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AMERICAN MEDICAL FLY FISHING ASSOCIATION
Conservation :: Environment :: Nutrition
P.O. Box 768
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Bud Lilly
2007 Sourdough RD
Bozeman, MT 59715

59715-5874 13

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AMERICAN MEDICAL FLY FISHING ASSOCIATION
Conservation :: Environment :: Nutrition
P.O. Box 768
Lock Haven, PA 17745

May 12, 2001

Dear Bud,

Just wanted to thank you for agreeing to speak at our banquet Tuesday night, August 28. We have a room at the Stage Coach reserved for Tuesday night also. We're looking forward to seeing you in West. The Social Hour starts at 6:30, dinner is at 8. Takes that long to get everyone off the streams!

Tight lines,

Skip

570-769-7375

www.amffa.org

amffa@kcnet.org

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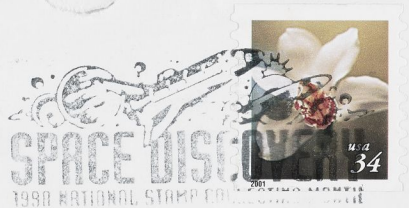

Mr. Bud Lilly
1807 West Dickerson Suite # D
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BRINGING RIVERS TO LIFE

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FOUNDED 1973

August 15, 2001

Mr. Bud Lilly
1807 West Dickerson Suite #D
Bozeman, MT 59715

Dear Bud:

Thank you for meeting with Jeanne-Marie and me last week. It was such a pleasure meeting you after hearing many great things about you from Mark, and I thoroughly enjoyed discussing some of American Rivers' work as well as the some of the projects you are currently pursuing. It is always exciting to connect with someone with similar interests and an equal dedication to river conservation and restoration.

I also certainly appreciate your willingness to be of help to American Rivers' efforts. I look forward to staying in touch and seeking out opportunities where we can work together.

Sincerely,

Rebecca

Rebecca R. Wodder
President

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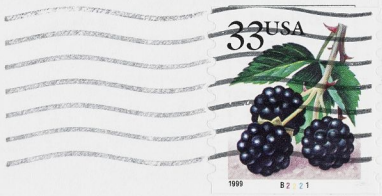

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BUD AND ESTHER LILLY
2007 SOURDOUGH RD
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You and American Wildlands must participate in this process to make sure that it provides the greatest level of protection for the greatest number of acres!

Keep in mind that these places are some of the last, best, unprotected wildlands in America. At least 17 million of the total acres lie in the Northern Rockies, where American Wildlands focuses our important work. It often takes an average of 15 years or more of hard work to convince Congress to grant Wilderness protection for a tract of land. **How exciting that we could achieve nearly this level of protection in only one year, and for *more than 40 million acres!***

Accomplishing this protection will not be automatic or easy. It will take a lot of work from Americans across the country – it will take *you*! With the proper funding, American Wildlands will:

- Insure that all roadless parcels critical to wildlife corridors, remaining native fish populations, and healthy watersheds are included in the final proposal.
- Be there to arrange important meetings with key Forest Service personnel to make sure that your views on protecting roadless areas are incorporated into the final document.
- Insure that road development, commercial logging, mining, off-road vehicle use, and oil and gas leasing are prohibited on these lands.
- Activate thousands of Americans to make their voices heard.
- Present public meetings throughout the Northern Rockies about the importance of preserving your public roadless lands.
- Hold meetings with elected officials to gain their support for a strong Roadless Initiative.

American Wildlands must begin *now* in order to effectively influence this fast-track process. First comes the formation of the Environmental Impact Statement. **The first deadline for action is December 20 (yes, that's 1999!), and the clock is ticking. We need your support today in order to participate in crafting the best, most comprehensive document possible.**

Please contribute to our goal of raising $50,000 for this historic project. With your help, we will hire the staff, produce the materials, and get to the critical meetings where decisions will be made. **American Wildlands won't be abandoning the programs you already support. On the contrary, our *Corridors of Life*, Wild Forest, Westslope Cutthroat Trout, and Watershed Integrity programs all have their roots in the defense of roadless lands.** But we *will* need additional funding now in order to accomplish our goal of seeing real roadless protection in place by the end of the year 2000.

Your support now will make sure American Wildlands has the resources needed to take full advantage of this historical opportunity.

As President Clinton wrote in his memorandum, "**these lands bestow upon us unique and irreplaceable benefits. They are a treasured inheritance, enduring remnants of an untrammeled wilderness that once stretched from ocean to ocean.**" Your help is critical to

insure that this initiative is crafted properly, and then approved, by the end of next year. Whether the final plan only partially protects 40 million acres, fully protects all 60 million acres, or withers to nothing in a morass of political infighting, is going to be up to the American public – people like you and me who care about these special places. With your backing, American Wildlands is ready to be your right arm to get this job done, with full protections in place. Please support us again, as you have so generously in the past. Return your contribution, in the envelope provided, today.

As always, working together for all that is wild,

Robert Ament, Executive Director

P.S. **Think of this: a gift of only one dollar from you will help us secure protection for 340 acres of priceless Northern Rocky Mountain roadless land! Your contribution of $50 will put us to work on behalf of 17,000 acres! A major gift of $1,000 will help us protect 340,000 acres! Where else can your investment have such a powerful impact? Please contribute today!**

P.P.S. Whether you are Democrat or Republican; whether you trust or distrust the Forest Service, it is hard to deny President Clinton's statement "**that it is in the best interest of our Nation, and of future generations, to provide strong and lasting protections"** for these roadless forests. That has been the successful mission of American Wildlands for 22 years. Even though this Initiative may be fraught with administrative perils, we believe the possible end result demands our best shot. **Please help us today with a special year-end contribution. Remember: the first deadline for action is December 20, 1999. I look forward to hearing from you soon.**

Bud:

Thanks once again for all your help and support. Rob

American Wildlands

November 29, 1999

Dear Friend of American Wildlands,

On October 13, President Clinton issued nothing less than an outright challenge to all Americans who value our wilderness heritage. In his potentially historic memorandum to the Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton wrote:

> **"It is time now, I believe, to address . . . the fate of those lands within the National Forest System that remain largely untouched by human intervention. . . some of the last, best, unprotected wildlands in America. They are vital havens for wildlife . . .a source of clean, fresh water for countless communities . . .[and] offer unparalleled opportunities for hikers, hunters, campers, anglers, and others to experience unspoiled nature . . .These lands bestow upon us unique and irreplaceable benefits. They are a treasured inheritance, enduring remnants of an untrammeled wilderness that once stretched from ocean to ocean."**

Specifically, President Clinton has directed the Forest Service "to develop, and propose for public comment, regulations to provide appropriate long-term protection for most or all of these currently inventoried roadless lands, and to determine whether such protection is warranted for any smaller roadless areas not yet inventoried." This means that **during the next twelve months, you and I have the opportunity, as never before, to affect the fate of the same roadless lands which, for 22 years, American Wildlands and you have been fighting to protect!**

The Administration's Initiative to protect remaining National Forest roadless lands through a formal rulemaking process must be cemented with public support. **At stake are 60 million acres of wildlands and their headwater streams that – without this initiative – will continue to be threatened by logging, mining, oil and gas leasing, and off-road vehicle use.** We must act now to insure the adoption of a strong version of this Initiative before a new administration takes office in the year 2001!

These lands are vital havens for wildlife and native fisheries – indeed, some are absolutely critical to the survival of endangered and threatened species. Your support in the past has made possible American Wildlands' work on behalf of wilderness and pristine waterways which support the grizzly bear, wolf, wolverine, westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, and many

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other species. Maps produced by American Wildlands' *Corridors of Life* program are now being used throughout the region to prioritize critical wildlife routes through these roadless lands.

With your continued help, these programs will strengthen the Administration's proposal, as American Wildlands works to make sure that roadless lands serving as wildlife habitat corridors receive adequate, permanent protection.

Roadless, undeveloped forest lands are also a source of clean, fresh water for countless communities, both human and aquatic. **Your support of American Wildlands' Watershed Integrity program in the past year has led to several victories on behalf of Northern Rockies' water quality and native fisheries.** For example, our campaign to preserve and restore the westslope cutthroat trout has generated such support that federal and state agencies have committed more than $4,000,000 to real, on-the-ground projects protecting this native fish.

If successful, the Administration's Roadless Initiative could go even further, by assuring that the headwaters of blue-ribbon trout rivers like the Madison, Yellowstone, Blackfoot, Snake, and Salmon are protected from excessive roads and the associated problems of erosion and pollution. **Your support now will help insure that native fisheries in the Northern Rockies not only survive, but also *thrive*.**

For 22 years, you and American Wildlands have fought to secure permanent Wilderness or special administrative protection for roadless lands in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Alaska. In part because of our good work, the 40–60 million acres Clinton has proposed for protection still offer unparalleled opportunities for hikers, hunters, campers, anglers, boaters, and others to experience pristine nature. Although the Administration's Roadless Initiative does not propose official wilderness status for these lands, until the climate in Congress changes dramatically, **this initiative could be the best stopgap measure available to preserve these lands from damaging human activities like off-road vehicle use, mining, oil and gas development, and logging.**

You know as well as I do that nothing is for certain when it comes to administrative proposals and the bureaucratic process. **Without adequate participation and pressure from the American public, this Roadless Initiative proposal may never make it out of the Forest Service's Washington, D.C. office in time for the year 2001 deadline**. That is why it is imperative that you help American Wildlands get off to a powerful start.

It is important to realize that this proposal is by no means a "done deal." Several alternatives will be developed in the Environmental Impact Statement – the document that will determine how many acres will be set aside, and what specific protections will be in place – which will then be open to public review and comment. The fate of huge tracts of priceless lands, like the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, will be determined by the initial scoping process: will they be included for further consideration, or will they be eliminated? Commercial logging and mining could be allowed on some parcels of land, and many smaller yet critical tracts of land between 1,000 and 4,000 acres in size could be disregarded altogether!

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Baker Springs
A Private Fly Fishing Community

December 4, 2000

Bud Lilly
2007 Sourdough Rd
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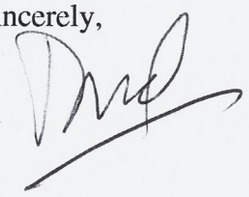
Bud,

Thank you for taking time to help Phil Harper with his story.

Your history with Baker Creek and your wealth of knowledge and experience makes your comments very special and significant to the Baker Creek story.

On a personal note, it's always a great pleasure to get spend time with you and Esther.

Sincerely,



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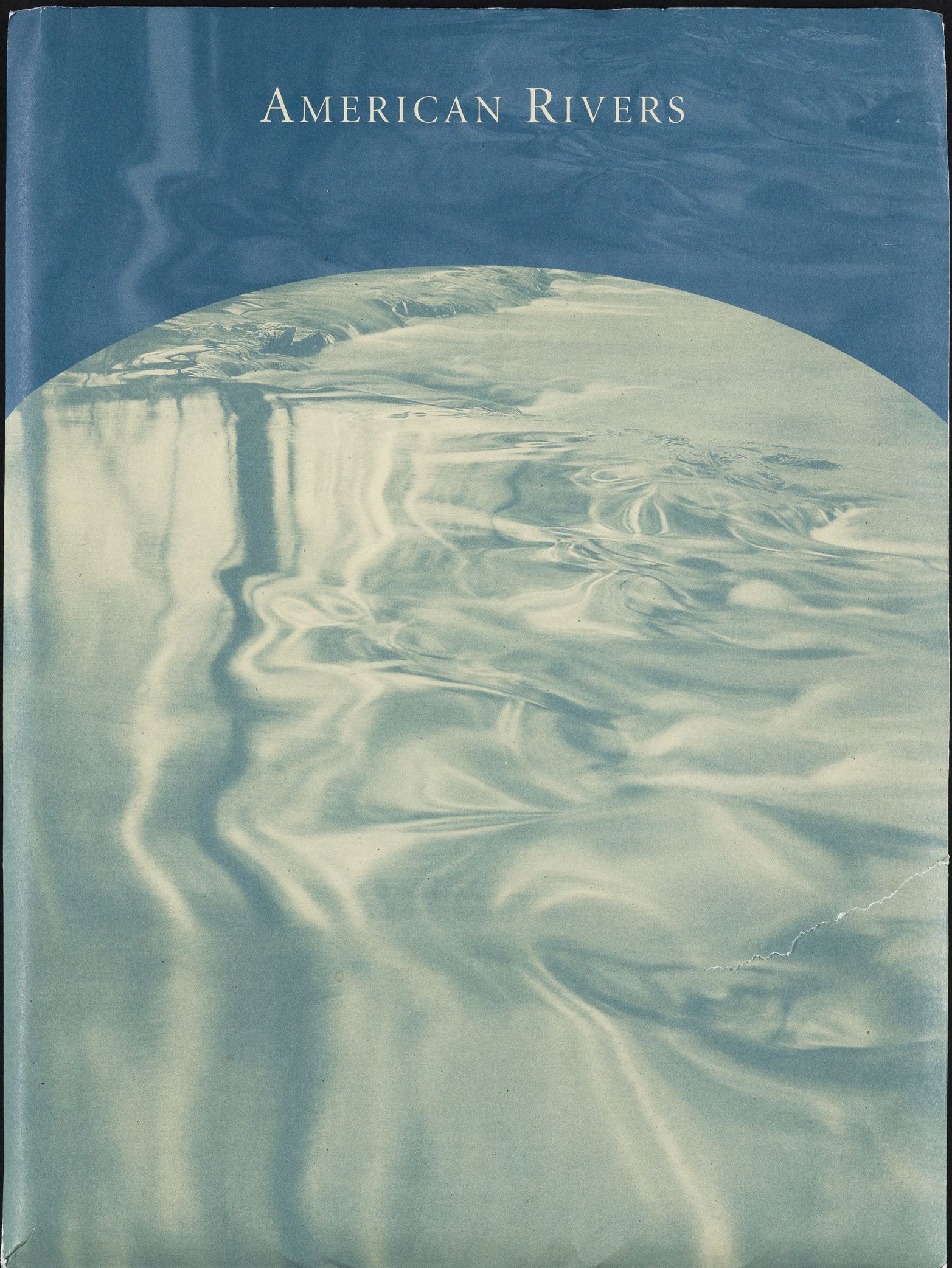

Omaha World-Herald ONLINE EDITION

Published Friday
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Flow Plan for River Less Clear

BY HENRY J. CORDES
WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER

After the Army Corps of Engineers previously endorsed changes in Missouri River flows aimed at saving endangered wildlife, the waters are suddenly murkier.

The corps announced Thursday that it will soon present a range of alternatives for future management of the river, including some that would not include raising water levels in the spring and reducing flows in summer.

Federal and state wildlife agencies have pushed for those changes - designed to mimic the muddy river's natural flow before it was altered by man - as necessary to create nesting grounds for two endangered birds, the least tern and piping plover, and to provide a spawning cue for the endangered pallid sturgeon and other native fish.

The flow changes have been fought by barge interests who could see an interruption of the river's navigation season and by farmers who could see spring flooding in lowland fields along the river.

Corps officials said their announcement had nothing to do with political pressure or the change of administration in Washington. They said it was important to present more than one alternative and receive comments from the public on them all.

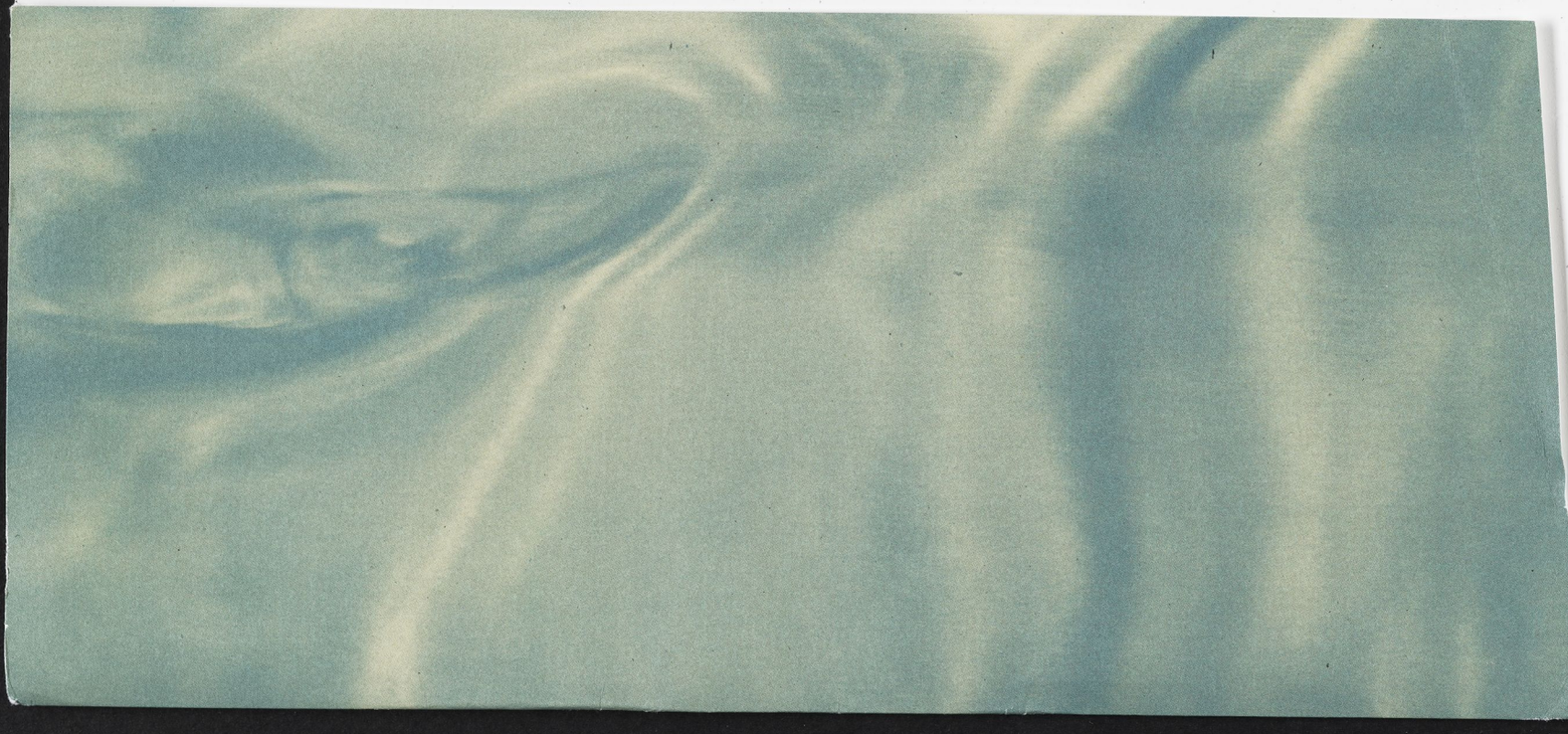
But the corps was accused by conservation groups of bowing to the barge industry and its allies in Congress and the Bush administration.

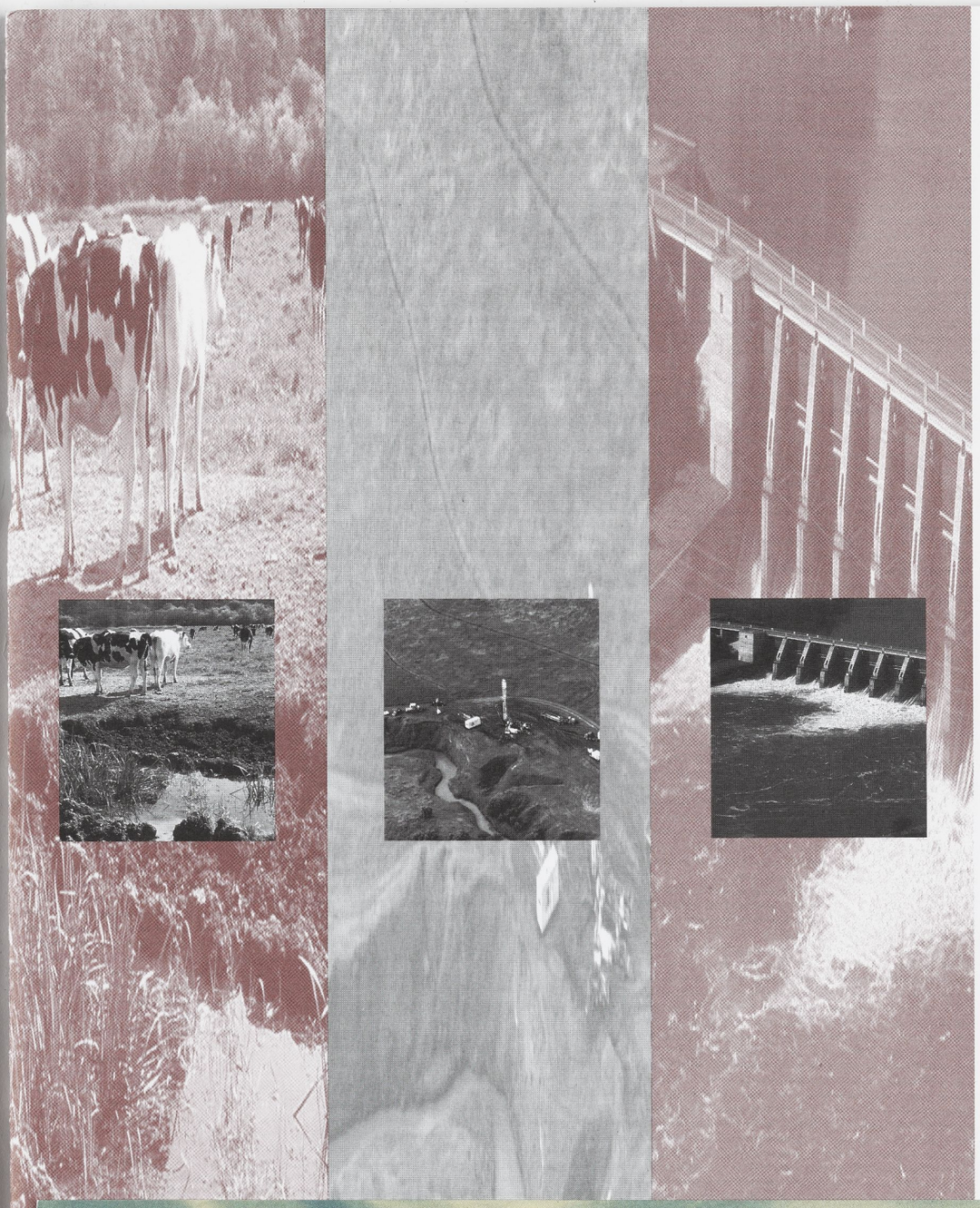
"The barge industry, the agricultural lobby and their political allies have ordered, 'About face,' and the Army Corps has snapped to and saluted," said Chad Smith, a Lincoln-based representative of the environmental group American Rivers.

Smith said the announcement also increases the chance that environmental groups will opt to go to court in an effort to get the federal Endangered Species Act enforced to protect the threatened birds and fish.

Missouri River Tradeoffs

- Higher spring flows:
- Would wash nutrients into the water, provide a spawning cue for the endangered pallid sturgeon and other native fish, and create sandbars as nesting ground for two endangered birds, the piping plover and least tern.
- Could flood some lowland farm fields in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri





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Published Friday
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BY HENRY J. CORDES
WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER

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The flow changes have been fought by barge interests who could see an interruption of the river's navigation season and by farmers who could see spring flooding in lowland fields along the river.

Corps officials said their announcement had nothing to do with political pressure or the change of administration in Washington. They said it was important to present more than one alternative and receive comments from the public on them all.

But the corps was accused by conservation groups of bowing to the barge industry and its allies in Congress and the Bush administration.

"The barge industry, the agricultural lobby and their political allies have ordered, 'About face,' and the Army Corps has snapped to and saluted," said Chad Smith, a Lincoln-based representative of the environmental group American Rivers.

Smith said the announcement also increases the chance that environmental groups will opt to go to court in an effort to get the federal Endangered Species Act enforced to protect the threatened birds and fish.

"That seems to be what the corps and administration want us to do," he said.

Thursday's development is the latest in a decadelong debate as the Corps of Engineers has worked to put together a new "master manual" for its operation of dams on the nation's longest river.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service told the corps in November that the new plan would have to include increased releases in the spring from Gavins Point Dam on the Nebraska-South Dakota border and reduced flows in summer if the threatened species are to be saved.

In what was hailed at the time by environmental groups as a major breakthrough, corps officials appeared to agree in principle. The question, said Brig. Gen. Carl Strock, head of the corps' northwestern division, was not whether there would be a spring rise, but how much, when and where.

"We've agreed on the destination we're headed for," Strock said in November.

The corps publicly endorsed the changes as recently as two weeks ago.

Missouri River Tradeoffs

- Higher spring flows:
- Would wash nutrients into the water, provide a spawning cue for the endangered pallid sturgeon and other native fish, and create sandbars as nesting ground for two endangered birds, the piping plover and least tern.
- Could flood some lowland farm fields in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.
- Lower flows in summer:
- Would ensure the presence of sandbars, which give birds a place to nest and provide slower-moving water for juvenile fish.
- Could hamper or interrupt the barge traffic season between Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Louis.

Sources: Army Corps of Engineers; American Rivers

Paul Johnston, a corps spokesman in Omaha, said the flow changes have not gone away and remain alternatives in the draft plan that will be issued later this month.

"There are going to be tradeoffs," he said. "We thought it was important people get to see all the tradeoffs as this decision process moves along."

Johnston said that after the corps spends six months receiving public comment on the alternatives in the draft, it will in the end endorse a single flow plan sometime next year. Any flow changes could still be implemented by spring 2003, as originally planned.

Diane Katzenberger, spokeswoman for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Denver, said it would be unusual for the corps to put out a draft plan without a preferred alternative.

"I'm not sure it's a step back, but I don't see it as a step forward," she said. "In the end, they are going to have to choose an alternative that does not pose jeopardy to the endangered species. We have determined the status quo does."

WHAT OTHERS HAVE SAID...
Hey! I appreciate it if nobody else... - the Pallid Sturgeon

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Missouri River plan may not offer alternative for controlling flow

By MICHAEL MANSUR - The Kansas City Star
Date: 08/01/01 22:15

After years of research and anticipation, federal officials are about to release a plan on managing the Missouri River that may recommend nothing.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' plan, set to go to a printer this week, may not offer a "preferred alternative" for controlling the river's flow, corps officials said Wednesday.

"There certainly is a chance of that happening, a real chance of that," said Paul Johnston, a corps spokesman in Omaha.

U.S. Sen. Kit Bond,a Missouri Republican, has ardently opposed altering the river's flow, saying changes would hurt Missouri's barge and agriculture industries.

The Star CAREER FAIRS

Environmental groups on Wednesday were incensed at the news.

"That's government at its worst," said Chad Smith of American Rivers, a national river conservancy group. "It's representative of `no one being all they can be.'

"After 12 years and millions of dollars not even trying to come up with a decision is really shocking."

The corps has been studying how to change the river's flow after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service called for changes to protect three endangered species -- two birds and a prehistoric fish.

The service recommended changing dam operations to allow the river to rise at least once every spring and fall in

summer. In that way, it might mimic a more natural flow, with wetlands in the spring and sandbars in the summer, and might help the endangered species.

Such a change would put the corps in compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act, the wildlife service said. But the plan also has angered downstream users. Some of Missouri's farmers worry about flooding, and the barge industry says it cannot operate if summer water levels drop.

In 1994, the corps issued a "preferred alternative" in its first attempt to revise the manual controlling the river's flow. But because of opposition, it later pulled that recommendation and announced it would start over.

As recently as late last month, corps officials had said they would satisfy the flow changes recommended by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The corps' thick environmental impact statement was scheduled to go to a printer so it would be available by the end of August. Whether it contains any recommendation is "the question of the day and the question of the decade," said Richard Opper, executive director of the Missouri River Basin Association, an umbrella group of states along the Missouri.

Opper and others involved in the Missouri River negotiations said they heard that the report may not contain a "preferred alternative."

"That would be troubling just because of the unknown," said Diane Katzenberger, a spokeswoman for the Fish and Wildlife Service in Denver.

Not issuing a preferred plan now would not preclude the agency from choosing later, after all the alternatives are discussed further, said the corps' Johnston.

To reach Michael Mansur, environment writer, call **(816) 234-4433** or send e-mail to **mmansur@kcstar.com**.

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Comments

Friday, August 3, 2001

Corps criticized over changing plans

RON WILSON, Bismarck Tribune

The Army Corps of Engineers' reluctance to identify a preferred alternative on how the Missouri River should be managed is government at its worst, says a spokesman for a national river watchdog group.

"Just 10 days ago they were saying in the media that they were going to come out with a preferred alternative to help meet obligations under the Endangered Species Act," said Chad Smith, with American Rivers. "Now they have decided to basically do nothing."

The corps announced Thursday to release a revised draft of the Missouri River's master manual, which will include a range of alternative water control plans.

"We have come to a very important point in the review and update process for the Missouri River Master Manual," said Brig. Gen. Carl Strock, with the corps. "We feel it is important to present more than one plan and to receive comments from the people affected by the proposed changes."

A public comment period will follow the release, to allow Missouri River stakeholders to hear the plans and make comments.

Smith said the corps simply bent to the wills of the downstream barge industry, rather than scientific evidence that supports change needed to safeguard endangered species such as the pallid sturgeon.

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"We have to change the way the river is managed or we are going have some species go extinct," he said. "The corps has said they agree with the science, but then turn around and do nothing. It's all about politics, I guess."

Mike Olson, Missouri River coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Bismarck, said groups have been working for more than a decade to get the corps to change the way it manages Missouri River flows, and Thursday's announcement does nothing to move that process along.

"They have released revised drafts on this before -- this is the fifth one, the fifth time we have been at this step," Olson said. "I think it is fair to say that we are disappointed because they have not identified a preferred alternative."

Strock said the corps' ultimate goal is to select a water control plan that:

n Meets the contemporary needs of the Missouri River basin as defined by the people of the basin.

n Serves the authorized purposes of the river system.

n Does not jeopardize the continued existence of fish and birds listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act.

No matter which alternative is dubbed preferred, not all groups will be in favor and intense discussions will follow, Olson said. Still, it's better to get them underway now, instead of later.

"We've told the corps that the current plan jeopardizes the continued existence of least terns, piping plovers and pallid sturgeon," he said. "It would be better to begin those discussions now because some species, especially the pallid sturgeon, can't wait."

One of the possible changes would release warm water over the spillway at Fort Peck Dam in Montana in hopes of triggering the pallid sturgeon to spawn. These ancient fish, nosing closer and closer to extinction, haven't spawned successfully in the river for decades, scientists have said.

"They have mountains of evidence and scientific data

and they choose to ignore it," Smith said. "For them not to choose a preferred alternative is a pretty sudden change in events."

Comment on this story

Associated Press

June 11, 2001, Monday

Planning under way for Lewis and Clark celebrations

By CLAYTON BELLAMY, Associated Press Writer

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.--From an opera to a display outlining environmental destruction, Missourians are planning diverse celebrations of the Lewis and Clark expedition's 200th anniversary.

Groups planning commemorations offered previews and compared notes Monday with their peers at the Missouri Lewis and Clark Commission's Partners Summit.

"We're doing this to give everyone an understanding of what's underway," said commission executive director Jim Crabtree. "Our mission is to rekindle the spirit of discovery and wonder that their expedition conjured."

Representatives of governmental agencies, environmental organizations, civic groups and musicians were among the 80 or so meeting at the Missouri National Guard's Ike Skelton Center.

Even though the 200th anniversary of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's 1804 journey is still a few years away, some commemorative plans are already in motion.

The Washington-based environmental group American Rivers detailed their touring exhibit. Launched this month in Sioux Falls, S.D., the group's three-year museum display comes to Kansas City in September and to St. Louis in October.

The display shows how dams and development have altered the Missouri River since Lewis and Clark first followed its channel west.

"We want people to understand what the river was like then," said the group's exhibit curator, Pete Carrels. "We also want people to understand what has happened to the river since, and what can be done to restore it."

At the summit, Carrels was looking for other Missouri places to show his work.

So was Eric Dillner, producer of the University of Missouri at Columbia Show-Me Opera.

Student singers sang songs Monday from "Corps of Discovery," a three-act opera written by composer Michael Ching and country songwriter Hugh Moffatt.

Dillner hoped to secure concerts at Lewis and Clark celebrations across the state.

"I'm trying to get some gigs," Dillner joked. "I'm here to let folks know about what we're doing so we can take the opera into their area."

The opera, premiering in Spring 2003, chronicles the expedition from the point of view of two rank-and-file corpsmen, native American guide Sacagawea, and Lewis.

Dillner wasn't the only one peddling music.

David Arns, president of the Board of Trustees of the Lewis and Clark Fife and Drum Corps, also was looking for gigs for his student musicians.

Made up of 10- to 18-year-olds, his corps wears military uniforms of the early 1800s and plays replicas of the six- and nine-hole fifes and rope tension drums common during that time.

"We're the only fife and drum corps in Missouri, so if any of (the celebrations) want authentic military music and marching" we should get asked to join, Arns said. "Especially since it's a celebration of our name sake."

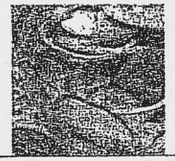
Lewis and Clark led an 1804 military exploration of the territory acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase. The pair, along with a group of soldiers, aides and slaves, set off for their two-year trek to the Pacific Ocean from Wood River, Ill., at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Missouri's place as first along the river's path gives the state an "opportunity to hold the nation's attention for 60 days," Crabtree said. The state's official celebrations begin in May, 2004, the 200th anniversary of the expedition's departure.

Nationally, celebrations of the Louisiana Purchase begin in January 2003 at Monticello, the home of then President Thomas Jefferson.

Argus Leader
LIFE

Cool cukes
Versatile cucumbers can be star of the show or a tasty side dish. 2D



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Wednesday ◆ May 30, 2001 www.argusleader.com Life Editor: Bob Keyes ◆331-2317 Assistant Life Editor: Jill Callison ◆ 331-2307

New exhibit takes story of Lewis and Clark on road

Traditional foes join forces to detail explorers' trek up rivers

BY KEVIN WOSTER
Argus Leader

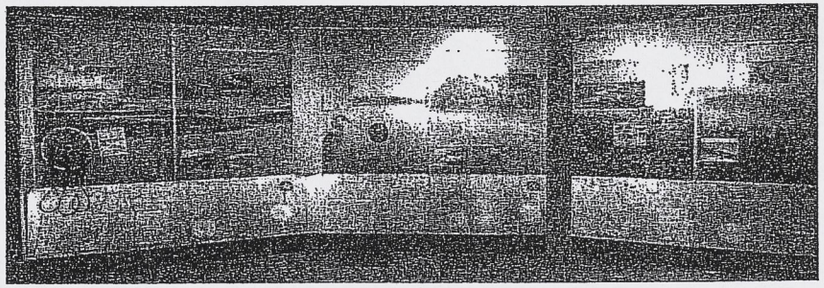
American Rivers and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are unlikely partners in the traveling exhibit on the Lewis and Clark expedition up the Missouri River almost 200 years ago.

The corps, in general, likes dams. American Rivers, as a rule, does not.

Yet both found common and surprisingly calm water in working together to develop "Discovering the Rivers of Lewis and Clark," which makes its debut Friday at the Washington Pavilion of Arts and Science.

"Initially, we were suspicious of them. They were probably suspicious of us. And it ended up being a process of confidence building," said Peter Kelley, vice president for communication for American Rivers. "I think they decided we know quite a bit about rivers. And we decided the same thing about them."

American Rivers, a river conservation group based in Washington, D.C., joined with the corps and the Dibner Fund, a philanthropic foundation, to develop the traveling museum exhibit.



"Discovering the Rivers of Lewis and Clark," which opens Friday at the Washington Pavilion, follows the trail of the explorers from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean.

LLOYD B. CUNNINGHAM / ARGUS LEADER

Aberdeen native Peter Carrels, a freelance writer specializing in water issues, is coordinating the exhibit. Carrels wrote and organized the displays and was helping to set it up for the first time last week.

It came in a 53-foot semi-trailer and filled a wing of fourth floor of the Kirby Science Discovery Center..

The exhibit covers about 1,200 square feet. It includes current and historical photographs of the major rivers along the Lewis and Clark trail – the Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake and Columbia.

Audio and computer stations add life and interaction to the displays, and a stage with a backdrop of the keelboat used by Lewis and Clark adds a sense of reality.

An 18-seat mini-theater will run film clips from documentaries about the rivers.

The displays are arranged sequentially to follow the explorers and their men from St. Louis to the

See EXHIBIT, page 4D

▶ Event details 4D

Exhibit: Changes to rivers documented

Continued from 1D

Pacific Ocean. But while capturing the journey's vibrant spirit of adventure, the exhibit also charts the changes that came to the rivers after they were explored and mapped.

Channels followed. Dikes followed. Ditches followed. Dams followed. The rivers were changed forever. And not all the changes were for the good.

"We want people to understand the significance of the journey of Lewis and Clark, and we want people to understand what happened to these rivers," Carrels said. "And we want them to understand that the rivers can be restored."

Not completely, of course, not back to the way they were when Lewis and Clark and their men saw them. But they can be restored to a point that they resemble something more than the navigational channel that the Missouri has become from Sioux City to St. Louis.

Or something more able to sustain wildlife species that have declined dramatically since the man-made changes came to the rivers, including the pallid sturgeon, least tern and piping plovers, which have made the federal list of threatened or endangered creatures.

"You can't restore it to this, anymore, obviously," Carrels said, looking at an historic photo of the untamed, free-flowing Missouri River. "But you can [illegible] nels, feed some of those bottom areas. You can start working with the flood plain again."

Some of that work already is being done, in limited areas along the channelized portion of the Missouri. And other substantive changes are likely as the Corps of Engineers reworks its decades-old water manage-

sive of wildlife and recreation.

People who stroll through "Discovering the Rivers of Lewis and Clark" will understand that issue better and also better appreciate the wild adventure that the expedition enjoyed and endured.

The Pavilion stop is the first in a three-year journey that will stop in 25 cities. The fact that it came to Sioux Falls first is a tribute to the Pavilion, its staff and the important role the state's stretch of the Missouri played in the expedition, organizers say.

Not to mention the fact that Carrels was lobbying hard for his home state. "I wanted it here," he said.

After a look at the facilities and the handy set-up work of Pavilion exhibit specialist Lyle Ehlers and a crew of capable prison inmates, Kelley had no doubts it was the right beginning.

"It's a great facility, and everybody here knows what they're doing," he said. "They've really helped us put it together."

Reach reporter Kevin Woster at [illegible]

Daschle to be honored

U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle will receive a conservation award today during the opening of a traveling exhibit on the Lewis and Clark expedition at the Washington Pavilion of Arts and Science.

Daschle will receive the Corps of Recovery Leadership Award from American Rivers, a national conservation group, for his support of restoration work and management improvements on the Missouri River. The ceremony is at 2 p.m. at the Pavilion in the Belvas Theater. There is limited public seating for the event. For information, call 367-7397, ext. 2314.

Those who attend the awards ceremony also will have a sneak preview of the exhibit, "Discovering the Rivers of Lewis and Clark."

The exhibit will open Friday and run through June 24. It will be housed in the Kirby Science Discovery Center on the Pavilion's fourth floor.

Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday and Saturday; 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday; and noon to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Admission prices to the science center are $6 for adults, $4 for children age 3 to 12 and $5 for people 62 and older.

Viewing the exhibits in the science center will be free, however, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Friday.

Lincoln Journal Star
journalstar.com

Sunday, July 17, 2001

Recreation benefits trump Missouri barges

By REBECCA R. WODDER

Each summer, the harried routine of work and classes, hastily prepared dinners and errand-filled weekends briefly gives way to the familiar and comfortable ritual of the family vacation.

Rivers and lakes are favorite destinations in the Midwest and for many families, the scrape of a paddle against a canoe or the plop of a lure hitting the water are as much a part of the summer as the smell of sunscreen and burgers on the grill. For many children, their experiences fishing and boating with their families are an important step toward developing a lifelong appreciation of clean water and a healthy environment.

Fishing and boating are also an important part of Nebraska's prosperity. Economic data gathered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service suggests that anglers spend more than $235 million in Nebraska each year on tackle, bait, meals, gas and other fishing-related expenses. Cabela's, headquartered in Sidney, sells fishing and other outdoor equipment to millions of customers in all 50 states.

Because of fishing's tremendous cultural and economic importance, there is reason to be concerned about an unfortunate social trend—today's children are more likely to enjoy the virtual violence of video games than an afternoon in a canoe with their grandfather. Part of the problem is that our increasingly urban population largely lacks access to good fishing spots and the family togetherness these places promote.

The Missouri River illustrates why this is. Although it is the state's largest river and flows near its major cities, it is a generally disappointing destination. The river is hidden behind levees that offer little shade or scenery, flows too quickly for wading or paddling, and only grudgingly rewards the most persistent anglers.

When I was growing up in Omaha, my family spent time along the Platte River rather than the Missouri because it was a more natural river and a better place to enjoy the outdoors. It wasn't always this way. The Missouri River was once the world's best freshwater fishery, a destination of choice for Europeans seeking an exotic safari.

Photos from the 1930s show anglers proudly displaying the day's catch—a six-foot pallid sturgeon, prized for both meat and caviar. The looming extinction of these fish is one of the reasons the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has proposed a new plan for the six dams it operates along the river—a plan that will provide Nebraska families with a dramatically improved recreational resource and new economic vitality for the state.

One simple step will restore much of the Missouri River's former glory: allowing water levels in most years to follow a more natural pattern of rising in the spring and dropping during the late summer. The higher spring flows will stimulate fish to breed and nourish channels and backwaters where Missouri River species congregate. Later

in the year, lower flows will expose sandbars and islands that would provide safety and scenery to draw families out onto the river to fish, boat, birdwatch and camp during their summer vacations.

The potential economic benefits from the expanded recreation and tourism are tremendous. This step will only briefly interrupt what little barge traffic occurs on the river in late summer—when most of Nebraska's crops are still rustling in the fields rather than awaiting shipment in the silos.

Returning the river's flows to a more natural pattern will not interfere with floodplain farming or increase flooding risk to riverfront communities. The Missouri River has the potential to become a tremendous engine for the state's prosperity, but is languishing as an uncompetitive commercial artery at a time when the very word "shipping" means trucks and railroads. Nebraska families deserve more from the river than their share of a paltry $6.9 million in economic benefits from the barge industry, which they split with Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.

But if you happen to catch sight of children and parents laughing, talking and fishing together this summer, it seems callous to think about the Missouri River this way. Quality family time is harder and harder to come by. Memories of fun days together on the water and the satisfaction of learning new skills will stay with these boys and girls as they grow older and become tempted by activities with much greater risks than wet shoes or hooked fingers.

Restoring the Missouri River will help keep experiences like these within reach for our children - and for their children.

Rebecca R. Wodder, a native of Omaha and mother of two, is president of American Rivers, a national organization that helps the public protect, restore and enjoy their hometown rivers.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Friday, February 16, 2001

Best-selling author is fighting to restore Missouri River

Author Stephen Ambrose

By Bill Lambrecht
Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON - There's a secret to Stephen E. Ambrose's success, a source of inspiration for his best-selling books on presidents, war and broad swaths of American history: water.

Ambrose completed the first of his more than 20 books in a cabin in his native Wisconsin looking out on the still waters of a lake. These days, at his home office in Bay St. Louis, Miss., he looks up from a keyboard at the azure waters of the Gulf of Mexico. He also writes in a room above the garage at his summer home in Helena, Mont., where his vista is an unspoiled stretch of the Missouri River, as full of life as any character in "Undaunted Courage," his best-selling book about Lewis and Clark's epic journey.

As the 200th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's expedition nears, Ambrose is becoming one of the environmental movement's most potent weapons in its drive to begin restoring "Big Muddy" in a meaningful way before the celebration kicks off in 2004.

Ambrose is chairman of the National Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Council. And he minces no words when he talks about the current state of the Missouri River.

"It's just a disgrace," he says.

In an interview, Ambrose noted that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark couldn't make their journey upriver today because the river runs so swiftly due to the government-deepened channel.

"It flows two times faster than in Lewis and Clark's day and it's one-third the width. It's not allowed to meander, not allowed to sprawl, and all of that is done for barge traffic. What is the effect? You can't take your canoe out on the river in many places and camp out on an island. You've about eliminated the bird-watching. And compared to what it once was, there's almost no fishery at all," he said.

Most of the changes in the river have been accomplished by the Army Corps of Engineers. With Ambrose along, pro-river activists who visit the Pentagon to complain about the corps are marching into battle alongside the author of "Citizen Soldiers," "Americans at War" and "D-Day."

"As you can imagine from the books he writes, his feet don't touch the floor when he walks through the Pentagon," remarked Rebecca Wodders, president of the advocacy group American Rivers, referring to Ambrose's popularity in that building.

Perhaps Ambrose, 64, has decided that the time has come to pay the piper after having water as his writing companion for so long. He is donating $1.25 million of his royalties from "Undaunted Courage" to Missouri River restoration. Every fall, an Ambrose check for $250,000 arrives at the Washington office of American Rivers.

He will help raise even more money this year with river events, including a gathering of well-heeled canoeists who will ante up $25,000 each to paddle with Ambrose on his favorite river.

By lending his famous name, Ambrose rallies support from others for a degraded river that has become disconnected from the lives of many people, especially along the river's lower stretches. Another author, Thomas McGuane, is co-chairman with Ambrose of the "Voyage of Recovery," an American Rivers project. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was called the "Corps of Discovery."

This year, a critical planning time for future Missouri River policy, Ambrose intends to speak out on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's directive for a "spring rise" in water levels to rescue endangered fish and birds.

Next month, the Army Corps of Engineers plans to say how - or, perhaps whether - it intends to operate dams so as to raise and lower the water in a fashion that mimics the river's natural flow. What has been a tangled bureaucratic dispute largely out of the public eye promises to erupt into a hotly debated issue in two dozen public hearings along the river.

Ambrose is wading into an issue brimming with controversy. The barge industry and its allies in farm groups oppose the spring rise, as do most of Missouri's political leaders. In a preliminary bout last year, an amendment to block the move snarled the Senate for days and provoked a presidential veto of every water project in the nation.

Missouri state officials, who are among the opponents, question whether the Fish and Wildlife agency's plan is rooted sufficiently in science to help the pallid sturgeon and two species of birds threatened with extinction. They're annoyed at what they regard as the government's high-handedness and are concerned about flooding in high-water times and worried about losing precious water to upstream states when the river is lowered and slowed to boost wildlife.

Barge traffic is scarce

Speaking by phone from Mississippi this week, Ambrose said the paucity of barge traffic no longer merits altering the Missouri River by straightening its course, deepening its channels and fortifying its banks.

He said he approved of the efforts to reclaim the river downstream, as in the Fish and Wildlife agency's plan to restore a more natural flow.

"I don't understand why Missouri has set itself against this fairly modest proposal," he said.

Ambrose spoke with a historian's eye about the construction of Missouri River dams. "The only reason they're there is that Franklin Roosevelt couldn't figure any other way to get people to work," he began.

"This was in the 1930s, when the Germans were building their autobahns. But Roosevelt rejected the interstate highway system as a way to put people to work. He said, 'Why in the hell should we be spending money linking cities to rural areas?'"

In opposing the Fish and Wildlife plan, the barge industry argues that lower water levels could put them out of business. Ambrose responds that given the minimal amount of barge traffic - about $7 million annually in cargo hauled - ending barge traffic is the sensible course to travel.

"The Missouri River is not a highway, it's a river. The Mississippi River is different. The Mississippi carries enormous amounts of cargoes. There's no basis for arguing that we need to have barge traffic on the

Missouri. You've got trains, you've got trucks for that cargo," he said.

Cites shift in awareness

Ambrose defends his strong opinions with the currency in which he deals - American history. The three best things accomplished in the last 60 years for the country, he says, are winning World War II, winning the Cold War and ushering in the civil rights revolution.

He sees another fundamental challenge, a need to shift toward environmental awareness. "We've evolved from when I was a kid to the point where we have conquered nature. Now we've got a generation that wants to know before we do anything how it is going to affect our water, our air, our food and our ability to get outdoors. The politicians who don't see this are not going to remain in office for very long," he said.

Before the presidential inauguration last month, Ambrose gave George W. Bush an earful about another imperiled river, the Snake River in Washington state, where every species of wild salmon is either extinct or threatened.

Given his sentiments, Ambrose might see the need to chat with the new president about the Missouri, too. On the campaign trail, Bush echoed some of the worries about the effects of the spring rise.

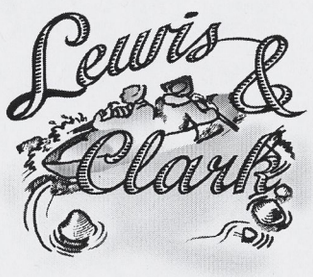
Ambrose said, "Bush goes fishing all the time. (Vice President Dick) Cheney goes up to Alaska to go fishing. I don't know how Bush is going to react on the Missouri River issue. We're all going to find out."

Like every year since the mid-1970s, Ambrose plans to spend time on the river this summer canoeing with his wife, Moira, his children, grandchildren and friends. He'll probably even read aloud from Lewis and Clark's journals, a habit recalled by Scott Faber, a lawyer for the advocacy group Environmental Defense.

"It's striking to stand on the bank of the Missouri River and listen to Stephen Ambrose reading from those journals. It's as if Meriwether Lewis was standing there giving you an account of what the river looked like 200 years ago," Faber said.

Giving others an opportunity to relive the Missouri River in its heyday is why, Ambrose says, he is spending time and money on the conservation campaign.

"I want my grandchildren and their grandchildren to see what Lewis and Clark saw as they saw it. And I can't think of any better way to achieve that than for me to be doing this," he said. .



Corps of Recovery℠

Leaders in the American Rivers Voyage of Recovery℠

Co-Chairs

Stephen Ambrose, Bay St. Louis, MS Historian and best-selling author of such works as *Undaunted Courage*. Member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

Tom McGuane, McLeod, MT Novelist, essayist, and screenwriter. Former member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

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Myer Berlow, Sterling, VA President for Interactive Marketing at America Online.

Cathy Campbell, Helena, MT Rancher.

Sophie & Derek Craighead, Kelly, WY Philanthropists.

Sally Davidson, Washington, DC With husband Stuart, owns the award-winning Clyde's Restaurant group in Washington, D.C. Avid kayaker. Member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

Wallace C. Dayton, Minneapolis, MN Conservationist.

Harry & Linda Fath, Cincinnati, OH Harry owns and manages real estate in the Midwest and South. The Faths are actively engaged in their community as volunteers in numerous charities.

Daniel Gerber, Santa Ynez, California Poet, Novelist, Journalist.

Eugene & Emily Grant, Mamaroneck, NY Investors, philanthropists, wilderness adventurers and conservationists. Gene is a member of the Visitors Committee, University of Michigan; Emily is chairman of the Purchase College Foundation, State University of New York.

Dave Grusin, Santa Fe, NM Award-winning film composer, pianist, and record producer. Member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

William Heaney, Oshkosh, WI Visiting lecturer in Anthropology at Teacher's College at Columbia University. President of Missouri Hometown newspapers. Member of the Anglers Club.

Chris & Nora Hohenlohe, Washington DC Attorneys and private investors. Chris is a member of the American Rivers Board of Directors.

Lotsie & Rick Holton, St. Louis, MO A 7th generation descendent of William Clark, Lotsie is a real estate sales broker and a member of the American Rivers Board of Directors. She is also on the board of KETC, Forest Park and is active in the Explorers Club based in New York. Rick is a member of the Missouri Department of Conservation Heritage Foundation.

David Leuschen, New York, NY Investment banker. Member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

Dan Lufkin, New York, NY Investment banker. A founder of Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette. Former Commissioner of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. Former member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

George Lund, Sioux Falls, SD Chairman and CEO of BANKFIRST. Member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

David M. Malcolm, New York, NY Investment Banker. Managing Director with S. G. Cowen Securities in New York City. Member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

Rusty & Carol Mather, Greenwich, CT Rusty is an investment banker, recently retired from Merrill Lynch. He is a member of the American Rivers Board of Directors. Carol is active in civic and community affairs.

Dr. Gary E. Moulton, Lincoln, NE The Thomas C. Sorensen Professor of History at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and editor of the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He completed the twenty-year, thirteen-volume Lewis and Clark project in 1999 and has since resumed full-time academic duties.

Linda & Nick Penniman, Clayton, MO Nick is retired Senior Vice President, Newspaper Operations, of Pulitzer Publishing Company, and former Publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He is a member of the American Rivers Board of Directors. Linda is active in civic affairs.

Dr. Peter Raven, St. Louis, MO One of the world's leading botanists who has dedicated nearly three decades to conservation and biodiversity. As Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, he has cultivated a world-class institution of botanical research, horticultural display, and education. He has received the highest honors awarded worldwide in the fields of conservation and botanical research.

Robert Redford, Sundance, UT Celebrated film actor, producer and director. Founder of Sundance Film Festival. Noted environmentalist.

Farwell Smith, McLeod, MT Board member of Nature Conservancy of Montana and Board Member of Greater Yellowstone Coalition. Former member of American Rivers Board of Directors.

Ted & Jennifer Stanley, Oxford, MD The Stanleys founded the Town Creek Foundation in 1981 to support, among other things, environmental protection and policy. Ted serves as President and Jenny serves as Vice President. They also serve on the Robert Bowne Foundation, which supports education, child and youth welfare, community development, and the homeless. Ted is retired as CEO from Bowne & Co, an international corporate printing business.

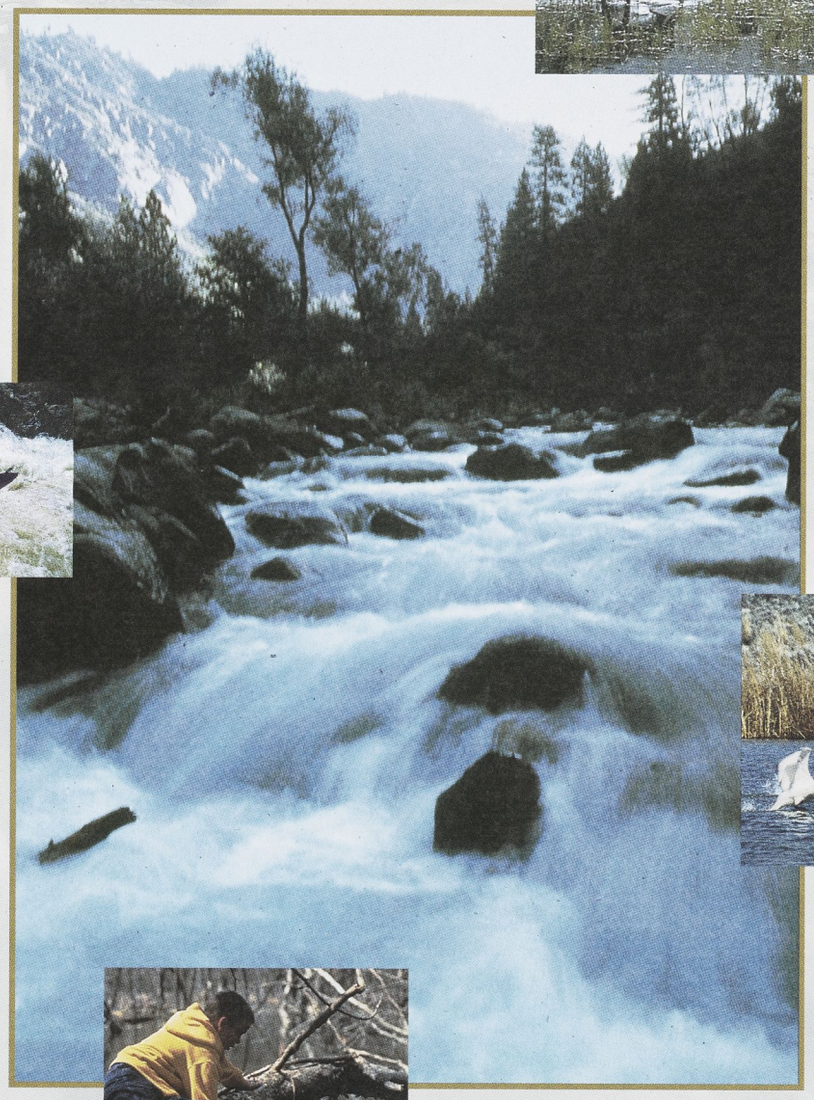
Albert & Susan Wells, Belgrade, MT Philanthropists. On Advisory Committee of Windcall Resident Program for leaders engaged in efforts to achieve social, economic, and environmental justice. Albert is a member of the American Rivers Board of Directors.

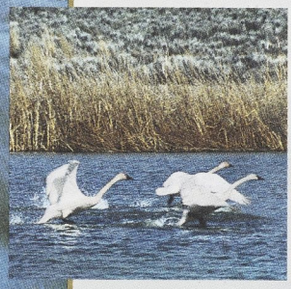
Bill Wittliff, Austin TX Acclaimed photographer and author of various screen and teleplays including *The Black Stallion, Legends of the Fall, The Perfect Storm, and Lonesome Dove*. Founder of Encino Press and member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences.

Edward Whitney, Barton, VT Managing Director, Corporate Finance Department, UBS Warburg LLC. Chairman of Global Compensation Committee for Corporate Finance Department, Member of Corporate Finance Department Management Committee, Member of UBS Warburg Global Distribution Committee, Director and Member of Executive Committee of UBS Bunting Warburg. Director, Investor Responsibility Research Center and IRRC Publishing Corporation.

American Rivers

Bringing Rivers to Life

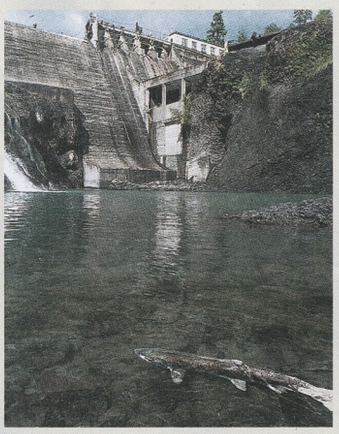




America is a great story,
and there is a river on every page of it.

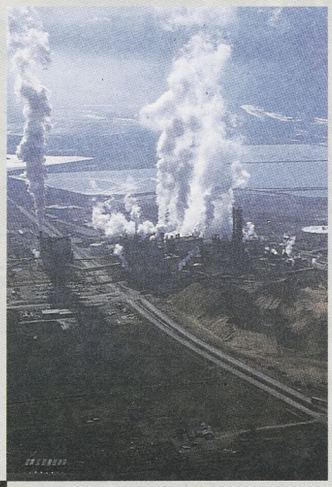
— Charles Kuralt
American Rivers Board Member 1991-1997

Imagine a country with no rivers. Without wildlife or green landscapes. Where paddling, fishing and riverside recreation are mere memories. A country without enough clean water to drink. This country is not as foreign as we'd like to believe.



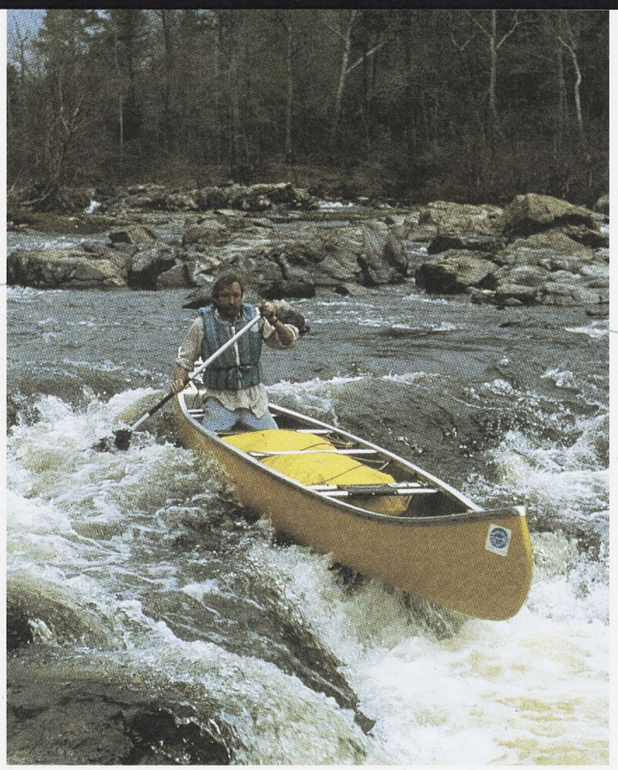
- *None of America's rivers are now suitable for drinking.*
- *Forty percent of our rivers are unsuitable for swimming or fishing.*
- *Freshwater animals are the most threatened group of species in the country.*
- *Only 1% of America's rivers are as healthy as we found them—clean, free-flowing and full of life.*

Why are our rivers at risk? Dams and levees. Polluted runoff from farms and city streets. Toxic waste from industry. Relentless urban sprawl. Grazing, logging, mining and countless other threats.



What's at stake? Rivers are the fundamental building blocks of healthy ecosystems. Threading throughout our land, they weave together the lives of plants, animals and people. They connect us as a nation, supply half of our drinking water, fuel our economy and enrich the quality of our lives.

Yet most of America's 3.5 million miles of rivers are under constant assault. For centuries they have sustained and inspired us. Now they need our help.



Bringing Rivers to Life

A river is water in its loveliest form; rivers have life and sound and movement and infinity of variation; rivers are veins of the earth through which the life blood returns to the heart.

— Roderick Haig-Brown

Since 1973, American Rivers has worked diligently to conserve, protect and restore our nation's waterways. A nonprofit membership organization, we are the nation's leading river conservation group. We stand at the forefront of nationwide efforts to:

- Rescue rivers from dams
- Stem river pollution and overuse
- Protect habitat for fish and wildlife
- Conserve and restore floodplains and riverbanks
- Work with communities to revitalize their rivers
- Protect the nation's few remaining wild rivers

Over the last 25 years, American Rivers has collaborated with partner organizations, communities and federal and state agencies to bring rivers to life. Our triumphs have been numerous. But there's still a great deal of work to be done. In the 21st century, we are redoubling our efforts to:

- Restore the hometown rivers that run through our communities
- Protect the last wild rivers that are spectacular sources of life, adventure and beauty
- Repair our great rivers that are the arteries of this continent serving the needs of both nature and people

Who Benefits from America's Rivers?

- Anyone who cares about wildlife
- Anyone who has ever poured a glass of water
- Anyone who enjoys fishing, boating, swimming or camping
- Anyone concerned with the quality of life in his or her community
- Anyone who wants to protect the environment for future generations

Victories for America's Rivers

By galvanizing coalitions and grassroots river advocates, American Rivers has won many lasting victories over 25 years. For example:

- After a decade-long battle, our partners and we achieved a historic agreement with the dam owner to remove the 160-year-old Edwards Dam on Maine's Kennebec River.
- We helped stop a gold mine that would have destroyed the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River and impacted Yellowstone National Park, one of America's greatest natural treasures.
- We convinced the government of British Columbia to establish a 2.7 million-acre park protecting the Alsek and Tatshenshini Rivers from a proposed copper mine.

Rescuing Dammed Rivers

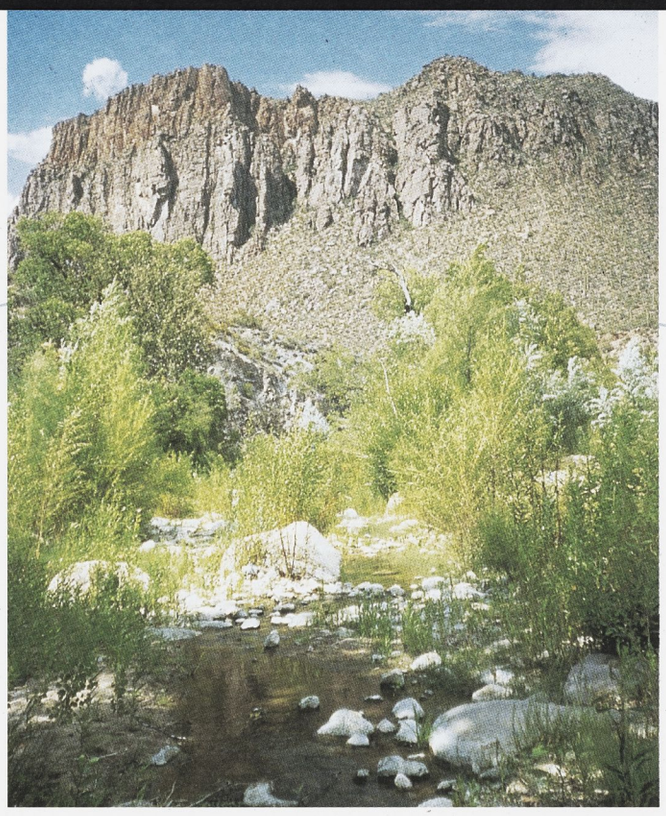
If a man fails to honor the rivers, he shall not gain life from them. — The Code of Hammurabi, 1760 B.C.

In the United States, undammed rivers are rare. The Yellowstone is the only large river in the lower 48 states that still flows freely.

Dams, particularly hydropower dams that generate electricity, severely damage river ecosystems. They reduce water levels, kill fish, block fish migration, limit recreation and destroy natural habitat.

Today, American Rivers leads national campaigns to bring back declining fish and wildlife by improving dam operations and removing old, unsafe and unproductive dams. Our efforts have produced lasting results:

- As the founder and leader of the national Hydropower Reform Coalition, we have restored flows in hundreds of river miles across the country and protected thousands of acres of wetlands and riverside ecosystems.
- In 1996, American Rivers helped make history on the greatly overused Colorado River, the main source of hydropower and water for the booming Southwest. For the first time, operators of the Glen Canyon Dam agreed to release millions of gallons of water for the sole purpose of reviving riverside habitat.
- In 1998, American Rivers led the fight to protect the Columbia River's endangered salmon and steelhead. With Native American tribes, Washington State and the federal government, we forged the first Habitat Conservation Plan that committed dam owners to higher standards to protect fish.



Stemming Pollution and Overuse

The rivers are our brothers. They quench our thirst. They carry our canoes and feed our children. You must give to the rivers the kindness you would give to any brother. — Chief Seattle

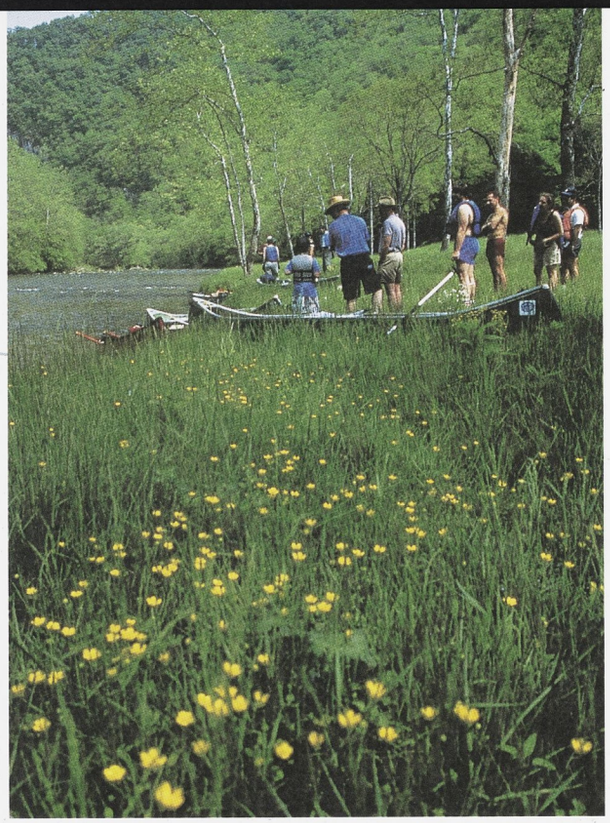
In many parts of the country, demand for fresh water far exceeds availability. Once a problem only in the arid West, the threat of dwindling water supplies now touches us all. As competition for this limited natural resource grows fierce, wildlife, fish and their river habitats pay the price. Many heavily populated areas, from the West Coast to the Southeast, have already sucked the life from nearby rivers that once flowed strong.

But taking too much water from our rivers is only half the problem. We're also polluting the water that remains. Industrial and municipal waste combined with toxic runoff from farms and city streets poisons a wide array of aquatic plants and animals.

American Rivers sounds the alarm on these increasingly pervasive threats. We were behind the media's breaking story on contamination of the Potomac River by waste from unregulated chicken factory farms. We raised the heat on the federal government to clean up PCBs in the Hudson River, the most significant environmental threat to both the river and local residents. We helped negotiate a plan for Washington's Yakima Basin, one of the most heavily irrigated areas in the country, that will increase flows for salmon and steelhead, stem pollution and protect habitat.

Spotlighting Rivers in Trouble

Our most effective tool in the battle to protect the nation's rivers is our report, *America's Most Endangered Rivers.* Launched in 1985, the yearly report identifies rivers that are facing the most serious environmental abuses. By drawing national attention to rivers in trouble, the report sends a powerful "wake-up" call that transforms public awareness into action. Because of our report, many rivers have been rescued from encroaching threats.



Protecting Floodplains Protects People

When the Great Floods devastated the Mississippi River Valley in 1993, American Rivers was the leading voice for floodplain policy reform. We worked with Congress to voluntarily relocate more than 10,000 homes and businesses out of harm's way and restore more than 50,000 acres of flooded farmland to functioning wetlands. When the flood waters returned in 1995, thousands of homes and businesses were spared.

Conserving Floodplains and Riverbanks

There will always be one more river, not to cross, but to follow.
— Edward Abbey

Healthy rivers are much more than the water that flows between two riverbanks. Riverside plants, trees and grasses provide food, shade and shelter for wildlife while preventing riverbank erosion. Surrounding floodplains furnish crucial habitat and act as huge sponges, absorbing floodwaters and filtering harmful pollutants.

But these important buffer zones are threatened every day by farming, logging, uncontrolled livestock grazing, urban sprawl and industrial pollution.

American Rivers works to counter these dangers.

For example, we promote sustainable land uses by encouraging floodplain farmers to switch from levee-protected crops like corn to flood-tolerant crops such as trees. We push for federal policies that encourage a variety of flood-friendly land uses, including rotational grazing and hunting leases. And we host forums that create opportunities for farmers, landowners, government officials and community leaders to reach agreement on environmentally sensitive land use practices.

Helping Communities Restore their Rivers

Across the wall of the world, A River sings a beautiful song.
It says, Come, rest here by my side.
— Maya Angelou

Virtually every major city and thousands of communities across the country rest on the banks of a river. But over the years, almost all of our hometown rivers have been trashed, dammed and finally forgotten.

Today, however, a river renaissance is taking place in many parts of the country. Communities everywhere are rediscovering and revitalizing these valuable resources. Yet nowhere does there exist a unified, accessible source of information and assistance for communities trying to turn their dreams into realities.

American Rivers is working to leverage our quarter century of river conservation experience in support of community-based efforts to restore hometown rivers.

Our goals include:

- Developing tools and technical assistance to help communities carry out river restoration projects
- Identifying financial support for river projects
- Uniting groups to promote river restoration nationwide

Communities across the country are building new futures around their hometown rivers, and we are there to help them.

Voyage of Recovery:[SM] Restoring the Rivers of Lewis and Clark

The storied Missouri River traveled by the pioneering naturalists Lewis and Clark in 1804 is no longer. The restless side channels that braided around thousands of islands and sandbars are gone. The river's wildlife, once boundless, is suffering and at risk.

To commemorate the bicentennial of the epic journey of Lewis and Clark, American Rivers launched a national campaign to restore the Missouri River. To complete the *Voyage of Recovery*,[SM] we will:

- Create a string of natural places along the Missouri
- Restore flows by reforming dam operations
- Revitalize riverfronts to draw people to the river
- Protect the river's remaining wild places

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Suite G
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602-234-3946

MISSOURI RIVER REGIONAL OFFICE
Mill Towne Building
650 J Street, Suite 400
Lincoln, NE 68508
402-730-5593

OUR RIVERS NEED YOUR HELP

You can help preserve and revive our nation's rivers. Join the thousands of wildlife advocates, water recreationists, outdoor enthusiasts, river lovers and hometown river supporters who make up American Rivers.

We share a vision of the future in which healthy rivers support thriving ecosystems, provide safe drinking water and improve the quality of life for all Americans for generations to come.

Contact American Rivers today to learn how you can be a part of our continuing quest to bring rivers to life.

BRINGING RIVERS TO LIFE

American Rivers
FOUNDED 1973

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American Rivers

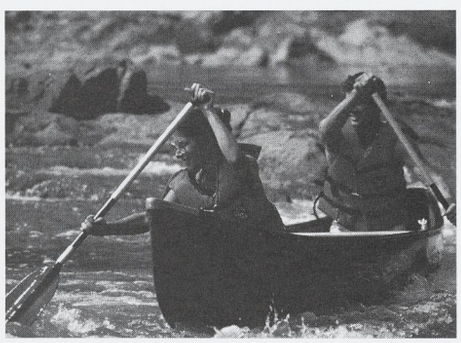
Restore. Protect. Enjoy.

2000 Annual Report

Since our founding in 1973, American Rivers has been dedicated to protecting and restoring America's rivers and to fostering a river stewardship ethic.

Based in Washington, DC and supported by seven field offices, we stand at the forefront of nationwide efforts to:

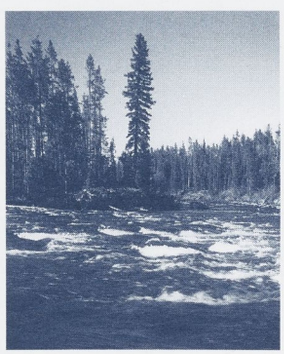
- Rescue rivers from dams
- Stop river pollution and overuse
- Protect habitat for fish and wildlife
- Conserve and restore floodplains
- Work with communities to revitalize their hometown rivers
- Stop damage from mining, logging and grazing



In the new millennium, we are redoubling our efforts to:

- Develop and deliver community-based solutions to protect and restore rivers
- Build a diverse constituency for river conservation
- Promote national policies and practices that foster river health and restore river values

A future in which healthy rivers provide strong local economies, fish and wildlife habitat, safe drinking water, recreational opportunities, and spiritual renewal is within reach.



American Rivers is proud to be the leader in the effort to bring all 3.5 million miles of our nation's rivers back to life.

Color copy available at
www.americanrivers.org/annualreport

American Rivers

Restore. Protect. Enjoy.

2000 Annual Report

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A New Silent Spring

Rachel Carson galvanized America forty years ago with her book, *Silent Spring*. Its portrait of a poisoned landscape changed our country. The book triggered a movement of grassroots activism that resulted in the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and landmark laws to protect environmental and human health.

Today, our country is facing a new crisis. And if Carson were alive today, she would write a new *Silent Spring* to sound the alarm.

If Rachel Carson were alive today, she would write about rivers.

Just as she showed the American public how toxins were seeping into our daily lives, killing backyard birds and making children sick, Carson today would show us how killers like water diversions and non-point source pollution are now stealing the life from our hometown rivers and causing a wave of freshwater extinction.

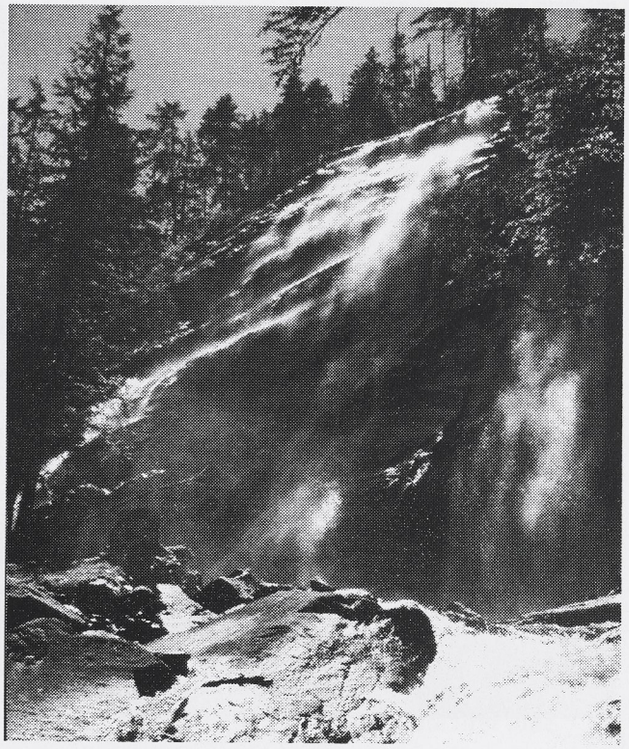
Not so very long ago, all of our country's rivers were healthy. They flooded and receded with the seasons. Their ever-changing flows created habitat and provided food and places for a rich diversity of animals to live and reproduce. They were rivers where people lived and drank and ate and fished and swam.

But two centuries of dams, channels, diversions, and pollution have taken their toll. If Carson were to write a new *Silent Spring*, she would show us how harnessing and taming and regulating rivers to suit our own needs has flat-lined our rivers' dynamic pulses. How many people today are ashamed and afraid of the ugly lifeless waterways in their communities. How fish and wildlife can't live there anymore. How the great migrations of salmon and waterfowl are a fraction of what they once were.

She would point to scientific reports warning that our country's freshwater species — fish, snails, amphibians, mussels, and other animals that live in our neighborhood rivers and streams — are vanishing as fast as tropical rainforest species, generally considered to be the most imperiled species on earth.

We are reminded of a quote by Malcolm Gladwell: "Look at the world around you. It may seem like an immovable, implacable place. It is not. With the slightest push — in just the right place — it can be tipped."

Silent Spring was the tipping point that changed society forty years ago. Now we need to find another tipping point, this time toward healthier rivers. You can help us encourage this new movement. Speak up for the river in your own community. Get your neighbors involved. And please log on to our new Action Center at www.americanrivers.org/takeaction for a fast and easy way to make a difference!



President Rebecca Wodder and Board Chairman Whitney Hatch on the Potomac River in West Virginia, October 2000

Sincerely,

Rebecca R. Wodder

Rebecca R. Wodder
President

F. Whitney Hatch

F. Whitney Hatch
Chairman

Sounding the Alarm...

The beauty of the living world I was trying to save has always been uppermost in my mind — that, and anger at the senseless, brutish things that were being done....

Rachel Carson

Credible information educates, empowers, and focuses national attention on a river crisis that cannot be denied. In the past year, American Rivers helped alert, inform and mobilize a community of partners and concerned citizens by taking full advantage of new technologies and growing media interest.

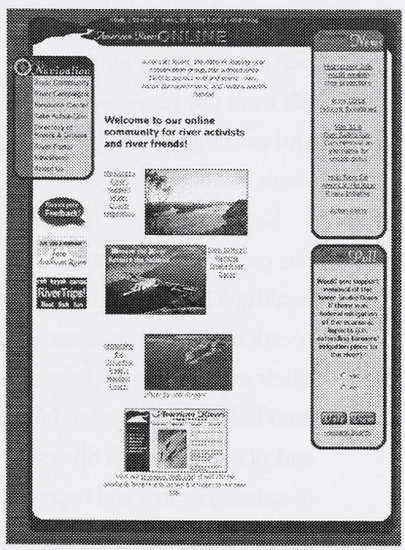
The River Community...Online!

A vibrant online community of river activists and river friends is growing daily at American Rivers Online. In the past year we have re-designed and improved www.americanrivers.org to better serve 4,000 grassroots river groups nationwide.

It's a place where people who love rivers can find each other, discover shared interests, get help and advice, offer solutions, and debate restoration issues. Visited over 75,000 times each month, the site provides cutting-edge information on river conservation as well as:

- **A GATEWAY TO RIVERS AND GROUPS:** Groups and individuals can update this nationwide database and add their own river and organization;
- **TAKE ACTION CENTER:** An email-based response system links people with their elected officials and other decision-makers so they can support targeted river conservation initiatives;
- **TOOLKITS:** Our online Resource Center provides activist toolkits for everything about river restoration from dam removal financing to riverfront revitalization to much more.
- **MESSAGE BOARDS AND CHAT EVENTS:** At the heart of our online community, these features let visitors meet and share ideas;

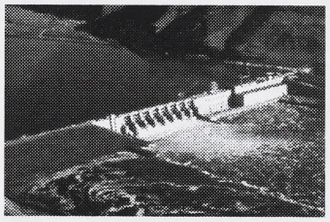
Don't forget to bookmark-www.americanrivers.org — you'll find in-depth discussions of all the issues — and more — mentioned in this annual report!



for a 21st Century River Movement

Top Rivers at Risk

Our annual *America's Most Endangered Rivers* report continues to be a powerful tool for riveting attention on waterways in crisis. The 2000 report — our 15th — described threats and the work of grassroots partners at rivers across the country. Major new studies pointing to the gravity of the nation's freshwater crisis (see box, page 7) gave added urgency to media reports on the plight of:



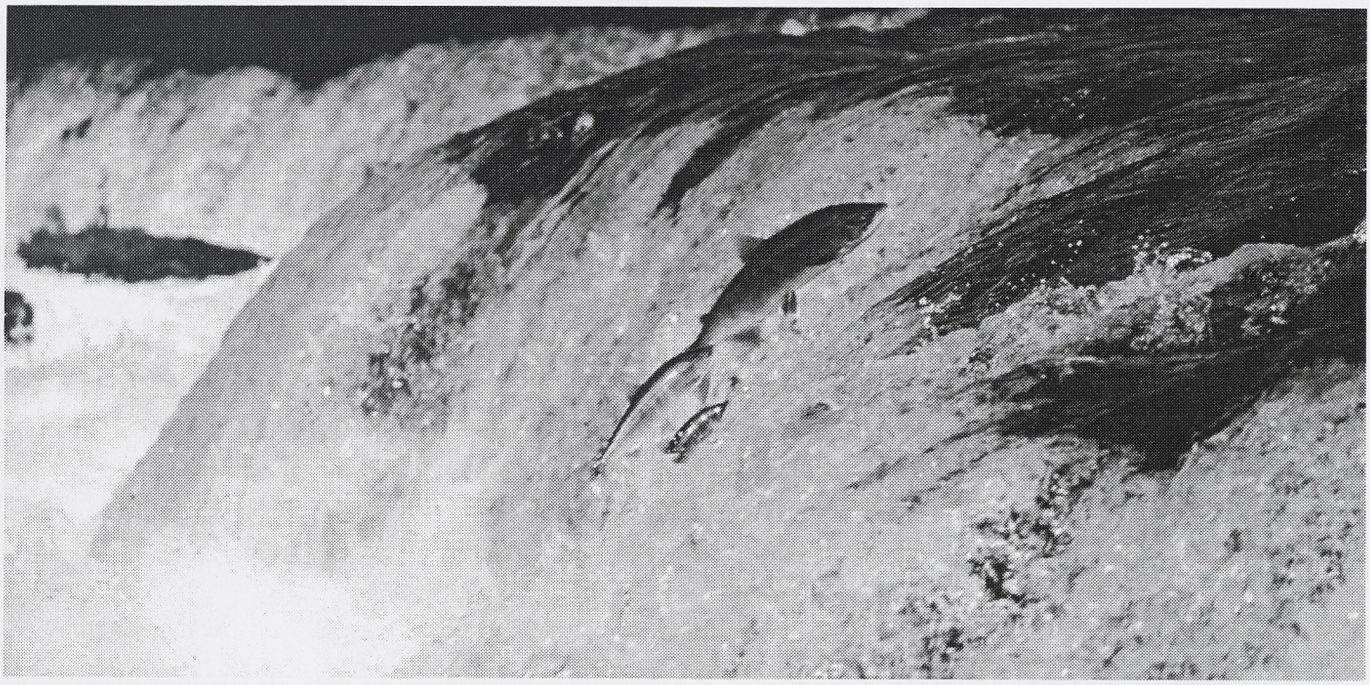
- Lower Snake River (WA)
- Missouri River (MT, ND, SD, NE, IA, KS, MO)
- Ventura River (CA)
- Copper River (AK)
- Tri-State River Basins (GA, AL, FL)
- Coal River (WV)
- Rio Grande (CO, NM, TX, AND CHIHUAHUA AND COAHUILA, MEXICO)
- Mississippi & White Rivers (MN, WI, IL, IA, MO, KY, TN, AR, MS, LA)
- North Fork Feather River (CA)
- Clear Creek (TX)
- Green River (CO, UT)
- Presumpscot River (ME)
- Clark Fork (MT)

This year we announced the No. 1 Most Endangered River, the lower Snake, a month earlier than the rest because of a pressing deadline for public comments on the Clinton Administration's salmon recovery plan. We were joined in a march to the White House by grassroots river advocates from the Pacific Northwest, including members of the Nez Perce tribe whose treaty fishing rights are at stake.

The event to release the entire list brought its usual wave of national and local press coverage on the problems facing America's rivers. *USA Today* headlined its story, "River improvements come at cost to wildlife; Report cites effects of dams, channeling, and other alterations." It quoted American Rivers President Rebecca Wodder as saying, "America's native fish are homeless in most parts of the country."

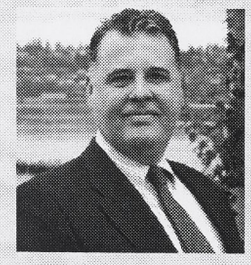
Around the country, local partner groups benefited from a burst of coverage of their ongoing campaigns to save local rivers. For example, the *Los Angeles Times* wrote two stories about the No. 3-listed Ventura River and its infamous Matilija Dam, and quoted California Trout, The Surfrider Foundation, and the California Coastal Conservancy.

Membership surpassed 30,000 for the first time this year, and their letters and emails to decision makers hit record levels.



Richard Penny

As our Northwest regional director, Richard Penny provides strategic oversight for our conservation programs in the Northwest, integrates those into our national agenda, guides our regional fundraising programs, and serves as American Rivers' regional spokesperson. Richard came to American Rivers from Friends of the River, California's statewide river conservation organization, where he was the development director. He previously served as campaign director for the American River Coalition, where he led the successful 1996 campaign to block the construction of Auburn Dam on California's American River. Author of a national whitewater guidebook, Richard has been an enthusiastic kayaker, canoeist, and rafter for over 25 years.



Media Power

Our efforts to save salmon and restore habitat on the Lower Snake River in Washington state by bypassing four federal dams won unusually strong editorial endorsement in over 25 daily newspapers this year. The *New York Times* said breaching the dams would "partly atone for a colossal ecological mistake..." The *Los Angeles Times* told its readers: "It's now apparent that the only way to save the salmon is to breach the four dams on the Lower Snake.... The salmon is a symbol of the Pacific Northwest and an icon of the region's Indian tribes. There is moral obligation to restore this salmon run. The science and economics also support the obvious conclusion: These dams must go."

Other major newspapers supporting dam removal on the Snake included the *Boston Globe, Denver Post, Detroit Free Press, Minneapolis Star-Tribune, Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, Philadelphia Inquirer, St. Petersburg Times, San Francisco Chronicle,* and *Tampa Tribune*, as well as local dailies in Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

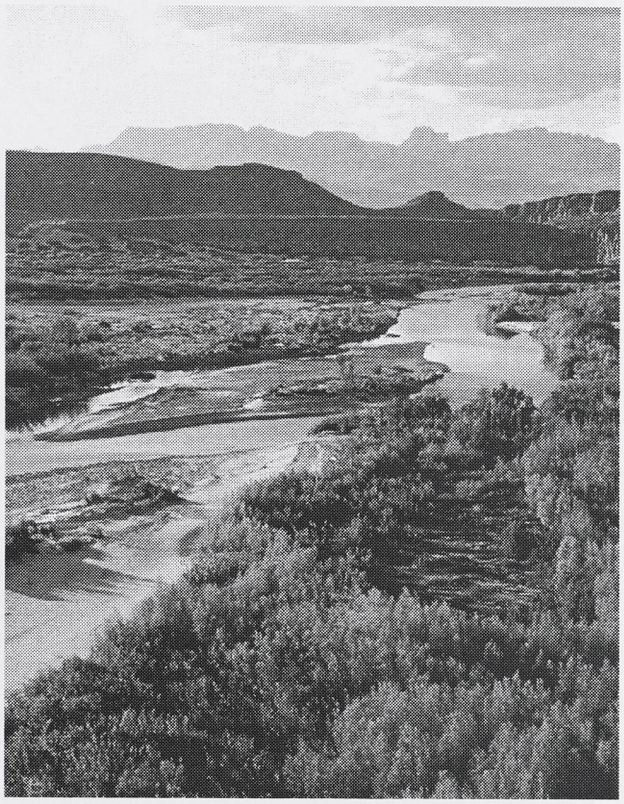
As a result of listing the Missouri River as the nation's second most endangered river of 2000, efforts to restore the river have been featured on national television news programs such as CNN and have

been the focus of articles in *USA Today, The Washington Post, St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* and *Kansas City-Star.* Environmental recommendations made by American Rivers were supported in editorials in *Sioux Falls Argus Leader, Sioux City Journal, Des Moines Register,* and *Lincoln Journal Star. Sioux City Journal* stated: "American Rivers, the nation's leading river conservation organization, has recommended the split navigation season alternative...The split season is the only management alternative that will serve such a competing variety of special interests along the river... The split season is the best choice."

Our Message Gets Through

One of American Rivers' principal messages for years has been that a healthy river, at its heart, is flowing water — and that when you take away the flow, you damage the river's health.

Last year the Environmental Protection Agency recognized the critical importance of natural flows to water quality throughout the nation, in its annual *National Water Quality Report to Congress.* The agency said only about half the country's rivers, lakes, and estuaries meet water quality standards. It said the second most important factor in water quality problems — right after agricultural runoff — is human modification of the natural flow of rivers.

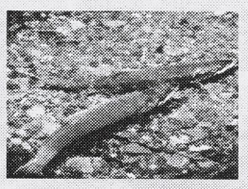


The salmon is a symbol of the Pacific Northwest and an icon of the region's Indian tribes. There is moral obligation to restore this salmon run....These dams must go.

Los Angeles Times editorial on the Lower Snake River dams

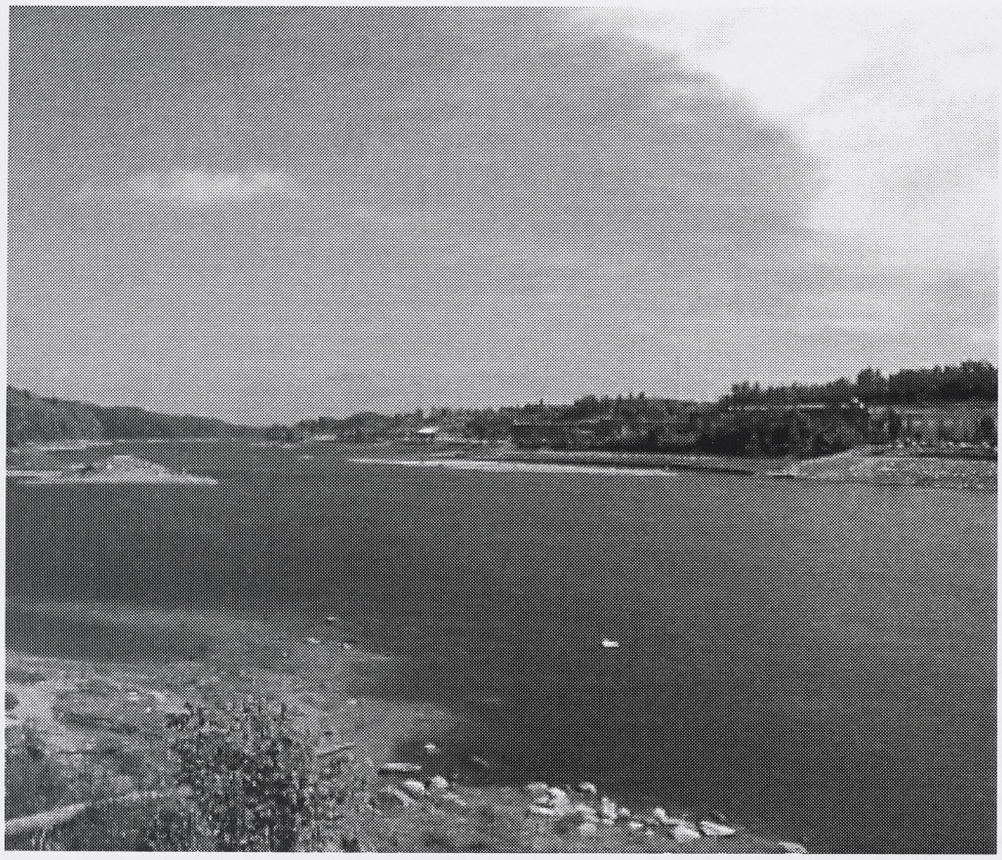
The Freshwater Crisis

Major new voices were raised last year supporting American Rivers' contention that the state of the nation's rivers is among the most pressing issues on the national environmental agenda. In the research community, aquatic biologist Dr. Anthony Ricciardi of Canada's Dalhousie University presented a startling new analysis that North America's freshwater wildlife is one of the most endangered groups of animals on the planet. Based on a Nature Conservancy database and the scientific literature, Ricciardi reported in the October 1999 issue of *Conservation Biology* that:



- **At least 123 freshwater species went extinct in the 20th century;**
- **Extinction rates of freshwater animals are accelerating;**
- **Freshwater animals are disappearing five times faster than land animals;**
- **Freshwater diversity is dwindling at the same rate as that of tropical rainforests.**

Spurring Decision Makers...



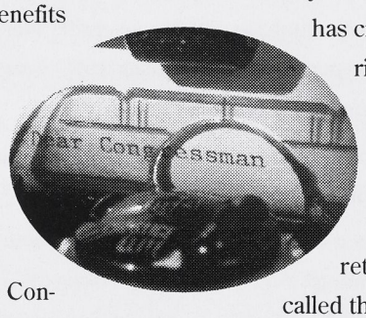
Miss Carson, you are the lady who started all this.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff at a Congressional hearing in 1963

By applying pressure, pointing out options, and creating models of success, American Rivers spurred action by decision-makers — public and private — at all levels last year. We are persistent, thoughtful, and savvy in collaborating with other stakeholders to ensure that common sense for rivers ultimately prevails.

Challenging the Corps of Engineers

American Rivers stepped up efforts to reform the Army Corps of Engineers, the primary federal manager for many of the nation's rivers, to see that it acts responsively to the need to protect the ecological health of rivers. With several Corps projects coming under close scrutiny during the year — including an effort to inflate the benefits of proposed lock expansion on the Upper Mississippi River in order to win Congressional approval — we joined with partner groups in pressuring Congress to pass reform legislation. American Rivers secured nearly $350 million in new authorization of river restoration projects and increased funding for existing projects on such rivers as the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Columbia and Snake.



The Kennebec One Year Later

"The fish and wildlife are returning!" was the cry along Maine's Kennebec River in the months after the removal of Edwards Dam on July 1, 1999. "Anglers are landing trophy-sized catches," reported the *Kennebec Journal*. A year after the dam's precedent-setting removal, native fish species, exceeding recovery expectations, have already come back up the river to spawn; some two million alewives as well as striped bass, American shad, and Atlantic sturgeon traveled from the sea past the old dam site to Winslow for the first time in 162 years. *The Wall Street Journal* noted, "it also has created a running river and 17 acres of new public space where a stagnant mill used to be." U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt called the dam's dismantling "the beginning of a totally new chapter of river restoration." The Kennebec's rapid recovery bodes well for

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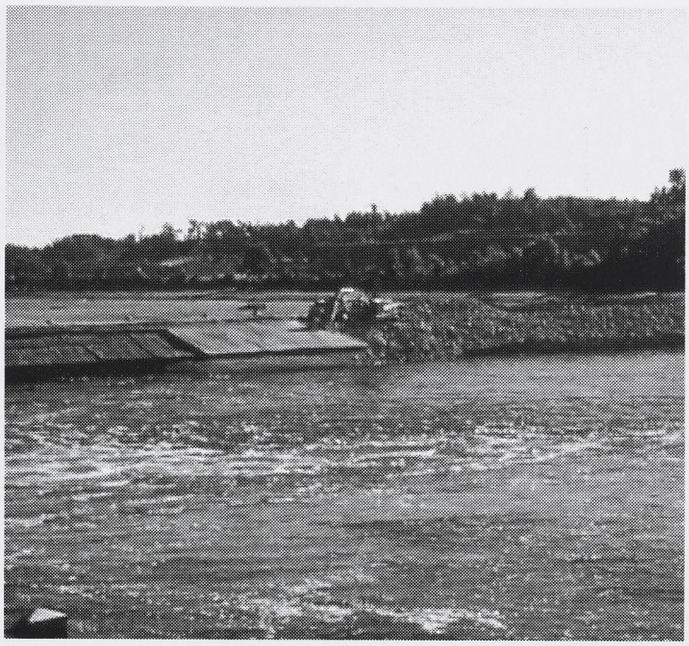


Opposite page: A decade-long effort to save the Kennebec pays off. By Steve Brooke

Left: Pre-dam removal: The Kennebec struggles to survive. By Steve Brooke

the growing national movement to remove dams that no longer make sense, which is the goal of our *Rivers Unplugged* program.

Proceeding on the Voyage of Recovery℠

Building on our successful efforts to restore the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, we announced the expansion of our Voyage of Recovery℠ campaign for the rivers of Lewis and Clark to include a new five-year effort west of the Continental Divide to repair the Columbia and Snake rivers and selected tributaries. The goal is to restore vital parts of the rivers as functioning ecosystems and to return self-sustaining populations of salmon to the Columbia Basin.

This year, there was much progress in work to bring back the natural bounty that Lewis and Clark saw 200 years ago.

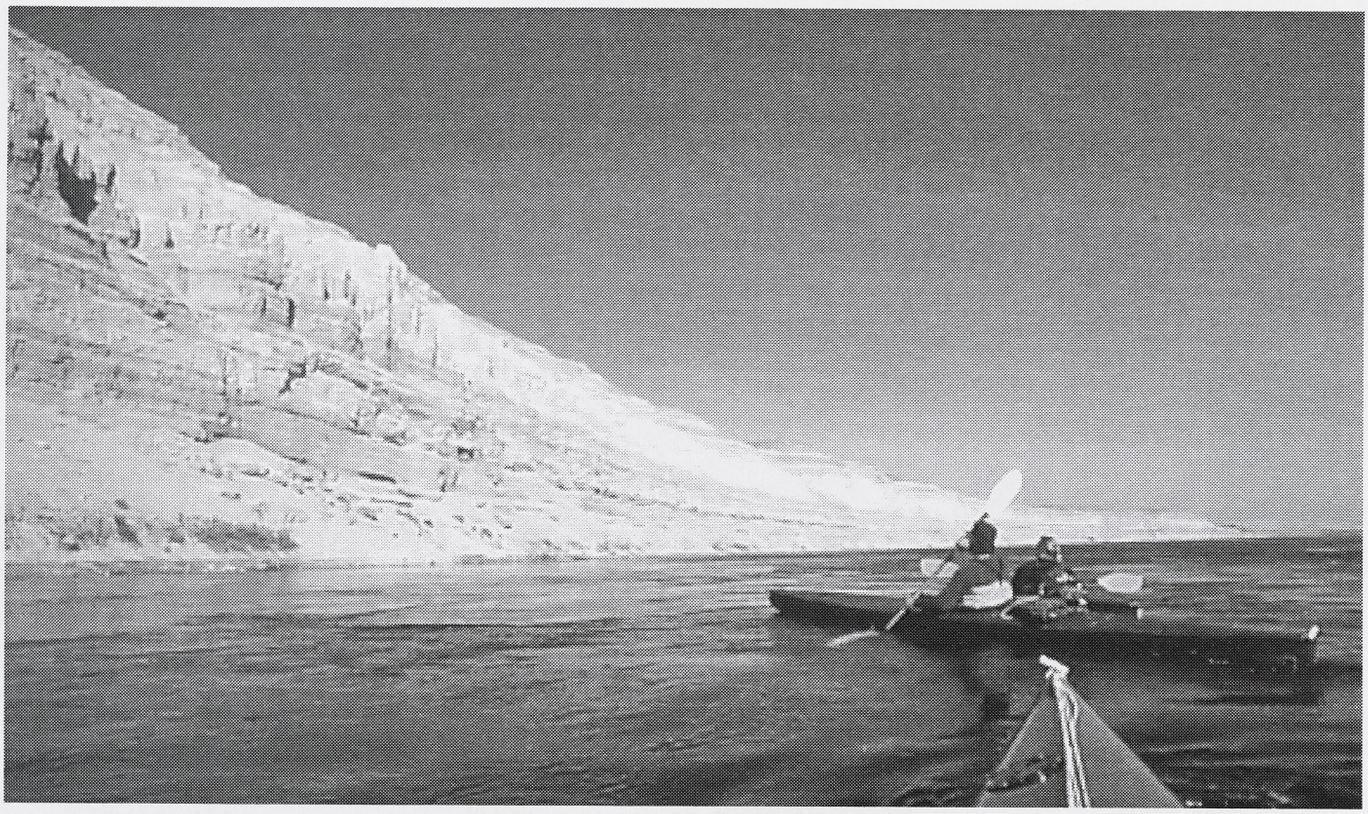
◆ In November, we sponsored a major conference for grassroots activists and groups in Saint Charles, Missouri. The MISSOURI RIVER VOYAGE OF RECOVERY℠ CONFERENCE featured workshops, case studies of river restoration projects, and field trips for conference attendees. Historian Stephen Ambrose, who wrote the book *Undaunted Courage* about the Lewis & Clark expedition which traveled the length of the Missouri, was the keynote speaker. He pledged $1.25 million of his book royalties as a challenge grant to support Missouri River recovery, and presented the donation at an American Rivers gala later in the month, in New York City.

Above: Rebecca Wodder is presented a check by Stephen Ambrose.

CELEBRATING THE VOYAGE OF RECOVERY℠

The theme of our gala held in New York City in November, 1999, THE MISSOURI: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE, brought many leaders together, such as Stephen Ambrose, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, Tom Brokaw of NBC News, Senator Bob Kerrey (NE), and Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Joseph Westphal, to speak about the urgent need to protect the path of natural places that Lewis and Clark discovered.

Tom Brokaw, Bruce Babbitt, and Rebecca Wodder at the Voyage of Recovery℠ gala in New York City last November.

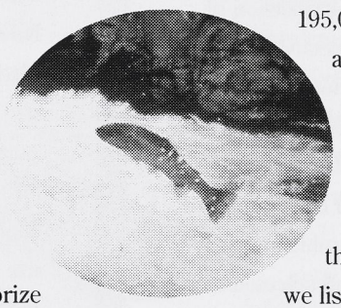


Margaret Bowman

Margaret Bowman is our Senior Director of Dam Programs. From the Kennebec River in Maine, to the Ventura River in California,

Margaret's program helps people make decisions about removing dams and spreads the word on the benefits of removing dams that don't make sense. Her goal is to see dam removal become a non-controversial mainstream concept that is considered as an option at every obsolete dam across the country. Margaret spends time on rivers bird-watching and hanging out with her kids, ages one and three — proof that it's never too early to start river-bonding.

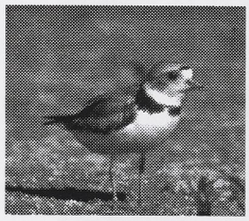
◆ In July, 1999, Senator Bob Kerrey (D-NE) introduced a $320 million bill, co-sponsored by Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD), that would require the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Interior to carry out wildlife habitat restoration projects along the Missouri River. The bill also would authorize $42 million to construct Lewis and Clark interpretive centers, $15 million for riverfront revitalization projects.

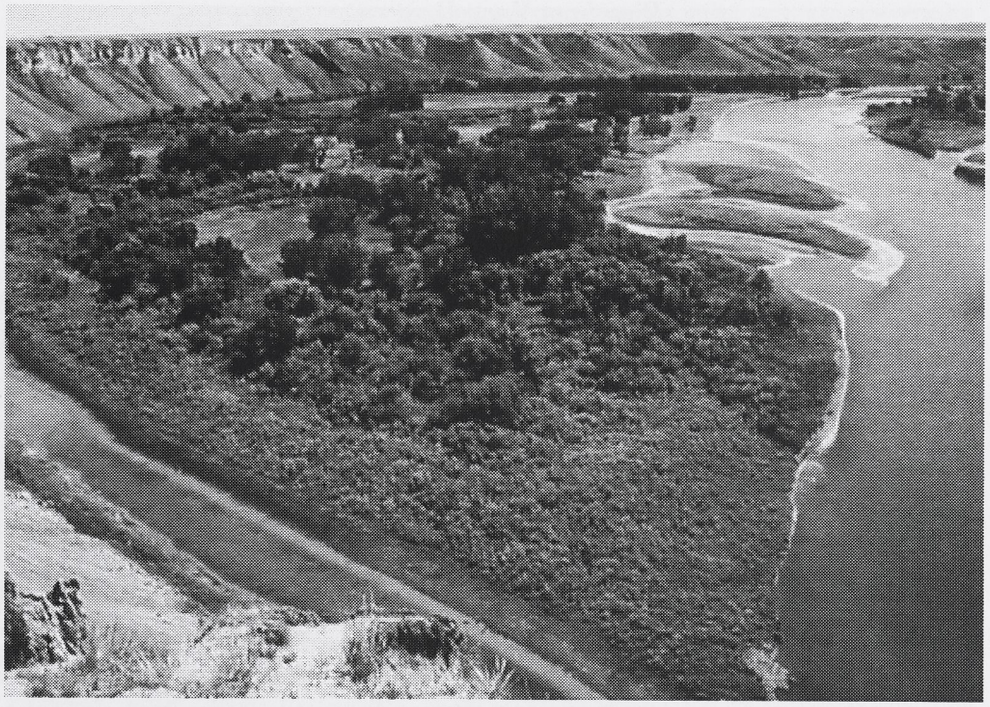


◆ As a result of the persistent efforts of American Rivers and our conservation partners, the Columbia River's Hanford Reach became a National Monument on June 9, 2000. The federal action protects 195,000 acres of land along the banks of the Columbia in eastern Washington state, including the 51-mile stretch we listed in 1998 as the nation's Most Endangered River. It preserves one of the finest free-flowing salmon spawning grounds left in the West, supporting salmon pop-

ulations as far north as Alaska.

◆ In our efforts to save Snake River salmon and steelhead from extinction, we continue to strengthen the scientific and economic case for the partial removal of four dams on the lower Snake River in Washington state. Our study showing 27,000 long-term and short-term jobs would result helped gain the support of the Seattle City Council, as well as many national editorials.

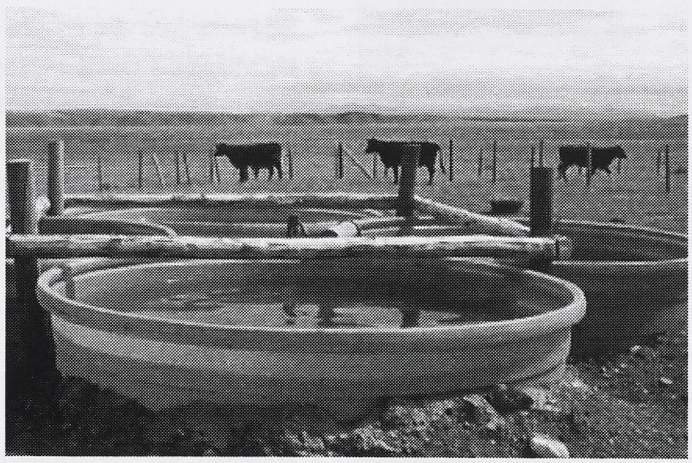




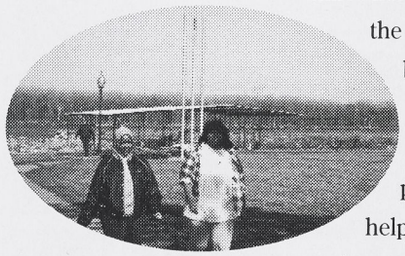
◆ Along the Upper Missouri River, we've teamed up with ranchers, the County Conservation District, and a power-generating corporation to demonstrate an approach that curbs the harmful effects of shoreline cattle-grazing along the Missouri River. Rather than the cows having to move toward the river, a solar-powered system will bring water to the cattle. The new facilities have proven to be a template for success, satisfying ranchers as well as contributing to the recovery of the banks of the Missouri.

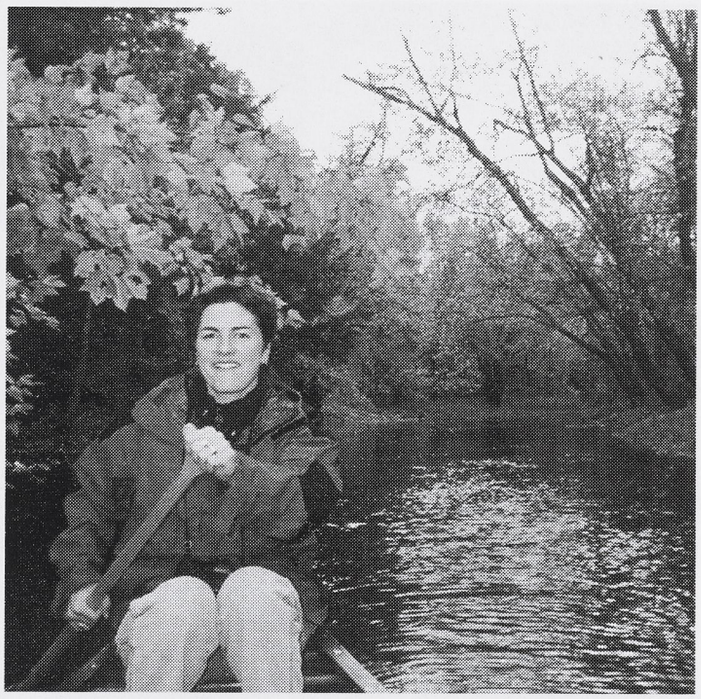
Opposite page top: The Hanford Reach of the Columbia River, now a National Monument. By Joel W. Rogers

This page top: Grazing demonstration project to protect reparian zones on the Upper Missouri River in Montana.



Rivers Reborn...





At right: Kristen McDonald: Associate Director of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

Riverfront Know-How

Mark Twain's boyhood home, Hannibal, Missouri (located 90 miles north of St. Louis along the Mississippi River), became a pilot showcase in a new Community Rivers program aimed at helping communities understand how riverfront parks and development can protect the health of rivers. Together with several partners, American Rivers helped the town of 20,000 people rethink and redesign its lackluster and deserted riverfront — especially the old downtown marina — in ways that will bring residents and tourists in closer contact with the river.

Community Rivers harnesses the booming interest in revitalizing riverfronts.

Wild Rivers, Eastern Style

The 106th Congress used the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act — long associated with protecting whitewater canyons in the West — to safeguard fish and wildlife habitat in seven rivers near sprawling Eastern urban centers. The designations in six states meant victory for local activists like Dorothy Miller of Newark, Delaware, who has fought for forty years to keep White Clay Creek (Delaware and Pennsylvania) free flowing. Also protected: Florida's Wekiva River, the Lower Delaware River (Pennsylvania and New Jersey), the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers (Massachusetts), Wilson Creek (North Carolina), an extension of the Lamprey River (New Hampshire), and, in Oregon, an extension of the Donner und Blitzen River and Wildhorse and Kiger Creeks. This is a dramatic improvement over the previous Congress, which designated zero Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Katherine Ransel

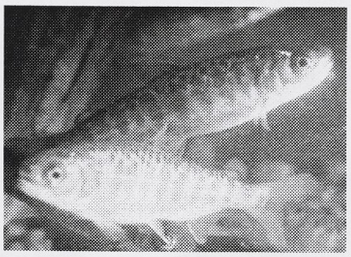
Katherine Ransel co-founded the Northwest office of American Rivers in 1992 and served as its director until May, 2000, when she became Senior Counsel. Katherine created our flow restoration programs, including the Yakima River Initiative and the Washington Water Trust, and brought several FERC relicensing cases to successful conclusion, including the Condit Dam Removal Agreement. She pushed for the protection of Hanford Reach, and saw it to its successful designation as a national monument. In her spare time, Katherine canoes, sea kayaks, skis, backpacks, and otherwise enjoys the great Northwest outdoors.

Restoration and Protection

Victory for the Southwest Rivers: Fossil Creek

In Arizona, we helped establish an historic agreement that will lead to full restoration of natural flows on Fossil Creek. Fossil Creek is a series of mineral-laden springs that provides habitat for endangered and threatened species such as the razorback sucker and bald eagle. Since 1908, more than 95% of the natural year-round flow has been removed to feed two hydropower plants. After a year of negotiations with the Arizona Public Services Company, American Rivers created a settlement that will restore flows in Fossil Creek by 2004, and remove virtually all project facilities by the decade's end.

Protection for Cowlitz River Fish



Protection for endangered salmon and trout was established on the Cowlitz River in southwestern Washington state. The Cowlitz historically produced over 30,000 spring chinook, over 60,000 fall chinook, and coho and sea-run trout, but dams built in the 1960's cut these numbers drastically — so much so that steelhead and chinook salmon are now listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. American Rivers put Cowlitz River fish on the road to recovery by creating a landmark settlement with the owner of the dams, Tacoma Power. The settlement calls for fish passage, improved flows, and hatchery reforms and will open up over 200 miles of currently-blocked spawning habitat.

Betsy Otto

As Director of American Rivers' Community Rivers program, Betsy Otto works with river advocates around the country to help educate communities on the benefits of restoring and protecting hometown rivers.

Betsy's program works to "put the river back in the riverfront" by helping communities develop riverfront parks, retail and housing developments that are sensitive to the local ecology. Bicycling and hiking are among her favorite outdoor activities, as well as sea-kayaking and canoeing.

Empowering the Grassroots...

The tremendous response [to Silent Spring]...seems to indicate a strong desire on the part of the public to bring about some improvement in the situation.

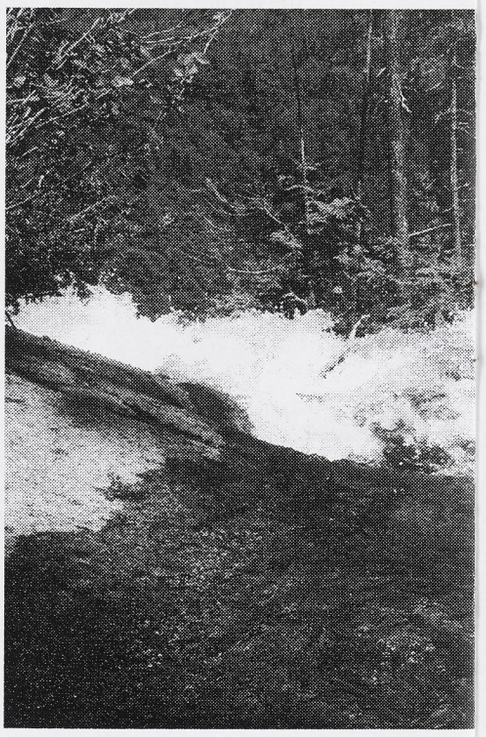
Rachel Carson

Close to 4,000 grassroots groups — an unprecedented number — are now acting to conserve and restore rivers throughout the country. They include citizen groups organized to protect local rivers and watersheds — with names like Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeeper, the West Virginia Rivers Coalition, and Friends of Critters and Salt Creek — and an increasing number of sportfishing, flycasting, paddling and whitewater clubs that take action to protect their favorite spots. American Rivers provides expertise and advice to these local river activists and friends and works with them on dam removal, habitat restoration, and many other vital issues. They, in turn, share their local knowledge and contacts, and lend their voices to our campaigns to change national policies — such as by sending thousands of communications a month to decisionmakers in response to emailed action alerts.

Taking the Dam Things Down

The dam removal movement reached critical mass nationwide this year. Since the Edwards Dam removal on Maine's Kennebec River on July 1, 1999, which provided a much-heralded model, local activists around the country have succeeded in removing more than 35 other dams that have outlived their usefulness. More than 100 other dams are under consideration for removal. American Rivers continued to underscore the many benefits of removing abandoned, obsolete, and unsafe dams that block hundreds of thousands of river miles.

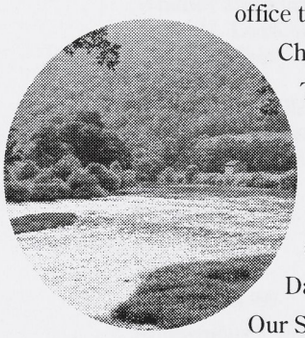
We joined with Friends of the Earth and Trout Unlimited in publishing *Dam Removal Success Stories: Restoring Rivers Through Selective Removal of Dams That Don't Make Sense*, a much-needed 114-page report for local



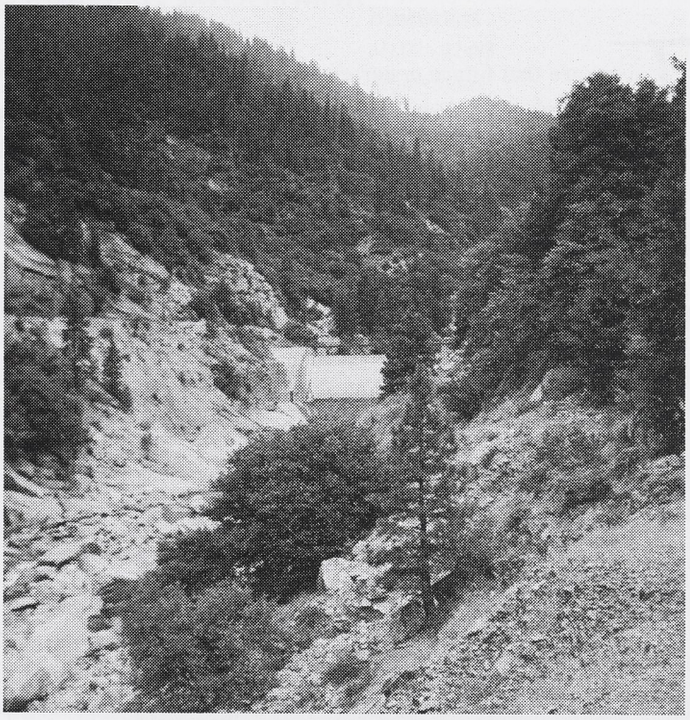
for a 21st Century River Movement

activists, conservationists, and resource managers. The book — the first of its kind — presents more than two dozen case studies of dams that have been successfully removed around the country, to the benefit of river restoration and community revitalization.

Going Local in the Southeast



American Rivers opened an office this year in Chattanooga, Tennessee, staffed by Southeast Field Representative, David Sligh. Our Southeast outpost reflects the region's extraordinary freshwater biological diversity and growing grassroots commitment to dam relicensing and river conservation. Licenses of more than 80 dams in six southeastern states are due to expire in the next 10 years. With this in mind, American Rivers and the Hydropower Reform Coalition have awarded one-year grants to six organizations in the Southeast this year to support ongoing work in dam relicensing cases and to promote local citizen involvement in the area.



Look at the world around you. It may seem like an immovable, implacable place. It is not. With the slightest push...in just the right place... it can be tipped.

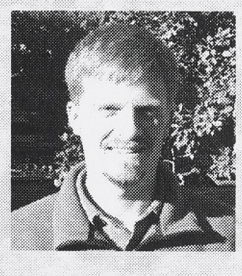
Malcolm Gladwell
The Tipping Point

Running Rivers

American Rivers led the Hydropower Reform Coalition in launching a new 10-year Running Rivers campaign aimed at rehabilitating more than 5,000 river miles. The effort is designed to take advantage of the fact that more than 500 hydropower dams on 130 rivers will come up for license renewal in the period. After strong initial outreach to educate the public on the impact of hydropower on rivers, the campaign will focus on restoring flows in places like the North Fork Feather River in California, the Presumpscot River in Maine, and the rivers of the Southern Appalachian Mountains and the Columbia Basin.

Andrew Fahlund

Andrew Fahlund is the Policy Director for our Running Rivers Campaign to reform hydropower dams. He also chairs the Hydropower Reform Coalition of more than 70 grassroots groups from across the nation. In addition to working on several river restoration projects from Arizona to New York, Andrew has testified before Congress and was appointed to a federal interagency taskforce by Bruce Babbitt in 1999. Andrew's interests in canoeing, fishing, and whitewater kayaking qualify him as a true river rat.



The River Legacy Society

Remembering American Rivers In Your Estate Plans

To ensure that future generations are able to enjoy America's rivers great and small, we hope you will consider joining our recently established *River Legacy Society*, created to express our appreciation to those who have included American Rivers in their estate plans.

Planned (or deferred) giving offers you the opportunity to make a commitment now that will benefit American Rivers in the future. A planned gift may also enable you to make a substantially larger contribution because it can offer substantial tax and estate planning benefits. Of greatest importance, including American Rivers in your estate plans will ensure that you play a significant role in securing the long-term success of our conservation programs.

Donors of deferred gifts may indicate that American Rivers is to receive a certain sum of money, property, or a percentage of an estate. All gifts and bequests are deductible, within the limits prescribed by law, for applicable federal and state tax purposes.

For more information about including American Rivers in your estate plans, please contact:

Patrick Youngblood
Director of Major and Planned Gifts
202 347-7550, x 3102,
by e-mail at pyoungblood@ amrivers.org, or
by mail at American Rivers,
1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 720,
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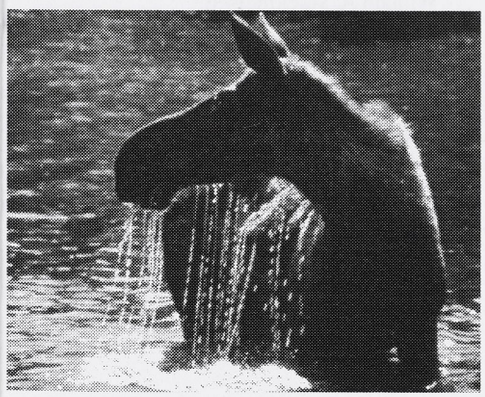

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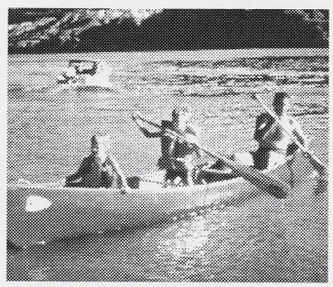

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Patrick Youngblood

Patrick Youngblood joined American Rivers as Director of Major and Planned Gifts in July of 2000. Previously, he served as Associate Director of Development for Major Gifts at The Washington Opera and Assistant Manager of Major Gifts at the Kennedy Center. Prior to embarking on a development career, Patrick worked in the Kennedy Center's Office of Protocol, where he served as deputy liaison to the Center's Board of Trustees, the White House and the diplomatic community. Born in Tennessee, Patrick received an M.A. from Vanderbilt University and a Ph.D. in Art History from the University of London. He is an avid reader and movie-goer, and enjoys swimming and hiking.

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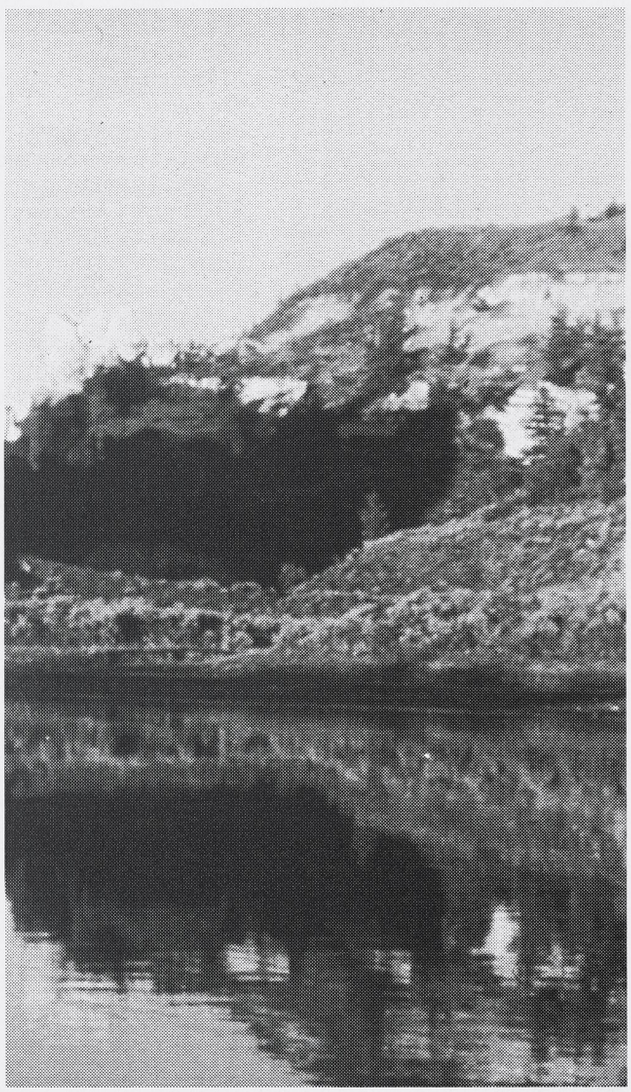

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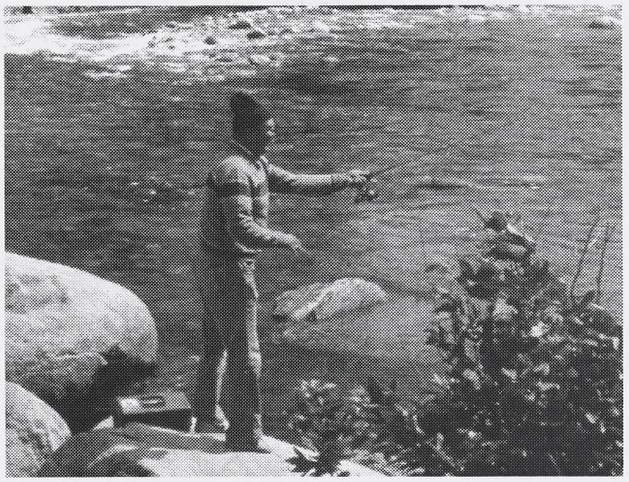

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AMERICAN RIVERS also thanks our fellows, interns, volunteers and former staff for their dedicated service during the past year, including Carolyn Bausch, Kathy Cacciola, John Fedota, Clair Cozad, Anne Finken, Rick Jerabeck, David Kaplan, Christopher Matos, Elizabeth Matthews, Jackie McCloud, Mary Orton, Caroline Preston, David Root , Sarah Rosen, Michael Talbott, Andre Smith, Annie Strickler, Julie Walker, Sue Wang, Travis Williams, and Mindy Schlimgen-Wilson

2000 Financial Report

FY 2000 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

SUPPORT AND REVENUE	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total FY 2000
Memberships	902,416			902,416
Contributions	1,657,230	1,312,833	73,623	3,043,686
Workplace Giving	87,511			87,511
Corporate Donations	326,082			326,082
Cause-Related Marketing	909			909
Foundation Grants	962,612	554,681		1,517,293
Government Cooperative Agreements	39,250	11,000		50,250
Interest	37,006		912	37,918
Fees/Other	320,031			320,031
SUPPORT AND REVENUE	4,333,047	1,878,514	74,535	6,286,096
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTION	680,197	(680,197)		
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	5,013,244	1,198,317	74,535	6,286,096

EXPENSES	Program Services	Fund Raising	General & Admin	Total Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total FY 2000
Salaries	1,452,519	384,275	139,729	1,976,523		1,976,523	
Retirement Plan Contributions	32,926	8,943	3,248	45,117		45,117	
Other Employee Benefits	77,870	21,118	7,669	106,657		106,657	
Payroll Taxes	106,591	28,769	10,448	145,808		145,808	
Professional Services	819,805	103,034	13,607	936,446		936,446	
Computer Services	80,953	31,705	2,464	115,122		115,122	
Rent	152,273	27,575	10,014	189,862		189,862	
Supplies	45,158	10,099	3,495	58,752		58,752	
Postage and Mailing	268,879	114,664	2,631	386,174		386,174	
Printing	233,799	85,257	645	319,701		319,701	
Subscriptions and Publications	37,703	7,033	1,740	46,476		46,476	
Mailing List Rental	27,782	14,960	0	42,742		42,742	
Depreciation	58,742	15,257	7,018	81,017		81,017	
Equipment Rental and Maintenance	55,960	8,878	4,392	69,230		69,230	
Travel	131,080	28,921	5,169	165,170		165,170	
Meetings and Events	76,875	58,267	4,469	139,611		139,611	
Member Premiums	11,881	22,021	4	33,906		33,906	
Telephone	60,205	6,902	2,198	69,305		69,305	
Othe Expenses	16,928	17,274	28,409	62,611		62,611	
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,747,929	994,952	247,349	4,990,230	0	0	4,990,230
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS				23,014	1,198,317	74,535	1,295,866
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				411,219	1,210,197	23,287	1,644,703
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR				434,233	2,408,514	97,822	2,940,569

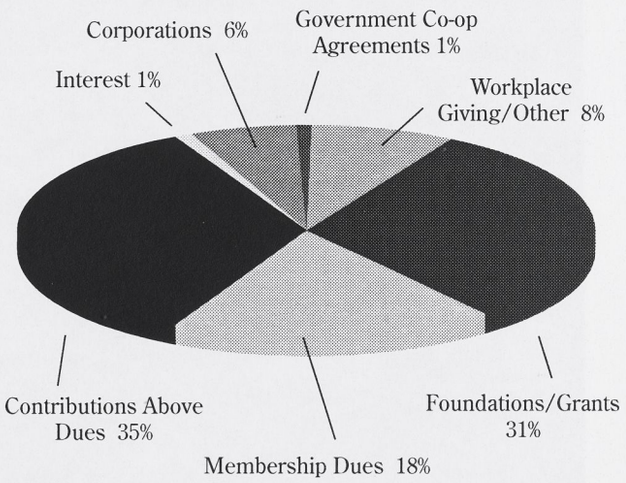
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2000

ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,120,274
Short-term Investments	14,165
Grants Receivable	1,711,786
Accounts Receivable	108,636
Other Assets — Principally Prepaid Expenses	159,565
Furniture and Equipment — net of accumulated depreciation of $209,577	233,937
TOTAL ASSETS	3,348,363
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	146,653
Grants Payable	213,386
Deferred Revenue	35,750
Annuities Payable	7,250
Obligations under Capital Lease	4,755
TOTAL LIABILITIES	407,794
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted	434,233
Temporarily Restricted	2,408,514
Permanently Restricted	97,822
TOTAL NET ASSETS	2,940,569
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	3,348,363

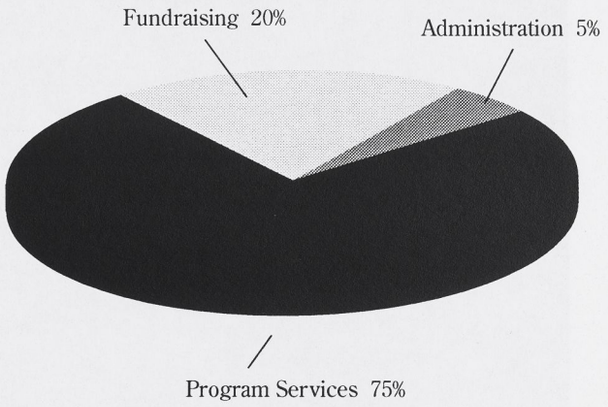
For the year ended June 30, 2000, American Rivers achieved a surplus in unrestricted net assets of $23,014. These funds will be added to operating reserves. American Rivers had temporarily restricted net assets of $2,408,514 at June 30, which will be used for support of future activities.

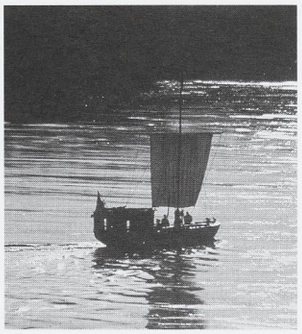
®American Rivers, Inc. is a registered charitable corporation under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. American Rivers' financial statements are audited by Bond Beebe, Certified Public Accountants, of Washington, D.C. For a complete copy of the audited financial statements, contact American Rivers.

UNRESTRICTED SUPPORT AND REVENUE

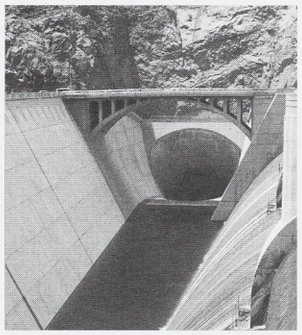


UNRESTRICTED EXPENSES

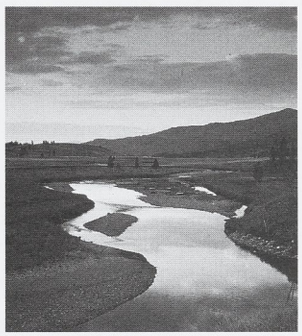




In the 19th Century, we devoted our best minds to exploring nature.



In the 20th Century, we devoted ourselves to controlling and harnessing it.



In the 21st Century, we must devote ourselves to restoring it.

— Stephen Ambrose

WRITER: BARBATO ASSOCIATES

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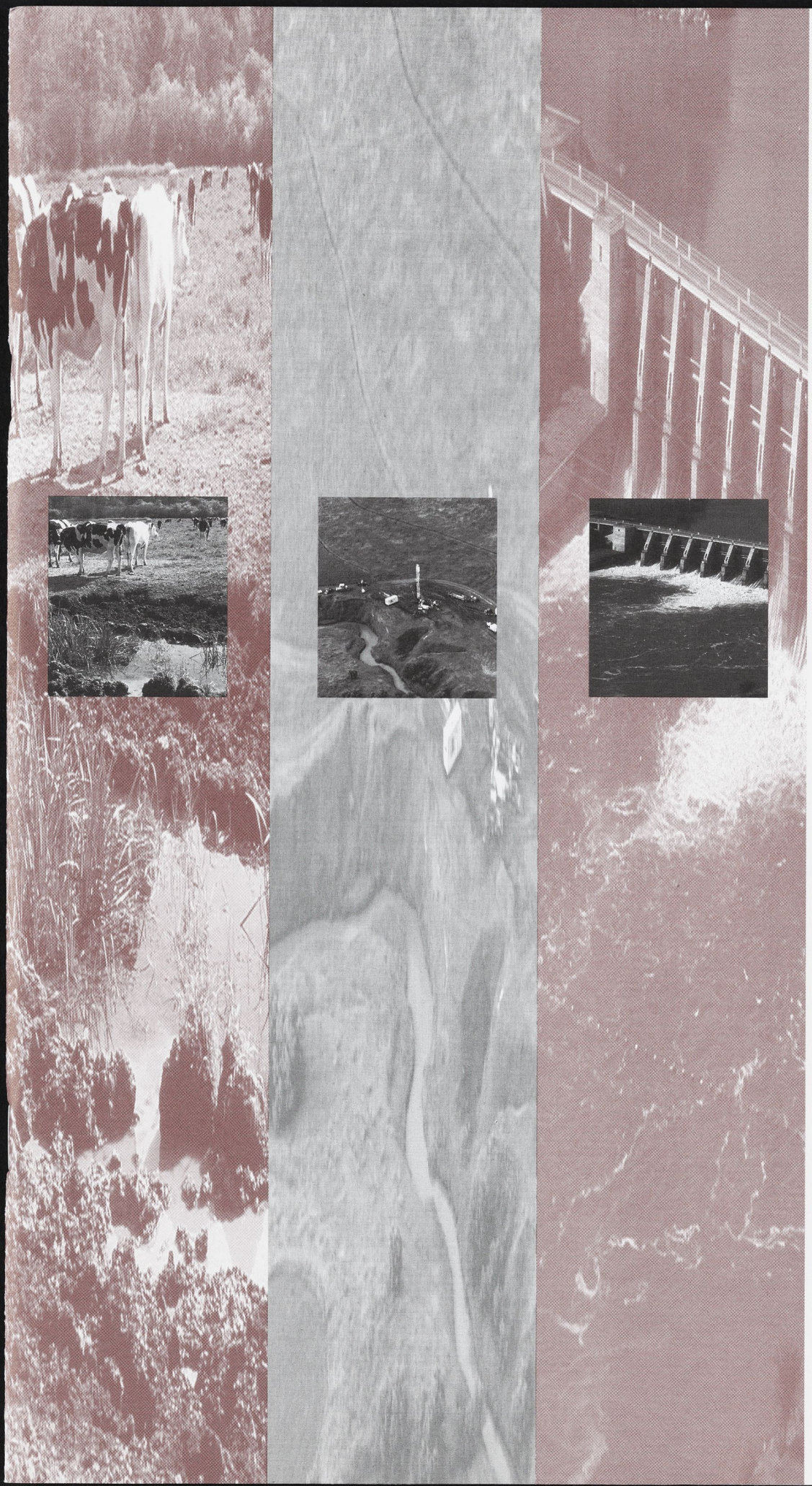


America's Most Endangered Rivers of 2001

Bringing Rivers to Life

American Rivers
Founded 1973

www.americanrivers.org

About America's Most Endangered Rivers

Every year since 1988, American Rivers has released its Most Endangered Rivers report, issuing a strong call to action on behalf of rivers across the country. Although these rivers flow through pristine wildernesses and through the hearts of our largest cities, all of them share two things in common — a major threat to their health and a crucial turning point approaching in the coming year.

Conservation groups nationwide submit nomination forms for their local rivers, which the conservation staff of American Rivers review using the following criteria:

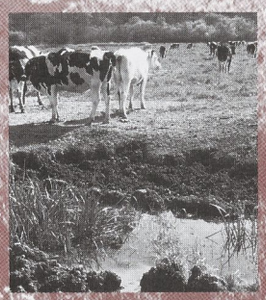
- The magnitude and imminence of the threat
- The likelihood that major action during the coming year could either intensify or lessen the threat
- The regional and national significance of the river
- Diversity of threats to rivers nationwide

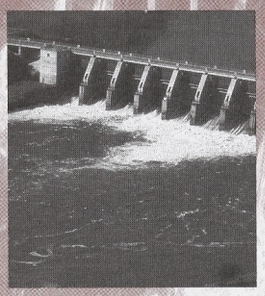
Designating a river as one of the nation's most endangered is a call to decision-makers to hear the voices of the friends of that river, and the Most Endangered Rivers list has a distinguished track record that goes back many years. In 1998, six months after the listing of Montana's Blackfoot River as the nation's fifth most endangered, the people of Montana enacted a ballot initiative blocking the construction of a cyanide heap-leach gold mine that would have severely degraded the Blackfoot River. Another proposed gold mine prompted American Rivers to put the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River near Yellowstone National Park atop the most endangered list from 1994-1996, encouraging President Clinton to intervene — negotiating a resolution of the company's claim and extending a moratorium on new mining claims upstream of the Clarks Fork.

The Colorado River was named the #1 most endangered river in 1991 because of extreme fluctuations in water flow caused by the Glen Canyon Dam. In 1992, Congress passed the Grand Canyon Protection Act, mandating that the Colorado no longer be managed solely as a power source — and the dam is now operated by a flow regime that helps protect fish and riparian habitat.

Increasingly, American Rivers is using the Internet to make speaking up for rivers easier and more direct than ever. Citizens who wish to take action on behalf of this year's rivers can point their browsers to **WWW.AMERICANRIVERS.ORG**, where they will find links to more in-depth information, action alerts and opportunities for "eConservation" — participating in important decisions electronically. By taking action, everyone can help ensure that future generations will enjoy and benefit from the clean water, abundant wildlife populations, and outstanding recreational opportunities that healthy rivers provide.

This publication made possible by a generous gift from Barbara Cohn.





America's Most Endangered Rivers of 2001

Bringing Rivers to Life

American Rivers
FOUNDED 1973

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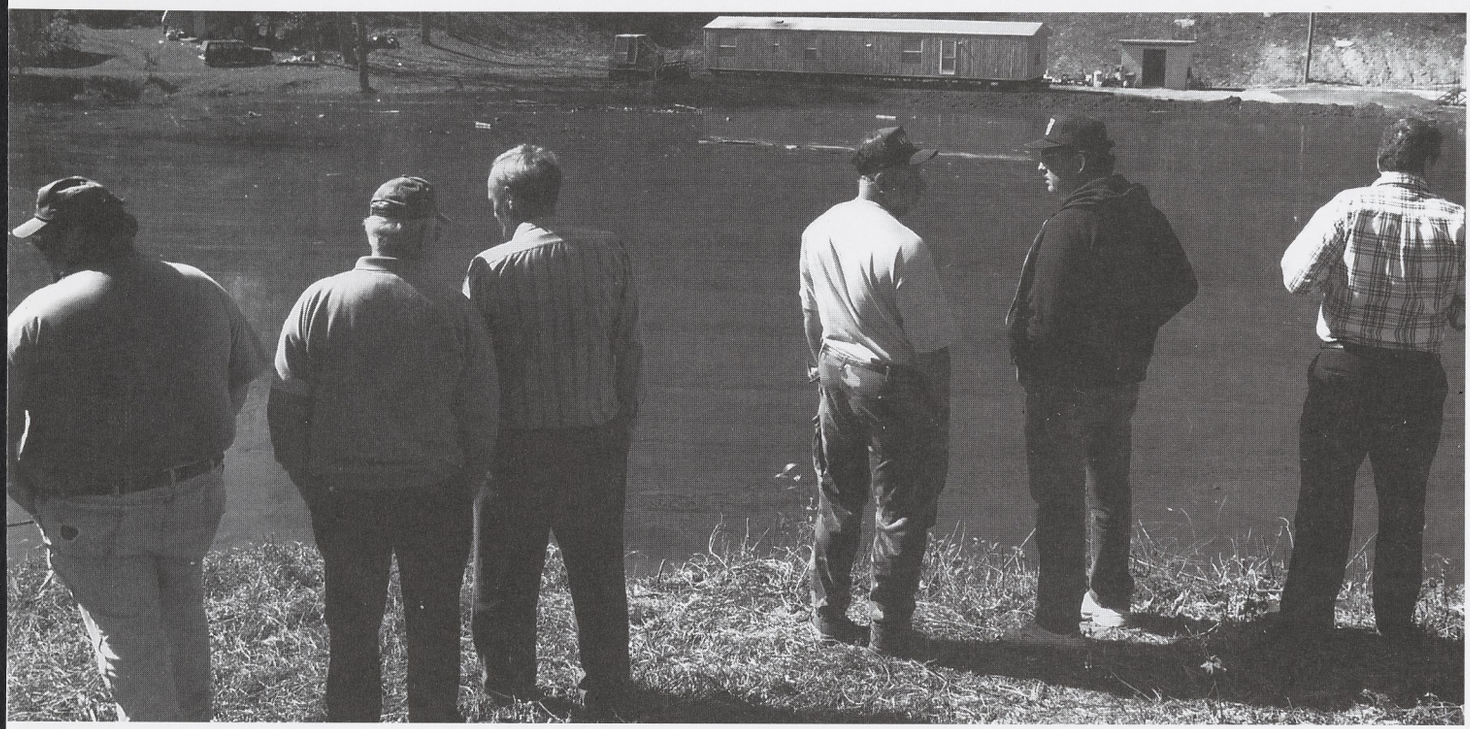
Introduction: How Energy



PAUL JUSTICE

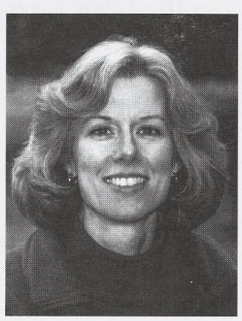
In an energy industry related incident, the Big Sandy was buried in 250 million gallons of water, mud and coal waste last year. The EPA labeled it one of the worst environmental disasters ever to occur in the southeast.

When you think about how energy production and consumption affects the environment, do you think first of air pollution? With 80% of the nation's air pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion and daily headlines about global warming and rising rates of respiratory illness, it's only natural. However, you might be surprised to learn that the effects of the nation's insatiable energy demands are often felt first — and worst — on our rivers.

Consider how traditional methods of producing and consuming energy affects rivers:

Hydropower: The nation's 2,400 hydroelectric dams cause a disproportionate amount of damage to rivers, even though they generate less than 10% of the nation's electricity. Dams drown important wildlife habitat under reservoirs, block migratory fish from their spawning grounds, and alternately reduce downstream flows to a trickle and release scouring torrents, all of which transform a river as profoundly as clearing a forest for a strip mall. As hydroelectric dams proliferated on the Columbia and Snake Rivers in the Pacific Northwest, the number of salmon returning each year fell from about 16 million to only 300,000 today.

Coal: More than half of the nation's electricity is still generated by coal-fired power plants, and coal mines scar almost 2.5 million acres of land across the country. West Virginia has permitted mining operations to bury more than 1,000 miles of mountain streams. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that acid draining from coal mines in Pennsylvania has poisoned some 3,000 miles of streams, costing the state an estimated $67 million in lost fishing revenue.



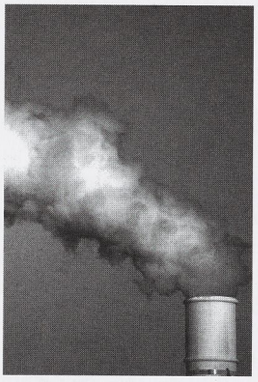
Rebecca Wodder

Once mined, burning coal releases pollution into the atmosphere,

Production Affects Our Rivers

which soon finds its way into the water through acid rain and snow where it kills or contaminates aquatic wildlife. More than 1,300 streams in the Mid-Atlantic highlands are chronically acidic, and coal-fired power plants generate two-thirds of the sulfur dioxide reaching these streams. Coal-fired power plants are also the largest uncontrolled source of mercury, a highly toxic heavy metal, which finds its way into rivers and lakes. The EPA estimates that seven million Americans eat unsafe amounts of mercury-contaminated fish, despite public health advisories in some 40 states.

Oil: Drilling for oil also has significant impacts on rivers. The infrastructure (heavy equipment, etc.) needed to drill for oil can disrupt river habitat and reduce river flows, especially when oil is extracted from remote pristine areas. Although oil burns cleaner than coal, just a single pint can cover an acre of the water's surface. Most of the 14,000 oil spills reported during the recovery, refining, or transportation of petroleum each year occur in or reach fresh water. Last November, a tanker spilled half a million gallons of crude oil into the Mississippi River in Louisiana — the largest spill since the Exxon Valdez. Only a fortuitous change in the wind direction prevented a catastrophe at the Delta National Wildlife Refuge, home to thousands of wintering waterfowl. The Patuxent River in Maryland was not so lucky — last April an oil pipeline breach spilled 110,000 gallons of oil and fouled ten miles of river.



US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

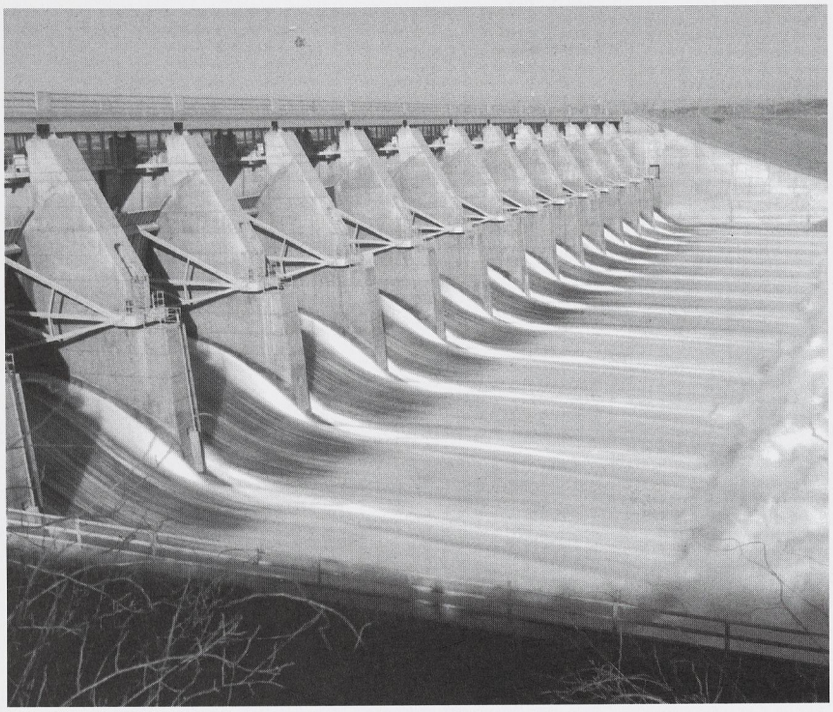
Natural Gas: Tapping natural gas and burning it to generate electricity can harm rivers in a variety of ways. Gas exploration and drilling can disturb habitat and often pump large amounts of waste water of suspect quality from underground, much of which is dumped in rivers and streams. Natural gas power plants withdraw massive quantities of water from rivers to run the steam turbines, and much of that water never returns to the river, prompting opposition to new power plants on rivers in New York, Georgia, and California. What water is returned is often heated to temperatures unhealthy for fish and wildlife.

THE NATION'S INSATIABLE ENERGY DEMANDS ARE OFTEN FELT FIRST — AND WORST — ON OUR RIVERS.

Nuclear Energy: Like natural gas plants, nuclear plants withdraw water for their cooling towers, or return it to the river as "thermal pollution". In the Columbia, Colorado, and Ohio Rivers, radioactive contamination leaches into rivers from mines or processing facilities.

Transportation: Pipelines transporting natural gas and oil cross thousands of rivers across the country, dissecting river corridors and disrupting habitat. And once electricity is generated from any of these power sources, it must be transported to homes and businesses on power lines. Power lines and their rights-of-ways also transect many river corridors, causing similar disruption. In addition, transformers used in the transport of electricity usually contain PCBs. Spills of these toxic chemicals have

PAUL JUSTICE



ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

had a fundamental impact on hundreds of rivers and streams.

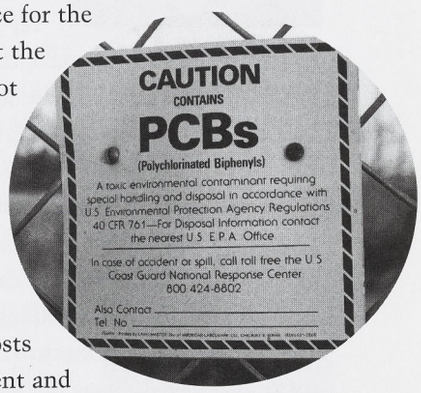
Several of this year's most endangered rivers have landed on the list as a consequence of our nation's production of energy. Read in this report about the following rivers:

- The Canning River in Alaska, which is threatened by oil and gas exploration.
- The Eel River in California, which is being dewatered by a two-dam hydropower project.
- The Hudson River in New York, which is polluted by PCBs manufactured for use in electrical transformers.
- The Powder River in Wyoming, which is threatened by thousands of proposed natural gas wells.
- The Big Sandy River between Kentucky and West Virginia, which last year was smothered under countless tons of coal sludge.
- Paine Run in Virginia's Shenandoah National Park, which is slowly succumbing to acid rain.

Energy is back at the top of the national agenda following a spike in the price of natural gas and electricity in late 2000. These soaring prices exposed the flaws in California's ill-conceived utility deregulation scheme, which is driving utilities towards insolvency and causing rolling blackouts across the state. These stories heightened anxiety over high home heating bills during a cold winter in many parts of the country.

Utilities and regulators are responding with a host of stopgap measures to address the situation that will affect rivers up and down the West Coast. Despite months of drought, regional hydroelectric dams are working overtime, drawing down water levels needed to support faltering salmon runs later this year. California regulators will allow many of the state's power plants to run longer and pollute more in order to meet demand for electricity this summer. In Washington, the Bush Administration and Congressional leaders have unveiled a variety of proposals straight out of the 19th century to "drill, dam, dig, and burn" the nation out of its current crunch.

Energy has become the cornerstone of modern society, and virtually all forms of energy production and consumption have at least some consequence for the environment. But the real problem is not that we don't have enough energy — but rather that we don't use energy wisely and don't account for its costs to the environment and human health. In addition, we have failed to invest enough in the development of new energy technologies that could result in a transformation as radical as that from type-



SCENIC HUDSON

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

writers to computers, or rotary phones to cell phones. By putting off investments and incentives for energy efficiency and emerging generation technologies, the nation finds itself with a supply of energy that is less reliable, more expensive, and more harmful to the environment and the public health than it needs to be.

We should view the recent energy crunch as a wake up call to help us out of our harmful habits. Incentives for energy conservation and efficiency as well as investments in emerging generation technologies should be made a top priority. In the meantime, there are steps that all of us can take at home to save energy, save money, and help save our rivers for future generations to enjoy.

I invite you to join us at **WWW.AMERICANRIVERS.ORG**, where you can find a growing community of people working to protect, restore, and enjoy rivers all across the country. There you will also find more information on how you can conserve energy at home and speak up for your local river, to decision-makers in your community and in Washington, D.C.

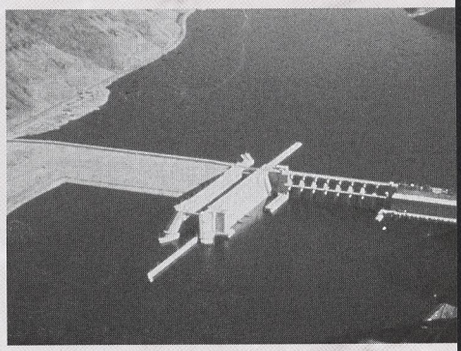
Rebecca R. Wodder

An Update on Last Year's #1 River

As we go to press, experts are predicting that a severe drought in the Northwest and California's failed energy deregulation scheme will result in deadly conditions for salmon in the Snake and Columbia Rivers and up to 95% of the wild salmon making their way out to sea may not survive. The federal Columbia and Snake River hydropower dams are running their turbines overtime and drawing down already-low water levels even further, which will result in slow moving, warm water in the rivers just when the young fish need a steady cool current to help flush them out to sea.

The Snake River, the nation's #1 most endangered river last year, does not appear on this year's list because the major decision pending over the past two years has been made — the Clinton Administration released the recovery plan for Columbia Basin salmon in December of 2000. The plan spells out measures to improve habitat and river conditions while leaving four large dams on the Lower Snake River in place. However, those dams could be removed as early as 2006 if the new plan is not implemented properly or if it fails to achieve salmon recovery. This year's poor river conditions underscore the urgency for immediate and full implementation of several crucial components of that plan, including:

- Restoring salmon spawning and rearing habitats;
- Improving water quality, quantity, and flow;
- Better managing hatcheries and harvest; and
- Operating the dams on the Snake and Columbia rivers to improve salmon survival.



Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber has called for an additional $700 million in federal appropriations for the coming fiscal year, and estimates of future spending needs to implement the plan approach $1 billion a year. As President Bush negotiates his Administration's first budget with Congress, aggressive implementation of the recovery plan will be necessary to make good on his often-repeated campaign pledge to recover salmon with the dams in place. Absent a sustained commitment to improving river conditions, removing the Snake River dams will quickly become the only scientifically and legally defensible choice if we are to prevent the extinction of wild Snake River salmon.

Rivers in Danger from Global Warming

Changes in the earth's climate from global warming, caused mainly by burning fossil fuels to generate electricity and power automobiles, are projected to have far-ranging impacts on rivers and freshwater fisheries across the United States and worldwide.

The Earth's average temperature is up by one degree since 1860, and will increase anywhere from 2.5 to 10.4 degrees Fahrenheit from 1990 to 2100, the U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projected in early 2001.

According to a May 1999 report by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, higher stream temperatures would translate into the loss of 50% to 100% of coldwater fish such as trout, salmon, and bass in Northeastern streams, and up to 50% of such fish in the West, over the next century.

Freshwater ecosystems are extraordinarily complex, and global warming impacts on rivers in the United States are expected to vary widely from region to region.

Extended droughts in some areas will tax freshwater resources beyond capacity, predict scientists assembled by the United Nations. Those resources are already stretched thin on many rivers like the Catawba and Snoqualmie.

Less water in the Great Lakes is expected as evaporation increases. Lake Michigan and Huron water levels were already down 19 inches in May 2000 from their 80-year average, the Detroit News reported. By 2050, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration predicts that global warming could drop Lake Michigan by another two feet. That in turn could dramatically affect flows in the basin's groundwater-fed trout streams.

More dramatic precipitation elsewhere would cause erosion and floods, sending more sediment downstream, clouding water and harming plant and animal life, states an October 2000 report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Alpine streams in the northern Rockies face glacial loss and rushed snowmelt, says a September 2000 report sponsored by the U.S. Interior Department. Alaskan rivers, where permafrost has already begun to thaw, are especially at risk of losing native plants and animals.

With sea levels rising, salt water will intrude on more coastal aquifers, such as those that supply central California and southern Florida, and island aquifers like those that supply Long Island and Hawaii.

River environments where many of us spend time may become less hospitable because of mosquito-borne tropical diseases, such as malaria, dengue fever, West Nile virus, and encephalitis, spreading northwards (as recent headlines attest). A study by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research predicts epidemics among humans and animals.

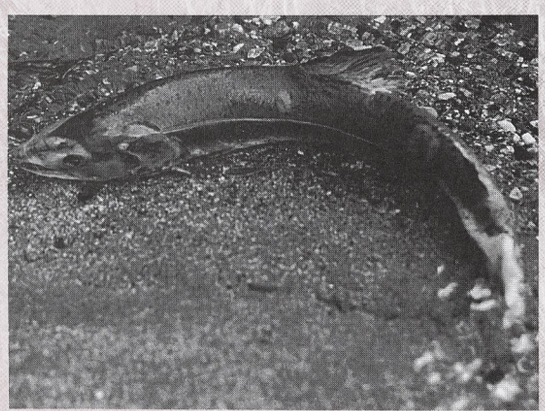
Our rapid releases of carbon dioxide could even quadruple the pre-industrial level. Solutions lie in using energy wisely, converting to low-to-zero emissions sources, and protecting forests that absorb greenhouse gases.

Hydropower may seem like a tempting alternative since it doesn't directly emit greenhouse gases. But according to the World Commission on Dams, the reservoirs created by dams often trap and concentrate decaying organic matter, which can release large amounts of methane and carbon dioxide. And they can easily cause far too much environmental damage for too little energy benefits.

Threats to rivers from global climate change provide yet another powerful reason for acting now to improve our nation's energy policies. The U.S. should begin by joining other nations in implementing the 1997 Kyoto treaty. Global warming is not a distant warning: it is already having a visible influence on our American waters.

Higher stream temperatures resulting from global warming will translate into the loss of 50% to 100% of coldwater fish such as trout, salmon, and bass in Northeastern streams, and up to 50% of such fish in the West over the next century.

— Environmental Protection Agency



WANTED: A RIVER-FRIENDLY ENERGY POLICY

The threats to several of this year's Most Endangered Rivers underscore the need for America to develop a new energy policy for the 21st century. There is already considerable consensus within the environmental community on what to do. Energy efficiency and emerging technologies should be the cornerstones, expanding our energy supplies with environmentally preferable sources such as fuel cells, wind, and solar power.

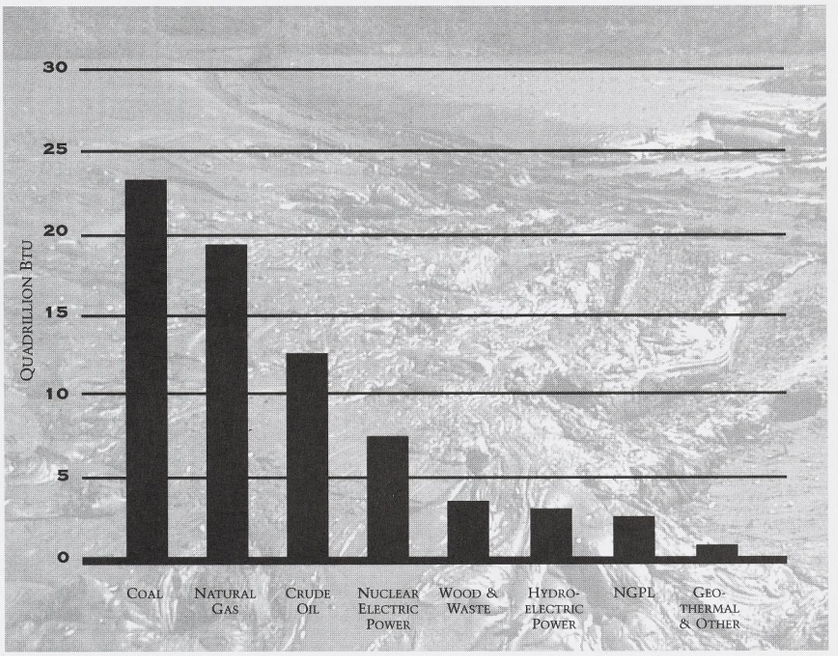
First, consumers and businesses must be told the true impacts of generating energy and the benefits of conservation and efficiency. The Pacific Northwest has some of the lowest electric bills in the nation, partly because they don't reflect the expense of the salmon restoration effort. The nation as a whole picks up these costs each April at tax time. Specifying energy-efficient lighting and climate controls can save a business thousands of dollars a month, but building codes and low-bid contracting don't encourage it, and should the company decide to sell, current appraisals may not reflect that investment.

An employee of Seattle City Light once said, "There's no cheaper, cleaner power than power you don't have to produce." In the wake of California's rolling blackouts, the governor has asked businesses and consumers to cut the state's energy demands by 10% through such painless and common-sense steps as turning off lights, televisions, and other appliances when they are not needed. According to the Rocky Mountain Institute, the United States has gotten more than four times as much new energy from such savings as from all net expansions of domestic energy supplies since the Arab oil embargo of 1973.

Rapid gains are still possible when energy efficiency is pursued on an institutional scale. The American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy estimates that the nation by 2010 could save up to 60,000 megawatts in capacity — twice the energy consumption of California — if utility companies and regulators adopted programs to improve air conditioning and lighting in homes and businesses. And two automakers have made major breakthroughs in recent years, introducing long-awaited hybrid gas-electric cars which get up to 70 miles per gallon.

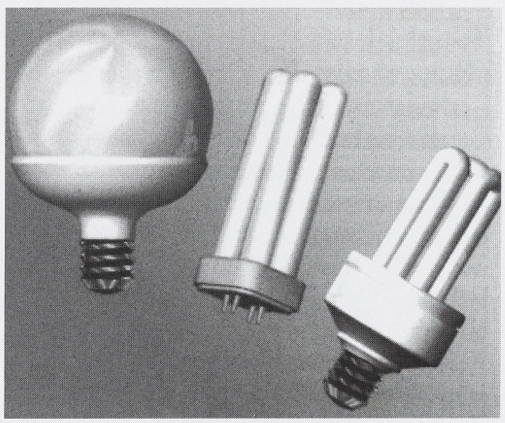
Although the federal government showers far more investment and subsidies on traditional power sources than on renewables, the cost of electricity from utility-scale wind systems has dropped by more than 80% over the last 20 years and will become even more competitive over time. The American Wind Energy Association estimates that expanded federal research and tax credits could help boost output of electricity from wind by 2010 to 30,000 megawatts — the same as California's consumption.

WHERE OUR ENERGY COMES FROM



AMERICA IN 2001 STILL RELIES ON A 19TH-CENTURY TECHNOLOGY — BURNING COAL — TO SUPPLY THE MAJORITY OF OUR ELECTRICITY.

COMPACT FLOURESCENT BULBS ARE FOUR TIMES MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT THAN INCANDESCENT BULBS. ONE 23W COMPACT FLOURESCENT LIGHT BULB CAN LAST UP TO SIX TO EIGHT YEARS.



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO CONSERVE ENERGY

Energy efficiency means getting the most from every energy unit by using better technologies to provide daily needs. By taking simple steps, each household can make a significant difference and do its part for a healthy environment.

■ **USE ENERGY-EFFICIENT COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS.** Installing these long-life, cool-operating bulbs in 25% of your most-used fixtures will save about 50% of your lighting bill (and cost less over the long run for bulb replacement).

■ **CHECK THE INSULATION** in your attic, ceilings, exterior, and basement walls, floors, and crawl spaces. Save 10% or more on heating and air conditioning by caulking or weather-stripping all seams and openings to the outside. Dirty spots in insulation help show where air leaks in and out.

■ **MAINTAIN HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS.** Clean furnace filters once a month. Ensure vents are clean and unblocked by furniture or drapes (or closed if not needed). Pay for "room temperature" only when people are at home and awake; get an auto-setback thermostat to help. Ask for an analysis of how quickly new equipment would pay for itself.

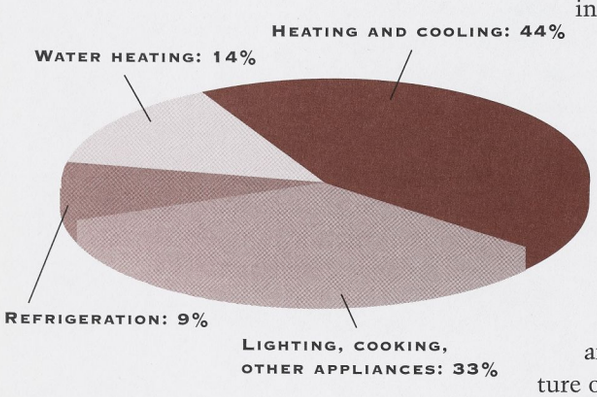
■ **CHECK YOUR WINDOWS.** Windows can account for 10–25% of your heating and cooling bill. In cooler climates, storm windows can reduce your heat loss by 25–50%. In warm climates, light-colored window shades reflect heat away from the house. In the winter, keep draperies and shades on south-facing windows open during the day to let in warming sunlight, and closed at night to reduce chill from windows; reverse that in the summer.

■ **PLANT A TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE.** Strategically-placed trees, shrubs, or vines can act as wind blocks or deliver shade, saving up to 25% of energy used for heating and cooling. Deciduous trees block the sun in the summer, but let in its heat in the winter. Plant evergreens to the north and west to deflect winter winds; to the south and west to deflect summer winds.

SAVING WITH ENERGY STAR: BUYING AN ENERGY STAR APPLIANCE INSTEAD OF STANDARD EQUIPMENT COULD PREVENT THE RELEASE OF 70,000 POUNDS OF CARBON DIOXIDE OVER THE LIFETIME OF THE PRODUCTS. AN ENERGY STAR EQUIPPED HOUSEHOLD CAN ALSO CUT THE RELEASE OF NITROGEN OXIDES, THE PRIMARY CONTRIBUTORS OF SMOG AND ACID RAIN. ENERGY STAR PRODUCTS ALSO REDUCE ENERGY BILLS BY UP TO 40%. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 1-888-STAR-YES OR LOG ON AT WWW.EPA.GOV/ENERGYSTAR.HTML.

■ **INVESTIGATE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY,** for your home or from your utility. Solar collectors focus and concentrate sunlight to heat steam and hot water, or use panels of semi-conductors to turn it into electricity. Geothermal heat pumps circulate fluids underground to pick up warmth in the earth; they already power the homes of nearly 4 million people worldwide.

HOW ENERGY IS USED IN THE HOME



Wind-generated electricity, after technological breakthroughs in the past 30 years, is increasingly cost-competitive with coal-based electricity. It is available both in tiny home units and on large scale through utilities — wind projects exist or are planned in 28 states.

■ **Ask your utility company if it offers free energy audits.**

What the Government Can Do To Save Energy and Reduce Pollution

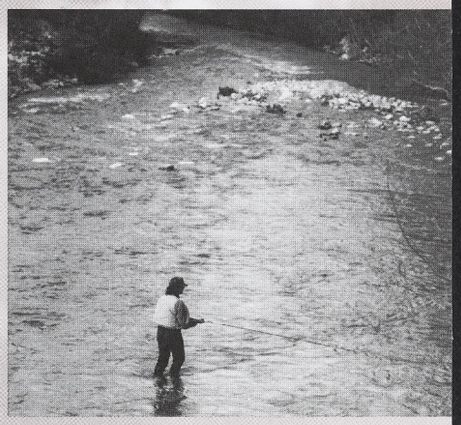
Eight steps Congress, federal, state, and local governments can take to encourage energy efficiency and reduce pollution from generating energy:

- Update building codes and government bidding procedures to encourage energy-efficient design of new facilities and ensure that energy-efficient heating, cooling, and lighting systems are installed when existing ones are replaced;
- Require utility companies to purchase an increasing percentage of their electricity from renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and geothermal power, and to inform their customers about how their energy is generated;
- Give consumers the right to purchase power from providers that generate electricity through renewable sources;
- Require government offices to purchase power from clean and renewable energy sources;
- Eliminate existing tax breaks and loopholes for coal and other fossil fuels, such as a "grandfather clause" that exempts older coal-fired power plants from some of the requirements of the Clean Air Act;
- Increase government support for research and development of clean and renewable forms of energy, reduce government research and development for fossil fuel technologies;
- Offer tax credits to consumers who purchase highly efficient hybrid gas-electric vehicles and require government agencies to begin purchasing such vehicles for their fleets;
- Support strong international agreements such as the 1997 Kyoto accord which would commit developed countries to take the lead in reducing fossil fuel emissions that cause global warming.

Community Success Stories

More and more communities are capitalizing on the financial and environmental benefits of energy efficiency. The Rocky Mountain Institute has documented many such efforts that have paid off handsomely, including these:

The municipal utility of **Osage, Iowa** started a program in 1974 to use simple tools like caulk guns, duct tape, insulation, light bulbs and education to reduce their customers' energy consumption, saving the local economy $1 million a year.



Energy efficiency programs saved **Ellensburg, Washington** $6.84 million since 1989 — money which supported 18 city jobs a year between 1990 and 1999.

San Jose, California predicts that over a 10-year period its sustainable energy programs will support a $33 million increase in wages and salaries countywide, and a net employment gain of 1,753 job years.

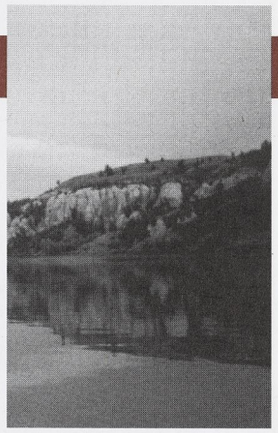
Pennsylvania allowed consumers to choose environmentally preferable energy sources when it deregulated its utilities; by this spring, as many as 115,000 of the region's two million households will have switched.

America's Most Endangered Rivers of 2001

1. Missouri River
2. Canning River
3. Eel River
4. Hudson River
5. Powder River
6. Mississippi River
7. Big Sandy River
8. Snoqualmie River
9. Animas River
10. Lewis River — East Fork
11. Paine Run
12. Hackensack River
13. Catawba River

Missouri River

Threat: Dam Operations



Summary

Several species of Missouri River fish and wildlife face extinction because the operation of six federal dams prevents the natural rise and fall of water levels to facilitate just a trickle of barges downstream from Sioux City, Iowa. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will take public comments starting this summer on options, including one recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for operating these dams to create more hospitable river conditions for the endangered pallid sturgeon, the endangered interior least tern, and the threatened piping plover. These changes would also boost recreation and tourism along the Missouri, providing tremendous economic benefits for riverfront communities.

The River

The nation's longest river, the "Big Muddy" makes its 2,500-mile journey from western Montana to the Mississippi River just north of St. Louis. When Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the Missouri in 1804, they found a dynamic river of meandering channels, thousands of islands and sandbars, and a rich floodplain of wetlands, grasses, and forests. The river and its banks teemed with fish and wildlife, and the explorers recorded scores of species new to science.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The seasonal rise and fall of water levels defined life along the river. Each spring, the snow melted and the waters rose, rearranging the river's islands and sandbars, and cuing the pallid sturgeon and other fish to begin spawning. In the summer, the waters receded, exposing the sandbars where birds like the interior least tern and the piping plover made their nests. These low flows were also critical for young sturgeon and other fish, which depend on easy access to shallow, slower-flowing areas where they can feed and avoid predators.

The Risk

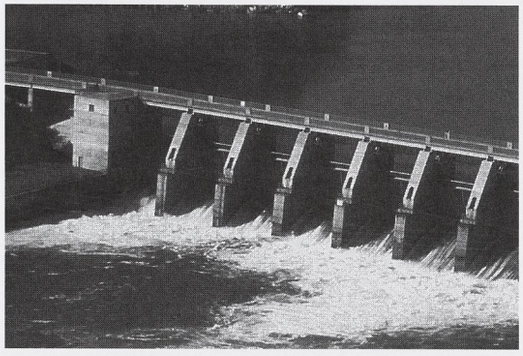
Today, Lewis and Clark would not recognize the Missouri River and many of the species that filled their journal pages may soon disappear forever.

Dams and channels built to facilitate barge traffic over the last 70 years have dramatically altered the river. Below Sioux City, Iowa, the river has been transformed into a deeper, faster, and more stable barge canal. The river is two-thirds narrower and 127 miles shorter than it once was, and the braided channels, islands, and sandbars are largely gone. As a result, dozens of native Missouri River species are in trouble.

Currently, the Corps operates six Missouri River dams in Montana and the Dakotas to provide steady flow almost year-round for just a handful of barges on the lower river. These dam operations prevent water levels from rising naturally each spring and creating sandbar habitat or cuing the spawning of fish. Unnaturally high summer flows do not expose sandbars for nesting or provide suitable shallow-water habitat for fish.

These river conditions have proved particularly difficult for the pallid sturgeon, a contemporary of the dinosaurs but now close to extinction. Since 1990, scientists have recorded only two instances of natural reproduction by pallid sturgeon in the Missouri River. Prior to dam construction, young sturgeon had roughly 100 acres of shallow-water habitat for each river mile during the summer months. Today, only about one acre is available in each river mile.

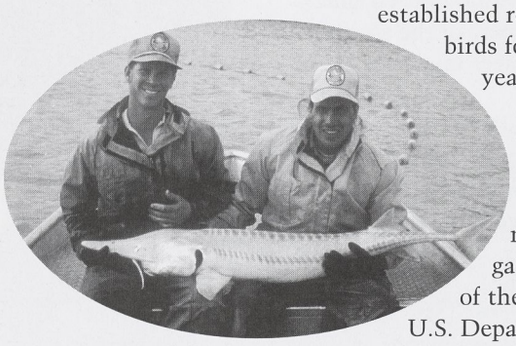
Terns and plovers are in trouble, too. Current dam operations result in insufficient



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Gavins Point Dam (left) is one of six federal dams on the Missouri that threatens the existence of the piping plover (far left), the interior least tern and the pallid sturgeon.

sandbar habitat for the birds to nest and rear their chicks. The Corps has failed to meet established reproductive goals for the birds for eight of the last 10 years.



NORTH DAKOTA DEPT. OF GAME AND FISH

The river has never lived up to expectations as a commercial waterway, but current dam management favors navigation over all other uses of the river. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Corps, Missouri River barges carry only 0.3% of all the grain harvested each year in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri and produce only $6.9 million in annual economic benefits for the basin. The Corps estimates that on average the 735 channelized miles of the lower Missouri River hold only one barge tow per day, particularly during the little-used summer months.

In the operation of its dams, the Corps gives little consideration to boating, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, bird watching, and other forms of recreation that attract millions of visitors to the Missouri and its riverside communities each year, generating nearly $90 million in economic activity.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

In November 2000, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released its Final Biological Opinion on the operation of the Missouri River's mainstem dams, determining that the interior least tern, piping plover, and pallid sturgeon are threatened by dam operations that have eliminated the river's natural flow patterns. The biological opinion concludes with a "jeopardy" finding, meaning the least tern, piping plover, and pallid sturgeon are likely to go extinct along the Missouri River without a change in the way the Corps operates the dams.

In the Biological Opinion, the wildlife service proposes several "reasonable and prudent alternatives" intended to assist the recovery of those species. These steps include increasing flows from Gavins Point Dam in South Dakota and Fort Peck Dam in Montana in the spring when water conditions permit, and reducing Gavins Point Dam flows each summer to mimic the natural rise and fall of water levels. Other steps include restoration of floodplain habitat, adaptive management of the river system, and intensive monitoring of the threatened and endangered species.

This summer, the Corps will release a new alternative for the Missouri River Master Water Control Manual ("Master Manual"), the guidebook used by the federal river manager to set dam operations. In the revised manual, the Corps should adopt the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recommendations for spring and summer flows below key Missouri River dams.

By changing how it operates its dams, the Corps would not only end practices that jeopardize the survival of several river species, it would also stimulate the economies of towns along the river. In the Dakotas and Montana, marinas and other businesses would benefit from higher water levels in reservoirs during the summer. In the lower basin, reduced summer flows would mean slower, shallower water and exposed sandbars, attracting increased numbers of anglers, canoeists, campers, and boaters.

Studies indicate that revised dam operations would not prevent traditional uses of the river and its floodplain. Increasing spring releases would not flood low-lying farmland, according to Corps studies. Barge navigation would continue during the spring and fall,

THE ENDANGERED PALLID STURGEON (ABOVE) AND ENDANGERED INTERIOR LEAST TERN (BELOW).

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

NEBRASKA GAME AND PARKS COMMISSION

when more than 80% of farm-related cargo is shipped on the Missouri. Dam reforms on the Missouri would send more water downstream to the Mississippi River when barge traffic on that river is heaviest.

The Corps will hold workshops and hearings throughout the Missouri River basin for six months following release of the proposed dam reform plan. The public should urge the Corps to adopt the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service. This will prevent extinction of Missouri River species, support traditional uses of the river, and provide substantial recreation and tourism dollars for riverside communities. As the nation approaches the bicentennial of Lewis and Clark's voyage, reforming dam operations provides a rare opportunity to help restore the Missouri River.

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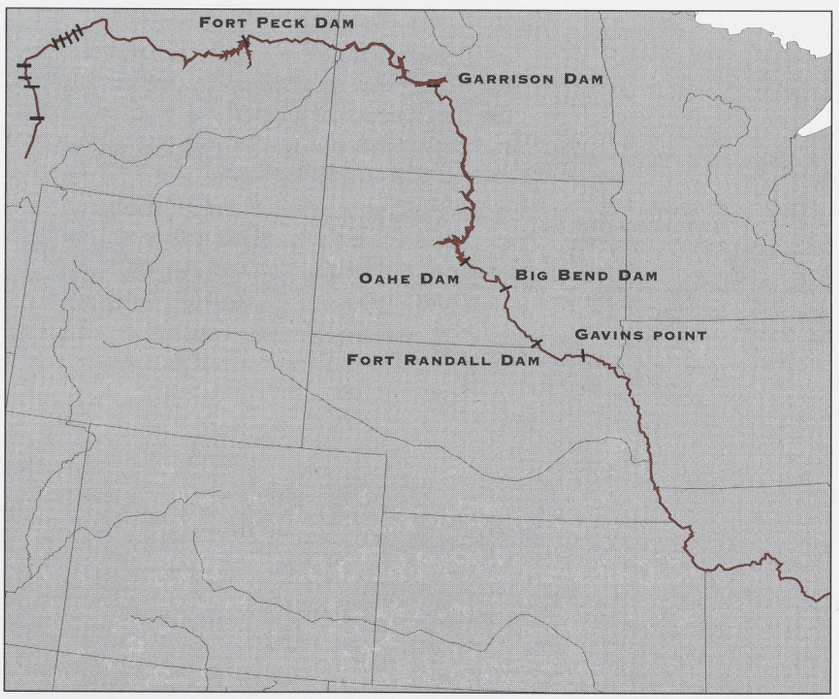
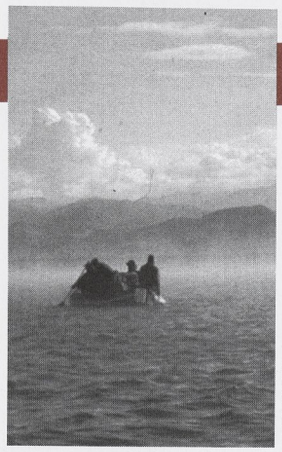
Bill Griffith, Sierra Club – Kansas Chapter, 913-772-8960, bgriff@lvnworth.com

Denny Ballard, Conservation Federation of Missouri, 573-634-2322, mofed@sockets.net

The Army Corps of Engineers must change the way it operates its dams to restore the Missouri River.

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/missouri2001.htm





ARCTIC TREKS

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

CANNING RIVER

THREAT: OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

High energy prices have renewed the oil industry's determination to extend its reach from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay oil fields, across the Canning River, and into the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drill for crude oil and gas. In addition to the high risk of accidents and spills, the Canning would likely be pumped and mined for the raw materials needed to assimilate the wildest place left in America into a sprawling network of drilling rigs and pipelines. The refuge is protected by law, and Congress should resist pressure from the Administration and reject any bills introduced that allow this destruction for an estimated six months worth of oil.

THE RIVER

As the western boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Canning River valley and delta form a "line in the tundra" separating the only protected portion of Alaska's North Slope from an industrial complex the size of Rhode Island. The Canning is the largest of the refuge's 24 rivers, and water is precious in this area, which receives less than six inches of precipitation annually.

Almost unimaginably pristine and undeveloped compared to rivers in the lower 48 states, the Canning River bursts from beneath the ice and snow each spring, drawing caribou mothers and their newborn calves, polar bears, musk oxen, and over a hundred species of species of birds which have migrated from as far away as Florida. The Canning River is a "once in a lifetime" destination for those seeking a true wilderness experience where they will not encounter trash, buildings, or polluted water.

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

THE CANNING RIVER COULD SUFFER FROM OIL AND CHEMICAL SPILLS IF DRILLING IN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IS PURSUED. RIVERS ARE A CRITICAL PART OF THE REFUGE AND THE CANNING IS THE MOST VULNERABLE. INDIGENOUS ANIMALS LIKE THE POLAR BEAR AND ARCTIC GRAYLING WOULD SUFFER.

THE RISK

The oil industry has long had its eye on the coastal plain of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service calls the "biological heart of the refuge." Claims that the Arctic refuge is a snow-covered Saudi Arabia are not backed up by the estimates of impartial government scientists. In 1998, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated that the likely scenario is that the refuge contains just a six-month supply of oil.

Although the oil industry touts improved technology that would allow it to get that oil with minimal disturbance, it has divulged few details of how such development would proceed. It would probably take a decade before the first barrel was delivered, and the Department of the Interior estimates the industry would construct as much as 280 miles of roads, hundreds of miles of pipelines, 11 production facilities, two ports, and housing and services for thousands of people. The Canning would be at risk of oil and chemical spills. The river and nearby lake water would be siphoned off for drinking water, the construction of ice roads and drill sites, and used in industrial processes. As much as 50 million cubic yards of gravel could be excavated from the refuge's floodplains.

USFWS, RICHARD BLADE

Since calving caribou and many other wildlife species avoid industrial facilities, sprawling oil development would effectively disturb a much larger portion of the coastal plain than the "footprint" of the direct development. Other species, such as polar bears, could be disturbed by industrial noise from their maternity dens in snow banks along the Canning, or attracted to food supplies and garbage and shot if they became a "nuisance."

WHAT CAN BE DONE

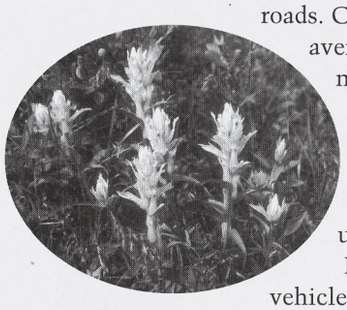
Opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for development will not affect the price that consumers pay for oil, gasoline, or natural gas

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge would result in a temporary source of energy, but a permanently scarred landscape.

— the deposits are too small, it would take too long to get, and the wilderness is too uniquely valuable to contemplate this step. A better solution is to invest in additional pipeline infrastructure along existing right-of-ways to deliver natural gas from the existing Prudhoe Bay oil field, which is already open for development.

Efforts to link exaggerated estimates of oil and gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to high utility bills are particularly disingenuous — two-thirds of our oil consumption is for transportation. The nation could save more oil than the projected output from the refuge by improving the average efficiency of cars on its roads. Congress should hike average efficiency requirements for automobile manufacturers and offer tax credits for the purchase of "hybrid" gas-electric vehicles that get up to 70 miles per gallon. By ensuring that their vehicles are properly maintained, consumers can save money and the Canning River at the same time. Purchasing high quality tires, keeping them properly inflated, and regular tune-ups all improve gas mileage and pay for themselves several times over the life of an automobile.



ARCTIC CONNECTIONS

Concerned citizens can write their representatives and the White House and insist that they oppose any efforts to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to development, urging them instead to stop the 20-year-old debate over oil in the refuge by designating the coastal plain as a wilderness area. Sacrificing the wildest place left in America for such a small supply of oil would have, as Aldo Leopold once wrote, "the same desperate finality as having to chop up the furniture to stay warm."

Personal Contacts

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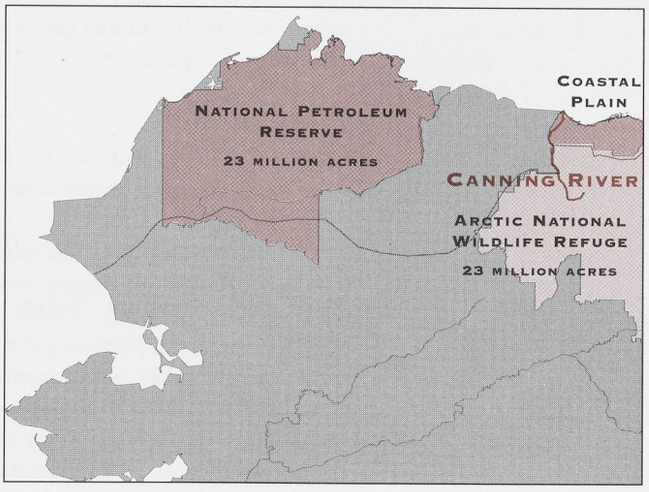
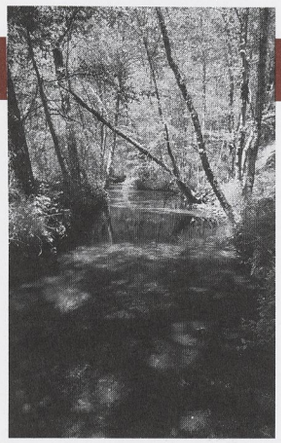
For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/canning2001.htm





ROB BADGER, FRIENDS OF THE EEL RIVER

CALIFORNIA

EEL RIVER

THREAT: HYDROPOWER DAM OPERATIONS

SUMMARY

Once among California's most productive salmon rivers, the Eel River has been reduced to a trickle in order to satisfy the thirst of a neighboring river valley. Much of the Eel River is piped through a mountain ridge to the Russian River to satiate water consumers. Three species of fish are on a path to extinction unless action is taken to put Eel River water back into the Eel River, and a long-term restoration plan is developed. This year, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and state decision-makers hold the future of California's Eel River in their hands as they decide the fate of two dams and address electric utility deregulation.

THE RIVER

From its headwaters in Mendocino National Forest, the Eel River winds north out of the Coastal Mountain Range until it spills into the Pacific Ocean about 200 miles later. The Eel used to support one of California's top salmon and steelhead fisheries. Fish packing and cannery records describe catches as high as 600,000 fish annually. In recognition of this resource, the river was designated as a California Wild and Scenic River in 1972 and added to the National Wild and Scenic River System in 1981.

Dams, water diversions, and other impacts on habitat have caused populations of coho salmon, chinook salmon, and ocean-going steelhead trout in the Eel to decline by 97% over the last century. Today, all three species are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

THE RISK

Since 1908, the Eel River has been robbed of the most essential component of a healthy river — water.

The main culprit is the two-dam Potter Valley Hydropower Project, owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) utility company. The project's primary purpose is to divert almost 90% of the water from the north-flowing Eel River through a mountain ridge to the south-flowing Russian River to serve agricultural, municipal, and industrial interests. The diversion reduces the Eel to a mere trickle — disrupting migration cues for Eel River fish, degrading spawning and rearing habitat, and creating high water temperatures that harm salmon. In addition, the uppermost dam blocks access to more than 100 miles of salmon spawning habitat.

Along the way, the water diversion generates 9.4MW of electricity — less than 0.02% of California's energy supply.

The FERC will decide in the coming year how to amend the operating license for the Potter Valley Project to restore fisheries in the Eel River. To date, FERC has supported a proposal put forth by PG&E and the Potter Valley Irrigation District. However, a legal opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) determined that this proposal would jeopardize the continued survival of coho, chinook, and steelhead.

California's troubled electric utility industry poses additional threats to many of the state's rivers, including the Eel. PG&E operates a system of 174 dams in 16 different river basins. As part of the state's electric utility industry deregulation, ownership and operation of these facilities may change hands. Given the short-term gap between electricity supply and demand, whoever operates PG&E's

ROB BADGER, FRIENDS OF THE EEL RIVER

SINCE 1908, WATER FROM THE EEL RIVER HAS BEEN DIVERTED THROUGH A MOUNTAIN-RIDGE TO THE RUSSIAN RIVER TO SERVE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS. AS A RESULT, THREE FISH SPECIES ARE ON A PATH TO EXTINCTION.

hydropower system will likely face market pressures to maximize power generation at the expense of river health. A recent report released by the California Public Utilities Commission indicates that the next owner of the Potter Valley Project could further harm the Eel River and its fish by operating the dams to maximize power generation or water supply.

What can be done

To begin recovering Eel River fish, natural flows must be returned to the river immediately. The river also needs an objective analysis of whether long-term restoration can be accomplished with continued dam operation.

As a first step, FERC must satisfy its Endangered Species Act obligations by requiring PG&E to restore flows to the Eel River as described by NMFS in its Biological Opinion. Second, FERC should complete a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement that analyzes whether restoration can be achieved with continued dam operation. This is consistent with the NMFS biological opinion, which recommends a dam removal study. The relatively insignificant amount of electricity the project generates must be weighed against the substantial damage it does to one of California's most important salmon-producing rivers.

If this analysis shows that restoration of Eel River fisheries cannot be accomplished with the dams in place, FERC should put forth a plan for removal of the two dams and an assessment of the consequences for water users in Potter Valley.

The state of California should craft an integrated water management plan for Potter Valley, through more efficient use of groundwater and surface water supplies, that mitigates for lost benefits when diversions are decreased or if dams must be removed.

California must not compromise long-term environmental quality to respond to a short-term energy crunch. Any disposition of PG&E's dams must be conditioned to ensure that California's rivers are protected and restored for future generations. Specifically, the immediate restoration of flows to the Eel River and an assessment of the future of the Potter Valley dams should be a condition of any such change in ownership.

ROB BADGER, FRIENDS OF THE EEL RIVER

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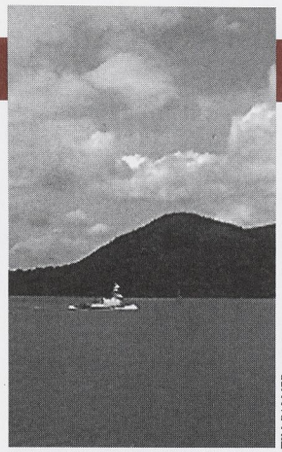
For links to more information or to take action:

www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/eel2001.htm



TIM PALMER

NEW YORK

HUDSON RIVER

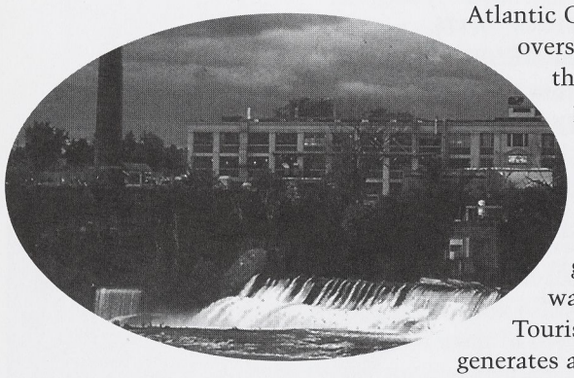
THREAT: PCB CONTAMINATION

SUMMARY

Two General Electric Corporation plants released more than one million pounds of dangerous chemicals into New York's Hudson River over a 30 year period, and the Environmental Protection Agency is accepting public comments through April 17 on a proposal to dredge 270 acres of river bottom to remove contaminated sediment. GE — which would have to pay the estimated $450 million cost for the cleanup — is waging a multimillion dollar public relations campaign to persuade the public that the plan is risky and unnecessary despite a large body of scientific evidence to the contrary. EPA's final decision could set a precedent for more than 25 similar sites across the nation.

THE RIVER

From its headwaters in Adirondack State Park, the Hudson River flows through 315 miles of mountains, forests, wetlands, and towns before reaching New York City and the Atlantic Ocean. It is difficult to overstate the importance of the Hudson River for the people of New York. Ten million residents live within a half-mile of its banks, and eleven municipalities get their drinking water from the river. Tourism around the river generates an estimated $3 billion per year in economic activity. Home to some 200 species of fish, the Hudson supports rebounding populations of commercially valuable striped bass and American shad.



NEARLY 200 MILES OF THE HUDSON RIVER HAVE BEEN DECLARED A SUPERFUND SITE DUE TO CONTAMINATION FROM TWO GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION PLANTS.

THE RISK

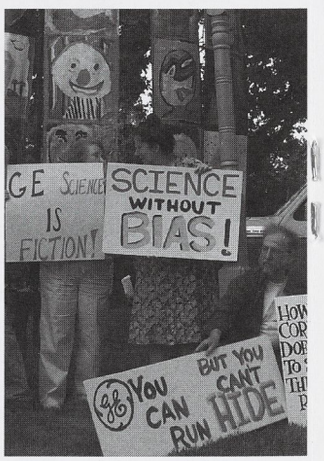
Once heavily polluted, the Hudson has made a remarkable recovery in recent decades. Unfortunately, the New York State Department of Health continues to greet visitors to the Hudson River with signs that read "Do not possess, remove or eat fish from this water," and in 1983 the federal government declared 197 miles of the river a Superfund site — warranting federal intervention to ensure cleanup.

According to the EPA, GE discharged an estimated 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) into the river from electric transformer manufacturing plants at Hudson Falls and Fort Edward in the upper Hudson from 1947 to 1977. The US EPA ranks PCBs among the most toxic 10% of chemicals for human exposure, causing reproductive and developmental effects, immune deficiency, nervous system alterations, gastrointestinal system bleeding, liver damage, and cancer.

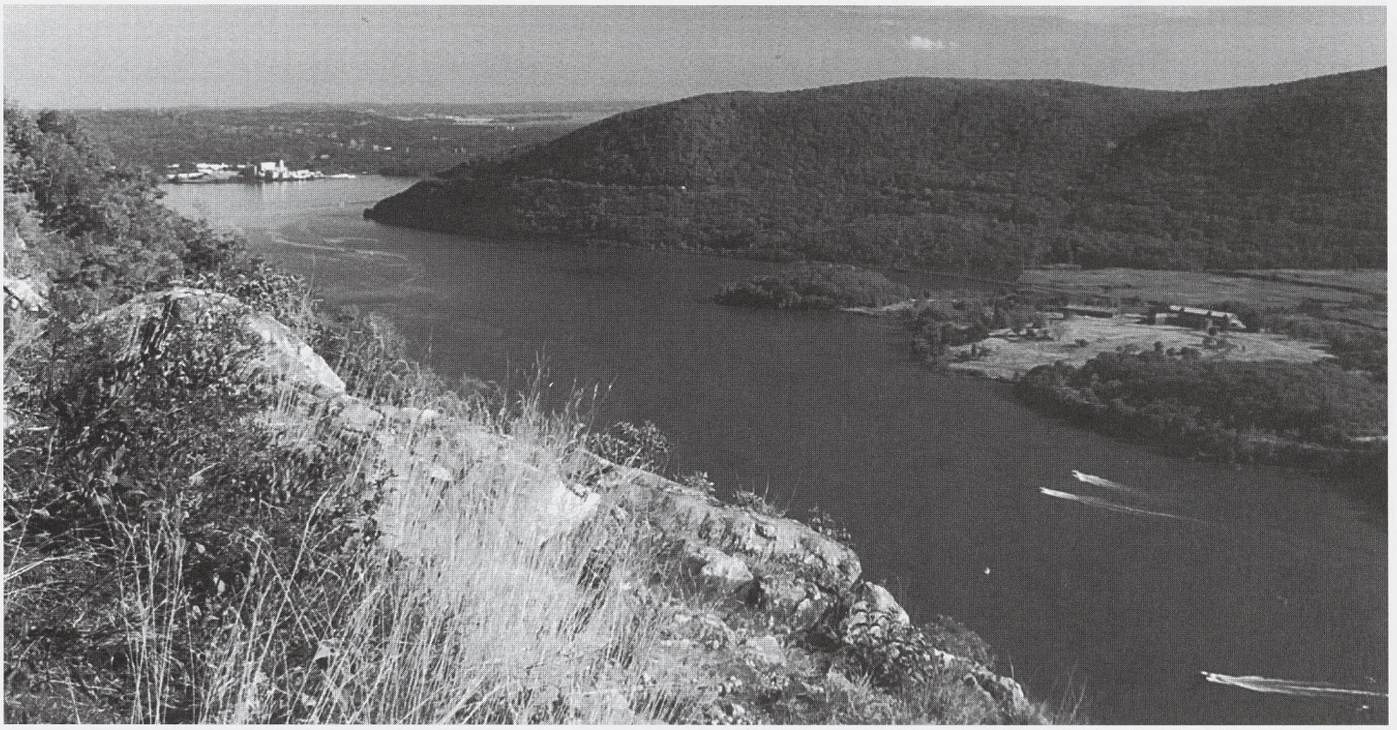
Approximately 200,000 pounds of PCBs still remain concentrated in the 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson, and continue to migrate downriver, distributing throughout the basin, down to the tidal estuary at the mouth of the river. These pollutants collect in the sediment and enter the food chain, contaminating fish and the wildlife and humans that consume these fish. Despite moratoriums and warnings, fish continue to be consumed by thousands of families, many of them from poor, minority, and immigrant communities.

Following more than ten years of analysis, five peer reviews, and unprecedented public input, the EPA released its proposed plan in December 2000 to dredge 272 acres of the most contaminated sediment in the upper Hudson River. EPA predicts that their remediation efforts will result in significant improvements in PCB levels in the lower river with few short-term impacts.

EPA's findings were subsequently supported by an independent report from the National Academy of Sciences. These analyses have concluded that, absent clean-up, PCBs continue to pose a risk to the public, and that hydraulic dredging is a safe and effective way to reduce the level of contamination in both sediments and fish. Despite this evidence, GE has called the proposal "absurd" and "outrageous" and has spent millions of dollars on advertising to turn public opinion against the overwhelming evidence sup-



SCENIC HUDSON



SCENIC HUDSON: AL POELZL

porting the cleanup. GE has also sued the federal government challenging the Superfund laws.

What Can Be Done

Cleanup of the Hudson is a precedent-setting effort with implications for similar sites throughout the nation. After extending the deadline 60 days, the EPA is accepting comments on its draft Record of Decision through April 17, 2001, and a final decision should be issued in August. Members of the public should write the EPA at hudsoncomment.region2@epa.gov to end the decades of delay and support the hydraulic dredging alternatives (numbers 4 or 5) to ensure that the Hudson River gets is long-overdue cleanup.

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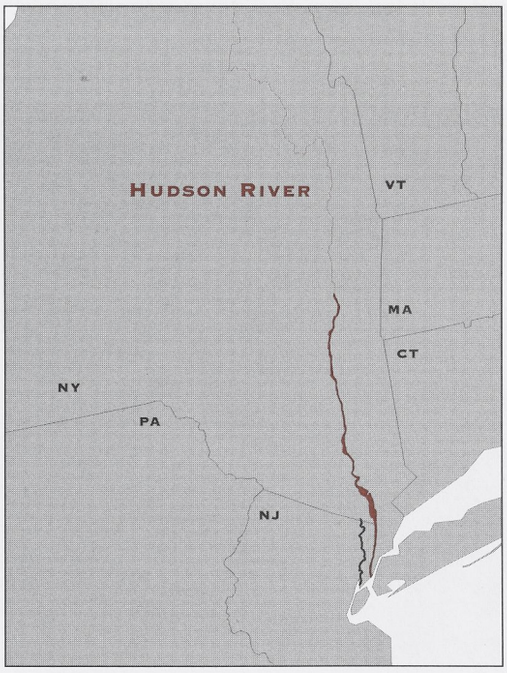
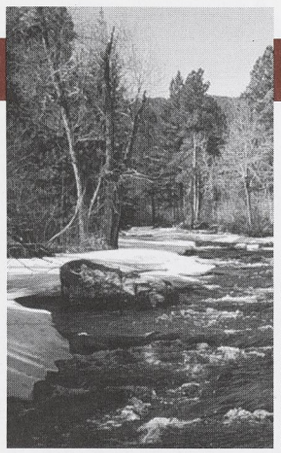
Laura Haight, NYPIRG, 518-436-0876, ext. 258, Lhaight@nypirg.org



For links to more information or to take action:

www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/hudson2001.htm



WYOMING OUTDOOR COUNCIL

WYOMING, MONTANA

POWDER RIVER

THREAT: COAL BED METHANE EXTRACTION

SUMMARY

The booming Coal Bed Methane (CBM) industry in the Powder River basin of Wyoming and Montana creates an unusual threat for western communities and rivers: the prospect of too much water. This relatively new form of energy development uses many shallow wells to tap natural gas deposits along coal seams. Large quantities of water — often of poor quality — must be discharged from these wells before the methane can be extracted. This year, federal and state agencies are making critical decisions that will guide CBM extraction practices well into the future. With an estimated 51,000 wells likely to be drilled by 2010, public officials must ensure that the CBM industry develops responsibly and that by-product water is properly managed to protect the Powder River and its tributaries from harm.

THE RIVER

The Powder River of Wyoming and Montana is a healthy remnant of the once vast and unspoiled river ecosystem spanning the Great Plains. The sagebrush and mixed grass prairie of the Powder River basin support abundant elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, bobcat, and swift fox, as well as domestic cattle and sheep ranching operations.

In 1999, The Nature Conservancy reported that, "In an inventory of all streams in the Great Plains of Wyoming, the Powder River was found to support the most intact assemblage of fish species." Among these species, the sturgeon chub is being evaluated for protection under the Endangered Species Act, and populations of the western silvery minnow are in sharp decline.

THE RISK

The current rush to extract CBM in northeast Wyoming was triggered by the development of inexpensive drilling techniques and surging natural gas prices. The Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission has issued over 14,000 CBM drilling permits as of February 19, 2001. The federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recently predicted that the total number of CBM wells in the Wyoming portion of the Powder River basin could reach 51,000 wells by 2010 and 70,000 by the year 2060. The prospect of rapid, poorly regulated CBM development now overshadows more traditional threats to the Powder River such coal mining, conventional oil and gas extraction, cropland irrigation, and livestock grazing.

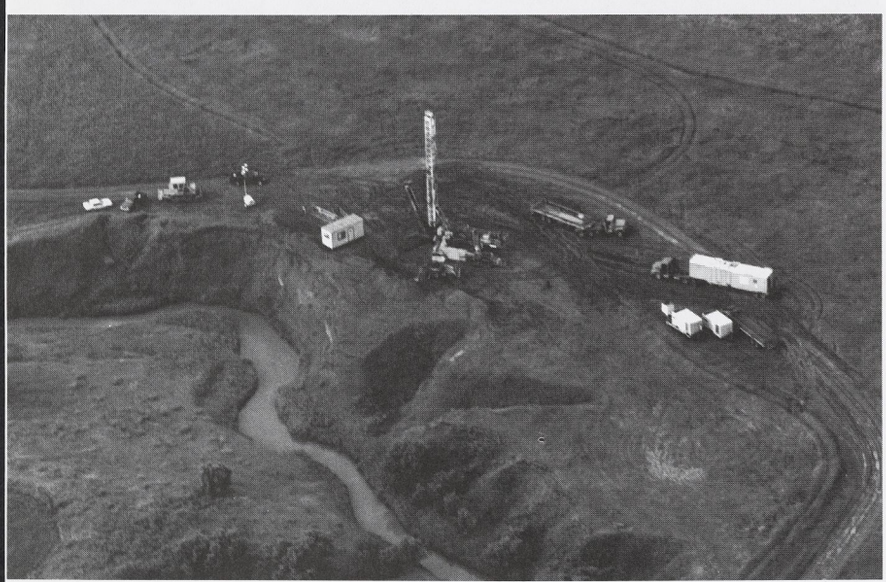
Once a CBM drilling site has been identified, a truck-mounted rig bores into the coal aquifer and the water is pumped to the surface. During the first stage of the extraction process, approximately 15,000 gallons of groundwater are pumped out of a CBM well every day.

Generally too salty for irrigation, the water is typically discarded on the surface or in nearby creeks — degrading soils and accelerating erosion which threatens the Powder River and its tributaries.

Since CBM development began in 1986, approximately 30 billion gallons of often salty water have been extracted from coalbed aquifers in northeast Wyoming — that's more than 12 full-sized tanker trucks of water for every resident in the state.

As the CBM industry continues to expand, state and federal agencies still have not adequately studied the effects of the CBM by-product water on the river, the creeks, and the

A CBM WELL LIKE THE ONE PICTURED BELOW CAN DISCHARGE 15,000 GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY, ACCELERATING EROSION AND THREATENING WATER QUALITY.

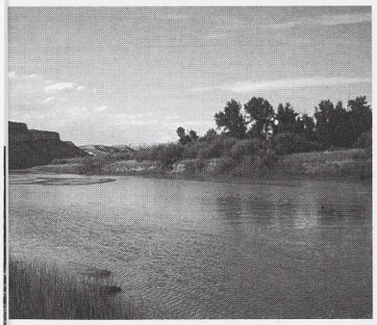


WYOMING OUTDOOR COUNCIL

aquatic wildlife they support. 80% of Wyoming residents get their drinking water from wells, but little is known about the effects of these massive water withdrawals on the aquifers. Comprehensive scientific studies would be the first step to developing effective management tools, regulations, and technologies to ensure responsible CBM development.

What Can Be Done

In 2001, public officials in state and federal land management agencies will make several key decisions regarding future CBM development in the Powder River basin. Of particular importance is the BLM's current effort to develop a draft "Powder River Basin Coal Bed Methane Project Environmental Impact Statement." This document will estimate the cumulative impact of 51,000 CBM wells on water and air quality, aquifer recharge, fisheries, wildlife, drinking water, and agriculture in northeast Wyoming over the next ten years, and will propose alternatives designed to minimize impacts and mitigate environmental damage. While this document is being prepared, state and federal officials should continue to increase their scrutiny of water discharge permits for CBM wells, as requested by local stakeholder groups.



WYOMING OUTDOOR COUNCIL

Once the BLM releases the draft EIS, the public will have an opportunity to comment on the assessment. It will be critical for citizens to review the document and contact public officials at the local, state, and federal levels to voice support for the alternatives that offer the most protection for the Powder River, its tributaries, and the arid landscape of northeast Wyoming.

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Gwen Lachelt, Oil and Gas Accountability Project, 970-259-3353, glachelt@fone.net

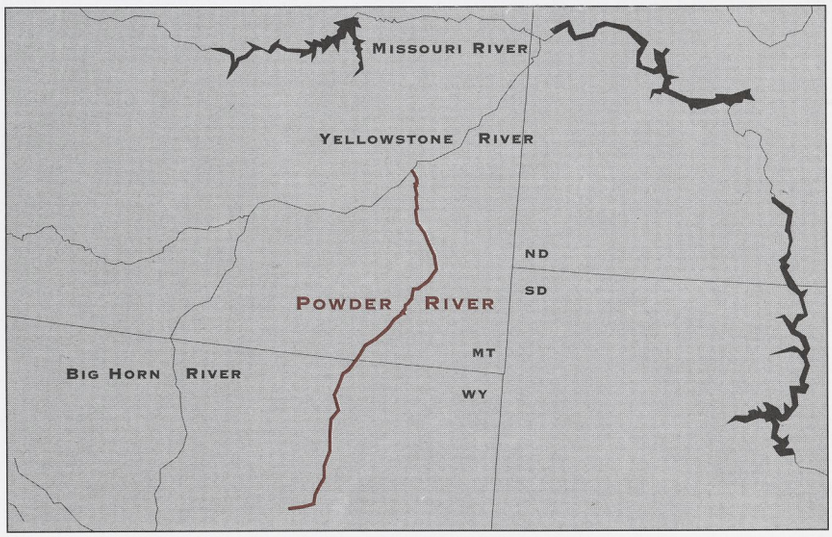
Cheyrl Phinney or Jill Morrison, Powder River Basin Resource Council, 307-672-5809, prbrc@wavecom.net

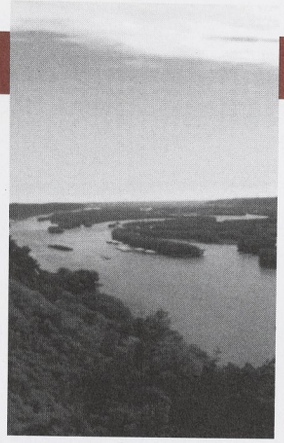
Mark Fix, Northern Plains Resource Council, 406-421-5460, mfix@nprcmt.org

WYOMING OUTDOOR COUNCIL

The Powder River, threatened by coalbed methane extraction, is a healthy remnant of the once vast, unspoiled river ecosystem spanning the Great Plains.

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/powder2001.htm





MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

THREAT: FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

SUMMARY

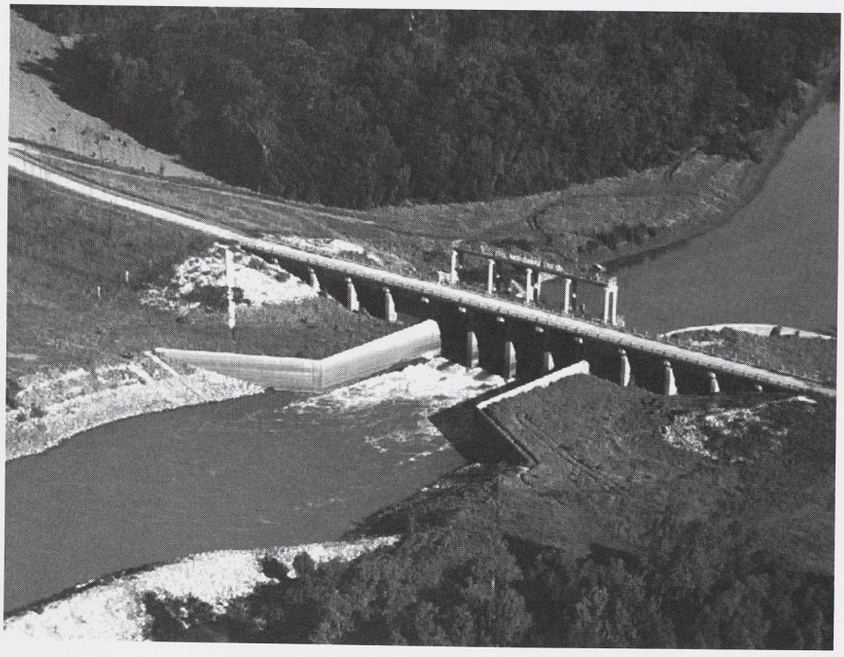
Two large flood control projects proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers along the Mississippi River and its tributaries would damage more than 200,000 acres of rare floodplain wetlands — three times more wetlands than the rest of the nation damages each year. These projects jeopardize the successful implementation of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan, a federal and state effort to reduce polluted runoff that causes the "dead zone" at the mouth of the Mississippi in the Gulf. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will accept public comments later this year as it decides whether or not to proceed and present the two projects to Congress.

THE RIVER

The Mississippi River is America's hardest working river and has been almost entirely cut off from its floodplain to support barge traffic and provide flood control between Minneapolis and the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi drains more than 40% of the nation, sending so much fertilizer and polluted runoff downstream that it suffocates marine life at its mouth in a "dead zone" the size of New Jersey each summer.

But the "Mighty Mississippi" remains an important natural and cultural resource — more than 400 different species of wildlife call the river and its floodplain home, including 40% of North America's migratory waterfowl. The Mississippi River winds through the literary triumphs of Mark Twain, and tourism along the river brings more than $15 billion in economic activity to communities along its banks.

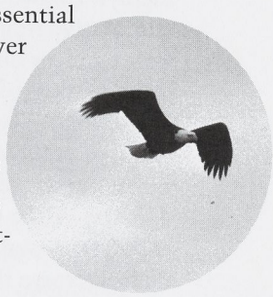
A HYDRAULIC PUMPING PLANT, PICTURED BELOW, CAN DRAIN THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF WETLANDS IN A SHORT TIME. THE PROPOSED YAZOO PUMP WOULD BE THE WORLD'S LARGEST.



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

THE RISK

The scientific evidence is clear — reconnecting the river to is floodplain and restoring seasonally flooded wetlands are essential to restoring the Mississippi River and reducing pollution that causes the dead zone. Despite this, the Corps is considering two projects that would cut off more of the floodplain, damage more than 200,000 acres of wetlands, and potentially increase downstream pollution.



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

In southeastern Missouri, a $65 million combined levee and pumping plant called the New Madrid Levee would cut the river off from its largest remaining stretch of connected floodplain, damaging 36,000 acres of floodplain wetlands. Although project backers tout flood control benefits for the town of East Prairie, the Corps acknowledges that the area would still flood about once every ten years anyway. A few hundred miles downstream, the Corps is contemplating another such boondoggle — the $181million Yazoo Pump. The world's largest hydraulic pumping plant, the Yazoo Pump would drain one of the most sparsely populated regions in Mississippi, damaging 200,000 acres of wetlands. The project would still leave many homes unprotected from a 100-year flood.

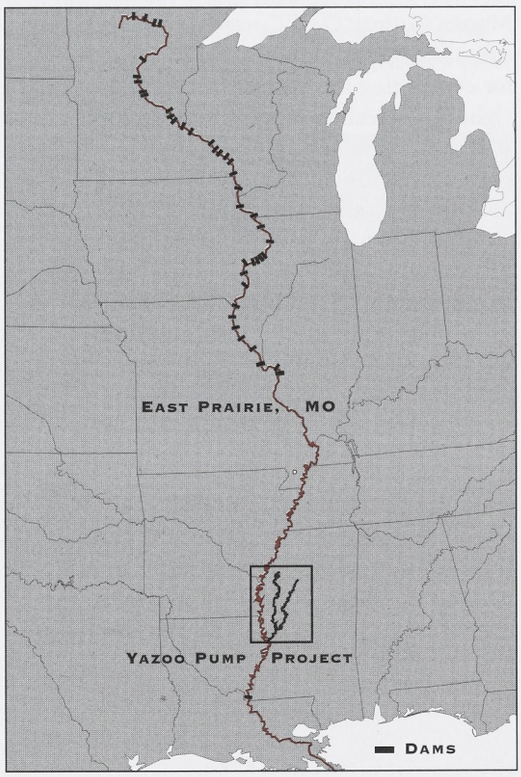
In both cases, alternatives to the pumping stations such as reforesting some lands and flood-proofing vulnerable homes are available at a fraction of the cost to the taxpayers — and would restore wetlands to protect water quality as called for by the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. The real beneficiaries of these projects are a handful of large-scale floodplain farmers who would increase already-subsi-

dized agricultural production in areas drained by the projects.

The public has ample reason to question the Corps' justifications of these projects. In December of 2000, the Army's own Inspector General concluded that an "institutional bias for large-scale construction projects" had caused the Corps to deliberately exaggerate economic benefits and downplay environmental consequences in an attempt to secure a $1 billion project on the Upper Mississippi River — and suggested that this was not an isolated incident.

What Can Be Done

Later this year, Corps officials in Vicksburg, MS and Memphis, TN will accept public comments on the Environmental Impact Statements that will accompany the two projects should the Corps recommend them to Congress. The public should take these opportunities to demand honest and credible analyses of the economic costs and benefits of the proposed projects — and insist that the Corps take a closer look at less destructive alternatives to the levees and pumping stations, that are consistent with the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan such as restoration of delta lands and elevation of some frequently flooded homes.



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

More broadly, the Corps of Engineers is in desperate need of reform to restore credibility, reduce the waste of taxpayer dollars, and prevent needless environmental damage to hundreds of rivers across the country. Congress and the Administration should take steps to ensure that proposed Corps projects serve the public interest by subjecting large, controversial projects to review by outside experts, requiring full mitigation for project impacts, and requiring projects to meet tougher economic and environmental criteria.

Two Army Corps projects, the Yazoo Pumps and the New Madrid Levee, threaten the health and vitality of the "Mighty Mississippi."

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/mississippi2001.htm

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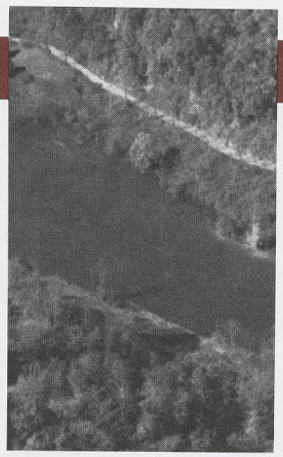


KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA

BIG SANDY RIVER

THREAT: UNSTABLE COAL SLURRY IMPOUNDMENTS

SUMMARY

Last October, the bottom of large coal slurry impoundment in Kentucky cracked — sending 250 million gallons of water, mud, and coal waste surging through a mineshaft below, down two streams and into the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, killing all river life in more than 75 miles of stream. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has called this one of the worst environmental disasters ever in the southeastern United States. Federal and state authorities must take action this year to ensure cleanup and to prevent other rivers and streams in coal country from sharing the fate of the Big Sandy.

THE RIVER

The heart of Appalachian coal country is drained by some 2,000 miles of streams that pour into the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, which forms the border between Kentucky and West Virginia until it reaches the Ohio River. The rugged landscape is riddled with coal mines and slurry impoundments. Supporting vibrant fisheries in its upper reaches and heavy barge traffic where it joins the Ohio River, the Big Sandy is both the economic muscle and the recreational jewel of the region.

THE RISK

Coal must be washed before it goes to market, producing slurry — a molasses-consistency mixture of water, mud, and coal waste containing heavy metals like mercury, lead, and arsenic — which is dumped into large holding ponds. On October 11, 2000, a mine shaft beneath a 2.2 billion gallon slurry impoundment owned and operated by Martin County Coal Company collapsed, releasing a wave of sludge into local streams and then into the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy, where it was carried as far as the Ohio River.

The spill clogged and polluted domestic and industrial water supplies and suffocated river life underneath an oozing blanket of coal slurry. The governor of Kentucky declared a disaster area in ten counties in the eastern corner of the state due to water supply shortages. Although cleanup efforts are underway, many tons of slurry still clog the river beds, threatening to stir up once again during heavy rains.

The October 11 disaster highlighted the inadequacy of the region's contingency planning, emergency response capabilities, and regulatory oversight of mining operations.

Martin County Coal Company's application for a permit for the impoundment did not accurately describe conditions of the impoundment, and regulators had rated it at only moderate risk of failure. Hundreds of such impoundments containing billions of gallons of slurry are scattered throughout coal country in Appalachia, many located over or near abandoned mineshafts and near small communities.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

Martin County Coal Company and its parent company Massey Energy will be responsible for continuing the cleanup under EPA oversight. The cleanup process must involve a feasible long-term as well as short-term cleanup plan, with a citizen advisory board and notice to citizens of all future risks.

With hundreds of slurry impoundments in the region, there is an urgent need to ensure that the damage that occurred in the Big Sandy watershed not be repeated. Several assessments of the safety and efficacy of coal slurry disposal methods have been recently completed or are underway:

- A study by the National Academy of Sciences, due in October 2001, will compare methods of coal waste disposal. This study could publicly certify the alternatives and push for a change in disposal standards.

- The U.S. Office of Surface Mining plans to report on the safety of impoundments, neighboring mines and the effectiveness of regulations that govern them to determine whether any regulations need to be incorporated

THE MARTIN COUNTY COAL COMPANY SLURRY SPILL RELEASED OOZING BLANKETS OF SLUDGE INTO LOCAL STREAMS, THE TUG FORK OF THE BIG SANDY, AND EVENTUALLY THE OHIO RIVER.

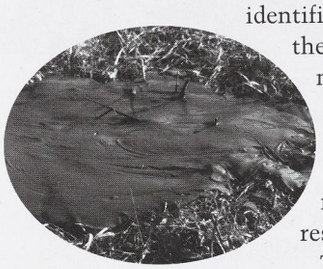
SUZANNE WEBB

nationally to avoid another disaster.

- The Kentucky Department of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement is conducting a review of existing impoundments and an internal review of its permitting process.

- A task force led by West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection will release in May a draft report on community response capabilities for coal slurry disasters.

Agencies must seek public input on all of these reports. In addition, until all reviews are complete, a moratorium should be placed on new permits and expansions of existing permits. New permits must have public input and require a disaster plan and posting of a reclamation bond. State regulators should perform special investigations of all dams identified as high priority in their recently completed national survey of slurry impoundments, and should establish that all cleanup costs will be recovered from the responsible company.



SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY

The decisions in 2001 must not only guarantee that another disaster will not happen again; they must also turn the page on harmful and outdated waste disposal practices, and press for modern standards and vital public input.

ULLA REEVES, SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY

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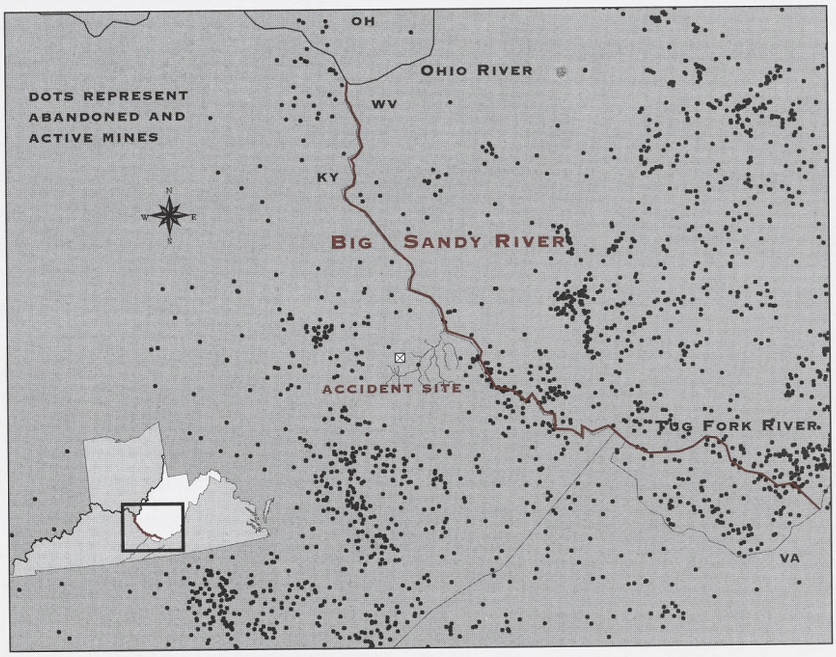
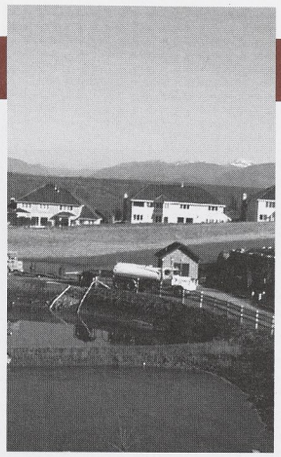
Because there are hundreds of slurry impoundments in this region, federal and state authorities must act now to ensure that other rivers do not share the fate of the Big Sandy.

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/bigsandy2001.htm



SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY



WASHINGTON

SNOQUALMIE RIVER

THREAT: URBAN SPRAWL, RIVER CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT

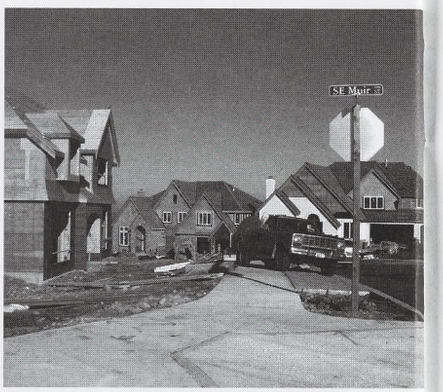
SUMMARY

Sprawling development threatens the future of the Snoqualmie River, which produces some of the largest salmon runs in the state of Washington. Forests and farmlands are disappearing in the increasingly urban watershed, threatening both the salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act and some of the Pacific Northwest's most scenic landscapes. State and local governments will be making key decisions this year that will test their commitment to protecting this magnificent river in Seattle's back yard. If successful in limiting sprawl, local governments will establish the Snoqualmie as a model for sustainable management of Puget Sound rivers and salmon recovery.

THE RIVER

Surprisingly undeveloped despite its close proximity to metropolitan Seattle, the Snoqualmie River originates in the Cascade mountains as three separate forks which merge about three miles above Snoqualmie Falls, which draws visitors from near and far. Below the falls, salmon and sea-run trout spawn in the river and its tributaries, which flow to the northwest until it joins with the Skykomish River to form the Snohomish River, which empties into Puget Sound.

The Snoqualmie is one of the few rivers in the state managed for all-wild (as opposed to hatchery) salmon production. The river supports wild runs of coho, chinook, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon, steelhead, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and native char, which were vital to the culture of native Americans and which supported valuable commercial fisheries for many years. The Snoqualmie and its tributaries produce more wild adult coho salmon than the entire state of Oregon, and are vital to the recovery of Puget Sound chinook or "king" salmon, which are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.



THE RISK

Although remarkably healthy for a river so close to a major urban center, over the last century development, flood control structures, roads, agriculture, timber harvesting, salmon-over harvest, and poor hatchery practices have degraded the Snoqualmie and its wild-fish populations. Despite significant progress in restoring degraded habitat and protecting remaining intact habitat, this could soon be lost as development sprawls into the Cascade foothills and along the river's floodplain.

Most of the Snoqualmie watershed lies within King County — which has been nationally recognized for its leadership in salmon recovery. Under the leadership of King County Executive Ron Sims, the county has established programs to protect good salmon habitat and to restore degraded habitat. Both King and Snohomish counties have adopted innovative land use regulations to protect the Snoqualmie. Unfortunately, development pressures threaten to squander these good efforts. Forested slopes along the river and its tributaries are steadily being converted into residential developments, which have contributed to flooding and water quality violations. Development is also encroaching on the Snoqualmie River's floodplain, expanding the

THE WILD SALMON POPULATION IN THE SNOQUALMIE RIVER IS AT RISK AS DEVELOPMENT INFRINGES ON CRUCIAL HABITAT.

WASHINGTON TROUT

amount of asphalt and pavement which increases erosion and polluted runoff flowing into habitats essential to rearing young salmon. Sadly, existing zoning allows development along tributaries such as Griffin Creek — some of the most productive coho salmon spawning habitat in Puget Sound.

King, Snohomish and Pierce counties are currently developing a plan to respond to the March 1999 listing of Puget Sound populations of chinook salmon as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Known as the Tri-County Process, this effort should conclude in 2001 with a model plan, which will provide direction to the counties and their cities on how development should be regulated to protect salmon.

Although the draft Tri-County plan contains many promising elements, it permits too much destruction of forests and native vegetation and does not adequately limit pavement, asphalt, and other hard surfaces that degrade the Snoqualmie and its tributaries by increasing flooding and erosion. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has determined that these flaws must be fixed before the plan will protect salmon, but development interests are lobbying hard against such improvements.

WASHINGTON TROUT

What Can Be Done

The Snoqualmie watershed is still relatively undeveloped and there is great potential to retain and enhance its ecological, recreational and scenic values. To protect the Snoqualmie, local governments in the watershed must update their land use, shorelines, and critical areas regulations to reflect new scientific information on fish and wildlife needs. Rezoning of land from forestry to allow housing development must be limited. The public should urge elected officials in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties to adopt a Tri-County Plan that is adequate to protect water quality and recover salmon.

Some members of the Washington State Legislature want to force the Department of Ecology to repeal its new science-based guidelines for updating local shoreline protection regulations. The legislature should join Governor Gary Locke in supporting those guidelines, and include funding in the 2002-2003 budget to help local governments carry out this important new initiative. In addition, the Legislature should not repeal the Growth Management Act requirement that local governments update by 2002 their regulations that protect environmentally critical lands. Finally, the State and local governments must do a better job funding and enforcing growth management and shoreline regulations.

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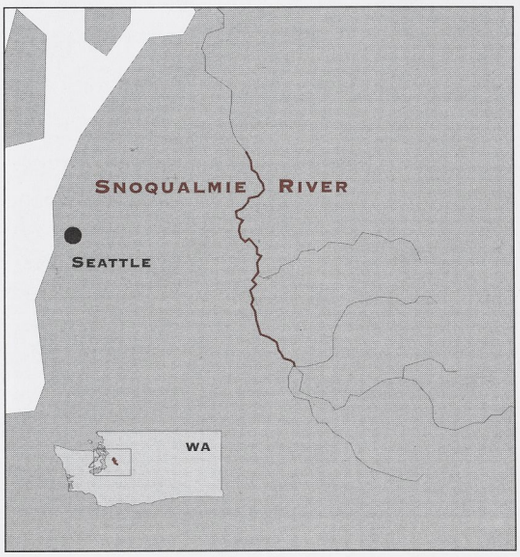
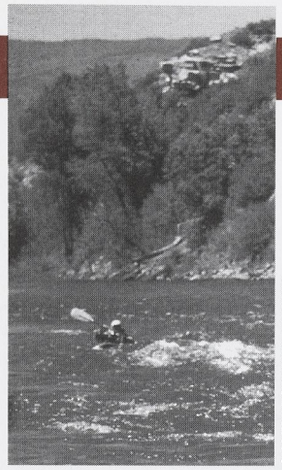


If local governments are successful in limiting sprawl, the Snoqualmie will serve as a model for sustainable management of Puget Sound rivers and salmon recovery.

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/snoqualmie2001.htm



SAN JUAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO

ANIMAS RIVER

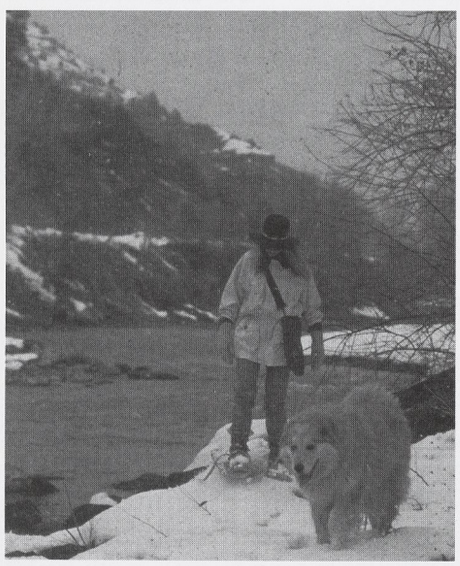
THREAT: PROPOSED WATER PROJECT

SUMMARY

The Animas-La Plata (ALP) water project — one of the last big Western water projects — threatens endangered fish species, a thriving recreational rafting industry, riparian wetlands, and a gold medal trout fishery on the Animas River in southwestern Colorado. Disguised as a tribal water rights settlement, last fall Congress reinvigorated the decades-old pork barrel project by authorizing a scaled down, yet still costly and environmentally damaging version. Congress should reconsider its decision and not ask the American taxpayer to foot two-thirds of ALP's $450 million price tag — creating a water supply which is not currently and may never be needed.

THE RIVER

Winding from southwestern Colorado into New Mexico where it joins the San Juan River, the Animas is the Colorado Plateau's largest — and one of its last — remaining free-flowing rivers. Flowing through arid desert country, the wetlands along the Animas are oases for native and migratory wildlife and are studded with important archeological sites. Two endangered fish species — the Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker — depend on water from the Animas, and the river attracts thousands of rafters, kayakers, and anglers to the area every year.



SAN JUAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE

THE ANIMAS RIVER, WHICH SUPPORTS A THRIVING RAFTING INDUSTRY AND A GOLD MEDAL TROUT FISHERY, IS THREATENED BY A WATER PROJECT THAT WOULD DIVERT A QUARTER OF THE RIVER'S FLOW TO A STORAGE RESERVOIR.

THE RISK

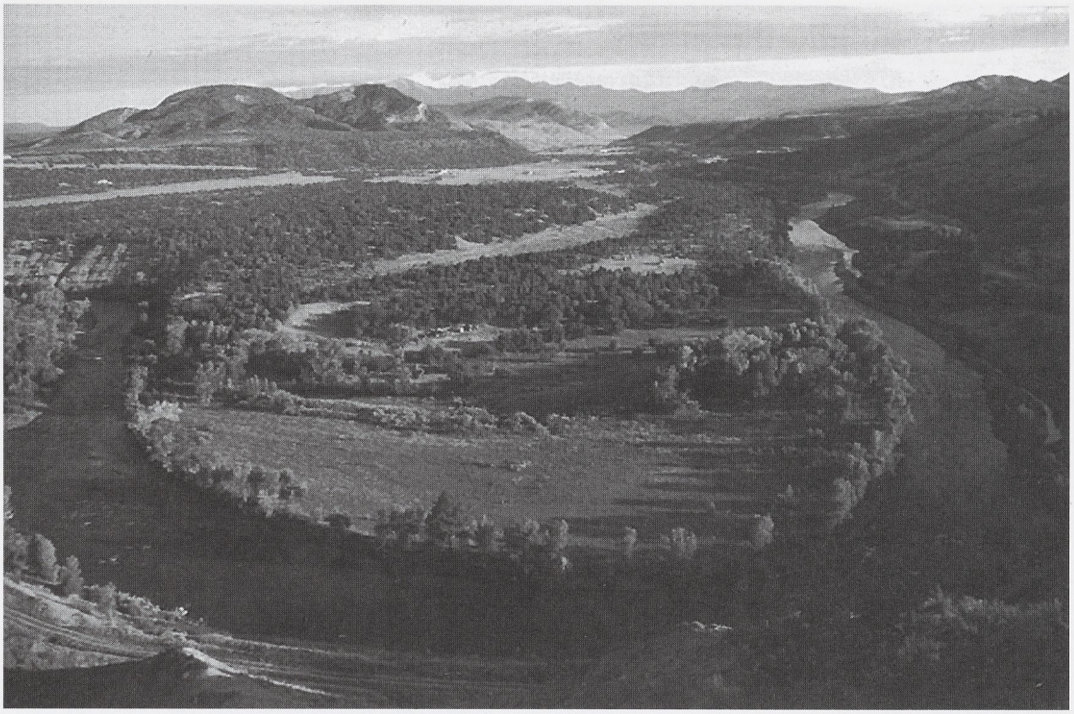
ALP was first proposed in 1968 during a time of large-scale dam building — but due to the project's excessive water subsidies and environmental impacts it was shelved and declared infeasible. Now — due to an environmental rider passed in Congress last fall — the project is back, and while scaled-down it remains an environmentally destructive government boondoggle.

The new ALP would divert approximately one quarter of the river's flow — pumping it 500 feet uphill into a storage reservoir. With no need anticipated for at least 30 to 100 years according to the Bureau of Reclamation, the water would sit in the reservoir to evaporate or be released back into the Animas approximately five miles downstream. The pumps required to move the water into the reservoir would consume as much power as the 16,000 residents of nearby Durango — a questionable investment given the current energy crunch.

The environmental, cultural and recreational impacts of the new ALP are numerous. The project is expected to: (1) significantly reduce river flows directly above critical habitat for endangered fish species; (2) inundate 2,000 acres of habitat for elk and deer; (3) devastate the only gold medal trout fishery in the area; (4) create air and water pollution from the coal-fired power plant needed to pump the water uphill; (5) severely impact a thriving whitewater industry and bankrupt numerous commercial river outfitters; and (6) engulf hundreds of Pueblo Indian burial sites.

ALP would have died years ago if in the 1980s project proponents had not convinced two Indian tribes — the Southern Utes and Ute Mountain Utes — to use ALP water as part of tribal water claims settlements. Linking ALP to the tribal claims breathed new life into the otherwise politically defeated project. Even though its proponents now claim ALP is an "Indian only" project, just 57% of the water would go to the tribes — the rest would go to local municipalities and likely feed future sprawl development in the area. Further, the 2000 legislation did not deauthorize the original ALP, causing many to fear that the scaled-down version is simply a stepping stone for a much more extensive and damaging project that would divert water from the upper storage reservoir into the La Plata River Basin.

The $450 million project is a waste of hard-earned American tax dollars — and has never had a benefit-cost analysis. A Bureau of Reclamation analysis for a previous version of ALP found that the project would return just 36 cents for every dollar spent — a ratio that violates the agency's policy. The Bureau now claims that ALP no longer requires a benefit-cost analysis because it is part of a tribal water rights settlement.



The Animas River is the Colorado Plateau's largest remaining free-flowing river. It supports two endangered fish species — the Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker.

What Can Be Done

Although ALP has a new lease on life, it is not too late to save the Animas River. The Ute tribal water rights should be honored in an environmentally sound, non-structural manner — the major components of which include funds to purchase tribal water rights and use of existing infrastructure to supply additional water to the tribes. Because the Bureau of Reclamation has never fully investigated non-structural alternatives or completed a benefit-cost analysis, ALP opponents will likely fight the project in court.

Congress should recognize ALP for what it is — a federally subsidized, environmentally damaging water diversion that will contribute to sprawl — and not appropriate funds to construct this project. If Congress is serious about providing water for the tribes, it must not build a project with no current benefits, but rather should embrace a non-structural alternative to ALP that does not devastate one of the West's last free-flowing rivers.

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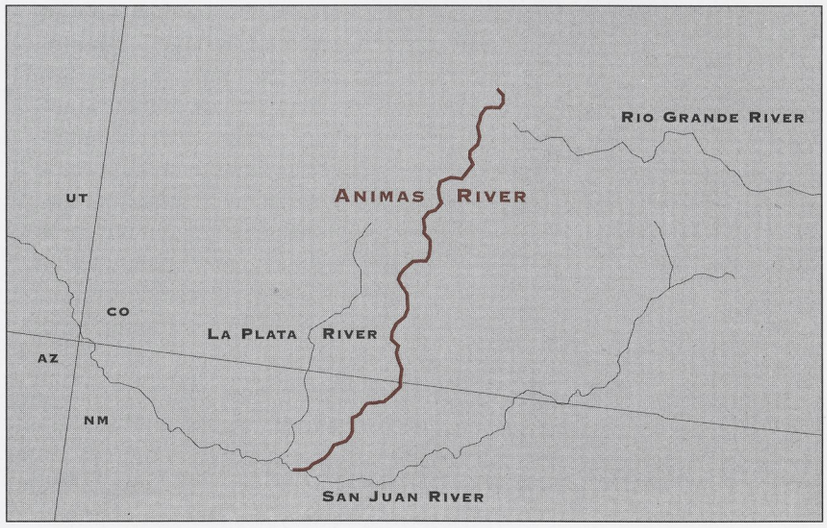
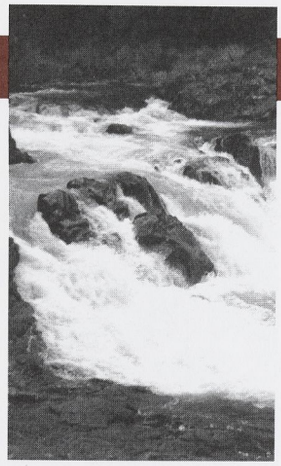
Erich Pica, Friends of the Earth: 202-783-7400, ext. 229, epica@foe.org

Lori Potter, Counsel for the Sierra Club, SJCA, TAR, and FCAC: 303-296-9412, lpotter@khgk.com

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/animas2001.htm





WASHINGTON

LEWIS RIVER, EAST FORK

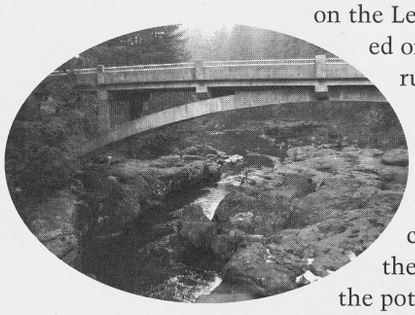
THREAT: GRAVEL MINING OPERATIONS IN FLOODPLAIN

SUMMARY

A proposed 4,000-ton a day gravel mine expansion along the East Fork of the Lewis River in Washington state threatens crucial spawning and rearing habitat for three species of salmon that are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Private landowners and local governments have invested hundreds of hours of labor and over ten million dollars to preserve and restore salmon habitat in the river, one of the last free-flowing rivers in the entire Columbia River basin. The proposal must clear three hurdles this year, and federal, state, and county officials will accept public input as they determine whether or not to allow the proposed expansion.

THE RIVER

The East Fork of the Lewis River flows emerald green out of the rugged terrain of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The river is entirely undammed and is a major groundwater recharge area for key aquifers. Fly-fishing legend Gary Loomis has stalked trophy steelhead on the Lewis River, which also boasted one of the best chum salmon runs in the lower Columbia basin.



The salmon and steelhead runs are now shadows of their former selves, but conservationists believe that the undammed East Fork has the potential to support vibrant fisheries once again and it has been identified as a high priority area for recovery of threatened salmon species. Government and nonprofit organizations have acquired and are restoring some 2,500 acres of habitat in the East Fork river valley, which is also home to a wide variety of wildlife, including waterfowl, eagles, ospreys, herons, coyotes, and otters.

EXPANDING GRAVEL MINING OPERATIONS WOULD REMOVE SEVERAL MILLION TONS OF GRAVEL, THREATENING LOCAL EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE RIVER.

THE RISK

The East Fork has yet to recover from gravel mining accidents in the recent past. During a flood in 1996, the river flooded mining pits not far from the proposed site. This changed the river's course, destroyed 5,000 feet of prime salmon spawning habitat, and formed a maze of warm-water ponds where salmon predators flourish. Geologists say that it will take over 25 years for the East Fork to return to its pre-1996 condition.

Despite this unfortunate track record, the same mine operator plans to expand operations and recently persuaded the Federal Emergency Management Agency to redraw the East Fork's 100-year floodplain so that its proposed expansion now lies one foot outside the boundary. Having circumvented the local county's ban on mining operations in such areas, the operator is now proposing to more than double their current operations and remove several million tons of gravel — threatening even more critical habitat.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has warned that the expanded gravel mining operation is a "serious threat" to salmon recovery. There is no reason to assume that the problems caused by previous activities would not reoccur at the new site, which adjoin even more sensitive and important habitat.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

Three key decisions in 2001 will determine whether the mine expansion will go forward:

■ First, the company must secure the transfer of disputed water rights, as the mining operations cannot be expanded without using more

ALL PHOTOS ON THIS SPREAD COURTESY OF FRIENDS OF THE EFL

The East Fork of the Lewis River is entirely undammed and provides spawning and rearing habitat for three species of threatened salmon.

river and groundwater for pumping and washing the gravel. The company has applied to the Washington Department of Ecology for a special expedited review of this transfer, and a decision is expected in early 2001.

■ Second, the mining company must receive permission from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to move forward with the expansion because the expansion may harm ("take") threatened species. Although the company has submitted a plan to federal agencies that would allegedly minimize the harm, Washington state resource agencies believe it will not be adequate. The federal agencies are expected to act on the proposal in the summer of 2001.

■ Third, the mining company must also obtain permission from Clark County for the expanded mine site. The company has submitted a draft Environmental Impact Statement to the county for the expansion. After the county releases the draft, the county will take public comment and then decide whether or not to allow the mine expansion to proceed.

Public opinion can effect these decisions. It is imperative that the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Washington Department of Ecology, and Clark County hear from concerned citizens that it is clearly not in the public interest to allow the East Fork of the Lewis — and the species it supports — to be placed in peril by this unwise mine expansion.

Personal Contacts

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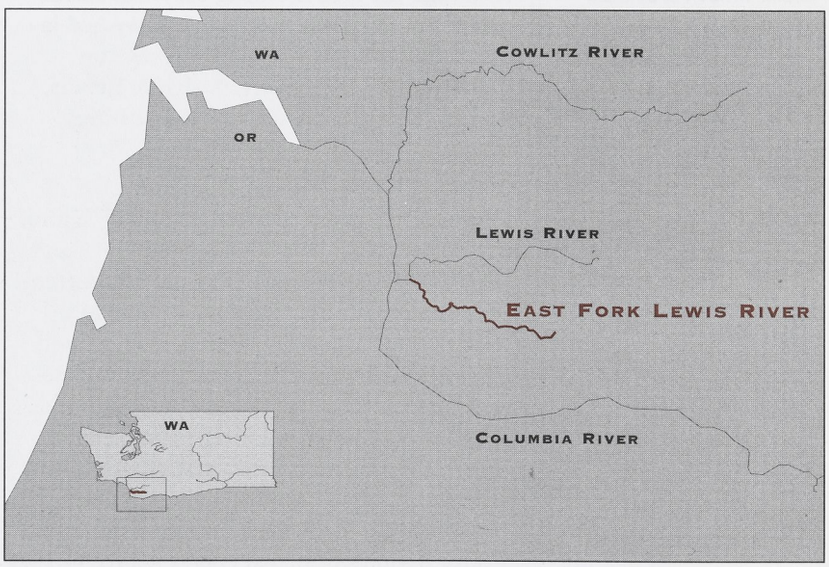
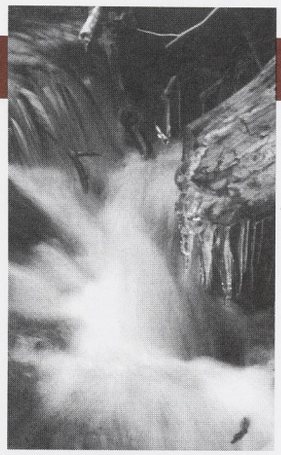
Jack Kaeding, Fish First, 360-225-5651, jkaeding@teleport.com

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/eastforklewis2001.htm





VIRGINIA

PAINE RUN

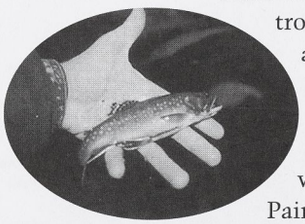
THREAT: ACID RAIN

SUMMARY

Paine Run in Virginia's Shenandoah National Park and other mountain streams and rivers throughout the Mid-Atlantic are being slowly killed by acid rain blowing in from old coal-fired power plants in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. Congress has an opportunity to pass legislation requiring these plants to be brought up to modern environmental standards. If emissions of these pollutants are not reduced by 70% in the next few years, Paine Run, along with numerous other streams in Virginia and throughout the Appalachian mountains, will become too acidic to sustain wild brook trout populations.

THE RIVER

Paine Run and its neighboring mountain streams are known throughout the country as some of the finest habitat for native brook trout in the United States, drawing anglers from around the country in search of the increasingly rare fishing experience these beautiful fish offer. As it makes its way down the western flank of the Blue Ridge, Paine Run picks up several small streams before emptying into the South River on the valley floor near the town of Grottoes. Although the area is among the most scenic on the East Coast, the forested watershed is heavily stressed by pollution. Paine Run, which once held as many as eight different species of fish, is now home to just three.



THE PAINE RUN'S FAMOUS BROOK TROUT POPULATION COULD BE LOST FOREVER DUE TO ACID RAIN CAUSED BY COAL-FIRED COAL PLANTS IN OHIO AND TENNESSEE.

TROUT UNLIMITED

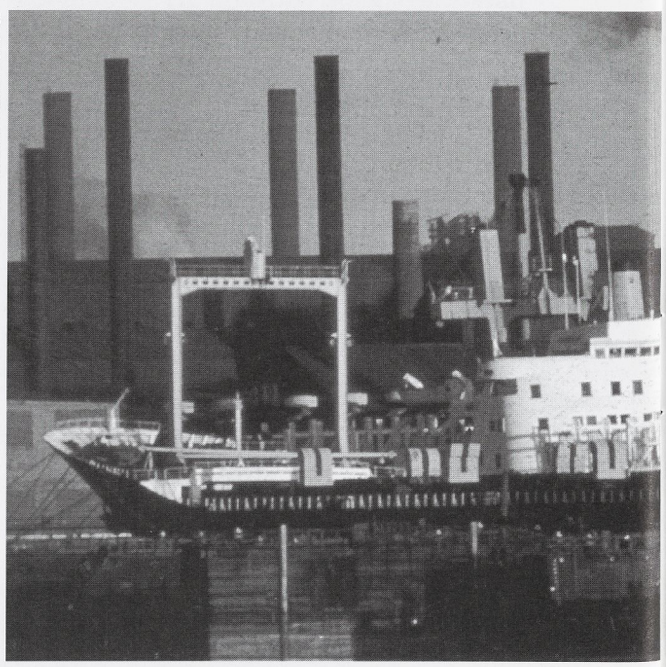
THE RISK

Established to protect its unique combination of historic structures, scenic mountains, and clear mountain streams, Shenandoah National Park is one of the most popular parks in the country. Unfortunately, it is also the second most heavily polluted. Downwind from coal plants in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, the park and its rivers are suffering from the ill effects of burning coal, including, ozone, acid rain, and smog concentrations that occasionally exceed that of the region's major cities.

Our nation's principal energy source — coal — is also the dirtiest, emitting tremendous amounts sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), which are transformed into acids in the atmosphere and can travel long distances before they return to the surface as acid rain, snow, mist, or fog. The impact of acid rain on Paine Run and neighboring streams is very well understood. According to a recent study conducted by the University of Virginia (UVA), out of 304 Virginian trout streams, six percent are currently too acidic to host reproducing populations of brook trout.

In 1993, American Rivers identified the St. Mary's River in the nearby George Washington National Forest as one of the most threatened rivers in the country because of the damage it had suffered from acid rain. The St. Mary's has since become too acidic to host self-sustaining trout populations, and the Forest Service has resorted to dosing the river with massive amounts of limestone in an effort to reduce the stream's acidity and restore its fishery.

Even if the 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA) meet their goal of reducing sulfur dioxide emissions by 40% below 1984 levels, Paine Run, along with 22% of Virginia's mountain trout streams, will join the St. Mary's and become too acidic to support brook trout by 2041, according to the researchers. The researchers' models suggest it



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

TROUT UNLIMITED

will take a reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions of approximately 70% (from 1991 levels) to sustain these streams' ability to support life.

What Can Be Done

To protect Paine Run and the mountain streams of the mid-Atlantic, Congress must strengthen laws to restrict pollution from coal-burning power plants — by 70% below 1991 levels, according to University models. Even deeper cuts may be necessary to allow streams that have already suffered from high acidity to recover.

Older coal-fired power plants are not subject to the same emissions requirements as modern plants, and consequently emit four to ten times as much pollution as modern plants. A straightforward way of achieving these cuts would be legislation to bring older coal-burning power plants up to modern emissions standards.

Several bills may be introduced in Congress this session that would address the reduction of SO_2 and NO_x emissions. Swift passage would help ensure that future generations of Americans can benefit from a Shenandoah National Park that fulfills its mission of conserving "the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein."

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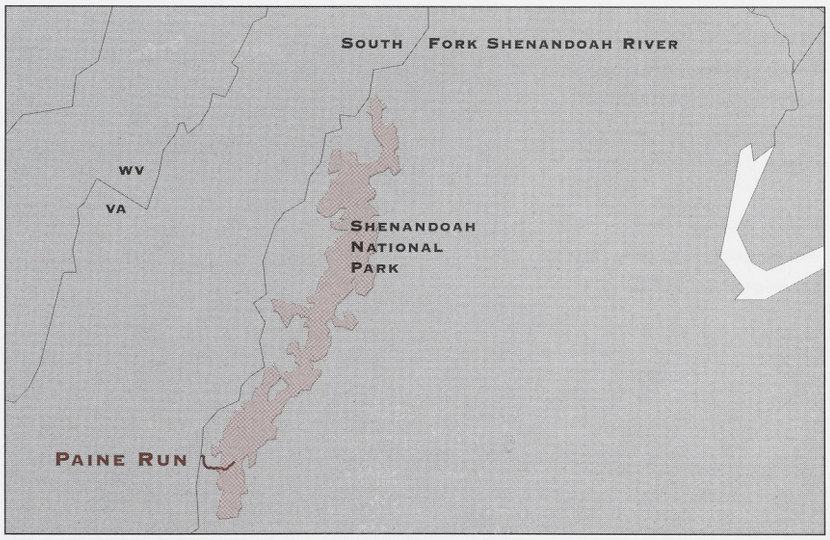
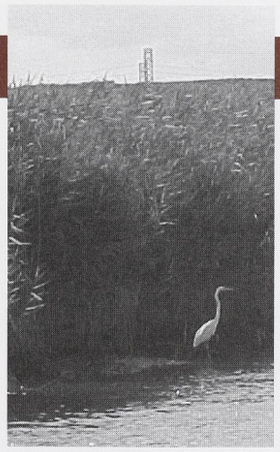
Angela Menegay, Southern Environmental Law Center: 804-977-4090, amenegay@selcva.org

The Paine Run's brook trout fishing opportunities attract anglers from across the country.

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/painerun2001.htm





New Jersey, New York

Hackensack River

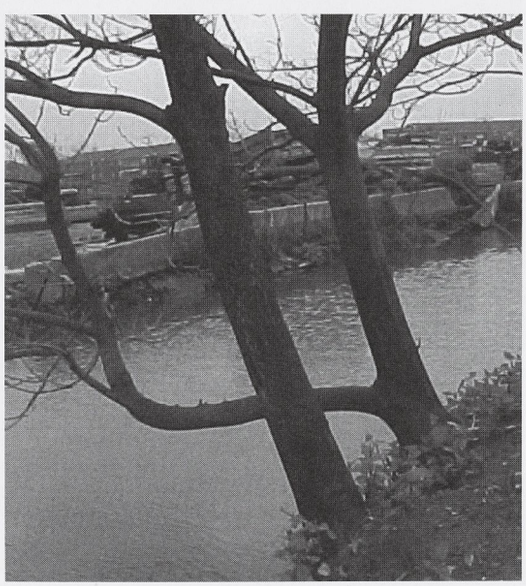
Threat: Urban Development

Summary

The Hackensack River and the Meadowlands in New York and New Jersey face rapidly escalating development pressure that threatens to destroy a significant portion of the largest block of wetlands left in the region and increase the amount of pollution entering reservoirs that supply drinking water for one million people. This year, federal, state and local authorities must demonstrate resolve to protect the river from an unpopular proposal to construct an enormous shopping, entertainment, and office complex and take steps to slow new developments which are multiplying on the reservoirs upriver.

The River

Flowing right through the heart of the New York City metropolitan area, the Hackensack River winds south from Rockland County, New York, into New Jersey where it empties into Newark Bay. The river's estuary — the Meadowlands — is the last large block of open space in this densely populated region. Although most of the Meadowlands' original white cedar swamps have been replaced with phragmites (a common reed), the area still supports a remarkable diversity and concentration of birds, fish, and other animal life, including 55 rare and important species of birds and 29 rare or important species of fish. The area has been designated Essential Fish Habitat by the National Marine Fisheries Service.



ALL PHOTOS HACKENSACK RIVERKEEPERS

The Risk

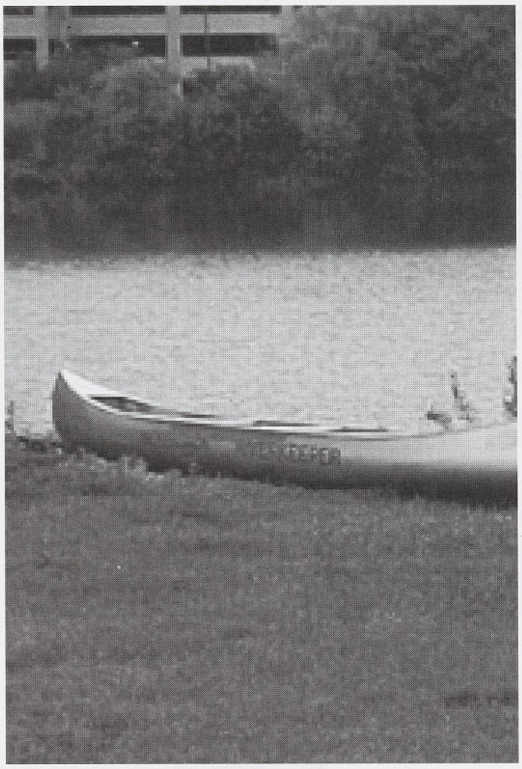
Once comprised of roughly 21,000 acres of wetlands, open water, and lowland forests, the Meadowlands has been reduced to about 7,000 acres of wetlands today — and development pressure is unrelenting. Since 1995, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission (HMDC), and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection have been developing a Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) to guide development in this ecologically sensitive area. The current draft of the SAMP allows for 465 acres of Meadowlands' remaining wetlands to be filled for development and does not impose limits on impacts — such as polluted runoff — to surrounding wetlands. An Environmental Impact Statement for the SAMP has never been completed.

A developer has since proposed to construct an enormous shopping, entertainment, and office complex on 206 of those acres. In addition to the outright destruction of a large block of habitat, the mall and its associated parking lots would produce large volumes of runoff, carrying high concentrations of pollution, such as grease and heavy metals, into an estimated 300 acres of surrounding wetlands. Although the EPA is leading development of the SAMP, it has joined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service in opposing this development due its severe impacts on the entire Meadowlands ecosystem and the ready availability of suitable alternative sites for the complex.

The project cannot move forward until the developer receives a permit to fill the wetlands from the Corps of Engineers. During the preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the development last fall, the Corps received 9,000 public comments —

Above and upper right: The Hackensack-Meadowlands estuary supports 55 rare bird and 29 rare fish species.

Right: Development pressure is degrading the river and the estuary.



HACKENSACK RIVERKEEPERS

85% of which strongly objected to the project.

Development pressure is also mounting in the upper reaches of the river, and the forested buffers that historically surrounded the drinking water reservoirs on the upper river have been disappearing. The private company that owns and operates the local drinking water system has created a real estate company to market these lands for development, and in places the buffers have been reduced to strips only 50 feet wide. The loss and fragmentation of riverside habitat will result in more polluted stormwater and runoff reaching the reservoirs, threatening the quality and quantity of drinking water. Remaining margins of open space for local residents will also vanish.

What Can Be Done

Federal, state, and local agencies have compelling reasons to exercise their authority to prevent further damaging development and to strengthen protection of the Hackensack and the Meadowlands. The Corps of Engineers should heed the concerns that local citizens and federal and state agencies expressed during the preparation of their Environmental Impact Statement and deny the permit for the proposed shopping center development in the wetlands. Other more suitable sites are readily available nearby and will bring jobs and economic development to the very same communities.

The remaining Meadowlands marshes should be given permanent protection by federal and/or state agencies, and the SAMP should be finalized with the primary goal of conserving — not developing — the Meadowlands. The long-delayed Environmental Impact Statement on the SAMP should be revived and completed through an open and public process. The agencies involved in developing the SAMP should set an explicit standard of allowing development only if it can be demonstrated to be compatible with protecting the estuary.

Local communities along the upper Hackensack River's remaining forest buffers should act to protect the habitat that protects their drinking water. Riparian forests and other existing open space tracts within the watershed should be protected through such methods as land purchase, conservation easements, and development setbacks.

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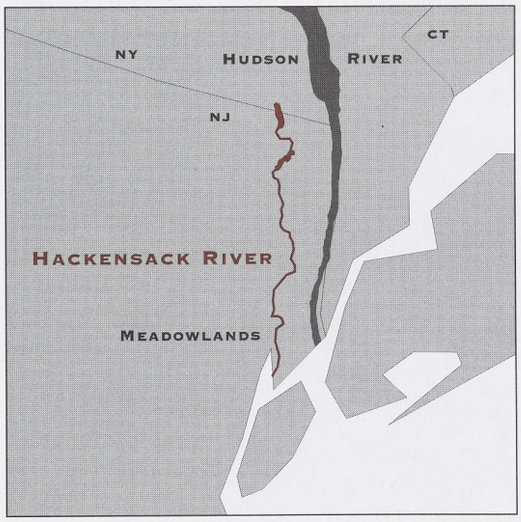


Once comprised of 21,000 acres of wetlands, open water, and lowland forests, the Meadowlands — the Hackensack River's estuary — has been reduced to 7,000 acres today, due to development.

For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/hackensack2001.htm

ALL PHOTOS CATAWBA RIVERKEEPERS

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA

CATAWBA RIVER

THREAT: LAND DEVELOPMENT, SEWAGE DISCHARGES AND SPILLS, WATER WITHDRAWALS

SUMMARY

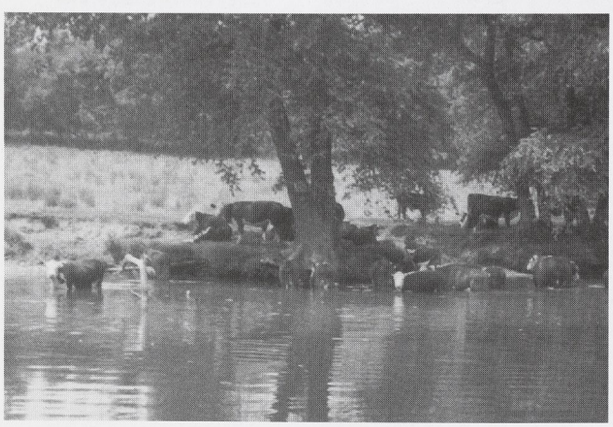
Explosive urban growth along the Catawba River in North and South Carolina threatens to overwhelm the river's capacity to provide drinking water, assimilate sewage, support wildlife, and serve the recreational needs of Charlotte and growing communities throughout the basin. The governments of North and South Carolina must take steps towards developing a comprehensive long-term plan for managing the shared resources of the Catawba River. Otherwise continued "first-come-first-served" allocation of the river's finite resources could well lead to the Southeast's next "water war."

THE RIVER

As the Catawba River descends from mountains to the piedmont, it turns south and passes close by Charlotte, North Carolina — one of the fastest growing cities in the country — before crossing the border into South Carolina and emptying into Lake Wateree, just a half-hour drive from Columbia, South Carolina. The river provides habitat for abundant wildlife — including 50 fish species and the world's largest colony of the rare Rocky Shoals Spider Lily — and is a popular destination for boaters and anglers.

Archaeological and historical sites along the river indicate that people have depended on the Catawba River for over 10,000 years — but never so many as today. According to one estimate, the region's population is increasing by more than 200,000 people per decade. There are 11 dams along the Catawba, and just one of its reservoirs provides drinking water for 8% of the people in North Carolina, but cities and industry hold permits to discharge more than175 million gallons of pollution into the watershed daily — and that number is expected to double within the next ten years.

THE CATAWBA RIVER IS THREATENED BY WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES, POOR REGULATION OF EXISTING SEWAGE SYSTEMS, AND INCREASED POLLUTION FROM EROSION AND RUNOFF.



THE RISK

The greatest risk to the Catawba River's future is that development will continue to race forward without protection of irreplaceable resources and without a fair and comprehensive allocation of stream flows to competing uses. Even as the growing population demands more drinking water, the river is threatened by proposals to expand the number of wastewater treatment facilities, poor regulation of existing sewage systems, and increased pollution from runoff and erosion, as the river's scarce flows decrease even more.

Five large wastewater plant expansions are under construction or on the drawing board, and Charlotte area business interests propose to install large sewer lines along a 20-mile stretch of the Catawba River to carry wastes downstream to South Carolina. The facilities would dump as much as 100 million gallons of treated waste per day into one of the last free-flowing segments of the river, and the sewer line would promote more sprawl, disrupt valuable wildlife habitat along the riverbank, and could destroy historical and cultural treasures.

A large number of small wastewater treatment systems along Catawba basin streams threaten the safety of water users, as well. Pumping station malfunctions and sewer line overflows sent at least nine million gallons of untreated human wastes into the Catawba basin last year. Small residential treatment facilities known as "package plants" could further exacerbate these problems, due to poor maintenance and inadequate discharge quality standards.

The explosive development along the Catawba has increased erosion and polluted runoff washing into the river. Each day, approximately 40 acres of green space is

cleared in the Charlotte metro region alone. The lack of proper stream-bank buffers and other runoff controls will further degrade the river and downstream reservoirs.

What Can Be Done

Citizens should encourage the Governors and legislators in North and South Carolina to build on recent efforts by local individuals and groups, such as the Catawba River Basin Conference and Catawba-Wateree Relicensing Coalition, to form comprehensive plans to preserve and equitably share the river's finite resources. Agreements between the states must include orderly processes for allocating water supplies, stream flows, and waste assimilation capacities to protect aquatic species and the interests of future generations.

The North Carolina Environmental Management Commission should adopt increased stream-side buffer zones for the river and its tributaries before they lose the statutory authority to do so in July 2001. South Carolina must also implement buffer rules in its portion of the Catawba River Basin.

South Carolina officials must not allow proposed regional treatment facilities to degrade water quality, riparian habitats, or cultural and historic treasures. Alternatives for waste disposal must be examined that do not foster urban sprawl and are less damaging to important resources.

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources officials must grant petitions from citizens to revise permits for "package plants" discharging to Catawba River reservoirs. Revisions should require additional safeguards for human and environmental health, including increased monitoring and reporting of facility performance.

Personal Contacts

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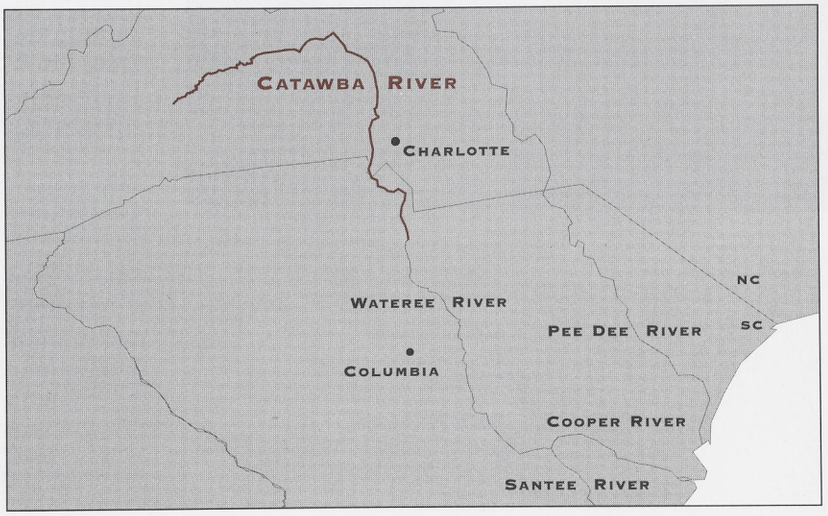
For links to more information or to take action:
www.americanrivers.org/mostendangered/catawba2001.htm



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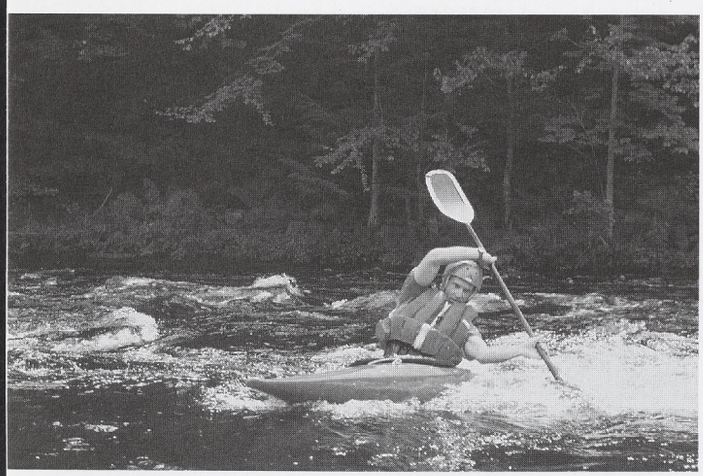

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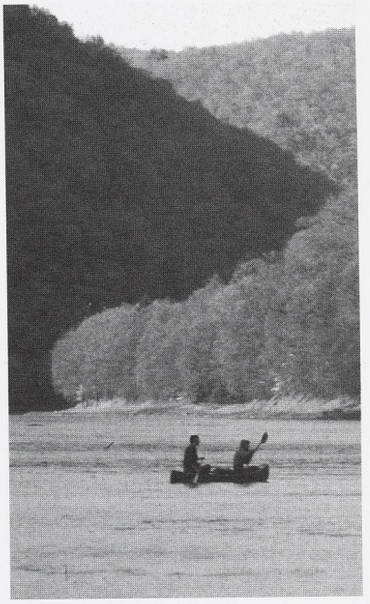

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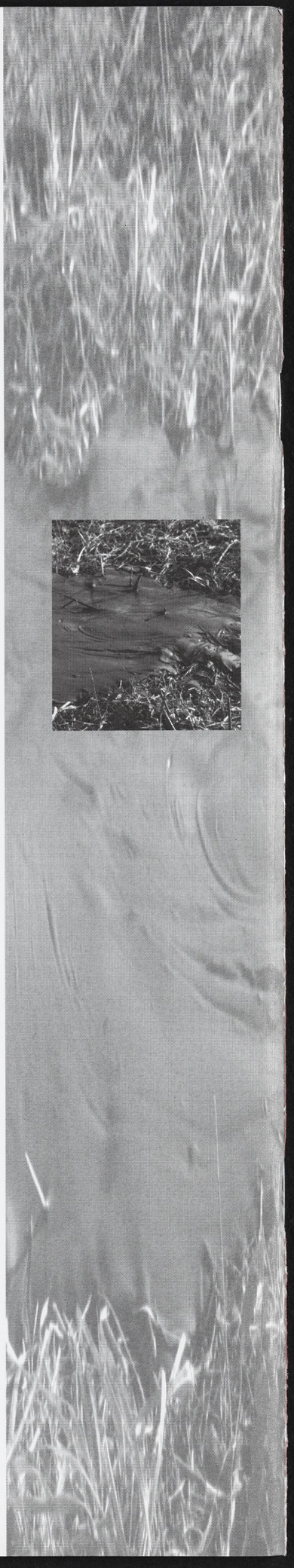

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June 1, 2001

Mr. Bud Lilly
2007 Sourdough Rd.
Bozeman, MT 59715

Re: River Keeper/Consulting Agreement
Our File No. 4609-3

Dear Dad:

Please find enclosed your copies of the River Keeper Agreement and the Consulting Agreement. I will keep the originals in my file.

Best of luck,

Mike

MJL/lj

Enclosures

CONSULTING AGREEMENT

This Consulting Agreement made and entered into on this 25 day of May, 2001, by and between Cold Water Group, LLC, a Montana limited liability company, with an address of 1807 West Dickerson, Ste. D, Bozeman, Montana 59715, hereinafter referred to as "CWG" and BUD LILLY, with an address of 2007 Sourdough Road, Bozeman, Montana 59715, hereinafter referred to as "Lilly."

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, CWG is engaged business of undertaking fishery restoration and enhancement projects as part of its real property developments; and

WHEREAS, CWG requires the services of a fishery consultant to provide advice on fishery restoration and enhancement; and

WHEREAS, Lilly has had a life long association with the coldwater fisheries in the Northern Rockies and possesses the requisite background, experience and qualifications to provide fishery consultant services; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto are desirous of establishing a relationship of association and senior fishery consultant, and defining their respective rights and obligations by this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the parties mutually promise and

covenant as follows:

1. **ENGAGEMENT.** The CWG hereby engages Lilly as its senior fishery consultant to fulfill the responsibilities imposed upon that position as set forth herein. Lilly hereby agrees to accept the engagement as senior fishery consultant in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

2. **SENIOR FISHERY CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES.** As the senior fishery consultant retained by the CWG, Lilly shall have the following responsibilities:

(A) Consult and provide advice on the fishery rehabilitation and enhancement components of CWG's development projects and on locating and assessing candidate real property for projects.

(B) Promote the value of the restoration and enhancement components of CWG's projects where deemed appropriate by and in the discretion of Lilly.

(C) Lilly shall not be required by the CWG, or any person or entity affiliated with it, to engage in the sale of real property or otherwise fulfill the responsibilities of a real estate sales person or real estate sales broker, as those terms are defined by Montana law. Lilly shall not engage in the sale of real property or otherwise fulfill the responsibilities of a real estate sales person or real

estate sales broker, as those terms are defined by Montana law.

(D) Neither the CWG, nor any person or entity affiliated with it, shall require Lilly to act as an outfitter or guide as those terms are defined by Montana law. Lilly shall not assume the responsibilities of an outfitter or a guide as those terms are defined by Montana law.

3. **INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR.** Lilly undertakes this contract as an independent contractor and not as an employee of the CWG. Lilly shall be responsible for paying all taxes, estimated taxes, fees or other assessments of any kind which are payable to any Federal, State, or local entity under all applicable laws resulting from compensation paid to Lilly under the terms of this Agreement.

4. **USE OF NAME.** Lilly's name and image may be utilized in connection with literature and other information provided to the public and prospective purchasers about the CWG's projects to the extent that he is being retained as the senior fishery consultant for CWG.

5. **COMPENSATION.** In connection with the senior fishery consultant services provided hereunder, CWG shall pay Lilly a sum equal to one percent (1%) of the gross revenues of CWG actually

received by CWG. Payments shall be made on a quarterly basis on the first business day of each quarter, based on gross revenues received the previous quarter, commencing on October 1, 2001.

The term "gross revenues" shall mean all revenues generated by, but not limited to, sales or rentals of real property, consulting fees, and management fees.

6. **TERM.** This Agreement shall be for an initial term of nine(9) years comprised of an initial three (3) year sub-term with two (2) additional renewable three (3) year sub-terms. The sub-terms shall automatically renew unless one of the parties gives written notification of the termination of this Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, to the other party at least ninety (90) days prior to the end of the current sub-term. This Agreement shall commence on the 25 day of May, 2001, and shall conclude, unless terminated earlier, on the 25 day of May, ~~2011~~ 2010.

7. **OPTION TO RENEW.** CWG shall have the right to renew the initial term of this Agreement for an additional five (5) years at the end of the initial term. The five (5) year term shall be comprised of one initial one (1) year sub-term and four (4)additional one (1) year sub-terms to be renewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 above. In the event CWG intends to exercise said option to renew, it shall provide the

Lilly with written notice of said intention one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the date of termination of the initial term.

8. **EARLY TERMINATION.** CWG and Lilly shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement at any time, with cause, provided they give each other written notice of said cause and the party receiving said notice fails to cure said cause within five (5) business days. Lilly may terminate this Agreement immediately for medical reasons upon receipt of directions from any qualified health care provider that the termination of said Agreement is required to protect the health of Lilly.

9. **RECORDS.** Lilly shall be entitled to receive and review CWG's income and expense records on a quarterly basis to verify the amount of income upon which his compensation has been calculated.

10. **ADVANCE.** CWG shall make a one time only advance of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($7,500.00) to Lilly within five (5) business days of the execution of this Agreement. Said amount shall be deducted from the compensation paid to Lilly pursuant to ¶ 5 above.

11. **NOTICES.** All notices required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed to be properly given if delivered in writing personally or sent by registered or certified mail to the parties' address as set forth above, or

such other address as may be furnished by one party to the other in writing. The date of mailing shall be deemed the date of giving such notice and service thereof.

12. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement represents the entire agreement of the parties. No other agreement, oral or written, exists between the parties.

13. **ATTORNEY FEES.** In the event it is necessary for any of the parties hereto to bring any action to enforce the terms and covenants of this Agreement, it is agreed that the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorney fees to be set by the Court.

14. **BINDING EFFECT.** All terms of this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by the heirs, assigns and personal representatives of the parties.

15. **HEADINGS OF PARAGRAPHS.** Headings of paragraphs in this instrument are for convenience only and do not apply to or affect the construction or any terms thereof.

COLD WATER GROUP, LLC

BY: _____
Its MANAGING MEMBER
M. Bradley Sutton

_____
BUD LILLY

COPY

RIVER KEEPER AGREEMENT

This River Keeper Agreement made and entered into on this 25 day of May, 2001, by and between Baker Springs Owners' Association, Inc., a Montana nonprofit corporation, with an address of 13013 Frontage Road, Manhattan, MT 59741, hereinafter referred to as "Association," and BUD LILLY, with an address of 2007 Sourdough Road, Bozeman, Montana 59715, hereinafter referred to as "Lilly."

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the Association manages certain real property located in the County of Gallatin, State of Montana; and

WHEREAS, a house and other improvements are located upon the real property managed by the Association; and

WHEREAS, there are several streams and ponds, all comprising a quality fishery, located upon the real property managed by the Association; and

WHEREAS, the Association requires the services of a river keeper to oversee and protect its real property, improvements, and fishery; and

WHEREAS, Lilly has the requisite background, experience, and qualifications to fulfill the Association's requirements of a river keeper; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto are desirous of establishing a relationship of association and river keeper, and defining their

respective rights and obligations by this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the parties mutually promise and covenant as follows:

1. **ENGAGEMENT.** The Association hereby engages Lilly as a river keeper to fulfill the responsibilities imposed upon that position as set forth herein. Lilly hereby agrees to accept the engagement as a river keeper in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

2. **RIVER KEEPER RESPONSIBILITIES.** As the river keeper retained by the Association, Lilly shall have the following responsibilities:

(A) He shall oversee the security of the Association's real property, improvements, and fishery, as well as its open space. In this regard, he shall report any breaches of security, make recommendations for the security of the property, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Association to assure that its real property, improvements, and fishery remain in good condition and repair and are not used by non permitees and not abused by Association members or their invitees.

(B) He shall advise the Association and its agents with regard to management of the Association's fishery.

(C) He shall advise the Association, its members, and

invitees concerning fishing and fishing conditions on the real property as well as off the real property and within the greater Bozeman area.

(D) Lilly shall not be required by the Association, or any person or entity affiliated with it, to engage in the sale of real property or otherwise fulfill the responsibilities of a real estate sales person or real estate sales broker, as those terms are defined by Montana law. Lilly shall not engage in the sale of real property or otherwise fulfill the responsibilities of a real estate sales person or real estate sales broker, as those terms are defined by Montana law.

(E) Neither the Association, nor any person or entity affiliated with it, shall require Lilly to act as an outfitter or guide as those terms are defined by Montana law. Lilly shall not assume the responsibilities of an outfitter or a guide as those terms are defined by Montana law.

(F) Lilly undertakes this contract as an independent contractor and not as an employee of the Association. Lilly shall be responsible for paying all taxes, estimated taxes, fees or other assessments of any kind which are payable to any Federal, State, or local entity under all applicable laws resulting from compensation paid to Lilly under the

terms of this Agreement.

(G) The Association shall be responsible to procure liability insurance to protect Lilly from claims arising out of the performance of his duties under this Agreement.

(H) Lilly's name may be utilized in connection with literature and other information provided to the public about the Baker Springs project to the extent that he is being retained as the river keeper for the project.

3. **HOUSING.** Lilly shall be required to live on site in the house located upon the real property managed by the Association. In this regard, Lilly shall be entitled to take routine vacations during the winter months (November 1 through March 30).

4. The Association shall provide the house located upon the real property to Lilly for his and his immediate family's occupancy. Lilly shall be responsible for the cost of all power, phone, cable TV, and other utilities associated with his use of the house.

5. The Association shall be responsible for maintaining property casualty insurance insuring the house against loss. Lilly shall be responsible for maintaining a renter's policy of insurance insuring against loss of personal property.

6. Lilly shall be responsible for performing all routine maintenance and upkeep on the house. The Association shall be

responsible for remodeling the house to provide for the following improvements:

Exterior siding, front and back decks, bathroom on the second floor, door to back deck and new roofing.

Thereafter, the Association shall be responsible for all extraordinary maintenance and repairs to the house.

7. **TERM.** This Agreement shall be for an initial term of ten (10) years. This Agreement shall commence on the 25 day of May, 2001, and shall conclude, unless terminated earlier, on the 25 day of May, ~~2011~~ 2010.

8. **OPTION TO RENEW.** Lilly shall have the right to renew this Agreement for an additional five (5) years at the end of the initial term. In the event Lilly intends to exercise said option to renew, he shall provide the Association with written notice of said intention one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the date of termination of the initial term.

9. **FISHERIES USAGE.** Lilly, his immediate family, and invitees, are entitled to use the fishery which is located upon the real property owned by the Association, so long as Lilly is present at the time of said usage. At no time may more than three (3) invitees accompany Lilly while fishing the fishery located upon the Association's real property.

10. **EARLY TERMINATION.** Lilly shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement at any time, without cause, provided he

gives the Association written notice of said termination ninety (90) days in advance of the anticipated termination. Lilly may terminate this Agreement immediately for medical reasons upon receipt of directions from any qualified health care provider that the termination of said Agreement is required to protect the health of Lilly.

11. The Association shall have the right to assign their interest in the Agreement to the Cold Water Group, LLC. Lilly's rights under the Agreement shall not be affected by such assignment.

12. The Association may terminate this Agreement prior to its expiration date with cause. Cause shall be defined to mean Lilly's willful failure to fulfill his responsibilities as defined herein and after written notice and failure to cure said deficiencies within thirty (30) days of said notice.

13. **NOTICES.** All notices required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed to be properly given if delivered in writing personally or sent by registered or certified mail to the parties' address as set forth above, or such other address as may be furnished by one party to the other in writing. The date of mailing shall be deemed the date of giving such notice and service thereof.

14. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement represents the entire agreement of the parties. No other agreement, oral or written,

exists between the parties.

15. **ATTORNEY FEES.** In the event it is necessary for any of the parties hereto to bring any action to enforce the terms and covenants of this Agreement, it is agreed that the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorney fees to be set by the Court.

16. **BINDING EFFECT.** All terms of this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by the heirs, assigns and personal representatives of the parties.

17. **HEADINGS OF PARAGRAPHS.** Headings of paragraphs in this instrument are for convenience only and do not apply to or affect the construction or any terms thereof.

BAKER SPRINGS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION INC.

BY: M. Bradley Sutton

Its: President

Bud Lilly

BUD LILLY