



WHAT'S WORKING ON WORKING RIVERS

A Handbook for Improving Urban Rivers

EXAMPLES FROM CHICAGO AREA RIVERS

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Wink Hastings
National Park Service

*CHICAGO***Rivers** Demonstration Project

THE *CHICAGO Rivers* DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Demonstration Program is a collaboration of public and private organizations enhancing Chicago Area Rivers through community-based activities, while serving as a national model for improving urban rivers. River enhancement projects—such as those described in this handbook—require the participation of all interests working toward common goals addressing environment, community needs, and sustainable growth. Through the ChicagoRivers Demonstration Project, a series of community-based public perception surveys were completed to identify desires for future river uses and an assessment of important natural resources to select specific areas and guide restoration activities. These studies were instrumental in the initiation and design of the projects summarized in this handbook.

***CHICAGO Rivers* Partners**

Friends of the Chicago River

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

National Park Service, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance



HAT'S IN THIS HANDBOOK

Preface

Lots of initiative and hard work with a little know-how is all that's needed to improve the river in your community. **5**

About Chicago Area Rivers

A brief history of Chicago's urban waterways and how community-based interest evolved into the restoration projects described in this handbook. **6**

Things To Consider Before Getting Your Own Feet Wet...

Practical advice to guide river improvement activities anywhere...on any river! **8**

Community Project Descriptions

Inspirational stories of community-driven river improvement activities. While the projects were all local in nature, the **Project Lessons** section of each description contains good advice to keep in mind for any river improvement project. Each project description also includes a section on **what was done** and **who was involved** with key contacts if you want to find out more about a specific project.

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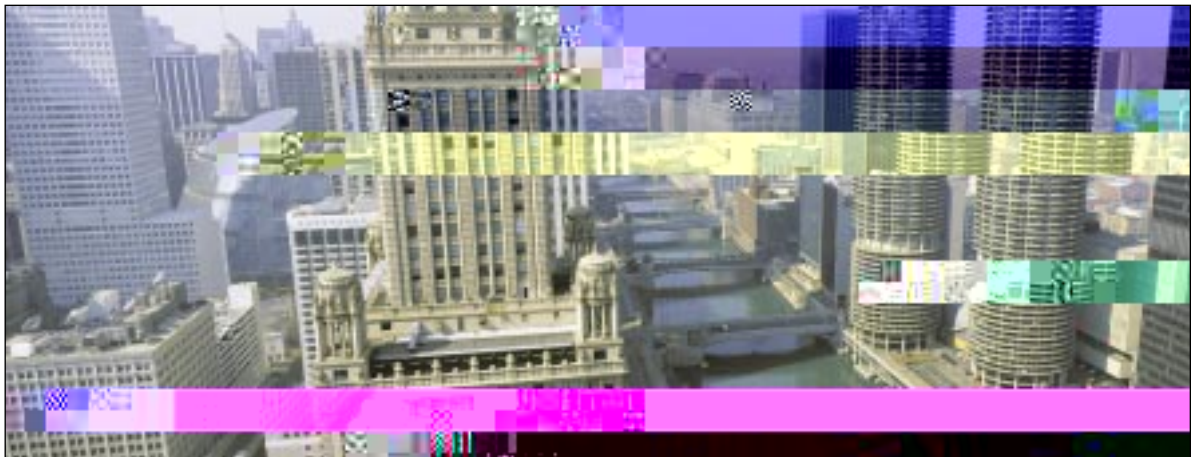
Resource References

Look in this section if you are in the Chicago area and want to get involved in river improvement activities. There are also listings, particularly under publications, videos and educational materials, that will be of interest to anyone concerned with river activities...anywhere. **34**

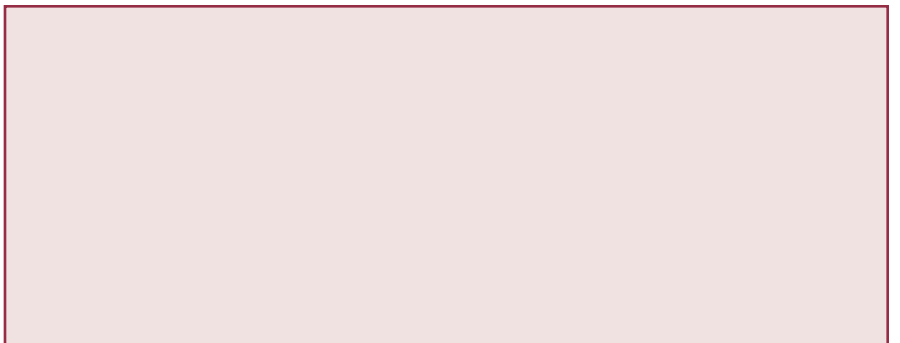


Courtesy of Friends of the Chicago River.

The river in your life may not be called the Chicago or “*Checagou*,” but chances are it has many “faces” like the Chicago, from natural ...to urban.



Photograph by Ron Schramm PHOTO.



The city of Chicago owes its existence to Chicago Area Rivers. Native Americans and early explorers alike saw that this gentle

the Mississippi River. The potential for this trade route quickly attracted thousands of settlers to the Chicago area.

Within a few short decades, as the city grew, Chicagoans changed the rivers and surrounding wetlands rapidly and dramatically. Two separate river systems—the Chicago and the Calumet—were combined into what became a single 156-mile network of waterways. Floodplains and wet areas—important natural components of healthy rivers—were filled

process. It can be as simple as taking a walk along the river with people who know the resources.

Be Inclusive

The importance of actively involv-



Neighbors Take Back Their River

This story is about power—the power of the river as a healing force in people’s lives; the power of conflicting viewpoints that obstruct action; and the power of a few dedicated individuals to overcome obstacles and accomplish something on an urban river. The power and value of an

urban river is not always tangible or easily

WHO WAS INVOLVED

****Friends of the Chicago River** served as publicist, fiscal agent, and advisor. Contact: (312) 939-0490.

****Interested Neighbors** provided visions for the riverbank and the physical labor needed to make the vision a reality. Contact: Pete Leki (773) 463- 8968.

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago provided work crews to cut trees and haul refuse. They also gave river tours to students and provided technical review of the work plan.

North Branch Prairie Project provided scientific advice for appropriate plants and methods to use.

National Park Service, through the ChicagoRivers Demonstration Project, provided technical guidance and encouragement.

Waters Elementary School

The Community that Built a Wetland

For this project, it took an entire “village” to restore a wetland. The dedication and involvement of community members and the effective collaboration of a variety of agency and organization partners restored a wetland in a city park along the North Branch of the Chicago River. The



A Chicago arts educator worked with seven Amundsen High School students to complete this mural depicting the Gompers Park wetland, called "Dragonfly Slough" by the students. Courtesy of Friends of the Chicago River.

Gompers Park wetland provides a living demonstration of how wetlands work, while serving as a focal point for community involvement and environmental education.

Gompers Park is located in the City of Chicago, in a north side neighborhood. The two-acre area of the park selected for restoration was thought to have once been a small, marshy wetland within the Chicago River floodplain. What is known for certain about the site is that in the late 1930s a lagoon was built, creating a stream, which still flows to the river through the project site. In the 1960s, the marshy area was filled in and replanted as lawn. These changes limited the natural functions of the river. In addition, frequent flooding in the park limited use of the baseball field.

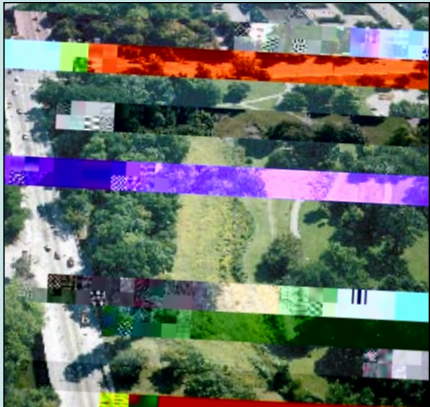
Local community groups such as the North Mayfair Improvement Association and the North Mayfair Garden Club had long wanted to restore the wetlands to Gompers Park, which is considered the scenic focal point of the community. In the late 1980s the North River Commission, Friends of the Chicago River, and numerous community organizations created the North Branch River Walk Plan, which, in

addition to proposing a continuous river walkway, identified several potential restoration areas, including a wetlands in Gompers Park. In 1994, the potential natural and recreational benefits of a wetland at Gompers Park were again highlighted, this time by several organizations involved in the ChicagoRivers Demonstration Project. The strong community interest, feasibility of the restoration itself, and the interest of the Chicago Park District, owner and manager of the property, all combined to bring about the Gompers Park Wetlands Project.



Volunteers planted native wetland and prairie vegetation to retain stormwater runoff. The wetland plants also naturally filter out pollutants and sediments carried by the runoff, improving water quality. The wetland now provides habitat for a variety of birds, turtles, frogs and fish.

A water level control structure was built to manage the amount of water flowing onto the site. The water level can be lowered to facilitate maintenance for plantings or sediment removal. Periodically, as the Chicago River rises, a bypass pipe allows river water to flow into the wetland. The combination of a water control structure and the improved ability of the area to hold moisture will help reduce impacts from downstream flooding.



WHO WAS INVOLVED

Amundsen and Roosevelt High Schools have incorporated Gompers Park into their school curriculum through planting, monitoring, and use of the site as an outdoors biology lab and art project.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, Field Museum, Museum of Science and Industry, Shedd Aquarium, and North Park Village Nature Center joined together to provide classroom education and field demonstrations for children and adults.

****Chicago Park District** provided overall project coordination, organized community activities, developed restoration plans, provided a major portion of the funding, supervised volunteers, and assisted with site re-vegetation. They are part of the education partnership and will provide long-term management of the site. Contact: Michaelene Brown (312) 747-0692.

Community Volunteers helped with planting, identifying plant species, and conduct guided tours of the wetland.

****Friends of the Chicago River** facilitated community interest and involvement in the project. Friends also organized and publicized volunteer activities, site dedication and volunteer appreciation events. Contact: (312) 939-0490.

National Park Service, through the ChicagoRivers Demonstration Project, facilitated the selection of river corridor restoration activities in Chicago neighborhoods, including Gompers Park.

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PROJECT LESSONS

CLEAR ROLES AND EXPECTATIONS

This project was notable for the number of agencies involved, particularly the number contributing substantive work.

“Being up-front about everybody’s role in advance was critical,” observes Michaelene Brown, a naturalist with the Chicago Park District. Early planning, careful site selection, and getting key people and agencies involved early in the planning process was a keynote of this project.

WORK WITH THE LANDOWNER

This project is notable for the leadership of the Chicago Park District as the site landowner.

PLAN FOR BAD WEATHER AND OTHER DELAYS

This project was dogged by the weather—rainstorms that delayed construction and workdays, intense heat that sapped the strength (but not the good will) of volunteers. There may be practical limits to the number of rain days that can be scheduled, but schedule as many as possible. Always have a contingency...extra rain days, auxiliary sources of water for periods of drought and substitutes for people who do not show up.

COMMUNICATION IS A TWO-WAY STREET

Brown emphasized the importance of getting lots of community input and making sure to explain and educate volunteers and the public about the issues involved.

“It is crucial to bring the public along through the project,” Brown says. Outreach with local residents was a great success; people responded by

supporting and championing the project and by dedicated volunteering. Some neighbors downstream of the project expressed concern that the project might cause flooding downstream, showing the need for broader outreach.

GREAT VOLUNTEERS ARE MADE—NOT BORN

The community has a history of involvement and leadership. Agency partners built on this resource with training for volunteers. The partners also worked to make sure the volunteers were acknowledged for the importance of their work. The result was volunteers who were not only committed, but had the necessary expertise for the sometimes delicate tasks involved in planting and other restoration activities.

“If you can make it a good experience, you will have volunteers for life,” notes Jim McDonald, a North Mayfair Improvement Association leader and project volunteer.

Another strength of this project was the establishment of linkages with local schools and organizations that were able to provide groups of volunteers. The lesson here is that many networks with many organizations involve more people, ensuring continued future involvement.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITMENT

Both agency staff and volunteers showed intense dedication to this project. “Unquestionably, what made the Gompers Park project a success was the amazing teamwork of all the partners and their level of personal commitment,” notes Brown. Volunteers were also exceptionally dedicated: “People were

undaunted by delays and really hot days....No one complained or gave up.”

LEAD TIME

One of the significant features of this project was its educational focus. Ed Klunk, principal of Amundsen High School, says of his school’s involvement with Gompers Park restoration activities: “This project give[s] students a better understanding of ecological concepts. All students need to know these basic concepts to understand environmental issues and make informed decisions.”

The project has already been host to several successful educational events including music workshops and a student mural project, both organized by Friends of the Chicago River. While participation in these events was good, due to existing relationships with local schools, organizers learned that many educational institutions need a year or more lead time in order to take advantage of such opportunities.

A PROJECT IS NEVER DONE

This wetland was designed to be interpreted at a community level. The physical restoration of the area was just a first step. On-going stewardship and educational activities are a major feature of this project. Volunteers and students will continue their involvement through weeding, additional plantings, periodic burnings to benefit native plant growth, and monitoring plant diversity, soils, water quality, and hydrology. As with the Northcenter Project, Gompers has increased community participation while individuals and organizations find new ways to use the area.

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EAUBIEN WOODS-FLATFOOT LAKE

“Each year the kids grow. They come in with downcast eyes, weak handshakes, mumbling conversations. By the end of the summer, they look you in the eye, their handshake is firm and confident, and they can give a 20-minute presentation on Beaubien Woods ecology. And, I’ve not only seen these changes, I’ve been responsible for many of them. It feels awfully good.”

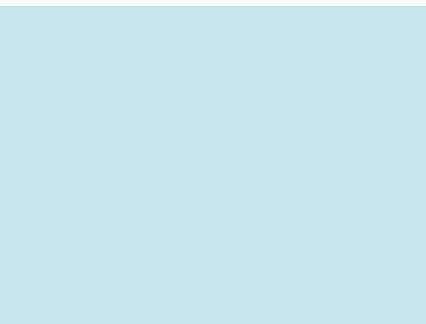
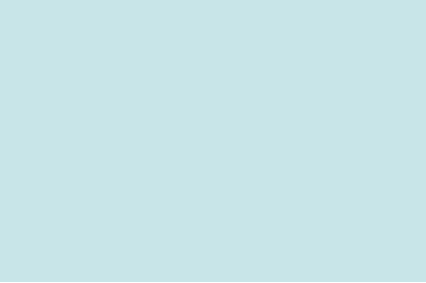
– Richard Wilborn,
Fishin’ Buddies!



The restoration project that changed lives... and landscapes

Today, Beaubien Woods is a place that thousands of people use every year, a place where families can enjoy the outdoors. A few years ago, however, it was a place very few people used. Overgrown with brush, it was a place remembered as a





ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL ORIGINS PARK



“This site represents the birthplace of Chicago, where the Illinois & Michigan Canal originated. The I&M Canal made Chicago a major economic and trade center by linking the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. Nocen

Many Visions; One River

All of the projects in this handbook are about vision, but with the Canal Origins Park, what different people and organizations initially envisioned varied dramatically.

PROJECT LESSONS

RIVERS CARRY OUR HISTORY

As dramatically as Chicago Area Rivers have been changed, they still provide a tangible reminder of the city's many layers of history. Even where historic structures have been lost, the rivers remain as reminders of the legends and mythology of the city. The Origins site represents one of the few remaining features of the I&M Canal within the city, making it of special significance within the National Heritage Corridor.



Fellowship House staff worked closely with the Pilsen-based contractor conducting the site grading to facilitate future work to be completed by center youth and local grade school children. Courtesy of National Park Service.

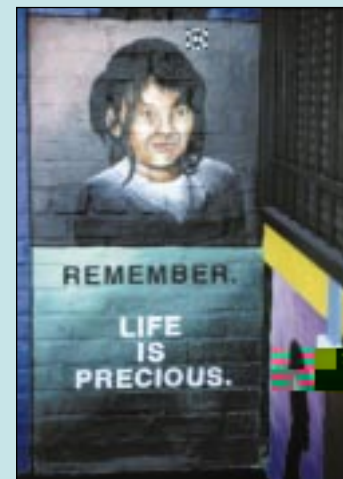
THE CANAL WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY

While the site offers great potential, it is also complex in terms of issues, ownership and administration. If the site had not had all the challenges, it would probably have been developed for a business or industry. Both the Canal Corridor Association and Fellowship House exemplify the kind of persistence that is needed to succeed under such difficulties.

Even before completion, this site serves as a model. Friends of the Chicago River has been meeting with riverfront businesses interested in improving the river adjacent to their properties using the Origins site as an example.

I BELIEVE!

The potential of this site was not immediately obvious to everyone who saw it. But this project has been driven by the belief of its partners



A building mural recently completed at Fellowship House serves as a reminder that quality of life is important to all. Courtesy of Chicago Youth Centers Fellowship House.

“This community is an industrial neighborhood where kids don’t have access to nature. The I&M Canal Origins Site is an exception...home to birds, beavers, and other wildlife...an opportunity to experience nature within an urban setting. Young people need places such as this to mature and to develop an appreciation for the environment.”

– Andrew Hart, Chicago Youth Centers Fellowship House

that the site had significance, and, with a strong commitment, the challenges could be overcome.

SHARE A VISION

This project highlights the importance of sharing the vision and significance of your project with others. Partners made their case to the media, agencies, residents and local leaders. Events that drew attention to the site and the work being done were key to this effort.



*Before volunteers could complete the planting, drain tiles were blocked to retain more water on the site and the limestone trail was completed.
Courtesy of Friends of the Chicago River.*

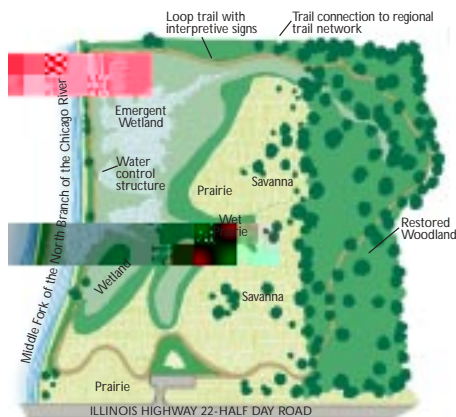
and attention to building relationships in the community. This kind of project is well suited to partners with a proven track record of working together on smaller projects and an organizational continuity to keep the whole thing going.

Prairie Wolf Slough demonstrates stormwater management, water quality, wildlife habitat, environmental education, and other community benefits of a wetland/prairie restoration along the rapidly urbanizing Middle Fork of the Chicago River. It also demonstrates what a strong, diverse partnership can accomplish. And it shows just how much 700 well-organized volunteers can do.

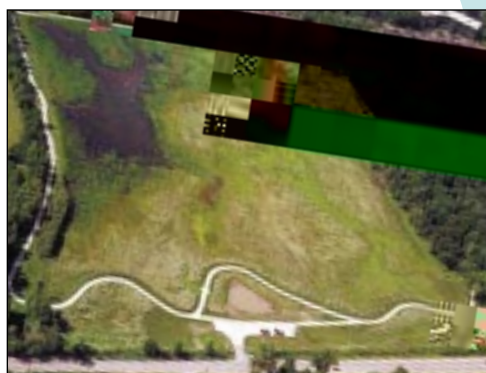
The 42-acre site is located in Lake County, Illinois, a growing suburb 35 miles north of downtown Chicago.

The Prairie Wolf Slough site lies largely in the Chicago River floodplain and is thought to have been a mixture of wetland, prairie, and savanna (open woods). Installation of drainage tiles by early settlers made the land suitable for farming but increased surface runoff to the river, aggravating flooding downstream.

It now contains 28 acres of restored wetland and wet prairie, as well as 14 acres of restored forest, including oak savanna. The restoration retains excess water, manages stormwater runoff, and reduces flooding. It also filters out pollutants carried by runoff from nearby commercial and residential developments before reaching the river. This helps to improve water quality, while addressing residents' concerns about debris and sediment in the water.



*Resource experts from several agencies prepared a plan for the site delineating areas to be planted as wetland, prairie and savannah.
Courtesy of Natural Resources Conservation Service.*



Aerial view of Prairie Wolf Slough one year after the initial planting illustrates the usefulness of a plan for guiding volunteer activities. Photograph by Richard E. Carter, 1996.

“Ecological restoration is becoming an increasingly common response to the land ailments created by 200 years of abuse. Not only does restored land provide important services like water storage, water purification, and soil stabilization, but it provides opportunities for people to encounter the rich biological diversity that is our natural heritage, reversing a cultural trend toward greater isolation from nature.”

– John D. Rogner, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- The Prairie Wolf Slough site was selected—following an evaluation

PROJECT LESSONS

WHAT'S IN A NAME

The project was named after John Kinzey Clark, called “Nanimoa” or “Prairie Wolf,” by Native American friends who pitched their wigwams on his property near the present project site. Nanimoa’s life bridged two cultures and two important periods of American history, from the American Revolution to the Civil War. A slough is another name for a swamp or a creek that passes through a marsh, reminding visitors and volunteers of the site’s past. A well-thought out name can help tell the story of an area, while fostering a sense of place through environmental and cultural connections.

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS

One reason this partnership worked so well is that a lot of thought and planning went into it before the first grant dollar was received or the first shovel went into the ground. All partners were involved in the development of an action plan; some partners concentrated on seeking input from the community, others inventoried site resources. There was plenty of work to go around—site design, community education and outreach, site preparation, planting, volunteer management, and site maintenance—to name just a few.

Far beyond accomplishing significant improvements, Prairie Wolf Slough built good working relationships among many partners. Several participants are now working together on a major watershed planning and improvement project.

LEADERSHIP

Many people and organizations contributed to this project, requiring leadership and close coordination. Relationships among agencies and overseeing volunteer efforts depended on sensitive leadership with facilitation skills to effectively guide the dynamic and ever-changing structure. It was important to develop clear roles and responsibilities among project partners, while involving community leaders, volunteers, and the public in major project decisions. Said David Ramsay, Friends Project Coordinator, “In many ways the project involved breaking new ground in collaboration, volunteer leadership training, and community participation.”

MANY GOALS MEAN MORE PARTICIPATION

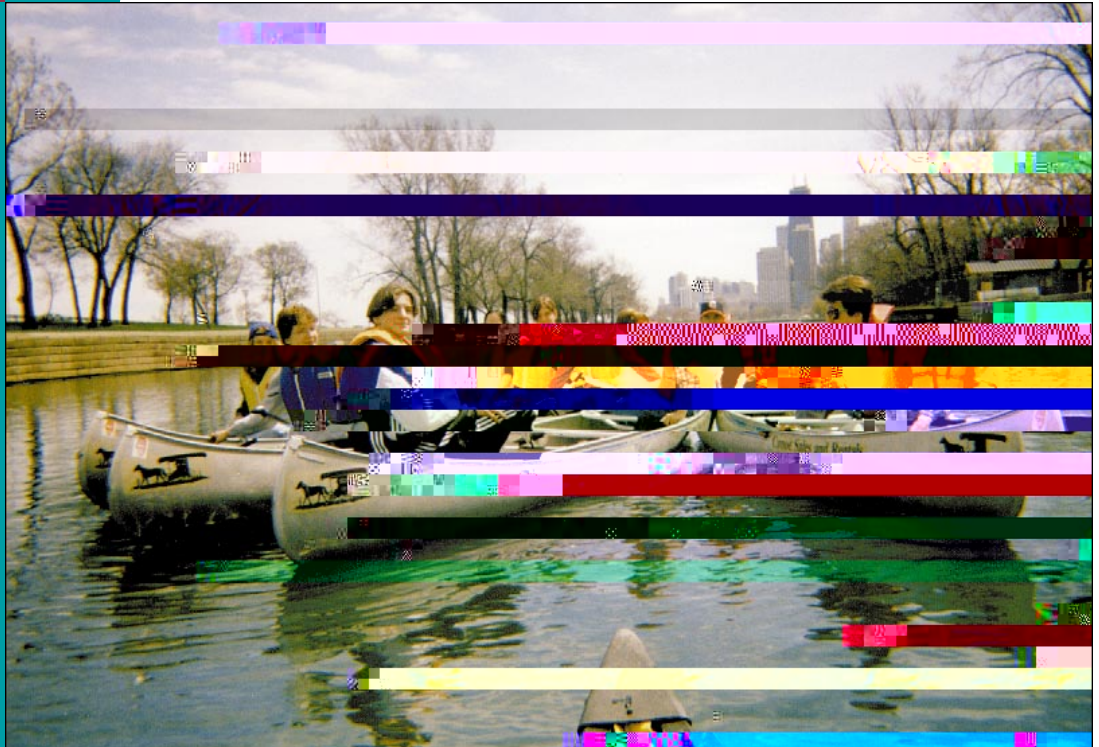
A principal aspect of the planning process was to address as many goals as possible. By the end of the design and planning stage, the project effectively addressed stormwater management, water quality, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities and environmental education, while ensuring strong support from agencies and surrounding communities.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE

Volunteers come to projects for a variety of reasons—they want to make a difference in their community, they are looking for a way to help the environment, they may be seeking a spiritual connection with nature, or they might be part of a corporate volunteer committee. Volunteers stay with projects because they are trained and well treated and given appropriate responsibilities. Polly Greathouse, a project volunteer, provides just one example: “The tradition...of starting each workday in a ‘friendship’ circle created an excellent

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RBAN CANOE ADVENTURES



*“To love the river
you must know
the river.”*

- Laurene von Klan,
Friends of the
Chicago River

U-CAN MISSION STATEMENT:

To develop the River as an ecological, economic and recreational resource for the City by training and employing inner-city young adults to lead River tours and to engage others in River improvement projects.

Reconnecting People with their River

Avital ingredient of any river improvement project is the desire, inspiration, and vision of people to change their river. Yet along many stretches of Chicago Area Rivers, people experience many barriers. Fences block physical access; while the rivers’ notorious history of degradation



The class of 1997! U-CAN guides celebrate their successful completion of the training program at Chicago's Grant Park. Courtesy of Friends of the Chicago River.

often acts as a psychological barrier. Public perception surveys conducted as a part of the Chicago Rivers Demonstration Project found that Chicagoans living a few blocks from the river were often unaware of improvements, notably water quality. Friends of the Chicago River, seeking ways to reconnect people

with the river, developed a program to train a diverse group of youth as river guides.

"U-CAN was designed to meet several needs," explains Chris Cercone, the Friends Membership and Volunteer Coordinator. "One was practical; more people wanted to go on our canoe trips than we were

able to accommodate. Canoeing is a great way to introduce people to the river and the issues affecting it. Paddling gets people close to the river and past the fences and other barriers that walkers and bicyclists encounter. U-CAN ...invest[s]...in the future, introducing a more diverse group of people to the river's potential and to... environmental careers."



U-CAN guides participate in several events each year. Here, the guides give a tour of the South Branch of the Chicago River starting at the Canal Origins Park. Courtesy of Friends of the Chicago River.

A group of partners designed the U-CAN program to meet these needs. Goals included increasing the capacity to show people the river, providing youth with training and summer employment, and highlighting river restoration efforts. U-CAN was piloted in 1995. Participants from that year had positive comments:

"I have learned so many things that everybody should know.... [U-CAN] has encouraged me to appreciate the closeness of the cityscape to the River...I hope to be able to instill [my] excitement onto the people I guide."

- Jason Sheparis, U-CAN Guide

"I [have] lived in low-income housing for years, so I haven't experienced a lot of things, but [U-CAN has] opened new doors."

- William Payne, U-CAN Guide

Since its beginning, the program has grown. In 1997, an extensive recruitment effort brought in a diverse group of trainees. Adult volunteers included both trainers and mentors in environmental fields. After rigorous training, the guides graduated to conduct 12 canoe events. One of the 1997 trainees, Adam Suchar, echoes the sentiments of his predecessors: "I know a million times more about the river now than I did before."

PROJECT LESSONS

RESTORATION IS JUST PART OF THE PICTURE

The health of urban rivers is highly dependent on how people regard and treat it. U-CAN focuses on people and their connection to the waterway, rather than physical changes to the river or its environment.

ADDRESS REALITIES

For an urban river like the Chicago, paddling is an excellent way to introduce people to the river and its environment. Because many of the banks are blocked by fences or are private property, the only easy way to see some sections of the river is to get out on it. Participants learn about issues of public access while getting a completely new view of the city.

Water quality is another issue that urban paddlers need to consider. The Chicago River is by no means pristine, so Friends is very careful about the safety issues associated with poor water quality. Trips are only run when conditions are safe, and participants are made aware of all possible risks. Once all necessary safety precautions have been taken, the trips can focus on the great strides that have been made in improving water quality and on the many species of wildlife that have come back to the river.

LEVERAGE INVOLVEMENT

Training the U-CAN guides involves the time and effort of a great many people, but “these seventeen kids enabled us to reach a whole lot of other people,” says Cathy Hudzik, the 1997 U-CAN Coordinator. And success is measured not just by the number of people the guides reach directly. “They’re still getting exposure to the river and its issues, and sharing their experiences with friends, teachers and family.”

With the help of U-CAN guides, Friends has also been able to institute canoe days, where people can rent canoes for short trips on the river. While these events require more staffing than the usual canoe trip, they are also more affordable for the public, particularly for school and youth groups, allowing the Friends to introduce more people to the river.

AIM FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY

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RESOURCE REFERENCE LISTINGS

VOLUNTEERING

A few of Chicago area organizations involved in various river improvement activities.

Environmental Education, River Clean-Ups and Restoration Activities

FRIENDS OF THE CHICAGO RIVER
407 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1580
Chicago, IL 60605
(312) 939-0490
E-mail: friends@chicagoriver.org

Environmental Volunteer Work Clearinghouse

CHICAGOLAND ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK
c/o Brookfield Zoo
3300 Golf Road
Brookfield, IL 60513
(708) 485-0263, extension 396

Habitat Restoration

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY
536 N. Harlem
River Forest, IL 60305
(708) 366-9420

LAKE COUNTY FOREST PRESERVES
2000 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Libertyville, IL 60201
(847) 367-6640

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY - VOLUNTEER STEWARDSHIP NETWORK (includes the NORTH BRANCH PRAIRIE PROJECT)
8 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 346-8166
(312) 878-3877 — North Branch Prairie Project

Habitat Restoration, Environmental Education

LAKE FOREST OPEN LANDS
272 Market Square, Suite 2726
Lake Forest, IL 60045
(847) 234-3880

LAKE BLUFF OPEN LANDS
P.O. BOX 449
Lake Bluff, IL 60044
(847) 735-8137

Park Improvement Activities

FRIENDS OF THE PARKS
407 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60605
(312) 922-3307

Stream Monitoring & Streambank Restoration

ILLINOIS RIVER WATCH (statewide)
c/o Nature of Illinois Foundation
208 LaSalle, Suite 2055
Chicago, IL 60604-1104
(312) 201-0650

ILLINOIS ECOWATCH NETWORK (Chicago area)
Oakton Community College
1600 East Golf Road
Des Plaines, IL 60016
(847) 635-6450

OPENLANDS PROJECT
220 S. State Street, Suite 1880
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 427-4256, extension 242

Trail Enhancements, Debris and Litter Removal

I&M CANAL STATE TRAIL
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 272
Morris, IL 60450
(815) 942-0796

CALUMET ECOLOGICAL PARK ASSOCIATION
12932 S. Escanaba Avenue
Chicago, IL 60633
(312) 881-4903

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The following organizations provide a range of services which may include educational materials, resource publications, and hands-on project assistance.

Rivers, Greenways and Urban Open Space

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, RIVERS, TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
310 W. Wisconsin Ave. Suite 100-East
Milwaukee, WI 53203
(414) 297-3617 or 1053

COALITION TO RESTORE
URBAN RIVERS
Izaak Walton League's Save
Our Streams Program
707 Conservation Lane
Gaithersburg, MD 20878
1-800-BUG-IWLA
Website: <http://www.iwla.org/iwla/>

In Chicago, contact:
Friends of the Chicago River
407 S. Dearborn, Suite 1580
Chicago, IL 60605
(312) 939-0490
E-Mail: friends@chicagoriver.org

**Aid in Finding Federal Agency Resource
Assistance in the Chicago Area**

URBAN RESOURCES PARTNERSHIP
IN CHICAGO
c/o U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development, 24th floor
77 W. Jackson
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-2473

**Wildlife Habitat Wetlands and
Migratory Birds**

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1000 Hart Road, Suite 180
Barrington, IL 60010
(847) 381-2253

Wetland Permits

U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS,
CHICAGO DISTRICT
111 North Canal Street
Chicago, IL 60606-7206
Leesa Beal (312) 353-6464,
extension 4028
E-mail: leesa.beal@lrc01.usace.army.mil

Urban Forestry

USDA FOREST SERVICE
845 Chicago Avenue, Suite 225
Evanston, IL 60202-2357
Gina Childs (847) 866-9311,
extension 14
E-mail: child007@tc.umn.edu

**Soil Erosion, Water Control Structures
and Streambank Stabilization**

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE
Chicago Metro Urban and Community
Assistance Office
603 E. Diehl Road, Suite 131
Naperville, IL 60563-1476
(630) 505-7808
E-mail: nvillekent@atlas.il.nrcs.usda.gov

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE
1143 N. Seminary Avenue
Woodstock, IL 60098
(815) 338-0049
(Lake, McHenry and North Cook
Counties)

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE
1201 South Gougar
New Lenox, IL 60451
(815) 462-3106
(Kendall, South Cook and Will Counties)

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE
545 Randall Road
St. Charles, IL 60174
(630) 584-7961
(DuPage and Kane Counties)

LAKE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
100 N. Atkinson Road
Suite 102-A
Grayslake, IL 60030
(847) 223-1056

NORTH COOK COUNTY SOIL AND
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
P.O. Box 407
Streamwood, IL 60107
(847) 468-0071

WILL-SOUTH COOK COUNTY SOIL
AND WATER CONSERVATION
DISTRICT
1201 South Gougar
New Lenox, IL 60451
(815) 462-3106

Water Quality and Dumping Issues

Watershed Protection Techniques.

A quarterly journal with summaries on the latest research and experience with urban best management practices, stream restoration, environmental planning, wetland creation/restoration, and watershed research.

Available from: Center for Watershed Protection.

Phone: (301) 589-1890

(Annual subscription \$48.00)

RECREATION**Universal Access to Outdoor Recreation Design Guide.**

Available from: MIGCommunications.

Phone: (510) 845-0953

(\$44.95 + shipping and handling)

LANDSCAPING**Aquascaping, A Guide to Shoreline Landscaping.** 1993.

Available from: Hennepin Conservation District.

Phone:(612) 544-8572

(\$3.00 + shipping and handling)

Clearing and Grading Strategies for Urban Watersheds. 1996.

Available from: Information Center, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Phone: (202) 962-3200

(\$25.00 + shipping and handling)

Environmental Films. A list of environmental films and fees.

Available from: National Audiovisual Center, National Technical Information Service.

Phone: (703) 487-4650

(Free)

Restoring America's Streams.

1966. Explains stream process and shows how to restore streambanks and habitat using vegetation and other non-traditional approaches.

Available from: Izaak Walton League of America, Save Our Streams.

Phone: (800) BUG-IWLA

(\$20.00)

SOS for America's Streams.

1990. Recognizing stream pollution problems, conducting a biological monitoring project, and adopting a stream. Available from: Izaak Walton League of America, Save Our Streams.

Phone: (800) BUG-IWLA.

(\$20.00)

Stream Doctor Video.

Explains stream processes and shows how to restore streams and stream habitat using vegetation and non-traditional approaches.

Available from: SOS Program—The Izaak Walton League of America.

Phone: (800) BUG-IWLA

(\$25.00 + shipping and handling)

The Streamkeeper.

1996. Introduces the hydrologic cycle, watershed boundaries, monitoring streams and how to take action.

Designed to pique the interest of

Phone: (510) 845-0953

Available from: Izaak Walton League of America, Save Our reams.

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