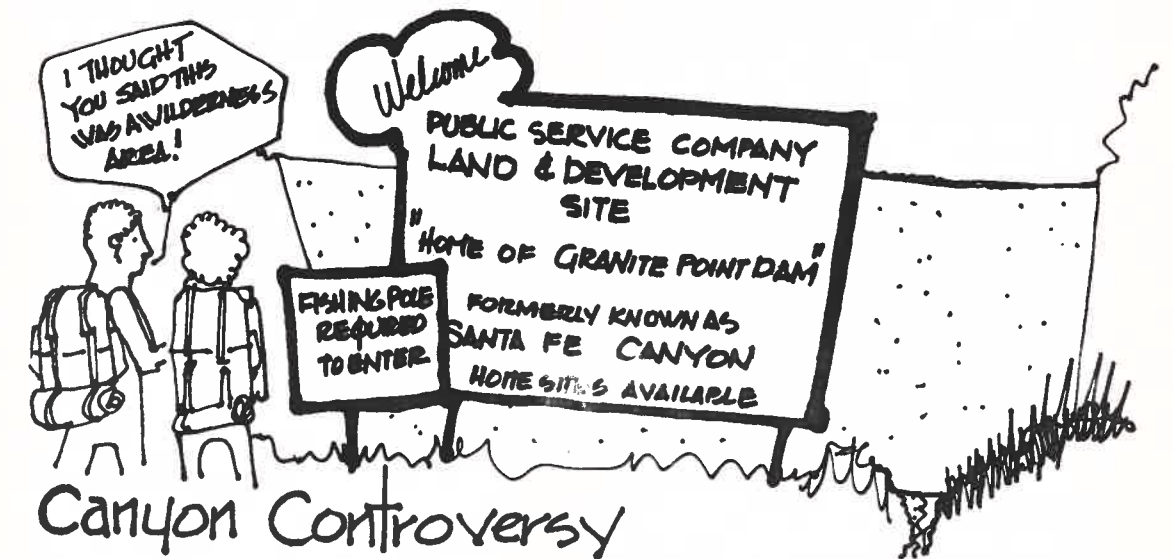




rio grande SIERRAN

Volume XIII, Number 5

June/July 1976



Canyon Controversy

A Standing room only crowd assembled Tuesday evening, the 25th of May, to discuss the future of Santa Fe Canyon. Dora Battle, City Councillor presided. Opening remarks were made by Willie Apodaca, Chairman of the Santa Fe Canyon Association and Jim Alley, Conservation Chairman of the Santa Fe Sierra Club Group. The Meeting was divided into 3 parts: 1) the proposed land swap between the Public Service Company, on the one hand, and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management on the other. 2) Granite Point Dam, proposed project of the Corps of Engineers, to be constructed in Santa Fe Canyon. 3) Whether to continue the current policy of Canyon closure. The following record of the meeting is taken from the notes of one of the participants. For background material, and a statement of the position of the Sierra Club's Santa Fe group, see the companion article on page 3.

Q. (to United States Forest Service, "USFS" and the Public Service Company of New Mexico, "PSNM") -- Why is it essential that there be a land consolidation?

A. (Wendell Gore - USFS) -- "We are not allowed to initiate a land exchange; we can only act on proposals as they are sub-

mitted. These are legal procedures, not matters of common sense. There is a Checkboard problem -- the purpose of the land exchange would be to provide a more administratively easy area of USFS vs. private lands. But we cannot initiate an ex-

(cont. next page)

change."

A. (Bob Rountree -PSNM) -- "We were originally interested in the Buckman Well Field and asked for a list of what the USFS might want in exchange. That's when the canyon area came into discussion."

Q. "It would seem that this large piece of private property would be subject to the desires of the company -- the property department of PSNM Land Development might see it as a nice subdivision."

A. (Mr. Gray, PSNM) -- "Well, heck no! we wouldn't warrant that."

Q. (to PSNM) -- "Are you considering opening the Canyon for recreational use?"

A. "Well, we haven't discussed what we would do with the land really... we just need to consolidate our holdings."

(comment made by interlocutor): "If PSNM doesn't want to develop it (the canyon) give up the development rights to the land and own simply a watershed."

A. (PSNM) -- "We have an agreement with the Canyon Association not to open the Canyon for recreational use ... but of course, that contract agreement can be cancelled at a moment's notice."

Q. "Why the consolidation then? For what purpose? Management for what?"

A. (PSNM) -- "We own land in the Canyon and we're just trading a piece of property here."

Q. "Should the land swap go through, wouldn't the fact that PSNM holds the land make it more difficult if the city wants to take over the franchise?"

A. "Well, the land would certainly make it more expensive -- but we could just sell the system."

Q. "If the land swap goes through, then the Forest Service should specify that there will never be any land development in the Canyon."

A. (USFS) -- (quoted from Forest Supervisor Chris Zamora's position statement) -- "A land exchange in the Canyon would not be considered until (i) the City of Santa Fe has reached a decision on their acquisition of the City water supply and system, and (ii) until the Land Use Plan for the area is completed, and then only if that plan recommended the exchange as being favorable to the public interest and the interest of the people of Santa Fe."

At this point the Santa Fe Wildlife Organization and Trout Unlimited, representing the fishermen, entered the discussion. After presenting their position that only fishermen should be allowed into the Canyon, there were several comments from the audience on special interest groups, culminating in the question:

Q. "Does this mean that in order to enter the Canyon you only have to carry a fishing pole?"

A. "Well, maybe you'd have to have a license..." (The Fishermen's proposal included improved parking at the fishing sites as it would be a hardship to have to walk in all the way from Black Canyon.)

Then the discussion shifted to the question of the proposed Granite Point Dam.

Q. "Where does the stone and dirt come from? What about the impact on the environment?"

A. (Felix Corley, Albuquerque District Corps of Engineers) -- "The rock would come from the spillway construction and the earth would come from down in town somewhere. It would be trucked up Canyon Road to the site. It would take two years to construct the dam."

(Mr. Claussen) "There would be some destruction of bird habitat -- maybe 60 acres. The reservoir would be dry...it would only hold water at times of flood."

Q. "What proportion of flood water would this take care of?"

A. "50% -- much of the flood water is below the proposed dam."

(Comment from the floor) -- "The damage done in '68 was from Arroyo Mascaras -- the Arroyo was in pretty bad shape. The Corps doesn't seem to know where the flood-plain is. The flood in 1931 that did damage only flooded 1/2 a block from the river. The water came from Canada Andrea which is below Granite Point. The flood in 1968 was from Axtec Springs, also below Granite Point, and from Arroyo Mascaras."

A. (Corps) "Arroyo Mascaras and Granite Point Dam are separate projects; one can be done without the other."

Steve Reynolds, State Engineer, interjecting: "No, they must both be done."

(Corps) -- "There is no benefit to Santa Fe for water supply from building Granite Point Dam."

(cont. on page 2)

Conservation Committee Reports on Canyon

The following article is taken from an Information and Position Paper, prepared by the Conservation Committee, Sierra Club, Santa Fe Group.

Santa Fe Canyon lies east and north of the Santa Fe city limits. It contains approximately 16,700 acres, most of which is public land under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. The balance is owned by the Public Service Company of New Mexico. The Canyon is approximately 12 miles long and ranges in width from slightly over a mile to approx. 3 & 1/2 miles.

At the head of the Canyon just below the summit of Lake Peak there is a natural lake at an elevation of 11,600 feet, known as Santa Fe Lake which is the recognized source of the Santa Fe River. From this source, the Santa Fe River flows freely for the first 8 miles until it reaches McClure Reservoir, the largest of the 3 man-made reservoirs in the Canyon. The water flows out of McClure in the open river bed to Nichols Reservoir. From Nichols Reservoir it used to flow freely for another mile into Twomile Reservoir, where it was distributed into the Santa Fe water system. Since the construction several years ago of a water treatment plant near Twomile Reservoir, the water flows out of Nichols Reservoir in a pipeline directly to the plant. Only excess water during periods of high run-off flows in the natural river bed.

There are three current issues affecting Santa Fe Canyon: 1) the land exchange proposed by the Public Service Company of New Mexico; 2) Granite Point Dam, proposed by the Corps of Engineers, and 3) the Forest Service's study of the upper portion of the Canyon for designation as a wilderness area. The resolution of all three of these current issues will have a substantial effect upon the ultimate question of the future use of the Santa Fe Canyon. What follows is a brief outline of the basic facts involved in each of the three current issues.

The Public Service Company, as the current holder of the franchise to supply water to the City of Santa Fe, has proposed a land exchange between itself, on the one

hand, and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management on the other hand. 3,474 acres of land are involved.

In Santa Fe Canyon, the purpose of the land exchange is for the Public Service Company to obtain control and ownership of all the Canyon bottom land from the Santa Fe city limits at Twomile Reservoir to the upper end of McClure Reservoir. If the exchange takes place, the Public Service Company would own all the land surrounding the three reservoirs in the Canyon, as well as the land surrounding the Santa Fe River between the reservoirs.

For Santa Fe Canyon, it is important to distinguish the purpose of the exchange for the Public Service Company from its reasons for the exchange. The purpose is obvious -- to obtain control of the lower half of the entire Canyon bottom and reservoirs. The reasons are more complex. The reason stated by the Public Service Company is that the resulting block of land would make it easier to manage the portion of the Santa Fe water system in the Canyon. For instance, the Public Service Company would no longer need a special use permit from the Forest Service because it would own all the land (in-

(cont. on page 4)

Rio Grande Sierran

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Committee Report (cont'd)

cluding the access road from Canyon Road) with which it is concerned in managing the Canyon surface water system. Dealing with the Forest Service is not easy even for the Public Service Company and relief from this burden would be a great benefit to it. Also the Public Service Company could better enforce its no trespassing policy because there would be no blocks of public land between its land:

There are at least two or three other unstated reasons for the Santa Fe Canyon portion of the exchange. The resulting consolidated block of land would greatly enhance the value of the Public Service Company's existing Canyon land that it would retain in the exchange. Secondly, ownership of the consolidated block would give the company much greater bargaining power in its water franchise negotiations with the City of Santa Fe. The water franchise will be up for renegotiation in about 3 years. Thirdly, if the Canyon were ever opened for general public use and habitation, the Public Service Company would own the most valuable recreational and residential land in all of Santa Fe County. It should be noted that the Secretary of Agriculture's order closing the Santa Fe watershed only applies to federal land and does not apply to private land. Thus, the Public Service Company's existing Canyon land is only legally closed to public use by virtue of its own land owner policy which could be changed in the future.

The Forest Service is in the process of preparing a draft environmental impact statement on the proposed land exchange. After it is prepared, it will be subject to public review and comment, presumably through public hearings. Then, it will prepare a final environmental impact statement and, along with the Bureau of Land Management, make a decision on whether or not to carry out the proposed exchange.

2) Granite Point Dam:

From at least the year 1972, the Corps of Engineers has proposed, as part of a flood control project for the City of Santa Fe, the construction of a dam in Santa Fe Canyon. If the Public Service Company

land exchange were carried out, the dam site would be solely on Public Service Company land which the Corps might have to condemn for the dam.

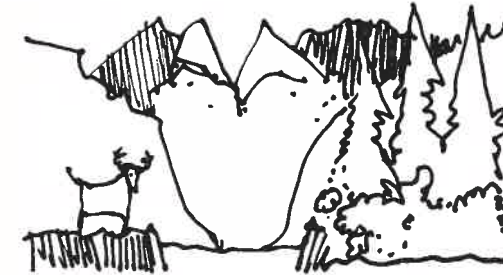
The dam would be 767 feet long and 122 feet high above the stream bed. The dam would have an earthen core requiring 108,971 cubic yards of material and would be covered by 267,489 cubic yards of rock. The rock would be obtained at the dam site and the earthen material would be obtained from a barrow pit located not more than 4 miles downstream. (This information comes from a draft EIS on the project prepared by the Corps. If accurate, this would put the barrow pit somewhere between the Old Santa Fe Trail and the intersection of Canyon Rd. and Cerro Gordo Rd. in the city limits.) The potential reservoir created by the dam would have a total capacity of 2,565 acre feet. Building the dam would require a commitment of approx. 8 acres of native vegetation and an additional 3 acres for relocating the access road. The proposed reservoir, however, would have a surface area of 60 acres at full flood control elevation. Using July, 1972 prices, the Corps estimated the cost of the dam to be \$2,147,000.00. Using 1976 prices, the cost of constructing the dam is probably over 4 million dollars.

The only purpose of the dam would be flood control. The Corps selected a storm which occurred on a ranch in Eddy County in 1941, when 12.10 inches of rain fell in a 24 hr. period. The specifications for Granite Point Dam are presumably designed to protect the City of Santa Fe from such a storm. According to the Corps, however, the maximum recorded 24 hr. rainfall at Santa Fe was 2.82 inches on July 30, 1953. The dam obviously would provide no flood control protection below it. Historically a significant source of flood waters from Santa Fe Canyon has been Aztec Springs Creek, which meets the Canyon stream bed well below even the Nichols Reservoir.

Since the appearance of a draft EIS on the project (which also includes the channelization of Arroyo Mascaras north of Federal Circle in Santa Fe) and the public hearing on Mar. 1, 1972, no major public steps were apparently taken until Sept. of 1975 when Senator Joseph M. Montoya introduced S. 2396 seeking an appropriation au-

thorization for the project not exceeding \$2,627,000.00. The bill was referred to the Water Resources Subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee where it is still sitting. The Subcommittee is chaired by Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska and Senator Pete V. Domenici is also a member of the Subcommittee.

In March of 1972, William D. Hurst, the Regional Forester for the Southwest Region, included most of Santa Fe Canyon above McClure Reservoir in the Forest Service's inventory of roadless areas. Left out was the portion nearest McClure Reservoir where the Public Service Company owns land in the stream bed which it is offering in the land exchange.



The Forest Service name for this roadless area is Santa Fe River and comprises 7,545 acres. It adjoins the designated Pecos Wilderness Area at the head of the Canyon at Lake Peak and Penitente Peak. The Santa Fe River roadless area has been upgraded to a "new wilderness study area" by the Forest Service, as was the Macho Canyon roadless area which adjoins the Santa Fe River roadless area on its eastern edge. The area is now being studied for its suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System-- a process which may take a decade or more. In the interim the Forest Service can not alter the wilderness character of the roadless area.

The Forest Service has been vague about what is presently taking place concerning the particular study of this roadless area.

Adjacent to and in addition to the Santa Fe River roadless area identified by the Forest Service are thousands of acres of wilderness land which have been studied and proposed for wilderness status by local conservation organizations such as the

Central Clearing House, the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee and The Wilderness Society.

The Conservation Committee has adopted the following positions on the three current issues affecting Santa Fe Canyon which are outlined above.

1) The Proposed Land Exchange: It should be opposed as not in the public interest for the Public Service Company to acquire more land in Santa Fe Canyon and gain more control over the Canyon bottom from the City limits up to the head of McClure Reservoir. The Forest Service should try diligently to purchase the very beautiful piece of Mora County land that the Public Service Company is offering in the exchange. If the exchange were approved, it should only be approved on the conditions that (i) the Forest Service retain all development rights to the Canyon land it would be giving up to the Public Service Company and (ii) the Public Service Company give up all development rights to the Canyon land it would retain in the exchange.

2) Granite Point Dam: It should be unconditionally opposed. There is no real need for the dam and even if there were, the environmental damage to the Canyon resulting from the dam would far outweigh the flood control benefit from the dam. The cost of the dam would more than cover the Forest Service's cost of acquiring all the land offered by the Public Service Company in the proposed land exchange and would be a much better long-term use of public funds.

3) Wilderness Designation: As much of the Canyon as reasonably possible should get wilderness designation. The land uses permitted under wilderness designation are most compatible with continued management of the area as a watershed.

The paramount use of Santa Fe Canyon should remain as a significant provider of water for the City of Santa Fe. Such use does not necessarily preclude a policy of public access to Santa Fe Canyon. However, there is a primary reason for keeping Santa Fe Canyon closed to general public use. That reason is based on the assumption that any kind of public use of the Canyon, no matter how limited, could be so intense that it might irretrievably destroy the environmental quality of the

(cont. on page 9)

Synfuels Subsidies a Sweetheart Deal!

Despite the fact that a similar bill was resoundingly defeated last December, the House Science and Technology Committee voted on May 12 to report out H.R. 12112, a \$4 billion synthetic fuels subsidy bill. The Committee vote was 27 to 8, with both liberals and conservatives lined up against the bill.

Two other committees -- Banking, Currency and Housing, and the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee felt that the bill covered their areas of jurisdiction and asked for "sequential referral" after the Science Committee completed action. The parliamentarian decided on May 17 that the bill should be sent to both committees, to be acted on by June 10th. The bill can be expected to go to the House floor between June 10 and the July 4 Congressional recess.

Although H.R. 12112 was introduced as a \$2 billion bill, the committee doubled its size to \$4 billion. The move made it clear that this bill is just the foot in the door for a multi-billion dollar, long range subsidy program for synthetic fuels. ERDA has stated flatly that the program it plans to implement requires \$6 billion in loan guarantees, \$4.5 billion in price supports, and \$600 million in construction grants -- a grand total of \$11 billion.

The new bill requires the successful demonstration of a 6 - 10,000 barrels per day "modular" facility as a prerequisite to obtaining a loan guarantee for a commercial plant (50,000 b/d). However in order to assist companies during the modular stage, the bill also establishes a special 75% grant program whereby the government pays up to 75% of the cost of the design, construction, operation and maintenance of modular facilities. The effect of this provision is to give preferential treatment to oil shale over other synthetic fuels, which only receive 50% government assistance.

Last year's bill would have enabled either the House or Congress to veto any proposed loan over \$350 million. H.R. 12112 lowers that threshold to \$200 million, but it also requires that both houses act in

order to block a loan.

Such a bill should be opposed on both economic and environmental grounds.

From an economic stance, a guaranteed loan program for synthetic fuels will not "guarantee" one gallon of fuel. The Ford Administration has already testified that additional subsidies will be necessary. For starters, they want a program of loans, grants and price supports totalling 11.5 billion dollars. Subsidies ensure future subsidies.

This bill amounts to a "sweetheart" deal for large companies. Aside from guaranteed loans and low interest rates, the government would actually make the payments on the loan, if the company said it had a cash-flow problem. In case of default, the government would have no access to assets, patents and other confidential information -- even those of a multi-national oil company such as Gulf.

Furthermore, it is clear that synfuels subsidies are not destined for small companies who really need help from the taxpayer. The Oil Shale Corporation (TOSCO), has been lobbying for subsidies while simultaneously purchasing the entire west coast operations of Phillips Oil Co. Other companies who would like to get subsidies for synfuels include Gulf Oil Co. and WESCO, hardly small-time operations.

Inflation has caused the projected costs of oil shale and coal gasification plants to well over one billion dollars apiece and the price of the synthetic oil and gas to over \$20 per barrel equivalent. Even the Ford Administration has admitted that the costs of subsidizing synthetic fuels are greater than the benefits and that the amount of energy to be produced "negligible".

Beyond the economic foolhardiness of the bill, there is the question of the environmental impact of synfuel development. The repercussions are massive. Consumption of scarce water supplies, strip-mining, massive waste shale disposal, water pollution, air pollution, massive influxes of people into sparsely-populated areas, wildlife destruction and the production

of cancer-causing substances would result from synthetic fuels development.

Conservation is probably the most promising alternative to massive subsidies for synthetic fuels. Studies for ERDA have shown that conserving energy is one-fourth as costly as developing similar amounts of new energy sources. The billions of dollars which synfuels subsidies would absorb could be spent in ways which would provide more energy. For example, \$2 billion could buy and install the solar equipment for over half a million new homes or completely pay for retrofitting 400,000 homes with solar equipment. This would provide for continuous energy savings and avoid the tremendous environmental and socio-economic destruction from synthetic fuels development.

It is imperative that you write your congressman today. Urge him to oppose HR12112 and to vote against synthetic fuels subsidies. Only grass-roots lobbying will defeat this legislation.

Oxbow Bosque Threatened

Despite rising opposition, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and state engineer Steve Reynolds still firmly support the Bureau proposal to build a canal through the "Oxbow" Bosque, on the Rio Grande near the University of Albuquerque.

The controversy over the \$400,000, four-mile link between the Corrales Drain and the Arenal Canal pits irrigation farmers of the South Valley against residents along the river.

Some 500 persons have signed petitions against the project, according to Jay Sorenson, a leading opponent and a member of the Governor's Wilderness Commission.

Rep. Manuel Lujan, R-NM, asked the bureau in February to abandon the project, saying the money could be put to better use.

U.S. Commissioner of Reclamation, Gilbert Stamm responded, saying the Bureau was going ahead with its final environmental impact statement on the canal.

Reynolds said this week he hopes a compromise can be worked out that would save part of the marsh but the canal project "is some thing that certainly should be done."

(cont. on page 11)

Canyon Controversy cont'd...

(PSNM had no position on Granite Point Dam, even though their land is involved.)

The rest of the meeting centered on the question of public access. Much concern was expressed on abuse of limited access. Access from Canyon Road was stated to be unacceptable. Varying reasons were offered in support of continuing closure. One citizen feared that some nut might drop LSD in the water system should the Canyon be opened. Mr. Gore mentioned concern that if the Canyon were opened from McClure Reservoir down, there would be increased fire hazard. The general consensus throughout the meeting seemed to be that the Canyon should remain closed.

Exercise Your Writs

The address for all Senators is: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

The address for Congressmen is: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

The Washington offices of Senators and Congressmen can be reached by calling the Capitol operator at (202) 224-3121.

The inexpensive way to make contact is to call the local offices. Your message will be relayed to Washington.

Senator Joseph Montoya
Santa Fe (505) 988-6461
Albuquerque 766-2551

Senator Pete Domenici
Santa Fe 988-6511
Albuquerque 766-3481
Roswell 622-9272
Las Cruces 523-7433

Congressman Manuel Lujan
Santa Fe 988-6521
Albuquerque 766-2538
Las Vegas 425-7838

Congressman Harold Runnels
Lovington 396-2252
Las Cruces 863-3400

Congressman Richard White
El Paso (915) 543-7650

The Texas Senators are John Tower and Lloyd Bentsen.

Kaiparowits Komments...

The passing of Kaiparowits has caused repercussions ranging from unexampled heights in lyrical journalism to heartening delays in related projects. We include, in the following, a sample of each:

THERE WILL COME A DAY...

There'll come a day when the people of this favored land will curse the Sierra Club and the Friends of the Earth and all those other ecology extremists.

It will be the day when you flip the switch and there is no light. A day when you adjust the thermostat but there is no heat or air conditioning. A day when you go to the plant or the office but there is no work because there is no power to turn the wheels or run the lathe.

This country is, indeed facing a power shortage. It is not too far away: 10-15 years, as things go now.

Even if we started today to construct the needed facilities, it would be nip and tuck with disaster. It takes time to build a power plant; time to explore and drill for oil; time to develop new sources of energy and power.

Yet in the face of this threat, the posey-pluckers persisted in battling every proposal of power plants, every effort to build an oil line from Alaska, every attempt to explore and drill for oil offshore.



That's a posey plucker!?

They talk, these environmentalists, of exotic sources of energy. They talk through their beanies. Geothermal power fully developed would provide at most, ten percent of our needs. Solar energy, in the present state of the art, would require a battery the size of Arizona to supply power to the City of Los Angeles.

The back-to-nature folks talk about charging more for light and gas, this is to cut demand. You know who would get it in the neck on that one: the working guy... through higher utility bills, higher prices 8

for food and clothes, and higher taxes (schools and hospitals and public buildings use power, too).

If some folks want to go live in a cave and light their way by candle and tote their stuff by oxen, that's their bag. But they have no right to flip the switch on the rest of us.

These thoughts were expressed in a 1973 issue of the District News by the Imperial Irrigation District. They are still applicable.

If you don't think so, ask the unemployed people of Ely who are now going to be blessed with all that fresh, clean air and no paychecks. -- *Mason Valley News*



PROJECT DELAYED BY KAIPAROWITS COLLAPSE SANDY, Utah (UPI) -- The Intermountain Power Project - a 3,000 megawatt coal-burning plant proposed for southeastern Utah, has been set back two to three months by the collapse of the Kaiparowits project.

The new target date for firing up IPP's first 750,000 kilowatt unit of the plant, which will provide power to firms serving one-sixth of Utah's population, is early 1984.

Joseph Fackrell, IPP project director, said the 38 publicly operated utility companies in California, Utah, Nevada and Wyoming planning the four-unit plant had hoped to release their feasibility study this month.

"But we planned to tie to the Kaiparowits transmission system for stability purposes and we'll now need to make additional studies concerning power transmission," Fackrell said.

"The collapse of Kaiparowits has set us back two or three months," he said.

But Fackrell, who is also chairman of the IPP Board of Directors, said the project was not another Kaiparowits -- which was abandoned last month by Southern California and Arizona utility companies because of rising costs and delays caused by strong environmental opposition.

(cont. on page 10)

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Committee Report cont'd...

Canyon. The assumption is largely based upon the fact of the Canyon's proximity to a population center like Santa Fe with a large seasonal tourist population and upon the further assumption that even a limited type of use of the Canyon, such as foot and horse traffic only, would involve such overwhelming numbers that the Canyon could not withstand the impact.

Recognizing that sooner or later the question of opening Santa Fe Canyon may become a major public issue in Santa Fe, the Sierra Club Santa Fe Group seeks to influence the outcome of that issue by adopting an environmentally responsible position on the future of Santa Fe Canyon that is based upon all the relevant objective facts and a reasonable assessment of economic and political realities. The Group's position is as follows:

A. The Canyon closure should be continued indefinitely. The 44 years of the closure has resulted in a situation which is unique and of great value. Because of the closure, Santa Fe Canyon has regenerated 9

into a natural area undisturbed by grazing or recreational pressure. Such areas are practically nonexistent near population centers. Future generations should not be deprived of the option of preserving this asset.

B. If the closure is ever rescinded and the Canyon becomes subject to public use, the Forest Service should do the following:

1) Open on the same permit basis as is the adjoining Pecos Wilderness area all public lands within Santa Fe Canyon above Nichols Reservoir to foot and horse traffic and prohibit the use of all motorized equipment in such area except as is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the City water system;

2) Attempt to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Public Service Company of New Mexico providing for: (i) public use of Public Service Company land above Nichols Reservoir on the same terms and conditions as are provided for Forest Service land with the Forest Service being responsible for policing all such public use and (ii) prohibition of all use of both Forest Service and Public Service land west of the north-south line drawn

(cont. on page 12)

O.R.V. ↵

The Santa Fe National Forest has released proposed regulations dealing with off-road vehicle (ORV) use. The environmental effects associated with ORV use include soil erosion, permanent destruction of fragile vegetation in areas of harsh growing conditions, and damage to wildlife populations and young trees - (snowmobile use).

The drafters started with the questionable premise that ORV use is consistent with multiple use management except as demonstrated to be unacceptably destructive to the environment. The massive study needed to identify areas where conflict with other users is great, and areas presenting safety problems is now complete, but sadly inadequate. Though these two types of areas are criteria specified in Forest Service regulations, the study has resulted in less than 15% of all trails and areas being closed to ORV use. Such a result smacks of a built-in bias in favor of permitting ORV use.

Copies of the proposed regulations are available at the Santa Fe National Forest Supervisor's office. These regulations should be examined in order to determine the fate of areas with which you are familiar. A deadline of June 14 has been established for comments. Forest Service personnel are available by appointment for discussion of the plan.

When you submit your comments, bear in mind that a detailed criticism of the Forest Service's treatment of a specific area would be much more fruitful than a blanket condemnation of the study in general.

Comments should be submitted to the Forest Supervisor, P.O. Box 1689, Santa Fe N.M. 87501. Tel: 988-6592

PLANNING A TRIP TO HAWAII?

The folks at Hawaii Chapter Sierra Club want to help you with information on hiking, backpacking and camping if you can help them with office costs. Please send \$1 to: Hawaii Chapter Sierra Club, PO Box 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818.

Mahalo nui loa (thank you very much)!!

Kaiparowitz's Comments...

"The only similarity is that they are the same size," the IPP official said. "We moved out of the Escalante area for environmental reasons -- and it cost us hundreds of millions of dollars to move farther north."

Fackrell said that although the plant would be built only 12 to 14 miles east of Capitol Reef National Park, it would not be visible and prevailing winds would carry its emissions away from the park.

However, the National Park Service has expressed concern about the location of the plant so close to the Capitol Reef boundaries.

The utilities hope to put the first unit on line in early 1984, with the other 3 units following at one-year intervals.

About three-fourths of the power would go to California, where the cities of Anaheim, Burbank, Glendale, Los Angeles Pasadena and Riverside are involved. The remainder would go to the Utah partners, which include the cities of Logan, Bountiful and Murray.

ECO PORN

"Energy development is the Bureau's No. 1 priority. We are directed by the Secretary of the Interior and Director of the Bureau of Land Management to allow orderly energy development on national resource lands while protecting the environment."

--courtesy of Daniel C. Rathbun, District Manager



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santa fe, new mexico
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Let's be Leaders

.19-20 June 1976
Santa Fe

Leader: John Colburn
(El Paso)

Location: St. John's College
Santa Fe Hall, 106

Time: 8:00 am Coffee & Small Talk
8:30 am Begin

From the St. John's location, we will go to the outdoor workshop area. Currently, we are planning to use the Santa Clara Indian Reservation.

Bring what you would normally carry for an overnight back-pack hike, including FOOD. For reservations, call Yvonne Dravo, 983-8443, or Philenore Howard, 268-8185.

Proposed Canal...

The bosque, or marsh, lies between the west bank of the Rio Grande and curved "Oxbow" of bluffs marking the former channel of the river. The area receives water from the Corrales Drain, which ends at the marsh. The proposed canal would follow the river and join the Arenal Canal near the I-40 bridge.

Bureau plans show construction within a 120-foot-wide swath would include a levee fronted by big steel "jacks", a maintenance road, and the canal.

Sorenson said even if the canal didn't destroy the habitat, the road and associated noise would scare away the animals. Similar canal roads become motorcycle tracks on week-ends, he said.

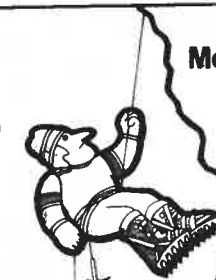
Ten acres of the marsh was donated recently to the Sierra Club foundation by Mrs. Suzy Poole for creation of a wildlife study area. (AP report)

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Things to read...

- 1) Environmentalists for Full Employment, write to EFFE, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, to get on their mailing list. Sample articles: "Woodcock sees no ecology/jobs conflict", "The relationship between energy and employment", "Where have all the jobs gone?"
- 2) Rain--Journal of Appropriate Technology, monthly, rates: \$5.00 per year for individuals; write to Rain, 2270 N.W. Irving, Portland, Ore., 97210 in order to subscribe. Sample Articles: "Visions of Ectopia", "Good-bye to the Flush Toilet" and "Make Where You Are a Paradise".

Committee Report...

at the head of Nichols Reservoir to the city limits to protect the gathering point for the water to the treatment plant.

3) Annually review the impact of the foregoing public use of the Canyon and recommend what changes, if any, should be adopted in the use of the Canyon to preserve its environmental quality.

The effect of the alternative position B above would be to close off permanently access to the Canyon from the end of Canyon Road and to limit access to the Canyon to three principal routes: (i) from Hyde Park Road at the Black Canyon parking area

(ii) from the trail to Santa Fe Lake at the top of the ski area; and (iii) from the upper end of the Arroyo Hondo and Apache Canyon watersheds. In this way pressure from foot and horse traffic in the Canyon would be reduced to a minimum and would completely avoid the likely pressure point at the end of Canyon Road so that its present rural and residential character may remain unaffected.

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