

Friends of the Teton River

WATER LINES

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Photo by Ruth Lindsieck

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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, LYN BENJAMIN

WATER MARKETS—Bringing together willing buyers and sellers.

In the western U.S., the converging trajectories of climate change and population growth are driving a search for new supplies of water. Many states, including Idaho, are considering new water storage facilities and are looking at ways to remove more water from streams to meet increasing consumptive demands. An alternative, potentially more efficient strategy that considers instream flows for fish, wildlife and aesthetic needs is to adopt a market-based approach to the exchange of water rights. On heavily appropriated streams, acquisition or leasing of senior rights might provide the only approach to support instream flows. In this editorial I'll provide a brief overview of innovative market-based strategies that could be used in Teton Valley to improve instream flows.

Since 1998, the markets for instream flow water rights have grown in most western states. More than \$300 million have been spent on leases and purchases of water for instream flows. Mechanisms include outright purchase, donation or leasing of water rights. In most states, federal or state agencies (like the Bureau of Reclamation or Department of Water Resources) are responsible for the transactions. However, non-profit organizations like the Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited and the Oregon Water Trust (OWT) are increasingly playing an active role in transactions. Most of the water has been acquired through leases, with more than 400 million acre feet restored to instream flows through leasing, compared to 700,000 acre feet through purchases.

There are many success stories about willing buyers and sellers coming together in a free-market approach to restore stream flows. On the John Day River in Oregon, a ranching family agreed to permanently shorten their irrigation season for an undisclosed payment



Photo by Melinda Binks

from the OWT. In late July, the resulting 6.5 million gallons of water per day is returned to the John Day River and will help to protect future populations of spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead. A little closer to home, the Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Project in central Idaho has worked closely with the Idaho Water Bank and farmers and ranchers to place unused water rights in the water bank and then lease out these water rights for instream flows. This water provides flows in previously dewatered sections of critical salmon spawning streams; at the same time, this arrangement allows water right holders to retain the original priority date of their water right. The duration of the leasing agreements span one to ten years.

Although in Idaho water markets are still in their infancy, at FTR we feel that they offer a viable alternative to break the historic deadlock between water users and instream flow advocates. We are working with landowners on South Leigh, Teton and Trail creeks who are interested in donating, leasing or selling water rights to improve flows in these creeks. At a local level, we believe that changing land use (from agriculture to subdivisions) in Teton Valley offers an opportunity to rewater tributary streams that have been dewatered for a hundred years. Live streams connecting the mountains with the Teton River will not only improve the Teton Valley fishery but also increase property and aesthetic values, and create a tremendous resource for our community.

Lyn Benjamin

(Thanks to the Political Economy Research Center publication *Saving Our Streams through Water Markets* by Clay J. Landry for much of the information in this editorial.)

BADGER CREEK:

WORKING TOGETHER FOR HEALTHY STREAMS AND ABUNDANT FISHERIES

On August 14, 2007, Friends of the Teton River broke ground on an exciting project, one that serves as an excellent example of what can be achieved when a community works together to search for innovative solutions to large-scale environmental problems.

As a result of FTR's Barrier and Entrainment Survey completed in 2005, Badger Creek was identified as having three major barriers that were of high priority for removal. The most significant of these was a concrete and steel structure called the "Splitter" that essentially converted a branch of the creek into a canal. The Splitter was built on a bend in Badger Creek such that it was nearly perpendicular to incoming flow, causing it to receive a great deal of hydraulic pressure during high flows. Urban legend, or in

this case "rural legend," has it that irrigators earlier in the century, tired of dealing with debris jamming the headgates, blasted a hole beneath them, rendering the gates inoperable. This modification also brought the structure out of compliance with the Idaho Department of Water Resources, in addition to making it likely that a high water event could blow out the Splitter, sending a torrent down the South Branch of Badger Creek. Such an event would have caused extreme damage to downstream irrigation canals. This was of great concern to Burt Phillips and Marvin and Shelby Hill, the irrigators currently using the diversion, who were faced with the need for an extremely costly repair of the Splitter.



Mike Lien shows a before shot of the Splitter.

The Badger Creek Splitter was also of great concern to FTR because Badger Creek supports a strong population of native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (YCT). In early August 2005, as flows in the South Branch dwindled, Mike Lien and John Rice removed and relocated approximately 95 trapped YCT from a large pool downstream of the Splitter. "Up to 10 percent of the Badger Creek YCT population are trapped behind the Splitter each year," Lien says. "That's a lot of fish, representing a substantial percentage of the total YCT population in the upper Teton Watershed mountain tributaries."

With all of this in mind, the need to address the issue of the Badger Creek Splitter was obvious. FTR developed a proposal for reconstruction of the diversion structure. The goals of the project were to improve both long-term safety of the structure and irrigation efficiency, enhance fish passage, and reduce fish entrainment. The modifications also needed to preserve water rights, both in terms of delivery of priority and flow. FTR's initial proposal was submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, which responded by donating over \$20,000 of engineering work to assist us in creating a design that would meet the project goals. In this design, the



Top to Bottom: Installing one of two rotating screens (made by Intralox) into the new diversion structure on Badger Creek; After months of planning...the moment arrives, the screens are placed, and they fit!; Jeff Peterson (Bureau of Reclamation) installs a solar-powered motor that will drive the screens.

continued on page 5

FOR THE LOVE OF THE VALLEY

A Portrait of Phyllis Anderson



Top: Phyllis Anderson on a recent hiking trip in France; Bottom: Phyllis kayaking the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Most people wouldn't celebrate a birthday by riding a bicycle 70 miles with friends. Even fewer people would—or could—do this to celebrate their 70th birthday. Phyllis Anderson, however, is not most people. A member of FTR's Board of Directors since 2003, and the current Board Secretary, Phyllis is an inspiration on many levels, with her deep dedication to community participation (she also volunteers at the Alta Library and the Teton Regional Land Trust), a contagious sense of adventure, and an obvious passion for the outdoors. Phyllis' humility often prevents people from knowing how much she has done and continues to do, but FTR decided it was time for all to learn just how amazing she is.

FTR: When did you first start coming to Teton Valley?

Phyllis: We moved to Pocatello in 1975, and Jay [her late husband] was on the ski patrol at Targhee. He did that for five years, and we would come up on the weekends. At first, we would stay at a motel, but he wanted to invite people up. So, in 1978 we built a cabin in Driggs. We shared that with lots of friends over the years. Later, as we were getting ready to retire, we bought another piece of property north of town, built a house, and moved in there in the spring of 2002. When Jay finished ski patrolling in 1980, we spent more time backcountry skiing at the pass. In the summers, we would kayak over on the Snake River, on the Alpine section, and come over after a day of paddling. As we were getting ready to retire, and after we moved

up, we also started to do more biking—mostly on road bikes, but some mountain biking as well. We stayed because this is such a beautiful place, with so many outdoor activities.

FTR: How did you get involved with FTR?

Phyllis: We went to the spring picnic in 2002, and when we left, Jay said, "When we get back in town, I'll come in and see what I can do to help." But he never got back. [Tragically, Jay Anderson passed away suddenly in the summer of 2002.] And then, that fall, Lyn [Benjamin] called and asked if I wanted to go on a bike ride. We rode up the road to Targhee to get our season ski passes, and she convinced me to come in and help with a mailing. The next thing I knew, I had agreed to be on the Board. Well, I knew nothing about being on a Board. The first meeting I went to, they said, "Okay, has everybody raised their \$500?" and I didn't know anything about \$500. I knew I couldn't just write a check, so I started writing letters. I wrote to people I knew in Pocatello who owned land or spent time in this valley, and I got several of them to become members. Most of them still are; one of them is now on the Board [Don Streubel]. I guess I've stayed involved because I just wanted to be helpful, to show the staff they are appreciated. Besides, you can only play so much, and then you need to feel like you're doing something useful.

FTR: What is your connection to water and rivers?

Phyllis: We spent a lot of time in rivers, kayaking. I started kayaking in my late forties, I guess. My son got us into it—he went whitewater canoeing with a neighbor, and told us we'd really like it. So we went to class, and I couldn't stand to be upside down. I finally got my roll, but it took me a long time; I did my fair share of swimming. We were going to go down the Colorado [through the Grand Canyon], so I decided I had to learn to do it. I spent a lot of time practicing on a





Left: Phyllis and friends biking; Right: Phyllis' Wrinkles on Wheels biking crew at her 70th birthday celebration.

canal near Pocatello—you'd go out into the waves, get tipped over, roll back up, pull the boat out, and go back for more. We spent a lot of hours out there. But it worked; I only swam once in the Grand Canyon, though I carried my boat through Lava Falls. For many years, we had our "river family"—people who were really good friends, and every year somebody would get a permit for the Salmon, the Main Fork. We would have a wonderful time on the river; there were always some new people, but there was a core group who would go year after year. Many of them came to my birthday party this year.

FTR: Are you still kayaking?

Phyllis: Not as much as I used to, but my grandson [Alex, 13] and his dad [Phyllis' son Jay] went to kayak school in

California the week before they came up this summer. So, when they were here, the three of us went down the Alpine section of the Snake. Alex thought it would be really neat to go kayaking with his grandma. I got my boat for my 50th birthday; it's an old Dancer, so it's twice as long as Alex's, but it still gets me down the river. It was a good day.

FTR: Can you ever see yourself leaving this valley?

Phyllis: Not as long as I can shovel snow! I can't think of anywhere else I'd rather be. This is a great place to be for me, at this stage of my life. There are so many active women here to do things with; there are always people to ski with, hiking groups, wonderful friends I can travel with. It's a great place to bike—last year I rode over 2,000 miles. It's just a pleasant valley to be in.

Badger Creek *continued from pg. 3*

Splitter structure was entirely reconstructed, and made substantially larger and heavier. The Splitter was re-designed with new headgates, which can be raised and lowered to regulate flows serving the water rights on the Phillips-Stewart Canal. To minimize entrainment, a state-of-the-art, rotating fish screen was designed into the structure to prevent fish from swimming or being drawn into the irrigation canal behind it. The screen is made of a porous material that allows water to pass into the canal, but keeps fish in Badger Creek. The total cost for the project was budgeted at \$187,000.

With the support of the Stewarts and the Hills, FTR submitted its project proposal to potential funders, and began contacting contractors about the potential for discounted services. The public support was overwhelmingly positive. Funding requests were generously rewarded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act (FRIMA), the Jackson Hole One Fly Foundation, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Conservation

Partnership. Intralox provided a significant discount on fish screens. Mr. Charles King IV, the owner of the land adjacent to the Splitter, has generously allowed access through his property so that work can be conducted. The Idaho Department of Water Resources, Owen PC Construction, On The Rocks Aggregate, Majestic Mountain Iron, Rocky Mountain Environmental, Trail Creek Nursery, Creative Energies, and the Idaho Department of Water Resources have all contributed substantial labor, materials, and consulting time, and Grand Targhee Resort will be donating volunteer time.

Reconstruction efforts have been ongoing this fall, and the redesigned, newly functional diversion structure should be up and running by the end of October. For a full description of the Barrier and Entrainment Survey, updated photos of the Badger Creek Project, and information on other FTR restoration projects, please visit our website: www.tetonwater.org.

PONDS IN AN ARID CLIMATE?

story by Amy Verbeten

As the landscape in Teton Valley undergoes rapid change, FTR is also concerned with the changing hydroscape. Over the past several years, we have noticed an increasing trend toward the inclusion of artificially created ponds and streams in residential developments. In this article, FTR makes the case that:

1. In an arid environment, where evaporation far exceeds precipitation, artificially created ponds waste a tremendous amount of water.
2. Many of the ponds in this valley may be in violation of Idaho water law.
3. The water diverted to ponds could instead be used to re-water natural streams
4. As a result, we are encouraging critical evaluation of the developing aesthetic which values ponds.



As our valley transitions from agricultural to residential usage of land, we have an enormous opportunity ahead of us to conserve water, and to use the excess surface rights to re-water streams that have been historically dry during the height of the irrigation season. As discussed in the editorial introduction to this newsletter, the value of healthy, flowing streams and revitalized riparian corridors is almost immeasurable; it can be assessed monetarily and aesthetically in its impact on real estate, and non-monetarily in its impact on fish, wildlife, recreation, and community vitality.

Theoretically, residential usage requires far less surface water than agricultural usage on that same area of land. In actual practice, however, this theoretical reduction in water use is rarely realized. Based on research by the Public Policy Research Institute of the University of Montana, despite high-profile conservation programs, the trend is toward higher per-capita residential water use, largely due to highly consumptive landscaping around homes.

“Choose from a remarkable selection of generously sized home sites and estate lots showcasing pond and mountain views.”

“All homesites overlook large, re-circulating ponds....”

“Spend the afternoon trout fishing on more than 50 acres of ponds, lakes and streams woven throughout the community.”

These quotes from a recent search of the Teton Valley Real Estate Multiple Listing Service (MLS) clearly demonstrate where a lot of water is going. There is a developing aesthetic value in the rural West that ranks highly the inclusion of artificially created ponds and streams in subdivisions and home sites. In the arid climate of the Intermountain West, where evaporation rates far exceed the amount of water supplied by precipitation, this aesthetic takes a tremendous toll on the environment, on downstream water users whose livelihood depends on available water for irrigation, and on the recreational and community vitalization potential of healthy streams.

The term “precipitation deficit” refers to the difference between the amount of water lost to evaporation and the amount of water supplied by precipitation; this is the amount of water that would need to be supplied to a pond in order to keep it from drying out.

How much water does a pond “consume?”

Based on data compiled by the University of Idaho’s Kimberly Research and Extension Center, mean annual precipitation for the Driggs area is only 390 mm per year, while the amount of water lost to evaporation in a shallow pond is over 850 mm per year. This data can be used to calculate that the precipitation deficit for a one-acre pond in the Driggs area is approximately 510,000 gallons per year. This is almost five times the total annual water use needs of the average American household, and equivalent to leaving your garden hose running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. It is important to note that this calculation applies only to the water needed to replace that lost to evaporation; it does not account for additional water needed to fill the pond in the first place, to maintain water volume lost to seepage into soil in an unlined pond, or to maintain water quality or the low temperatures required if the pond is stocked with trout.

What about the legalities?

In many cases (some water managers would say the vast majority), residential aesthetic ponds are not only wasteful, but actually illegal. According to the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), Idaho law specifies that water can be used only for purposes specifically authorized in its water right; using irrigation water or culinary ground water for aesthetic storage or fire protection purposes is thus a violation of the law, and subject to civil penalties of several hundred dollars per acre foot of water being stored. In order for a pond to be legal, the pond owner must have an approved application for either a new water right, or an approved change of use permit for an existing right, prior to construction of the pond. In considering whether to approve a pond permit, IDWR will evaluate the potential negative effects on downstream water users, which can be substantial. When surface water is impounded in a pond, it takes far longer for that water to reach downstream users than it would have if it had remained in the stream; in some cases, the water will not reach downstream users at all. Impoundment of surface water into ponds also substantially deprives agricultural users, as well as wildlife and plants in the riparian zone, of the vital incidental recharge that occurs when water “leaks” out of stream channels into the surrounding soil.

What about fire protection?

Although fire protection is clearly an important consideration in any development, it is vital that the method of fire protection be both effective and legal. Teton County Fire Code requires a 120,000-gallon minimum of available water for fire protection. According to the Idaho Department of Water Resources, it is legal to fill a single pond in a subdivision without a special water-right permit, as long as the total use of water in that pond does not exceed 2,500 gallons per day. Considering that the Kimberly Research and Extension Center data indicates that a 120,000-gallon pond could lose more than 2,100 gallons of water per day in the hottest part of the summer to evaporation alone (not to mention additional loss due to seepage in the soil), the time it would take to fill and then maintain adequate water levels makes fire ponds a ludicrous endeavor. Fire suppression wells, which are exempt from special permitting requirements as long as they are used only for active fire suppression, are a far more reliable source of fire suppression water.

What can we do?

Each of us has an opportunity to become stewards of positive change in regard to water resources in this valley. An aesthetic that celebrates excess, and which regards detrimental artificial systems as more important than healthy natural ones, is not sustainable. We would benefit from learning to love and live with the unique characteristics of our arid climate, rather than trying to change it into something it is not and never will be. We can effect this change by expressing it in our housing and landscaping choices, and by urging our elected and appointed officials to consider water resource conservation in their decision making. We can conserve water in our own households, and with time and/or money, support efforts to use the water we save to restore healthy natural water courses.

“A one-acre pond consumes almost five times the total annual water use needs of the average American household, and is equivalent to leaving your garden hose running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.”



Art & Science come together in Natural Sculpture Installation Class



During the week of August 6-9, 2007, students from throughout Teton Valley joined Jackson sculptor Ben Roth and Friends of the Teton River's Amy Verbeten for a unique summer day-camp program that combined sculptural art concepts with place-based science. The class was offered in partnership with the Teton Arts Council, Friends of the Teton River, and the Teton Regional Land Trust. Students explored Teton Creek and the Teton River, learning environmental science concepts within the context of their local watershed. Students then expressed their understanding of each day's science topics by building temporary sculptures, including a rock art watershed map; an aquatic food chain constructed from leaves, rocks, and sticks; and sandhill crane sculptures made of wire frames and willow branches. Thanks to the Teton Valley Special Project Fund of the Idaho Community Foundation, this program will be offered again in the summer of 2008.



Clockwise from Top Left:
Jackson Pauroso and Aiden Sullivan study aquatic macroinvertebrates collected in Teton Creek, Emory Myler works on her sandhill crane sculpture, Annie Pauroso constructs a fish sculpture along the banks of Teton Creek.

Friends of the Teton River Merchandise makes a great holiday gift.



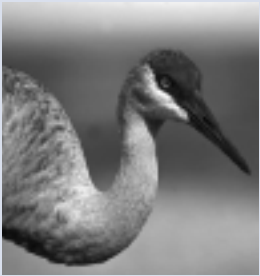
Choose from an assortment of posters, baseball caps, T-shirts, hooded sweatshirts and thermal beverage tumblers! For your favorite little one, we have "onesies" in sizes from 6 months to 24 months. Call, email or stop by to order. Prices are: FTR caps & posters \$10, FTR thermal beverage tumblers \$12, FTR short-sleeved T-shirts and onesies \$15, FTR long-sleeved T-shirts \$20 and FTR hooded sweatshirts \$35. All proceeds go to benefit the programs of Friends of the Teton River.

Teton Creek Update

On September 28–30, 2007, a group of third-year graduate students from Utah State University's Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning (LAEP) department conducted a series of meetings with Teton Creek stakeholders, followed by a public presentation to give an overview of their project. The LAEP students have been contracted by the Teton Creek Subwatershed Committee to research and prepare a Comprehensive Plan for the Teton Creek Corridor. In their first two visits this fall, they had the opportunity to survey and photo-

graph the creek corridor, gain a sense of Teton Valley's changing needs and pressures, and interview stakeholders and community members. In early January, the students will visit Teton Valley again to present a project update. Due for completion in the spring of 2008, the Comprehensive Plan will serve as a resource for developers, City and County land-use planners, Teton Creek landowners and water users, and non-governmental organizations with an interest in a research-based approach to land- and water-use planning.

FALL NATURE NOTES A note from the staff



Dear Friends and Members,

Thank you for sharing your nature stories with us! Please continue to send in your observations and photos of experiences around our watershed. As we enter the winter season, there will be a whole host of cold-weather creatures and natural phenomena to report on. E-mail your **Nature Notes** to anna@tetonwater.org

[Dana Richardson & Dave Joslyn](#) report that last spring a pair of sandhill cranes nested on the top of a beaver lodge on their property on the North Fork of Badger Creek. The crane pair had two eggs, and they hatched on Memorial Day morning while Dana and Dave were there! [Diane Verna and Jeff Jung](#) had multiple black bear sightings only a few days apart in September. They saw a small black bear in Alta feeding on one of the apple trees on Ski Hill Road. He took off toward the creek, and they were able to watch the bear from the Greenville bridge as it sauntered up the creekbed. The other sighting occurred on Highway 32 just before the grain silos and old "Beer" building at Lamont. Diane and Jeff were driving back from Yellowstone admiring the colors of the aspen trees, when they spotted the bear sitting right there at the side of the road. It was a huge treat for their family, who was visiting at the time. FTR Board Member [Diane Temple and family](#) went for a scenic float trip down the upper Snake River on a Sunday in mid-September—putting in at Deadman's Bar and taking out at Moose. When they rowed to the takeout, there were three moose—a bull, a cow, and a calf—sleeping less than twenty feet from the boat! The family proceeded to take out with extreme caution, careful to keep quiet and out of the moose family's "napping" space. FTR Board Member and retired biology professor [Don Streubel and his wife Jane](#) observed the twenty or more members of the Slough Creek wolf pack in Yellowstone in September. The wolves were feeding on a grizzly bear carcass, which is an unusual occurrence. National Park researchers were going to investigate further into the circumstances of the grizzly's death. [Gerald Aronowitz](#) reported on an abundance of wildlife sightings he's experienced this summer and fall living on Teton Creek, including a bull and cow moose, sandhill cranes, osprey, numerous bald eagles, and a red fox.

Dear Friends,

2007 has been a year of extraordinary growth at FTR! Your enthusiasm and financial support have kept our important work going amidst all the change around Teton Valley. We especially find ourselves responding to the shifting demographics in our watershed and the challenges that changing land use and population growth present to our water resources.

Your generosity and dedication to clean water, healthy streams and abundant fisheries has enabled us to use more money for on-the-ground projects and put more time and resources into important watershed conservation efforts. In 2007, your dollars helped FTR to:

- **Collaborate** with farmers, ranchers, local citizens, elected representatives, scientists, landowners and developers to protect Teton Valley's water resources;
- **Work** with local county commissioners to establish and implement a groundwater protection ordinance; Monitor flows and water quality on our rivers and streams;
- **Restore** over 10,000 linear feet of stream bank on Trail, Fox and South Leigh creeks and the Teton River; Improve fish passage on Trail Creek with two fish ladder projects, the installation of a series of step pools for fish at the Town Canal and the designing of an improved entrance pool at the Trail Creek Main Diversion;
- **Build** a new fish-friendly diversion structure on Badger Creek, with a project budget of \$187,000 and numerous local- and state-level project partners;
- **Initiate** Teton Valley's first riparian corridor comprehensive plan (to be completed in 2008); Raise over \$300,000 in grant funding for critical stream bank restoration (work slated for 2008-2010);
- **Facilitate** government agencies and local stakeholders in the protection and restoration of Teton Creek;
- **Host** workshops and public forums on current watershed issues; AND
- **Educate** more than 400 Teton Valley K-12 students about their watershed!

Thank you for your contributions to our work, and please remember FTR in your year-end giving. Please take the time to make your year-end gift or renew your support by mailing your donation in the enclosed envelope. Your support will let us close out this year's projects and look ahead toward a productive 2008.

IN MEMORY OF ALAN HUNT



Alan Hunt

This past spring the Teton River lost a longtime friend and supporter when Alan Hunt passed on. Alan and his wife Margot were introduced to the joys of fishing and floating the Teton by the legendary Joe Ruwitch (subject of the hilarious book *Mostly about Joe*, filled with hunting and angling stories). With the inception of FTR, they continued to explore the river with Tom Fenger and me; it always was a pleasure to float with the Hunts, who not only loved to fish, but appreciated the beauty and the quiet of the Teton.

Alan was a lawyer by profession and an innovator in retirement planning; he helped spawn the "Untie the Elderly" movement and for decades worked to establish retirement homes based on Quaker principles of community. His leadership style and dedication to community were reflected in his presence on the river. Tom describes Alan as "always enjoying his time on the river with his friends, whatever the fishing was like; he was gracious and kind and always a gentleman." We look forward to time spent with Margot in the coming years, as we continue to share the river that Alan loved so much.

"With Warm Regards," Lyn Benjamin

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Alan Hunt, "Who, with me, loved the Teton River."
-given by Margot Bowie Hunt

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Many thanks to all of our supporters. You are the ones who make all of our work possible.

If we have missed or misspelled anyone's name, please let us know by emailing anna@tetonwater.org or calling (208) 354-3871



A big thank you goes out to all the "Old Bill's," (Mr. and Ms. Bill's, young Bill's and baby Bill's) who made 2007 a record-breaking year for FTR. As part of a growing community with emerging needs and opportunities for involvement, your philanthropic leadership makes a big difference to the quality of life we have in Teton Valley. This includes the quality of our water, the health of our rivers and streams, an abundant fishery, and the opportunity to enjoy it all for years to come. We hope you will embrace the Old Bill's spirit of giving, as our local non-profits transition from Old Bill's Fun Run in Jackson Hole to a dedicated Teton Valley event. Look for the kick-off of this new event in May 2008 and please remember Friends of the Teton River in your future giving.

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Dr. and Mrs. James A. Crabtree
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Judy & Thomas Fauntleroy
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George Geiges
Neil Gleichman
Anne Gomeaux
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Robert & Mary Robertson-Goodrich
Georgina Worthington & John Greenwood
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Barb & Richard Grundler
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Emily Hagedorn
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Mark & Nell Hanson
Ron & Patti Harbowy
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Heron Glass
Janet Conway-Heslin & Dr. Buol Heslin
High Peaks Health & Fitness

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Ken & Barbara McIntosh
Chi & Rene Melville
Linda & Mike Merigliano
Mike & Margaret Merigliano
Kathi Meyers & Bob Mechikoff
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Lew Mithun
Allison & Dave Monroe

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K.C. & Diane Murphy
Doug Naylor
Ginny Newsom
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Cathy O'Connor
Donna Brace Ogilvie
Kim & Dee Olsen
Open Creative
Pete & Mary Lou Oslund
Charlie Otto
Ann Loyola & Wood Palmer
Joe & D.A. Palmer
Deb Rouleau & Daniel Pauroso
Hoke Peacock
Liz Pitcher
Chuck & Twing Pitman
Donna Molinelli & Charles Ray Pond
Powder Mountain Press
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Lynn Sandmann
Dean Scheid
Karen Scheid
Chuck & Judy Shepard

Katharine Shepard
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Snake River Builders
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Don & Jane Streubel
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Bernard & Patricia Tarr
Steve & Diane Temple
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Janessa Craig & Doug Thomas
Trading Places Interiors & Design
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John & Rosemary Young
Joyce & Felix Zajac

Community Education Calendar



Many, many thanks to Sam Lea and Kris Ciesinski for donating valuable flight time to FTR and Utah State University for research on Teton Creek. Photos above by Anna Lindstedt.

Wednesday, December 12, 5:30 to 8 p.m.

FTR Holiday Party at Pendl's bakery

Join your friends to celebrate the holidays and a year of working for clean water, healthy streams, and abundant fisheries.

Wednesday, January 9

Teton Creek Comprehensive Plan, Part 1

Join the third-year graduate students from Utah State University's Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning department for an update on the Teton Creek Comprehensive Plan, and summary of the first semester's research.

Wednesday, February 13

Wednesday Water Wise Series

Know Your Rights: Water Law in the West

Join FTR as we kick off our new monthly Wednesday Water Wise Series of community education events and public forums, to be held on the second Wednesday of each month. In this first presentation, we will discuss Idaho water law and water-law issues in Teton Valley, followed by an open forum for questions and dialogue.

Wednesday, March 12

Wednesday Water Wise Series

Looking into the Crystal Ball: Snow Surveys and Water Forecasting
Learn about how snow depth and water-equivalent data collected throughout the winter by National Resource Conservation Center staff can be used to estimate annual water availability, spring runoff, and summer stream flows.

SAVE THE DATES....

FTR River Party will be on Saturday June 28, 2008.

The first Teton Valley "Old Bill's" event (still to be named!) will be on Saturday, July 19, 2008. Join us for a celebration of philanthropy in Teton Valley!

For more information about these events and to RSVP, please contact Education and Outreach Director Amy Verbeten: amy@tetonwater.org or (208) 354-3871

Friends of the Teton River

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