



Rivers Quarterly

Journal of Rivers Unlimited, Ohio's River Protection Organization

Gas Pipeline Threatens Ohio's Waters

By Nathan Holscher

Editor's Note: As this issue of Rivers Quarterly was going to press, the Federal Regulatory Energy Commission issued authorization for proceeding with the third phase of the project's construction, which includes Ohio. Many questions and concerns, such as those posed below, still have not been adequately addressed.

Rockies Express, LLC ("REX") plans to cross 766 of Ohio's surface waters, including two state and nationally designated Scenic Rivers – the Little Miami River and Big Darby Creek – with a 42 inch natural gas pipeline. The pipe will start in Colorado and span 1,679 miles to Ohio's Monroe County, giving companies easier access to the nation's eastern market.

In crossing such a large area, the company's "preferred route" has raised many concerns from the people in its path. In Ohio, most concerns involve the threats posed to rivers and drinking water supplies. The project's Final Environmental Impact Statement outlines some of these concerns:

"Pipeline construction could affect surface waters in several ways. Clearing and grading of stream banks, instream trenching, trench dewatering and backfilling could result in modification of aquatic habitat, increased sedimentation, turbidity, decreased dissolved oxygen concentrations, releases of chemical and nutrient pollutants from sediments, and introduction of chemical contaminants such as fuel and lubricants."

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Rockies Express right-of-way tree removal, Decatur County, IN, May 6, 2008. Cutting down trees will destroy wildlife habitat, cause erosion, decrease scenic values and take away much needed CO₂ absorption.

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From the President: It's Time To Reconnect With Our Rivers

By Susan Knight

Rivers Unlimited has some of the most consistent long-term members and supporters of any non-profit anywhere. The key to fostering a lifetime commitment to clean water and rivers is the deep connection our members feel towards their local watersheds. For 35 years we have honored this connection by creating an organization that ensures direct staff interaction with our members, and staff support of our members' restoration and protection efforts.

We believe that our freshwater sources will survive or die based upon the connections our citizens make with their watersheds. Turning on a faucet and having clean water come out is a connection to our rivers and streams likened to the newspapers' recent reports that Barack Obama is the 9th cousin removed to Brad Pitt. There is no connection there, except, no one really cares... and just as I venture to say, Obama did not garner much political support with his extended family tree, our rivers, despite the fact that they provide our clean water every day, don't get much care and loving just because we turn a handle on our sink. However, being present to a living, breathing, flowing ecosystem that provides us not only with our water, and our local wildlife diversity, but calm in the midst of the craziness that is our fast paced world, and much needed economic benefits to our communities, is a connection worth talking about and advancing. When people take time to interact with the outdoors and with our rivers and streams, change happens.

Clean rivers and streams must be incorporated into long-term smart development plans. They add to the value of our homes and they bring tourism, Ohio's second largest industry. What is holding us back from utilizing Ohio's

resources to their fullest extent is poor development borne out of developers not invested in our families and our future, often times not even from this region, but invested in short-term profits. When irresponsible developers bring in initial investment and a region lacks citizens who recognize the importance and long-term value of protecting our rivers and streams, decisions are made that result in the exploitation of our natural resources at the expense of our long-term economic gains that result from clean rivers and streams.

So, in an effort to reconnect us, in a fundamental way, to the value of our rivers and streams, so that we are inspired to act and to protect and to restore our natural world, we must get you out of your house, onto the river banks and into the water.



The Water is Waiting: A Healthy Stream is one that is enjoyed and protected by the public. It's time to get out on the water.

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**RIVERS
UNLIMITED**

Ohio's River Protection Organization
515 Wyoming Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45215

(513) 761-4003 • (513) 761-4988 Fax
info@riversunlimited.org
www.riversunlimited.org

Mark your calendar . . .

August 23, 2008

Catch up with old friends and make a few new ones at the 2nd Annual Fremont Cup. We'll be paddling on the Great Miami this year, to celebrate the launch of RU's Adopt-a-Stream program, to spotlight the efforts of FOGM and to honor the contributions of Mike Fremont to the restoration and conservation of this great Ohio waterway.

More information online at www.riversunlimited.org.



THE 2ND ANNUAL FREMONT CUP



*a celebration with Friends
on the Great Miami River*

Schedule of events . . .

- 9:00 am The Fremont Cup, 19-mile race, Hamilton—Miamitown (\$40/person | USCA Rules | Canoe & Kayak Divisions)
- 10:30 am Great Miami Classic, 10-mile race, Heritage—Miamitown (\$30/person | USCA Rules | Canoe & Kayak Divisions)
- 11:00 am FOGM Float, 5-mile float trip, Dravo—Miamitown (\$15/person | recreational float | boat rental extra)
- 11:30 am FOGM Five, 5-mile race, Dravo—Miamitown (\$25/person | USCA Rules | Canoe & Kayak Divisions)
- 12–3 pm Riverside Celebration in Miamitown
Picnic lunch, awards ceremony, entertainment, prizes
(free to race/float participants | \$10 for guests)

There is no race day registration this year. Registration ends August 16th. Paddlers can register on-line or by mail by following the Fremont Cup link at www.RiversUnlimited.org.

Registrations must be received by August 1st in order to receive a FREE event shirt.

2008 Paddlefest Moves to Coney Island

Dates: June 27th and 28th

Friday, June 27th

- Kid's Ex-Stream Paddlefest Expo
- Ohio River Music and Outdoor Festival

Saturday, June 28th

- Canoe and Kayak Races
- Paddle the Ohio (Recreational Canoe and Kayak Float)
- Finish Line Festival

Location:

Coney Island, 6201 Kellogg Ave, Cincinnati, OH, 45228
Paddlefest has become the largest paddling event in the Midwest. Its proceeds support programs that benefit the Ohio River and local watersheds. Its new location at Coney Island provides ample parking, a scenic view of the Ohio River, and a great location for the Ohio River Music and Outdoor Festival.

**For more information, visit
www.ohioriverway.org/paddlefest**



The Fremont Cup provides recreational and competitive opportunities for all ages. This racer finished near the top at the 2007 Cup.

Learn and Play on the Ohio River at the *Kid's Ex-Stream Expo*

You would be hard-pressed to find a Rivers Unlimited member in Southwest Ohio who is not familiar with Paddlefest, the largest canoe and kayaking festival in the Midwest. But you might be surprised to learn that Paddlefest also boasts the largest outdoor environmental education and boating safety event in the state of Ohio: *The Kid's Ex-Stream Expo*.

2008 marks the third year of the *The Kid's Ex-Stream Expo*, which takes place one day before the Paddlefest canoe float and races. The Expo is organized by the ORSANCO Educational Foundation and the Cincinnati Park Board, along with Hamilton County Department of Environmental Services, Hamilton County Parks, and the Cincinnati Recreation Commission. The event features a variety of hands-on activities designed to connect children to their local watersheds and to get them excited about the Ohio River.

The 2007 Expo took place at Four Season's Marina. Over 23 dynamic presenters from local non-profit and education organizations engaged over 700 children from the Cincinnati Recreation Commission's summer day camps, along with children from other youth programs throughout Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky. Young participants got their feet wet performing water quality monitoring; interacting with Ohio River fish, macroinvertebrates, and mammals; testing the properties of water; and learning about the different uses of the Ohio River.

In true Paddlefest fashion, each child who came to the Expo was guaranteed ample time to "play" in a lake or pool in canoes, kayaks, and rafts. Getting each child in a lifejacket and on the water is a crucial element of the Expo. These opportunities not only teach participants about water safety; they build strong emotional connections between children and the rivers our Expo educators are teaching them to protect!

The Kid's Ex-Stream Expo will of course be bigger and better this year, and will feature live music, environmentally friendly goody bags, green living demonstrations, and an appearance by the PA Denny River Education Center, Cincinnati's first Ohio River floating classroom. The Expo is FREE and open to the public, and will kick off all the Paddlefest-ivities at Coney Island on Friday, June 27th. Coney Island will also host the Ohio River Music and Outdoor festival, and will serve as the launching point for the Paddlefest Canoe Float and races on Saturday, June 28th.

Educators, Exhibitors, and Volunteers are still very much needed! Visit www.ohioriverway.org/paddlefest for more information on how you or your organization can be part of this important event for Greater Cincinnati children and their Ohio River.

Kid's Ex-Stream Expo

Friday, June 27th, 10 am – 2 pm

Coney Island

All events are FREE and open to the public

Parking: \$3.00



The Kid's Ex-Stream Expo leaves no child on shore

Volunteer Spotlight: Tom Quinn

By Stephanie Ross

In 2000, Tom Quinn retired from a 35-year career as an environmental engineer specializing in the administration of wastewater treatment and sewer systems. We're grateful no one has explained to Tom that retirement means you get to stop working, because his efforts on behalf of RU are a real boon to the organization.

Tom has been serving on the Board of Directors of Rivers Unlimited since 1998, when he left his position as Director of Metropolitan Sewer District in Cincinnati. When Tom took over the reins of MSD in 1992, the Ohio EPA was poised to take over the District's industrial pretreatment program for violation of the Clean Water Act. Tom oversaw creation of MSD's first strategic plan, which included abatement of combined sewer overflows, and was a leading partner in the Mill Creek Watershed Project.

Tom came to Cincinnati by way of Indianapolis, where he served for eight years as the AWT (advanced wastewater treatment) Administrator within the city's Department of Public Works. Tom's career began in New York, where he earned a B.S. in Civil Engineering from Manhattan College and an M.S. in Environmental Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Born and raised in Windham, New York, a town of 1,000 people in the Catskill Mountains, Tom has observed significant improvements in water quality over his lifetime, which he attributes to the passage of the Clean Water Act. He believes the Act has been the most positive force affecting water quality in recent history.

When he isn't working on water quality issues, Tom enjoys golfing and reading history books. He has a particular affinity for World War II and Civil War history. Tom is sharing his "retirement" with his wife of 15 years, Barbara. Thanks for sharing him with RU! 💧

If you have some time to share, then get in touch with Nate Holscher at (513)761-4003 and ask how you can help RU fulfill its mission to protect and restore Ohio's rivers.

Managing Increased Wastewater Production Calls for Collaborative Solutions

By Nathan Holscher

While the populations of urban centers like Cincinnati have been decreasing over the last several years, the populations in outlying areas and adjacent counties have experienced significant growth. This growth is largely the result of urban flight – the movement of people from within city limits to the suburbs. In order to accommodate more people, new subdivisions are built in traditionally rural areas.

One by-product of the population growth in these areas is an increased production of wastewater. With each additional faucet run, toilet flushed and shower taken, more water is sent to the local wastewater treatment plant, where it must be treated and then discharged into a local waterway.

Existing wastewater treatment plants in these areas were not developed to accommodate growing amounts of wastewater, and cannot effectively treat it at their current capacity. Consequently, a number of these plants plan to increase treatment capacity. Because the water that enters a treatment plant must leave it, expanded capacity means increased discharge of treated water into the local river or stream.

Take the Lower Little Miami Wastewater Treatment Plant, run by the Warren County Water and Sewer Department. This plant treats water and then discharges it into Simpson's Creek, very near to where it flows into the Little Miami River. The area that this facility serves has grown significantly in the past few years, and will likely continue to do so. To accommodate the increase in wastewater, the director of the Ohio EPA has proposed a modification to the permit the plant currently has under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which regulates point-source discharges into waterways. The proposed modification would allow for the plant to add more treatment units, and expand treatment capacity from 7.28 million gallons per day to 14.56 million gallons per day, in effect doubling the amount of treated wastewater the plant could discharge into Simpson's Creek and inevitably the Little Miami River. The permit notice states, "that if approved, discharges from the facility would result in

degradation to the water quality of Simpson's Creek and the Little Miami River. However, the water quality criteria developed to protect aquatic life and human health will not be exceeded."

The question over whether or not expanded treatment and increased discharge will lower water quality breaks a couple of different ways. Treatment plants must meet guidelines for the concentration of nutrients and bacteria in discharged water. The permit notice refers to the fact that the quality of the additional water that is discharged will not fall below current standards. But, if the nutrient and bacteria levels in the discharged water remain the same, by discharging more water a net increase in nutrients and bacteria is created. Perhaps maintaining a comparable concentration to the previous discharge is acceptable. However, as the area experiences more growth and loses pervious surface to development, nutrient levels will also increase from run-off. A net increase in nutrients from a wastewater treatment plant in an area of rapid development must be considered in combination with an increased nutrient and bacteria load from the run-off generated by newly impervious surfaces.

Unfortunately, the people who run treatment plants can't control the amount of wastewater they receive. That depends on factors like the population growth of the area and the water use habits of its residents and businesses. Faced with the prospect of more wastewater, plants have little recourse but to seek expanded capacity to avoid further degradation.

Fortunately, other options exist. One option is to increase the effectiveness of treatment to the point where there is no net increase in nutrients or bacteria. The downside of this option is that increased control is extremely difficult to obtain and costs far more, a burden which rests on taxpayers. Also, increasing the quality of the water does nothing to change the fact that more water will still be discharged into the stream. This can cause an unnatural rise in the level of the stream or river. More water can increase stream velocity, and in extreme cases can contribute to erosion and even threaten the pool/riffle patterns that provide

habitat for aquatic life. While it is true that an increase in discharge in one treatment plant may not cause significant damage, multiple treatment plants will seek to expand their capacity in the Little Miami Watershed. If population trends continue, so will the cumulative increase in discharge. It's quite likely that this will cause a significant rise in water levels.

In light of this information, the best way to deal with the problem is through a series of practical steps to reduce the amount of wastewater a plant receives and must treat at any given time. Such reduction should start with the development and building process. Given the new information and technology that is available, there is no excuse for the fact that new homes are often using more water than existing homes. The companies that build new homes and subdivisions in the watershed must play a role in dealing with the problem of increased wastewater. It is reasonable to expect that developers who profit from, and contribute to, population growth take steps to share the burden in addressing wastewater. Technology for making new

homes and buildings more efficient in their water use has progressed in recent years, and has also become more cost effective.

High efficiency features at the home and building level include:

- *High efficiency toilets (1.28 gallons per flush avg.)*
- *Faucet aerators (1.5 gallons per minute for bathrooms and 2.2 for kitchens)*
- *Low-flow showerheads (1.6 gallons per minute or less)*
- *Water efficient clothes washers*
- *Energy Star dishwashers (6.5 gal/cycle or less)*

All of these features are simple to install and have no negative effects on the quality of life of the homeowners. In fact, these features allow homeowners to save money on energy and water bills.

Infrastructure to prevent overburden on wastewater treatment plants is not limited to the household.

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During dry weather, treated discharge from wastewater treatment plants can account for more than 70% of the Little Miami's flow.

PRESIDENTS LETTER continued from page 2

I must confess, I cannot always practice what I preach. Even as president of the board of Rivers Unlimited, months sometimes go by where I am not out on the river, where I let my work and my social and family obligations consume my hours. But, Rivers Unlimited has a solution to this problem, one that meets my own test of being able to fit it into the demands of family, friends and work. It is called *Adopt-A-Stream* and its beauty is in its simplicity.

Basically, the program provides everything I need to pick up trash in an area that is convenient along the Great Miami River. I go with my family or a fellow board member, and we pick up trash, have some good conversation and reflect on this giant river that flows right through much of this region, but that receives little attention and few resources for restoration. My foray into our *Adopt-A-Stream* program inspired me to think about what I and all of us are doing to bring about communities all of us want to live in and support.

Quite frankly, the neglect of the Great Miami, the river Rivers Unlimited is targeting in this year's *Adopt-A-Stream* program, is an economic embarrassment. A resource like the Great Miami, utilized correctly, could be a cash cow, both for property values and for recreation. Witnessing first hand, the poor planning and complete neglect of this great river is shameful. We have done such a poor job capitalizing on this region's resources and as a result, not only does the Great Miami suffer, our economy and our existing communities suffer.

So we have to take action. Two hours of picking up trash can have a significant impact on how you see the world, what you choose to spend your time on and how you choose to engage your elected officials on a local, state and federal level.

Two or three hours, three times a year, is all that we are asking. We even have boats you can borrow if you want to do the cleanup from a canoe. We believe that reconnecting ourselves and our neighbors to the water, to the potential, to the beauty, and (despite the trash) to the peace that our watersheds bring us, will inspire you to protect our rivers, improve our economy and make all of us a little healthier, a little happier in the process.

Your group, your family, your partner... all can adopt a stream on your terms. You make a difference and you open yourself up to be inspired and to inspire those that you choose to bring with you. That is what our *Adopt-A-*

Stream program is all about. Join me and all our other volunteers. It is action that you can take that is very meaningful and in the larger context has enormous ramifications for the bigger issues that impact our economy, our transportation and our neighborhoods. Smart development is complicated, but without citizen investment in the resources that make our region what it is, individuals motivated by short-term profit call the shots. They are the ones that decide if we have clean water, they are the ones that keep taxing our sewer systems and leaving us with raw sewage in our streams and basements, they are the ones that use our tax dollars to build bridges for transportation and infrastructure, because land is cheap and new housing is cheaper than investing in what we already have today.

But, to make the changes so that our communities and our tax dollars are spent on our existing infrastructure, so that we are doing our part to cut our use of expensive gas, and curb global warming with healthy and walkable neighborhoods, we must value, protect and work with what is already here and in coordination with the rivers and streams that make our region unique, and provide lasting value to the homes and communities in this region.

So, it starts with us. That means we must recognize and internalize the intrinsic value that our streams and watersheds have to offer when they are thriving. This starts with you and with your circle of friends, family and colleagues. A river cleanup and building an ongoing relationship with your local river has ramifications far beyond the bags of trash you collect. It realigns our values and inspires us to take action to protect something that is familiar to us, that gives us joy and is something of which we are intimately aware of its potential.

Rivers Unlimited's members stick around because they are inspired. So, open yourself up to inspiration. *Adopt-A-Stream*. Our region has so many opportunities for inspiration, for recreation, and for making a difference.

Contact 513.761.4003 to *Adopt-A-Stream*, or go online at www.riversunlimited.org. 



PIPELINE continued from page 1

Scenic Rivers Must Be Protected

Even with procedures intended to avoid or minimize impacts, the sheer number of miles spanned and waterways crossed portends degradation both specific and cumulative in nature. Of particular interest are the Little Miami River and the Big Darby Creek, both of which are accorded a high level of protection by federal law. In 1968, Congress, realizing that damming and channelization projects were permanently degrading many of the nation's rivers, decided a select few that had retained their natural majesty must be preserved for all time. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 states that these rivers and their immediate environments "shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations." In Ohio, many citizens, groups and agencies have worked hard to bring these rivers under the protection of the Act. After their designation, much work has gone into protecting the rivers from projects that would jeopardize their natural, scenic and recreational values.

The project's preferred route threatens values the Act intended to protect, as well as the level of protection it affords these remarkable resources. Even if REX is able to drill to perform an underground crossing on the Little Miami River and Big Darby Creeks, installation, maintenance and surveillance may require a significant swath of trees to be cleared. Any destruction of riparian corridor or creation of a permanent maintenance easement in the vicinity of the river threatens its scenic qualities, and undermines its designation as a place where the public can enjoy a scenic, natural environment. It will also set a dangerous precedent, begging questions about the Act's effectiveness in the face of future projects and degradation.

Threats to Ohio's Natural Resources

The preferred route will cross areas of Ohio with soils that are especially vulnerable to erosion. The loss of trees and extensive drilling into the earth in these areas will inevitably cause erosion, and the discharge of silt into multiple waterways. Loss of immediate riparian



Natural Gas Pipelines are generally not known for their scenic qualities.

corridor, as well as tree loss within the larger watersheds, will increase the amount of stormwater runoff received by rivers. Some of this runoff will include nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, which are already sources of alarm in many of Ohio's rivers. Tree loss will be compounded by the threat of the Emerald Ash Borer, which has already damaged woodlands in parts of Ohio. The movement of felled trees and the equipment used to cut and remove lumber may accelerate the spread of infestations and cause the unnecessary loss of additional forest.

The preferred route also poses threats to the sources of drinking water for many Ohioans. It plans to cross a sole-source drinking water aquifer – the Miami Valley Buried Aquifer – as well as three wellhead protection areas. Even if the risk of gas leaks, explosions and contamination in these aquifers is relatively small, the health and economic consequences for the communities that rely on the aquifers could be enormous. The protection of these aquifers is not merely a matter of conservation; it is one of propriety. Allowing a private company to run a large pipeline through a community's only convenient source of drinking water is, at best, a display of peculiar

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PIPELINE continued from page 9

etiquette. At worst it is a judgment against a community's right to the secure use of its most precious resource. What "national interest" rightly trumps the actual interests of that nation's communities?

A Rocky Path

The project has encountered various problems and resistance as it's crossed, or planned to cross, other states. A contracting company that worked on the project in Kansas is under federal investigation for failing to integrate the proper protective measures when putting the pipe across a river. Latex Construction Co. allegedly failed to install weights that would keep the pipe from floating up in the river, and also failed to use a protective coating to help prevent breaks in the pipeline, as well as explosions. Instead of using some of the river weights that were delivered to the site, workers dug a trench and buried them out of view. Rockies Express was negotiating with Latex to work on pipe installation in Ohio, but has since decided against using the company. A worker for another contractor was killed while working on the project in Wyoming.

Multiple complaints and concerns have also been raised in Indiana, where the route plans to cross public water supplies and several rivers. An attorney for the Hoosier Hills Regional Water District has raised multiple concerns after REX failed to adequately address the crossing of its drinking water aquifer and the Whitewater River, which is named on Indiana's Outstanding Rivers List. Having raised several concerns over the Final Environmental Impact Statement, the District's attorney has asked that the project be tabled until the concerns have been addressed, problems resolved, or the pipeline is realigned away from the aquifer. Indiana public officials all the way up to U.S. Congressmen have also submitted concerns regarding the project's path in Indiana. In Ohio, Senator George Voinovich wrote a letter suggesting that the pipeline should be realigned so as not to traverse the Century Mine, an underground mine that produces a third of the state's coal and

employs hundreds of people. His letter notes that the route "could have a devastating effect on the production of coal in Ohio." Meanwhile, Representative John Boehner, the House Minority Leader, has raised concerns over REX's failure to respect local zoning codes in his 8th District of Ohio. The local law requires that water lines be installed for a fire hydrant in the interest of public safety.

What's Next?

To go forward with its preferred route, the project has to be approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), a body of 5 members appointed by the sitting president. Thus, the aforementioned comments and concerns have been submitted to FERC. Also, the two bodies responsible for the administration of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in Ohio – the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Natural Areas and Preserves and the National Park Service – are currently studying information on the project, and had not yet weighed in on the pipeline's alignment at the time of this article.

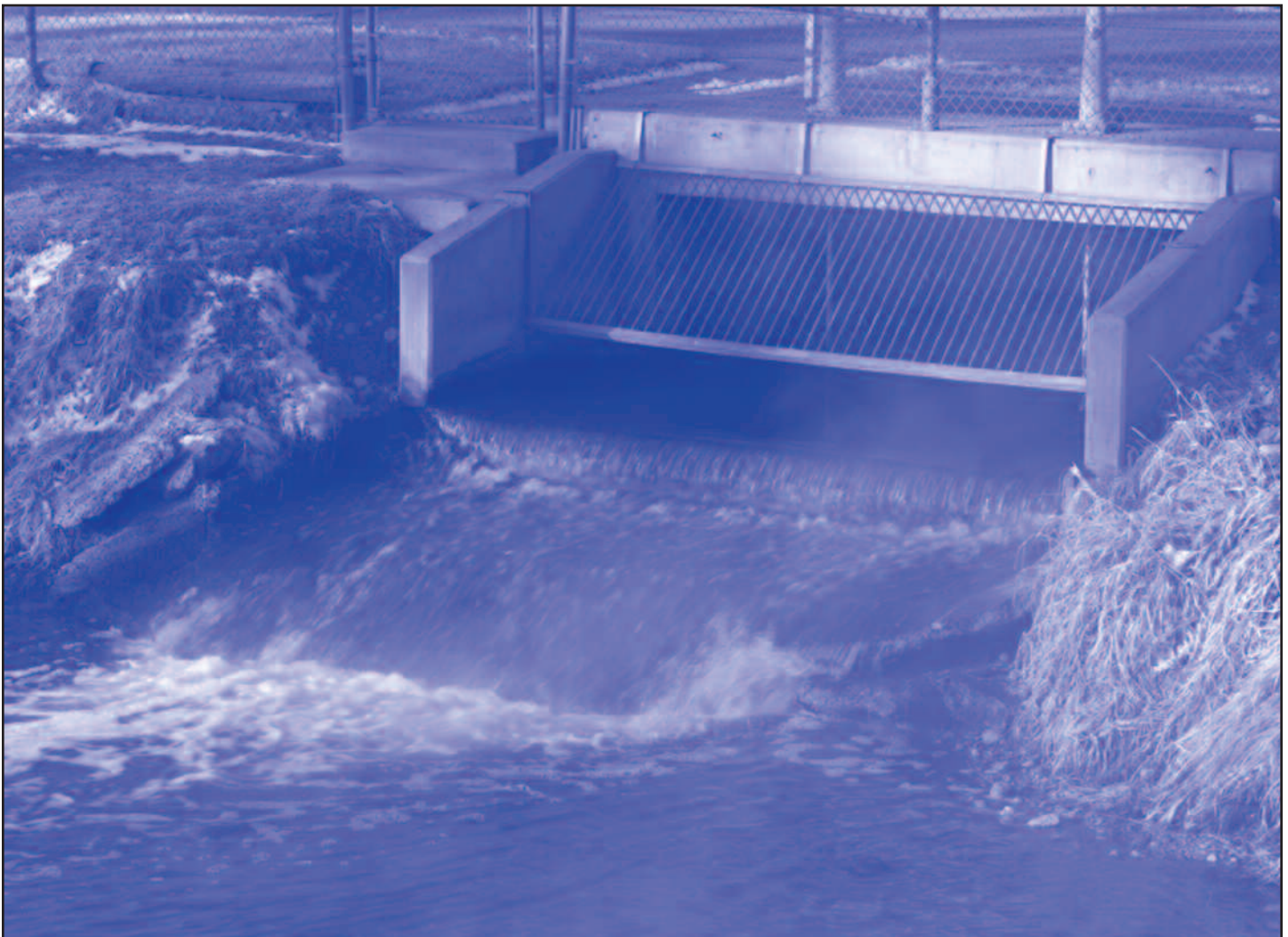
Rivers Unlimited has asked that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission require the REX-East Pipeline to follow a route that does not cross the Little Miami River or Big Darby Creek. We've requested that the route instead follow existing bridges, roadways or the paths of other pipelines, so as to minimize the damage to Ohio's natural resources. We've also demanded that the project proceed only with the utmost deference to the wishes of the communities whose farms and sources of drinking water could be affected by the pipeline. The project hasn't demonstrated that it will satisfy a public interest compelling enough to compromise the interests that the public has worked to protect here in Ohio. 💧

WASTEWATER continued from page 7

Treatment plants receive the most water – and are most likely to have to by-pass treatment – during and after heavy rains. This happens because a certain amount of rain water invariably makes its way into the sewer system. By limiting the amount of impervious surface in an area, a large amount of rain water can effectively be stored instead of arriving directly at a wastewater treatment plant. Leaving a certain amount of green space in all developments can drastically reduce the amount of run-off created during rainfall. Other reliable techniques include roof gardens, rain gardens, and impervious parking lots, which can absorb rain instead of allowing it to become run-off.

These and other techniques have gained acceptance as legitimate means of relieving some of the burden placed on wastewater treatment plants. Many municipalities in Ohio have devoted time and money to developing them for this reason.

Before we consider whether or not to expand treatment capacity for multiple wastewater treatment plants, and allow for increased discharge into Ohio's rivers and streams, we should explore the practicality and cost-effectiveness of reducing the burden on wastewater treatment plants. Before allowing for increased degradation of public waters, we must consider whether or not the appropriate steps to limit wastewater have taken place at state, county and municipal levels. These steps may be in the form of regulations that require responsible development and higher efficiency of water use from new buildings, or it may be that these jurisdictions support green infrastructure initiatives themselves. Likely, a combination of the two would achieve the greatest effect. If millions of public dollars are to be spent expanding capacity of wastewater treatment plants, such expenditures should only occur after reasonable alternatives have been explored and implemented. 💧



Join Our Effort!

Help Rivers Unlimited Protect Ohio's Greatest Resources.

YES! I want to help Rivers Unlimited protect the 61,000 miles of rivers and streams in Ohio from pollutants and other forms of degradation. Use my gift to help the nation's oldest statewide river protection organization continue to protect and restore these scenic waterways which are vital to the health, economy and quality of life in our state.

Here is my tax-deductible contribution of:

- \$35 – Basic Membership
- \$50 – Family or Group Membership
- \$100 – River Sustainer
- \$250 – River Steward
- \$___ Other

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I prefer to have my donation recognized anonymously.

Please make your check payable to Rivers Unlimited and mail to:

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CALL FOR ARTICLES

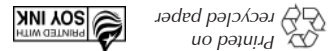
Interested in submitting an article to be published in the next edition of Rivers Quarterly?

The submission deadline for articles to be printed in the Autumn 2008 Rivers Quarterly is August 1st.

If you or your watershed organization has a river issue that Ohioans should know about, please email your article and pictures (not required) to nate.holscher@riversunlimited.org Direct any questions or comments to the same email address or call (513)761-4003.



EarthShare of Ohio helped fund this issue of Rivers Quarterly.



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