

Photo by E.C. Stanley



## Section 10: Resources and Websites



### Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay

<http://www.acb-online.org/>

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#### Washington DC

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Washington DC 20006  
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Fax: 202-293-5857

#### Maryland CBPO

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Annapolis, MD 21403  
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Fax: 410-267-5777

#### Virginia

P.O. Box 1981  
Richmond, VA 23218  
Phone: 804-775-0951  
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acbva@acb-online.org

#### Maryland Baltimore

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#### Pennsylvania

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Camp Hill, PA 17011  
Phone: 717-737-8622  
Fax: 717-737-8650  
acbpa@acb-online.org

The Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay is a regional nonprofit organization that builds and fosters partnerships for the restoration of the Bay and its rivers.

**Watershed Stewardship:** Encourages voluntary partnerships in projects that improve water quality and wildlife habitat, build community involvement, and promote long-term watershed stewardship. We train volunteers, organizations, and businesses with the technical skills they need to monitor water quality and to restore stream and estuarine habitats. We also help businesses learn how to prevent pollution and how to teach watershed groups to build strong organizations.



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## Center for Watershed Protection

8390 Main Street, 2nd Floor

Ellicott City, MD 21043

Phone: 410-461-8323

Fax: 410-461-8324

<http://www.cwp.org>

[center@cwp.org](mailto:center@cwp.org)

Founded in 1992, the **Center for Watershed Protection** is a non-profit 501(c)3 corporation that provides local governments, activists, and watershed organizations around the country with the technical tools for protecting some of the nation's most precious natural resources: our streams, lakes and rivers. The Center has developed and disseminated a multi-disciplinary strategy to watershed protection that encompasses watershed planning, watershed restoration, stormwater management, watershed research, better site design, education and outreach, and watershed training.



<http://water.usgs.gov/owq/cleanwater/>

The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy and the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Army Corps of Engineers are adopting a unified Federal policy on watershed management. This policy provides a framework for a watershed approach to Federal land and resource management activities. The final policy has been revised in response to public comments on the proposed policy and was published in the Federal Register on February 22, 2000 (65 FR 8834).



## Clean Water Network

working to keep the promise of the Clean Water Act

**Clean Water Network**  
1200 New York Avenue, NW  
Suite 400  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Phone: 202-298-2421  
Fax: 202-289-1060  
<http://www.cwn.org/cwn/>  
[info@cwn.org](mailto:info@cwn.org)



The Clean Water Network is a coalition of more than 1,000 public interest organizations that endorse our platform paper, the National Agenda for Clean Water. The Agenda outlines the need for strong clean water safeguards in order to protect public health and the environment.

The Clean Water Network includes a wide variety of public interest organizations representing environmentalists, commercial fishermen, recreational anglers, surfers, boaters, farmers, faith communities, environmental justice, labor unions, consumer advocates, and others. Any group that endorses our National Agenda can join.



## **Ecosystem Management Initiative (EMI)**

<http://www.snre.umich.edu/ecomgt/>

Dr. Steven Yaffee, Director  
Phone: 734-615-6431  
[yaffee@umich.edu](mailto:yaffee@umich.edu)

Mission: Promoting sustainable natural resource management through ecosystem-based teaching, research, and outreach.

Ecosystem management (EM) uses an ecosystem-based approach to resource management in order to address the myriad challenges that arise from fragmented landscapes and diverse management strategies.

## **(The) Great North American Secchi Dip-in**

<http://dipin.kent.edu/>  
[dipin@kent.edu](mailto:dipin@kent.edu)

The Secchi Dip-In is a demonstration of the potential of volunteer monitors to gather environmentally important information on our lakes, rivers and estuaries.

The concept of the Dip-In is simple: individuals in volunteer monitoring programs take a transparency (usually with a Secchi disk) measurement on one day in a period surrounding Canada Day and July Fourth. Individuals may be monitoring lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, rivers, or streams. These Secchi transparency values are used to assess the transparency of volunteer-monitored lakes in the United States and Canada.

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## **Island Press**

Editorial Office

1718 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 300

Washington DC 20009-1148

Phone: 202-232-7933

Fax: 202-234-1328

<http://www.islandpress.org/>

[info@islandpress.org](mailto:info@islandpress.org)

A mission-oriented, non-profit publisher, Island Press was organized in 1984 to help meet the need for accessible, solutions-oriented information through a unique approach that addresses the multidisciplinary nature of environmental problems.

Our program is designed to translate technical information from a range of disciplines into a book format that is accessible and informative to citizen activists, educators, students, and professionals involved in the study or management of environmental programs.

Shearwater Books, established in 1992 as an imprint of Island Press, explores through literary nonfiction and autobiography, the relationships of nature, science, and human culture.

Island Press publishes 35-40 new titles per year; our multi-channel distribution program ensures broad and targeted access to these practical tools.



General MSWG Questions:

Marci Carter

[marci.carter@uni.edu](mailto:marci.carter@uni.edu)

### **(The Multi-State Working Group on Environmental Management Systems**

13912 W Stardust Blvd, Suite 103

Sun City West, AZ 85375

Phone: 623-975-4900

Fax: 623-214-2293

<http://www.mswg.org>

MSWG is an organization that convenes government, non-government, business and academic interests to conduct research, promote dialogue, create networks and establish partnerships that improve the state of the environment, economy and community through systems-based public and private policy innovation. Its quarterly meetings move around the US to accommodate participation. Meetings are open; everyone is welcome. All have a right to speak. Decisions are by consensus. The Council of State Governments (CSG) handles administration and to accommodate gifts has 501(c)(3) status. Voluntary dues support MSWG. NGOs do not pay dues. New members are welcome, especially businesses and NGOs. All 50 states are enrolled in MSWG and linked by e-mail. About 25 states regularly participate at quarterly meetings and 30-40 states attend the annual meeting and workshop.



## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)

Ariel Rios Bldg

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20460

Phone: 202-566-1155

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/info/NewsNotes/>

*Nonpoint Source News-Notes* is an occasional bulletin dealing with the condition of the water-related environment, the control of nonpoint sources of water pollution (NPS), and the ecosystem-driven management and restoration of watersheds. NPS pollution comes from many sources and is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural pollutants and pollutants resulting from human activity, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and groundwater. NPS pollution is associated with land management practices involving agriculture, silviculture, mining, and urban runoff. Hydrologic modification is a form of NPS pollution that often adversely affects the biological integrity of surface waters.

News-Notes was printed and mailed to subscribers free for the first 10 years of its existence. It's now published electronically. Current and back issues can be accessed at their website in both .pdf and .html formats.

### NWISWeb Data for the Nation

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis>

These pages provide access to water-resources data collected at approximately 1.5 million sites in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Online access to this data is organized around the categories listed to the left.

The USGS investigates the occurrence, quantity, quality, distribution, and movement of surface and underground waters and disseminates the data to the public, State and local governments, public and private utilities, and other Federal agencies involved with managing our water resources.



### Riparian Buffer Systems (RiMS)

<http://www.buffer.forestry.iastate.edu>

A management approach for environmental enhancement of intensively modified agricultural landscapes.

The Agroecology Issue Team is developing a RiMS Model for application in the Midwestern United States.



**The River Network**  
<http://www.rivernetwork.org/>

**National Office**

520 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue #1120  
Portland, OR 97204  
Phone: 503-241-3506 or  
1-800-423-6747  
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[info@rivernetwork.org](mailto:info@rivernetwork.org)

**DC Office**

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Washington DC 20016  
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Fax: 202-364-2520  
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**Idaho**

3920 Twilight Ct  
Boise, ID 83703  
Phone: 208-345-3689  
Fax: 208-345-1588

**Vermont Office**

153 State Street  
Montpelier, VT 05602  
Phone: 802-223-3840  
Fax: 802-223-6277  
[vt@rivernetwork.org](mailto:vt@rivernetwork.org)

River Network was founded in 1988 with the conviction that the solutions to river degradation are primarily local and must be created by citizen action, watershed by watershed. We dedicate ourselves to building citizen groups to speak out for rivers in every watershed across the country.

River Network's Watershed Programs help local communities understand, protect and restore their rivers and watersheds by providing technical assistance, information and seed funding to help local river and conservation groups to flourish. In 1999, River Network merged with a sister organization, River Watch Network, of Montpelier, Vermont. Also, in 1999 our watershed training program provided training to over 2,000 individuals and granted more than \$700,000 to grassroots groups. Today, River Network has a \$5-million budget, with 34 staff working in 4 offices across the United States. River Network continues to provide personalized assistance, training and information to more than 500 partner groups through our watershed programs. River Network's long-term vision is to establish vigilant and effective citizen organizations in each of the 2000 major watersheds in the United States.

In October 2000, River Network received an Environmental Merit Award from EPA for our bridge-building work in the Southeastern United States.

The River Conservancy is our initiative to directly preserve some of America's best rivers by acquiring riverlands for long-term protection. Our River Conservancy program purchased strategic riverlands in Montana and the Pacific Northwest. River Network's River Conservancy Program has acquired and protected more than 40,000 acres of key riverlands to date.

River Network is a national organization. Our headquarters is in Portland, Oregon. We also have offices in Washington, DC and Montpelier, Vermont.



## Science and Environmental Health Network

<http://www.sehn.org/>

[info@sehn.org](mailto:info@sehn.org)

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**SEHN** advocates the wise application of science to protecting the environment and public health. Founded in 1994, SEHN serves as both network and think tank for the environmental movement, helping environmental organizations use science in their work, guiding scientists to public interest research and public service, informing public policy with science grounded in ethics and logic.



## WATERSHEDSS

<http://h2osparc.wq.ncsu.edu/>

[waterquality@ncsu.edu](mailto:waterquality@ncsu.edu)

The two primary objectives of WATERSHEDSS are to:

- transfer water quality and land treatment information to watershed managers in order to assist them in making appropriate land management and land treatment decisions to achieve water quality goals
- assess and evaluate sources, impacts, and potential management options for control of nonpoint source pollution in a watershed based on user-supplied information and decisions.

To adequately control nonpoint source pollution of a water resource, water quality managers must focus on minimizing the impacts of individual nonpoint source pollutants. The strategic choice and placement of best management practices (BMPs) in the watershed can successfully reduce the input of individual pollutants and may improve water quality. WATERSHEDSS (**WATER**, **S**oil, and **H**ydro- **E**nvironmental **D**ecision **S**upport **S**ystem) was designed to help watershed managers and land treatment personnel identify their water quality problems and select appropriate best management practices.

### Mailing Address

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Fax: 919-515-7448

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## Publications

### “Agenda Building and Big Science”

John J. Madison in *Policy Sciences*, 33:31-53, 2000.

This paper explores the idea of “agenda building” within two arenas—general social problem solving and “big science”. The authors show how these arenas differ and use examples to show how agenda building occurs within the “big science” arena. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Kluwer Law International, 233 Spring St. Fl. 7, New York, NY 10013-1522, Tel: 212-620-8000; <http://www.kluweronline.com/>

### *Beyond Maps: GIS and Decision Making in Local Government*

John O’Looney, Ed.D., Ph.D.

This book is written to help local managers and elected officials use GIS (Geographic Information System) technology in decision making and conflict resolution. It uses a wide variety of examples of effective and innovative uses of GIS including public works, utility management, land-use planning, public health, parks and recreation, and promoting environmental quality. It is 150 pages long and includes some illustrations. Published by International City/County Management Association, 777 N. Capitol St., N.E., Suite 500, Washington DC 20002, Tel: 800-745-8780; <http://www.icma.org/>

“Choice, complexity, and change: Gendered livelihoods and the management of water.” Frances Cleaver, 1998. *Agriculture and Human Values* 15:293-299.

### *Compensating for Wetland Losses Under the Clean Water Act*

Committee on Mitigating Wetland Losses, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Water Sciences and Technology Board, National Research Council

This 348 page book explores the adequacy of science and technology for replacing wetland function and the effectiveness of the federal program of compensatory mitigation. Using the lessons learned from the mixed results of previous mitigation efforts, this book offers ten suggestions for establishing and monitoring mitigated wetlands and suggestions for institutional reforms within federal, state, and local agencies. National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Lockbox 285, Washington, DC 20055, Tel: 888-624-8373 or 202-334-3313; <http://www.nap.edu/>; <http://www.nationalacademies.org/>

“Collective action in watershed management -- experiences from the Andean hillsides.” Helle Munk Ravnborg and Maria del Pilar Guerrero, 1999. *Agriculture and Human Values* 16:257-266.

### “Creative Problem Solving as a Result of Majority vs. Minority Influence”

Charlan Jeanne Nemeth and Joel Wachtler in *European Journal of Social Psychology*, Vol. 13, 45-55, 1983

This research shows that minority influence results in groups finding new solutions to problems that they would not have found without the minority influence. This shows the importance of including minority viewpoints in group problem solving. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue. New York, NY 10158-0012, Tel: 212-850-6645.

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*Dams and Rivers: A Primer on the Downstream Effects of Dams*

By Michael Collier, Robert H. Webb, and John C. Schmidt. U.S. Geological Survey, Circular 1126. Tucson, Arizona, June 1996. (Also paperback, 94pp, ISBN: 0788126989, DIANE Publishing Company, December 1998.)

Dams & river regulation have become an integral part of 20th-century landscape & livelihood. Virtually every river in the lower 48 states is now regulated by dams, locks, or diversions. This report illustrates the downstream consequences of dams & explains the basis on which rivers can be scientifically managed.

“Dissent, Group Process, and Creativity: the Contribution of Minority Influence”

Charlan Jeanne Nemeth in *Advances in Group Processes*, Volume 2, pages 57-75.

This research “shows that the persistence of a minority, even when incorrect, leads to more original thinking, that is, dissent, even when wrong, can foster the detection of truth”. It is helpful in understanding the importance of including dissenting opinions in group discussions. JAI Press, Inc., 55 Old Post Road–No. 2, PO Box 1678, Greenwich, CT 06836-1678, Tel: 203-661-7602.

“Economic Development and Community Social Change”

Gene F. Summers and Krsiti Branch in *Annual Review of Sociology*. 1984. 10:141-66.

This chapter reviews and summarizes a number of studies of communities coping with rural industrialization and natural resource development. It especially focuses on changes in employment patterns, income, population, agriculture, local businesses, and public sector costs and revenues. The authors find an underlying tension between the free movement of capital and worker welfare and community stability. Annual Reviews, Inc., 4139 El Camino Way, Palo Alto, CA 94306, Tel: 650-493-4400; <http://soc.annualreviews.org/>

“Entrepreneurial social infrastructure and growth machine characteristics associated with industrial-recruitment and self-development strategies in nonmetropolitan communities.” Jeff S. Sharp and Jan L. Flora, 1999. *Journal of Community Development Society* 30:2:131-153.

*EPA 910-R-98-008 Discussion Paper: “An EPA/USDA Partnership to Support Community-Based Education”*

This 31 page paper addresses and defines the idea of “community based environmental education” and its connection to the community, relevancy to people’s lives, and the link between local activities and a quality environment. The report finds six goals for EPA and extension professionals working together to expand the community’s capacity to improve environmental quality. This paper, although written specifically for EPA and extension professionals, provides good information on strengthening a community’s capacity for environmental care. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101

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“Information Exchange and Use in GSS and Verbal Group Decision Making: Effects of Minority Influence.” Alan R. Dennis, Kelly M. Hilmer, and Nolan J. Taylor in *Journal of Management Information Systems*, Winter 1997-98, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 61-88.

This research shows that in group problem solving, when there is a distinct minority/majority divide groups exchange more information, make better decisions, and take no more time than groups with no minority/majority divide. This is due to the better exchange of information. M.E. Sharp, Inc., 80 Business Park Dr., Armonk, NY 10504; Tel: 800-541-6563 or 914-273-2106; <http://rmm-java.stern.nyu.edu/jmis/>

### *Iowa Geology 2001*

A 30 page illustrated introduction to major geological features of Iowa with special attention to surface water, ground water, and baseflow. Published by Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Bureau, 109 Trowbridge Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242-1319, Tel: 319-335-1575; [www.igsb.uiowa.edu](http://www.igsb.uiowa.edu)

*Learning from Gal Oya*. Norman Uphoff, 1992. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

“Making a Case for Collaborative Problem Solving.” Christopher T. Gates in *National Civic Review* Spring 1991

This seven page article outlines several “New Realities” that communities must face including: less public money available, increased responsibility for problems, focus on local decision making, and the wide and thin distribution of community power, and increasing diversity within the community population. In order to “work”, a community must approach these “New Realities” using collaborative approaches. National Civil League Press, 1445 Market Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202-1728, Tel: 303-571-4343; [www.ncl.org](http://www.ncl.org)

“Nitrate Nitrogen, Iowa’s Unintended Export.” Robert D. Libra, 1998. *Iowa Geology* 23:4-7. Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

“Personality Characteristics of MIS Project Teams: An Empirical Study and Action Research Design” Kate M. Kaiser and Robert P. Bostrom in *MIS Quarterly*/December 1982

This 17 page paper addresses the communication gap in a group between organization oriented staff and more technical systems staff. Contrary to previous hypotheses, this study finds that the gap is not due to differing personality characteristics of the organization staff and the systems staff, because their personality types were very similar. Rather, the communication gap is due to organizational space between the organization staff and the end-users of the system. *MIS Quarterly*, Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota, 321 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455, Tel: 612-624-2035; <http://www.misq.org/>

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*Partners in Future Success: Working Together to Build Our Future.* Community Forum Water Management in the Des Moines and Raccoon River Watersheds, West Des Moines, IA, July 28-30, 1999.

*Protecting Natural Resources in an Urbanizing World: NEMO and the National NEMO Network.* Arnold Chester, 2000. Land Use and Water Quality session in Farm Foundation 2000 National Public Policy Education Conference, Albany, NY, September 17.

“Resolving Hidden Differences Among Perspectives on Sustainable Development”  
William Ascher in *Policy Sciences*, 32:351-377, 1999.

Although the ecological sciences and the policy sciences have important commonalities—they are problem oriented, value-committed, contextual, process-oriented, multi-method, and holistic—there are also important differences. These hidden differences could produce conflicts when specific issues arise. This paper identifies and examines these differences. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Kluwer Law International, 233 Spring St. Fl. 7, New York, NY 10013-1522, Tel: 212-620-8000; <http://www.kluweronline.com/>

*Restoring Streams in Cities. A Guide for Planners, Policy Makers, and Citizens*  
By Ann L. Riley. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island Press. 1998.

Ann L. Riley describes an interdisciplinary approach to stream management that does not attempt to “control” streams, but rather considers the stream as a feature in the urban environment. She presents a logical sequence of land-use planning, site design, and watershed restoration measures along with stream channel modifications and floodproofing strategies that can be used in place of destructive and expensive public works projects. She features examples of effective and environmentally sensitive bank stabilization and flood damage reduction projects, with information on both the planning processes and end results. Chapters provide: history of urban stream management and restoration; information on federal programs, technical assistance, and funding opportunities; and in-depth guidance on implementing projects: collecting watershed and stream channel data, installing revegetation projects, protecting buildings from overbank stream flows.

*Serving Maps on the Internet: Geographic Information on the World Wide Web*  
Christian Harder

A very readable 130 page book on how geographic information systems (GIS) can be used on the internet. It is filled with helpful illustrations and each of its thirteen chapters is a case study of different public and private organizations that deliver geographic information via the internet. Especially relevant are chapter 7—a case study of Interrain Pacific, a nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting environmentally conscious development in the northeastern coastal rainforest that makes bioregional geographic information available on the web, and chapter 12—a case study of how the US Geological Survey has made its information available on the internet. Published by: Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., 380 New York Street, Redlands, CA 92373-8100, Tel: 800-447-9778, email: [esripress@esri.com](mailto:esripress@esri.com); <http://www.esri.com/>

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*Social Influence and Social Change*

Serge Moscovici, 1976

This 239 page book examines the social psychology of social influence and social change. Chapters four and five discuss minority influence and its relationship to groups norms and conflict. This is relevant to understanding the influence of the majority and the minority within a group. Academic Press, 525 B Street Suite 1900, San Diego, CA 92101-4495, Tel: 619-231-0926; <http://www.apnet.com/>

“Synthesis: Platforms of collective action in multiple-use common-pool resources.” Nathalie Steins and Victoria M. Edwards, 1999. *Agriculture and Human Values* 16:309-315.

“The Affective and Cognitive Context of Self-Reported Measures of Subjective Well-Being.”

By William Pavot and Ed Diener in *Social Indicators Research*, 28:1-20. 1993.

This paper asserts that although moods and social conditions may have some effect on an individual’s response to a question measuring well-being, “the data provide evidence for a significant degree of stability in subjective well-being and life satisfaction”. This is relevant to research measuring individual well-being. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Kluwer Law International, 233 Spring St. Fl. 7, New York, NY 10013-1522, Tel: 212-620-8000; <http://www.kluweronline.com/>

*Turning the Tide: A Citizen’s Guide to Reducing Runoff Pollution*

An easy to read, informative, 28 page guide with illustrations that defines runoff (or nonpoint source) pollution, then gives 13 of its most common sources, and also gives suggestions on what a citizen can do about them. Printed by: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Water, Nonpoint Source Program, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201-1708, Tel: 803-898-4300; <http://www.scdhec.net/water/>

*Voices of the Watershed: A Guide to Urban Watershed Management Planning Based on Experiences of the North Branch Watershed Project*

A practical guide to urban watershed management based on the experiences of the North Branch Watershed Project in the Chicago, Illinois area. The guide has 83 pages with eleven chapters ranging from an introduction that defines important terms, advice on getting started, tips on partnerships and funding, and a chapter on how to keep the project going. To obtain copies of the handbook contact: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Water, Watershed Management Section, PO Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276, Tel: 217-782-3362, Fax: 217-785-1225 or Friends of the Chicago River, 407 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60605, Tel: 312-939-0490, email: [friends@chicagoriver.org](mailto:friends@chicagoriver.org)