



The Arizona Riparian Council Newsletter

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Summer 1991

Legislative recap ...

Toss a leaf into a babbling brook and follow it down the stream. It swirls around, gets caught in a back eddy, pauses, then moves forward only to be sucked under in a rush of white water, or caught on a fallen log. Some leaves never reappear, others make it through to continue merrily on their way.

Such is the course of water legislation wending its way through the Legislature. This year two major pieces of legislation — water transfer (a 5 year effort) and a water replenishment district bill (2 years in the making) broke free and became law. The water transfer legislation clearly establishes the principle that urban areas will not grow at the expense of their rural neighbors. Most of the groundwater basins with prime riparian values are now closed to inter-basin transfers. However, this does *not* protect riparian areas from in-basin diversions or groundwater pumping.

Riparian Area Protection

The two new "leaves" tossed into the fray in this last session were SB 1109: The Riparian Protection Act, and HB 2485: The Riparian Area Act. SB 1109 clarified instream flow rights and required the Department of Water Resources to consider riparian values in new appropriations, transfers, or changes in points of diversion. HB 2485, patterned after an Oregon bill, established a Watershed and Riparian Enhancement Board to oversee and administer stream restoration projects. Some of you were involved in these efforts. To make a long story short, there were many back eddies, snags and whirlpools! The instream flow rights sections of SB 1109 were amended onto HB 2485 after it had sailed through the House. An impasse then developed in the Senate, sinking both bills.

Should we be discouraged? Absolutely not! The issue has been raised and experience tells us that

very few bills make it the first time around. As we look towards the next session, there are several points to keep in mind:

- Now that water transfers and the replenishment district issues have been addressed, a number of legislators are interested in focusing attention on riparian protection.

- Following up on the work of the Riparian Habitat Task Force, a second executive order has been issued which establishes a Riparian Areas Interagency Coordinating Council. The Executive Order requires the Department of Environmental Quality to work with other agencies in the development of legislation mandating state riparian area protection. It also requires the Department of Water Resources to complete the rules governing instream flow water rights, and develop legislation to protect instream flows.

- Instream flow regulations are being finalized this summer. The formal rule making process will be starting sometime during the fall. This is a major step forward after years of procrastination.

- The Department of Water Resources under the leadership of newly appointed director, Betsy Rieke, has a firm commitment to address riparian protection and instream flow issues. Many organizations are also considering

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—See WATER BILLS, page 2

President's Column

The past three months have been witness to the birth of a Western Riparian Association and the demise of Arizona's first legislative attempt to enact instream flow legislation. Both of these events in many ways characterize the long way we have come in elevating the importance of riparian systems, while indicating the road we have left to travel.

The birth of the Western Riparian Association was an outgrowth of last November's riparian workshop (see Spring 1991 ARC newsletter) sponsored by the Grand Canyon Trust and the Bureau of Land Management. As a follow-up to the recommendations which grew out of that meeting, Roger Clark of the Grand Canyon Trust and Don Prichard of the BLM provided the follow-through to organize a meeting of delegates from eight state associations in Salt Lake City on June 4 and 5. After a productive half-day and morning session, it was clear that there was a strong consensus by the group that a Western Riparian Association could enhance the ability of state riparian associations to communicate and work together on a west-wide basis. The objectives of the group will be "promoting communications and networking between people, promoting the development and dissemination of information through research, training, and public education in functions, processes, values, and proper

management of riparian/wetland resources, seeking understanding and generating consensus among state associations on issues and needs, and generating support for consensus decisions on the Western States Riparian Council".

Currently, a Charter Meeting is scheduled for November 11th and 12th in Las Vegas, Nevada to begin the organizational process. This will be an open meeting with each state association, or council officially represented by one voting delegate. I would urge any of you who can find time and afford the expense, to consider attending this meeting, so that a variety of perspectives can be heard at this critically important formative stage.

Just as the Western Riparian Association effort was being born, Arizona's effort to enact comprehensive riparian area protection through instream flow and riparian habitat and watershed protection was dying. There were a number of reasons why this year's attempt was ill-fated. Regardless of these reasons, the stage is now set for another attempt this next legislative session. Hopefully, with leadership from the Governor's Office, and strong support from the Department of Water Resources under the able tutelage of Ms. Betsy Rieke, we can look forward to a successful effort this next go-around.

Andy Laurenzi

—WATER BILLS, from page 1

riparian protection a prime focus in the next year.

Broad based citizen support and the scientific backing of the Riparian Council, could be the power needed to guide the new "leaves" that will be tossed into the stream next year. Maybe this will be the year that we establish the principle that Arizona will grow and prosper in a way that maintains our ripar-

ian values — those resources so important for their natural beauty, for wildlife, and for the people of the state.

*Eva Patten
The Nature Conservancy
(602) 220-0490*

EPA Drafts New Guidelines For Effluent-dependent Ecosystems

A second draft of EPA's "Guidance for Modifying Water Quality Standards and Protecting Effluent-Dependent Ecosystems" is now available from Rebecca Tuden in the EPA Region IX office (415-744-2016).

This is an important recognition by EPA that in arid lands, washes that would otherwise be dry without effluent, should be treated differently from rivers in higher rainfall areas of the eastern United States.

The purpose of this new approach is to help states and dischargers use existing flexibility in the federal regulations to:

- comply with applicable water quality standards and permit requirements.
- select affordable alternatives for effluent management, and
- help preserve or create instream flows that support desirable ecosystems located in arid areas.

Methods proposed in this draft include:

- Economic feasibility analysis;
- Ecological benefit comparison;
- Site specific water quality criteria; and
- Recalculation of water load allocations for dischargers.

If you are concerned about preserving effluent-dominated riparian areas in Arizona, please obtain a copy of the proposed guidance document and determine whether you think the proposal adequately protects both water quality and water quantity.

A public meeting was held in Tempe on July 29 to discuss these rules. We will try to report on this meeting in a future issue of this newsletter.

*Barbara Tellman
Water Resources Research Center*

Editor's Note: The next three articles reflect the author's interest and involvement in issues of public lands grazing, especially as it affects riparian areas. He feels that there needs to be more public involvement in allotment management decisions.

Rancher Withdraws Protest Against BLM

An appeal filed against the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that threatened the Muleshoe Cooperative Management Area, established in 1988 to protect the desert riparian resources of Arizona's southern Galiuro Mountains, has been withdrawn.

Mammoth rancher Virgil Mercer and his son Mike withdrew their appeal on May 14th but they reserved the right to reactivate it after the BLM publishes its final management plan for the area.

The Mercers filed their appeal in July of 1990 when the BLM denied their application for grazing permits for two allotments attached to the Muleshoe Ranch base property.

According to BLM officials, the Mercers filed the appeal because Mike wants to start a ranch of his own. The Mercers have declined to discuss their reasons for filing, or for withdrawing, the appeal.

The Arizona Nature Conservancy, owner of the Muleshoe Ranch base property and the permits for the two attached grazing allotments, set up the cooperative management area with the BLM and Forest Service as part of their "Streams of Life" program. The purpose of the program is to help protect the estimated 10% of Arizona's original riparian habitats that remain intact.

Cattle grazing has been documented to be one of the major causes of riparian area degradation in Arizona. The Conservancy, with the BLM's approval, is taking non-use on the two allotments. Non-use means placing fewer livestock on

an allotment than the maximum a permit allows.

In order to comply with the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the BLM is in the process of formulating Resource Management Plans (RMP's) for all its management areas.

According to BLM officials, the soon to be released final version of the RMP for the Gila Resource Area will permanently retire environmentally sensitive portions of the Muleshoe Ranch's two allotments from grazing.

They add that the Nature Conservancy will then be required to graze those portions of the allotments that will remain designated for forage production.

According to the Arizona Nature Conservancy's Director of Stewardship, Mark Heitlinger, this will not adversely affect the cooperative management area. He said they haven't made up their minds if they're going to keep the permits and graze what will be left of the allotments.

"I wish the Mercers would get wise and make friends with the Nature Conservancy," the BLM's state Range Program Leader George Ramey said. "If the Conservancy's going to sell the permits I'd love to have the Mercers buy them because they take good care of the other range they have with us."

Jeff Burgess

BLM Makes Decision On Santa Maria Ranch

Protests filed by environmentalists last September against a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposed grazing permit have succeeded in forcing the BLM to conduct an Environmental Assessment (EA) and cut in half the number of cattle permitted on the Santa Maria Ranch allotment, located in Arizona's western Yavapai County.

The allotment contains sensitive desert riparian areas, including

People's Canyon and a stretch of the Santa Maria River. It also includes a large portion of the BLM's Arrastra Mountain Wilderness.

The purpose of the EA was to determine the allotment's suitability for grazing. While the BLM determined that the EA found cattle grazing will have no significant impact on the allotment, the ranchers involved have voluntarily agreed to temporarily limit to 129 head the actual number of cattle placed on the allotment.

According to the BLM, the purpose of this voluntary agreement is to protect the allotment's natural resources while the effects of grazing are monitored to see if there needs to be a permanent adjustment in the number of cattle allowed.

In addition, the BLM included provisions in the permit to mitigate the effects of grazing by stipulating that pastures will be rotated and riparian areas will be protected by fences.

However, some of the environmentalists still don't think the BLM has gone far enough. They feel the EA was a poorly executed document that left the question of the allotment's suitability for grazing unanswered.

"If cattle grazing will have no significant impact then why did they feel it was necessary to attach so many conditions to the permit?" Arizona State University law professor Joe Feller, one of the protestors, said.

Some of the protestors are also unhappy that the grazing permit was issued with "full force and effect," allowing the ranch's owners, Erik Barnes and Lyman Tenney, to place cattle on the allotment immediately.

Normally, according to BLM regulations, a proposed decision is followed by a 30 day waiting period to give affected interests an opportunity to protest. A protest delays the implementation of a proposed decision.

Barnes and Tenney were not allowed to place any cattle on the allotment while the environmentalists' appeals were pending.

BLM regulations allow a decision to be issued with full force and effect only when a delay in implementation could cause damage to natural resources.

"We implemented the decision with full force and effect to prevent the riparian resource degradation that might result if the permittees filed a protest," the BLM's acting area manager, Ken Drew, said.

Drew explained that if the ranchers filed a protest and won, they might be allowed to put more than 129 cattle on the allotment.

The environmentalists are having a hard time buying this explanation. They suspect that Barnes and Tenney agreed to the voluntary limit of 129 cattle only if the BLM promised to let them stock the allotment immediately.

"If the permit had been appealed, the only effect would have been to prevent the immediate placement of cattle on the allotment," Tom Lustig of the National Wildlife Federation, another one of the protestors, said. "How does that damage the natural resources? It's obvious the BLM did this to appease the ranchers."

Lustig added that even though the BLM's full force and effect action allows the allotment to be stocked immediately, it doesn't prevent further protests from being filed. "We're studying our next move," he said.

The permit in question is the BLM's first for this allotment because the allotment was previously owned primarily by the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD). The BLM became the dominant owner on the allotment in the late 1980's through land exchanges with the ASLD. The allotment hasn't been grazed since 1987 due to changes in the ownership of the ranch's deeded base property.

The ASLD's permit for the allotment allowed 240 cattle and the environmentalists objected to the BLM's proposal to reauthorize the same amount.

"Allowing the BLM to continue the ASLD's grazing policies would not have been in the public's interest," Feller said.

Feller claimed that most state lands are overgrazed. He referred to an analysis of the allotment at the request of the National Wildlife Federation. The analysis, complete in April, was done by Phoenix's Desert Botanical Garden's research ecologist, Dr. Joseph McAuliffe. "The past grazing intensity of six head per section, as authorized when the allotment was a State Trust Land, has undeniably resulted in degradation in parts of the allotment," McAuliffe wrote.

"Given those impacts, the former stocking rates as allowed on the former State Trust Land cannot serve as a valid precedent for allowing the same stocking rates to continue under the jurisdiction of the BLM," he concludes.

According to the BLM, one of the objectives of the land exchange program that brought the allotment under their ownership was to acquire the ASLD's environmentally sensitive lands in order to protect them.

Federal regulations require the BLM to publicly manage its lands for multiple uses, including scenery, recreation and wildlife. In contrast, the ASLD's mandate is to privately manage its lands for the sole purpose of generating state revenues.

"What's the use of bringing sensitive environmental areas under BLM management if they're going to continue to be managed like state lands?" Feller said. He added, "The law requires the BLM to establish its own management policies for any lands it acquires."

Jeff Burgess

BLM "De-Klumps" Grazing Allotment

An administrative law judge has firmly upheld a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) decision to revoke the grazing permit of Bowie rancher Luther Klump for violating the terms of his grazing permit for the Badger Den allotment, located along the San Simon Wash in southeastern Arizona.

"This is the first time in my 30 years with the BLM that I can remember a judge issuing an immediate ruling from the bench," BLM state Range Program Leader George Ramey said.

According to the BLM, Klump repeatedly illegally placed his cattle in a portion of the wash that had been fenced off to allow the riparian vegetation behind an erosion control dam to regenerate.

In a series of colorful appeals, Klump maintained that the BLM couldn't tell him what to do because the Taylor Grazing Act was unconstitutional. The 1934 law established federal regulation of previously unrestricted grazing on public lands.

In one of the appeals Klump warned the BLM that they had 90 days to remove anything from the allotment that was theirs. He attached a notarized "claim" that said the BLM land was his personal real estate because his ancestors had raised cattle in the area since 1880.

The "claim" stated, "We claim this property as our private property. We claim all minerals, coal, oil, gas, water, geothermal, gravel and all known and unknown substances to the center of the earth. We claim the air, air space, water, gasses, all living things, all dead things, and all substances to the heavens and beyond. We claim the right to store and use any and all substances on, above, and under said lands. We declare that this land is outside of any government or governmental agency's control or jurisdiction."

Klump has appealed the administrative law judge's May 21st decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. But Ramey said there's probably no chance he'll win.

In the meantime, Ramey said Klump has failed to remove his cattle from the allotment so the BLM is impounding them.

However, according to Ramey, the BLM's disagreements with the Klumps are not finished.

"It's a big family," he said. "We currently have six other appeals pending with them."

Ramey added that there are 10 grazing allotments in the district which don't have Allotment Management Plans (AMP's) despite the fact that they are classified as "I", meaning they are in need of intensive management. He said nine of them are grazed by Klumps.

The Arizona Cattle Grower's Association has given full support to the BLM's actions in this case.

"The majority of our ranchers are progressive, knowledgeable and cooperative," Ramey said.

Jeff Burgess

Prescott Aububon Seeks To Protect Riparian Areas

The City of Prescott published a General Plan in 1990 that was designed to guide the economic development, environmental protection, and the development of cultural and other community facilities. The document did recognize the importance of preserving the condition and quality of the areas streams and riparian areas. This city has no fewer than six drainages that pass through the city. Many of these, though badly degraded in places, still have remarkably intact natural riparian vegetation communities. The General Plan, however, has been criticized as being too general, and a poor vehicle for guiding policy, or providing legal protection to these areas.

Likewise, sections of the current zoning code for the city pro-

vide some legal protection for stream and wash amenities through the provisions that relate to the management of surface water flows. Flood Plain Regulations also give some minimal protection to riparian vegetation, but only by default. They control or restrict development in the floodway or flood plain so that new structures do not tend to increase surface elevations of a 100 year flood.

Recognizing the weaknesses of these ordinances, the Conservation Committee of the Prescott Audubon Society is drafting a proposal and a strategic plan for getting the City Council to enact a more specific creeks and washes ordinance. The proposal will be designed to protect the natural vegetation of the city's riparian zones against degradation and to promote more holistic planning of the management of watersheds, storage reservoirs, and water courses.

Once Audubon's proposal is complete and a consensus is reached on its major provisions, they will seek to build a coalition of public support.

If you have some interest in this matter, please contact Hiram Davis at 445-8583.

Ron Smith

Tucson's New Wash Ordinance

Tucson has a new W.A.S.H. (Watershed Amenity Safety and Habitat) Ordinance. The ordinance, focusing on Tucson's urban washes, breaks new ground (along with a previous Environmental Resources Zone Ordinance covering more rural washes) in recognizing the intrinsic value of riparian vegetation and habitat in an urban setting. Tucson residents have long attempted to guard their washes from "improvements" such as concrete, only to find a new section of wash soil cemented without public notice.

The City's new policy is clear: maintain washes in as natural a state as possible and minimize structural solutions in rezonings. Unfortunately, this ordinance does not cover agencies such as the Department of Transportation. Wash treatments are listed in order of priority; leaving the wash natural has highest priority, and cemented washes the lowest. The builder must inventory the vegetation, etc. and do various studies to justify destruction of vegetation close to or in the wash. Economics alone will ordinarily not be an adequate reason for destruction. If the builder believes that only extreme solutions such as soil cement are appropriate, he must have approval of the Mayor and Council after public hearing. Given public opinion in Tucson, such approval will not easily be granted. Previously these decisions were made by the City Engineer away from public scrutiny, with flood control and safety the sole concern.

The City of Tucson is to be commended for recognizing formally that urban washes are important as wildlife corridors, and have a role in recreation, aesthetics, recharge, and preservation of native vegetation. They are not just conduits for flood waters. Council members Janet Marcus and Molly McKasson were primarily responsible for development of this ordinance.

For copies of the ordinance and its companion ERZ ordinance, write to the Planning Department, City of Tucson, P.O. Box 27210, Tucson AZ 85726.

*Barbara Tellman
Water Resources Research Center*

A wetland park for Nogales?

Friends Of The Santa Cruz River

The Santa Cruz River flows perennially for about 20 miles from Rio Rico (just north of the Mexican border) to Amado.

The flow is perennial only because of discharges from the International Sewage Treatment Plant. The quality of this water is quite good, but there are some permit conditions which the plant is not reliably meeting. The permit is up for renewal and was the subject of hearings in June. A portion of the sewage comes from Nogales, Sonora where United States pretreatment ordinances are not applicable, although there are local attempts to require pretreatment. The cost of meeting stringent permit conditions may be a problem if the permit is granted as proposed. Eliminating the discharge could be a cheaper alternative.

Nogales is within the Tucson AMA and in order to balance its water budget, Nogales must get some credit for recharge. So far, however, DWR has been reluctant to grant recharge credit for passive recharge in the stream, preferring instead that the city build a recharge structure where the amounts can be quantified, or use the water on turf. Betsy Rieke, new DWR Director, is considering alternatives which would allow continued flow.

The Friends of the Santa Cruz River are focused on preserving the river flow and water quality. They are looking at plans for the construction of a wetland as an alternative for the final stage of advanced sewage treatment. They are also attempting to establish a riparian park facility, accessible to the public, which would both protect the wildlife, and provide a recreational facility for tourists and local residents. The proposed site is at a ranch along the river that was purchased by the city of Nogales for its

water rights. The Friends are soliciting support, information, and suggestions from people with experience in these areas.

To contact Friends, call Chairperson, Sherry Sass at 398-9093.

Barbara Tellman

New Draft Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands

On July 10, 1991, the Environmental Protection Agency announced its intent to publish in the Federal Register a revised draft of the 1989 Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands. Public comments on the new draft Manual may be submitted on or before 60 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register. The Manual will probably be available for public comment by mid-August.

The 1989 Manual has been a cornerstone of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which pertains to the discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. The intent of the proposed revisions is to provide greater accuracy for identifying and delineating wetlands and to minimize the potential for erroneous wetlands determination. However, significant changes have been proposed for the Manual which would result in greater loss of wetlands, particularly in the Southwest. Although a final decision had not been made, several revisions have been proposed. The most potentially damaging of these includes a hydrology requirement of 15 consecutive days of inundation or 21 days of saturation at the surface compared to the present requirement in the 1989 Manual of 7 days of saturation during the growing season. In addition, facultative plants may no longer be used to meet the hydric vegetation criteria.

Due to the importance of wetland/riparian areas here in the

Southwest I strongly urge you to provide scientifically based, technical comments concerning the proposed revisions. Copies of the proposed changes to the Manual may be obtained in the Federal Register. You may also contact me at:

US Fish and Wildlife Service
3616 W. Thomas Rd, Suite 6
Phoenix, AZ 85019, 602/379-4720

Marie Sullivan

A research abstract

The Hydrology And Plant Community Relations Of Canelo Hills Cienega, An Emergent Wetland In Southeastern Arizona

Cienega is a Spanish term used for wetland ecosystems found in semi-arid grasslands, associated with perennial springs and headwater streams. A field study was conducted at Canelo Hills Cienega in southeastern Arizona for one year in which changes in water levels, soil water content, and stream flow were monitored. Plant composition, soil classification, and basic geological characteristics were determined as well. Water level fluctuations and flow gradients indicate that this cienega is mostly groundwater dependent and that this is an effluent system that maintains the perennial nature of the adjacent stream. Mean water levels ranged from 0.9 cm above the surface to 0.85 m below. Water level fluctuation within the cienega ranged from 1.12 m/yr to 0.18 m/yr. Vegetation occurred in distinct patterns across the cienega with the dominant genera including *Eleocharis*, *Carex*, *Juncus*, *Poa*, and *Bidens*. The vegetation patterns varied in relation to water levels and availability throughout the year.

Judith C. Davis
University of Arizona

Publications

A vision for the Verde River

The Verde River Corridor Project Report

The Verde River Corridor Project, according to the authors of the report and facilitators of the project, "... began in the fall of 1989 as a locally directed effort with the goals of examining all the uses and values of the river corridor, agreeing on a common vision, and developing a plan of action that could be supported by the public and managing agencies alike."

The project study area covers the middle reach of the Verde for approximately 55 miles from Tapco, north of Clarkdale, to Beasley Flat, a river access point below Camp Verde, used frequently by river rafters.

That report is now complete, all 300 pages of it. In addition, the authors, Tanna Thornburg and Peggy Tabor of the Arizona State Parks Department, have put together an attractive 23" by 35" fold-out brochure that summarizes the project's process, goals, and action plans. The back side of the brochure features a two color map of the project area, at a scale of approximately one inch to the mile. The map shows land ownership, perennial and intermittent streams, and public access sites to the Verde river.

You can pick up a copy of the complete report or the brochure summary at the main office at Dead Horse Ranch State Park in Cottonwood. You can also obtain a copy by writing to:

Arizona State Parks Dept.
Streams & Wetlands Program
800 W. Washington, Room 415
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Ed.

Towards mining law reform

Clementine — The Journal of Responsible Mineral Development

Sometime this spring I received in the mail a well-focused periodical, *Clementine*, published by The Mineral Policy Center.

In their spring issue, they have presented an overview of the efforts to reform the 1872 Mining Law.

While reform legislation has yet to pass Congress, there is increasing interest in the legislative proposals to reform the law. The public is becoming more informed and interested in the issues as evidenced by the increasing number of letters to editors, newspaper articles, and television programs.

If you are interested in becoming involved in the battle to clean up our nation's mines and oilfields, then you might consider joining the Mineral Policy Center with a \$25 donation. As a member you will receive their publication free. Write to:

Clementine
Mineral Policy Center
1325 Massachusetts Av. NW, Suite
550
Washington, D.C. 20005.

Wetland Loss Report

Nearly two centuries of wetlands loss is chronicled in this report to Congress. The report contains estimates that are based on historical agriculture and soil records, and includes figures that indicate that 22 of 50 states have lost at least 50 percent of their former wetlands, mostly due to conversion of these wetlands to agriculture. In addition, 10 states have lost more than 70 percent of their original wetlands. To obtain a copy, write to:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Publications Unit, 1849 C Street NW,
Mailstop 130 ARLSQ, Washington,
DC 20240.

ARC Business

Pigeon Creek Lake

The U.S. Forest Service recently initiated the environmental scoping process for a proposed recreational lake (approximately 100 acres) on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. A lake would be built on Pigeon Creek, a tributary of the Blue River, in the upper Gila River drainage, approximately 15 miles north of Clifton, Arizona. The ARC commented on this proposal, identifying several significant environmental issues concerning the existing riparian ecosystem:

- The sacrifice of riparian habitats in order to build a recreation lake;
- The effect of dam construction on downstream flows and the riparian ecosystem.
- The possible degradation of riparian values due to increased recreation,
- The effects on native fish, including federally listed species, from changes in flows, water quality, and introduction of non-native fishes, and
- The impacts on the existing reptilian and amphibian communities. The ARC intends to remain active in reviewing the plans for this project.

Marty Jakle

Our Ranks Are Thinning!

The Arizona Riparian Council says goodbye to two active members in Carol Russell, who has recently moved to Boulder, Colorado and is applying to enter a Masters Degree program at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and Kniffy Hamilton who now resides inside the beltway with her husband Larry and works at the Washington office of the BLM.

Good luck, Carol and Kniffy and thanks for all your help.

Arizona Riparian Council Fall Get Together At The Empire-Cienega Ranch

We've decided to move the Arizona Riparian Council annual meeting to the spring of 1992. Federal budget cycles and the greater field trip opportunities available in the spring led us to this decision.

But, in order provide an opportunity to get together before too much longer so we've decided to organize an informal, fall get-together at the Empire-Cienega Ranch, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, southeast of Tucson. The idea is to invite family and friends for a relaxing, outdoor weekend where we can mix a little bit of business with a whole lot of pleasure. Our tentative dates are October 11th - 13th, so get it on your calendars now, and we'll send out more details in a separate mailing in September. Be there or be square!

Call Mark Cochran at (602) 327-6757 for more information.

ARIZONA RIPARIAN COUNCIL

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Newsletter

Ron Smith, Editor (602) 445-6678

Statement of Purpose

The Arizona Riparian Council (ARC) was formed in 1986 as a result of increasing concern over the alarming rate of loss of the State's riparian ecosystems. It is estimated that less than 10% of the State's original riparian acreage remains in a natural form. These habitats are considered Arizona's most rare natural communities.

The purpose of ARC is to provide for the exchange of information on the status, protection, and management of riparian systems in Arizona. The term "riparian" is intended to include vegetation, habitats, or ecosystems that are associated with bodies of water or are dependent on the existence of perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral surface or subsurface water drainage.

This newsletter is published quarterly to communicate current events, issues, problems, and progress that involves Arizona's riparian systems. It also serves to inform you the members of ARC about important items of Council business, and as a forum for you to express your views or news about riparian topics. To contribute articles or information for future issues, please send all materials to:

Ron Smith, ARC Editor
 1712 Pine Woods Rd.
 Prescott, AZ 86301

Any person or organization interested in the management, protection, or scientific study of riparian systems, or some related phase of riparian conservation is eligible for membership. Dues are \$5.00 annual; additional contributions are gratefully accepted. For more information about ARC or to join, write to:

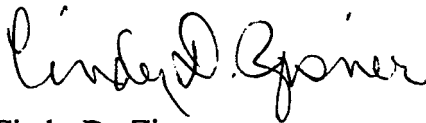
Arizona Riparian Council
 Center for Environmental Studies
 Arizona State University
 Tempe, AZ 85287-1201

Dear Member:

This is a reminder to pay your 1991 annual (January-December) dues to the Arizona Riparian Council. Dues are \$5/year and donations are appreciated. Please note the date of expiration on the form. If a date does not appear, you have never paid dues to the Council. If 1991 appears, you have already paid. Even if you have paid your dues for this year would you please return the form for my records with any address corrections and check off the committee(s) you will participate on actively. Please return to:

Cindy D. Zisner
Arizona Riparian Council
Center for Environmental Studies
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85287-3211

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cindy D. Zisner".

Cindy D. Zisner
Secretary/Treasurer

1991 (January-December) ARIZONA RIPARIAN COUNCIL DUES STATEMENT

Current committee interests:

(codes are C/I = Classification and Inventory, EN = Education, G/L = Land Use, LN = Policy, PE = Protection and Enhancement, W/I = Water Resources)

Committee Interests:

Classification and Inventory

Education

Land Use

Policy

Protection and Enhancement

Water Resources

Change of Address:

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C a l e n d a r

- September 21
Annual Members Meeting, The Nature Conservancy
Arizona State Univ., Memorial Union, 11:30am
For Information call: Connie Rodriguez at 622-3861
- September 21-22
Annual Meeting, Arizona Native Plant Society
Sierra Vista
For more information: call Barbara Tellman, 792-4515
- September 24-25
Technology in Land and Resource Management
Oregon State Univ., Corvallis
Contact Joseph Berry, College of Forestry, Oregon
State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331-5707
- September 28
Verde River Days
Dead Horse Ranch State Park
- September 27-28
A.A.L.E. Environmental Education Conference
Prescott Pines Baptist Camp
Open to anyone interested in environmental
education. Call John Stair at 621-7269 for details.
- October
Rivers and Riparian Areas: Protecting Rural
Communities and Private Property While Promoting
Public Opportunities
Sponsored by Arizona Rural Water Users Assoc.
Yuma; specific time and place to be announced
For information call: Doug Nelson, (602) 258-8401
- October 11-12
Arizona Riparian Council, Fall outing
Empire-Cienega Ranch
For information call Mark Cochran at (602) 327-6757
- October 17-19
Second Conservation Symposium: Rangeland
Watershed Management
Society of Range Management, Ariz. Section
Safford Elks Lodge, Safford
For information call: Don Decker at 384-2229 or Bill
Brandau at 428-4040
- November 11-12
Meeting of Western Riparian Association
Las Vegas, Nevada
For information call: Roger Clark at (602) 774-7402 or
Don Prichard at (303) 236-0162
- November 15-16
An Interdisciplinary Symposium on Instream Flows
Sponsored by: Arizona Hydrological Society & Arizona
Chapter, Soil and Water Conservation Societies
Tucson
For more information, contact: Placido Dos Santos,
Arizona Dept. Water Resources, 628-5858.



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Center for Environmental Studies
Arizona Riparian Council
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