

# River Voices



*A quarterly publication of River Network*

P.O. Box 8787, Portland, OR 97207 (503) 236-8011

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## Sorting Through River Conservation Tools

by Pope Barrow

Sometimes river conservation seems like an interminable struggle against the forces of darkness and destruction. River conservationists often find themselves desperately rummaging through an ancient box of tools...frantically searching for something capable of saving one river or another. For me, it's like trying to find a pair of socks that match before staggering off to work...always a titanic struggle.

The river conservation tools cabinet is especially threadbare at the Federal level. It offers one industrial-strength piece of machinery, the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, a sort of antediluvian Rube Goldberg contraption, designed in 1968 and never updated since. This antique machine is still a powerful item. Because it can completely prohibit water projects, it wows the good guys wearing green hats. But...because it allows some Federal land condemnation and because it may rule out some kinds of fish and wildlife enforcement devices and structures (dams with limestone drums, for example), it sometimes scares innocent bystanders.

As powerful as it is, the Wild and Scenic Act can be a difficult tool to use in some situations. To make it work takes a lot of time and money. It is very labor intensive, mainly because Congress has to be convinced through grassroots action that it is necessary to pass a Federal law to save the river or rivers in question.

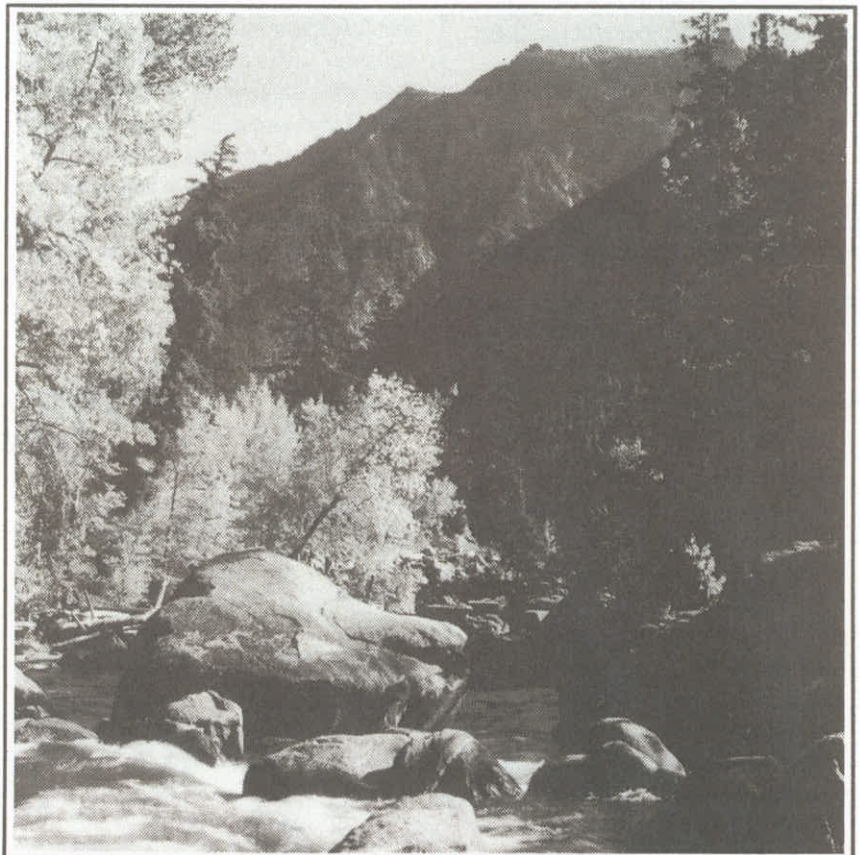
Many river conservationists (especially those working mostly with rivers on private lands) believe that, if the river

conservation struggle is ever to be won, new programs are needed to supplement the wild and scenic rivers programs. But new programs are still in the research and development phase, and for now, we are stuck with the machinery we can find in the existing tool shed. Luckily, with a little rooting around, it *is* still possible to dig up a few other tools, including some seldom-used devices, which might hold river abusers at bay.

### *Litigation*

Litigation is a time-tested river conservation technique. Ever since the snail darter was used to try to save the Tellico in Tennessee — and before — river conservationists have used lawsuits to save rivers from one kind of threat or another. River advocates have hooked into almost every law on the books: the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental

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The Icicle River in the eastern Cascades of Washington, threatened by second home development, is being protected through public land acquisition facilitated by River Network's Riverlands Conservancy. Photo by John Marshall.



## River Network

P.O. Box 8787  
Portland, OR 97207  
(503) 236-8011

River Network is a national non-profit organization committed to building local support for river protection. We believe that local people are the voice of America's rivers and that without local action, rivers cannot be protected effectively, nor permanently.

River Network has three programs:

the **River Clearinghouse** to provide information and referrals to local river activists,

the **River Leadership Project** to develop river conservation leaders at the state and local levels, and

the **Riverlands Conservancy** to acquire outstanding riverlands and convey them to the public for protection.

### Staff

Phillip Wallin, Director  
Lindy Walsh, Administrator  
Rita Haberman, Clearinghouse Coordinator

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Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Forest Management Act...in short...anything an inventive lawyer can think of.

It's not pretty, but litigation will continue to be the number one defensive river conservation tool for a long time to come.

Lawsuits are especially useful to buy time to organize and develop a strategy to provide permanent protection. Given crowded dockets and the confused panoply of Federal and State laws governing water, rivers, and public lands, lawsuits can really work...at least for the short term. The suits brought by American Rivers contesting national forest management plans (most of which ignored river protection) are a classic example of how to use litigation effectively. The successful contest by the Maine Natural Resources Council to defeat the Big A Dam on the Penobscot River in Maine is another.

For litigation to be really effective, however, river conservation groups need to *institutionalize* it. In other words, skilled and experienced lawyers should be available, on short notice, to take action as soon as important river resources are threatened. Fortunately one group, American Rivers, now has an expert legal staff which can be in court at

the drop of a hat. In addition, American Whitewater and American Rivers have jointly established an early warning system—a sort of radar system—to detect potentially harmful hydropower projects at a very early stage.

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*As powerful as it is, the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act can be a difficult tool to use in some situations. To make it work takes a lot of time and money.*

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Every serious river conservation group should be able to duke it out in court where necessary, but litigation is expensive, ugly, time-consuming, dreary, and sometimes unsuccessful. The worst problem is that it is only a defensive tool. As soon as one river abuser is chased off, another one may pop up to take its place.

### State Water Law

State water law can be especially useful where agricultural diversions are the main problem since State law can require

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## Letter to the Network

Dear River Network:

As a river enthusiast, I found Vol 2, Number 1 of the River Network Bulletin very interesting and informative. As I read the "Letter to the Network" from Mark Blumenstein, I thought of another valuable way that the River Network might assist local river protection groups. Throughout the newsletter, there were numerous references to your mailing list of 1,500 individuals and organizations.

May I suggest the following:

1. That in the next issue, you send out feelers regarding a scenario wherein the River Network could issue financial "grants" to individual river organizations, "in dire need of financial assistance."
2. The plan may work by obtaining a general consensus of all River Network recipients, individuals and organizations, regarding needy causes. The River Network could solicit financial requests, and properly screen them to insure their "need and legitimacy." Thereafter, in each issue of the newsletter, the "needy cause" could be highlighted, with a name and address for any financial contribution, nationwide.
3. It would be recommended that this "grant money" be distributed, not only based upon need and legitimacy, but also according to fair geographic allocations so that one part of the nation did not benefit more than another.
4. Let's assume that only the individuals and organizations on your mailing list sent in \$10.00 per person. That would allow for a \$15,000 receipt by the "needy cause." However, when you multiply the numerous individuals in the numerous organizations, this "grant" would be considerably larger. For instance, the group in which I am a member, "Friends of the Rappahannock," now contains over 700 members.
5. Although this plan seems to resemble a "chain letter," a chain letter approach to fund raising, I believe the cause does justify the means.

By the way, I am sending my \$10.00 to Mr. Blumenstein, just to show that such a scheme could work. Keep up the good work, please.

Thomas Y. Savage  
Friends of the Rappahannock  
210 Wolfe Street  
Fredericksburg, VA 22401 ☐

*What do you think of this idea? The editors of River Voices welcome your feedback.*

*River Network encourages you to share your ideas, information, successes and problems with other river activists. You and over 1,500 other individuals and groups receiving River Voices are the ones who have first-hand, river-saving experience. "Letter to the Network" is a great way to communicate with hundreds of other river activists.*

*Please send your letters to:*

*River Network  
River Voices  
P.O. Box 8787  
Portland, OR 97207*

## Grant Funding Alert

World Wildlife Fund & The Conservation Foundation's Innovative Grants program will award grants to local non-profit conservation organizations. Your river group may qualify.

Grants will range in size from \$2000 to \$5000. Innovation Grants will be

awarded for projects to help communities implement innovative strategies to protect a community's natural resources and quality of life. In general, grants can be used for all appropriate expenses needed to carry out the project. Over the last two years, forty-six grants have been awarded.

Grant applications must be postmarked by **August 2, 1991**. For information regarding eligibility and applications, call or write: Innovation Grants, WWF & CF, 1250 Twenty-Fourth St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 293-4800. ☐



## Network Members Utilize a Variety of River Protection Tools

Fifteen years ago, river activists were known as "dam fighters." Today we recognize that dams are not the only (maybe not even the biggest) threat to rivers. Rivers throughout the country are endangered by a variety of threats. Streamside land development, water diversions, municipal pollution, forest practices, and agricultural run-off are just some of the serious problems besetting rivers. To give you a flavor of the array of problems and solutions, we've put together a sampling of a variety of river protection tools used by members of the River Network.

Many river guardians are fighting proposals for hydropower dams, and a few are even working to remove existing ones. *Friends of the Elwha* in Port Angeles, WA is doing just that as they work on a campaign to remove two hydroelectric power dams. The dams were built in the early 1920's and have decimated the fabled salmon runs of the Elwha. They are joined by several other environmental interests, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Friends of the Earth, and growing support in nearby Seattle and Tacoma. They have come up with an alternative plan that decision makers can't ignore as it "preserves jobs, supplies cheap power, and restores the watershed." This campaign could set a national precedent for restoring a critical riverine ecosystem.

The *Mattole Restoration Council* in Petrolia, CA, is working to restore their river in another way, by countering the cumulative negative effects of extensive logging and road building. The MRC is undertaking numerous projects to control erosion, restore and enhance salmon habitat, educate and involve the public, and work with regulatory agencies. They worked cooperatively with several state and local governments to develop the "Mattole River Watershed Enhancement Plan" which includes projects to protect

river banks, plant trees, and enhance fisheries. They are also in a cooperative project with the California Department of Fish and Game to restore salmon populations through their hatchbox program, surveys of perennial streams, and habitat improvement projects.

Another way many river guardians are working to restore their rivers is by



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establishing greenways. The *San Joaquin River Parkway and Conservation Trust* in Fresno, CA is working to protect their river by creating the San Joaquin River Parkway, a continuous 33-mile trail system along the river. The citizens of Fresno and Madera Counties recognized the need to protect the scenic and natural features of the river in light of the booming population in the region and

the need for open space.

Several river guardian organizations are educating citizens to be advocates for river protection. What's notable is the variety of education and involvement programs.

For example, the *Riveredge Nature Center* in Newburg, WI educates and involves citizens in their water quality monitoring program called, "Testing the Waters." The program involves several government agencies and environmental organizations. It's designed to educate high school teachers and students about local surface water, groundwater, nonpoint source pollution, and pollution abatement issues in the watershed. The ultimate objective of "Testing the Waters" is to develop a citizenry who are able to take active and responsible steps to resolve environmental issues.

The *Clark Fork Coalition* in Missoula, MT is educating citizens through their Superfund Citizen Involvement Project. The Clark Fork River is plagued by the past and present practices of the mining industry which has laced it with heavy metals, including arsenic, lead, zinc, and cadmium. As a result, four Superfund sites have been designated on the Clark Fork. The Coalition is developing a constituency of concerned and informed citizens by demystifying technical issues and giving people a chance to participate in the hearings and negotiations affecting their river.

*Save the River* in Clayton, NY is educating citizens about how their sewage disposal systems may be polluting the St. Lawrence River. They help residents who want to bring their sewage disposal systems into compliance with State and local regulations with their Kingfisher Alternative Sewage Project. They offer informational brochures and booklets and free on-site surveys of waterfront septic systems. The survey tells property



owners whether or not their system is working properly and, if it's not, how the problem can be corrected. They also offer information on alternative types of disposal systems that may be more suitable. Those whose systems are not polluting the river receive a Save the River Clean Water Award.

The *Friends for Rivers* in New Braunfels, TX is protecting their river, the Guadalupe, from another type of pollution, litter from recreationists. The Guadalupe River is an extremely popular river and receives over 450,000 visitors each year. In 1987, they worked closely with their elected state officials, and later local citizens, to authorize Texas' first River Recreation District. Funded through user fees from river-related businesses, the District focuses on litter abatement and recycling. Ten river rangers ticket litter offenders and enforce safety regulations. They also have a clean-up crew pick up litter along the popular 22 miles of the river. Working to stop the problem at its source, they also have a visitor education program to heighten awareness. Friends

for Rivers is the non-profit arm of the District, focusing volunteer efforts and private resources for river corridor improvements. In recognition of their good work, the District recently received a Renew America award.

*Sugar Creek Protection Society* in northwest Ohio also cleans up their river, Sugar Creek, but their primary reason for doing so is to protect it from channelization. The SCPS was formed in 1973 in response to a proposal to channelize Sugar Creek which had become blocked with numerous log jams. The log jams were causing flooding of low-lying farmland and golf courses. The SCPS convinced the local government officials to delay the proposed channelization project for one year. In that year, the SCPS undertook a manual clean-up of forty-six massive log jams that blocked Sugar Creek, using borrowed equipment and volunteer labor. To assure county and state agencies that the river won't need modification in the future, the SCPS annually monitors and cleans up the river.

And finally, one other threat to rivers, especially in the West, is water diversions. In recognition of the fact that nearly all rivers in Oregon suffer from overappropriation, *WaterWatch of Oregon* in Portland, OR focuses its efforts on countering water diversions. They use several techniques, including legislation to restore streamflow, challenging the illegal use of water, participating in water conservation rulemaking and planning, monitoring applications for water rights, and sponsoring conferences on water quality and quantity issues.

All of the above are examples of how local river organizations are successfully dealing with the issues besetting their river. The strategies they've chosen aren't the only solutions. What's important is to identify the threats to your river and select a strategy that your group can, and wants to, undertake.

If you would like to get in touch with any of these river organizations, please give us a call at River Network. ☐

## *The 1991 River Guardian Award*

River Network will honor an outstanding river activist with its 1991 River Guardian Award.

The award will recognize a grassroots volunteer who has been successful in protecting a local stream from pollution, damming, dewatering, development or any other threat.

We're inviting nominations for this award from river conservationists throughout the country.

The guidelines for nominations are:

- \* must be a volunteer
- \* may be either an individual or a group
- \* may be anywhere in the country
- \* must have achieved protection for a particular stream
- \* the stream may be urban, rural, or wilderness
- \* the nomination must make a case for recognizing the nominee.

Nominations will be accepted through September 1, 1991.

The selection will be made by the Board of Trustees of River Network and announced before the end of the year.

Please send nominations to:

River Network, River Guardian Award, P.O. Box 8787, Portland, OR 97207.



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instream flows to protect recreation and fisheries in those situations. This is the strategy now being pursued vigorously by river conservationists in Idaho and some other States.

Unfortunately, State law is limited. It cannot knock out Federally sponsored threats, such as FERC projects. This was highlighted all too painfully last year in the Rock Creek case (California v FERC) where the U.S. Supreme Court completely gutted State authority to manage instream flows at Federally licensed hydro projects. At the same time, recent cases in Oregon, New York, and Pennsylvania have drastically undercut the ability of States to control the harmful effects of hydropower by using their authority under section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

Another problem with State river protection laws is that they are sometimes toothless—or poorly enforced—that all kinds of river abuse are tolerated. The State of Maryland, for example, allows clear cutting in its wild and scenic river corridors wherever any insects can be found in standing trees, and North Carolina has allowed rampant second home development that have destroyed the scenic qualities of the New River.

When Federal Wild and Scenic or State protection won't do the job, and when litigation looks unpromising, then its time to look at lesser-used techniques, such as other forms of Federal designation, 2(a)(ii) status, or land purchase schemes.

### ***National Recreation Area***

Sometimes Federal protection is needed, but wild and scenic river designation is hard to sell. Unlike urban yuppies, some country folk just don't cotton to words like "wild" and "scenic". "Wild" suggests wilderness-type management to them: no trapping, no hunting and no motorized access—in other words—none of the fun things in life.

A case in point: in West Virginia, beginning in 1987, attempts were made to

designate the Gauley and Meadow Rivers as Federal Wild and Scenic rivers. Some native West Virginians, however developed an allergy to the words "wild and scenic" and opposition was growing. The local Congressman suggested making the same rivers into a "national recreation area" instead of wild and scenic. It worked like a charm. The Gauley and Meadow Rivers now have even broader

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***Clearly, some new devices, some which are more user-friendly, more flexible, and less expensive to use, are needed if river conservationists are going to win the day.***

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protection than if they were Wild and Scenic rivers, but the label "Wild and Scenic" is missing.

### ***2(a)(ii) Status***

Sometimes Federal agency management is not needed or desirable. Recognizing this, a curious technique was built into the Federal Wild and Scenic Act back in 1968. Under section 2(a)(ii) of the Act, if a State legislature designates a river as protected under State law and asks for Federal 2(a)(ii) approval, it can get the same protection from Federal water projects as if it were a full-fledged Federal Wild and Scenic river but without Federal management or Federal land acquisition.

The 2(a)(ii) solution can be a perfect fit for some situations, especially where a river flows mostly through State lands and the State government wants to continue managing the area. So far, there are only twelve 2(a)(ii) rivers (740 river miles), mostly in California, but interest in this technique is growing. Several States are now looking at possible 2(a)(ii) protection for certain rivers: Ohio (Big Darby Creek), Massachusetts (Westfield River), Arkansas (Cossatot River), Oklahoma

(Illinois River), New York (all rivers in the Adirondack Park), and Virginia (Falls of the James).

### ***Land Acquisition***

Another tried and true river conservation tool is land purchase. Having recently pulled off the successful purchase of property adjacent to the scenic Icicle Creek in Washington State, River Network has clearly taken the lead with this technique.

Other river trusts are beginning to spring up all over the place. Some are buying land in California along the American and Yuba rivers and some are looking at land along the Watauga River in North Carolina and North Chichamauga Creek in Tennessee.

Land acquisition works best with private land rivers which are in or adjacent to national forests and which are threatened by mining or timbering or second home development. Unfortunately, however, buying the land can't stop a hydropower project since Federal law allows private land to be condemned when a power license is issued.

### ***Other Ideas***

So what do you do if none of the standard techniques look promising? Try something weird.

One weird idea is tied into the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Rivers designated for study under the Act are not Federally managed or subject to Federal land acquisition, but do have protection from water projects during the study process. The study process is supposed to be a temporary thing. Lately, however, some rivers have been made into **permanent study rivers**, the Letchworth Gorge of the Genessee River in New York, for example.

Another little-used technique which can prevent harmful hydropower projects (but not other forms of river abuse) is to have Congress pass a "**bullet bill**". These laws



### River Threats and River Protection Tools

The purpose of this chart is to show the general array of river protection tools that may be appropriate for countering some common river threats. It should be noted, however, that the applicability of many of these tools are situation specific and programs vary from state to state. References on some of these tools are listed on page 10.

River Protection Tools/ River Threats & Issues	Dams	Channelization	Pollution	Hazardous wastes	Erosion	Land development	Wetland conversion	Public access	Diversions	Logging	Mining	Grazing
<b>Federal</b>												
Wild & Scenic Rivers Act	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
National Recreation/Conservation/Scenic Area	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Endangered Species Act	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X
Forest Service/ BLM planning					X			X		X	X	X
National Park Service technical assistance	X					X	X	X				
Clean Water Act	X		X				X					
National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Land & Water Conservation Fund						X	X	X		X	X	
Tribal water and fishing rights	X	X	X	X					X			
Mitigation for dam projects	X						X	X	X			
CERCLA/RCRA				X							X	
Hydropower licensing/relicensing	X							X	X			
<b>State and Local</b>												
State scenic river programs	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Pollution control programs	X	X	X	X					X			
State Fish & Wildlife programs							X					
Forestry practices regulations										X		
Aquifer protection			X	X		X	X					
Land-use planning						X	X	X		X	X	X
Zoning						X	X			X	X	X
River corridor ordinances			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Instream and minimum flow	X	X							X			
Greenways					X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Floodplain regulation	X					X	X					
Basin commissions	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Public trust	X							X	X			
<b>Private</b>												
River guardians	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
River restoration	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Land trusts						X	X	X		X	X	X
Riverwatch programs			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Water marketing	X								X			

provide no type of land management by Federal or State agencies. They never mention things like "pristine wilderness" or "protection and preservation for future generations" or any of that philosophical stuff. In the true cowboy tradition of rough justice, these laws simply shoot an unpopular water project in the head.

They usually say something elegant like "No hydropower project may be constructed on the X river between A and B." This technique was used, for example, on the Henry's Fork in Idaho. Legislation like this is classic proof that river conservation is not always pretty.

Another interesting technique to block hydroelectric power projects was tried in connection with the Savage River in Maryland. In 1990 legislation passed the U.S. House of Representatives to prohibit the issuance of any permit under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act

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## The Upper Mississippi: A Local Solution to River Protection

The Mississippi River is one of the best known rivers in the United States, but the intriguing story of the approach taken to protect its headwaters is not well known. It's a story of how local people, sparked by the fear of federal government intervention, rallied to develop a local solution to protect "their" river.

The Mississippi River is fabled for its vast natural and cultural resources. For this reason, in 1975 the Department of the Interior considered the first 460 miles of the river (from its headwaters to just north of Minneapolis/St. Paul) for inclusion in the Wild & Scenic Rivers System. They found some 340 miles of the Upper Mississippi to be eligible for protection under the Act, and in 1977 legislation was introduced for W&S designation of these segments. The legislation, however, was amended to call for a more detailed study, and designation was deferred indefinitely. Keeping the Mississippi on the agenda, in 1979 President Carter directed the National Park Service "to determine the specific requirements for protecting the river corridor." The study was to be completed by 1980.

The federal initiative alarmed a number of Minnesotans who were adamantly opposed to federal control. Still fresh in their minds was the designation of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in 1964 and Voyageurs National Park in 1971. Both of these federal land protection efforts produced a collection of "horror stories" of federal agents treating local landowners unfairly.

The fear of federal control on the Upper Mississippi motivated Minnesotan politicians to develop their own river protection plan based on local control. The eight counties with stretches of the river eligible for Wild & Scenic designation opted to work together to protect the river. In 1980, the eight counties signed a joint powers agreement, as allowed by Minnesota law, and created the Mississippi Headwaters Board (MHB).

The MHB is comprised of a county commissioner from each of the eight counties. The initial objectives of the MHB were to: establish uniform land use and development guidelines for the river corridor, apportion the cost of planning

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*Protection of the Upper Mississippi River is a story of how local people, sparked by the fear of federal government intervention, rallied to develop a local solution to protect "their" river.*

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among the eight counties, and ensure that each of the counties abided by the program. To fulfill these objectives, the MHB developed a management plan and a model zoning ordinance for the river corridor. They adopted the plan and ordinance in 1981, and all eight counties subsequently adopted the ordinance.

The management plan for the Mississippi Headwaters was developed to protect the river through three major program areas - to guide shoreland development through the land and water-use ordinances, to manage and improve the recreational resources of the river, and to improve scenic qualities and fish and wildlife habitat through public land management. The primary method by which to protect the river, however, is a comprehensive local zoning ordinance. It applies to a river corridor of approximately 500 to 1000 feet on each side of the river.

The model ordinance regulates land use and density along the river and provides performance standards for some conditionally permitted uses. It designates two river zones, one with a density of 1 unit per 10 acres and the other with a density of 1 unit per 5 acres. It also sets, for each

zone, standards for building setbacks, minimum lot widths, sewage system setbacks, and maximum residential structure height. Protection of vegetation in the building setback zone, alteration of the river bed, and subdivision of land are also addressed in the ordinance. And the ordinance sets performance standards for forestry practices, utility lines, and roads.

The MHB takes on the formidable task of overseeing all of the activities potentially impacting the river within in the corridor. With only one professional staff person, Molly MacGregor, the Executive Director, the MHB relies heavily on county government officials to implement the program. To help local officials properly implement the program, the MHB provides training sessions and written materials.

As the MHB approached its tenth anniversary, it reviewed and updated the management plan and its implementation programs. The National Park Service, through its Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program, assisted in the review process by comparing the MHB program to ten river protection programs from various locations throughout the country. They found the MHB model ordinance to be one of the best stream protection regulations in the country and recommended it as a model for other localities.

The work of the MHB does not stop at grappling with land use issues, it also includes dealing with a plethora of other issues plaguing the river. The river is also a victim of a growing number of pulp mill and municipal sewage outfalls, power plants, and poor forestry and agriculture practices. Oil spills from barges and pipeline crossings are also a prominent threat to the river. In March 1991, over 1.7 million gallons of oil spilled into the river with very few citizens expressing concern.

Although local people played a critical role in establishing the MHB, that citizen







## REFERENCES ON RIVER PROTECTION TOOLS

(Please note:

Ordering publications through the mail usually requires a \$2.00 shipping fee.)

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**The Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program of the National Park Service** is available to provide information and advice on river or trail conservation issues. Advice and technical assistance for projects is also available on a competitive basis. For more information, contact the appropriate NPS regional offices.

**Alaska Region**  
Planning Division  
2525 Gambell St., Rm 107  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
907-257-2650  
(AK)

**Mid-Atlantic Region**  
Park and Planning Division  
143 South Third St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19106  
215-597-1581  
(DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)

**Midwest Region**  
Planning and Environmental Quality Div.  
1709 Jackson St  
Omaha, NE 68102  
402-221-3481  
(IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI)

**North Atlantic Region**  
Planning and Design Div.  
15 State St.  
Boston, MA 02109  
617-223-5123  
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**Pacific Northwest Region**  
Recreation Programs Division  
83 South King St., Suite 212  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-553-5366  
(ID, OR, WA)

**Rocky Mountain Region**  
Recreation Grants and Assistance Div.  
P.O. Box 25287  
Lakewood, CO 80225  
303-969-2850  
(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)

**Southeast Region**  
Planning and Federal Programs Div.  
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Atlanta, GA 30303  
404-331-5838  
(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)

**Southwest Region**  
Planning and Design Division  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504  
505-988-6881  
(AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

**Western Region**  
Planning, Grants, and Envir Quality Div.  
600 Harrison St., #600  
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372  
415-744-3968  
(AZ, CA, HI, NV)



## RIVER NETWORK UPDATE

The "River Network Update" will become a regular feature of *River Voices*. Its purpose is to keep you, the Network, abreast of progress in our three program areas.

### The River Clearinghouse

The big news here is that we are well on our way to developing a national Directory of River Information Specialists (DORIS). The purpose of DORIS is to put local river activists in touch with river resource specialists who are willing to help them grapple with the problems besetting their river. To date we have recruited some 250 specialists from throughout the country. DORIS will be operational this Fall.

The publishing of *River Wealth*, a booklet of fundraising ideas used by members of the Network, is another accomplishment. We've gotten some very positive feedback on it and intend to develop some other idea booklets using the same format. If you would like a copy or additional copies of *River Wealth*, please contact us. It is available for \$5.00 per copy.

### The River Leadership Project

The State of Idaho is the first focus. We've contracted with Wendy Wilson of Idaho Rivers United to do a series of workshops for us with leaders of fifteen river protection groups: Friends of the Payette, Friends of the Snake, Friends of Fall River, the South Fork Coalition and others. The purpose is to sit down with these leaders and help them devise a strategy for gaining permanent protection of their river. With the first of the series of workshops completed, we've gotten very positive feedback from participants.

Another project is taking shape in West Virginia, and we are looking for more. If you have suggestions for possible workshop leaders in your state, please let us know. We're looking for experienced river activists with good leadership skills.

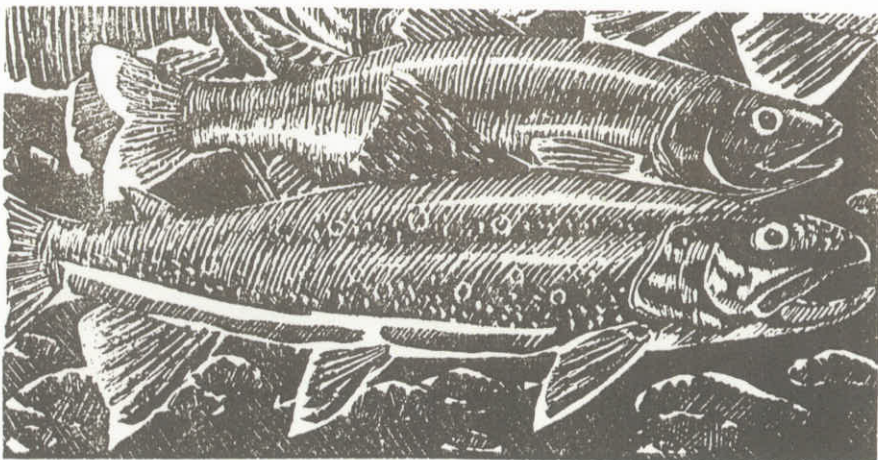
### The Riverlands Conservancy

Our first big land acquisition, Cache Creek Ranch in Hells Canyon on the Snake River, closed in June with the transfer of over 6,500 acres to the U.S. Forest Service. Another big project is an assemblage of nine properties in beautiful Icicle Canyon, along Icicle River in the eastern Cascades of Washington. This year River Network will convey 875 acres of this beautiful riverland to the U.S. Forest Service.

Numerous other riverland conservation projects are in the making. To help our Director, Phil Wallin, with all these land projects, River Network is hiring a "Project Negotiator" scheduled to join the Portland office in July. □

*When protected, rivers serve as a visible symbol of the care we take as temporary inhabitants and fulltime stewards of a living, profoundly beautiful heritage of nature.*

*W. Kent Olson  
Natural Rivers and the Public Trust*



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## Bulletin Renamed River Voices

In our last issue, we requested your suggestions for a new name for the River Network *Bulletin*. We received some very interesting ideas and decided to go with "River Voices." Credit for this idea goes to Laurie Allamann of the Carpenter Nature Center in Hastings, Minnesota.

Some honorable mentions are: "River Roundup" by Christopher Meyer of the National Wildlife Federation and "The Networker" by Thomas Savage of the Friends of the Rappannock.

Thanks to everyone who made suggestions.

**\* Printed on Recycled Paper \***

Yes, I'd like to support the work of River Network, enclosed is my donation:

\$35 Supporter                      \$100 Contributor                      \$1,000 Founder

I'm donating in the name of the \_\_\_\_\_ River  
located in \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, I know of a river group that may be interested in receiving the next issue of River Voices:

Name of Group \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Send to River Network, P.O. Box 8787, Portland, OR 97207.

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