

Monthly Briefing

A Summary of the Alliance's Recent and Upcoming Activities and Important Water News

Alliance Looks for Ways to Streamline Low-Head Hydro Projects in Canals

The Family Farm Alliance is taking initial steps towards developing and implementing a high priority initiative set by the organization's board of directors at its March 2010 Annual Meeting in Las Vegas (NEVADA): streamlining federal permitting requirements associated with installing low-head hydroelectric facilities in existing irrigation delivery canals.

The Alliance's recently formed Hydropower Committee is setting up a game plan intended to educate policy makers on the vast potential to generate new, clean hydropower in existing irrigation delivery canals, where environmental impacts are virtually non-existent. More importantly, the Committee is looking to find ways to work with federal agencies and lawmakers to cut through the massive amounts of red tape that currently impede permitting of these projects.

Hydropower is the largest renewable resource in the U.S., currently providing about eight-percent of the nation's electricity. According to the Department of Energy (DOE), the United States cur-



Location of Elephant Butte Irrigation District Hydropower Pilot Project.
Source of Photo: EBID

rently has about 80,000 megawatts (MW) of hydroelectric generation. Energy Secretary Steven Chu recently said DOE estimates that even without new large dams, an additional 50,000 to 60,000 MW could be generated.

"New technologies are creating ways to generate electricity in all kinds of waterways," said Gary Esslinger, general manager of Elephant Butte Irrigation District (NEW MEXICO) and a member

of the Alliance Hydropower Committee. Elephant Butte Irrigation District (EBID) is providing engineering design, construction and development and has identified potential sites for as many as 100 small hydropower units that could be built along control structures in the District's canals.

Potential in New Mexico

"The hydropower production will in no way interfere with irrigation operations," said Esslinger. "Instead of dropping the water to dissipate energy from the old canal structure, the new energy source of water will be diverted and will be converted to electricity in the fabricated modular turbine dry well unit that is offset from the canal."

EBID's hydropower generation site requires no water consumption since all water used during power generation is returned back to the canal for delivery to downstream irrigators. Revenues to EBID for providing power to the grid will go into the District's general fund, thereby reducing the assessments paid by constituents. The savings can then be reinvested by the farmers for irrigation improvements such as sprinkler or drip systems, which can be offset by the energy produced.

"The hydropower production will indirectly encourage irrigation modernization and water resource conservation

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Alliance Low-Head Hydro Initiative (Cont'd from P. 1)

within EBID,” Esslinger predicts.

In-canal, low-head hydroelectric projects like the one developed by EBID have tremendous benefits and virtually no negative impacts. Historic structures can be retained while the system is updated with modern technologies. Increased revenues will result in lower irrigation costs to farmers. And, importantly, irrigation water delivery services can continue while utilizing water flow for clean, emissions-free “green” energy production. From renewable portfolio standards to comprehensive energy and climate strategies, hydropower offers a proven resource for clean, renewable power production. Water users in Arizona, Colorado and Idaho have already recognized this and are also moving forward with potential low-head hydropower projects.

Regulatory Challenges

Water providers like EBID who seek to implement multiple low head hydro-power generation sites throughout their service area must undergo costly and time-consuming licensing processes, which impede their ability to contribute completely renewable, green energy. Under current regulations, anyone who wants to develop hydropower less than 5 megawatts (which would apply to virtually every single potential location within irrigation canals) can get an exemption from FERC licensing requirements. However, the process required to get that exemption can cost \$100,000 and 18-36 months just to satisfy National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance requirements.

“The costs and time associated with all of the environmental compliance issues - noticing, public meetings, and the like - can make projects that only cost \$20,000 in materials suddenly become infeasible,” said Steve Hernandez, counsel to EBID. “Meanwhile, new solar and wind projects can move full-steam ahead without these ridiculous licensing impediments.”

Hernandez and other members of the Alliance Hydropower Committee believe common-sense dictates that the process for installing in-canal low-head hydro facilities should be the same as for these other green technologies.

Solutions

The Alliance Hydropower Committee intends to work with

Congress, the Department of Interior, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to establish a policy that allows a special exemption from Federal Power Act licensing for these types of projects.

“Our committee this year will be working hard to make it easier for Western irrigators like EBID to develop new low-head hydropower,” said Alliance President Patrick O’Toole.

A preferable fix would be a new exemption category for low-head hydro in irrigation projects that does not require federal agency interaction. For more complicated projects that still fall under the existing FERC 5 megawatt exemption ceiling but exceed this new minimum threshold (whatever that may be), the process must be streamlined.

“We also intend to work with the Bureau of Reclamation and encouraged them to aggressively work with water customers to find ways to get more low-head projects built into the existing delivery system,” said Dan Keppen, Alliance Executive Director.

Recent Developments

O’Toole and Esslinger in March were invited to Washington, D.C. by Interior Secretary Salazar’s office to participate in the signing of an agreement that promotes hydropower development while reducing environmental impacts and streamlining regulations. Under a new memorandum of understanding (MOU), the Obama administration will evaluate new hydropower technologies and their potential impact on U.S. renewable energy supplies. Federal agencies will examine, among other opportunities, the potential of installing more efficient turbines to

replace those in existing dams and new turbines on existing dams which are not generating power. The MOU directs the agencies to formulate a resource assessment of current Army Corps and Bureau of Reclamation facilities as well as identify ways to upgrade and modernize those facilities and install sustainable hydropower technologies at new sites.

FERC will also be involved in the process, and recently announced it is making available a series of Web-based tools that will assist hydro developers and help make the small hydropower project licensing process more user-friendly. The resources, which will become available in August 2010 on the FERC Web site, will guide applicants through the process of selecting a hydro project site, determining if a project is jurisdictional, selecting a FERC licensing process, consulting with stakeholders and preparing a license or exemption application.



"I'm for hydropower because I'm an environmentalist. Let's start with that."
Steven Chu, Secretary of the Department of Energy, at a March 2010 MOU signing agreement in Washington, D.C.
 Source: DOE

New Clean Water Bill Offers Not-So-New Ideas

Rep. James Oberstar (MINNESOTA) earlier this month introduced legislation - *American's Commitment to Clean Water Act (ACCWA)* - that could greatly expand the reach of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee approved similar legislation (S. 787) by a contentious 12-7 vote last fall.

Representative Oberstar told audience members gathered for his announcement that he believes "clean, safe water is a basic right and unless we act, we can't ensure that right". He said his bill aims to clarify the "original intent of Congress" and the 1972 CWA.

The bill marks the fifth such attempt in the House to restore what supporters say is the original intent of the law passed in 1972: to reduce pollution to all freshwater bodies, regardless of their size.

Others disagree.

"We have looked at the bill, and it initially appears to be at least the functional equivalent of Rep. Oberstar's effort in the last Congress and the Senate version" said Family Farm Alliance executive director Dan Keppen. "In essence, it rewrites the Clean Water Act by utilizing the new definition for jurisdiction."

The Family Farm Alliance strongly opposes this type of legislation because it unnecessarily and unjustifiably expands federal jurisdiction over intrastate waters, and would have significant adverse impacts upon agricultural and municipal water providers.

"Clean water is something everyone can get behind, especially those who depend on water for their livelihoods—our farmers and ranchers here in the West," said Alliance President Patrick O'Toole, who runs a sheep and cattle ranch in Wyoming. "We in agriculture agree that the federal Clean Water Act has worked to make America's waters clean, fishable, and swimmable for the past 30-years. What we do not agree with is the assumption that protection of clean water requires federal regulation of every mud puddle, low-lying swale, or dry desert depression that could possibly hold rainwater."

O'Toole's concerns are echoed by his representative in Congress and other Western lawmakers.

"This sweeping regulation lacks common sense and intrudes on the lives of Wyoming people," said Rep. Cynthia Lummis (WYOMING). "I will work to defeat it."

The extent of federal power under the Clean Water Act has been a contentious issue for decades. Many believe that the original Act clearly limited federal control over water to those water bodies that were tributary to the "navigable" streams and rivers that protected interstate commerce. Others, including most environmental organizations, believe the Act imposed virtually no limitation on federal authority to regulate any water anywhere and any

activity affecting water.

The U.S. Supreme Court considered this question twice, and ruled both times that the Act does indeed limit the reach of federal regulators. However, the rulings did not clarify exactly where that limitation lay, resulting in some confusion about enforcement of the Act.

"Environmental organizations have seized on that confusion as a reason for Congress to "clarify" and "restore" the Act to match their interpretation of the law," said Gary Sawyers, Alliance counsel. "That is what ACCWA would do by removing the term "navigable" from the original law. If passed by the Congress and enacted into law, ACCWA would infinitely broaden the Clean Water Act, and the associated federal regulations and bureaucratic control over any waters in the U.S., whether in a mountain meadow or your backyard."

O'Toole believes such regulation will hamper efforts by farmers, who will require all of the innovation they can muster to increase world-wide food production by 70% in the next four decades, a target established in a recent United Nations report.

"That innovation must be encouraged rather than stifled with the additional regulation and uncertainty this bill will bring," he said.

Proponents of this bill insist the language would only follow the interpretation used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency prior to the controversial Supreme Court rulings.

"We do not agree," said Keppen. "Congress originally put the word "navigable" into the Clean Water Act to differentiate between those water bodies that would be regulated by the federal law and those that would not be. Removing that term does more than clarify the Act; it rewrites it completely by erasing any reasonable limit on Washington's regulatory authority."

The Supreme Court cases that triggered this current debate focused on the question of whether small, isolated wetlands should be regulated like rivers and streams.

"Congress can easily clarify the law on that point without rewriting the Clean Water Act," said O'Toole. "But the organizations that are pushing the ACCWA want more than clarification. They want to further expand federal authority over local land-use decisions and the operations of irrigation districts and family farms."

"We believe that Congress should firmly reject that approach and focus instead on finding a more reasonable, workable solution," he said.

Representative Oberstar said the House leadership has committed to floor time for the bill and that he hopes to bring the bill up for floor action by this September.

Alliance President Participates in Roll-Out Of “America’s Great Outdoor Initiative”

Family Farm Alliance President Patrick O’Toole was in attendance earlier this month at the White House when President Obama signed a memorandum launching the America’s Great Outdoors Initiative, which focuses on promoting community-level efforts to conserve outdoor spaces. As part of the initiative, members of the administration will host regional sessions with groups and individuals across the country to discuss ideas on how to protect America’s natural landscape and form a 21st century strategy conservation agenda.



Barack Obama signs the “America’s Great Outdoors” Memorandum on April 16 at the White House. Source: The White House.

The President spoke before leaders representing the conservation, farming, ranching, recreation, forestry, private industry, and academia communities from all 50 states.

President Obama said that the initiative is not a “big federal agenda being driven out of Washington,” but an effort to collect the best ideas on conservation that local communities support and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. He explained that the initiative will build on successful conservation efforts being lead by local and state governments, tribes, and private groups, while helping farmers, ranchers, and property owners to protect their lands.

America’s Great Outdoors Initiative will be lead by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Chair of the Council of Environmental Quality. They will

work in coordination with the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Labor, Transportation, Education, and the Office of Management and Budget.

“President Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative will play an important role in confronting the serious challenges our natural resources face today: climate change, air and water pollution, landscape fragmentation and loss of open space,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. “This effort will bring Americans from across the country together to look for new approaches to protect our national treasures. And it will highlight the importance of working across ownership boundaries to restore and conserve both private and public lands in a way that recognizes that conservation and economic vitality are inextricably linked.”

Some conservation groups have pushed the administration to boost land acquisition funding and to designate landscapes across the country as pilot projects where federal agencies would work with local communities to “stitch together” parcels of wild land, forests and private lands.

While federal acquisition of private lands will be stiffly challenged by many Western resource users, O’Toole and the Alliance are interested in finding ways to encourage federal agencies to work with the agricultural community to solve local water problems. O’Toole points to the Little Snake River Basin in Wyoming, which hosts a myriad of wildlife, and robust natural resources while sustaining compatible agricultural uses and natural resource based recreation business.

“This was accomplished through local leadership and commitment of the Little Snake River Conservation District working collaboratively with over 30 different partner organizations and agencies that have assisted in the conservation of the Little Snake Basin, in a collaborative locally-led process,” said O’Toole. “This is a classic case study that highlights integrated collaborative watershed management and the importance of locally-led management efforts.”

Patrick O’Toole’s invitation to the signing was the third issued to the Alliance by the Obama cabinet in the past month. In March, O’Toole participated in the signing of an important hydropower MOU in the office of the Interior Secretary. Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen was also invited by the president to participate in Earth Day activities planned at the White House in late April.

Proposed Standards Could Lead to Increased Gridlock in Management of Western Water

The Family Farm Alliance (Alliance) earlier this month formally responded to President Obama's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) efforts to prepare new standards for all federal water projects. CEQ's standards, which have been forwarded to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for further review, seek to elevate the environmental impacts of water projects to equal footing with traditional cost-benefit economic calculations.

There is growing concern within the water user community and among flood control interests that the goal of avoiding adverse impacts to ecosystems could prevent nearly any proposed water infrastructure project moving forward. The Alliance submitted detailed comments to CEQ that detail many of these types of concerns.

Background

White House CEQ last December released a proposal that would significantly change the principles and guidelines that govern America's water resource planning. The proposal would require that such projects help to improve the economic well-being of the nation for present and future generations, better protect communities from the effects of floods and storms, help communities and individuals make better choices about where to build based on an understanding of the risk, and protect and restore the environment.

The first set of "Principles and Stan-

dards" (P&S) was issued in September 1973 to guide the preparation of river basin plans and to evaluate federal water projects. Following a few attempts to revise those initial standards, the current principles and guidelines (P&G) went into effect in March 1983. In the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2007, Congress instructed the Secretary of the Army to develop a new P&G for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (section 2031). In an effort to "modernize" the approach to water resources development, the Obama Administration is expanding the scope of the P&G to cover all federal agencies that undertake water resource projects.

General Reaction to the Actual Draft Legislation

The proposed P&S will form a central component of water resources public policy in the U.S. and will directly influence the type, nature and specific features of federal water resources projects agencies recommend for Congressional authorization. They are critical to determining what federal investments are made in water resources and how they are made. Congress recognized this, too, when it passed WRDA in 2007.

"It was our understanding that the intent of 2007 WRDA was to provide a more balanced approach to water resources management decision making," said Alliance President Patrick

O'Toole. "Unfortunately, the draft document clearly elevates the non-structural and environmental elements over economic and human benefits and safety."

This apparent bias is viewed with great concern by Alliance members, who run irrigations systems and flood control works throughout the Western United States. Without more emphasis on the economic impacts, human benefits and safety issues, jobs will continue to be lost and communities will become increasingly threatened by natural disasters that can be planned and mitigated for.

Key Concerns

"The increased control exerted by federal agencies through a variety of means has increasingly led to gridlock in the management of water supplies in the West," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "We fear that the draft P&S, if implemented, will lead to more of the same."

Key current concerns outlined in the Alliance comment letter include:

- The Water and Related Resources Implementation Study standards must respect and reflect existing contracts and comply with Reclamation law;
- It is unclear how the P&S apply to non-federal entities involved with federal partners;
- In several parts of the proposed principles and standards, vague terminology must be re-defined with clarity;
- The addition of difficult-to-decipher terminology and uncertain scope and study processes for new projects may increase the potential for litigation and delay;
- The proposal promotes redundant and questionable processes;

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There is growing concern within the water user community and among flood control interests that the goal of avoiding adverse impacts to ecosystems could prevent nearly any proposed water infrastructure project moving forward.

Senate Climate Bill

Remains Uncertain

The fate of energy and climate legislation in the U.S. Senate remains uncertain as Democratic leaders and Senator Lindsey Graham (R-SC) try to resolve their differences over whether there should be a separate floor debate this year on immigration. Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) intends to give higher priority to the climate change bill drafted by Sens. John Kerry (D-Mass.), Joe Lieberman (I-Conn.) and Graham, but the release of the bill has been delayed. The adaptation sections of earlier Senate legislation give high priority to fish and wildlife but place little emphasis on providing measures to mitigate for climate change impacts to Western irrigators.

Reclamation Legend

Dominy Dies at 100

Floyd Dominy – perhaps the most powerful Commissioner ever to run the Bureau of Reclamation – died April 20, 2010 in Boyce, Virginia at the age of 100.

Mr. Dominy had the distinction of being the only Commissioner appointed by four presidents of the United States and his tenure in that role was longer than any Commissioner since Reclamation was established by Congress in 1902.

When mustered out of the Navy in April, 1946, Dominy joined the Bureau of Reclamation as a land development specialist responsible for establishing procedures by which newly irrigated land on public lands could be settled by returning war veterans. Dominy learned the Bureau from the ground up and advanced as Chief of the Repayment Branch, then

Draft Water Planning Policy Raises Concerns

(Continued from Page 5)

Other concerns include:

- No standards are provided for quantification of benefits and costs;
- The draft proposal establishes a predetermined set of priorities and biased watershed, ecosystem and non-structural assessment approach;
- Peer review standards that are consistent with the Information Quality Act and Endangered Species Act should be promoted;
- This is not the proper forum to address national water policy implications.

"This proposal as currently drafted could bring water project development to a halt," said Keppen. "The process it creates is daunting and uncertain, and the costs and delays it would impose could preclude many planning and development efforts."

Western water users do not want to see a program that becomes mired in a process that ultimately delays implementation of critical projects. Those projects - especially those that enhance water supplies -

already are very time-intensive and any additional delay for planning and studies will only add to the time frame for providing relief.

Next Steps

The interagency work will focus on the development of the "Procedures" which lay out the detailed methodology for conducting implementation studies under the new P&G. The interagency process to develop those procedures will begin almost immediately and will likely take more than a year to complete. Each agency will develop its own "Implementation Guidance" to outline how the new P&G apply to their agency-specific missions completed in late 2010. The Administration has sent the new draft P&S the NAS for its review.

The Alliance will continue to monitor this process and engage as necessary on behalf of its West-wide membership.

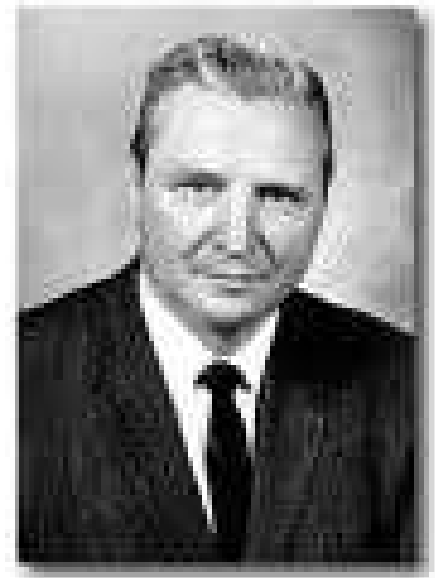
Chief of the Irrigation Division, to Assistant Commissioner in 1957.

On May 1, 1959 he was sworn in as Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation upon appointment by President Eisenhower.

Dominy continued as Commissioner by appointment from Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon until his retirement from Federal Service on Dec. 1, 1969.

Among many notable achievements, Mr. Dominy was proud of his prominent role in developing Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to Northern Virginia 4-H Educational & Conference Center, 600 4-H Center Dr., Front Royal, VA 22630.



Floyd Dominy. Photo Courtesy of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Recent Alliance Speaking Engagements Focus on West Coast Endangered Species Act Challenges

The Family Farm Alliance in April addressed two forums where audiences wanted to learn more about the water crisis facing irrigators in California’s Central Valley and how federal environmental regulations contributed to the crisis.

Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen served on the faculty of the Endangered Species Law Conference hosted by CLE International in San Diego (CALIFORNIA) earlier this month. The panel he participated on addressed the role of independent peer review in recent federal fishery agency decisions to reduce water supplied to San Joaquin Valley farmers and re-direct that water towards the perceived needs of fish, such as the Delta smelt, which is protected by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The ongoing and highly controversial California water crisis is, in part, driven by federal fishery agency decisions that crippled agricultural water users on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley in 2009. Members of the California Congressional delegation, led by Senator Feinstein and Rep. Costa, in late 2009 developed federal legislation that authorized direction to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct a comprehensive study of sustainable water and environmental management in the Sacramento / San Joaquin River Delta – San Francisco Bay (Bay-Delta). Senator Feinstein and Rep. Costa pressed the Interior and Commerce Departments to specifically work to develop an independent review of the science on which the biological opinions their departmental agencies are based.

A similar NAS study was employed after the 2001 water curtailment to Klamath Project irrigators, said Keppen, who worked for the Klamath Water Users Association from 2001 until early 2005.

“The Klamath study helped policymakers move away from a trend that was shifting more and more stored irrigation water away from farmers and towards fish protected by the ESA,” Keppen told the conference assembled in San Diego. “That peer review process not only forced a reconsideration of otherwise-unchecked disastrous decisions, it pointed to a better approach for species recovery. It also hints at something that is often overlooked in the ESA debate, especially by interests outside of rural areas. If pro-

tecting a species is important to society as a whole, then all of society - not just select family farms - should bear that burden.”

Keppen also detailed the Family Farm Alliance’s recent legal efforts to compel the federal government to utilize truly independent peer review in its development of the biological opinion for the Delta smelt, which moved water away from farmers and towards the tiny 3-inch fish.

“None of the members of the government’s original independent peer review panel met the standards required by law and three of the five members had authored the studies which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service used to develop its restrictions,” Keppen explained. “In effect, they were being asked to re-view the quality of their own work.”

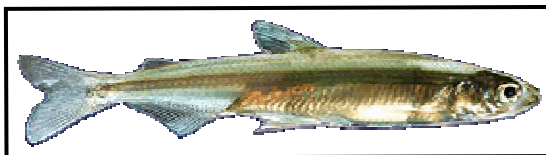
Keppen delivered a similar, albeit less-legally focused, message to the board of directors of the Western Rural Development Center

(WRDC), which met in Sacramento (CALIFORNIA) later in the month. WRDC is one of four regional centers funded by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Institute of Food and Agriculture to strengthen the capacity of local citizens to guide the future of their rural communities. WRDC links the research and extension capacity of regional land-grant universities with local decision-makers to address a wide range of rural development issues. Alliance Advisory Committee member Sheldon Jones (ILLINOIS) sits on the board of the WRDC.

Jones and other WRDC board members were keenly interested in the California water crisis, and inquired about the applicability of the Alliance’s litigation to other areas of the West.

Keppen explained that the Alliance is concerned, not just because of the harm to California, but also because of the threat this kind of behavior poses to the larger agricultural community throughout the United States.

“All of our members in farming are vulnerable to arbitrary or capricious actions by federal regulators,” said Keppen. “It is inherent in the basic nature of our alliance that we work together to ensure that fairness and scientific integrity are observed in regulatory decisions that could wind up affecting us all.”



The Delta Smelt (approx. life size)
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Johnson Foundation at Wingspread Announces

New Initiative to Address U.S. Freshwater Challenges

The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread has announced a new initiative to focus long-overdue attention on the emerging freshwater crisis within the United States.

The Johnson Foundation's Freshwater Forum has so far convened 100 freshwater experts representing more than 80 business, government, nongovernmental and scientific organizations at a series of conferences to explore the dimensions of the emerging crisis and propose potential solutions.

That agenda will be further shaped by leaders in business, government and non-governmental organizations invited to The Johnson Foundation Freshwater Summit to be held June 9 at the historic Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin. This call to action will be delivered to the Obama administration, Congress, the business community, non-governmental organizations, the media and others.

"The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread approaches issues without preconceived ideas or fixed agendas," said Lynn Broaddus, Director of Environmental Programs at The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread. "Our unique convening model, combined with a serene natural environment and gracious hospitality, contribute significantly to the authenticity of the dialogue at our conferences."

The Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Johnson family home known as Wingspread, completed in 1939, is nestled amid 36 wooded acres near the western shore of Lake Michigan

near Racine, Wisconsin. It was donated to the Foundation in 1959 to promote "the free exchange of constructive and purposeful ideas."

Alliance President Patrick O'Toole will participate in the Freshwater Summit. Executive Director Dan Keppen has traveled to Wingspread twice in the past year – including earlier this month – to advance the importance of reliable irrigation

water supplies to farmers and the relationship water has with a safe, reliable and affordable domestic food supply.

The Foundation aims to be a catalyst for integrated, sustainable solutions to freshwater challenges, and promote technology innovations to improve the health of communities and the environment while spending limited resources wisely.

The Johnson Foundation Freshwater Forum and Summit builds on the Foundation's 50-year legacy of hosting leading thinkers at the Wingspread Conference Center, inspiring consensus and action on a range of policy issues. Among organizations with roots at Wingspread are the National Endowment for the Arts, National Public Radio, and the International Criminal Court. The Foundation is moving forward on a mission-driven strategic direction designed to

achieve a greater, more sustained impact on a single issue – the environment.

For more information about the Johnson Foundation's Freshwater Forum, including conference reports, please visit www.johnsonfdn.org.



Interior shot of Wingspread, designed by legendary American architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

Source: The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread.



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Make your tax-deductible gift to the Alliance today! Grassroots membership is vital to our organization. Thank you in advance for your loyal support. If you would like further info, please contact Dan

Keppen at his NEW e-mail address: dankeppen@charter.net, or visit our website:

www.familyfarmalliance.org



Contributions can also be mailed directly to:
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