

La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation District

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R. M. LEVY, LA MESA, NO. 2
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JOHN E. SCHRADER, EL CAJON, NO. 5

A. W. GROSSE, TREASURER

JAMES L. SQUIRE, ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR
PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
MANAGER

Phone Homeland 6-3251

4769 Spring Street

La Mesa, California

December 15, 1948

W. H. JENNINGS, ATTORNEY
PHONE HG-3395

M. J. SHELTON, GEN. MGR. AND
CHIEF ENGINEER

A. W. LIVETT, OFFICE ENGINEER

MARIAN S. RASMUSSEN,
CHIEF CLERK

CARL MEHL, DEPUTY COLLECTOR

MARGARET C. PENRY, SECRETARY

RAY PEARSON, SUPT.

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 Ninth Avenue
San Diego, California

Dear Colonel:

I am happy to hear that you are now writing your "Water History" and hope that you not only cover that but your memoirs in general, because I am sure that it will be most interesting.

Answering the questions in your letter of December 14th, regarding the wells at El Monte, I wish to submit the following information. We are maintaining in operating condition 12 wells, 2 of which were constructed this year. The depths of the wells vary from 100' to 165', with the average being about 125'. The casings are 14" or 16" diameter and the pump bowls are located at a depth of 80'. The majority of the wells are equipped with 900 GPM pumps.

It has been necessary that we abandon 5 wells, all of which were constructed between 1925 and 1927. Two of the present wells are apparently sanded to the point that we are not using them to any extent. During the last two years the entire well field has been rehabilitated and the collector pipe system completely rebuilt. It is possible to deliver 6-3/4 million gallons per day from these wells into our sump with about two-thirds of the wells operating. This has permitted a rotating method of operation, which has resulted in a general drawdown rather than local drawdown at each well. The 6-3/4 million delivery is governed entirely by the capacity of the two old booster pumps, which deliver the water into the transmission main approximately 300' above the river bottom.

Due to the power supply for some of the wells being taken from the main power plant the operation of the well field is so interwoven with that of the pumping plant that we are not able to arrive at the cost of pumping the well water to the sump. Likewise, we have not been able as yet to draw a comparison between operations before and after El Capitan Dam was built. During 1947 we pumped 3700 acre feet and in 1948, 300 acre feet. Pumping operations did not cover the entire calendar year as in 1947 we started in February and discontinued pumping on December 1st while in 1948 we started pumping about May 15th and discontinued December 6th. The water

Page 2
Ed Fletcher
Dec. 15/1948

table was about 10' below the surface of the ground in 1947, whereas it was about 22' below the ground surface when we started pumping in 1948. We have a water table at present varying from 29.5' at the upper well, to 61' at the Melville well opposite the main pumping plant. We have not withdrawn all water available but are attempting to let the reservoir refill that we may have sufficient water to permit operation during peak loads next summer. We have nothing in the way of experience records to prove that the reservoir will refill, whether we have rainfall or not. Another factor which could have a definite bearing on the refilling of the basin is the fact that El Capitan is so low now. The only comparison which can be drawn to former operations is that in 1934 the District pumped 4215 acre feet from this basin. The water was flowing on the surface of the ground when they started pumping and every possible means was taken to place wells in operation to meet the demand. The following is a tabulation of water pumped at the Monte Pumping Plant during the period 1926 to 1936:

	MILLION GALLONS PUMPED	COST
1936	248	\$10,476.76
1935	367	17,709.78
1934	1,374	35,857.67
1931	1,092	31,644.86
1930	819.5	31,555.25
1929	1,084	35,736.37
1928	642	21,105.66
1927	165	10,385.96
1926	909.5	38,675.48
Total	6,701	\$233,147.79

I hope the above will be of some value to you and if there are other questions please feel free to call upon me although I feel that I have given you all the information possible due to the unknown factors.

Yours, very truly,

M. J. Shelton
M. J. SHELTON

General Manager and Chief Engineer

LA MESA, LEMON GROVE AND SPRING
VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

MJS/mp



La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation District

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A. W. GROSSE, TREASURER

JAMES L. SQUIRE { ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR
PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
MANAGER

6-0587
Phone Homeland

4769 Spring Street

La Mesa, California

January 10, 1950

W. H. JENNINGS, ATTORNEY
PHONE HG-3395

M. J. SHELTON, GEN. MGR. AND
CHIEF ENGINEER

A. W. LIVETT, OFFICE ENGINEER

MARIAN S. RASMUSSEN,
CHIEF CLERK

CARL MEHL, DEPUTY COLLECTOR

MARGARET C. PENRY, SECRETARY

RAY PEARSON, Supt.

Col. Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel:

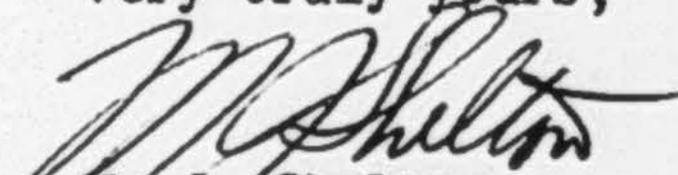
I am submitting herewith information regarding the area of water surface at Cuyamaca for estimated deliveries of water from wells. The computations are based upon a flow of 200 gallons per minute, which is equivalent to 27.4 acre feet per month. You will note that four months of such operation results in a delivery of approximately 108 acre feet, and that during those same four months there is a total estimated evaporation of 31 acre feet, leaving in storage at the end of four months less than 70 acre feet which, by the first of September, is reduced by estimated evaporation to only 9 acre feet resulting in an average lake size during August of 7.5 acres.

It would appear from this study that such an operation is quite expensive and would not result in attaining the desired end, namely, having sufficient water in the lake to carry on recreational activities. Even with pumping continued over a longer period of time, the evaporation during the summer months would be greater than during the four months when you propose to pump and, therefore, you would not gain appreciably on the quantity of water in storage.

You requested copies of our tabulation showing the area and capacity of Cuyamaca at various gauge heights. I have sent the first two sheets of our tabulation to the blueprinters as we have no extra copies. As soon as they are available, I will send them to you.

I am returning your letter of January 3, 1950, regarding Cuyamaca Lake, as you requested by telephone yesterday.

Very truly yours,



M. J. Shelton
General Manager and Chief Engineer

LA MESA, LEMON GROVE AND
SPRING VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ESTIMATED EVAPORATION AT CUYAMACA WITH WATER DELIVERED FROM WELLS

Month	Diversion	Aver. Area Acres	Evapo- ration	In Storage End Month	Gauge Height
				0	0
December	27.4	9.0	3.0	24.4	10'10"
January	27.4	33.3	8.3	42.5	11'6"
February	24.6	43.0	10.8	56.3	11'10"
March	27.4	45.0	14.0	69.7	12'2"
April	0	49.0	11.2	58.5	11'11"
May	0	43.0	16.8	41.7	11'6"
June	0	29.0	17.1	24.6	10'10"
July	0	14.3	10.0	14.6	9'9"
August	0	7.5	5.6	9.0	7'0"



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JOHN S. SCHRADER, EL CAJON, NO. 5
A. W. GROSSE, TREASURER
JAMES L. SQUIRE { ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR
PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
MANAGER

Phone Homeland 6-0587
4769 Spring Street
La Mesa, California
January 16, 1950

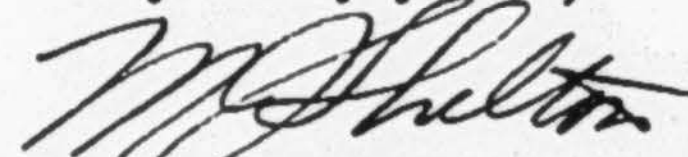
W. H. JENNINGS, ATTORNEY
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CARL MEHL, DEPUTY COLLECTOR
MARGARET C. PENRY, SECRETARY
RAY PEARSON, SUPT.

Col. Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel:

We are enclosing a copy of our Area and Capacity Table for Cuyamaca Reservoir, sheets 1 and 2. This is sent to you in accordance with your telephone request. Please excuse the delay as we had to have prints made at the blue-printers.

Very truly yours,



M. J. Shelton
General Manager and Chief Engineer

LA MESA, LEMON GROVE AND
SPRING VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

MJS/mh
Enc.



La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation District

OFFICERS - DIRECTORS

JOSEPH LEVIKOW, LA MESA NO. 1
R. M. LEVY, LA MESA NO. 2
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BOB RUNDALL, SPRING VALLEY NO. 4
JOHN S. SCHRADER, EL CAJON NO. 5
VICE PRESIDENT
MARGARET C. PENRY, SECRETARY
JAMES L. SQUIRE { ASSESSOR
COLLECTOR
TREASURER

Phone Homeland 6-0585
P. O. Box 518 4769 Spring Street
La Mesa, California

May 14, 1953

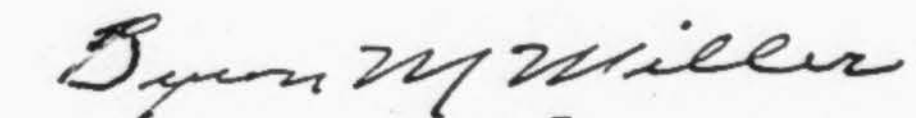
M. J. SHELTON, GEN. MGR. AND
CHIEF ENGINEER
BYRON M. MILLER, BUSINESS MANAGER
W. H. JENNINGS, ATTORNEY
PHONE H 6-0591
F. L. DELL, SUPERINTENDENT
A. W. GROSSE, CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
CARL MEHL, DEPUTY COLLECTOR
MARION S. RASMUSSEN, CHIEF CLERK
C. G. WATTERS, JR., ASS'T.
TO CHIEF ENGINEER

Ed Fletcher
1020 Ninth Avenue
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

Pursuant to your request of May 8th, 1953, directed to Mr. Shelton, Manager of this District, there is enclosed herein a report on the expense of water production and distribution, which was filed with the Board of Directors on March 19, 1953, and which is the last report that has been made including the items requested in your letter.

Yours very truly,



Byron M. Miller, Business Manager
La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring
Valley Irrigation District

WHJ/mp
Encl.



March 19, 1953

REPORT ON GROSS REVENUES, EXPENSES AND NET REVENUES

FOR THE YEARS 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952

Some time ago the Board asked that a study be made of the District's operations to establish what our gross revenue, expense and net revenue have been over a period long enough to establish a trend. This study was delayed until 1952 figures were available. The data is shown on the schedule attached. It indicates:

1. Expenses of operation per 100 cu. ft. of water sold were reduced last year, 1952, to 14¢, the lowest in the last 5 years. See column (8).

This is also true if the factor of water purchased is eliminated.

See column (5).

2. Trend of actual total expense in 1952, eliminating the water purchase factor, was reversed for the first time in the 5 year period.

See column (4).

3. Net revenue per 100 cu. ft. of water sold and per acre foot of water sold continued to increase. Average net increased from 3.3¢ in 1948 to 9.1¢ per 100 cu. ft. and \$14.38 to \$39.64 per acre foot. See columns (9) and (12).

The figures used in the calculations include all income, including taxes. In other words the total amount of income received. Expenses include all expense and income deduction items.

Costs for capital improvements are not included; however, depreciation on capital assets are.

CONCLUSIONS:-

1. Assuming present rates for water and taxes, the spread between gross revenue and expenses will level off and stabilize as the District becomes more urbanized. See columns (3) and (9) and (10) and (12).
2. If water use continues to expand and expense can be kept in the same relationship to revenue derived, the net revenue should permit the accumulation of a realistic operating reserve (now only \$137,000.00).

3. Present rates and volume will permit the District to build out of income and taxes \$400,000 of new facilities and betterments annually.
4. Any ~~additional~~ major improvements, other than island inclusions, will have to be paid for out of the money indicated in item 3 above, or from other sources - Bank loans or bond issues.

BYRON M. MILLER - Business Manager

WATER USE, GROSS REVENUE, EXPENSE AND NET REVENUE
PER 100 CU. FT. OF WATER SOLD FOR FIRE
YEARS 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Cubic Feet of Water Metered	Gross Revenue Including Taxes	Gross Revenue per 100 cu.ft. of Water	Total Expense Exclusive of Purchase and Storage of Water	Expense For 100 cu. ft. of Water Exclusive of Purchase and Storage	Expense of Water Purchase & Storage	Total Expense	Expense per 100 cu. ft.	Net Revenue per 100 cu. ft. of Water
1948	413,214,400	\$ 847,276.56	\$0.205	\$ 572,883.77	\$ 0.139	\$139,868.99	\$712,752.76	\$0.172	\$ 0.033
1949	394,361,600	862,407.11	0.219	610,343.88	0.155	69,003.00	679,346.88	0.172	0.077
1950	439,184,500	1,019,788.92	0.232	623,875.49	0.142	83,064.61	706,940.10	0.161	0.071
1951	455,331,900	1,161,425.60	0.255 (2)	690,463.48	0.152	97,855.82	788,319.30	0.173 (1)	0.082
1952	497,477,100	1,148,060.55	0.231 (2)	674,833.92	0.136	23,783.81	698,617.73	0.140 (1)	0.091

GROSS REVENUE, EXPENSE AND NET REVENUE IN TERMS OF ACRE FEET
(INCLUDING TAX REVENUE AND EXPENSE)

	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Gross Revenue	Expense	Net
1948	\$ 89.30	\$ 74.92	\$ 14.38
1949	95.40	74.92	20.48
1950	101.06	70.13	30.93
1951	111.08	75.36	35.72
1952	100.62	60.98	39.64

(1) Figures roughly comparable for the City of San Diego for the years ended June 30, 1951 and June 30, 1952 were \$0.170 and \$0.146 per 100 cu.ft. of water sold.

(2) San Diego City June 30, 1951 and June 30, 1952 respectively \$.266 and \$.270 before deducting \$.05747 and \$.06196 for Colorado River Rights or \$0.209 and \$0.208 respectively.

WATER SOLD AT 7¢ RATE DURING 1952

<u>Month</u>	<u>HD. Cu. Ft.</u>	<u>No. of Accts.</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Jan.	18,013	176	\$ 1,224.49
Feb.	14,221	119	1,025.90
Mar.	20,344	181	1,335.06
Apr.	28,762	265	2,075.41
May	36,862	301	2,559.80
June	177,168	1317	15,142.81
July	171,443	1565	14,112.72
Aug.	396,806	2753	27,811.74
Sept.	210,161	1982	14,590.59
Oct.	502,431	2182	30,003.60
Nov.	121,564	821	8,576.19
Dec.	<u>127,204</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>8,970.33</u>
	1,827,009		\$ 127,428.64

WATER RATE SCHEDULES

SAN DIEGO CITY (1)
Monthly

Domestic, Commercial and Industrial

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate per 100 cu. ft.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>QUANTITATIVE CHARGE</u> <u>Rate per 100 cu. ft.</u>
0 - 500	30.6¢ (\$1.70 minimum)	0 - 500	30.6¢
501 - 5000	29.3¢	501-5000	29.3¢
5001 - 10,000	28.1	5001-10,000	28.1¢
10,001 - 20,000	26.8¢	10,001-20,000	26.8¢
over 20,000	23¢	20,001-50,000	20.5
		over 50,000	17.9¢

CALIFORNIA WATER AND TELEPHONE COMPANY (2)
Monthly

Domestic, Commercial and Industrial

Irrigation

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate per 100 cu. ft.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate per 100 cu. ft.</u>
0 - 500	48¢ (\$2.40 minimum)	0 - 500	48¢ (\$2.40 Minimum)
501 - 2000	38¢	501 - 2000	38¢
2001-30,000	25¢	2001-10,000	18¢
over 30,000	22¢	over 10,000	10¢

LA MESA, LEMON GROVE AND SILING VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT *

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate per 100 cu. ft.</u>
0 - 2000	.25¢ (Minimum \$2.00)
2001-6000	20¢
over 6000	.07¢

* Bi-monthly

Pumping surcharge when applicable

(1) San Diego City pays all Metropolitan Water District and County Water Authority taxes assessed on City property.

(2) California Water pays 50% - 60% of Metropolitan and County Water Authority.

ASSOCIATED SPORTSMEN
OF
CALIFORNIA
Founded Feb. 19, 1925
Incorporated July 17, 1934
A Non-Profit Organization
of California Sportsmen
August 24, 1954
Affiliated With
Wildlife Management
Institute
National Wildlife
Federation
And Member of
California Wildlife
Federation
Ducks Unlimited

Fleet Landing,
Ferry Building
Business Office
San Francisco
Phone:
YUkon 6-6166

C
O
P
Y

The State Water Pollution Control Board
Room 610
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento, California

Attention of Vinton Bacon
Executive Secretary

Subject: Pollution, Lower
Klamath River due
to log rafting

Gentlemen:

We desire to call your attention to a condition now existing on the lower stretches of the Klamath River, due to rafting saw logs downstream in tow of barges. Due to this operation, many stretches of the river, mainly in the eddies, have huge piles of bark in the water.

Where the logs are being assembled into the rafts, the operators are bulldozing the bark and other debris into the river along with a considerable amount of soil which adds considerable debris to those areas of the river. On this stretch of river, which amounts to about 9 miles, most of the log rafts at this time of year, due to low water, drag the bottom, which in turn rolls the water, disturbs the bottom, and makes the water muddy and discolored.

At this time of year there are sportsmen from throughout California who go to the Klamath River for the annual steelhead fishing that the Klamath River has always provided. Present conditions on the river have made fishing nearly impossible, causing many of these sportsmen to travel to other streams. If this condition continues to exist, it will very seriously affect the sports fishing in the Klamath River.

Re Klamath River pollution

8-24-54

We are very anxious to have the State Board look into this general problem to see whether the present State law is being violated. We would appreciate very much your consideration of this problem. It is a comparable case to a great many of the other problems existing in the Redwood country on the north coast.

At this time we are attempting to set up a field trip for Friday, September 3d, and we have invited representatives of the Department of Fish and Game, the Corps of Engineers, the U. S. Coast Guard, and would appreciate it very much, if your Board could designate a representative to attend this field trip to see the actual conditions that prevail on the river at the present time.

May we hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

ASSOCIATED SPORTSMEN OF CALIFORNIA

/s/

George D. Difani,
President

GDD:jb

ASSOCIATED SPORTSMEN
OF
CALIFORNIA

Affiliated With
Wildlife Management
Institute
National Wildlife
Federation

Founded Feb. 19, 1925
Incorporated July 17, 1934

A Non-Profit Organization
of California Sportsmen

And Member of
California Wildlife
Federation
Ducks Unlimited

August 26, 1954

Fleet Landing,
Ferry Building
Business Office
San Francisco
Phone:
YUkon 6-6166

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P
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Vinton Bacon, Exec. Secty
State Pollution Control Board
Rm 610, 721 Capitol Ave.
Sacramento, California

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a letter to the District Engineer, U S Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, which registers a complaint by our organization on behalf of the sports fishermen using the lower reaches of the Klamath River. The letter is self-explanatory and we thought you should be advised of the existing conditions and what our organization proposes should be done.

Full recreational use of this stretch of the Klamath River must be available to the public for both sports fishing and boating. This river is nationally known as a fine productive steelhead and salmon stream and has attracted thousands of people to its shores annually for over a decade. The economic value to the entire north coast must be considered. Continued interference with the sporting public's use of the stream will cause many people to stop coming to the area and work a hardship on the business interests who depend largely on sportsmen for their livelihood.

The north coast is about the last frontier for sport fishermen and with the ever increasing number of people turning to sports fishing for a large part of their outdoor recreation, we must seek your cooperation to help us correct the present condition.

Anything you may do to help us correct the conditions outlined in our complaint will be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours

/S/

George D. Difani
President

August 26, 1954

Col. A J Goodpastor
District Engineer
U S Corps of Engineers
180 New Montgomery St
San Francisco, California

Subject: Re complaint conditions on lower stretches of
the Klamath River due to log rafting.

Dear Sir:

We desire to place a formal complaint with your office on behalf of the sportsmen who go to the Klamath River each year at this time to fish for salmon and steelhead. Your office will recognize the conditions described in this complaint as comparable to the situations we complained about in 1952 and 1953, which occurred about the same time of year. We appreciate the action the District Engineer took on the two previous years.

The Klamath River fishing is world famous and draws thousands of people from many states. Californians flock to this area each year to spend their vacations and take part in the fishing.

Due to dragging huge rafts of logs down stream during low water periods, the operators are causing a number of things to happen which is just about eliminating the sports fishing and making the use of small boats very hazardous.

The lower stretches of the river have traditionally had a series of riffles, places in the river where the water is low, gravelly areas, which in most cases have a deep hole at the bottom. The Indians who came to the river to fish and get their winter food supply names these riffles and this legend has been carried on and at this time fishing spots on the river are described by fishermen by the names the Indians gave the riffles.

Our most serious complaint against the log rafting operation is when the water is low. The operators have an utter disregard toward the multiple use of the stream. They have placed large logs at Brooks riffle which acts as a wingdam, channeling the water into one course. Equipment has been used at Starwein riffle to enlarge the area and there are large logs at the head of the riffle. At McCovey riffle the operators are dumping logs into the stream and there are numerous loose logs lodged in the shallows. At Boyd riffle water is being manipulated by a wingdam of logs. Ah Pah riffle has changed by use of equipment and the eddy thus created

Col A J Goodpastor - 2

is filled with tons of debris, mostly bark. Bear riffle has a partial log raft lodged in the center of it. At Stump riffle there is a log dump, where periodically the accumulated bark and litter is pushed into the stream. Surpur riffle is cluttered up with loose logs and part of a raft. San Pelt riffle has entire log rafts lodged on the gravel at the head. Tec tah Creek is used as a log dump. No consideration is given to other uses. Johnson's riffle is the location of a log dump and wingdam has been created there. Shangri-la riffle is used as a log dump.

This stream belongs to all the people and the points of complaint outlined above add up to just about eliminating the fisherman and small boat operator.

Dragging these huge log rafts down stream during low water is scoring the stream bed, removing large quantities of bark which floats on the water, accumulates in the eddies and is a hazard to small boat operation.

During the period July 15th to Oct 15th, when the greatest recreational use of the river occurs and the water in the river is the lowest, there just isn't room for both uses. A tug dragging a log raft down stream, just can't give much consideration to the hundreds of small boats which use the river at that time of year.

We respectfully suggest an immediate inspection of the conditions enumerated in this complaint, to the end that the artificial manipulation of the water be stopped; removal of lodged logs which have been placed to create wingdams be removed; the operators be required to immediately pick up all loose logs which are in evidence along the entire stretch of the river, which are a potential hazard to navigation and life.

Smaller numbers of logs should be put in rafts and rafts should be put together so they will not come apart and be strewn along the riffles where shallow water occurs. Large redwood sinker logs should not be shoved into the water until there is sufficient water to float them.

We want to make it very clear we are not opposed to log rafting. We know that at this time this is the only way this timber can be harvested and gotten to the saw mill, but we shall do our utmost to see that the operation is conducted in a way that does not interfere with the recreational use of the stream, which is confined to a few months of each year.

Col A J Goodpastor - 3

We would respectfully suggest that when the water in the river gets low and log rafts cannot be floated down and have to be dragged over the riffles, that the operation cease and the logs be decked until high water comes and the logs can be floated down stream to the bridge. This period in low water years will be about July 15th to about Oct 15th governed by water conditions.

We are advised the Magnolia Logging Co of Ashland, Oregon, the same concern who we complained about in the two previous years, is again the largest operator. They may be subcontracting the dragging operation to the tug boat owners. This year there are two additional separate operations by different methods, but doing about the same damage to the stream.

We have had many complaints from sportsmen and our action will be in the interest of this group, who also have rights on the river.

In closing I would like to suggest that a meeting might be held amongst the interested groups. We have asked that a representative of the State Pollution Control Board and the Director of the Department of Fish and Game go to the area on Friday, Sept 3rd, which is the day after the Pollution Control Board views other streams in the Eureka area, where forest practices have had a very serious effect on migratory fish streams.

We would be most happy to attend any conference which would tend to correct this situation by mutual agreement and not make it necessary for us to seek solution in the enactment of a state law.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours

GEORGE D DIFANI
President

C
O
P
Y

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
Office of the District Engineer
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
180 New Montgomery
San Francisco, California

22 October 1954

State of California
Department of Fish and Game
926 J Street
Sacramento, California
ATTENTION: Seth Gordon, Director

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of October 8, 1954 concerning the conflict between the logging industry and the sports fishing interests of the lower Klamath River.

The current status is such that the logging companies have formed the Klamath River Timber Industries, a voluntary nonprofit organization, which has arranged to meet with The Associated Sportsmen of California in order to resolve their respective problems.

In answer to your question as to the degree of control which is presently possible under our statutes, your attention is directed to the following Federal Statutes:

33 U.S.C.A. 401 - Construction of bridges, causeways, dams or dikes generally.

33 U.S.C.A. 403 - Obstruction of navigable waters generally; wharves; piers, etc; excavations and filling in.

33 U.S.C.A. 406 - Penalty for wrongful construction of bridges, piers, etc.; removal of structures.

33 U.S.C.A. 407 - Deposit of refuse in navigable waters generally.

FOR THE ACTING DISTRICT ENGINEER:

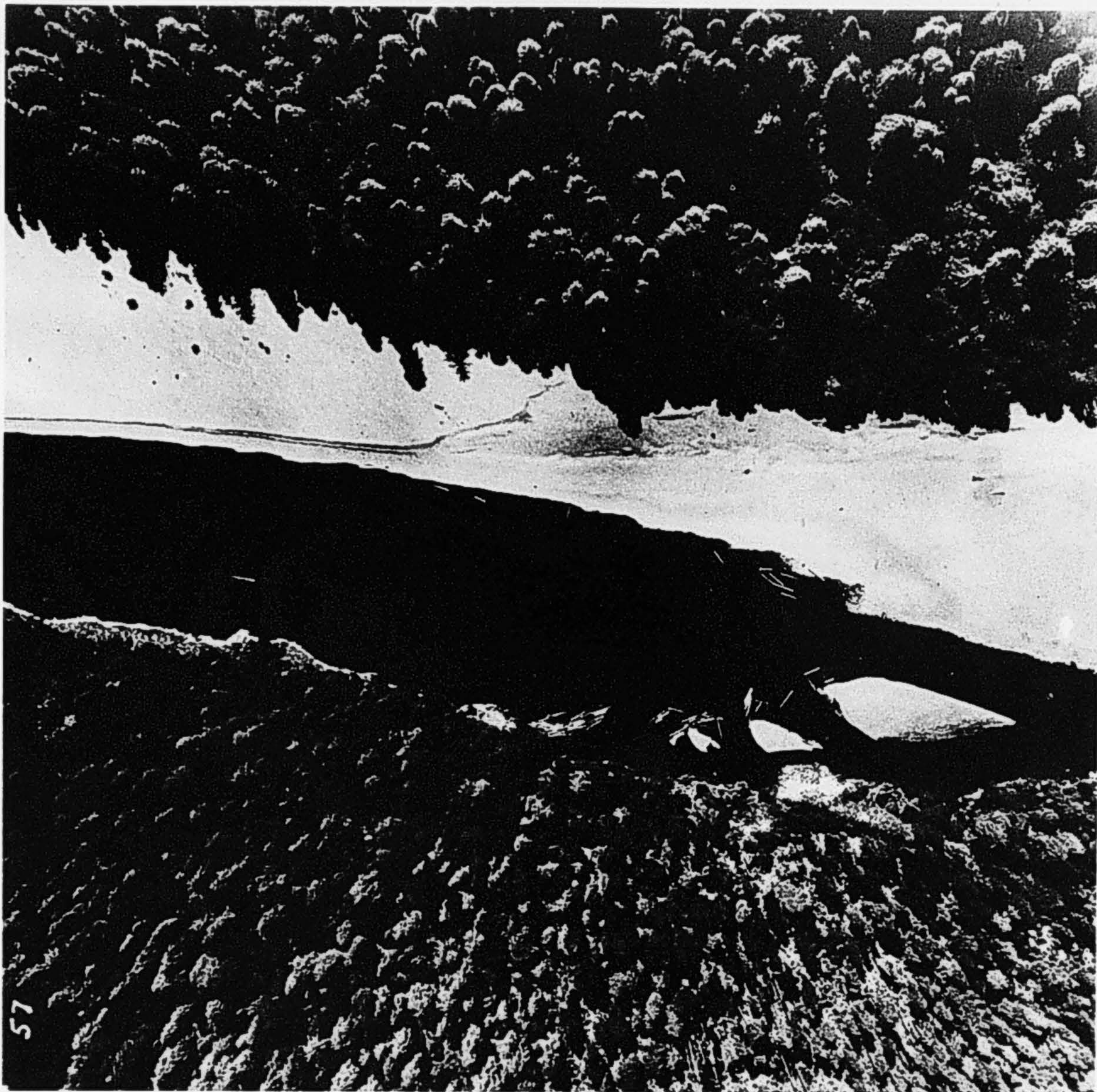
Very truly yours,

LESTER C. BURDETT, JR.
Chief, Legal Branch



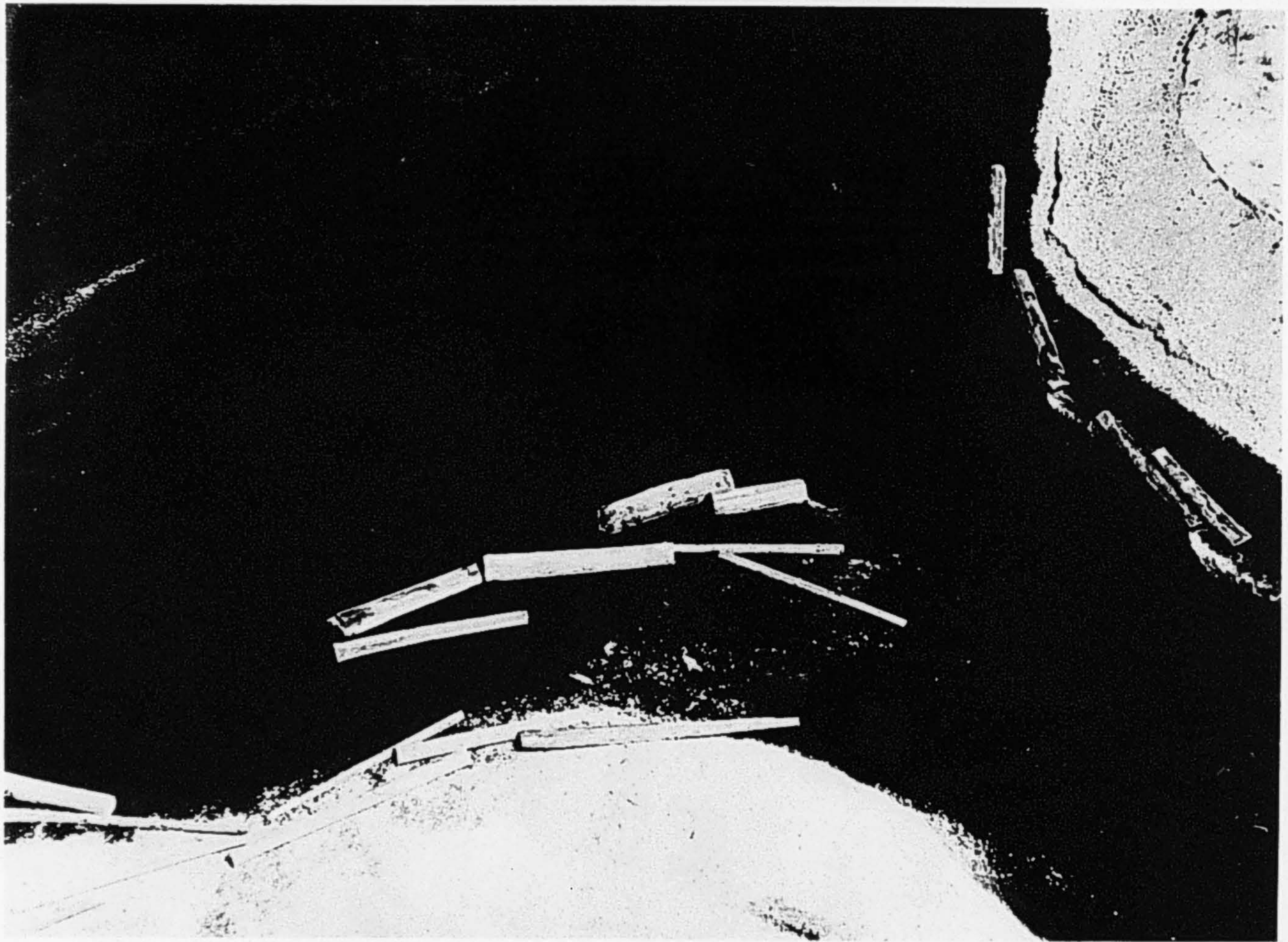
Photograph No. 6

Log raft and tugboat passing through Boyd Riffle. Shortly after the photograph was taken, the current swung the raft to the right shore causing scraping of the logs on the rocky point.



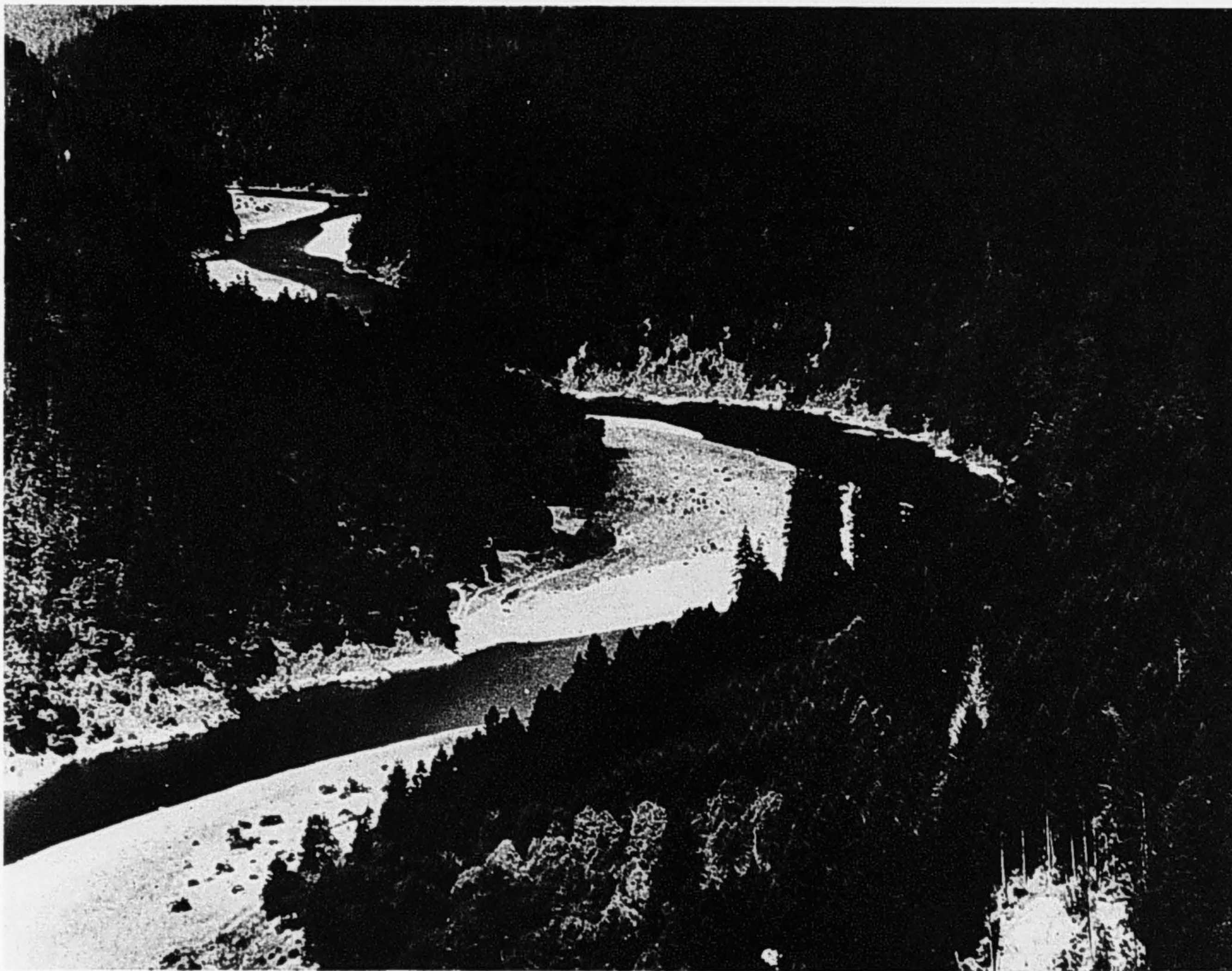
Photograph No. 7

Stranded or free logs (including the major portion of a raft on the near bank to the left of the islands) partially obstructing the natural flow through three small riffles and thereby resulting in increased depth of water over the large riffle along the far bank. The stranded logs on the far shore also have the effect of a wingdam in diverting water away from the bank and into the center of the main channel.



Photograph No. 8

Close-up view of stranded logs partially obstructing small, secondary channel and thus raising the depth of water in the main channel.



Photograph No. 1

Air view of the lower reaches of the Klamath River. This area is characterized by steep slopes and heavy stands of timber extending down to the river's edge. Much of the area is presently inaccessible except by boat.



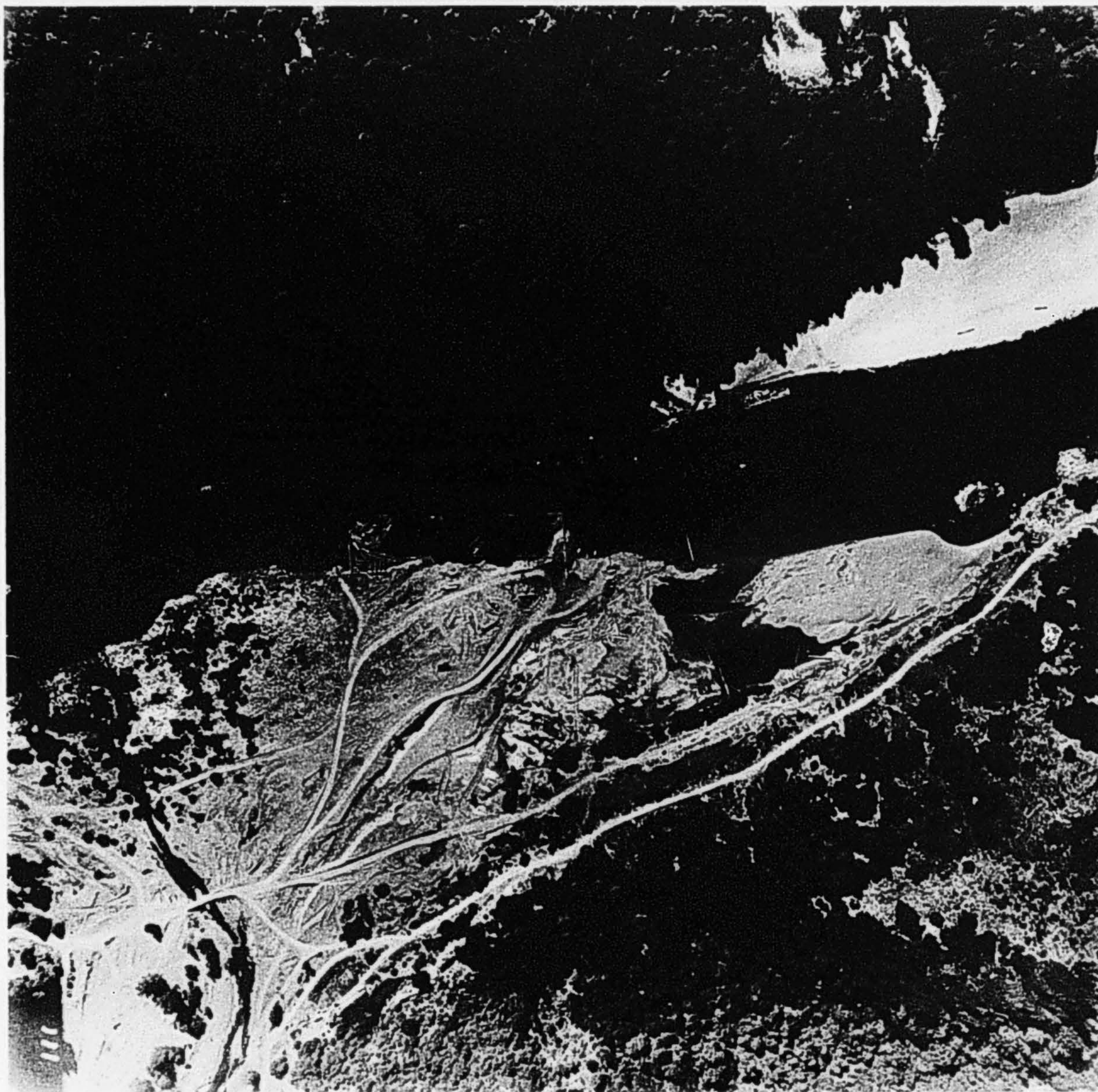
Photograph No. 2

Logging operations at a truck unloading depot. Logs are rolled down the 4-log ramp (shown on the bank below the unloading boom in left center) and into the river for assembly into rafts. Dark areas on the bank near the ramp are large quantities of bark that have fallen from the logs in handling.



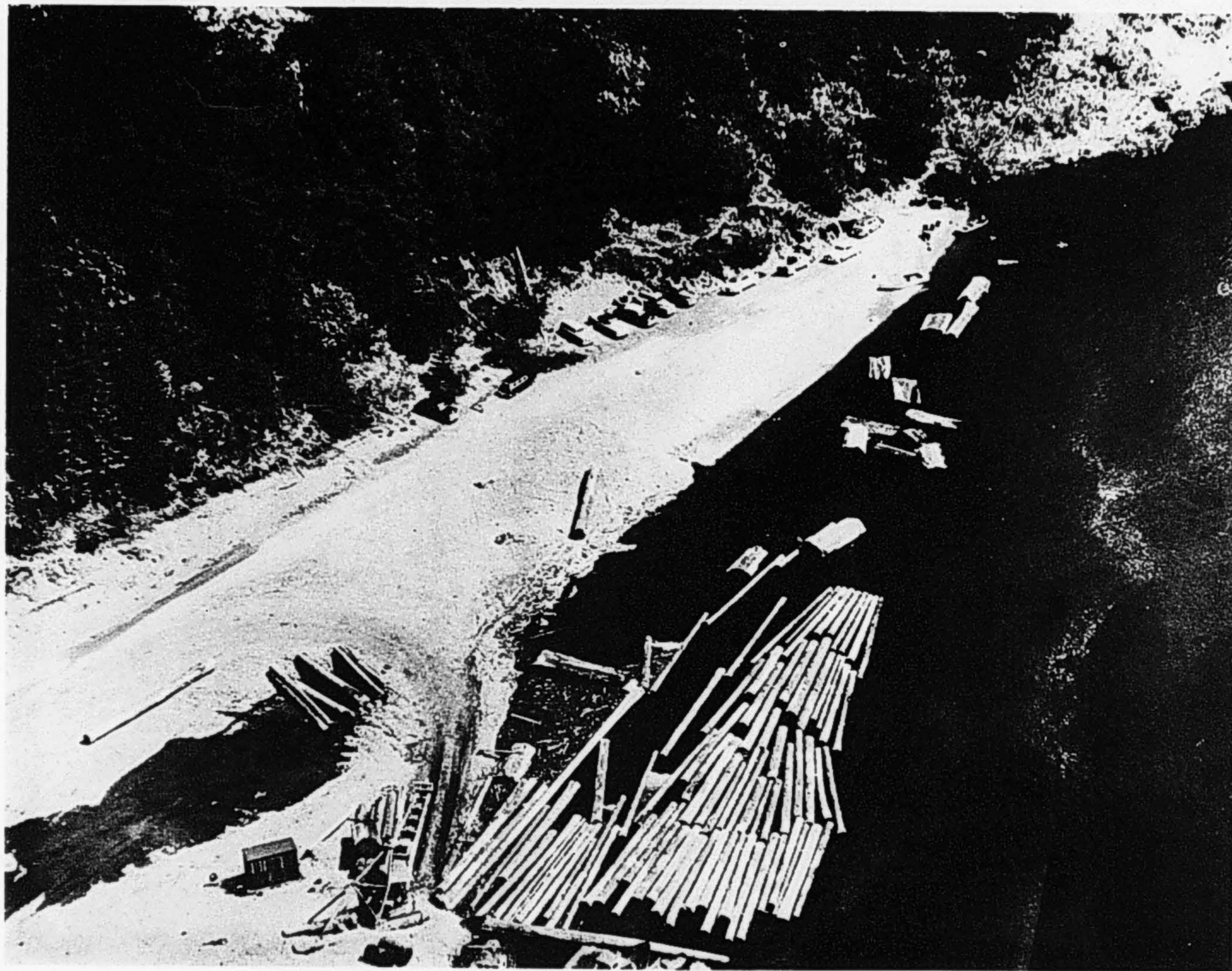
Photograph No. 5

Tractor used for dragging logs into the river. The steepness of the terrain is vividly shown in this photograph.



Photograph No. 3

Log raft assembly depots above Johnsons at Pecwan Creek. On the near bank is a log storage pond formed by a log boom in the river. Two unloading ramps are seen on the banks of the pond. Across the river is a log raft being assembled. White streaks in the river indicate a riffle located upstream (to the left) of the storage pond.



Photograph No. 4

Log raft assembled and ready for towing downstream. Two tugboats are seen in the extreme foreground. The large amounts of bark that have been knocked off the logs in handling are shown by the contrasting light and dark areas on the logs. Note the floating bark held in the pond inshore from the raft.

REPORT ON
KLAMATH RIVER FIELD TRIP
TO OBSERVE
LOG RAFTING AND SPORT FISHING

11-3-54

BY
STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

During the late summer and fall season, the Klamath River is used extensively for both log rafting and sport fishing. On September 3, 1954, representatives of the water pollution control boards and others made a 22-mile boat trip up the river from the Town of Klamath (near the mouth) to observe the conflicting requirements of these two principal uses of the river. This factual report on the trip is divided into the following sections:

- I. Reasons for the Trip.
- II. The Country and the River.
- III. Log Rafting Operations.
- IV. Problems Affecting the Sport Fisherman.
- V. Solution.
- VI. Acknowledgments.
- VII. Appendices.
 - A. Copies of letters dated August 24 and August 26, 1954, from the Associated Sportsmen of California.
 - B. Copy of letter dated October 22, 1954, from the Corps of Engineers to the State Department of Fish and Game in response to an inquiry regarding the Corps' jurisdiction and responsibilities on the Klamath River.

*Col. Fletcher
from
W. G. Shackleton*

I. REASONS FOR THE TRIP

On August 24 and again on August 26, 1954 (see Appendix A), Mr. George D. Difani, then President, Associated Sportsmen of California (now President, California Wildlife Federation), wrote to the State Water Pollution Control Board calling attention to

-2-

the conditions existing on the lower reaches of the Klamath River and inviting representatives of the Board to participate in a field trip on the river. This letter was forwarded to the North Coastal Regional Water Pollution Control Board for action. Additionally, in view of the fact that the State Board was meeting in Eureka on September 1, arrangements were made with the Regional Board to have this matter placed on the State Board's agenda for informational purposes. The Regional Board met in Eureka on the day preceding the State Board meeting, and two regional board members, Frank B. Sarles and Lewis M. Foulke, along with their Executive Officer, William G. Shackleton, attended the State Board meeting.

At the September 1 meeting, a delegation of businessmen and sportsmen from the Klamath area appeared before the Board to present their case. Speaking for this group were E. Larry Myers, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Klamath Chamber of Commerce, Warren Hornsby, President of the Klamath Chamber of Commerce, and Jack Morris, Operator of Blue Creek Lodge. Following their report of conditions on the river, arrangements were made for representatives of the State Board and the Regional Board to participate in a field trip and fact-finding survey on September 3.

Representing the State Board on the trip were board members Seth Gordon (State Director of Fish and Game), Richard S. Whitehead, and Daniel H. Blood (representing DeWitt Nelson, State Director of Natural Resources), Adolph Moskowitz (Deputy Attorney General), Vinton W. Bacon (Executive Officer), and Charles A. Sweet (Asst. to the Executive Officer). William G. Shackleton (Executive Officer) and Wendell Candland (Engineer) represented the North Coastal Regional Board. Others participating in the trip were: Senator Arthur Way, Assemblyman Frank Belotti, Harold Del Ponte (Del Norte County Supervisor), Walter Gray (Captain of Patrol, Dept. of Fish and Game), Jack Finigan (Warden, Dept. of Fish and Game), Harry Hanson (Fisheries Management Supervisor, Dept. of Fish and Game), Milton Millard (Corps of Engineers), Charles Fairbank (Deputy State Forester), William Siler (State Forest Ranger), Harry Trobitz (Superintendent, Simpson Lumber Co.), Paul Pellegrini (Vice President, Humboldt Wildlife Federation), George Difani (President, Associated Sportsmen of California), Warren Hornsby (President, Klamath Chamber of Commerce), and Jack Morris (Resort Operator, Blue Creek Lodge).

The party assembled in the Town of Klamath on the morning of September 3 and went by small boats approximately 22 miles up the river to a point just above Johnsons at the mouth of Peowan Creek. On the return trip an inspection was made of the 3 miles of river between Klamath and the mouth. Conditions observed on this trip are reported in the following sections. Mention should be made that stream conditions on the day of the field trip may not have been typical because of the fact that a heavy, unseasonal storm

had caused a marked rise in the river several days before and had reportedly floated out considerable numbers of stranded logs and had removed large amounts of debris from the shallows and stream banks.

II. THE COUNTRY AND THE RIVER

The type of terrain through which the lower Klamath traverses is well-illustrated in Photograph No. 1. Steep, heavily-wooded slopes abruptly terminate at the high water mark of the river. The Corps of Engineers classifies the Klamath River as navigable up to Martin's Ferry, a distance of approximately 39 miles from the mouth. Although roads parallel the river throughout most of its length, there are no parallel trucking roads for a distance of about 18 river miles between Klamath and Johnsons, and at present the only practical means of getting logs out of this stretch of river is by rafting.

The two major uses of the lower Klamath River -- lumbering and sport fishing -- are the principal industries and serve as the economic base of Del Norte County. During a three-month period, in late summer at a time when the river is at its lowest stage, the requirements of these two uses are in conflict. Throughout most of the year, the dense stands of redwood and fir along the Klamath are heavily logged. Because of lack of roads and because rafting is not as expensive as trucking, most of the logs taken from the lower 25 miles of river are rafted downstream to reloading depots and lumber mills near the river's mouth.

The principal sport fishing season on the Klamath extends from July 15 to October 15, and at the peak of the season as many as 5,000 sportsmen have been reported fishing on the lower 12 miles of river in a single day. Steelhead were running on the day of the field trip, and the shores were solid with fishermen on several long stretches of the river. In addition there were hundreds of fishermen using boats that day. (Unfortunately for the purpose of this report, no suitable photographs were available to picture the extensive use of the river for sport fishing.)

The Klamath River is one of the greatest fishing and recreational areas in the United States and is world famous for its excellent salmon and steelhead fishing. Although recreational use of the Klamath River Basin is considerable at present, there is still a tremendous potential use to be developed. As the State's population grows, the Klamath River will assume an increasingly greater role in furnishing outdoor recreation. In contrast, many sections of California are rapidly approaching a condition of maximum use, where hunting and fishing is concerned, due primarily to limited available area and to water scarcity.

The people of California are well aware of the importance of the Klamath River as a recreational area, and in 1924 by a special

initiative measure adopted by an overwhelming majority of the ballots cast, voted to create a special fish and game district of this river from its confluence with the Shasta River to the sea, and prevented any construction of dams on this section of Klamath River proper. Commercial fishing for salmon and steelhead trout was halted in the Klamath River by the State Legislature at the end of 1933. This river has thus been set aside for the recreational enjoyment of all the people. From the Klamath River Basin as a whole it has been estimated that 253,000 sportsmen hunted and fished in this area in 1952, spending at least \$29,790,000 as a direct result of the wildlife resources of this vast area.

III. LOG RAFTING OPERATIONS

Logging methods along the river consist of three operations: (1) skidding, which brings the logs to the waters edge by means of tractor or truck; (2) rafting, which includes both raft assembly and towing procedures; and (3) reloading, which takes the logs out of the raft and back onto shore for hauling to the mill. It was chiefly to observe the effects of the rafting operation that the field trip was made.

Photograph Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 clearly show and serve to explain logging operations at the raft assembly depots. After approximately 30 logs have been bound together by cables into a raft, a tugboat tows the raft down the river. Because the lower Klamath is classed as a navigable stream and since the tugboats and log rafts are engaged in commerce on the river, anchored boats of the sportsmen must up-anchor and move out of the course of the rafts if necessary. This past summer 11 tugboats were operating on the river, and on the day of the field trip, several rafts were observed going downstream. Photograph No. 6 shows one of these rafts passing through Boyd riffle just below Blue Creek Lodge.

Quantities of bark were observed floating in the river and accumulated in eddies along the banks. Sources of this floating bark are: (1) shoreline deposits of bark that have been knocked from the logs during handling and are either washed into the stream at times of high water or forced into the water by the logging operations, (2) bark that is dislodged during raft assembly operations, and (3) bark that is scraped from the logs while being towed downstream. This latter results not only from the logs rubbing together in transit, but also from the rafts dragging the river bottom at the riffles or scraping the banks when swung too close to shore. At a meeting held subsequent to the field trip, two representatives of the lumber companies and three representatives of the sportsmen stated that the bulk of the floating bark came from the raft-assembly depots and not from the towing operations.

Occasionally a raft will break up and leave free-floating logs in the river. Some of these free-floating logs, particularly redwood, soon become water-logged and are known as "sinker" logs. On the day of the field trip, several hundred logs were seen stranded in shallow waters all the way from Johnsons to the mouth of the river (see Photograph Nos. 7 and 8). These loose logs are all branded with the name of the logging company and remain the property of the company. They may not be salvaged, and only the owner may remove them. However, sudden rises in the river (due to storms or releases from Copco Reservoir) will sometimes float these stranded logs during the fishing season. High water during the winter will, of course, wash out the beached logs that are not removed earlier.

During low flows, difficulties are experienced in getting the rafts across shallow riffles. In the past, this has been partly overcome by construction of sand and gravel wingdams which extended out into the river and diverted the flow to the center of a riffle or from one riffle to another; thus, in either case, increasing the water depth in the channel used by the rafts. Permits to construct such dams must be issued by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. No permits have ever been issued authorizing the construction of wingdams on the Klamath River. Although gravel dams are not permitted on the river, logs from broken-up rafts often find their way into such a position as to, in effect, form wingdams. Photograph Nos. 7 and 8 illustrate how beached logs can divert the natural river flow by serving as wingdams.

IV. PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE SPORT FISHERMAN

Although many of the problems seen and reported are not a responsibility of the water pollution control boards, nevertheless they are mentioned here as part of the over-all picture of conditions existing on the river. Floating bark and other logging debris create a definite hazard for the sport fishermen using outboard motors. The bark is difficult to see in the water, and when a piece is struck by an outboard motor, a sheared pin frequently results. Rudder fouling from floating bark also occurs on the larger boats using inboard motors. It is evident that motor failure in the fast water of the riffles can be extremely dangerous, especially to the inexperienced river boatman, and there have been a number of reported cases of such motor failures resulting in overturned and swamped boats.

Other hazards to navigation are created by the free-floating logs and by the sinker logs. These latter sometimes become so water-logged that little if any of the log is visible above the water surface. Free-floating logs can, in addition to menacing craft in the river, cause damage by ramming boats tied up at the numerous docks on the river.

In addition to these actual hazards, the rafting operations result in inconveniences to the fisherman, such as the frequent necessity of up-anchoring to permit passage of the rafts. Waves caused by the tugboats and rafts, especially the speed of the tugboats going up stream, have been another source of complaint. The fisherman is also concerned with the roiling of the river caused by the rafts dragging bottom on the shallower riffles or along the shoreline. Roiling also results from dumping the logs into the river at the raft-assembly depots and from tractors operating at the water's edge. Removal of stranded logs will likewise cause roiling.

It is believed by some of the sportsmen that fish are sometimes trapped and badly injured or killed beneath log rafts that scrape the bottom of the riffles. It is also maintained that stranded logs serving as wingdams have affected fishing on the river by altering and re-channeling the natural flow through the riffles. Although gravel wingdams have not been built this year, the same results have come about by the logs stranded at the entrance to many of the riffles.

V. SOLUTION

As stated above, this was a fact-finding trip to observe conditions in the river. Nevertheless, some of the possibilities of solution were mentioned during the trip and are repeated below.

The first and most desirable solution would be a cooperative program by the lumber industry and the sportsmen in setting and following mutually-agreeable "ground rules" as to the methods and season of log rafting. Such a solution, as far as water pollution is concerned, is in complete accord with the spirit of the legislation which states that the regional water pollution control board shall encourage and assist in self-policing waste disposal programs for industry. Much has already been accomplished by this cooperative, self-policing approach. The logging operators on the river have (1) formed an association known as the Klamath River Timber Industries and (2) met with representatives of the sportsmen's groups and state agencies to discuss practical and feasible methods and seasons of log rafting operations.

In addition to the results that can be achieved by a cooperative approach, there are two regulatory means available for the correction of conditions existing on the river due to logging operations. First, the regional water pollution control board can set waste discharge requirements at the raft-assembly depots, where it is agreed by the two major interests that the bulk of the bark originates. Second, the Corps of Engineers can regulate stranded and free-floating logs and the construction of wingdams.

now agreed upon

Finally, in addition to cooperative measures and regulatory means, legislation has been suggested.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Photograph Nos. 2, 5, and 6 were taken by Mr. Seth Gordon during the field trip, and these, along with several other excellent pictures were kindly made available by Mr. Gordon for use in the report. The remaining five photographs included in the report were furnished through the courtesy and cooperation of Mr. Norman O. Glover, Licensed Surveyor, Woodland, California. Mr. Glover flew over the area a few days after the field trip was made and took vertical aerial photographs over the entire 25 miles of river above the mouth. At the same time he took oblique photographs of many of the problem areas along this stretch of river. All of the pictures taken by Mr. Glover have been made available to the State Board. The Board is also indebted to Mr. Carl Fisher, Woodland, who made the initial arrangements for the use of these aerial photographs.

The statements appearing on page 3 of the report and pertaining to the fishing and recreational uses of the Klamath River were kindly furnished by the State Department of Fish and Game.

Those members of the Board and the staff who participated in the field trip are especially grateful to the local people and the sportsmen who made the arrangements and provided the boat transportation for the trip.

May 11, 1955

Mr. M. J. Shelton, Gen. Mgr.
La Mesa Irrigation District
P.O. Box 518
La Mesa, California

Friend Shelton:

Enclosed find copy of letter of May 5 that I have received from Mr. T. B. Waddell. Will you kindly let me know what your reaction is to it? I don't think I am violating a trust by sending you a copy, but I don't want to make the letter public without his approval.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

cc: Wm. H. Jennings

Richard S. Holmgren

May 19, 1955

Mr. M. J. Shelton, Gen. Mgr.
La Mesa Irrigation District
P.O. Box 518
La Mesa, California

Friend Shelton:

What do you think of this letter of May 17 from Max Bookman? I want to be shown how we are going to get water from the Feather River which we so vitally need in five years.

Kindest regards,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rnc

Enc.

JOSEPH LEVIKOW
DIRECTOR, DIVISION 1

R. M. LEVY, PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, DIVISION 2

HARRY GRIFFEN, VICE-PRES.
DIRECTOR, DIVISION 3

BOB RUNDELL
DIRECTOR, DIVISION 4

NAT L. EGGERT
DIRECTOR, DIVISION 5

MARGARET C. PENRY
SECRETARY

JAMES L. SQUIRE
ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR-TREASURER

La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley IRRIGATION DISTRICT

M. J. SHELTON
GEN. MGR. & CHIEF ENGINEER

BYRON MILLER
BUSINESS MANAGER

POST OFFICE BOX 518
PHONE HOPKINS 6-0585



4760 SPRING STREET
LA MESA, CALIFORNIA

May 26, 1955

Colonel Ed Fletcher
1020 Ninth Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Colonel:

This letter is in reply to yours of May 19 wherein you transmitted a copy of the letter from Max Bookman regarding recent articles which have appeared in the local newspapers on the Feather River Project and the Trinity and San Luis Project as it affects the Feather River Project. You have asked for my comment.

Max's points are quite well taken. It is very true that if the Federal Government was to proceed with the San Luis Project without any State joint operation it could only result in a detriment to the water deliveries to Southern California and could probably result in causing the Feather River Project to be next to infeasible. Should the San Luis reservoir be authorized by the Federal Government there should be some very adequate language written into the bill to protect the use of the San Luis reservoir by the State's Feather River Project. Such language would have to be spelled out in detail so that a specific physical plan is drafted which in turn would be subject to the approval of the State Engineer under which the San Luis reservoir would be utilized to maximum capacity by both projects and the pumping plants and canals be so located and designed to give the greatest economy in construction and operation.

However, the best assurance the people of California could have if their interests will be fully protected is for the State to retain jurisdiction over the San Luis reservoir site. With this in mind, it would, therefore, appear that the State should proceed to purchase the sites for the San Luis reservoir as well as the Oroville reservoir which legislation is now pending. I would suggest that you might write to Mr. Samuel B. Morris, General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angeles, and ask for a copy of his paper which he presented at the Statler Hotel, May 25, 1955. He has covered this subject extremely well.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Shelton
General Manager and Chief Engineer

MJS/th

May 31, 1955

Mr. M. J. Shelton, Gen. Mgr.
La Mesa Irrigation District
P.O. Box 518
La Mesa, California

Friend Shelton:

Enclosed find copy of letter of May 25 that I received from Edmonston.
I am sending you this copy off the record, but I thought it might be of
interest. Have sent a copy to Mr. Jennings.

I am also enclosing a copy of Mr. Edmonston's address at the meeting
Friday, thinking you might want to have a copy for future reference and
I know you will show it to Mr. Jennings.

Kindest regards,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

June 8, 1955

Mr. M. J. Shelton, Gen. Mgr.
La Mesa Irrigation District
P.O. Box 518
La Mesa, California

Friend Shelton:

Enclosed find copy of letter I asked Max Bookman to write me and I
thought it might be of interest. What is your reaction? Have sent
a copy to Bill Jennings.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

July 12, 1955

Mr. M. J. Shelton, Gen. Mgr.
La Mesa Irrigation District
P.O. Box 518
La Mesa, California

Friend Shelton:

Enclosed find copy of letter of July 6 that I thought you would find
interesting.

Yours to command,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 25 Folder: 1

General Correspondence - Shelton, M.J.



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