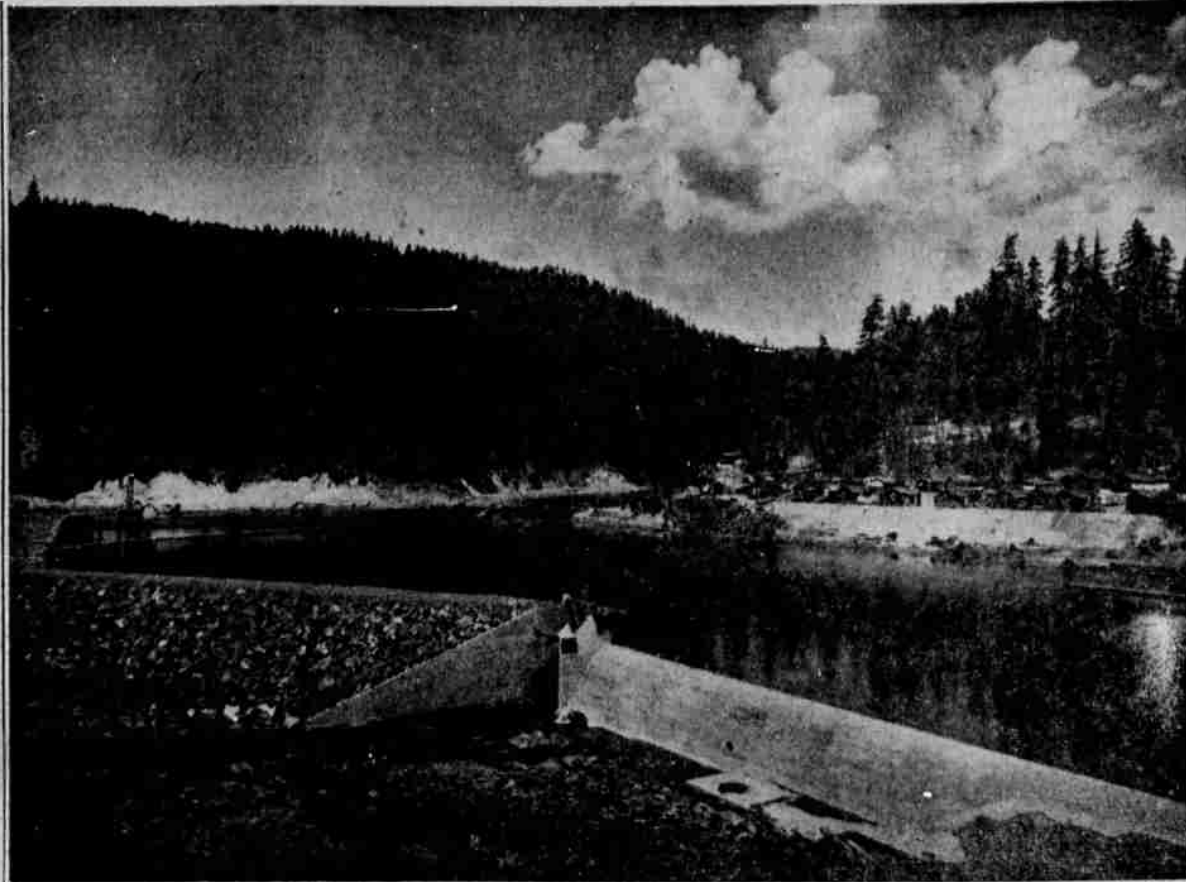




TOKETEE PLANT—Main unit of California-Oregon Power Company's power development on the North Umpqua River is the Toketee plant. This plant has a capability of 45,000 kilowatts and was the first to be built in the Umpqua power

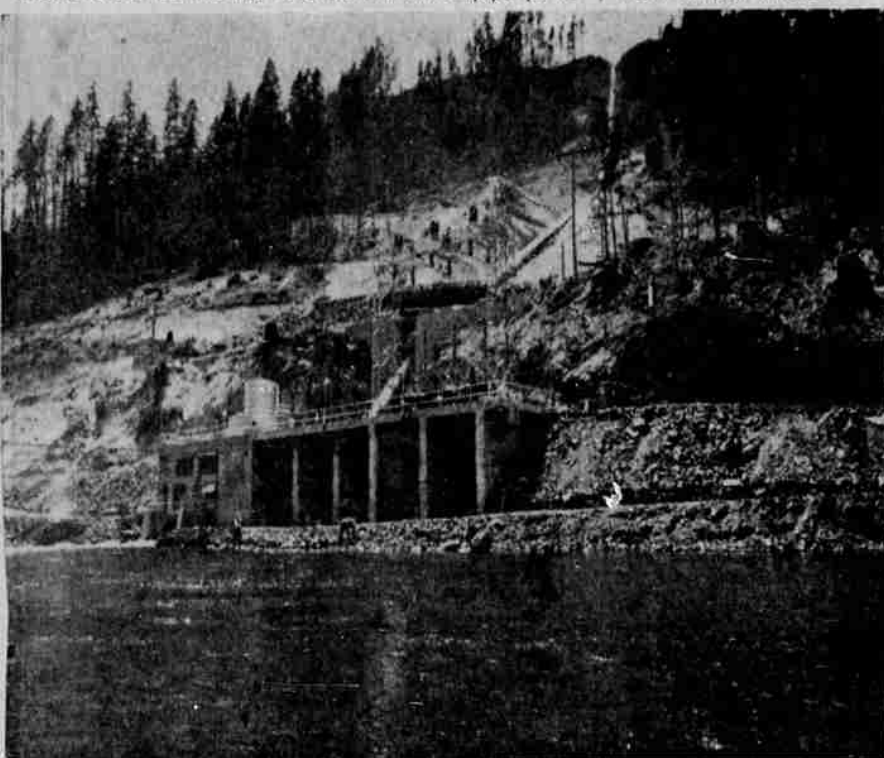
development. It is fed through a tunnel by water from Toketee Lake. The other plants in the development are operated from this power house.



TOKETEE DIVERSION DAM—An earth fill dam with clay core center ponds a maximum of 1580 acre feet of water. The water is carried to the main Toketee power house by 1,663 feet of wood stave pipe 12 feet in diameter, a mile-

long tunnel through rock, and 1,081 feet of steel pipe line. At the far end of the dam can be seen the water intake structure, while the spillway section is in the foreground. Houses in the background are those of employees and their families.

8 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Thur., Aug. 28, 1952



THE FISH CREEK PLANT—This 11,000 kilowatt plant is operated by water diverted from Fish Creek. The water is carried by approximately five miles of open conduit and then flows from the conduit into a forebay or pond, which has a capacity of 60 acre feet. The forebay enables ponding of water for peaking purposes. When the water leaves the forebay it drops 995 feet through a steel pipe line to the power house turbine.



SLIDE CREEK PLANT—This 18,000 kilowatt plant is supervisory controlled (remotely) from the Toketee power house and therefore does not require operating personnel. The water to operate this plant is diverted from the North Umpqua River by a 35-foot high diversion dam and is carried to the turbine through a series of timber flumes and concrete lined canals, which ultimately turn the water into a 12-foot diameter steel penstock, which directly joins the power plant.



CLEARWATER NO. 2 PLANT SITE is seen from a vantage point 750 feet above the Toketee pond. The open ground across the water is a gravel pit which supplies much of the aggregate for construction purposes. Workman in foreground is knocking loose rock down in preparation of the steel penstock footings on this perpendicular cliff.



FISH CREEK FOREBAY has a capacity of 60 acre feet and enables water to be ponded for peaking purposes.



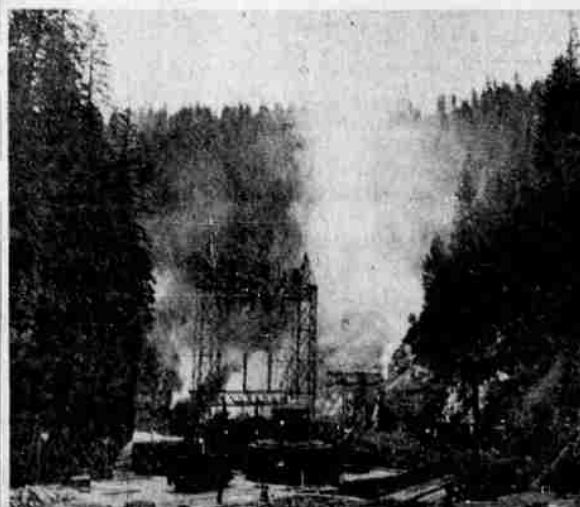
FISH CREEK CANAL—This is a section of the concrete-lined canal that carries water to the Fish Creek power plant. There is 15,681 feet of canal, plus 7,778 feet of timber flume. The workmen are applying concrete under pressure over the steel reinforcing mats. Water carried by this canal empties into the forebay shown above.



SODA SPRINGS POWER PLANT—The third plant completed in the Umpqua development is the 11,000 kilowatt Soda Springs plant. This is an out-door-type plant and is also supervisory controlled from the Toketee power house.



SODA SPRINGS DAM—A thin arch-type dam 126 feet in height diverts water from the North Umpqua River and sends it through 2,085 feet of steel pipe 12 feet in diameter to the power house turbine.



THIS VIEW of the Soda Springs power plant shows the installation occupying a central position in a narrow gorge of the North Umpqua River. At left is a view of the picturesque basalt rock formation rising sheer above the river-cut gorge.



SAWMILL—This sawmill is capable of cutting a million board feet a month. The trees cut on the job are cut into rough lumber to be used for various construction purposes in the development area. The other buildings in the area are the remains of the Soda Springs Construction camp.