



Keeping it on the Land

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Information for the
soil erosion and sediment control
community in the Great Lakes Region

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Great Lakes Commission

A Model for Regional Watershed Coordination: The Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Alliance

By Dr. James E. Skaley, former chair of FL-LOWPA

A unique organization has evolved in upstate New York to address and coordinate various water quality concerns within the Finger Lakes/Lake Ontario Basin. The 25 county Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance (FL-LOWPA), created in 1994, encompasses New York state's Lake Ontario basin. Each county is represented on a Water Resources Board (WRB) by technical staff from local agencies. These agencies represent a diversity of interests and expertise, including county planning, health, soil and water conservation districts, and water quality agencies. The WRB is the Alliance's administrative body whose office is affiliated with the Finger Lakes Association, a not-for-profit tourism organization. This affiliation links local interest in economic development with concern for protecting water quality, one of the region's primary assets.

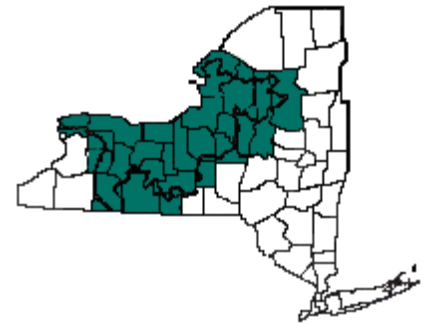
FL-LOWPA had its genesis in the mid-1980s when several counties jointly submitted requests to their state legislative representatives for local assistance funds to combat the invasive plant, Eurasian water milfoil. Milfoil threatened to impact significantly the recreational use of many of the Finger Lakes by creating large mats of floating vegetation which limited boating and swimming. After securing funds, technical staff from these counties formed a Water Resources Board to exchange information and work collectively in addressing the milfoil problem and related water quality issues, such as nutrient input. Within three years the organization grew to 18 counties and, in 1994, the WRB officially changed the program name to FL-LOWPA to emphasize watershed protection efforts across the state's entire Lake Ontario basin.

Now 25 counties strong, the Alliance has altered its funding formula from one based on proportional needs, as defined by each county, to one in which counties receive equal shares (currently just under \$50,000) of all budgetary funds. In addition, the WRB receives one share for operations and one share is designated for a competitive, special projects fund. This fund supports projects which emphasize multi-county or regional watershed issues. In 1997 FL-LOWPA funding changed from a Legislative local assistance program to an annual appropriation from the State's Environmental Protection Fund. Currently, funding is \$1.3 million annually.

To secure its individual funding, each county submits an annual workplan of locally defined needs to the WRB. These program requests are collated and submitted to the state executive and legislature for budgetary approval with administrative oversight provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The WRB and NYSDEC have signed a regional partnership agreement to support programs in nonpoint source pollution abatement and whole watershed initiatives. The NYSDEC has also recognized FL-LOWPA as a basin partner in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan.

Since 1991 the WRB has sponsored regional fall conferences to promote watershed programs and education. It also holds a spring workshop to share technical

FL-LOWPA



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Erosion Control Coordination in Minnesota's Lake Superior Watershed

The 200 miles of Minnesota's Lake Superior shoreline varies from wide, sandy beaches, to bedrock cliffs and tall clay banks. The complexity of shoreline composition presents a variety of erosion control challenges. While wave action causes natural erosion, it is the increased ero-

sion associated with human activity that causes the majority of correctable problems along Lake Superior. Development destabilizes the shoreline by disturbing the native vegetation and saturating the clay with septic system effluent and concentrated stormwater runoff.

In 1992, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) recognized the need to provide specialized technical support to address

these issues and used a Clean Water Act, Section 319 grant to hire a Lakeshore Engineer. The first task was to implement several erosion control projects to demonstrate the program's potential. Out of that first effort evolved an ongoing program of site inspection, design and construction assistance by the Lakeshore Engineer for shoreline stabilization.

The BWSR hired Gene Clark in 1994 to serve as the permanent Lakeshore Engineer funded by the state. Clark works closely with Minnesota's Lake Superior soil and water conservation districts to educate landowners, design erosion control best management practices (BMP) and provide oversight for project installations. He also works directly with landowners during project design and implementation, reinforcing erosion and water quality BMP education provided by the conservation districts and transferring additional information as required. Completed projects serve as demonstration sites for other landowners considering action on their property.

Clark has worked with other BWSR personnel and the conservation districts to secure additional grant funding from a number of sources including Section 319 and the Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, state cost-share programs, a state clean water partnership loan program and a new Lake Superior coast management program.

To date, the program has received over \$680,000 in federal and state cost-share funds, inspected over 131

individual sites, and completed 25 erosion control projects totaling 6,600 feet of shoreline. Additionally, Clark has been able to lead the development of information/education projects including a best management practice manual, a video, an erosion control vegetation fact sheet, numerous workshops and additional training opportunities for conservation district personnel.

Implementing the Lake Superior program presents an ongoing challenge made more complex by the variability of interaction with private landowners. It is not enough to know the priority sites on which to focus and provide the necessary technical assistance; landowners can be unwilling or financially unable to install the necessary best management practices. However, Clark and the conservation districts are now better able to prioritize how to spend tax dollars most effectively through the use of a recently developed Geographic Information System (GIS) data base. This tool enables him and his conservation district partners to direct information/education efforts and grant opportunities toward those areas most in need of help. Contact: Gene Clark, 218-723-4752; gene.clark@bwsr.state.mn.us.

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information among the counties. Its 5th Annual Conference, co-sponsored with the International Joint Commission's Water Quality Board, was entitled Linking Local Watershed Management Efforts Across the Lake Ontario Basin. The conference promoted management at the local level, recognizing that the power to effect change in watersheds resides primarily at the local level.

FL-LOWPA sustains its "grassroots" origins, but has evolved from its initial weed control roots into an effective regional watershed organization based on a strong commitment to solving local problems. As a result, counties and local communities have taken ownership of watershed management. Through the WRB, state agencies have a direct conduit to form partnerships with local government to implement regional watershed programs.

More information is available at the FL-LOWPA web site: www.fllowpa.org; or by contacting Dr. Skaley, JESkaley@aol.com.



Great Lakes–Great Coordination: The Increasingly Important Coordinative Role of Regional Organizations

Joe Newberg, Chair, NACD-Great Lakes Committee

On May 31 in Toledo, Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) challenged an audience of Great Lakes resource managers to send Congress a clear signal about the region's needs at a conference. Kaptur encouraged Great Lakes program administrators to present a united front when communicating their funding needs to Washington. She pointed to the success of appropriations efforts by agencies such as NASA, whose representatives provide a well-defined statement of needs.

Examples such as the above point to the primary challenge faced by the Great Lakes community. Elsewhere, in many instances, there is a single lead agency associated with a particular program or management need, the Great Lakes basin is extensive, with a variety of federal agencies and programmatic needs. For decades, there have been many effective collaborative efforts in the Great Lakes basin, but there is an added challenge to ensure that our agencies and interests speak with a clear, unified voice.

As chairman of the National Association of Conservation District–Great Lakes Committee, I want to point out that there are some mechanisms already in place to address Kaptur's concerns in the area of water quality and land-use. On the broader scale, the Great Lakes Commission annually takes a consensus-based approach in developing legislative and appropriation priorities for the range of federal programs affecting the Commission's mandate. The Commission urges members, observers and other Great Lakes partners to use the document when drafting letters in support of legislation and appropriations.

The NACD–Great Lakes Committee itself provides conservation districts in the basin with a forum for addressing local concerns. The Great Lakes Committee is a special committee under the NACD committee system. Each Great Lake state association of conservation districts appoints a member to the Committee and the NACD invites representatives of national and regional agencies to serve as advisors.

With access to federal and state agencies, the Committee is able to present local concerns at the state and federal level. For example, one issue that has been of concern to the Committee is the application and approval pro-

cess for the Section 319 program under the Clean Water Act. We have had several discussions over the past 12 months and have been able to identify efficiencies at the state level that could speed up the 319 process. We took the role of coordinating local concerns a step further this year by using the Great Lakes



Commission's legislative and appropriations document to write a series of letters to Senate and House appropriations committees and sub-committees. These letters supported initiatives and funding requests that will directly benefit conservation districts and the agencies with which they work most closely.

In addition to these efforts, the NACD–Great Lakes Committee will be undertaking several initiatives over the next 12–18 months that are designed to identify and address unmet needs among the basin's conservation districts. One example will be a survey of the basin's 212 conservation districts. We realize that district staff time is limited, and are developing a survey that will provide us with valuable information while not overly taxing district resources. We have also initiated a connection with our Canadian counterparts in the basin, Ontario Conservation Authorities and are strengthening communication ties. We are developing relations with other regional bodies, such as the Great Lakes Dredging Team, that will enable us to communicate better within the region so we present a united front when we go to Washington.

The NACD–Great Lakes Committee applauds Representative Kaptur's leadership in the basin, in particular, her long-standing support for the Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. We would all do well to take her advice to heart so, when it comes to sending a clear Great Lakes message, we can do it even more effectively. We need to pursue additional efforts to facilitate cooperation among concerned partners so we can speak with a more unified voice in approaching Great Lakes concerns. Contact: Joe Newberg, 612-948-4830.

Around the Basin

Indiana

In 1999, the Indiana General Assembly created the **Clean Water Indiana Fund** to meet landowner demands for support to address natural resource problems. Of all mid-western states, Indiana counties receive the lowest amount of funding for these issues. Although the General Assembly failed to appropriate funds for the initiative in FY 99, the Indiana Conservation Partnership will request \$20 million from the Indiana General Assembly to support the program during the 2000-2001 legislative session.

Indiana landowners require assistance with conservation planning and nonpoint source pollution abatement, while many soil and water conservation districts need the expertise of a professional manager to address natural resource concerns effectively. Clean Water Indiana will fund new staff to provide this technical and managerial support. Indiana also needs the voluntary cooperation of landowners to implement conservation practices on private lands, but the expense of implementing conservation practices often proves prohibitive. Clean Water Indiana will provide funds to share costs with private landowners. Additionally, Indiana's 92 conservation districts identify natural resource concerns for their county, and carry out projects to address those concerns. Clean Water Indiana will match local funds provided to the districts to address local nonpoint source pollution concerns. Contact: April Ingle, 317-692-7519.

Michigan

The U.S. Department of Agriculture approved a new **Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)** in partnership with the state of Michigan. The CREP will protect 80,000 acres of farm land, in the process improving water quality in the Lake Huron to Lake Erie corridor. The \$177 million program will provide farmers with incentives to remove environmentally sensitive land from production in the Saginaw, Macatawa and Raisin River watersheds. "This is a real win-win for American agriculture," said Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, "it helps farms and the environment."

The Michigan CREP focuses on initiatives that will reduce nonpoint sources of pollution including sediment, nutrients and pesticides and encourage riparian buffers that increase dissolved oxygen and provide more habitat for fish and wildlife. It is supported by the Michigan

Association of Conservation Districts, the Michigan Association of County Drain Commissioners, the Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, Ducks Unlimited and Pheasants Forever of Michigan. Contact: Farm Service Agency or Natural Resources Conservation Service representatives in your area.

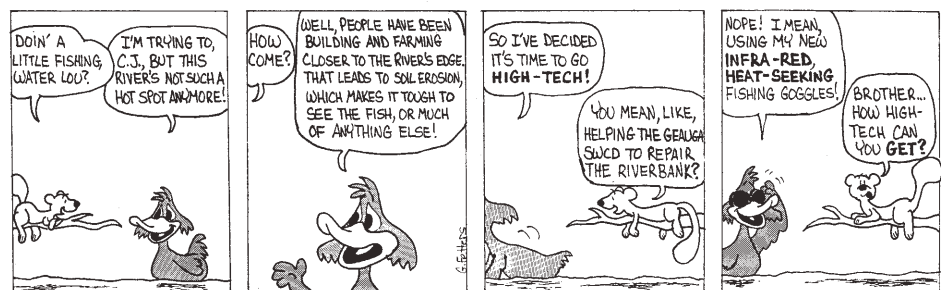
The **Michigan Chapter of the Nature Conservancy** successfully completed four years' of negotiation for the purchase of more than 135 acres and 3,000 feet of Michigan shoreline along the western shore of Whitefish Peninsula in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The Nature Conservancy worked in partnership with the Whitefish Point Bird Observatory and funds from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. The property will become a component of the Lake Superior State Forest. This acquisition protects a bird migration staging area and nesting habitat for the piping plover. Contact: Ken Jacobsen, 248-684-8844.

Minnesota

The **Board of Water and Soil Resources and South St. Louis Soil and Water Conservation District** recently completed a hybrid popular demonstration planting project at Sucker Bay. Approximately 100 poplar sticks were planted along the tall clay slope above the rock buttress in an effort to see if hybrid poplars will survive and how they will stabilize clay slopes along the Lakes Superior shore. With documented growth rates approaching six feet or more per year, hybrid poplars may have great potential for establishing short term, rapidly growing vegetation on Lake Superior's tall clay slopes. Contact Gene Clark, 218-723-4752.

Ohio

Meet Water-Lou (below), the mascot of the **Geauga Soil and Water Conservation District (GSWCD)**. Water-Lou is a cartoon drawing of a duck used as an identifying



(Water-Lou courtesy of Geuga SWCD)

mark on GSWCD's publications and brochures. This conservation-minded duck also appears in local newspapers and at educational events.

A couple of years ago, GSWCD Board Supervisor Mike Fath developed the concept of a "Smokey the Bear" type mascot for the district. What comes to mind when hearing "Smokey the Bear?" Most people answer, "Only you can prevent forest fires." Mike wanted the GSWCD to have the same recognition factor, so local artist Gary Fetters was hired as the district cartoonist.

GSWCD decided to seek the help of Geauga County's young people to find a name for the new mascot. The district held a contest, open to Geauga residents between the ages of 8 and 18, to solicit names for the mascot. To the delight of GSWCD, 237 entries were received and the name "Water-Lou" was chosen.

Since then, Water-Lou has appeared in many local newspapers and is used as a promotional character on stickers, in comic strips and in coloring books to convey the conservation message. The character appeals to all ages, and GSWCD hopes that Water-Lou becomes as identifiable as "Smokey the Bear." Contact: Mara Simpson, gswcd@advizexweb.com.

International Joint Commission

On Wednesday, August 2, 2000, the International Joint Commission (IJC) released its Tenth Biennial Report on Great Lakes Water Quality. Under the Canada-United States Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, the IJC is responsible for assessing the progress of the Canadian and U.S. federal governments in meeting their Agreement commitments. In this tenth biennial report, the IJC makes recommendations in nine categories addressing issues fundamental to restoring and maintaining Great Lakes water quality. These include information and data management, persistent toxic substances, land use activities, alien invasive species, Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans and indicators under the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference process. Significantly, the IJC urged the federal governments to use their resources to help ensure watershed planning efforts take into account the range of impacts that unchecked urban and sub-urban growth can have on water quality. Contact: Jennifer Day, 519-257-6733; www.ijc.org.

Pollution Prevention Grants Available to Michigan Communities

On average, households discard 21.5 pounds of hazardous waste annually. That means Michigan households may have generated 72 million pounds of unregulated hazardous waste in 1998 alone. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has made funds available through the Michigan Household Hazardous Waste Collection Initiative to provide grants that improve access to HHW collections in under-served Michigan communities. The grants are funded by appropriation under the Clean Michigan Initiative approved in November 1998. Grants are available for Michigan county health and environmental departments, other local government agencies or non-profits with a mandate to operate HHW collection programs. Eligible projects will focus on establishing collection facilities, management and disposal activity. Application packages are available from MDEQ. First round deadline is August 31, 2000. Contact: Lucy Doroshko, Michigan HHW Collection Initiative Manager 517-373-1322; doroshkl@state.mi.us.

Let us know your thoughts!

We have changed the look of *Keeping it on the Land* in an effort to make our newsletter more readable. Please take a moment to fill out our reader survey and fax it to Jennifer Read, 734-665-4370.

- 1) Please rate content features from Not Helpful to Informative.

	<i>Not Helpful</i>			<i>Informative</i>	
A) Lead story:	1	2	3	4	5
B) Information Items:	1	2	3	4	5
C) Basin Updates:	1	2	3	4	5
D) Basin Program Project Summaries:	1	2	3	4	5
E) Calendar of Events:	1	2	3	4	5
- 2) If you rated any of the above items 3 or less, please indicate how they can be improved:
- 3) What feature is: Most helpful/interesting:
Least helpful/interesting:
- 4) What additional features would be helpful/interesting?
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
- 5) What existing feature should be removed in order to accommodate any additional features?
- 6) Please rate the redesign:

	<i>Poor</i>		<i>Good</i>		<i>Excellent</i>
A) Readability	1	2	3	4	5
B) Visual Interest	1	2	3	4	5
C) Use of color	1	2	3	4	5
D) Use of photos	1	2	3	4	5
E) Use of maps	1	2	3	4	5

Featured Projects

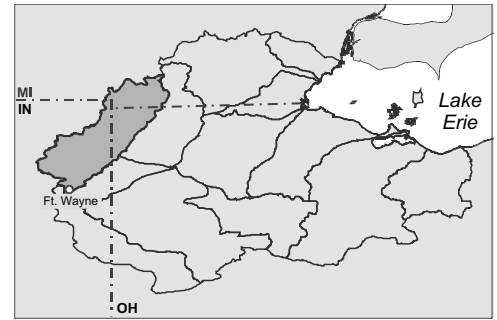
Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

Apollo Erosion Control Project

Grantee: Northeast Indiana Solid Waste Management District and Wood-Land-Lake Resources Conservation and Development, Inc.

Duration: June 1, 1998 – December 31, 1999

Type: Technical Assistance



An abandoned 18-acre landfill on the Black Creek, in northeastern Indiana's St. Joseph River watershed, has been a chronic source of sediment and contaminated leachate to the surrounding watershed. It drains to Fish Creek which contains the greatest diversity of freshwater mussels in the Great Lakes basin. Further downstream, the St. Joseph River flows into Fort Wayne, Indiana and provides drinking water for over 200,000 people.



Landfill site showing gully erosion. (Photo courtesy Northeast Indiana Solid Waste Management District.)

Agency jurisdiction over the landfill is unclear and, as such, offered an opportunity to develop a unique approach to environmental remediation. A new partnership has emerged to address the problems associated with the site, building trust and a working relationship among representatives of public, private, local, state and federal groups. This project exemplifies the Wood-Land-Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Area Council's mission of "volunteers working together for responsible stewardship of our natural resources." Local citizens had a direct impact on water quality by adopting the abandoned, 18-acre landfill site, while all partners participated in developing and implementing the remediation plan.

The goal of the Apollo Erosion Control Project is to control erosion, sedimentation and surface run-off from the highly erosive landfill site. The Apollo Erosion Control Project has had an impact on recreation, biodiversity, economic sustainability, human health and grassroots partnership issues. Improved water quality has helped to ensure continued use of the creek for water-based recreation and improved habitat for fish and wildlife populations.

This project is a component of a larger landfill closure plan which involves implementing erosion control and establishing vegetative cover. The partnership has already assessed current erosion rates, determined the number and type of erosion control structures required and selected the vegetative practices best suited to the site.

The project team began work on the landfill site in October 1998. The first step was to construct a permanent service road to ensure adequate access to the site.

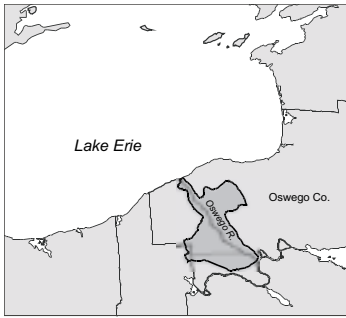
During the summer of 1999, project personnel prepared the site by grading the north and east gullies. They installed 30 tons of rip-rap with subsurface drainage tiles along the gullies. The top of the site, approximately 8 acres, required almost 12,500 cubic yards of clay to cap it. After spreading a layer of topsoil, project personnel used a hydroseeder to overseed with a grass-legume and wheat cover crop. They also constructed a sediment retention basin covering approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre. The basin required an additional 15 tons of rip rap and is approximately three feet deep.

Project personnel estimate that the grade stabilization structure will save 7,400 tons of sediment, 37 pounds of phosphorus and 7 pounds of nitrogen over the 20 year life of the structure. Additionally, the seeded cap is expected to remain for 50 years and save 24,300 tons of soil, 121 pounds of phosphorus and 24 pounds of nitrogen over its lifespan. The project has been demonstrated to over 6,500 students, lake association members, elected officials, environmental groups and federal, state and local agencies. Project personnel arranged for a site tour, conducted a radio interview and wrote numerous newspaper and newsletter articles.

The initial Great Lakes Basin Program grant received considerable local publicity which encouraged the project group to seek additional funds. An additional \$121,000 in funding for more work on the project has resulted from the initial investment. A local foundation provided money for groundwater monitoring wells and funding for additional work has been approved by the Build Indiana fund. Contact: Kathy Latz, 219-349-1433.

Featured Projects

Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control



Oswego River Erosion Control Project

Grantee: Oswego County Planning and Community Development

Duration: May 1, 1997–June 20, 2000

Type: Information and Education

Residential development along the Oswego River, in New York state's Lake Ontario watershed, has removed both native ground cover vegetation and trees. This causes accelerated soil loss and stream bank erosion while increasing the amount of sediment and pollutants, such as fertilizers and pesticides, that enter the river. Boats with excessive wakes also add to stream bank erosion problems. As a result, fish and wildlife habitat is disrupted and the canal's aesthetic appeal is reduced. Nonpoint source pollution impacts the river, Oswego Harbor and Lake Ontario.

The Oswego County Planning and Community Development office proposed a three part program to identify erosion problems on the river, prioritize the identified areas with recommended actions and develop an outreach program directed to local governments and property owners.

A visual survey and video tape record of the Oswego River shoreline provided the raw data that enabled erosion problems to be identified. Geographical Information System (GIS) maps were then created to identify shoreline, stream banks and other areas requiring protective and/or remedial action.

The team assessed development pressures on riparian property based upon municipal development plans. They produced a report titled: *The Determination of Buffer Widths: Literature Survey and Recommendations for Oswego County, New York*. The team used the report to prepare a model ordinance that would encourage the creation of a riparian buffer zone between development and the river bank. They disseminated the ordinance to municipal governments and planning boards throughout the county.

The team developed an educational outreach program which addressed current land use and erosion conditions, remedial measures, environmental impact and outlined the economic benefits of proper streambank manage-

ment. At a public meeting held in June 1998, over 120 people heard presentations from the Oswego County Environmental Management Council, the Department of Planning and Community Development and the Soil and Water Conservation District. Attendees also received a

number of pamphlets designed by the project team, Cornell University Cooperative Extension and US Department of Agriculture–Natural Resources Conservation Service. Conservation district staff offered assistance to riparian landowners requesting a site visit and erosion evaluation. Many site visits have resulted from this event.

Following the public meeting, Oswego County planning personnel presented information at municipal planning board meetings for nine municipalities along the corridor, as well as sessions of the Environmental Management Council. These events reached some 110 local legislators. The model ordinance was announced through the press and communicated directly to the New York State Canal

Corporation and the Oswego County Sheriff. News releases and newsletters potentially reached an audience of over 120,000. Educational opportunities were arranged for over 6,000 boaters, shoreline owners and members of the general public.

The success of the initial erosion control project enabled the Oswego County Planning and Community Development office to leverage additional funds from the Rural New York Grant Program. Over the summer of 2000, an Oswego River Steward delivered an information/education program based upon issues raised at the 1998 public meeting. The Steward met boaters at locks, posted information at marinas and handed out pamphlets on maintaining courtesy wakes and exotic species. This is a continuing effort to identify ways to improve the corridor. Contact: Karen Noyes, 315-349-8292.



Example of Oswego River streambank erosion (Photo courtesy the Oswego County Soil and Water Conservation District.)

Of Interest ...

If you have an addition to this calendar, please contact Jennifer Read at 734-665-9135 or jread@glc.org

Workshops and Conferences

September

10-13 "Success through Diversity," Ontario's Conservation Authorities Tour 2000. Exeter, Ontario.
Contact: Judith Parker, 519-235-2610

11-14 8th National Nonpoint Source Monitoring Workshop, Hartford, Connecticut.
Contact: John Clausen, 860-486-2840
E-mail: jclausen@canr.uconn.edu.

18-20 Forest Fragmentation Conference, Annapolis, Maryland.
Contact: Bill Horvath, 751-341-1022

27-28 Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources Board Meeting and Tour. Duluth, Minnesota.
Contact: Mary Jo Flemming, 218-723-4752
E-mail: maryjo.flemming@bwsr.state.mn.us.

October

4-5 Beneficial Use (Dredge Material) Task Force Meeting Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Contact: Victoria Pebbles, 734-665-9135
E-mail: vpebbles@glc.org

4-5 NACD-Great Lakes Committee Fall Meeting Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Contact: Jennifer Read, 734-665-9135
E-mail: jread@glc.org

5-6 Great Lakes Dredging Team Fall Meeting Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Contact: Steve Thorpe, 734-665-9135
E-mail: sthorpe@glc.org

5-6 Great Lakes Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Task Force Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Contact: Tom Crane, 734-665-9135
E-mail: tcrane@glc.org

15-16 Great Lakes Commission Annual Meeting Hamilton, Ontario
Contact: Mike Donahue, 734-665-9135
E-mail: mdonahue@glc.org

23-25 Growth and Conservation: Chaos or Compatibility? Seventh Annual A.D. Latornell Conservation Symposium. Alliston, Ontario.
Contact: Conservation Ontario, 905-895-0716

Training Opportunity

Working at a Watershed Level, Bloomington, Indiana
September 11-15, 2000

The course is designed as an introductory level training program for agency personnel newly assigned to watershed teams, veteran watershed managers in need of a refresher course and members of citizen groups interested in a cooperative approach to watershed management. Contact: Malissa McAlister, Council of State Governments, 2760 Research Park Drive, Lexington, KY 40578, 606-244-8243(p); 859-244-8001(f); mcalister@csg.org; www.csg.org.

Call for Papers

Seventh National Watershed Conference, Richmond, Virginia
May 20-23, 2001

Conference theme: Small Watershed Programs: Past, Present and Future. Oral/poster abstracts should be no more than 400 words. Include all contact information and mail, e-mail or fax by October 1, 2000 to: John Peterson, Executive Director, National Watershed Coalition, 9304 Lundy Court, Burke, Virginia 22015-3431; (p) 703-455-6886; (f) 703-455-6888; jwpeterson@erols.com.



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