



Watershed Watch

A Publication of the Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group

Volume 4 ♦ Issue 4 ♦ Winter 2005/2006

Featured Watershed Middle Fork Saline River

The Middle Fork Saline River originates in the beautiful Ouachita Mountains north of Jessieville in Garland County and flows southeast through the forests, hills, and pastures of western Saline

County as it makes its 37 mile journey to meet up with the Alum Fork of the Saline River south of Crows, Arkansas.

According to the latest 2000 census

data, this 108 square mile watershed is home to approximately 14,270 persons. Only two incorporated towns - Jessieville and Hot Springs Village - are located within or partially within the Middle Fork Saline River Watershed. Other communities, such as Blue Springs, Crows, and Owensville, exist within the watershed as well.



The Middle Fork Saline River flows 37 miles through the Ouachita Mountains in west central Arkansas.

Photo courtesy of Joy DeClerk



The Cortez Golf Course is one of eight golf courses located in Hot Springs Village.

Photo courtesy of the HSV POA

Hot Springs Village is the largest community in the watershed encompassing over 26,000 acres, making it the largest private gated community in the United States. The population of the village is estimated at 12,800 and continues to grow. This community includes eight golf courses, 12 lakes, 17 miles of hiking trails, and over 500 miles of paved roads. Hot Springs Village depends on water from the Middle Fork Saline River and its tributaries for drinking water and golf course irrigation. One of the two wastewater treatment facilities in the village also discharges into a tributary of the Middle Fork.

The Middle Fork Saline River watershed provides recreational opportunities in the form of fishing, swimming, hiking, camping, hunting, canoeing, and golfing. The Middle Fork Saline River is one of Arkansas' most diverse aquatic resources supporting 42 different freshwater fish species, including one listed as a species of special concern by the Arkansas Department of Natural Heritage - the Ouachita madtom (*Noturus lachneri*). A number of other aquatic species call this river home, including the federally threatened Arkansas fatmucket mussel (*Lampsilis powelli*), and another species of special concern - the Southern pocketbook mussel (*Lampsilis ornata*).

The U.S. Department of the Interior listed the Middle Fork on its Nationwide Rivers Inventory and it is also listed on the State Registry of Natural and Scenic Rivers. In the late 1970's or early 80's, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality classified the river as an Extraordinary Resource Water (ERW) under Regulation 2: *Regulation Establishing Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Arkansas*. Extraordinary Resource Waters is a special use designation made by the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission to protect Arkansas' most valuable water resources. Only about 16% of Arkansas' total stream miles have been designated as Extraordinary Resource Waters. The ERW designation gives the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality the responsibility of providing extra protection to those waters. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maintains two real-time data streamflow stations on the Middle Fork; one below Jessieville and one near Owensville. Current streamflow data can be viewed by visiting their website <http://ar.water.usgs.gov/>. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission also designated the stream as an Ouachita Zone Quality Stream for smallmouth bass. This designation limits the size and number of smallmouth bass that can be kept to insure the quality of the fishery.

Extraordinary Resource Waters (ERW) - This beneficial use is a combination of the chemical, physical and biological characteristics of a waterbody and its watershed which is characterized by scenic beauty, aesthetics, scientific values, broad scope recreation potential and intangible social values.

as defined by the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission in Regulation 2

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ABOUT THE ARKANSAS WATERSHED ADVISORY GROUP

Mission Statement: *The Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group (AWAG) assists interested citizens and organizations by promoting local voluntary approaches to watershed management and conservation.*

AWAG consists of local, state, and federal agencies; non-profit organizations; and citizen representatives who meet quarterly. In addition to holding regular meetings, AWAG organizes conferences and workshops for interested citizens. AWAG's activities are coordinated through the Watershed Outreach and Education Section of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality's Water Division.

For more information about AWAG, visit www.awag.org. The website includes general information about AWAG, a calendar of upcoming events, information about watershed groups in Arkansas, funding information, and much more.

You may also contact Ellen McNulty, AWAG Coordinator, by phone at (501) 682-0022, by email at mcnulty@adeq.state.ar.us, or by mail at:

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ABOUT WATERSHED WATCH

Watershed Watch, the quarterly newsletter of the Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group, is published by the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality's Water Division through a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant.

Subscribers to *Watershed Watch* include citizens; local, state, and federal agencies; private organizations; businesses; and county conservation districts, among others.

Watershed Watch is provided at no cost.

To be included on the mailing list for *Watershed Watch* or to begin receiving the newsletter via email, contact Rob Beadel at the Arkansas Dept. of Environmental Quality by phone at (501) 682-0012, by email at beadel@adeq.state.ar.us, or by mail at:

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[www.adeq.state.ar.us/solwaste/
branch_market_dev/mkt_dev.asp](http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/solwaste/branch_market_dev/mkt_dev.asp)

Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group Survey Results

The Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group (AWAG) is a consortium of state and federal agency personnel, non-profit organizations, and private citizens working to promote voluntary approaches to watershed management and conservation. During AWAG's first five years the group worked on prioritizing and carrying out action items, which included the development of a web site; a quarterly newsletter; a guide to agencies resources and activities; and a biennial watershed conference. AWAG is now taking time to reflect and re-evaluate its mission statement, goals, and objectives; to insure it is taking the correct approach to watershed management and conservation for Arkansans.

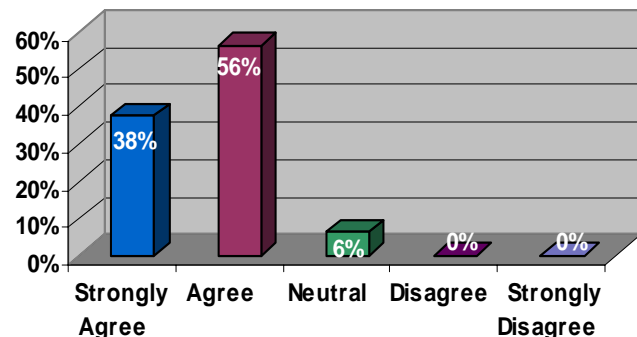
AWAG's Steering Committee developed two surveys - one for persons that represent AWAG as an organization, and one for citizens and agency personnel that have taken part in activities facilitated by AWAG. The surveys were written and distributed with the intention of gaining a better knowledge of what direction AWAG needs to take in the next five years in order to better serve Arkansas' stakeholders.

The first of the two surveys, the **AWAG Representative Survey**, was mailed to federal and state agency personnel, private citizens, and individuals participating in private organizations that contribute resources to the Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group. Fifty-one surveys were mailed; 17 were returned completed, resulting in a response rate of 33%.

Survey results indicated that 82% of the responding representatives agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that **AWAG is accomplishing its mission**, while the remaining 19% of respondents indicated that they were neutral to the statement. See the Mission Statement in the *About the Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group* box to the left.

The statement that **AWAG's Goals were realistic and attainable** resulted in 94% of responding representatives agreeing or strongly agreeing, while the remaining 6% of respondents were neutral.

A W A G's Goals are Realistic and Attainable



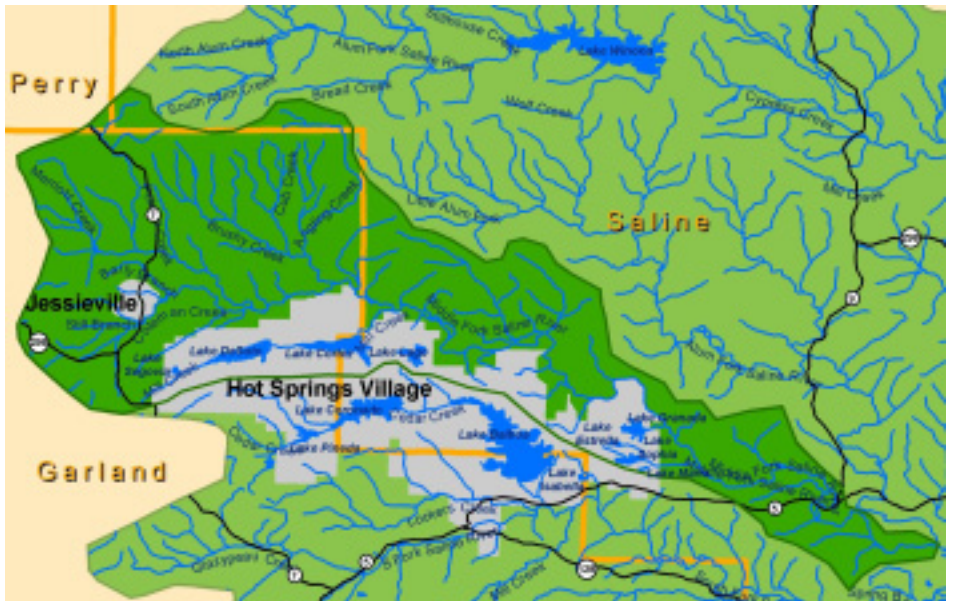
Further, Seventy-eight percent of the representatives that responded to the survey agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that **AWAG's roundtable discussions are relevant to what's going on in Arkansas**. The remaining 21% of responses were neutral.

The second survey, the **AWAG Survey**, was mailed to individuals that have participated in an AWAG sponsored event during the last five years, including, but not limited to: Roundtable Discussions, Conferences, AWAG Meetings, and/or Awareness Day Events. Three hundred and seventy-six surveys were mailed; 107 were returned completed, resulting in a 30% response rate.

Regarding the question of whether survey recipients had **used the AWAG website and if it was useful**, fifty-nine percent of respondents indicated that they had not used the website before. Forty-one percent stated they had. When asked for their comments, many of the respondents that had used the website made positive remarks, such as, "Yes, it was well organized and useful" and "Yes, it gets better all the time".

“Featured Watershed” continued...

The Middle Fork watershed also provides economic resources in the form of cattle farms, agriculture, silviculture, and some retail businesses. The U.S. Forest Service and Weyerhaeuser own and manage the majority of the property within the watershed. Timber harvest on both commercial lands and private lands is common practice in the watershed. Weyerhaeuser manages pine tree production in the watershed to produce plywood, veneer, and packaging. Other land uses in the watershed include cow/calf operations, pastureland, alfalfa hay production, and recreational timberlands.



Concerns and impacts that threaten the Middle Fork watershed are similar to those of other watersheds in the region. Development and population growth results in an increased demand on the resources and can potentially

impact water quality and quantity. Poor silviculture practices, improper use of fertilizers and pesticides on residential lawns, golf courses, pasturelands, streambank erosion caused by livestock, wastewater discharges, and riparian vegetation removal are all examples of land use practices that can have negative impacts on the watershed.



Cattle production, hay fields, and timber harvest are the top land uses in the 69,000 acre Middle Fork Saline River watershed.

Many of these issues can be addressed through cooperative efforts between stakeholders partnered with local, state and federal agencies, and conservation organizations who have the tools and resources necessary to protect the quality of the Middle Fork watershed.

By Rob Beadel

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For more information about the Middle Fork Saline River watershed, please contact:

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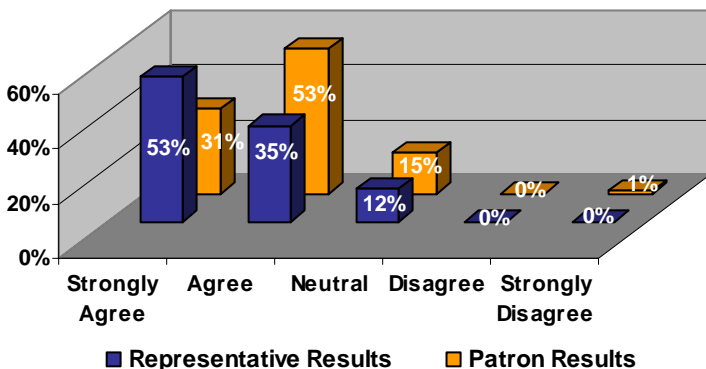
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“AWAG Survey Results” continued...

Recipients of *both* surveys were asked to comment on the statement that **Watershed Watch**, AWAG’s quarterly newsletter, **provides useful information**. Eighty-eight percent of responding representatives and 84% of responding patrons agreed or strongly

agreed with the statement. Twelve percent of representatives and 15% of the patrons indicated they were neutral, while 1% of the patrons strongly disagreed with the statement.

Watershed Watch Provides Useful Information



After reviewing the comments and suggestions from both surveys, the results lend support to the idea that AWAG is accomplishing its mission. The overwhelming majority of comments from surveys’ respondents were positive and supportive - encouraging AWAG to maintain its current efforts. However, respondents from both surveys noted that as the Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group moves forward they would like to see an increased effort put towards funding assistance and public awareness. Additional assistance with funding research, fundraising, and grant consultation are all areas in which the AWAG could improve its support for its patrons. Likewise, a continued public awareness campaign is encouraged by those who support AWAG.

By Cyndi Porter

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Featured Agency

Arkansas Forestry Commission



The Arkansas Forestry Commission (AFC) is responsible for the protection and enhancement of the forest resources of Arkansas. Created by Act 234 of March 27, 1931, the AFC was initially charged with three primary duties:

- *prevention and suppression of forest fire*
- *distribution of forest tree seedlings*
- *distribution of information concerning Arkansas forests*

Today, the AFC performs the original three duties along with a variety of forest programs. The Commission consists of three main departments: Fire Protection Department, Information and Education Department, and the Forest Management Department. This department also administers the AFC's forest water quality protection program, which is the focus of this article.

FOREST MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

A multitude of forest resource enhancement programs are provided through the forest management department:

- forest insect and health protection
- continuous forest inventory and analysis
- stewardship of forest resources
- urban forestry for cities and towns
- nursery and genetic program including seed orchard production facilities

Forest Water Quality Protection Program

The AFC's program of forest water quality protection first started as a result of passage of the nationwide 1977 Clean Water Act (CWA).

This water pollution abatement act listed silviculture (forestry), as well as several other soil disturbing activities, as primary sources of non-point source (NPS) water pollution caused by erosion runoff. As a consequence of the CWA, an Arkansas Water Plan was developed to effect administration and direction for implementation of requirements of the Act. Responsibility for the silviculture portion of this Act was delegated to the AFC. The NPS program of the CWA



An Arkansas State University doctoral candidate assesses water quality of a forest stream during a BMP effectiveness monitoring study.

consists of voluntary implementation of practices to prevent soil erosion. These practices are called Best Management Practices (BMPs). Adoption and implementation of these practices

are assisted by education, awareness, and training efforts, and financial assistance provided by section 319 of the CWA. In 1982, a handbook (the Blue Book) detailing initial forestry BMPs was published and distributed by the AFC. To estimate and report the extent of soil loss through silviculture operations, field exams of forestry operations were performed and estimates calculated through a system utilizing a "universal soil loss equation".

This program of forest water protection continued until 1995, when, in response to developing technology and cooperative efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency, United States Forest Service, and state forestry agencies in South Carolina and Florida, new protocols were developed for responding and evaluating forestry NPS pollution. At the AFC's request, Arkansas' program was evaluated by a team from this cooperative group, and from this evaluation, the

present day program of forest water quality protection formed. A federal 319 grant was received in 1998 to help fund the new program. Three primary factors that boosted the AFC's new program occurred as a result of the evaluation and grant: a new full time state funded water quality protection position was created, titled BMP Forester; a team was assembled to develop new forestry BMP guidelines; and a new method of surveying the extent of voluntary forestry BMP implementation was adopted.

The present day forest water quality protection program is administered by a BMP Forester position assigned to the state headquarters in Little Rock. The tasks and duties covered by this program include:

Education and Training for Forestry BMPs

As a function of administering a program of voluntary NPS pollution abatement, a primary key is to implement those practices that reduce or abate that pollution. Awareness, to

involved stakeholders, of those approved and recommended practices is accomplished by repeated education and training. The BMP Forester trains all groups of stakeholders involved in

implementation of forest BMPs: industrial foresters and landowners; contractual forest operators including loggers; site preparation contractors; and planters; federal and state organization foresters including the AFC; and private non-



Forestry Streamside Management Technologies Training - Weyerhaeuser Forest Land in Garland County, Arkansas.

TERMS to KNOW

silviculture - The care and cultivation of forest trees; forestry

BMPs - Best Management Practices; a practice or combination of practices, determined to be an effective and practical means of controlling the amount of water pollution generated by non-point sources.

NPS - Non-point source pollution; pollution which is carried into waterbodies by precipitation, seepage, and runoff from unidentifiable sources.

industrial forest landowners. Trainings are conducted independently and in conjunction with cooperating organizations such as the Arkansas Timber Producers Association, the Arkansas Forestry Association, Cooperative Extension Service, and various forest products companies.

With funding assistance from a 1998 Non-point Source Pollution Reduction grant, the AFC BMP guidelines for forestry practices were updated in 1999-2001 and these new recommendations made effective as of March 2002. These new guidelines addressed critical NPS forestry issues and resulted in BMP practices to address these issues. These guidelines are available in a publication titled *Arkansas Forestry Commission Best Management Practices for*



Water Quality Protection, available at all AFC offices or online at www.forestry.state.ar.us.

Biennial Survey of Forest Implementation of BMPs

A survey is performed by the BMP Forester every two years to assess the extent of implementation of forest BMPs on silviculture operations statewide. Surveys are conducted on a District level (nine AFC Districts in Arkansas). The period of aerial reconnaissance and “on the ground” survey take approximately 18 months to complete and involves examination of approximately 230 sites statewide. Four surveys have been conducted since 1998 and a fifth survey is currently underway. Results from surveys are posted on the AFC website.

Forestry Environmental Operation Complaints

Implementation of forestry BMPs is part of a voluntary non-point source pollution abatement program, however, impairment to water quality of state lakes, streams, rivers, or ponds is regulated by law. The AFC has a Memorandum of Agreement with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for referral of forestry non-point source issues that require regulatory enforcement. Water quality impairment can result from excessive turbidity of water due to runoff from forestry operations or road crossings. Impairment can also result from failure to remove excessive woody debris and temporary crossings from streams. Protection of water quality is not just important in some areas of the nation it has become mandatory. The Arkansas Forestry Commission is the lead agency in establishing, interpreting, monitoring, and updating forestry BMPs, and strongly recommends their implementation.

Forest landowners that have a complaint concerning water quality and forestry operations can contact the AFC's BMP Forester directly at (501) 296-1944 or by email at: dennis.eagle@arkansas.gov

Forest Stewardship Programs and BMPs

Also included in the Forest Management Department, and very relevant to forest water quality issues and Arkansas forest landowners is the AFC Stewardship Program. This



Properly initiated forest BMPs help ensure that water and land resources in Arkansas are protected for future generations of foresters and non-foresters alike.

program provides guidance and assistance to small private forest landowners in planning their forestry operations, including the recommendations and guidance for site specific BMP implementation needs. Information and direction for various cost-share programs available may be obtained by contacting the AFC Headquarters at (501) 296-1940.

Forest Industry and BMPs

Of Arkansas' 33 million acres of land, commercial forest land constitutes 18.4 million acres, about 55% of Arkansas land base. Most residents of Arkansas think of large forest industry as owning the greatest proportion of forest land in Arkansas. Forest industry owns 4.5 million acres, 24%, of the 18.4 million commercial forestland acres. Public lands own 3.3 million acres, 18%. What is important to the forest BMP program is that non-industry lands constitute 10.7 million acres, or 58% of this total commercial forest acreage. This non-industry land-base also provides approximately 60% of the total timber production in Arkansas. The bulk of this non-industry land base is owned by the forest landowner group referred to as Private Non-Industrial Forest Landowners (PNIFLOs). The BMP implementation surveys conducted by the AFC provide rates of implementation for four forest landowner groups: *Industry; PNIFLO; Federal, and State owned lands*. BMP ratings for the PNIFLO group are the lowest by a statistically significant amount. The most effective program to reach these landowners has been forest industry's forest certification programs.

The fact that forest industry requires their loggers and foresters to receive BMP training and the fact that they also audit wood bought at the “mill gate” for BMP compliance, does more to ensure environmentally sound practices reach small landowners than any other program, previous or present.

By Dennis Eagle
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For more information or to learn more about forest BMPs and how they apply to you and your forestlands, contact:

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Little Rock, AR 72205
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www.forestry.state.ar.us



REGIONAL GROUNDWATER FLOW MODELING OF THE ALLUVIAL AND SPARTA AQUIFERS IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, AND TENNESSEE

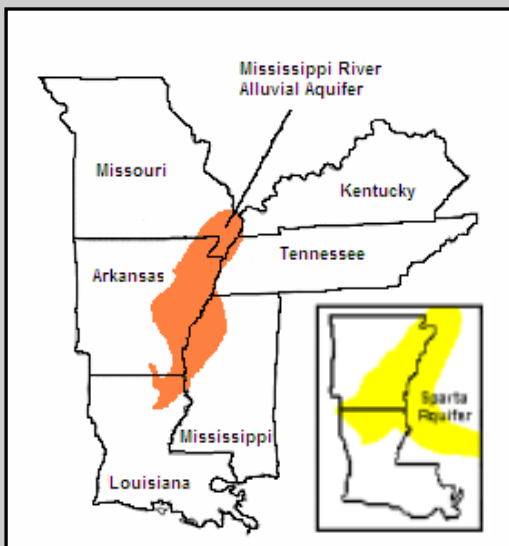
Pumping from the alluvial aquifer for irrigation and from the Sparta aquifer for industry and public-water supply have affected groundwater levels throughout the upper Mississippi Embayment in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee (for more information on the alluvial and Sparta aquifers, see the text box below). Alluvial aquifer water levels have dropped at least 40 feet in 40 years while withdrawals from the Sparta have resulted in declines of more than 390 feet since the 1920's in Arkansas. Groundwater withdrawals have increased dramatically between 1985 and 2000. The area near Memphis, Tennessee (17th largest US city) has increased water usage by 37% and agricultural areas in eastern Arkansas have increased by 132%.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Arkansas Water Science Center is conducting a study to develop a multi-layered groundwater flow model to simulate groundwater flow within both the alluvial and Sparta aquifers in an 81,500 square mile area in eastern Arkansas, northern Louisiana, western Mississippi, and western Tennessee. Assisting in this study will be USGS Water Science Centers in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with major input from major State agency stakeholders. The \$1.2 million, three-year study

is being funded by the USGS Ground Water Resources Program.

The study will involve the refinement of the hydrogeologic-framework of existing structural maps for the upper Mississippi Embayment thru the interpretation of geophysical logs. The hydrogeologic-unit surfaces will be compiled within a Geographical Information System and will be digitally available via the internet. The flow model will be developed using data and knowledge gained from the Gulf Coast Regional Aquifer System Analysis (GCRASA) studies and recently completed USGS models, to allow simulation of the impact of pumping within one aquifer upon other aquifers in the system. The calibrated model will be used to evaluate withdrawal scenarios by varying withdraw rates in specific pumping centers - such as Memphis, Tennessee and Pine Bluff and El Dorado, Arkansas - and agricultural regions throughout the model area. The model also will be used to examine water budgets of principle aquifers and identify regional groundwater level monitoring plans.

By David Freiwald
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The **Mississippi River Valley alluvial aquifer**, often simply termed the "alluvial aquifer", is a shallow aquifer that underlies most of eastern Arkansas and several adjacent States. Water from the alluvial aquifer is primarily used for irrigation of rice and other agricultural crops, and for fish farming.

A second aquifer occurs in this same region, the **Sparta aquifer**. The Sparta aquifer occurs at a greater depth than the alluvial aquifer, and serves as the primary source of water for industry, agriculture, and public drinking water in Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana.

An aquifer is simply an area of rock or soil below the surface of the land that can store and transmit significant amounts of usable water. Arkansas is the fourth largest user of groundwater in the United States; it comprises 63% of the state's total water use.

Wells are drilled into aquifers to pump out water for various uses. Problems occur when water is pumped from an aquifer faster than it can be naturally recharged by precipitation. The water level of the aquifer will drop, causing the wells to yield less and less water.

Groundwater levels from the alluvial and Sparta aquifers have declined over the year's due to withdraw rates exceeding the aquifers' recharge rates. The USGS Water Science Centers are now conducting a study in order to determine the impact that pumping from one aquifer will have on other aquifers in the system; in order to better determine sustainable withdrawal rates.



The River Rally is the most widely anticipated training opportunity for river conservation organizations and watershed partnerships in the nation. Participants include volunteer board members, staff members, experienced leaders and new watershed protection enthusiasts. Attendees will all go home re-energized with new watershed protection information, new skills in fundraising and new contacts. Share your expertise and ideas. Inspire each other, teach each other and celebrate the different paths in the struggle for healthier, sustainable communities and cleaner waters. All this amid the scenic panoramas of the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

For more information, visit the River Network website at: www.rivernetwork.org.



EPA Celebrates the Nation's Cleaner Environment on its 35th Anniversary



(Washington, D.C. - Dec. 2, 2005) EPA celebrated its 35th anniversary today by citing the significant progress made in pollution reduction and protecting the health of all Americans. Since its creation by President Richard Nixon on Dec. 2, 1970, EPA has been instrumental in creating a cleaner, healthier environment.

"While at 35, EPA may still be one of the newer kids on the block, the results we have delivered to the American people can stack up next to any of our federal partners in the government," said EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson. "EPA's birthday present is cleaner air, water and land for all Americans -- fulfilling our obligation to leave the nation's environment healthier than when we found it."

Between 1970 and 2004, total emissions of the six major air pollutants dropped by 54 percent. This is particularly impressive when noted that the gross domestic product increased 187 percent, energy consumption increased 47 percent, and U.S. population grew by 40 percent during the same time, proof that economic growth and environmental protection do go hand in hand. Through land restoration efforts, 600,000 acres of contaminated land now provide ecological, economic, and recreational benefits. Just last year alone, EPA and its partners took action to restore, enhance, and protect nearly 830,000 acres of wetlands.

In the enforcement area, EPA since 1995 has received commitments from industry to spend more than \$35 billion on environmental improvements, reducing more than 10 billion pounds of pollutants annually.

"Over the last three-and-a-half decades, through the use innovative and collaborative approaches to environmental protection and a commitment to responsible stewardship, we have made remarkable progress in our ongoing effort to make the air cleaner, water purer, and the land better protected," Johnson added.

After 35 years, EPA's work continues to make substantial impacts on the environment. Last month, the agency released an annual report highlighting progress made in 2005. These successes include new rules for mercury and interstate air pollution that will dramatically reduce power plant emissions and an aggressive campaign to reduce pollution from diesel engines. EPA also announced \$76.7 million in brownfields grant funding this year which will be used to assess, clean up and revitalize blighted sites in 45 states. Also in FY 2005, agency enforcement actions reduced treated or eliminated more than 1.1 billion pounds of pollutants.

For more information on EPA's 35th Anniversary, go to EPA's Home Page: www.epa.gov or contact:

Dave Ryan
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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) **2006 Community Involvement Conference and Training** will be held June 27-30, 2006, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, along the shore of Lake Michigan.

This dynamic conference brings together public participation and community involvement professionals from EPA and its federal, state, tribal, and local partners. The conference will offer participants original, engaging, and interactive presentations focusing on ways that government can interact with communities to brew something truly impressive: environmental results through community involvement.

More than 450 people are expected to participate in this year's conference. The conference is intended for EPA community involvement, outreach, and program staff, as well as EPA partners who plan and implement environmental community involvement, partnership, stewardship, outreach, and education programs.

The conference will include several plenary sessions and dozens of concurrent sessions, as well as field trips, exhibits, a poster session, evening activities, and many networking opportunities. In addition, several four- or eight-hour post-conference training workshops will be offered.

For more information visit the website www.epa.gov/ciconference/2006/index.htm

Save the Date!

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ARKANSAS WATERSHED ADVISORY GROUP

Participating Agencies

Arkansas Dept. of Environmental Quality
Arkansas Dept. of Health & Human Services
Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism
Arkansas Forestry Commission
Arkansas Game & Fish Commission
Arkansas Geological Commission
Arkansas Highway & Transportation Dept.
Arkansas State University
Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
Arkansas State Plant Board
Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
Pulaski Technical College
Beaver Water District
Rogers Water Utilities
Central Arkansas Water
U of A Arkansas Water Resources Center
U of A Cooperative Extension Service
U of A at Pine Bluff
National Park Service
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Geological Survey

MISSION STATEMENT:

The Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group (AWAG) assists interested citizens and organizations by promoting local voluntary approaches to watershed management and conservation.

GOALS:

- Promote the public's interest, understanding, and involvement in the management of their watershed resources.
- Improve communication concerning watershed resources.
- Assist in providing technical support concerning watershed resources.
- Provide guidance concerning funding issues for watershed activities.

Participating Organizations

Arkansas Association of Conservation Districts
Arkansas Canoe Club
Arkansas Rural Water Association
Audubon Arkansas
The Nature Conservancy
Winrock International
Upper White River Basin Foundation

Participating Citizens

Karen Haralson
Bill Layher
Anne Miners
Jerry Masters
Elvis Vaughn