



Data Centers and Rivers: Protecting Clean Water and River Health

A GUIDE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND RIVER ADVOCATES

April 2026

Contents

- Section 1: Overview 3**
 - DATA CENTER IMPACTS ON RIVERS..... 3
 - COMMUNITY PRIORITIES FOR WATER-RESILIENT DATA CENTERS 5

- Section 2: Advocacy Tools and Talking Points..... 7**
 - WATER USE: HOW MUCH THEY TAKE 7
 - WATER QUALITY: WHAT GETS PUT BACK..... 8
 - WATER AND ENERGY NEXUS 9
 - AFFORDABILITY: WHO REALLY PAYS..... 10
 - COMMUNITY AND HEALTH..... 11

- Appendix A: Sample Outline for Talking Points..... 12**

- Appendix B: Additional Resources 13**

- References 15**

Section 1: Overview

The rapid proliferation of data centers is placing an unsustainable burden on rivers and the communities that rely on them. While these facilities promise jobs and tax revenue, they also raise serious concerns about impacts on river health and community water security.

Data centers require enormous amounts of water and energy to keep servers cool and running, placing added stress on local rivers and water supplies. These massive facilities are often proposed in floodplains or near sensitive ecosystems, where their construction can alter land use, increase flooding risks, and degrade water quality. A lack of transparency and consistent reporting makes it difficult for communities to fully understand these impacts — leaving both ecosystems and public health at risk.

By asking critical questions, implementing strong safeguards, and learning from other communities, watershed advocates and local leaders can help shape more responsible data center development in their regions. The examples and tools in this guidance demonstrate that thoughtful community engagement, transparent dialogue, and enforceable agreements can hold data centers accountable as environmental stewards of local rivers and ecosystems, and responsible neighbors recognizing that people will depend on these resources for generations to come.

Data Center Impacts on Rivers

As data centers multiply to meet growing digital demand, their heavy use of water and electricity is raising new concerns about how these facilities affect local rivers, aquifers, and the communities that rely on them.

Data centers primarily use water for cooling their servers, most commonly through evaporative cooling



LITTLE BEAR CREEK, OHIO, BOB WICK

towers that are increasingly drawing from freshwater sources — like rivers. Water used for evaporative cooling is typically lost to the atmosphere rather than returned to local rivers or aquifers. A single mid-sized data center can use roughly 300,000 gallons of water per day — the equivalent of 1,000 households.¹ Reports estimate that hyperscale data centers can consume 1–5 million gallons of water daily, with 31% of their freshwater sourced from watersheds facing medium to high scarcity. This demand intensifies droughts, disrupts local water infrastructure, threatens biodiversity, and heightens competition for limited supplies. Even in water-rich regions like the Great Lakes, which provide drinking water to 40 million people, data centers could use up to 150 billion gallons of water each year — straining municipal systems,

A single mid-sized data center can use roughly 300,000 gallons of water per day — the equivalent of 1,000 households.



Data centers also have large footprints — equivalent to roughly 450 football fields on average — and poor watershed planning exacerbates agricultural land loss and flood risks, while undermining natural systems by reducing adaptive capacity, water retention, and long-term resilience.⁸ In addition, reports reveal that nearly half of data centers studied are located in census tracts facing disproportionate existing environmental burdens and situated in areas with high social vulnerability, including elevated poverty rates and lower education levels.⁹ Projects have displaced farmland, threatened historic and Tribal sites, and altered rural communities across the Midwest and Southeast.¹⁰

Nationwide, high water withdrawals from data centers can heighten local water insecurity — ultimately impacting economies and increasing community risks of waterborne diseases, dehydration, and poor hygiene.¹¹ Without meaningful public engagement and rigorous review, these developments can erode local resilience, affordability, and trust — but solutions exist.

Data Centers Impact Rivers in the Following Ways:

Increased Water Demand (Direct and Indirect)

Data centers withdraw millions of gallons daily for cooling (direct use) and consume additional billions indirectly via power plant water for electricity generation (indirect use), depleting rivers, aquifers, and local supplies.

Decreased Water Quality

Construction and operations generate wastewater and increase stormwater runoff with chemicals/sediment and heated discharges that raise river temperatures and introduce pollutants.

Loss of Fish and Wildlife

Reduced river flows, warmer waters, and pollution harm fish habitats, aquatic life, and ecosystems, disrupting food chains and species survival.

Impact of Scale and Siting

Data centers with large footprints located in floodplains and without proper stormwater management can increase flooding, overload aging pipes, and sewers and heighten stormwater pollution flowing into rivers.

Loss of Long-term Water Security

Without meaningful public engagement and rigorous review, ongoing high water consumption threatens community water security and future economic needs.

depleting wells, and threatening a global freshwater resource that sustains a \$6 trillion regional economy.² In small towns and rural areas, data center water withdrawals can consume up to 25% of a community's water supply.³

The evaporative cooling systems required for data center operations can introduce pollutants such as biocides, corrosion inhibitors, heavy metals, and “forever chemicals” (PFAS) directly into nearby rivers and streams without treatment.⁴ Other facilities send large volumes of wastewater to municipal treatment plants, which can overwhelm systems leading to untreated overflows, spills into waterways, infrastructure failures, and heightened contamination risks for communities and ecosystems.⁵

Beyond direct cooling needs, data centers consume vast amounts of water indirectly through electricity generation. Some facilities draw power equivalent to that of 80,000 homes, resulting in millions of gallons of freshwater that never return to downstream sources.⁶ Some data center facilities rely on diesel backup generators that emit harmful pollutants the American Cancer Society links to increased rates of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular conditions, and elevated cancer risk in nearby communities.⁷

Community Priorities for Water-Resilient Data Centers

Advocating for water-resilient siting, recycled water use, transparency, and community input can support sustainable growth without sacrificing ecosystems, community resilience, or economic stability. Communities can negotiate for what they need to safeguard their rivers including oversight, transparency, and fiscal investment in critical areas such as river restoration, green infrastructure, and natural resource protections. Water advocates recommend that data centers protect our water resources and safeguard communities by implementing:

1. Secure Water Supplies

Transparent Water Use Reporting and Monitoring

Require transparent reporting of projected and actual water use, continuous water quality monitoring, and strong oversight of chemical contaminants — including forever chemicals (PFAS) — with company-funded accountability for any violations or improper disposal.

Recycled Water Systems

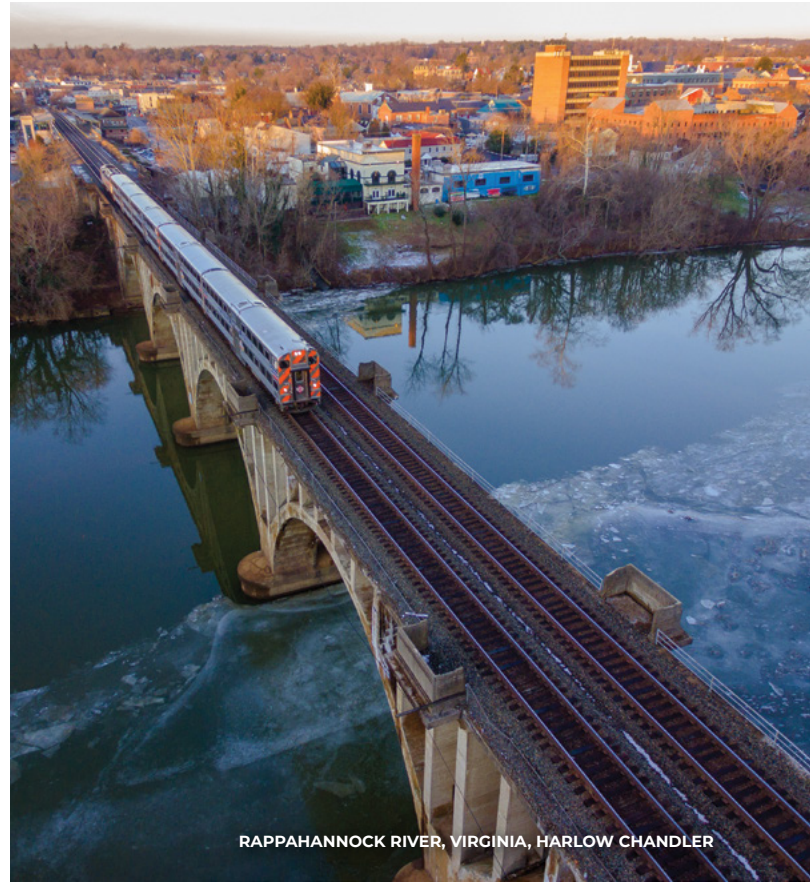
Rely on non-potable, recycled, or alternative sources with minimal evaporative losses — without harming community or ecological health and resilience.

Sustainable Planning

Adopt water-saving technologies and enforce mandatory, actionable plans to reduce withdrawals during droughts and peak demand periods.

No Inter-basin Transfers

Ensure no inter-basin transfers of water occur and protect downstream communities from impacts.



RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VIRGINIA, HARLOW CHANDLER

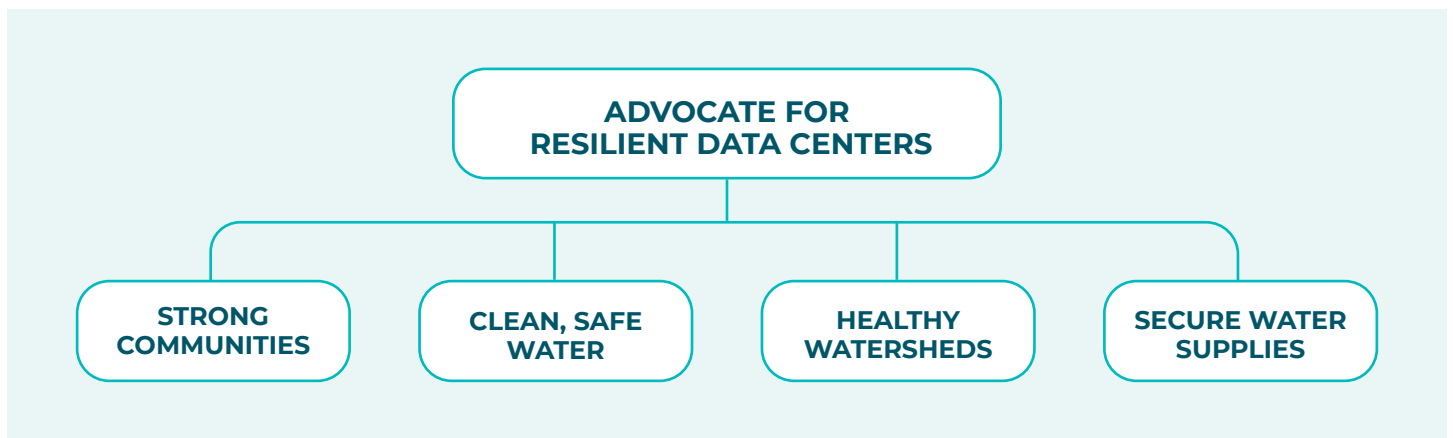
2. Healthy Watersheds

Avoid Water-Scarce Areas

Site data centers outside regions prone to water scarcity, ensuring withdrawals do not threaten community water supplies or exacerbate shortages during droughts or peak-demand seasons.

Floodplain Protections

Locate outside 100-year floodplains or stricter standards required by local, state, or federal policy, avoiding any reduction in floodplain connectivity and flood storage capacity.





POTOMAC RIVER, VIRGINIA, ALAN LEHMAN

3. Clean, Safe Water

Sustainable Stormwater Management

Require comprehensive on-site stormwater mitigation to prevent runoff pollution complemented with implementing green infrastructure to address water quality impacts and mitigate flooding.

Wastewater and Pollutant Reduction

Enforce best practices in wastewater treatment and thermal discharge to protect and maintain river water quality.

4. Strong Communities

Water Rights and Cultural Protection

Honor tribal water and treaty rights, sovereignty, and respect cultural river uses by requiring consultation with tribal governments, comprehensive reviews to assess impacts on Tribal water use, infrastructure, health, and traditional practices.

Meaningful Public Engagement

Include robust community input and rigorous environmental review processes to ensure development enhances local resilience, affordability, and trust.

Community Benefit Agreements

Negotiate multi-year investments to ensure long-term health of rivers through investments in local parks, riverfront and riparian buffers, green stormwater infrastructure, forests, and habitat restoration.

Neighborhood Safeguards

Protect neighborhood health and water security by limiting pollution and noise, maintaining natural buffers, and investing in local workforce development for sustainable water management.

Section 2: Advocacy Tools and Talking Points

Strong regulations and community-driven investment can turn data center development into an opportunity to secure benefits for your river and community.

By requiring water reuse, green infrastructure, and renewable energy systems, communities can reduce stress on rivers and aquifers while cutting pollution and utility costs. Grounding decisions in a water-first approach makes data centers accountable for protecting public health, restoring and safeguarding

natural resources, and supporting long-term economic competitiveness — rather than shifting risks and costs onto residents and local governments.

This section provides impact overviews and strategic questions to raise with elected officials, planning boards, and utility managers. Utilize these talking points to frame public comments, guide community meetings, and press decision-makers for accountability.

Water Use: How Much They Take



Impact Summary

- Data centers can consume hundreds of thousands to millions of gallons of water daily, often comparable to a small city.
- Evaporative cooling systems permanently remove water from the watershed, reducing groundwater recharge and streamflow.
- Heavy withdrawals can lower aquifer levels, dry up local wells, and increase competition for water between households, farms, and industries.
- In regions already experiencing drought or fluctuating river or water levels, large withdrawals can exacerbate scarcity and long-term water stress.
- Without complete disclosure of water use, strict permit conditions, and monitoring, local water systems may not have water resources to sustain projected water demands over the facility's life cycle.



Questions for Decision-Makers

- Where exactly is that water coming from — our river, lake, or local wells — and is that source already stressed in droughts or summer?
- How much water will the data center use during construction and ongoing operations, and how does that use compare to current municipal and watershed-scale demand? *Require specific metrics, including but not limited to average daily use, maximum daily use, and total maximum annual use.*

- How much additional water will be withdrawn to cool any new or expanded power plants built or kept online to serve the data center?
- Will the facility be required to use only non-potable, recycled, or alternative water sources with the lowest achievable evaporative losses?
- Will there be a legal limit on how much water the data center can use, and what happens if they go over that limit? Is there a cap (withdrawal limit) on water use written into agreements or permits, and what corrective measures will result if the operator exceeds that cap?



Community Examples

- **Phoenix, Arizona:** Established rules that require large-quantity water users that consume more than 500,000 gallons of water per day to offset this by using recycled or conserved water for 30% of their water demand.¹²
- **Southern Nevada Water Authority:** Adopted a moratorium that effectively blocks water-heavy data center designs unless they switch to air-cooled or recycled-water systems and even providing rebates and incentives to encourage residents and businesses to upgrade to more water-efficient cooling systems and appliances.¹³
- **Tucson, Arizona:** City Council unanimously opposed a massive water demand in a drought-prone area; this forced greater transparency and special permitting reviews for large water users.¹⁴

Water Quality: What Gets Put Back



Impact Summary

- Large impervious surfaces (scale of data center facilities, parking lots, cooling towers) increase stormwater volume and pollutant loads unless mitigated through green infrastructure.
- Construction and site grading can increase sediment and pollutant runoff into local rivers and wetlands.
- Chemical additives used in cooling systems may pose risks if discharged without proper treatment.
- Thermal discharges from cooling processes can alter receiving water temperatures, contributing to harmful algal blooms and affecting aquatic ecosystems, with significant direct and indirect public health impacts.¹⁵
- Increased groundwater or well pumping will lower groundwater levels that concentrate contaminants or mobilize naturally occurring pollutants like arsenic.
- Insufficient wastewater capacity or spills from operations could degrade local water quality and harm downstream communities.



Questions for Decision-Makers

- Who has jurisdiction over water quality and water quantity for this project?
- What is in the water that leaves the site — heat, chemicals, or other pollutants — and where does it go (which creek, river, or treatment plant)?
- What cooling technologies and chemicals (including any PFAS-containing products) will be used, and how will wastewater, process water, and stormwater be treated, monitored, and managed before they are discharged to local waterways?
- How will stormwater be managed on site to keep dirty runoff out of our rivers and streams (for example, rain gardens, green infrastructure, detention ponds)?
- How often will water around the facility be tested, who does the testing, and what fines or shutdowns apply if they pollute?



Community Examples

- **Prince George's County, Maryland:** Advocates gathered over 20,000 signatures on a petition that initiated a 180-day pause on data center development, establishing a task force to assess water-related risks, and implement more rigorous wastewater discharge regulations.¹⁶
- **Fort Wayne, Indiana:** Residents opposed a Google data center, spotlighting excess water/sewage infrastructure approvals; community pressure led to public scrutiny and demands for caps before council greenlit expansions.¹⁷

Water and Energy Nexus



Impact Summary

- New or expanded fossil fuel power plants consume more water for cooling, further straining rivers and aquifers.
- Additional energy demand can drive the development of more hydroelectric power dams that damage rivers, recreation, and habitat.
- Concentrated demand can strain grids, increasing outage risks that disrupt water treatment, wastewater systems, and other essential services.
- New lines and substations often cut through forests, farms, and Tribal or conservation lands, fragmenting habitats, river corridors, and open space.



Questions for Decision-Makers

- How much electricity will this data center use, and will it drive new power infrastructure that strains regional freshwater resources for power generation and cooling?

- What sources of electrical generation will be used to power the data center?
- What share of power will come from clean, low-water energy sources (e.g., wind/solar), with binding commitments and transparent reporting to minimize water use over time?
- Will this demand increase outage/brownout risks for water utilities, and how will utilities safeguard water-dependent grid reliability?
- Has the project assessed reusing waste heat/energy for community benefits, reducing overall water-intensive power generation needs?



Community Examples

- **Pittsburg, California:** A legal agreement with developers requires 100% renewable energy, recycled water for cooling and landscaping, rooftop solar, EV charging, wildlife monitoring, noise reduction, and a \$750,000 fund for climate resiliency projects in disadvantaged neighborhoods.¹⁸
- **Colorado:** The Colorado Public Utilities Commission proposes a “large load tariff” requiring data centers to commit to 15-year contracts with evaluation fees, security deposits, minimum bills, and early exit fees.¹⁹

Affordability: Who Really Pays



Impact Summary

- Data center water and power infrastructure often relies on public water systems and power grids. Utilities recover expansion costs through higher customer rates, so households and small businesses often subsidize data center access to water and energy.
- Competition for finite water and energy can raise prices, shifting the value of rivers, aquifers, and grid power from community needs to private profit.



Questions for Decision-Makers

- Who is paying for the necessary upgrades to water, sewer, and electric systems — the company or local ratepayers and taxpayers?
- Will my water or energy bill go up because of this project, and by how much over the next 5–10 years?
- Will residential and small-business customers experience higher base rates or special surcharges to cover data center expansion and long-term maintenance?
- Can the city or utility negotiate a structure where the data center fully funds capacity expansions and contributes to rate stabilization programs for low-income households?



Community Examples

- **Starke County, Indiana:** Community advocacy from Citizens Action Coalition prompted a one-year moratorium on new “hyperscale” AI data centers (>100,000 sq ft), with a task force to develop protective policies before lifting the ban.²⁰
- **State of Virginia:** Virginia lawmakers introduced legislation levying a per-square-foot fee on data center facilities, funneling revenue into land conservation initiatives via the Great Outdoors Act.²¹

Community and Health



Impact Summary

- Water quantity and quality impacts can threaten safe drinking water and local ecosystems that support recreation, cultural practices, and mental health.
- Potential releases of cooling chemicals, including forever chemicals (PFAS), raise concerns about long lasting contamination of drinking water and aquatic ecosystems.



Questions for Decision-Makers

- What permits does this project need, and is all submitted information publicly available?
- How is the project meaningfully involving local communities, Tribal Nations, and landowners?
- How will the project address cumulative risks — especially in neighborhoods already burdened by pollution, heat, flooding, or high utility costs — and how will new water infrastructure affect those impacts?
- What safeguards will prevent disruption and contamination of private wells, small community water systems, and subsistence uses in rural or Tribal areas?



Community Examples

- **Loudoun County, Virginia:** Eliminated “by-right” zoning for data centers, requiring public hearings and board votes instead of staff approvals; nearby Fairfax, Prince William, and Fauquier counties followed in 2025.²²
- **Atlanta, Georgia:** City code amended to require special use permits (SUPs) and City Council approval for all new data centers, with mandatory disclosure of estimated water/energy consumption and tree removal for power lines, plus prohibitions in specific neighborhood commercial districts.²³
- **Memphis, Tennessee:** Community Against Pollution and the NAACP are challenging a data center in historically Black neighborhoods in Memphis, TN for Clean Air Act violations and environmental racism. Local organizing continues decades-long resistance to polluting corporate operations that target disadvantaged communities without proper permits.²⁴

Appendix A: Sample Outline for Talking Points

This section provides a ready-to-use framework for organizing your message when speaking at public hearings, meeting with officials, or engaging community members. Use this outline to structure clear, persuasive talking points that open with the core issue, present specific concerns, and offer concrete solutions. Adapt the template to your local context and priorities, drawing on **Section 2** for key questions to raise with decision-makers:

Step 1: What Is Being Proposed?

- Brief description of the data center project and location
- Snapshot of projected water and energy demand compared to current community use

Step 2: Why Water Matters Here

- Local rivers, groundwater, and existing water challenges
- Highlight how large, concentrated users can strain existing systems and raise rates

Step 3: Key Questions for Officials and the Company

- Adapt bulleted questions from Section 2 above

Step 4: Establish Community Asks

- Integrate asks in priority order that should include transparent water use and quality data, monitoring and fines, full funding of infrastructure, and equity protections

Step 5: Long-Term Vision for Future Generations

- Describe a desired future with healthy rivers, affordable utilities, and resilient neighborhoods, and explain how strong requirements for data centers support that vision

Appendix B: Additional Resources

Toolkits:

- [North Star Data Center Policy Toolkit](#) AI Now Institute (December 3, 2025)
- [Stop Dirty Data Centers](#) NAACP
- [Data Center Playbook](#) Alliance for the Great Lakes
- [Getting It Right: Local Approaches to Data Center Development](#) Southern Environmental Law Center Data Center Report (January 2026)
- [Stop Bad Data Centers](#) a people-powered network designed and maintained by [Netcentric Campaigns](#) (2026)

Reports/Research:

- [2024 United States Data Center Energy Usage Report](#) Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California (December 2024)
- [Cooling the Cloud: Water Utilities in a Data-Driven World](#) American Water Works Association (October 2025)
- [Who's building data centers in your backyard?](#) PoweredByWho
- [Data Centers in the Great Lakes Region](#) Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia
- [Small Bottle, Big Pipe: Quantifying and Addressing the Impact of Data Centers on Public Water Systems](#) Yuelin Han, Pengfei Li, Adam Wierman, and Shaolei Ren (Video, 2:35 minutes), **Report:** <https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.02705>.
- [Regulating Data Center Water Use in California](#) Grimm, M., N. Green Nysten, and M. Kiparsky (2026). Regulating Data Center Water Use in California. Center for Law, Energy & the Environment, UC Berkeley School of Law, Berkeley, CA. 66 pp
- [AI-driven water demand to surge nearly 130% by 2050, New Research Suggests](#) Scott Jenkins, Chemical Engineering (January 23, 2026)
- [AI has a hidden water cost – here's how to calculate yours, Leo S. Lo](#) The Conversation (September 1, 2025)
- [The Hidden Complexity of Data Center Siting, Keith Cooke,](#) ESRI (September 8, 2025)

Learning from Others (Articles):

- [The Water-Energy Nexus: The Hidden Infrastructure Of Resilience](#) Forbes, (October 27, 2024)
- [America's AI Boom Is Running Into An Unplanned Water Problem](#) [Ken Silverstein](#), Forbes (January 11, 2026)
- [Communities Push Back Against AI Data Center Expansion](#) Project Uncensored (January 8, 2026)
- [Prioritize Michiganders First: Community Rallies Against Data Center](#) Demanding Affordable Utility Rates and Rules by the Michigan PSC, Sierra Club (October 28, 2025)

- [**The People Say No: Media Justice’s Advocacy Against AI Data Center Expansion**](#) NPR (December 12, 2025)
- [**Local Governments are Learning How to Negotiate with Data Center Developers**](#) Tech Policy Press (November 10, 2025)
- [**The Real Race for an AI Moratorium: Stopping Data Centers**](#) Tech Policy Press (December 17, 2025)
- [**Groups Challenge Montana PSC Order That Shields Data Center Plans from Public View**](#) Perry Wheeler, (March 11, 2026)
- [**How to make data centers less thirsty**](#) Naveena Sadasivam, Grist (November 24, 2025)
- [**Super Hot Rocks could power data centers in central Oregon**](#) Kendra Chamberlain (November 5, 2025) (podcast, 5 min)
- [**When A.I. Comes to Town: The Backlash Over Data Centers**](#) The Daily (Podcast), New York Times (February 15, 2026)

References

1. [Data Centers, Backbone of The Digital Economy, Face Water Scarcity and Climate Risk](#), Michael Copley, NPR (August 30, 2022)
2. [Data centers consume massive amounts of water – companies rarely tell the public exactly how much](#), Peyton McCauley, Melissa Scanlan, The Conversation (August 19, 2025)
3. [Data Drain: The Land and Water Impacts of the AI Boom](#), Jon Gorey, Lincoln Institute (October 17, 2025)
4. [Advocates raise alarm over Pfas pollution from datacenters amid AI boom](#), Tom Perkins, The Guardian (October 4, 2025)
5. [Data Centers and Water Consumption](#), Miguel Yañez-Barnuevo, Environmental and Energy Study Institute (June 25, 2025)
6. [Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions](#), Offutt, Martin C.; Zhu, Ling, Congressional Research Service (R48646); (August 26, 2025)
7. [Global data center expansion and human health: A call for empirical research](#), Yu Tao, Peng Gao, Eco-Environment & Health, Volume 4, Issue 3, 2025
8. [From Energy Use to Air Quality, the Many Ways Data Centers Affect US Communities](#), Carla Walker and Ian Goldsmith, World Resource Institute (February 17, 2026)
9. [America's Digital Demand Threatens Black Communities with More Pollution](#), Adam Mahoney, Capital B (February 25, 2026)
10. [Uniquely Evil!: Michigan Residents Fight Against Huge Datacenter Backed by Top Tycoons](#), Tom Perkins, The Guardian (December 18, 2025); [A rural community steps up to stop data centers](#), Kathleen Sullivan, Cornelius Lewis, Southern Environmental Law Center (March 25, 2026)
11. [From Energy Use to Air Quality, the Many Ways Data Centers Affect US Communities](#), Carla Walker and Ian Goldsmith, World Resource Institute (February 17, 2026)
12. [Phoenix has new water rules, and penalties, for businesses using 250K-plus gallons a day](#), Taylor Seely Arizona Republic (March 7, 2024)
13. [Water authority moves to conserve on cooling systems in Southern Nevada](#), Rhiannon Saegert, Las Vegas Sun (September 25, 2023); [The Moratorium on Evaporative Cooling Systems](#), TK Engineers (May 8, 2024)
14. [The city that draws the line': one Arizona community's fight against a huge datacenter](#), Douglas Main, The Guardian (October 15, 2025)
15. [Health implications of the rapid rise of data centers in Virginia: an exploratory assessment](#), Gour N, Ortiz L and Maibach E., Frontiers in Climate, Volume 8 (February 5, 2026)
16. [We have to set standards': Why Prince George's County paused data center plans](#), Dominique Moody, NBC Washington (September 16, 2025)
17. [Fort Wayne City Council shoots down drainage, asks Google to pay amid data center drama](#), Ethan Dahlen, Wayne 15 News (January 13, 2026)
18. [Agreement Secures Renewable Energy, Recycled Water for California Data Center](#), Center for Biological Diversity (December 16, 2025)
19. [More data centers are coming to Colorado, demanding more power than they'll need. Will customers foot the bill?](#), Mark Jaffe, Colorado Sun (December 10, 2025)
20. [Starke County puts moratorium on large data centers](#), Joseph S. Pete, (Munster) Times of Northwest Indiana, Indiana Economic Digest (December 17, 2025)
21. Virginia's Great Outdoors Act, [VA HB641](#)
22. [Loudoun to eliminate by-right data center development, with some exceptions](#), Dan Brendel, Washington Business Journal (May 5, 2025)
23. [Atlanta City Council bans data centers along BeltLine](#), Dyana Bagby, Georgia Public Broadcasting (September 4, 2024)
24. [We Are the Last of the Forgotten.' Inside the Memphis Community Battling Elon Musk's xAI](#), Andrew R. Chow Time Magazine (August 13, 2025)



COVER: COLUMBIA RIVER, WA
BACK COVER: DEL NORTE RIVER, COLORADO, SINJIN EBERLE



**AMERICAN
RIVERS**

1101 14th St. NW, Ste. 1400
Washington, DC 20005
202.347.7550
AmericanRivers.org

ABOUT AMERICAN RIVERS

American Rivers is a national conservation organization working to make every river clean and healthy for people and wildlife. We combine evidence-based solutions with enduring partnerships to safeguard the 4.4 million miles of rivers and streams that are essential to our nation's clean drinking water, extraordinary wildlife, and the strength of our communities. For more than 50 years, our staff, supporters, and partners have been driven by a common belief: **Life Depends on Rivers®.**