	Sacramento.....	+					3824 Payton St., Sacramento 95821
Greene, Leroy.....	D	6	Sacramento.....	+			92		5738 Marconi Ave., Carmichael 95608
Waters, Norman.....	D	7	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne.....				75	A	213 W. Pine St., Lodi 95240
Gage, Mike.....	D	8	Napa, Solano, Sonoma.....				91		920 College Ave., Santa Rosa 95404
Filante, William.....	R	9	Marin, Sonoma.....					R,W	810 South Eliseo Dr., Greenbrae 94904
Boatwright, Daniel.....	D	10	Contra Costa.....		+		83	W	1035 Detroit Ave., Concord 94518
Knox, John.....	D	11	Contra Costa.....	+			83		3607 MacDonald Ave., Richmond 94805
Bates, Tom.....	D	12	Alameda, Contra Costa.....				100	R	3923 Grand Ave., Oakland 94610
Harris, Elihu.....	D	13	Alameda.....						1111 Jackson St., Oakland 94612
Lockyer, Bill.....	D	14	Alameda.....		+		100		14895 E. 14th St., San Leandro 94578
Mori, S. Floyd.....	D	15	Alameda.....				82		22300 Foothill Blvd., Hayward 94541
Agnos, Art.....	D	16	San Francisco.....				92		350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
Brown, Willie.....	D	17	San Francisco.....				80		540 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102
McCarthy, Leo.....	D	18	San Francisco, San Mateo....	+			92		350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
Papan, Louis.....	D	19	San Mateo.....				89		343-B Serramonte Plaza, Daly City 94015
Naylor, Robert.....	R	20	San Mateo.....					R	621 Middlefield Rd., Suite B, Redwood City 94063
Calvo, Victor.....	D	21	San Mateo, Santa Clara.....				83	R	2570 El Camino Real West, Mountain View 94040
Hayden, Richard.....	R	22	Santa Clara.....	+	+		82		21060 Homestead Rd., Cupertino 95014
Vasconcellos, John.....	D	23	Santa Clara.....	+	+		75		2435 Forest Ave., San Jose 95128
Egeland, Leona.....	D	24	San Benito, Santa Clara.....		+		92		3535 Ross Ave., San Jose 95124
McAlister, Alister.....	D	25	Alameda, Santa Clara.....	+			75		554 Valley Way, Milpitas 95035
Perino, Carmen.....	D	26	San Joaquin, Stanislaus.....				75	W	31 E. Channel St., Stockton 95202
Thurman, John.....	D	27	Merced, Stanislaus.....				53	A	2833 G St., Merced 95340
Mello, Henry.....	D	28	Monterey, Santa Cruz.....				83	R,W	1200 Aguajito Rd., Monterey 93940
Hallett, Carol.....	R	29	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara.....				33	A	1145 Marsh St., San Luis Obispo 93401
Costa, Jim.....	D	30	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced.....					A	1750 S. Chateau, Fresno 93706
Lehman, Richard.....	D	31	Fresno, Tulare.....				58	W	96 Shaw Ave., Clovis 93612
Duffy, Gordon.....	R	32	Kern, Kings, Tulare.....				42	A	321 N. Douty St., Hanford 93230
Rogers, Don.....	R	33	Kern.....					R,W	2809 H St., Bakersfield 93301
Wyman, Phillip.....	R	34	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino.....						813 West Avenue J, Lancaster 93534
Hart, Gary.....	D	35	Santa Barbara.....		+		100		1129-B State St., Santa Barbara 93101
Imbrecht, Charles.....	R	36	Ventura.....				64		3290 E. Main, Ventura 93003
Cline, Robert.....	R	37	Los Angeles, Ventura.....	+			50		19240 Nordhoff St., Northridge 91324

*Three committees are especially important to environmental legislation in the assembly. They are: Agriculture (A); Resources, Land Use, and Energy (R); and Water, Parks and Wildlife (W). Membership in these committees is noted by the appropriate symbol.

**See "Reader's Key" on page ii.

California Assembly(cont'd)

NAME	PARTY	DISTRICT	COUNTIES	SB107	SB1482	SB345	LCV%**	COMMITTEES*	DISTRICT ADDRESS
Priolo, Paul.....	R	38	Los Angeles, Ventura.....	+	+		50		4883 Topango Canyon Blvd., Woodland Hills 91364
Hayes, J. Robert.....	R	39	Los Angeles.....						606 N. Hagar St., San Fernando 91340
Bane, Tom.....	D	40	Los Angeles.....				75		5430 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys 91401
Nolap, Patrick.....	R	41	Los Angeles.....						143 S. Glendale Ave., #208, Glendale 91206
Ivers, William.....	R	42	Los Angeles.....						609 Inverness Dr., Flintridge 91011
Berman, Howard.....	D	43	Los Angeles.....		+		92	W	520 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles 90049
Levine, Mel.....	D	44	Los Angeles.....				100	R	9581 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 90035
Rosenthal, Herschel.....	D	45	Los Angeles.....		+		82	R	8425 W. Third St., Los Angeles 90048
Roos, Mike.....	D	46	Los Angeles.....				75		600 S. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles 90005
Hughes, Teresa.....	D	47	Los Angeles.....				83		3253 S. Hoover Ave., Los Angeles 90007
Waters, Maxine.....	D	48	Los Angeles.....				100		7900 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 90001
Moore, Gwen.....	D	49	Los Angeles.....						3754 Lockland Dr., Apt. C, Los Angeles 90008
Tucker, Curtis.....	D	50	Los Angeles.....				83		1 Manchester Blvd., Inglewood 90306
Ryan, Marilyn.....	R	51	Los Angeles.....	+			55		1815 Via El Prado, Redondo Beach 90277
Felando, Gerald.....	R	52	Los Angeles.....						1422 Averill Ave., San Pedro 90732
Bannai, Paul.....	R	53	Los Angeles.....				45		1919 W. Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena 90247
Vicencia, Frank.....	D	54	Los Angeles.....				83		8040 E. Alondra, Paramount 90723
Alatorre, Richard.....	D	55	Los Angeles.....		+		92		6801 N. Figueroa, Los Angeles 90042
Torres, Art.....	D	56	Los Angeles.....		+		100		5261 E. Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 90022
Edler, Dave.....	D	57	Los Angeles.....						3651 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach 90807
Brown, Dennis.....	R	58	Los Angeles.....				80		1109 Ximeno Ave., #8, Long Beach 90804
Fenton, Jack.....	D	59	Los Angeles.....	+	+		100		1601 W. Beverly Blvd., Montebello 90640
Tanner, Sally.....	D	60	Los Angeles.....						4640 Arden Way, #19, El Monte 91731
Mountjoy, Richard.....	R	61	Los Angeles.....					R	449 Heather Heights, Monrovia 91016
Lancaster, William.....	R	62	Los Angeles.....				40		372 E. Rowland Ave., Covina 91723
Young, Bruce.....	D	63	Los Angeles.....				58		12440 E. Firestone Blvd., Norwalk 90650
Stirling, Dave.....	R	64	Los Angeles.....				22		13601 E. Whittier Blvd., Whittier 90605
McVittie, Bill.....	D	65	Los Angeles, San Bernardino				58	A	12530 - 10th St., Chino 91710
Goggin, Terry.....	D	66	San Bernardino.....		+		100	R	515 N. Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino 92401
Leonard, William.....	R	67	Riverside, San Bernardino...				75		405 E. Citrus Ave., Redlands 92373
Ingalls, Walter.....	D	68	Riverside.....				75		3610 Central Ave., Riverside 92506
Johnson, Ross.....	R	69	Orange.....						608 Hazelwood, Anaheim 92802
Nestande, Bruce.....	R	70	Orange.....				75		920 Town & Country Rd., Orange 92668
Wray, Chester.....	D	71	Orange.....				91		12062 Valley View, Garden Grove 92645
Robinson, Richard.....	D	72	Orange.....			-	50		12311 Chapman Ave., Garden Grove 92640
Mangers, Dennis.....	D	73	Orange.....				58		16371 Beach Blvd., Huntington Beach 92647
Bergeson, Marian.....	R	74	Orange, San Diego.....					R	833 Dover Drive, #7, Newport Beach 92663
Kelley, David.....	R	75	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego.....					W	44381 Bautista Canyon Rd., Hemet 92343
Frazer, Robert.....	R	76	San Diego.....						3341 Donna Drive, Carlsbad 92008
Ellis, Jim.....	R	77	San Diego.....			-	45		8643 Navajo Rd., San Diego 92119
Kapiloff, Lawrence.....	D	78	San Diego.....		+		100	R, W	967 Hornblend Ave., San Diego 92109
Chacon, Peter.....	D	79	San Diego.....				58		5106 Federal Blvd., San Diego 92105
Deddeh, Wadie.....	D	80	San Diego.....	+			50		815 Third Ave., Chula Vista 92011

Writing a More Effective Letter



A year ago, in the March/April issue of **Headwaters**, an article appeared entitled, "**Postage Power: What \$.13 Can Still Get You.**" It went on to discuss the collective power that citizen mail can have on an elected official whose job security depends, at least to some extent, on keeping one ear to the ground. Even those who don't can still sense an earthquake when the walls come tumbling down.

Although the price is a little out-of-date, the point of the article hasn't changed. If you don't write, call or otherwise rattle the individual who is (in point of law) speaking with your voice in government, then you are avoiding the fundamental burden of our particular form of government.

Kare Anderson is a former aide to State Senator Peter Behr who has taught a U.C. Extension Course on "The Citizen as Lobbyist." What follows is an extract from some of the main points of her course.

BACKGROUND: Know your issue, especially the arguments used by the opposition. Prepare a brief statement and develop a conversational "rap" that is also brief. Roleplay your verbal presentation with an ally. Organize a coalition of supporters that is as disparate as you can make it.

Learn about the persons you are trying to lobby; their politics, background, sources of power, knowledge of the issue. When you are speaking to them, tie in their needs and beliefs to what you are saying. Make a connection they can relate to. In personal appointments, always be sure to leave written information re-capping the main points of your argument.

WHAT'S ALREADY HAPPENED? Know the history of your issue. Have any bills been attempted before that are relevant? Are there any key individuals that you should learn about?

DEVELOP YOUR POSITION: Understand why you got involved. Be able to explain, in the context of the alternatives, why your position is the best.

PREPARE A GENERAL HAND-OUT: Keep it brief and interesting. Be truthful, and acknowledge sources of facts and information. Be sure to include: (1) name of your group, contact person, address and phone number. (2) statement of the issue in one paragraph. (3) describe the bill or legislative action you are urging (4) state your position, include statistics, quotes, etc. (5) list your support; organizations, people, labor unions, etc.

John Q. (Outraged) Public
110 Shore Street
Grizzly, Ca 91155

Senator Robert Slashenburn
United States Senate Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20003

Dear Senator Slashenburn;

As I am sure you are aware, SB 1234, the "Greenearth Bill," will soon be coming to a vote. I am writing to indicate my strong support for this bill and to urge you to help in its passage in whatever ways you can.

As a resident of the state of California, I am sure you have been made aware of both the natural beauties of our land as well as the destruction that unrestrained development can (and has) created upon it.

I feel very strongly that SB 1234 will help to guide growth in a rational way that is consistent with both a high quality of life and our finite resources.

I urge you to vote for this worthy bill and look forward to hearing from you about your position.

Thank You,

John Q. (Outraged) Citizen

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS:

Western Union
[800] 648-4100

U.S. Capitol Information
[202] 224-3121

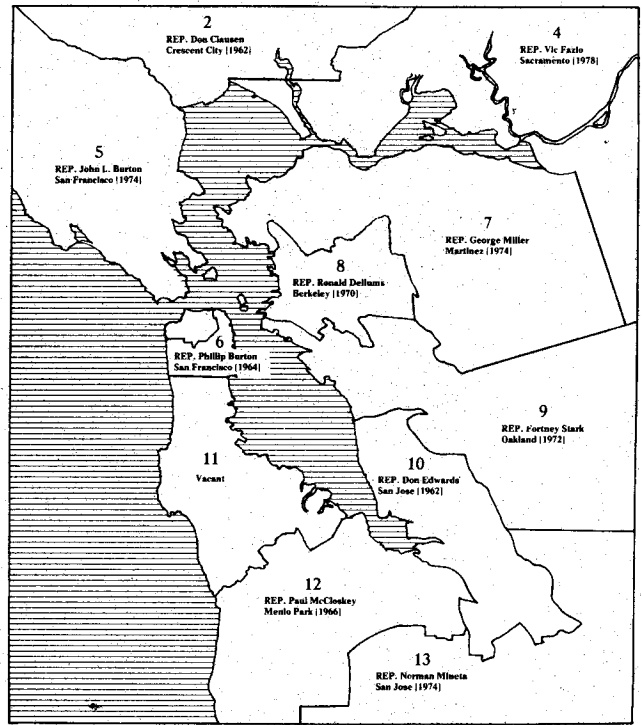
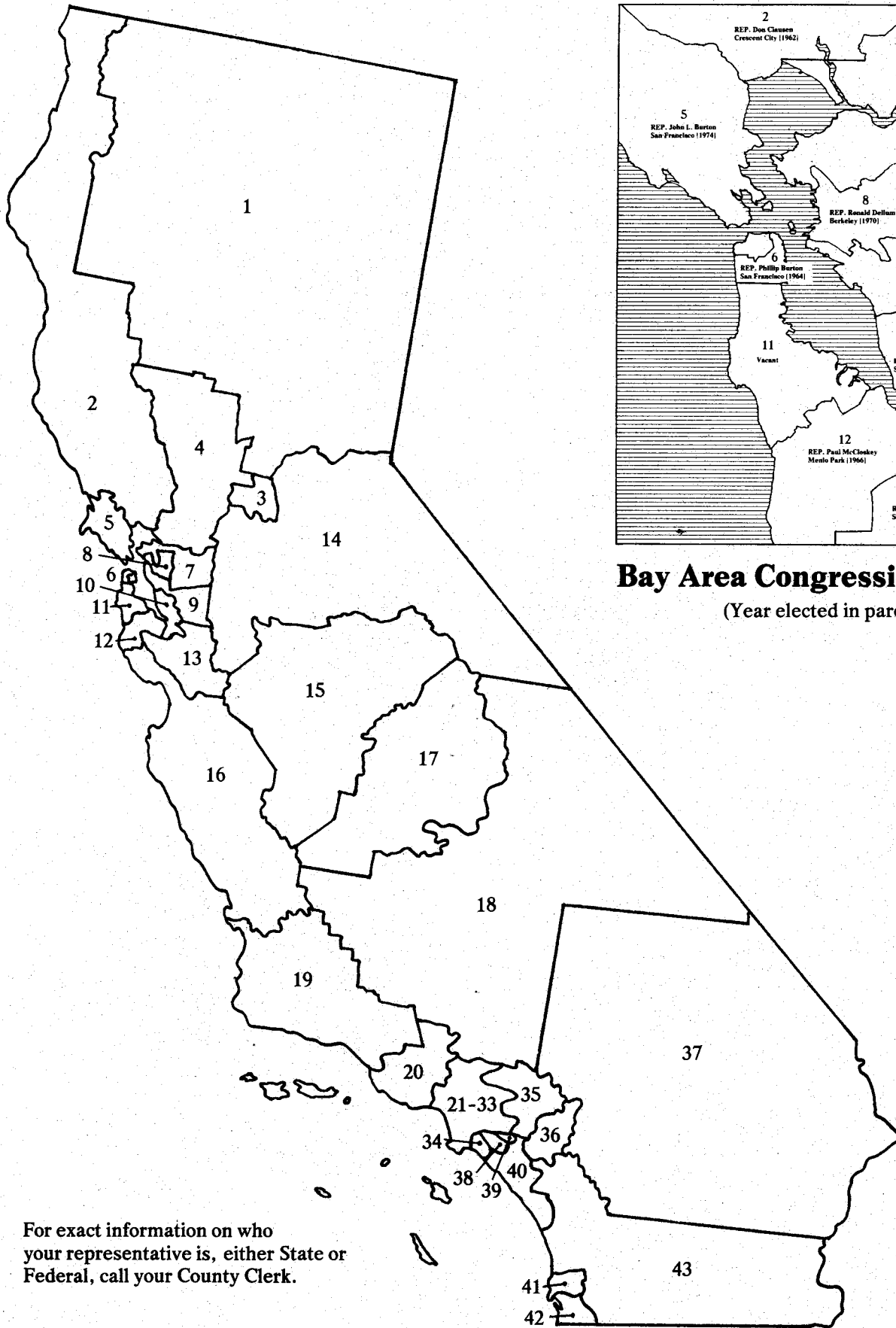
State Capitol Information
[916] 322-9900

ACTIVATE YOUR COALITION: Remember your broad-based community support? Get them going. Seek as many endorsements as possible. Draft an inspirational hand-out for your supporters. Be sure to make it readable and forceful.

STRATEGY: Settle on the timing and approach to use with each person to be lobbied. Know the path your bill will take and pace your movements accordingly. Who should work on whom? Is the best approach by phone, letter or personal visit? Don't ignore the Governor. Keep a steady stream of information and up-dates flowing into his office.

WORKING THE BILL: Do your own leg-work. Help the author of the bill and the staff to help you. Draft letters and press releases. Help the legislative staff track down rumors or coordinate projects. Make them your allies and you're half-way to success.

Map of Congressional Districts



Bay Area Congressional Districts
(Year elected in parentheses)

For exact information on who your representative is, either State or Federal, call your County Clerk.

Auburn Dam: Back to the Drawing Board

Congressman "Bizz" Johnson's favorite construction project took its third strike over the past month when a State-appointed board of experts recommended that Auburn Dam be strengthened to standards of earthquake safety that essentially preclude a thin arch design.

George W. Housner, Chairman of the panel and professor of earthquake engineering at the California Institute of Technology said he believed the thin arch, double curvature design was "not feasible" for the site.

The panel's recommendations terminated a fight that many feel began on August 1, 1975 when the Oroville Reservoir was rocked by an earthquake that occurred along a fault line that had been presumed inactive. The event touched off a great deal of concern, particularly in light of new evidence suggesting that earthquake activity may sometimes be induced by reservoir weight.

State officials located in Sacramento may be forgiven for taking a more than academic interest in the safety question, living, as they are, directly in the path of the hypothetical flood.

The Bureau of Reclamation, attempting to air the issue and thus lay it to rest contracted an independent firm to evaluate the possibility of earthquake activity at the dam site.

Eighteen months later, Woodward and Clyde handed down their findings (see *Headwaters*, March/April 1978). Plainly unsatisfied with their answers, the Bureau released their own in-house findings some five months later. They were less alarming than Woodward and Clyde's, but completely out of line with those of the United States Geologic Survey, who released their own report coincident with the Bureau's and found the site even more unstable than Woodward and Clyde.

State officials, concerned about the possibility of a Sacramento-by-the-Sea, and alarmed by the conflicting results of the

previous studies, convened their own panel of experts to review the various findings. It was their decision, reported last month, that finally killed the dam as designed.

What happens now is still unclear. Construction continues and the bureau currently owns a \$95 million hole in the ground located on the North Fork of the American River.

Congressman Johnson (D—Roseville) who has every right to call the project his very own, is "confident" that another design can be made adequately safe. Alternatives under consideration are a "gravity"

"State officials, concerned about the possibility of a Sacramento-by-the-Sea, convened their own panel of experts."

concrete structure or an earth or rock filled one.

Bureau engineers appear to share in the Congressman's optimism, but so far little is being said about the matter of economics.

Auburn is currently in possession of a \$1 billion plus price tag. Its benefits, when computed by the understanding accountants at the Bureau of Reclamation, stand at about the same figure. A complete redesign will add an undisclosed amount to the final cost of construction. Suffice it to say that the thin arch design was originally chosen, at least partly, because it was the cheapest of the alternatives.

Re-design could conceivably add another 50% to the cost of the project, while adding nothing to the benefits. The cost benefit ratio is now at the 1:1 point and every delay puts it deeper in the red.

The time has come to put a merciful end to the Auburn Dam Project. Nothing positive can be gained by pouring more tax money down an already too big hole.

—JBC

WARM SPRINGS UPDATE

A taxpayers group in Sonoma County is bringing a class action lawsuit, based on Prop. 13 legislation, against the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) to recover about \$114,000 collected in the current tax year and to stop such collection in the future. The SCWA had raised the funds at a \$.01/\$100 rate in anticipation of making payments on its obligation for the Warm Springs Dam Project.

Meanwhile the Army Corps, after having one of its bridges rupture, continues with dam-site preparation as a host of questions remain unresolved—including seismic safety, peregrine falcon protection, and the legal adequacy of the Corps' E.I.S.

BOTTLE BILL

State Senator Omer Rains (D—Santa Barbara) introduced Senate Bill 4, the "California Can and Bottle Bill," on December 4, 1978. The bill is modeled after Oregon's successful 1972 experiment in "no throwaway" legislation.

If passed, the law would mandate a minimum \$.05 return deposit on all soda pop and beer cans and bottles sold in the state.

Fewer more sensible bills will be coming before the legislature this session. Contact *Californians Against Waste*, P.O. Box 289, Sacramento, CA 95802 for more information and write your representative in Sacramento urging him/her to help SB 4 however possible.

RARE II Gives It Away

RARE II is over. The second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation conducted by the Forest Service is finished.

Of the 62 million acres under consideration, the following are the Forest Service recommendations:

- "Wilderness"—15.1 million acres
- "Further Planning"—10.8 million acres
- "Non-wilderness Uses"—36 million acres

Disregarding for a moment the "Further Planning" category, this amounts to a 2:1 bias in favor of "Non-wilderness uses."



To make matters even more dismal, among the 15.1 million acres recommended for protection, 30% were *already* protected by President Carter in a separate action.

The agency's stingy recommendations in no way reflect an absence of public pro-wilderness input. In fact, if personal letters containing the writer's own thoughts are considered to have more weight than simple signatures on a petition, then *every* roadless area being inventoried would be designated for wilderness. In its final EIS, the Forest Service very clearly stated its intention of counting personal letters as having more weight than forms or petitions; however, in its final tally it ignored its own rules and counted them all equally.

Response by the environmental community has been uniformly negative. Sierra Club President Ted Snyder said: "They've got a fight on their hands."

But what has been perhaps more surprising, and indicative of how out of line the final recommendations really are, are the responses coming from outside the environmental circle.

For example, an editorial in *Business Week*, (Jan. 29) read: "The U.S. Forest

[cont'd. on page 10]

The South Fork of the American River: Update 1979

In early January the El Dorado County Water Agency, which is the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors under a different hat, and the county irrigation district's Board of Directors passed a resolution stating their intent to proceed with studies and to submit a final application to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a 6-dam project on the South Fork of the American River and its immediate watershed.

The proposed project includes a dam at Salmon Falls, backing water up to the town of Lotus, and a dam just upstream from Coloma impounding water up to the base of the Chili Bar Dam. These two dams are referred to as the Lower Portion of the SOFAR (South Fork of the American) project. They would destroy all but 3½ miles of the South Fork between Chili Bar and Folsom Reservoir. Also included in the proposal is the Upper Portion of the project, which consists of the following four structures: Forni Dam, 130 feet high, located on the South Fork along Highway 50 about 40 miles East of Placerville; Sherman Dam, 80 feet high, located on the Silver Fork of the American River, at its confluence with Caples Creek about 10 miles upstream from the South Fork; Alder Creek Dam, 340 feet high, on Alder Creek about 8 miles South from its confluence with the South Fork; and Texas Hill Dam, 170 feet high, on Weber Creek about 2 miles Southeast of Placerville.

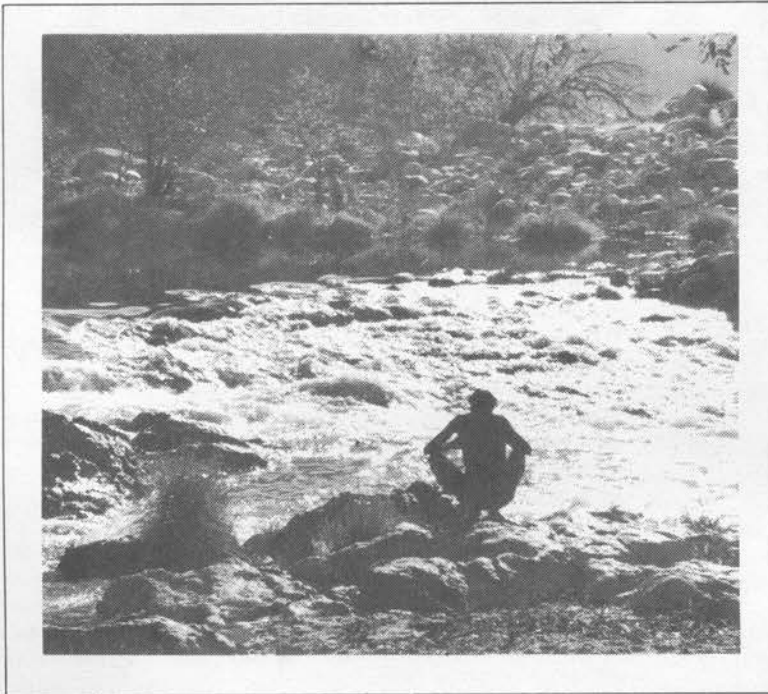
The Upper Project is designed to generate hydroelectric power and to provide some 30,000 acre-feet of consumptive water. The dams at Forna and Sherman Canyon are designed to divert the flows of the rivers in a South-westerly direction, through pipelines, into Alder Reservoir. Alder would be the main storage reservoir, possessing a 175,000 a-f capacity.

From Alder Creek, the water would be returned to the South Fork below Riverton through two power houses.

From Alder Creek, the water, except for the amount retained for consumptive purposes, would be returned to the South Fork below Riverton through two power houses.

The cost for this project is estimated to be \$3.2 million at 1978 prices. A bond election is scheduled for June, 1980. In the meantime, the county must find a power purchaser who will guarantee them annual

payment sufficient to cover the entire project cost over 40 years, in return for all the project's power. The most likely prospects are: Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, Pacific Gas and Electric, the Department of Water Resources, or the Northern California Power Agency (a group already contracting for the rights to the power from Calaveras County's North Fork of the Stanislaus project). Including escalation and interest costs, the bond issue will be for over \$1 billion. Since it is a revenue bond, a simple majority of the voters in El



Dorado County could pass it.

The county's main claim is that the project will develop additional water supplies—and at no extra cost to the taxpayer. Of course, the environment is rarely mentioned, except as required by law.

The bond election, in June of 1980, will be an obvious focal point for local opposition to the project. The electorate appears to be growth-oriented, having defeated by a 2-1 margin a growth limitation initiative this November. However, there exists a substantial core of opposition to the project as currently envisioned, and it will need to be cultivated.

There is some evidence that opposition to the Lower Portion of the project is being anticipated, since the resolution which was passed by the Board and the Supervisors in January expressed an intent to proceed for the licensing of the project in two parts—the Upper Portion and the Lower Portion. The implication is that the Lower Portion might be dropped without altering the application and thus could conceivably function as a bargaining chip

if opposition to the entire project became too strong.

However, the mere fact that the Lower Project is included at all is an indication of their determination. The Bechtel Report notes that the Lower Project is only marginally more economical than the Upper Project; and with litigation costs, and land acquisition costs, both of which will be considerably greater on the Lower Portion, the difference will be eliminated or reversed.

The major justification for building the dams at all is to supply gravity-feed water to the areas of the county which are experiencing growth, and the Lower Project could supply no such water. Taken all in all, it appears the County may be willing to play its "bargaining chip" if it could secure the Upper Project.

So, where is the opposition coming from, and why? On the Lower Project, it is primarily from people who are river users, who would lose one of the only remaining large-volume foothill rivers in the State. The South Fork is second only to the Stanislaus in popularity as a white water river, and experiences even greater day-use because of the existence of the historical townsite of Coloma. Though the dams would not directly affect Coloma, they would horribly impact the historical river environment, where so much mining took place, so many Indians lived and roamed, and so many people congregate today. We are hopeful that the State will express opposition to Dams on the lower river in any form. Ob-

viously, opposition to dams on this part of the river will be State- and even Nationwide.

On the Upper Project, opposition is more scattered and less adamant. The most immediately destructive effects of the project would be the destruction of a number of summer cabins at Forni, the reduction of flows in the South Fork for recreation and fish, the further reduction of flows in the Silver Fork, a prime trout stream, the destruction of 7½ miles of river channel in four different locations, and the drowning of more than two and a half thousand acres of land containing wildlife habitat, commercial forest land, grazing land, prime fawning ground, and riparian habitat. Long term negative effects associated with the kind of growth that cheap water often induces are also feared.

The major opposition force will be those who are most concerned about what plans will be made for the additional consumptive water. IF the county rules that a

[continued on page 9]

significant portion of its water supply would be set aside in perpetuity for agricultural purposes, then conceivably the pressure from this group would diminish.

There are a number of alternatives to the project as it exists. Some are formalized and are being commented upon. Some are just being discovered. Many still to be proposed.

It is essential that people interested in the South Fork Project inform themselves and get involved with one or more of the organizations listed below. The six dams planned may still be scrapped, and will almost certainly be modified. The exact outcome depends, as always, on the degree of opposition the developers face.

The Resources:

ARRA—American River Recreation Association, prime intervenor before the FERC, has spent over \$15,000 in legal fees fighting for navigability of river and against dams. Membership consists of professional and private river users, local land and campground owners, interested citizens. Main focus has been lower river project. Needs membership to adequately communicate and organize for river protection. Membership is \$5.00 per year. Address: PO Box 221, Coloma, CA 95613. Contact: Bill Center (916) 622-8672.

CCRR—Concerned Citizens for Rural Resources, PO Box 315, Rescue, CA 95672. Local organization opposed to entire project as currently envisioned. Has petitions addressed to FERC in project opposition, which are easily distributed. ARRA also has the same petitions.

ARCA—American River Canyon Association, 405 Safflower Place, West Sacramento, CA 95691. Organization opposed to entire project, borne out of opposition to the Forni Dam.

EDAW—Firm doing the environmental advising on the project. Located at 50 Green St., San Francisco, CA 94111; PH (415) 433-1484. Contact if you have specific environmental concerns or data about the project.

FERC—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Agency of the Federal Government responsible for granting final license to build the dams. Intervention before the Commission by opponents of the project is necessary, and costly, and potentially a very good avenue for project alteration. ARRA is primary intervenor, also FOR.

EID—El Dorado Irrigation District. 2890 Mosquito Rd., Placerville, CA 95667; PH (916) 622-4513. SOFAR Project manager, Fred McKain. EID has all the documents prepared about the project up to date. Several have essential information in them which could use review and comment to ARRA, for eventual use in preparation of the Intervention case.

SOFAR PROJECT, SUMMARY OF BECHTEL ENGINEERING RECOMMENDATIONS, October 5, 1978. 12 pages long, with maps, diagrams, charts: a succinct overview. Cost: \$1.20 to EID for reproduction.

SOFAR PROJECT* FEASIBILITY REPORT, by Bechtel Inc., prepared for EID & EDWCA, October 1978. Thick as a SF Phone Book. Full of charts, analysis, maps, and information. Needs close scrutiny by experts. Available in 5 El Dorado County Libraries, Sacramento Library, or through arrangement with ARRA.

SOFAR PROJECT, EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES, November 6, 1978 by EDAW Inc. A 6-page matrix full of facts and figures about 9 alternatives surrounding the SOFAR project, from an environmental point of view. A sort of preliminary EIR. Needs scrutiny and comment, to both EDAW and ARRA. Cost: \$.60 to EID for reproduction.

EDWCA—El Dorado County Water Agency, also the Board of Supervisors, co-applicant to the FERC for the SOFAR project, with EID. Project #2761. These folks still need to be enlightened about the degree of out-of-county opposition to the SOFAR project, and how much delay that could mean to their acquiring a water supply unless they are willing to compromise.

CREEKS COALITION MEETING

On January 20th at Theodore Judah School in Sacramento a small, friendly Coalition meeting was held. Attending were representatives of the Committee to Save the Kings River, Auburn Dam Study Committee, Mono Lake Committee, Ishi Task Force, Friends of the River, and F.O.R. Foundation. News and views were shared from each area. With the small number of participants, no decisions on Coalition format or function were made. One suggestion was for regional meetings to be held twice a year, with the annual conference and another statewide meeting filling in the alternate quarters. More ideas and suggestions are welcomed.

BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA

The last issue of *Headwaters* erroneously reported that legislation protecting the Minnesota Boundary Waters lake district was scuttled in the adjournment rush as the 95th Congress headed home.

In actuality, a compromise bill was passed on the final day of the session and is assured of Presidential approval.

California's Representative Phillip Burton again deserves a great deal of credit for his legislative skill in working passage for this worthy environmental bill.

Riparian Habitat Report

Our friend Anne Sands has written a fine paper entitled "*Public Involvement in Riparian Habitat Protection*". It is available from FOR at cost (\$1.00). Anne's abstract for the paper describes it best: "This paper was written to stimulate public involvement in riparian ecosystem protection and management in California by (1) summarizing the history, values and current status of riparian forests; (2) reviewing government policies and actions affecting riparian areas; and (3) describing five successful strategies being used to preserve riparian habitats."





Opening day, 1922

[Owens Valley...from pg. 6]

The final blow came when the City began pumping water from Owens Valley wells, causing the water table to drop. In retaliation, the furious ranchers began diverting the City's supply to their own ditches. Mulholland's response was to order in work crews to dynamite these ditches—to which the ranchers answered by sabotaging the aqueduct itself. Guards armed with machine guns soon began appearing along the structure and a period of extreme tension began. It lasted three years before the City was able to reach an agreement with some of the owners, but not all.

Particularly sticky was the issue of reparations for Valley businesses that had been crippled as the City bought all the property. The City refused to accept this obligation and it remained a major stumbling block to settlement with the radical faction led by the Wattersons. Finally, in August of 1927, the struggle reached a sudden and shocking conclusion. City Water Department researchers discovered serious problems in the bank records of the Wattersons. A Banking Commission investigation resulted in the closing of the Watterson banks and their conviction to terms in San Quentin for embezzling over two million dollars. Thus ended serious resistance to City water policies, and a secondary result was the financial destruction of those owners remaining in the Valley.

If the Wattersons were ultimately broken by this struggle over the Los Angeles Aqueduct, so too were its principal architects, Fred Eaton and William Mulholland. Throughout the entire struggle, Eaton lived on his Long Valley ranch, violently bitter towards Mulholland and a virtual pariah to Valley residents. He never gave up his demand for one million dollars, despite the urgings of his associates. And finally, he too, was wrecked by the collapse of the Wattersons' banks. He lost his property and shortly thereafter died, though he did make a reconciliation with his old friend Mulholland before the end.

Mulholland himself was the last and most prominent victim. Unwilling to meet Eaton's price in Long Valley, he decided in 1926 to build a dam in San Francisquito Canyon north of the San Fernando Valley. Unfortunately he chose a site along the San Andreas Fault. On the night of March 12, 1928, the dam burst, sending a 100 foot crest of water rumbling down the canyon. The final toll: 385 people dead, 1250 homes destroyed and 7,900 acres of rich farmland ruined.

This catastrophe, combined with continuing criticism over the Owens Valley affair, finally broke this powerful man and forced him to resign. Four years later, a year after his friend Eaton, William Mulholland died.

Despite the many accusations levelled

(RARE II...from pg. 6)

Service should think in terms of generations if not of centuries. But continuing pressure from lumbermen, mining companies and enterprising recreational developers makes it hard for Forest Service officials to think beyond the day's schedule of appointments. The result is a built-in bias in favor of early utilization which shows in the recommendations the Forest Service has just drawn up."

The *Christian Science Monitor*, (Jan. 8), in reference to the 2:1 ratio, said a more reasonable apportionment would have been the reverse. The leading paper in the leading timber state, the *Portland Oregonian*, called the recommendations "poorly balanced."

Fortunately, the results of RARE II are still just in the form of recommendations. It will be necessary for Congress to approve them. In the meantime, Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland will be soliciting affected Governors and Congressional representatives for input.

What You Can Do: Raise your voice. Let your Congressman and Mssrs. Cranston and Hayakawa know how you feel. The recommendations aren't written into law yet, and they needn't be. Get in touch with: *The Wilderness Coalition, P.O. Box 429, Davis, CA 95616.*

against William Mulholland, it has never been demonstrated that he benefited personally from the corruption that surrounded the aqueduct. For this former ditch-digger and self-educated engineer, the construction of the aqueduct was an end in itself, and the center of his life for 25 years. It was not corruption that made him the most hated man in Owens Valley. It was his total dedication to providing Los Angeles with an adequate water supply that would never limit the city's growth. This was his vision, and it became the city's vision.

And despite the evidence that the San Fernando Valley syndicate promoted a publicly financed project with the intended purpose of personal financial gain, the ultimate aim of the project was never subverted. Indeed, the City of Los Angeles stands today, congested and polluted, a final tribute to the success of Mulholland's vision.



The Friends of the River Financial Statement: 1979

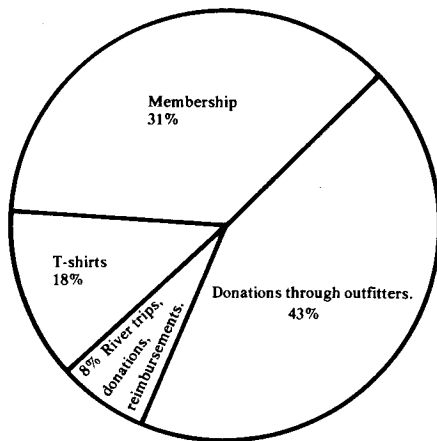
A WORD ABOUT SALARIES

Full-time, and part-time staff workers for Friends of the River are paid either a stipend of \$150.00 per month plus living expenses, or some

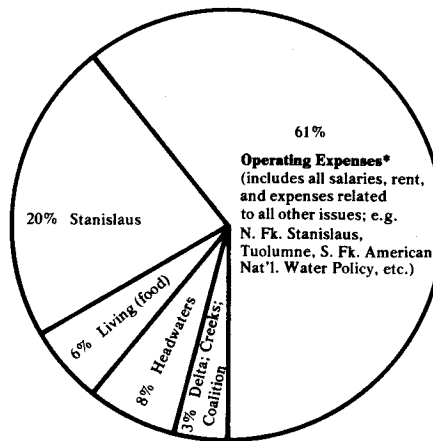
portion thereof.

By adopting these pay standards, rather than, say, the pay scale of other major

environmental organizations, FOR workers have "contributed" some \$150,000 over the past four years in voluntarily forfeited wages.



Income
(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1978)
\$74,754.50



Expenses
(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1978)
\$66,984.14

*On a Percentage Basis

Ofc. Supplies	4%
Postage	7%
Tel.	11%
Transport	6%
Rent	4%
Printing	14%
Salaries	23%
Food	8%
T-shirts	19%

A Comment on Our Funding

During the Proposition 17 campaign in 1974, dam builders contributed a great deal of money to defeat the volunteer grassroots movement that sprang up to protect the Stanislaus. Much of their money was spent on a slick Los Angeles public relations firm (whose practices were already under scrutiny by the then Secretary of State Jerry Brown). The firm developed such themes as "Save the River, Build the Dam," and "Stop Pollution, No on 17." One of their most outlandish (and now infamous) ads attempted to discredit the outfitters who make the river experience available to the general public, calling them the "rip-off rafters."

In 1971 there were three companies that offered trips on the Stanislaus. By 1973 there were 12. The excitement of floating the river, and the magic of the Stanislaus had spread like wildfire. (At that time, six of the outfitters were school teachers with full-time jobs, and it was enthusiasm and spirit, far more than remunerative gain, that kept them afloat.)

With the dramatic growth in river use came the awareness that the river could be loved to death. So, with a fair amount of trepidation, the outfitters got together to discuss what to do about the problem of over-use. There is not much precedent in the business world for the course they elected—they chose to cut down the number of trips to 25 passengers per day in hopes the river would not be over-crowded or adversely affected by its many friends.

Eventually the Bureau of Land Man-

agement began regulating commercial use of the river, by putting a limit on the number of companies allowed to run trips in the canyon. While adapting their initial restrictions, the outfitters continued to explore, with the BLM, ways in which human impact on the canyon could be minimized.

In 1973, while the construction of the dam continued, the outfitters were presented with a plan to save the Stanislaus. If 500,000 signatures of registered voters could be collected, an initiative to put the Stanislaus in the state Wild and Scenic River system could be placed on the November ballot. Clearly, hundreds of volunteers and a great deal of money would be needed. The outfitters and their small companies didn't have money, but they all agreed to collect a voluntary \$2.50/day donation from their commercial passengers. However, most had already printed their brochures, so they actually ended up making direct contributions to the initiative campaign, based on a percentage use of the river.

The promise of these funds enabled FOR to obtain several large loans, and to begin mailings for donors and petition circulators. About 30,000 people enthusiastically responded! The mailings paid for themselves and enabled others to follow. Volunteers came from all over the State to help save the Stanislaus.

The outfitters, with one or two exceptions, have continued to be very helpful in the ongoing effort to save the Stanislaus. Some skeptics have scoffed and said, "But of course; they are only looking after their

own vested interests." But in my personal experience, I have often discovered a higher motivation—a love for a very beautiful part of our planet, a desire to share the experience of it, and desire to save the magic of the Stanislaus Canyon.

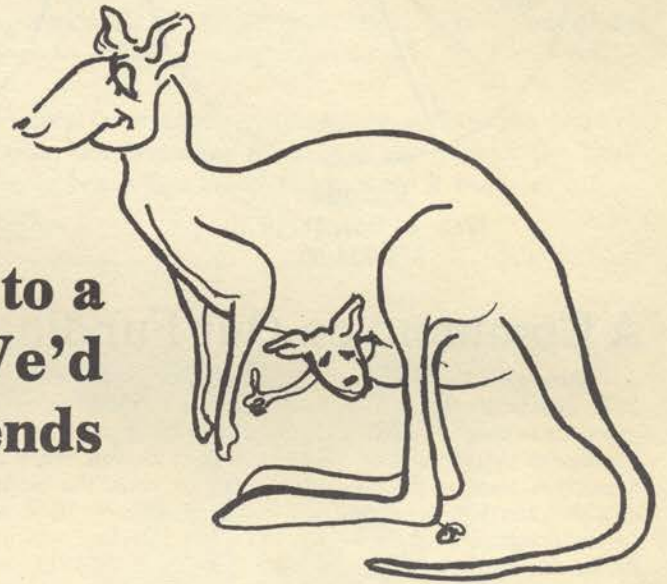
The Youghegheny River in Pennsylvania sees 120,000 visitors a year. Folks are hurried through their brief white water tour in about 2-3 hours. The Stanislaus could easily have been more crowded than the "Yough," but the outfitters were attempting to share more than just a quickie "white-water rush." They were trying to communicate some of the other dimensions of this unique canyon.

Nearly all parties conclude that the Stanislaus is over-crowded at present, but the outfitters I've talked with agree that once we save the Stanislaus from the Bureau of Reclamation, we must begin to consider how to save it from ourselves as well.

Friends of the River has come a long way since Proposition 17. Besides working on many other river issues, FOR is now helping change outdated Federal and State water policies, in order to reflect a growing awareness of the value of streams and rivers remaining in their natural settings. During the drought, with relatively few people visiting the Stanislaus, FOR continued to thrive, with no monetary aid from outfitters collecting donations. But FOR owes much respect and admiration to those folks classed "commercial outfitters" for all their support; and for sharing their enthusiasm for the rivers known and loved by so many.

Bring a Friend!

Friends of the River would like to double its readership and needs some help. Read this issue, then give it to a friend and ask him to join. We'd like to make some new friends [and still keep our old ones].



T-shirt Ad No. 122

That's right. It's another T-shirt ad for Friends of the River. But hang on. Things have changed a bit. Read the coupon carefully before rushing out and doing anything rash.

MAPS:

Stanislaus River Map. Thanks to the artistic talents of **The Map Makers**, Friends of the River is now able to make available some truly beautiful black and white maps of the Stanislaus. Elaborately decorated and beautifully lettered, they are stand-out examples of the map maker's art.

Please ship to the following address:

Name

Address

T-Shirts: Children's—S, M, L, XL; powder blue only. \$5.00 (plus \$1.00 postage).

Plain Old Fashioned Style—S, M, L, XL; powder blue, white, kelly green, scarlet, orange. \$6.00 (plus \$1.00 postage).

Women's French Cut—M, L) light blue and wheat. S—light blue and mint green. \$7.00 (plus \$1.00 postage).

Maps—\$3.00 (plus \$1.50 postage).