

The Upper Delaware

The quarterly newsletter about the environment and people of the Upper Delaware River

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In This Issue...

Town of Cochecton Joins Ranks of River Communities Found in Substantial Conformance

The View From Here... Funding (?) the Future

UDC Awards \$22,000 in Technical Assistance Grants

The DRBC in Action... Bringing a River Back from the Brink

Photos and Goings-On from Around the Region

River Valley Trivia Answer, 1997 Delaware River Sojourn, Eagle Watching Excursion, and much more!

Do we have your ZIP+4?
Please check your address label. If it does not include your ZIP+4 zipcode, please send it to us using the form on page 11. Thanks.

Town of Cochecton, NY, Achieves Substantial Conformance



UDC Chairman Lewis Schmalzle (right) congratulates Town of Cochecton Representative Larry Richardson and presents him with the UDC's Final Report of the Substantial Conformance Review for the Town, as UDC Executive Director Bill Douglass (left) and UDC Sr. Resource Specialist Dave Soete look on. Staff Photo

At its October 3rd meeting, the Upper Delaware Council passed a resolution declaring the Town of Cochecton, NY to be in substantial conformance with the River Management Plan and the Land and Water Use Guidelines for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River. Cochecton joins the New York Towns of Lumberland, Deerpark, Highland, Tusten, Fremont, and Delaware, along with the Pennsylvania Townships of Westfall, Shohola, and Lackawaxen as the latest UDC member municipality to be found in substantial conformance.

It has taken more than six years of dedication on the part of the Town of Cochecton Supervisors, Planning Board, and citizens, and the technical staff of the Upper Delaware Council to review, revise and update the Town's ordinances, laws, and plans to meet the criteria set forth in the Water and Land Use Guidelines found in the

"Congratulations on the fine job the Town of Cochecton has done which has led to our positive recommendation concerning the Town's substantial conformance review. It shows, once again, that your ordinances and plans not only meet the needs of your residents, but also meet the highest standards of environmental quality and resource protection."

Lewis Schmalzle
UDC Chairman

River Management Plan. However, the benefits to achieving this status are many. First, in towns found to be in substantial conformance; land use decisions will continue to be made at the local level, without interference by

—Cochecton, continued on page 7—

Most land along the Upper Delaware River is privately owned. Please be considerate and don't litter or trespass. Thanks!

--- The View from Here-----

The other morning I stopped to get gas. "Too bad we weren't born rich instead of good lookin'," the attendant laughed as he filled my car. I agreed. "Actually, the ideal thing would be to be both!" He nodded, then waxed philosophical: "Well, the important thing is, we've got our health. Without that, nothing else matters."

These few words got me thinking about the changes that have occurred in and on the Delaware River since I was a child...and the changes that could be occurring in the future because of federal budget cutbacks. In case you are not aware, the federal budget passed for this year has eliminated all federal funding for the Delaware River Basin Commission. The DRBC, as it is commonly known, was the first agency ever created that joined the forces of the federal government and a group of states as equal partners in a river basin planning, development, and regulatory agency. If this format sounds familiar it's because the DRBC has served as a model for other similar river basin commissions, many of which also lost their federal funding this fiscal year, despite the protests of a number of Senators from the affected regions. Unfortunately, this budget committee did not include many legislators from the east, where these types of river basin commissions have been especially active--and successful.

To a large extent, the DRBC served as a model for the Upper Delaware Council itself, which operates as the full and equal partnership between federal, state, and local agencies and municipalities for the management of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River.

What made the DRBC unique in 1961, and what continues to make it so successful today, is that the member states and the federal government deal with issues on a watershed-wide basis, without concerns for political boundaries. The overriding concern is not what is just going to benefit the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. The DRBC's only agenda is "Will this be good for the Delaware River Basin," a basin that stretches from

the headwaters above Hancock, NY to the Atlantic Ocean, and includes some 13,000 square miles and 22,000,000 people. In the early 1960s, this "partnership-thing" was a revolutionary new concept. Today, it is the widely accepted norm. It seems odd that, at this juncture, when the federal government is placing a renewed emphasis on water resource management on a watershed basis, and on partnerships in general to manage this country's resources, they are dealing what could be a crippling blow to one agency that has effectively been doing both for 35 years.

I remember when the DRBC was formed. I was just a kid in Lower Bucks County, who liked to go fishing in the Delaware River. We practiced "catch and release" way back then in the early 60's before it became fashionable--not because we were being ecologically correct, but because you didn't dare eat anything you caught in the Lower Delaware, it was that polluted.

Today, the cleanup of the Delaware River has been hailed as one of the world's top water quality success stories. This success is due in no small part to the efforts and programs instituted by the DRBC. If you doubt that the DRBC has been successful, just remember, you can now step out into the Upper Delaware River and catch shad--something that was not always possible, even in the not-so-distant past. The DRBC, working with federal and state agencies, conducts a wide variety of ongoing water quality programs that affect not only the Upper Delaware but the entire watershed. (For a related story on the DRBC, see page 5.) The loss of federal funding, along with the potential loss of a federal presence at the table, is a severe blow to the effectiveness of this highly successful and cost-effective agency.

I've checked with several Senators. The funding is gone, and there's nothing we can do to get it back. Let's just hope that the health of the river stays a top priority and does not suffer because of a lack of money and federal input to the DRBC and its programs. Because without a healthy river, what have we really Nancie achieved in the long run?

Upper Delaware Council, Inc.
P.O. Box 192
Narrowsburg, NY 12764-0192
Telephone: (914) 252-3022
FAX: (914) 252-3359

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UDC Awards More than \$22,000 in Technical Assistance Grants for 1996



The Cochecton Railroad Station is on the move as Woody Schlagel, President of the Cochecton Preservation Society, and a host of volunteers begin reconstructing the historic building on its new foundation and new location just off NYS Route 97. In 1993, the UDC provided the original seed money to get this project started in the form of a Technical Assistance Grant. Photo: The River Reporter

The Upper Delaware Council accepted the recommendation of the Project Review Committee and agreed to award a total of \$22,400 in technical assistance grants to eight member towns and to Sullivan County, NY to fund a wide variety of projects in the river corridor designed to further or enhance the implementation of the River Management Plan.

The 1996 grants are as follows:

Town of Cochecton, NY: \$5,900 To update the Town's Zoning Ordinance and Comprehensive plan. Total cost of this project is estimated at \$6,500.

Town of Delaware, NY: \$1,900 To Revise the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Law incorporating the latest provisions of the NYS DEC Model Local Law for compliance with the floodplain management requirements. Total cost of this project is estimated at \$2,255.

Town of Highland, NY: \$2,700 To continue the update of the Town's Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances and Laws. Total project cost is estimated at \$3,500.

Town of Deerpark, NY: \$800 To identify specific locations for historic markers within the Upper Delaware corridor; to develop the appropriate wording for all markers; to design and publish a pamphlet explaining the markers and their locations; and to develop to actual costs for the markers. Total estimated project cost is \$3,500.

Lackawaxen Township, PA: \$2,500

To develop an Addendum to the Township's Zoning Ordinance in the form of Junkyard and Nuisance Ordinances. Total project cost is estimated at \$5,000.

Westfall Township, PA: \$3,500 To update the Township's Comprehensive Plan. Total project cost is estimated at \$15,000.

Shohola Township, PA: \$1,200 To develop an Index for Township Ordinances linking key words to specific Ordinance section numbers. Total project cost is estimated at \$2,145.

Town of Lumberland, NY: \$2,400 To review and rewrite the Town's Zoning Ordinance. Total project cost is estimated at \$2,500.

Town of Lumberland, NY: \$800 To design a moveable historical display or "float" commemorating the Town's bicentennial. Total project cost is estimated at \$11,500.

Sullivan County, NY, Department of Public Works (Fort Delaware): \$700 To restore and upgrade Fort Delaware's introductory video tape. Total project cost is estimated to be \$1,200.

UDC Grants Save Members More Than \$360,000 in Local Taxpayer Dollars by Providing Funds for Projects

UDC Technical Assistance Grants are designed to provide funds that will assist the UDC member Towns and Townships (and their corresponding County) in the Upper Delaware River Corridor with implementing the River Management Plan. Since 1988, the Council has approved 74 grants totaling more than \$360,000. Virtually every member Town and Township has used UDC grant money to develop or update their Master Plan, Comprehensive Plan, Sewage treatment plant concerns, Zoning, and other ordinances. Forty-two percent of the monies the UDC has approved for grants over the years has gone to fund these types of projects. In addition, a number of education programs and brochures have been produced, environmental and economic impact

studies have been conducted, hazardous wastes and emergency management plans have been developed, and watershed issues have been addressed.


The Technical Assistance Grant Program is called for in the River Management Plan, and is part of the cooperative agreement between the Council and the National Park Service. Funding for this program is included in the UDC's annual funding from the U.S. Department of the Interior via the National Park Service.

Bill Douglass, UDC Executive Director, is pleased that the Council is in a position to make this funding available to its members. "The Upper Delaware Council considers the Technical Assistance Grants program to be one of the most important programs we offer. So long as we have the funds available, we will continue to pass these monies on to our member Towns and Townships. The keystone of the River Management Plan, after all, is voluntary cooperation, rather than more government control. UDC grants allow our members to enhance the quality of life for their residents while ensuring the ongoing protection of the Upper Delaware River."

For more information about the UDC Technical Assistance Grant program, or to find out if your town is eligible to receive UDC funding, please contact the Council office at (914) 252-3022.

NER

UPPER DELAWARE COUNCIL



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT (TAG) PROGRAM

Now Available!
UDC Grants Brochure.

Lists \$\$\$ received by towns, townships, counties along with projects funded and grant guidelines.

River Trivia Answer

How Long Ago Did People Settle Along the Delaware River?

And, more interestingly...why did they come?

Archeologists have found remains of human settlements on the Delaware River dating back 10,000 years or more. These prehistoric people lived on fish and waterfowl and found shelter in rock caves. About 4,000 years ago, the Lenni Lenape Indian tribes appeared. They lived along the naturally abundant shores of the Delaware for centuries.

In 1609, Henry Hudson was the first European to sail up the Delaware River from the Bay. (He did not make it up as far as the Upper Delaware!) Only traders used the river valley until 1638 when a small settlement of Swedes and Finns was established on the southern reaches of the river.

It is thought that some of the Swedes from this early settlement made forays into the Upper Delaware, though no remains of any settlement in this region has ever been found. The "New Swede Stream", as the Delaware was originally christened, was eventually renamed to honor the Colonial Governor of Virginia, Thomas West, whose official title was Baron De La Warr.

The first lasting settlement on the Upper Delaware River was the one started at Cushetunk (an area stretching roughly from Callicoon to Ten Mile River and encompassing Milanville and Damascus). When these early explorers first came to this region, they found well-used Indian trails connecting the Delaware, Hudson, and Susquehanna Rivers. One trail led from Cushetunk (now Cochection) westward through Salem Township, PA (what is now Hamlin, PA), and across the Moosic Mountains to the Wyoming Valley (Wilkes Barre) on the Susquehanna River. In the opposite direction, a trail led from Cushetunk to Blue Mountain (Liberty, NY), Chestnut Woods (Grahamsville) down the Rondout Creek and on to the Hudson River where the city of Kingston now stands.

In fact, the first settlers in the

Cushetunk area used these trails to arrive in the Upper Delaware region from Connecticut, and then to migrate westward, and both trails eventually developed as wagon roads. Today, parts of these early trails and routes are paved roads you undoubtedly have used. In the early history of the settlement of this region, Cushetunk/Cochection was a major stopping/starting point for settlers and explorers alike situated as it was as the western endpoint of the Newburgh and Cochection Turnpike, and the eastern endpoint of the Great Bend and Cochection Turnpike (now



PA Route -371) through Pennsylvania.

The people who established the settlement at Cushetunk (an Indian word that may mean red or red stone, stone or stone hill, or the place of copper red stone or, conversely, "The river washed a valley in the plains," or lowlands) came primarily from Connecticut, and in particular, from the Towns of Norwich, Preston, and Lebanon in New London County. Now, you may wonder why the New Englanders would want to leave their homes in these well-established communities and venture westward into the wilderness, where they undoubtedly would face many hardships and even death some forty miles west of the then recognized boundary between the white man and the Indians?

The answer is relatively simple: the need for land. In the 1700s, the economy of this country was based on agriculture. People farmed their land primarily to feed their families, but also to provide income to pay their taxes, purchase necessary supplies, and to generally survive.

Connecticut's landownership system was comprised of freeholders. In other words, men owned their land and were free to do with it as they pleased. This was not the case in all of the colonies. The Dutch who settled in the Mamakating Valley in New York, for instance, did not own the lands on which they settled. Rather they held them under a feudal system which required that they pay rent to the landowner or landlord. These people, then, had little incentive to expand their landholdings, since they didn't own title to the land. Freeholders, on the other hand, had every reason to increase their holdings, since the size of a man's homestead was an indication of his wealth and standing in the community.

Men needed to own lands which could be cleared and cultivated to support their families. By 1750, the Colony of Connecticut had become seriously overcrowded. There was a real shortage of viable farmland available for young families to own. All of the lands between the Connecticut River and the Housatonic River, right up to the boundary with New York, was already being heavily farmed, and the western part of the colony was also feeling the pressure of an increasing population.

This population "crunch" was due in large part of the size of colonial families. Remember, families farmed their own lands so large families were needed to supply the necessary hands to work. But, a large family also contributed to the land shortage in the Colony. Here's why:

Say that a father, the original owner of a parcel of land, had 1000 acres, and a family that included four sons

—Settlers, continued on page 6—

Bringing a River Back from the Brink

The Story of the Delaware River Basin Commission

Years before there was an E.P.A., or a federal Clean Water Act, or even an environmental movement, a little government agency was hard at work restoring life to one of America's most polluted rivers, the Delaware. As hard as that may be for those of us here on the Upper Delaware to believe, one only has to think about this country's history and pattern of urbanization to realize that the sorry state of the river in the 1950s and early 1960s was almost an inevitability.

Philadelphia, PA and Trenton, NJ are two historic cities that developed and flourished on the banks of the Delaware River. In addition to serving as major population centers, both cities evolved into industrial hubs, as did the stretch of river between these two metropolises. Steel mills, iron works, oil refineries, rubber and chemical plants, all these and more were located on the lower reaches of the Delaware River. In addition, the growing population and resulting runoff, sewage, and drainage problems associated with such growth, just added to the polluted state of this once-pristine river.

At the height of World War II, the lower Delaware was an open sewer. Along some reaches, the fouled water was devoid of the oxygen needed to support fish and other aquatic life. In fact, the once-thriving shad industry--which provided the monies used by George Washington to finance his first campaign for the Presidency of the newly-formed United States--was now all but dead. Meanwhile, the upper Delaware River was suffering from damaging floods, a dwindling fishery, and other water-related ills.

On October 27, 1961, the Delaware River Basin Compact became law, marking an unprecedented step in river conservation. The Compact called for the formation of the Delaware River Basin Commission, the first time in the history of this country that the federal government and a group of states would join together as equal partners for planning, development, and regulatory oversight, to try and save a river using

the concept of regional--rather than individual municipality--management.

When the DRBC was created, more than 75 federal, state, and interstate agencies exercised a wide range of factional powers and duties within the Delaware River watershed. Now the DRBC could exercise a unified approach to managing the river and its tributaries, without regards to political boundaries. The Commission is made of up representatives from the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, with funding for the Commission provided through its members.

Almost from its inception, the DRBC was put to the test. In 1967, the DRBC adopted the most comprehensive water quality standards of any interstate river basin in the nation. A year later, the DRBC adopted regulations for implementing and enforcing these standards, prompting the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to note, "This is the only place in the country where such a procedure is being followed. Hopefully, it will provide a model for other regulatory agencies." It did.

From negotiating successful policies for emergency (or drought) water allocations, to being first in the nation to institute a water pollution abatement campaign by adopting regulations to implement water quality standards for the Delaware Estuary, the DRBC broke new ground and led the way for other similar groups that followed over the past several decades.

In addition over the years, the DRBC completed flood plain maps for more than 150 municipalities, and put into effect regulations prohibiting development in the floodway and restricting development in the 100-year flood plain. The group also adopted special regulations to protect the high water quality of the Delaware's "Scenic River" segments, instituted a groundwater management program as well as a Delaware Estuary Toxics Management Program, completed flood-stage forecast map-

ping for a 65-mile reach of the Delaware River from Belvidere to Trenton, NJ, and sponsored a project designed to prevent or reduce Delaware River flooding in the Port Jervis, NY area.

As a final note, in 1981, Fred Lewis, who operates the only commercial shad fishery on the non-tidal Delaware River, netted 6,392 shad. According to his records, this was the biggest catch at his location near New Hope, PA, since 1896. In 1987, more than 56,000 Delaware River shad were landed during a nine-week period between Hancock, NY and Yardley, PA. And, according to the most recent figures available, in 1995 more than *half a million* shad swam up the Delaware River to spawn.

Does this mean the Delaware River is completely cleaned up? No. There are still toxics to be found in the lower river and in the estuary. There are still water usage, flows, and flood control issues to be resolved. And, there are new challenges looming on the horizon. But the cleanup of the Delaware River and the numerous other DRBC accomplishments over the past three and a half decades stand as evidence of this organization's success; a success rooted in the Delaware River Basin Compact that states the waters and related resources of the Delaware River Basin are regional assets vested with local, state, and national interests for which there is a joint responsibility. The Delaware River Basin Commission continues to take that responsibility seriously. **NER**

The DRBC participates as a nonvoting member of the Upper Delaware Council, and gives a report on the state of the river at the Council's regular monthly meetings. For more information about the DRBC, contact them at their offices in West Trenton, NJ or phone (609)-883-9500, ext. 205. Thanks to Chris Roberts, DRBC's Public Information Officer, for providing the background material for this article.

The UDC will be participating in the DRBC's Flows Management Technical Advisory Committee as it meets in 1997 to discuss flows issues in the river basin.

Upper Delaware "Snapshots"



Lori McKean, of the New York Audubon Society, gets ready to shove off on the first leg of the Upper Delaware portion of the 1996 Delaware River Sojourn. The river was running over six feet, due to all the rain, and many of the Sojourners opted to go in rafts that day. Lori provided the Sojourners with information about the birds of the region, particularly the bald eagle. More than 200 people took part in at least one day of the Sojourn, and many of this year's participants signed on for the full eight days of canoeing and camping along the length of the Delaware River. *Staff Photo*

****IBP Update:** The UDC continues to meet with livery owners, the NPS, the Sullivan County Legislature, and other concerned local residents regarding the NPS' new permitting procedures on the Upper Dealware, in hopes of reaching a mutually-agreeable solution. Liveries are objecting to new reporting requirements.**

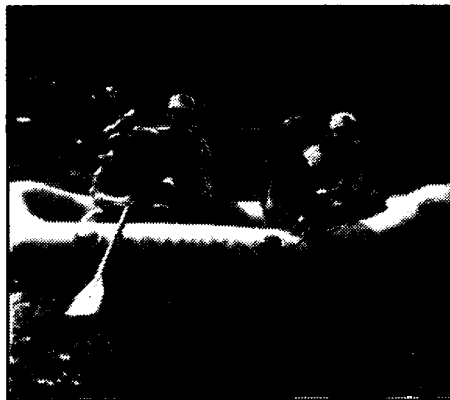
—Settlers, continued from page 4—

and two daughters. When the daughters married, they moved into the homes of their husbands. However, when the sons married, they brought their brides to their homes on their father's land. Upon the death of the father, the sons usually inherited a share of the property, which in this case would be 250 acres for each of the four boys. Their sons would then share in the family acreage in a like manner. It is easy to see that subsequent generations in each family would inherit less and less land.

Also, in the 1700s, farmers had no knowledge of farming techniques such as contour plowing, crop rotation, etc. After years of cultivation, the land would just simply "wear out" and the topsoil would have either washed or



NPS Superintendent Cal Hite and UDC Chairman Lew Schmalzle appeared as old-time railroaders in a series of historical vignettes performed for the Sojourners at the special event in Hankins. The vignettes told some of the interesting tales of life on the Upper Delaware. The program was written and coordinated by Mary Curtis, NPS Historian, and featured local people in a variety of roles. A chicken BBQ put on by the Hankins Fire Dept. topped off the evening's events. *Staff Photo*



Larry Richardson, UDC Representative from the Town of Cochection, and his family (photo at left) joined with Marie Rust, NPS Regional Field Director, and members of her staff, (photo at right) and more than 50 other people on the UDC's annual river raft trip as it accompanied the Sojourn downriver on its last day. The high water made for an exhilarating--albeit short--ride as the group floated from Hankins to Callicoon, NY. *Staff Photos*



MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!

Sunday, April 6, 1997: UDC Annual Awards Banquet at Ehrhardt's/Lake Wallenpaupack
Saturday, July 26th, 1997: UDC Annual River Raft Trip and Picnic at Eddy Farms

Check out the Upper Delaware Web Site at <http://www.updelake.com/superintendent/gov>

blown away, so new and fertile lands would have to be found in order for the family to continue farming.

This is the predicament that faced Connecticut men in 1750. A dwindling supply of land forced them to pick up stakes and move their families west. Also, because the citizens of Connecticut believed that the boundary of their colony continued westward beyond the horizon, they felt they were perfectly within their rights to migrate and settle on lands of their choice anyplace west of the Delaware River within the north-south breadth of their home colony. (It is interesting to note that, at one time, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and maybe even Pennsylvania, all laid claim to the region known as Cushetunk as did the

Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians, and the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy!).

Explorers from the colony preceded the settlers. When these brave men returned to Connecticut with their glowing reports of the lands they found along the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, the land-poor citizens of Connecticut assumed they had found the answer to their prayers, so the Delaware Company was formed, the western movement began, and the Upper Delaware River Valley was settled. **NER**

For more information about the first settlers in our valley, check out your local historical society, one of our fine local libraries, or the NPS Bookstore on Main Street in Narrowsburg, NY for books on local and regional history.

the National Park Service, the UDC, or other agencies. Local control is the hallmark of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Management Plan, which seeks to protect a national treasure--the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River--through local action and local control.

Also, in towns and townships that are in substantial conformance, the land acquisition authority of the

than six years of intensive effort by Council staff and the UDC's Project Review Committee, who thoroughly reviewed the Town's zoning ordinances, plans and projects. In addition, the UDC provided the Town with \$10,000 in Technical Assistance Grant monies to help revise ordinances to help bring the Town into substantial conformance.

Town of Hancock Up Next

Only one member town has yet to be reviewed by Council staff. The substantial conformance review for the Town of Hancock, NY, at the upper terminus of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Corridor, is targeted in the UDC's 1997 workplans. UDC Senior Resource Specialist, David Soete, will be coordinating the review process between the Town and the Council's Project Review Committee.

Wayne County Townships Must Pass NPS Review

The four Wayne County Townships of Damascus, Berlin, Manchester, and Buckingham have chosen not to participate in the Upper Delaware Council. Therefore, under the guidelines of the River Management Plan, the National Park Service assumes the responsibility of reviewing these

townships to determine if they are in substantial conformance with the River Management Plan (RMP). According to a spokesperson for the NPS, at the present time, only Damascus Township has passed muster, although their zoning ordinances are currently being revised, which would necessitate a new review by the NPS to ensure that any changes do not conflict with the land and water use guidelines in the RMP.

Towns and townships that are members of the UDC can apply for and receive Technical Assistance Grant monies to help defray the costs of updating their master plans and zoning ordinances to meet these guidelines. To date, the UDC has awarded more than \$151,000 to local municipalities for this purpose. Technical assistance is also available from the Council's resource staff at no charge to help ensure that any ordinance changes will not adversely affect the town or township's standing with regards to substantial conformance. For more information about substantial conformance, the River Management Plan, or the UDC's Technical Assistance programs, please call the resource staff at the UDC office in Narrowsburg, NY. **NER**

"Eminent domain will not be used by the National Park Service for any tract within the river corridor boundary of any town or township bordering the designated segment of the Upper Delaware, provided that the town or township adopts those parts of the River Management Plan and the Land and Water Use Guidelines."

From the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Management Plan, adopted by the United States Congress on January 4, 1988


Secretary of the Interior is sharply restricted, especially with regards to eminent domain.

Review Process

The UDC resolution capped more



Bald Eagle Festival Marks Start of Eagle Season
Habitat Tours, Live Eagles, and Special Programs, Food & More!
Friends of the Upper Delaware will receive a 10% discount on admission to this popular event
Sponsored by the New York Audubon Society
For more info call 914-557-8025



WHEN: Saturday, January 11, 1997 (Snow date Sunday 1/12)
WHERE: Mackenzie School, County Road 32, Glen Spey NY
TIMES: Eagle Habitat Bus Tour: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
 Bald Eagle Festival: 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.
 Live Eagles & Other Birds of Prey: 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.
 Storytelling, Eagle Interactive Dance Program, Exhibits, Refreshments and more throughout the day!
COST: \$5.00/Adults \$3.00/Children, Seniors
 \$3.00/Members NYAS & Friends of the Upper Delaware
(Friends-just show your membership card to get your discount!)
(additional charge and reservations required for habitat bus tour)

Do We Have Your Correct Address?

If your address has changed, or you no longer own land in the Upper Delaware River area, please help us to update our records. Fill in your new address, or the name and address of the new owner of your property, and return this notice to The Upper Delaware Council, P.O. Box 192, Narrowsburg, NY 12764-0192

New Address:	Old Address:
Name _____	Name _____
Address _____	Address _____
Address _____	Address _____
City/State _____	City/State/ZIP _____
ZIP+4 _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here to be removed from our mailing list	<input type="checkbox"/> Check here for info on Friends
	<input type="checkbox"/> Check here for info on 1997 Sojourn

"More with Less"

by

Glenn Voss, Chief, RP&VM, NPS Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River

How often have you heard the term, "We are going to have to do more with less"? Is this possible? Or is this just another one of those catchy phrases that sound profound but is operationally impossible. Well, it is possible, and the key to making it work is cooperation through partnerships.

The entire management concept on the Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River is based on partnerships. The enabling legislation mandated this direction and its implementation is proving to be a success. A number of written instruments have been used by the National Park Service (NPS) to formalize cooperation and coordination between groups and agencies. Some of the instruments used by the NPS are Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), Grants, Permits, and Letters. Several common threads run through these instruments including: 1) Both parties must receive some benefit by achieving mutually held goals. 2) Duplication of functions is reduced or eliminated. 3) Resources are combined to be used jointly, including equipment, knowledge, and services. 4) The

resulting increased communications improves coordination and efficiency.

The following are some specific examples of partnerships that have evolved on the Upper Delaware for the benefit of the visitor and that tax-payer. In 1996, the NPS had 29 MOUs with dive groups, volunteer fire departments, and rescue squads. More than \$3,000 (\$3,440, to be exact) was paid to these cooperators by the NPS to help defray their operating costs during 1996 for a number of joint emergency responses.

Numerous law enforcement incidents were responded to jointly providing assistance to, or receiving assistance from, local Constables, Sheriff's Departments, and State Police organizations from both New York and Pennsylvania. New York Department of Environmental Conservation Officers, Forest Rangers, and Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Officers participated in several joint river patrols sharing equipment and expertise.

The NPS staff on the Upper Delaware has increasingly shared resources with sister parks such as the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, involving their 24-hour radio dispatcher,

water quality monitoring assistance, geographic information systems (GIS) support, maintenance project support, and curatorial expertise. These functions, accomplished through funds and personnel exchanges between the two park areas, represent a few of the initiatives that are evolving to better serve our customers.

Better communications improve our coordination. Agencies and organizations become known through the people who work in them, developing a personal trust and perspective, rather than an impersonal bureaucratic image. The end result hopefully benefits both people who live or visit here, by efficiently sharing the stewardship responsibilities for those resources entrusted to our collective care. **GV**

If you would like to write an article for The Upper Delaware, please contact Nancie Robertson, Newsletter Editor, at the UDC office. All articles must deal with issues of concern or interest in our region, must be original, typed or printed, and limited to 500 words. You may include photos, if you like—we will return them to you if you provide a self-addressed stamped envelope.

"GO WITH THE FLOW!"

For complete information and a registration packet for the 1997 Delaware River Sojourn, call the UDC Office now! Space is limited to 50 paddlers per day, so don't delay. Special events, all-new programs, and more!

1997 Delaware River Sojourn: June 7th--14th

Special Estuary Event Planned for Sunday, June 15th

This year's Delaware River Sojourn launches from Deposit, NY and will feature three straight days of canoeing down the West Branch and Main Stem to Callicoon, NY. Then it's on downstream, where you can paddle through

the Delaware Water Gap, and wind up in Delaware Bay for a special, first-time event! Mark your calendar now--and plan on paddling one, two--or all eight days! It's the "The experience of a lifetime!" Join us and find out why!

When did tourists first start canoeing the Upper Delaware River? Answer next time!



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The UDC meets on the first Thursday of every month at 7:30 p.m. in the Tusten Town Hall, Narrowsburg, NY. Committees meet on the third and fourth Tuesdays of every month at the UDC Office, 211 Bridge Street, Narrowsburg, NY across from the Town Hall. Call (914) 252-3022 for details.

Upper Delaware Council
P.O. Box 192
Narrowsburg, NY 12764-0192

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