



High Country News

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Friday, July 24, 1981

Lander, Wyoming

Vol. 13 No. 15

In the News

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County collects boom \$s...Utah swaps lands...Exxon scores federal water...Eagles found dead...Colonial West revolts...and more.

VAN'S PLAN 6

Confident they've caught an industrial giant, John Vanderhoof and his Western Slope chamber of commerce are now casting for schemes to prepare for the energy boom.

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There are many who are fearful, finds author-photographer David Sumner as he captures both the beauty and debate over Colorado's Oh-Be-Joyful roadless jewel.

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The summer circus of river runners gives way each fall to high cirrus, frosted sleeping bags and fickle flows as reporter John Roberts floats the autumn flush of the Colorado River.

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Peaking in on the Grand Canyon

by Gary Schmitz

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. — The churning waters of the Colorado River, which through time created this most famous of natural wonders, have a history of inspiring controversy.

The recent past of the river — a lifeblood for residents across a large area of the West — is most noticeably marked by the mammoth concrete dams rising in other Colorado River canyons, and the placid reservoirs behind them.

Here, the river is still wild for the

most part — a fact that lures more than 15,000 people a year to run sometimes dangerous stretches of white water in rafts and boats.

But man's handiwork is hard to escape even in the canyon. The water that looks so natural as it winds through Grand Canyon National Park, is actually measured and regulated at Glen Canyon Dam, about 20 miles upstream from the park boundary. And a federal plan to meet the power needs of the

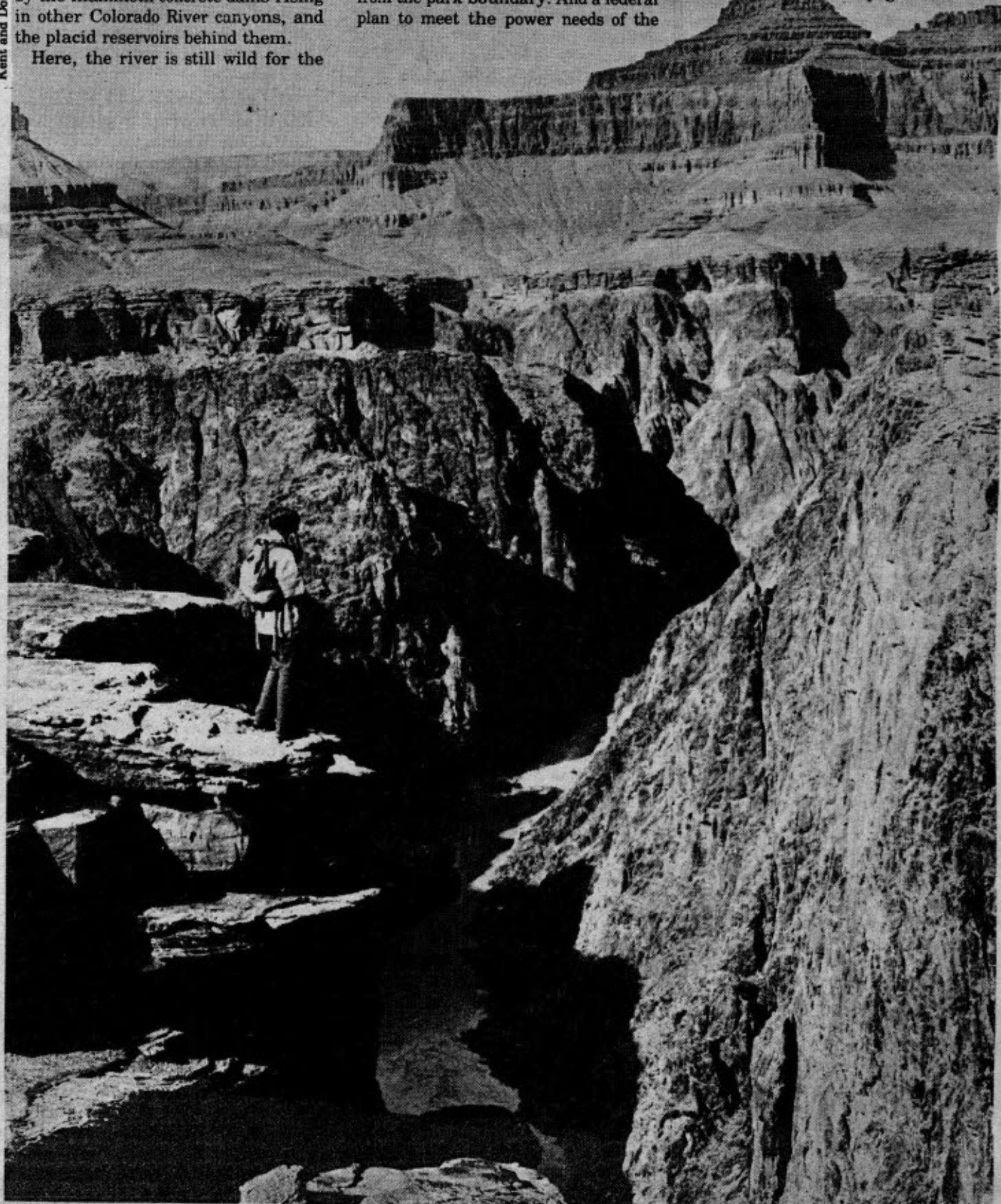
growing region by expanding electrical generation at Glen Canyon Dam has become the latest focus of controversy.

The government says electrical use is increasing at a rate of three to five percent annually in the region presently served by the dam, and utilities warn that power shortages are imminent.

The plan to meet the additional need

(continued on page 10)

Kent and Donna Danner



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Dear Friends,

Occupational hazards. They're nothing new to westerners, for whom straddling an oil rig or hauling the hay can bring disaster. There's often little complaint, even from roughnecks who cradle their morning coffee with fewer than five fingers.

But to send an HCN reporter to Colorado's Western Slope in July portends not so much hazard as irresponsible indulgence. Unencumbered by med-flies, the orchards in Delta and the Grand Valley, he smugly reports, are astrain under an early summer harvest.

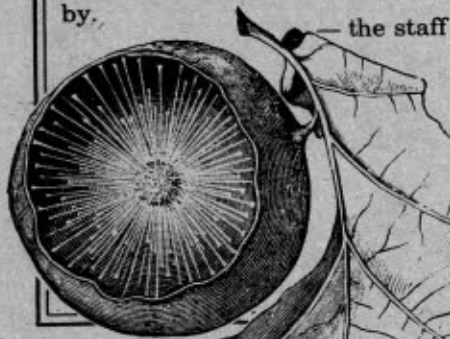
The apricots took a slight beating from a late spring frost, but the sweet cherries seem to be superb as, supplemented by cantaloups, a few last cold storage apples and even some early peaches, more than one hot afternoon was wasted lolling under some orchard shade steeped in pectic fructose. Any scouting was limited to searching out the best u-pick deals rather than stories.

make ducks and drakes of all our investment, to stumble into Grand Junction long enough to meet Gary Schmitz. Gary has long disciplined himself as a reporter (except for the occasional noon brew at the local south-of-the-border cafe), and is now beating deadlines for the **Grand Junction Daily Sentinel**.

Gary's beat runs the gamut of energy and natural resource issues on the Western Slope. This issue's cover story on the Grand will be followed soon by his investigations into corporate responsibility and other energy growth issues in oil shale country.

The wilds of the Western Slope can also be distracting. But again, we've lucked out with David Sumner's finely tuned skills as both a reporter and photographer to cover some of those spectacular roadless areas. This issue's center-spread, we think, you too will find joyful.

Lest we be too hard on our staff reporters, we're all caught by the season's lure. Special causes of celebration arrive daily with the stream of wonderful visitors we're enjoying, from family to friends to 'dear friends.' Thanks for dropping by.



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Western Roundup

Colo. county scores record
deal to handle energy growth



Bob Anderson

In a precedent-setting move that has stirred some corporate nerves, the Western Fuels Corp. has agreed to spend at least \$15 million to help Rio Blanco County in western Colorado prepare for a new coal mine.

Both the county's low tax base and inadequate community facilities accounted for the exceptionally large settlement, negotiators said. But other observers, including energy industry officials, said the settlement was inflated and they predicted that it may spur new demands for energy growth planning in the West.

Western Fuels wants to open a new coal mine near Dinosaur National Monument in northwestern Colorado to supply fuel for the Moon Lake Power Project, which also includes two 400 megawatt power plants to be built 32 miles over the border in Utah. The mine plan predicts an influx of 1,500 people (including 400 mine workers) into the county starting next month, with the town of Rangely absorbing much of the growth.

The agreement commits Western Fuels to a series of cash block grants to the county (\$1.5 million), Rangely (\$1.5 million), and a host of special service districts, including \$820,000 for new recreation facilities and \$105,000 for library services. The firm will directly foot the bill for several construction projects, including \$1.6 million for a new road.

In addition to capital improvements, the firm will pay for future operation and maintenance expenses attributed to the mine. Those costs, likely to reach several millions of dollars, are to be determined by a joint Western Fuels-Rio Blanco County monitoring team, who are now working out a baseline budget projecting community needs if the mine was not started.

"I'd say we're very pleased with the contract," said Rio Blanco County Commission Chairman Ken Kenney, "but we're not at all surprised. It's simply our policy that our people should not have to pay a cent for impacts caused by new growth."

The county's requests were "fully justified," said Fred Palmer, general counsel for the Washington, D.C.-based energy firm. "The figures clearly showed that the county's present tax rate could not pay for the services our workers will need, and we feel it's our responsibility to provide those services."

But Darrell Knuffke of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association in Denver said the settlement appeared inflated. "Folks in our industries do not have confidence in the data that supposedly shows that the county really needs what it says it needs."

Knuffke attributes the large settlement to the ability of the project's principle sponsor, the Deseret Generation and Transmission Cooperative in Salt Lake City, to pass on all projects costs to consumers.

Interestingly, however, Western Fuels' commitment to Rio Blanco County is at least double the dollar amount that will be spent in Utah by Deseret, which is building the two power plants, even though the projected worker influx from the power plants on Uintah County will be nearly double the mine's.

That lower commitment in Utah is due to the higher tax rate in Uintah County that will be used to pay for growth impacts, said Deseret spokesman Sterling Merrell.

Both Merrell and Western Fuels' Palmer said that larger mineral severance and other taxes on oil shale will

mean relatively lower front-end planning costs for energy companies developing synthetic fuels in the region.

The large settlement will nonetheless attract the attention of other Western Slope public officials working out similar community planning deals, said Knuffke, who directs oil shale planning for the industry association. And Palmer admitted that "we may indeed have set a trend."

Other observers questioned the negotiation process used in the Western Fuels deal. Much of Colorado's industrial planning is coordinated by the Joint Review Process, a state-run agency. That office did not participate in the Rio Blanco discussions, however. Rather, the county was represented by the Denver office of the law firm Arnold & Porter, raising speculation that legal fees may have inspired the high settlement.

Commissioner Kenney said that the law firm was paid an hourly rate rather than a contingency fee based on the settlement.

A final factor in the settlement may have been the Moon Lake's project's strict construction schedule, to which Deseret's Merrell said the utility was "booked and committed."

Rio Blanco County planner Glenn Payne said that "timing was the key to this thing. Western Fuels was over the barrel and couldn't afford any more delays."

Rio Blanco officials, meanwhile, are confident they'll be able to handle the cash grants from Western Fuels. Even the library district officials have had experience in coping with growth brought by oil and gas development in the county, said Payne, "and they're capable of making decisions" on how to use the Western Fuels grants.

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Exxon scores fed water for shale

A new contract between an oil shale developer and the Bureau of Reclamation for water from the Reudi Reservoir near Aspen, Colo., has local town officials scrambling for a piece of the action.

Under the agreement, which is still subject to public and federal review, up to 6,000 acre feet a year of reservoir water will be sent down the Roaring Fork River to the Colony oil shale project, a joint Exxon and Tosco Corp. venture in the Grand Valley. The companies hope to get 47,000 barrels of oil a day from shale.

The water rights, intended to supplement Colorado River supplies already acquired by the project, will cost the firms \$15 an acre-foot, plus \$40 to \$80 an acre-foot for water actually delivered (a sliding scale the bureau says is intended to encourage conservation).

Completed in 1969, the Ruedi Reservoir yields 77,000 acre feet of water in an average year, one-third of which goes to irrigators in southeastern Colorado. The remaining 49,000 acre-feet has been promised to western slope municipal and industrial users, but dividing the latter water has stirred competing interests.

"We still have problems with the bureau's marketing scheme," said Aspen City Manager Wayne Chapman, which he says ignores wildlife and recreation values. "More sales to more energy developers could conceivably drain the reservoir in a drought year."

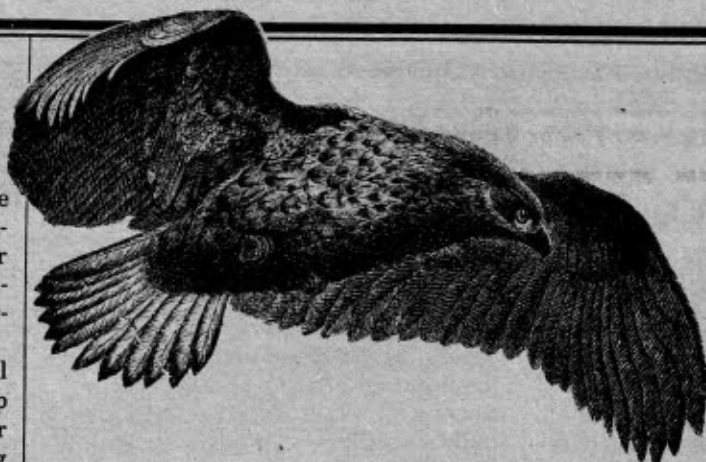
Chapman and other Roaring Fork Valley community officials have formed a coalition, the Ruedi Water and Power Authority, to consider purchasing their own share of Ruedi water rights.

Owning Ruedi water would give locals the option of preserving in-stream flows and reservoir levels adequate for wildlife and recreation, said Chapman, as well as indirect control over energy development related growth in the valley. He said studies show the authority could pay for the water rights by building a new hydroelectric plant at the dam site.

But the water purchase would probably be illegal, said Robin McKinley, chief of repayment contracts for the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Missouri region in Denver. The bureau is not authorized by Congress to sell Ruedi water for "incidental uses like recreation," he said.

"The problem is that these towns have gotten used to the pleasures of a high reservoir," said McKinley, adding that the broad interest expressed by other oil shale developers in obtaining contracts similar to Exxon's will probably mean lower lake levels.

Chapman said he and other authority members are lobbying federal officials to expand the bureau's allocating authority to allow recreational uses. The authority's purchase of water wouldn't be necessary if the bureau retained enough federal water rights to protect recreational values, he said.



Strychnine suspected in eagle deaths

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks has confirmed that three golden eagles were found dead last week, one near Radersburg and two near Boulder, Mont.

Jim Posewitz, head of the department's Ecological Services division, said that ten geese were also found dead, five near Toston and five near the Canyon Ferry Management Area.

Posewitz said that his agency doesn't know why either the eagles or the geese were killed. In the case of the geese, however, Posewitz said they were looking at the possibility of strychnine poisoning, because area farmers had been using grain coated with strychnine to kill ground squirrels. Additionally, a goose poisoned by strychnine was found near Cascade several weeks ago.

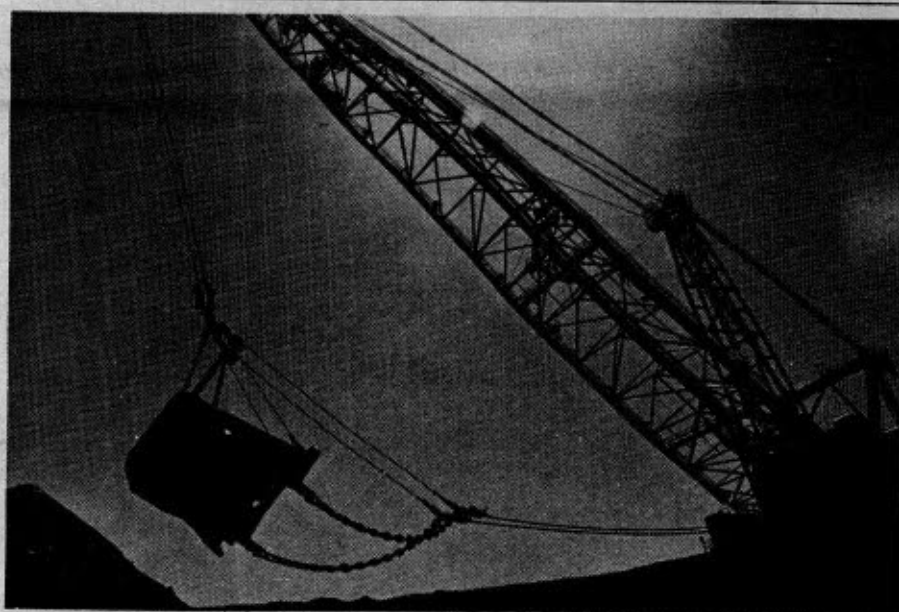
He stressed that the eagle killings have not been linked to strychnine. He said he expected to know the cause after an autopsy by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Golden eagles are protected under the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Act, and it is a federal offense to knowingly kill them.

Hank Fischer of Defenders of Wildlife said he thinks there is a good chance the eagles as well as the geese were killed by strychnine.

"The problem with strychnine is seriously underestimated," Fischer said. "It can cause a lot of non-target deaths. All an eagle has to do is eat two or three contaminated ground squirrels. I think there should be greater restrictions on its use."

— Jim Robbins



Mine cleanup could reclaim jobs

GAS HILLS, Wyo. — While environmental protection rules are bearing partial blame for the recent job losses resulting from mine shutdowns in the Wyoming uranium industry, strict enforcement of reclamation standards would probably benefit both labor and environmental interests.

State rules stipulate that mine land reclamation must begin within 180 days, and be completed within two years, after production ceases.

A variance is allowed for temporary production shutdowns, provided companies can prove that production will resume "in the near future" and that the costs of uncovering the ore again would be prohibitive. Most firms that have stopped mining in Wyoming have applied for the variance.

"We spent millions of dollars to expose the ore body and don't want to bury it," said Miles Andrus, acting manager for the Federal American

Partners mine and mill in the Gas Hills Uranium District. "We'll fight it as far as we can."

More than 1,000 uranium workers have lost their jobs in Fremont County, which includes the Gas Hills. State environmental regulators said they are sympathetic to the companies' economic frustrations. But, noted Gary Beach of the state Department of Environmental Quality, economists predict the yellowcake market may not recover until 1990 or later.

"In our minds," he said, "that goes beyond the 'near future.'" Referring to Gas Hills uranium mines that were closed in the 1960s and never reclaimed, he said the state cannot afford to repeat that mistake.

Upholding the state reclamation requirements will be expensive, said manager Andrus, but he conceded it would mean more jobs as workers would have to be hired.

— Marjane Ambler

Utah eyes lands

Utah state officials and citizens are poring over maps of the public domain, hoping to draw up a wish list of millions of acres now in federal ownership. Once they know what they want, they'll ask Congress to trade them for scattered state holdings.

Sound like an outrageous land grab? That's what The Wilderness Society thought at first, calling it "a ripoff of the nation's taxpayers."

But now the group has tempered that view. "If it works, it would be phenomenal. But there is a big jump to be made from philosophy to implementation," said Mike Scott, the group's Southwest regional representative.

The state's proposal, called Project BOLD, would exchange Utah's four million acres of state lands for several large blocks of federal land.

"Instead of having zillions of little 640 acres sections we would have a series of larger blocks that the state could manage as its own project," said State Land Commissioner Bill Dinehart. "Then we would be out of the Bureau of Land Management's hair." The patchwork pattern of land ownership was created in 1896 when the federal government gave the state four sections in every township as school land grants.

Consolidating state holdings to avoid state-federal management conflicts has the approval of such diverse entities as the Utah Wilderness Association and Interior Secretary James Watt. A thorny problem, however, is that the exchange would violate stipulations in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that require federal holdings to be exchanged for land of equal dollar value.

"Values are a funny thing," the state's Dinehart said. "One of the pieces of land that we would like to give the federal government contains a magnificent sandstone arch. How do you quantify something like that?"

To The Wilderness Society's Scott, it's starting to look like "the state is going for all the valuable stuff it can get at the expense of the American people." But the state insists that the advantages to the federal government are so great that it should look at the state's proposal in terms of "non-traditional" values. State inholdings in federal parks, recreation and wilderness areas, for example, have been particularly troublesome for the federal government.

"The BLM goes through a process and identifies wilderness areas," Dinehart said. "But then you've got those lousy school sections (to which the federal government must allow access). For gosh sakes, let's make it mechanically possible for there to be a wilderness."

Scott admitted to some advantages to the plan, noting that thousands of acres were dropped from the BLM's wilderness inventory in Utah because they contained state sections. Parks and recreation areas are in jeopardy wherever there is a state inholding with valuable resources, he added. But Scott insists the trade should comply with the intent, if not the letter, of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The dialogue over the plan is spreading, as counties express their worries about losing the in-lieu-of-taxes money that they now earn from federal lands.

— Joan Nice



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Western Roundup

Defending the 'Colonial' West raises cries of revolt

SUN VALLEY, Idaho — Four score and eleven years ago, Idaho and Wyoming were admitted to the Union, as Montana, Washington, and the Dakotas had been a few months earlier. Residents of those states gathered in Sun Valley recently to express their regrets.

More than 250 distraught citizens attended a conference entitled, "The American West: Colonies in Revolt." Sponsored by the Association for the Humanities in Idaho, the Institute of the American West and Levi Strauss and Co., the four-day parley examined the "colonial" status of the resource-rich Western states.

For a time, those present fought among themselves over who should bear the brunt of their revolt. The most popular enemy was Interior Secretary James Watt. Calling him a "wacko wowser," keynote speaker Molly Ivins of the New York Times said she looked forward to seeing Watt "reined in, muzzled, and put under wraps."

Sen. James McClure (R-Idaho), defended Watt, and professed concern about outsiders "who would protect us to death." Robert O. Anderson, chairman and chief executive officer of Atlantic Richfield, blamed an Eastern voting bloc for overprotection. "We have to remember that we're in the minority," Anderson said. "If we're colonies in revolt, we're going to lose."

But if other participants shared Anderson's pessimism, most of them were more willing to place the burden of imperialism on him and his corporate associates. "Watt's in revolt, Anderson's in revolt, and a whole lot of people here are in revolt against Watt and Anderson," said Dr. Lawrence

Goodwyn, a history professor at Duke University. According to former Idaho State Sen. Ken Robison of Boise, "The West is in real danger of becoming a colony of a coalition of corporations."

Several speakers urged the Westerners to unite against the threats of resource exploitation and unresponsive government. A few dissented, including Ed Scott of Ketchum, who complained, "I hear echoes of narrow regionalism, chauvinism, and selfishness. Start thinking like Americans, not Westerners."

The conferees agreed that even a unified Western confederation would face a difficult future as demands upon the

region increase. In Anderson's words, "We can't put the world on dry ice."

To many, that seemed all the more reason to "keep pounding harder," as Ivins put it. "The time has not yet come" she added, "for all good environmentalists to throw themselves on a butterknife."

Montana rancher Jon Roush pointed out that the future is the only frontier left. "Our grandchildren are the true colonials, and they can't declare their independence," Roush said. In determining their future, he concluded, "we can be Jeffersons, or we can be George the Thirds."

— Bruce Reed



Recipes for survival

More people keep moving to the Rocky Mountain states. The federal government wants to build missile systems in the region. Outside developers want to drill and mine and subdivide. The air is getting hazy, the streets crowded, the water scarce.

How will Rocky Mountain communities survive the onslaught?

No simple solutions were offered at an Institute of the American West conference in Ketchum, Idaho. But when the annual western "think tank" had concluded, the following community survival tips had surfaced.

— **Encourage education and research in the sciences.** Communities will not be able to understand or deal with oil, gas, coal, or mineral development proposals unless they have their own experts to help them, Ernest Callenbach said. Although Callenbach is best known for his utopian environmental book *Ecotopia*, his real-life advice was down-to-earth and reasonable. "You need your own science," he said, "to develop life-enhancing instead of life-destroying technology." The Rocky Mountain states should fund good scientific education and research throughout the region, Callenbach advised.

— **Support local governments and political pressure groups.** Communities need "indigenous" political institutions to effectively defend themselves against outside threats like environmental poisoning or the MX missile system, Callenbach said. Local governments can more quickly respond to the needs of citizens, Montana rancher Jon Roush agreed.

— **Involve more people in community decision-making.** People need to be more responsible for their communities, American Indian author and University of Arizona professor Vine Deloria said. He urged Rocky Mountain cities and counties to expand their councils and commissions to include more people. If more people serve on community councils, they will begin to share some of the decision-making responsibilities that are crucial to the democratic process, he said. Major community decisions should not be made by 2-1 votes of county commissioners. They should be made by town meetings or 11

to 13 member boards representing all facets of the community, Deloria insisted.

— **Talk about priorities.** Before any decisions are made, Deloria advised communities to talk about their priorities. The developers should figure last in these discussions, he added. The land, the community, and people's lives should come first. Communities should deliberately set out to create community activities and forums where people can meet to socialize and discuss their concerns, Deloria said.

— **Accept some change.** No one can return to the good old days, Idaho Sen. James McClure (R) reminded conference participants. Like many other longtime Idaho residents, McClure conceded that "I liked it better the way it was." But economic and population growth is coming to the region, he said. Although people have a right to try to protect their communities as much as possible, they will not be able to barricade against all the changes.

— **Recognize the region's limits.** When planning for the future, however, Rocky Mountain residents must recognize the limits of their area, Pulitzer prize-winning University of Texas historian William Goetzmann said. Although the region has vast untapped sources of energy and raw materials, it also has a very fragile environment with too little water and marginally productive lands. "There is not enough of everything or anything to go around," he said.

— **Use your limited power wisely.** Robert Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Atlantic Richfield Company, reminded Rocky Mountain residents that they have relatively small voice in the U.S. government. They are far outnumbered by everyone else in the country. And those people may insist that the country as a whole needs Rocky Mountain resources. The region must therefore recognize its vulnerable position and use its representation wisely, Anderson said.

— **Fight.** Rocky Mountain residents may be outnumbered. They may lose some battles, New York writer, filmmaker, and folklorist Bruce Jackson concluded. But surrender should be unthinkable. His advice: "Fight. You won't lose them all."

— Jeanette Germain

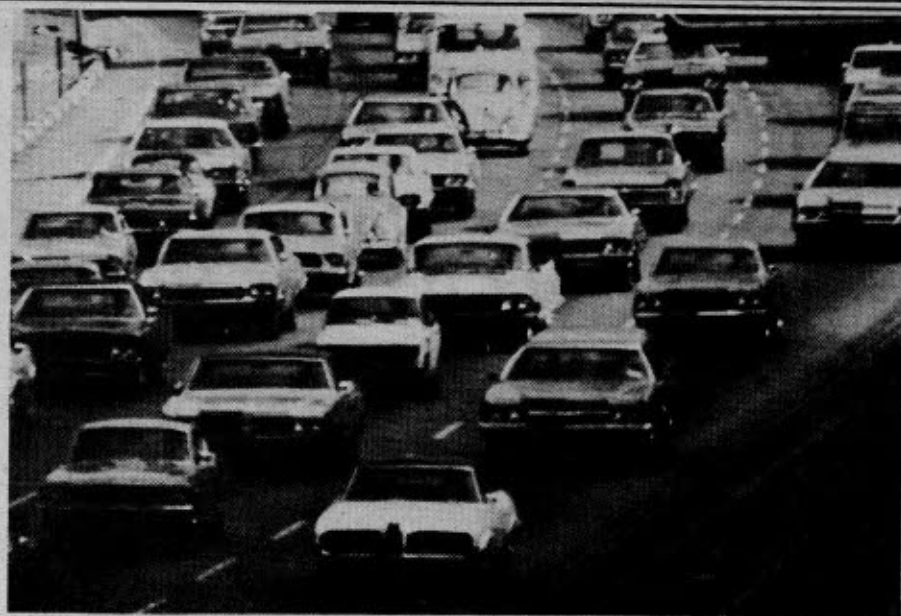
hotline

LET IT FLOW

The federal government does not have to reserve its water rights on public lands, a Washington, D.C., Court of Appeals has ruled, rejecting claims by the Sierra Club that the Department of Interior was required to do so under the Federal Lands Management Policy Act. A contrary ruling would have required Interior to consider wildlife and recreation needs when selling water for energy development. Coal Week reports such a rethinking would have dampened the development of southern Utah's Alton and Kaiparowits coal fields, which the environmental group is now trying to stall by asking a Utah state court to intervene in the water rights battle.

NUKE BAN CANNED

Voters in Washington state who said no to nuclear waste disposal within their borders got rebuffed by a federal judge last month. U.S. District Judge Robert McNichols ruled that a Washington voters' initiative was unconstitutional — a ruling which could have repercussions in Montana, which passed a similar initiative last year. McNichols rejected the Washington initiative on the basis of the Constitution's commerce and supremacy clauses. Radioactive waste will thus continue to arrive at the Hanford disposal facility in southeastern Washington. In Montana, after a fierce struggle to gut the initiative in the legislature this year, a state nuclear waste disposal system has been designed to be put before voters as an alternative.



EMISSION FIXES ARE WORKING

Colorado's new and controversial vehicle emission testing program has passed its own initial test, claims the Department of Health. Of 343 cars inspected during the first three days of July, 130 failed to make the grade set by the state air quality panel. But when the engines were adjusted, 108 of those failures passed after being retested. The results, said program director Jerry Gallagher, encourages him to expect a 25 percent overall reduction in Denver pollution levels by 1987 because of the inspection program.

ZONING TOO MUCH

Restrictive land use zoning may be fine for the more urban part of Owyhee County, Idaho, but for the rest of the agriculture-dominant county it's simply too restrictive, say a group of Homedale area farmers. County Farm Bureau director Melvin Glanzman told the Idaho Statesman that he particularly objected to a provision that prohibits landowners from selling less than 5 acres of the land (an act planners feel fuels subdivisions). The bureau is circulating petitions to dissolve the planning commission. A backer of the proposed rules, another area rancher, summarized his feelings by saying, "If we're going to have growth, by golly, then we're going to have orderly growth."

NOMINEES DUMPED

Upholding its conservative mossback image, the Colorado Senate turned thumbs down on two nominees by Gov. Richard Lamm (D) to state environmental quality panels. Rejected for their close ties to environmental concerns were John Bermingham, whom Lamm wanted to take a seat on the air quality commission, and Bob Child, nominated to the water quality panel. Dissenting from the rejection of Bermingham, Sen. Martha Ezzard (R-Englewood) said the testimony from special interests convinced her he'd be a "superior commission member."

INTERNATIONAL SYN FUEL SCRAPPED

Blaming Reagan administration disinterest in continued funding for the project, Japan and West Germany have withdrawn from a synthetic fuel demonstration project in West Virginia. The plant was to have tested the "Solvent Refined Coal" process by converting 6,000 tons per day of high-sulfur coal into a liquid substitute for petroleum. The Reagan administration has balked at contributing any share of the project's estimated \$1.4 billion cost.

OIL-COAL SLURRY

With the Northern Tier Pipeline looking a little less necessary in light of this year's oil glut, a Seattle firm has an idea to make things flow more readily: Run coal as well as oil along the pipeline route. Pacific Hydrocarbon Energy Co., led by Seattle businessman Kenneth Beck, wants to run its pipe along Northern Tier's right of way. Lignite coal from a new mine located between Miles City and Glendive, Mont., would be mixed with oil. Oil would come from the west coast via the Northern Tier Pipeline, be mixed with 50,000 tons of coal a day, and pumped in part back to the West, where it would probably go to California power plants. The two biggest problems: How to get the fly ash out of the coal so it will meet California pollution standards; and how to pay for the thing.

CUTTING RED TAPE

The Council of Energy Resources Tribes (CERT) is designing a new streamlined permit process for developing the energy reserves controlled by its 25 member tribes. The process, reports Coal Week, will resemble Colorado's Joint Review Process, a voluntary and less restrictive version of the industrial siting acts used by Wyoming and Montana. Heading the effort for CERT is Roger Williams, the former regional administrator of the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

FARMLAND TO FARMERS

Farmers and ranchers are holding their own against land speculators, according to a study by the Federal Land Bank of Omaha of nearly 4,000 land transactions last year in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Over two-thirds of the bank's long-term loans went to farmers expanding their operations; 15 percent went to new farmers and ranchers; and the balance was loaned for farmland investments by both farmers and nonfarmers. The bank said the pattern is unchanged from recent years.

KENNECOTT ANTITRUST

Bowing to charges by the Federal Trade Commission that it broke federal antitrust laws, Kennecott Corp. has agreed to sell an industrial air-pollution firm it acquired earlier this year. Both Kennecott and the Door-Oliver National Filter Media Corp. were leading producers of fabric air-filter bags. Their merger cornered nearly one-third of the market, the FTC charged.

OPENING THE BOOKS

Nearly 15,000 acres of federal coal in Colorado's Book Cliffs region near Grand Junction were leased last week to the Dorchester Gas Corp. of Dallas. The firm is projecting a four million ton per year operation, and the contract will net the federal government \$3 per acre annual rent, plus an eight percent per ton royalty. State and federal operating permits are pending.

NO ENERGY MONEY

There simply isn't enough federal grant money to go around, says the Colorado Office of Energy Conservation. Some 57 schools, hospitals and other Colorado institutions have filed for \$4 million in federal assistance for energy conservation projects. But the new DOE budget has reduced the grants pie to \$1.5 million for Colorado.

QUESTIONING OIL SHALE AID

Claiming the Department of Energy has been "misleading" him, Rep. Toby Moffett (D-Conn.) is continuing to press Energy Secretary James Edwards for specific information on the Union Oil Co. oil shale project in northwestern Colorado. The firm is asking for more than \$1.3 billion in federal price guarantees, and has been negotiating with Edwards for a contract. Moffett, chairman of the House Government Operations panel on environment, energy and natural resources, claims he has a right to review those negotiations, but that Edwards refuses to supply the pertinent documents. Moffett is now threatening to hold Edwards in contempt of Congress.

WATCH OUT GRIZ

As if the small grizzly population in the Cabinet Mountains didn't have enough to worry about with ASARCO's exploration of the Chicago Peaks area, there is now a new drilling operation nearby: The U.S. Borax Corp. is core-drilling for minerals in the Seven Point Mountain area east of Trout Creek. Although a biological evaluation noted that the area was essential grizzly habitat, it concluded that mitigation efforts would "minimize overall disturbance of the area."



barbed wire

A quote attributed to Assistant Interior Secretary Dan Miller: "How can the youth of our country be proud of the mining industry if they can't see it from our national parks?"



The following was sent by three E. Moriches, N. Y., readers, inspired by a statement by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) referring to environmentalists as "the cult of the toadstool worshippers."

There once was a senator — a fool
Who could be uncommonly cruel.

This fellow among us
Said we worshipped a fungus;
He had less sense than any toadstool.



"Some would rather fine tune
(the Clean Air Act) with boxing
gloves instead of surgical mitts."

— Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.)

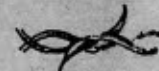


"John Melcher is a Montana Democrat whose elevation to the Senate in 1976 altered but slightly the obscurity he labored in as a House member the previous eight years. In the Senate, a harbor crowded with showboats and tall ships skilled in making waves, he bobs off to the side as one of the mere rowboats. The wives of some senators are better known to the public than John Mulcher, er, Melcher."

— Colman McCarthy in the
Washington Post.



Gathered in Washington to blast President Reagan's energy policies, state energy officials decried the negative effects the administration's block grant scheme would have on energy conservation projects for the poor and other politically cloutless people. Two suggested mottos for the administration's energy policies: "Burn America First" and "Let the Poor Eat Block Grants."



How do you spell relief? The taxpayer revolt reached new heights in North Dakota this month where the state Supreme Court ruled that the four firms and utilities building the Coyote I coal power plant near Beulah were exempt from property taxes until the facility is finished. The savings to the companies are \$1.3 million in 1980 taxes. They're now seeking rebates on 1978 and 1979 levies.

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Gary Schmitz



Come to the Western Slope, Club 20 has promised everyone from winemakers to oil shale developers, and we'll give you room to grow, with little cost and minimal government interference.

by Michael Moss

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo. — John Vanderhoof is looking for money. Like many others in western Colorado, he's convinced that with an energy boom coming to the region, it should ready itself by building new roads and homes, storing more water, and stocking up on the other necessities of boomtown life.

Vanderhoof's scheme is to loan communities money before the boom hits, using revenue bonds backed by Colorado's mineral severance tax. The loans would eventually be repaid with the millions of dollars energy developers promise to bring.

It's a politically attractive, nobody-pays proposal that critics say won't work because Colorado's mineral taxes are too low. Yet Vanderhoof, revealing the boosterism that has become his trademark, is reluctant to back any increase in the minerals tax, fearing it will hinder energy development.

For three decades, this political veteran and the group he now directs, Club 20, have unabashedly lured, seduced, even begged industry's favor. Come to the Western Slope, they've promised everyone from tiny winemakers to gargantuan oil shale producers, and we'll give you room to grow, with little cost and minimal interference from government regulators.

Winemakers and other light industry have hesitated. The Western Slope is, after all, still a commercial backwater compared to the industrially mature Front Range. But energy developers have leaped for the Club 20's regional version of the City Key with such enthusiasm that even wild-eyed growth promoters have done a double take.

Vanderhoof and Club 20 have now turned at least their rhetorical attention to preparing for the energy industry's arrival. To their credit they have been arguing for "balanced" growth all along. Vanderhoof's up-front funding scheme is now six years in the making.

Yet the question remains whether Club 20 can, or will, really help the Western Slope ready itself. Or whether,

like grooming the sheep before the sacrifice, this talk of pre-boom planning is inconsequential, or even a slightly guilt-ridden afterthought.

Vanderhoof's imminent resignation from Club 20's directorship brings more uncertainty to the group's future role in harnessing the wave of growth it, more than any other group, has helped create. His successor will inherit a challenge.

"ONLY A TANK AWAY"

Club 20 was founded in 1953 to bring economic growth and political clout to Colorado's Western Slope — a 20-county region that blankets one-third of the state, yet houses only one-tenth of Colorado's population.

Tourists were the first target; Club 20's efforts encouraged what has now become a \$2 billion annual harvest for the state. "We're just a tank of gas away," rang their slogans to Denverites during the 1973 fuel crisis.

Agriculture also got a helping hand. Former congressman and veteran dam promoter Wayne Aspinall, now a Club 20 director, continues to pull congressional strings to bring Western Slope farmers and ranchers reservoir after reservoir.

Club 20's strongest pitch, however, has been saved for the Western Slope natural resources, and it throws a no-surprises fast ball — purely anti-regulation and pro-development.

In a May 9 position paper drawn up under the guidance of Aspinall, Club 20 blames government regulations and "environmentalism" for leading a "deliberate attempt to prevent the production of wealth and a strong national defense." Defending its attitude as "prudent balance" rather than "rape the environment," Club 20 commended Secretary of Interior James Watt's actions to date and suggested 26 other reforms.

Club 20's agenda today would make Watt smile: improve water project evaluations to emphasize the positive regional benefits, rather than strict cost accounting from a national perspective;

abolish the Council on Environmental Quality, which encourages the nation to "do nothing with nothing;" amend the Endangered Species Act to eliminate provisions "that tempt political opportunists and environmental extremists to block . . . major public works through frivolous interpretations of the law;" allow toxicant predator control on public lands; halt national park acquisitions; and support the national forest wilderness release legislation introduced by Senator S. I. Hayakawa (D-Calif.).

"It's time to remove the oppressive federal thumb," the position paper concludes.

CLOUT TO SHOUT

Through the years Club 20 has garnered a reputation for political clout to match its self-image as the Western Slope's regional chamber of commerce.

"They've done an excellent job bringing the industry needs of the Western Slope forward," said Colorado Senate President Fred Anderson (R-Loveland), whose own water development achievements in the legislature are unsurpassed. Even though the region is often at odds with eastern Colorado's interests in acquiring water, said Anderson, Club 20 agrees that the "key for both Colorados is storing all the water we can."

Club 20's reputation as an industry booster extends to Washington, D. C. U.S. Senator Bill Armstrong's (R-Colo.) staffer, David Jensen, labeled Club 20's lobbying information on a host of industry concerns as "consistently helpful and reliable."

Steve Saunders, staffer for Colorado's Democratic Senator Gary Hart, agreed, adding that a three-foot high stack of public testimony Club 20 officials brought to his desk concerning new forest wilderness proposals in the state "certainly made it clear that industry did not want more wilderness." Both Saunders and Jensen said the senators seldom miss a Club 20 semi-annual meeting, which many other public officials purposefully include on their circuit-riding agenda.

Club 20 critics concede the group can be an effective political opponent, wielding political skills that include direct lobbying by Club 20 staff and members, fancy information packets, constituent letters from Club 20 solicited mailings, as well as persuasion through personal contacts.

Wayne Aspinall had represented the Western Slope in Congress for nearly three decades as a U.S. Representative and powerful chairman of the House Interior committee. He now lobbies

both for Club 20 and several of the region's industrial giants, including AMAX.

That kind of access, said Club 20 director Tom Glass, former mayor of Crested Butte and now head of the Northwest Council of Governments, has been greatly boosted by the appointments of Watt, Bureau of Land Management director Boh Burford and other western officials to federal office. Noted Jerry Mallett of the American Wilderness Alliance in Denver, "The personal 'in' that Club 20 has with Burford will be especially effective on upcoming BLM wilderness decisions because public interest and participation on that issue will be far less than on forest wilderness."

Mallett, who criticizes Club 20 for not adequately weighing the economic benefits of the recreation industry, also fears continued Club 20 opposition to wild river designations.

If Club 20 has succeeded in pulling the Western Slope out of the political backwater, it has happened because the group lived up to its motto, "In unity there is strength." Today, Club 20 boasts support from businesses and individuals in 70 western Colorado towns, a 70-member board of directors, a mailing list of 4,300 and a budget this year of \$158,000.

A tax-deductible investment, Club 20 solicits 15 percent of its donations from county and city coffers, said Vanderhoof, with the balance ranging from \$15 annual dues to "several thousands" from large firms. He declined to be more specific.

Three paid staff work out of the Club 20 Grand Junction office. But much of its work, and political clout, comes from volunteers and employees of the firms belonging to Club 20. Several oil shale company lobbyists have visited congressional offices armed with Club 20 materials.

POLITICAL FINESSE

John Vanderhoof, or Johnny Van as he is affectionately known, took the reins of Club 20 in 1975. His career has stretched through two decades in the state legislature, and nearly another decade as lieutenant governor and then governor of Colorado, before being ousted in 1974 by Richard Lamm and Colorado's early 70s environmental wave.

Vanderhoof remains Club 20's top gun at the state legislature. Many faces have changed since his days in office, said former state representative Carol Edmonds of Grand Junction, "but Johnny Van still has clout." That perception is shared by many, including

planner to shape Western Slope growth

Malcolm Murray, formerly of the Colorado Open Space Council and now a director of Political Action for Conservation.

To Club 20, Vanderhoof has brought political finesse and a personal style that finds him comfortable talking water projects with the president of Exxon Oil Shale or solar homes with renewable energy buffs.

If it's good for business, several state legislature observers noted, you can bet Johnny Van will back it.

His office wall in Grand Junction is decorated with family photos, political "chum" shots, angling scenes on the river. His bust is being sculpted for the halls of the state capitol. His voice is warm.

"All you hear these days is coal and oil shale," he said. "But we also have CO2 pipelines, natural gas and oil drilling, mining, tourism and retired people. We're concerned about newcomers, where they're coming from, what their skills are and what their needs are."

"That's what we're all about. Trying to make people aware and prepare themselves."

DOLLAR DILEMMA

To accomplish that, Vanderhoof is stumping the state for what he calls an energy financing authority, which would loan money to communities impacted by energy development. "No one's going to hand us two or three million dollars," he said, referring to proposals being discussed elsewhere, including in Wyoming's Overthrust Belt region, to get energy companies to pay up-front money to help communities mitigate growth impacts.

Vanderhoof's energy authority would raise capital by selling revenue bonds and offer guaranteed loans backed by federal oil shale lease and state mineral severance tax monies. Communities would then repay the loans, he said, with general revenues brought in by the new growth.

But Vanderhoof's scheme has a problem — Colorado's severance tax is simply too low at two to four percent of a mineral's value to do what he wants it to do.

There's "no way" the current tax can cover the costs of planning for growth, said former state representative Edmonds. "Severance taxes only brought in \$22 million this year," she said, "a pittance when you consider the social services and capital construction costs that will be needed."

Using severance taxes indirectly to lever municipal bonds, could stretch the existing funds to cover much of the planning need, said Steve Colby of the state energy impact assistance office in

Denver. "But our biggest problem is marketing those bonds. Unlike oil and gas, oil shale's never been done, the risk is high, and selling bonds based on oil shale development involves a high rate of risk."

Club 20 was credited earlier this year with jarring loose all of the accumulated Oil Shale Trust Fund monies for community planning. (The fund grew from bonus bids on the federal oil shale leases in Colorado, C-a and C-b.) Nearly 15 percent of the money will go to Mesa County, which is getting a large share of the region's growth. But even this money, said Edmonds, will leave "gaping holes" in community needs this year alone.

Yet Club 20 is holding its, and industry's, cards on the tax debate. The group has not encouraged efforts to increase the state mineral severance tax. Legislation to only moderately increase the tax died without a committee hearing during the last legislative session, and Gov. Lamm (D) has borne consistent political heat for suggesting higher tax rates.

Club 20 director Aspinall said the group would only support an increase

— a precedent-setting settlement that both public and industry officials said will spur new levels of financial commitments by industries. Furthermore, AMAX, for several years, has provided sizeable funds to help communities weather its mining operations.

UNITED WE STAND

Vanderhoof, nonetheless, continues to emphasize his revenue bonding, nobody-pays proposal. His confidence is partly due to the unity he feels Club 20 exhibits.

Over 2,000 persons attended its conference last year, the group claims — an outreach effort that Bill McDermott, Executive Vice President of Occidental Oil Shale, Inc., and Club 20 member, said gives the group "broad-based muscle."

Stan Wells, Club 20 member and manager of the Gary Co. refinery in Loma, said the group is most valuable to him as a "voice for general economic growth" in the region, rather than as a strong hitter for his small business. And National Farmers Union leader T.

his industry group relies on its own lobbyists to push specific legislation. And there have even been blatant end-runs around Club 20. A forum sponsored by Gov. Lamm earlier this year to discuss up-front money with energy companies on the Western Slope did not include Club 20 on its invitation roster.

GOING FISHING

If there's disunity in and outside the ranks, there is upheaval at the helm. After six years of hard work and a schedule last year that calendared 59 speeches, 17 forums, and at least two weeks knocking on legislative doors in the state capitol, not to mention "daily visits from entrepreneurs from around the country" considering a new home on the Western Slope, Vanderhoof, 59, said he is tired. He wants to go fishing.

In the running for Club 20 chief is Rep. Hank Brown's (D-Colo.) legislative aide Bill Cleary, a long-time staffer to several Colorado politicians and well-known in Washington's political circles.

Also mentioned, although less likely to get the spot, is Vanderhoof's newly-named assistant, Roger Blouch. But Blouch's presence is sure to be felt, and his outspoken and unreserved manner contrasts with Vanderhoof's suave style.

Blouch is also politically inexperienced; he has spent his working life running a United Farm Realty business in Delta. He recently became embroiled in a local controversy with a progressive county commissioner that has pegged Blouch's name to a politically-sensitive campaign to recall the commissioner — publicity that Club 20 could do without.

While Vanderhoof and Blouch differ in style, their perception of the Western Slope's quandary is shared. Said Blouch: "We're still an economically depressed region. Delta County, for instance, lost its sole payroll when Holly Sugar closed its plant five years ago. The only thing that saved our economic hide was the Westmoreland (coal mine).

"Yet there are people opposing new industry. People who for the most part made it somewhere else, come here, and want to build a wall around."

"I too would like to see the environment protected and farmers be able to keep their farms. But no matter what feelings we have as individuals, the nation is coming here for energy."

On Club 20, it's clear, will rest some of the responsibility for defining what that "here" will look like a decade from now, and what will remain after the boom.



"It's time to remove the oppressive federal thumb."

— Club 20 to the Reagan administration

on certain minerals, making sure there would be minimal restraints on development, and only if the "appropriate" share goes to the Western Slope.

Club 20 is also reluctant to support other planning tools, such as a state-wide facility siting program like Wyoming's or Montana's, which could hold energy firms responsible for mitigation. A tighter program than Colorado's current voluntary Joint Review Process, noted Edmonds, smacks of land use controls and the government interference Club 20 has vowed to exclude from the Western Slope business climate.

Vanderhoof's belief that energy companies are not willing to pay up-front community planning monies is no longer valid, said Adam Poe, director of the Joint Review Process. "Before now, companies have been nickel-and-dimed for ballparks and the like. But now communities are asking for substantial help and there's a new willingness" by companies to pitch in, he said.

In a contract negotiated this month, Western Fuels Corp. agreed to pay \$15 million to Rio Blanco County on the Western Slope to help prepare for a new coal mine (see p. 2 of this issue)

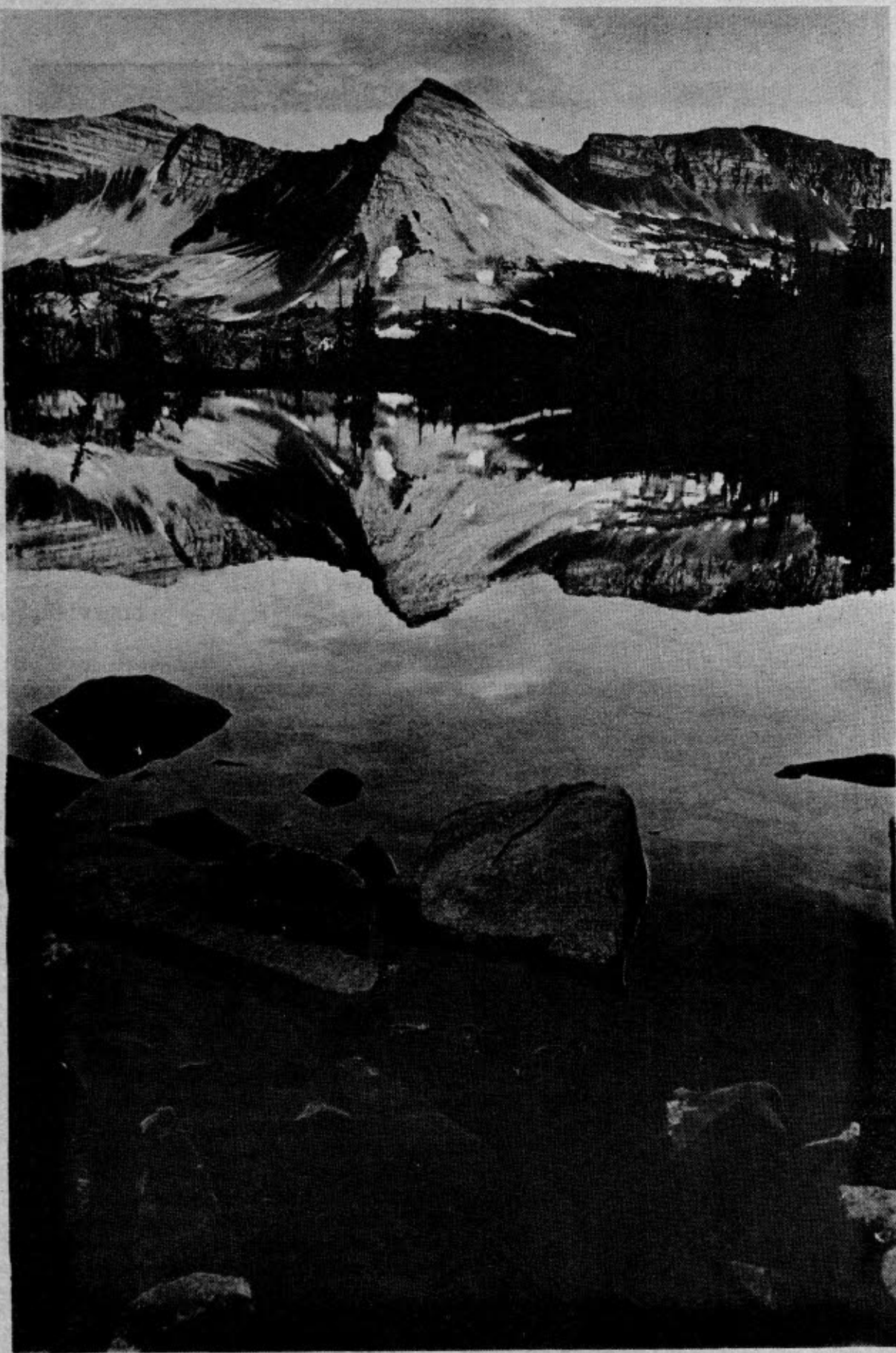
John Baer of Grand Junction, a Club 20 member and former state representative, said that while the group is "not bullish on agriculture like they should be, we need it all, including energy and tourism."

But there's dissent. Although self-avowed environmentalist and Club 20 Board member Tom Glass said he has encouraged all of his environmentalist friends to attend Club 20 meetings, not one environmental group has joined. In fact, the recently-formed Western Colorado Congress — a regional environmental-social umbrella group — has been billed as the "alternative to Club 20."

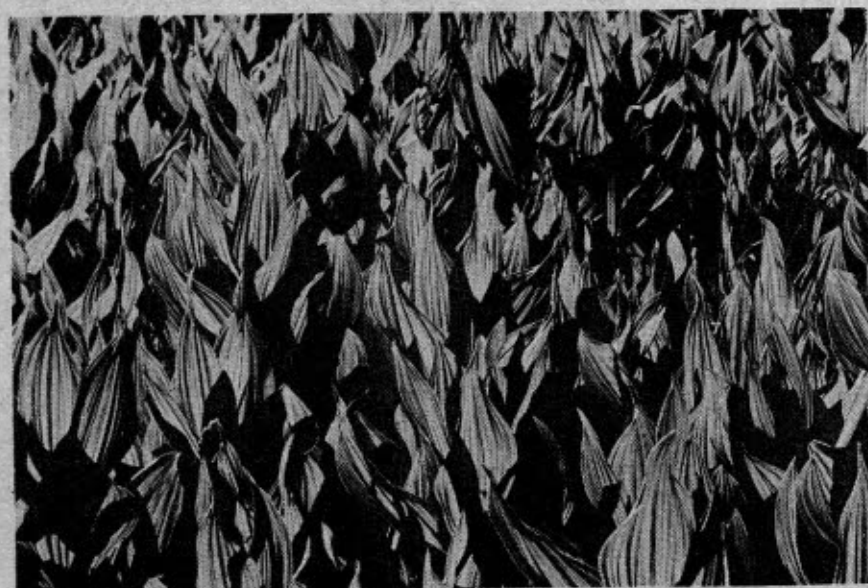
Even among energy developers there is some ignorance of — if not indifference to — Club 20 and its activities. The Chevron Oil Shale Corp. is proposing one of the largest Western Slope projects — a massive \$7 billion, 100,000-barrels-per-day shale venture that would bring 26,650 people to the community of DeBeque, current population 350. Yet Chevron manager Gene Harrison said he has yet to attend a Club 20 meeting.

Darrel Knuffke of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association noted that

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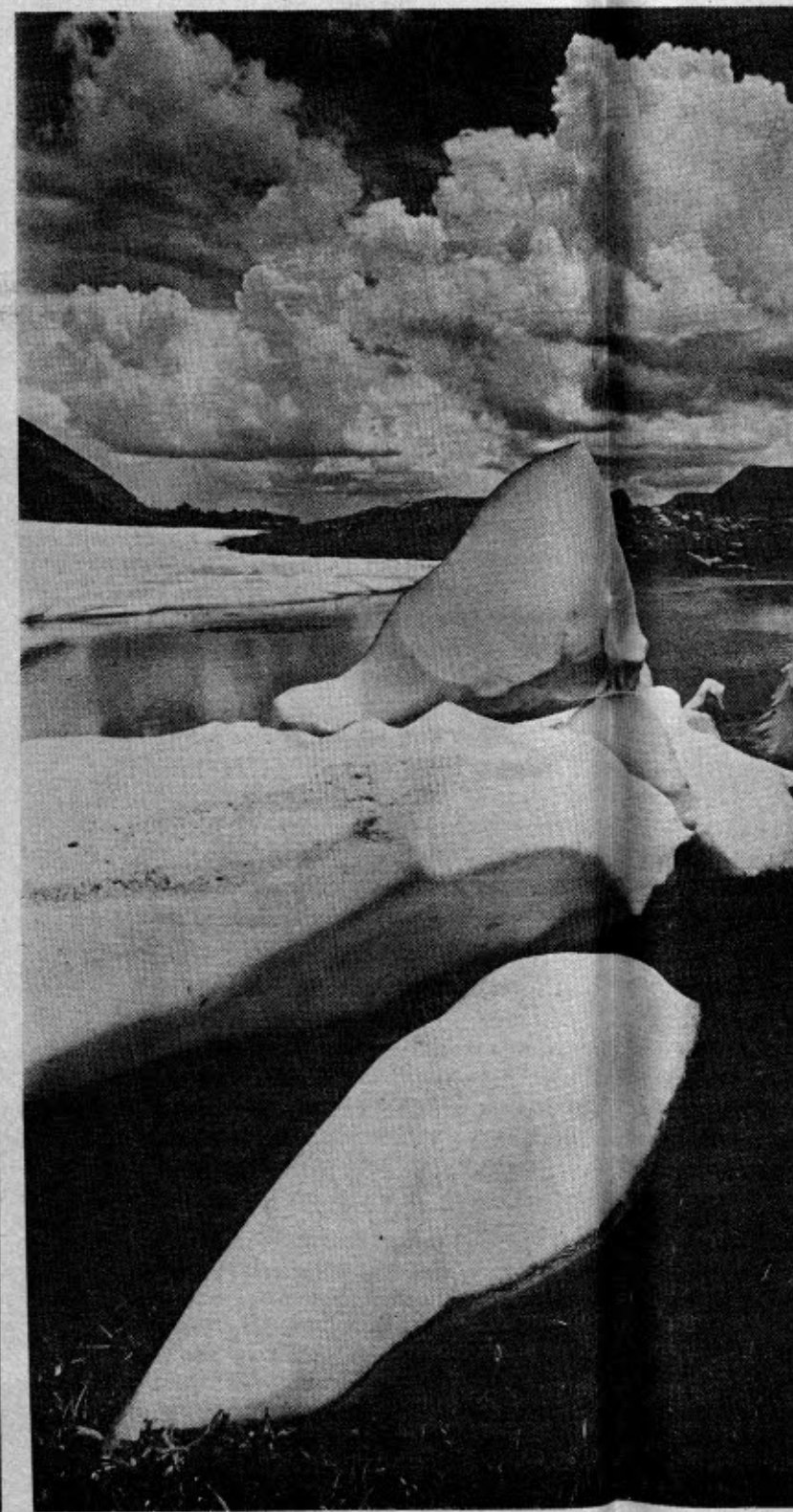


Garfield Peak



false hellibore

Little to Oh-Be-Joyful



Democrat Basin

Be-Joyful about



yampa



marsh marigold

Story and photos by David Sumner

Almost 400 people turned out at two hearings last week to give overwhelming support to wilderness designation for the 5500-acre Oh-Be-Joyful Valley northwest of Crested Butte, Colo. The U.S. Forest Service came under heavy criticism for its mineral study of the area, and Colorado junior U.S. Sen. Bill Armstrong was criticized for attempting to force a rush wilderness study.

Originally the Oh-Be-Joyful Valley was part of the Raggeds Wilderness proposal that was included in the 1980 Colorado Wilderness bill. However, last fall, during prolonged congressional debate, Oh-Be-Joyful was dropped from the Raggeds and placed in a special "further study" category. AMAX, Inc., the multi-national resources development firm, lobbied against wilderness designation; AMAX's Mt. Emmons molybdenum project is proposed near the Oh-Be-Joyful Valley. Armstrong pushed to have Oh-Be-Joyful completely rejected as wilderness, but strong conservationist support led to the compromise "further study" decision.

The Forest Service recommended that Oh-Be-Joyful not be declared wilderness. The chief reasons, said a Forest Service spokesman, were the area's high mineral potential, and the inhibiting effect wilderness designation would have on mineral development.

Representatives of the town of Crested Butte and the local High Country Citizens Alliance complained last week that the mineral evaluation was based on outdated studies and unsubstantiated speculation. Said HCCA's Chuck Malick, "The intent of the Colorado Wilderness Act, as is evident in the debate record, is for a measured three-year study that would develop significant hard new information on the mineral resources, if there are any, in the Oh-Be-Joyful Valley. There is no such new information in the current draft impact statement."

That information gap, Malick charged, is partly due to Armstrong's request to Agriculture Secretary John Block for a rush wilderness study, only days after the Reagan administration took office. The study was done in four months.

Officials at Gunnison National Forest will be accepting comments on the draft environmental impact statement until Aug. 10, and a final decision will be made this fall. If the recommendation holds up, the area will be returned to "multiple use" management — including mineral exploration and development — later this year.

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Floating the Colorado's autumn flush

by John Roberts

Upriver:

Lee's Ferry, Ariz., October 20, 1980: Bill Leibfried, Arizona fish biologist making a trout study, looks at the glass tube he has just pulled out of the river and says: "Eight and a half degrees Celsius. Same as yesterday."

For some reason, to cite this water as 47 degrees Fahrenheit will always sound to me like a more precise gradient of cold. In this case, it is about 15 degrees colder than the natural river used to be this time of year. Most native fish have enacted an even more terminally exact way of measurement. We won't see any here.

The exposed cobble on the beach bears a coating of dark green slime. In the rising heat, the place begins to stink. Someone has put rainbow trout in here. Someone else pulls them out. The summer circus of river runners has given way to slow-moving men and women who disembark from hulking campers in the parking lot and walk down to the water carrying fishing poles and aluminum lawn chairs.

It is hot today. The huge troll that lives in Glen Canyon Dam just upstream gets the word that Los Angeles air conditioners need power. He vents the cold anus of Lake Powell. Marble Canyon starts to surge. The fisherpeople, in periodic increments, back their lawn chairs up the bank ahead of the rising waterline. I see a broken mass of apricot-blush fish eggs drift by.

We rig out our frames and wait for our shuttle crew to return. A raven tries three times to find a perch in a wispy tamarisk. None holds. He takes the edge of a brown dumpster. The raven belongs on mesquite, the tamarisk in

Egypt, the dumpster God-knows-where. As autumn river runners dependent upon dam flushes, we, too, are misplaced.

Off in the cities it is Monday. The low "weekend water" rises now for its workaday convulsions. It is somehow heartening to know that the so-called minimum blows "allowed" for the off days are augmented by an indomitable 1,000 cubic foot per second leak in the dam. It is heartening to think that someday that plug will come out of there, and this stomped-down, rolled over, scrambled-up place will get a bath.

Downriver:

Morning star. Gray-pink dawn, then a glow of red rimfire. High cirrus spins gold out of the purple dark. Frost on our bags.

Green water, red water, brown water, white. Lanie's blond hair against pink and yellow walls. Red dory rocking high as a cork.

Load, load, load — duffle, beer, white food buckets. Every morning we look like a crew scouring for clues to a plane wreck. We leave nothing. Load. Lash. Unlash. Reload. Tie down. Push off.

Deep blue at sunrise. River must have gone into the sky. No water. The three rafts and the red dory lie stuck almost a foot deep in sand, their bows forty feet up the beach from where the water line has dropped in the night.

other ways harm the ecology of the canyon, they claim.

The project now under study would add two additional electrical turbines at Glen Canyon Dam, about 20 miles upstream from the eastern edge of Grand Canyon National Park. The increased power is needed to meet demand from residential and industrial growth throughout the West.

River...

(continued from page 1)

from Glen Canyon is under attack by recreation and environmental groups which say the proposal would radically alter the levels of the river as it flows through the canyon.

The commercial boating companies

"This is not a matter of pleasing a few happy-go-lucky river runners...It's a matter of survival for our most celebrated treasure on this planet."

— Martin Litton

that have made a \$7 million-a-year industry out of plying the rugged Colorado, are the most vocal opponents of the plan. They say the power project could ruin the "natural experience" of rafting the canyon and force most, if not all, of the 22 commercial boat companies out of business.

The controversy has also reopened old wounds among some conservationists, who for years have seen the Glen Canyon Dam as an example of development which took a high toll on nature. "We let you have the dam," one opponent reportedly said at a recent meeting on the project, "at least let us keep the river."

Cycles of ebb and flow on the river could damage wildlife habitat and in

The new turbines, designed to meet demand for electricity only during peak hours of use, would require substantially more water to be released at certain times and almost no water at others.

Rafters and environmentalists contend the higher flows would wash away river beaches at the canyon's bottom, while lower flows would leave rafters high and dry and further damage what they say is a delicate river ecology.

Given the rich history of battles over the river, the emotional appeals surrounding the current debate are predictable.

"This is not a matter of pleasing a few happy-go-lucky daredevil river runners," said outspoken critic Martin Lit-

ton. "It's a matter of survival for our most celebrated treasure on this planet."

Before we pull water-smoothed logs from a large snag of driftwood, before we pry the boats loose, before we use the logs as rollers to work the craft back down to the water, before all that, Gregor pads down the beach, adding footprints to the confused-looking tracks left by beaver, raccoon, lizard, coyote and squirming dying larvae. He squats near where the water now laps around the waist of a truck-sized boulder. Yesterday, when we ran the pounding maelstrom of the rapid above, this rock made one of the awesome holes we had to skirt. Now it's an eddy. I see Gregor reach down and touch the water, a tentative move, as if trying to find a wound, as if trying to tend a huge wounded beast.

Full moon rising. Black cliffs etch the sky. Pale light washes rocks. Fire pan coals glowing — driftwood fires permitted on winter trips for "warming and aesthetics." Dennis lies back, talks to the stars. Chops, wild rice, fruits, and cookies all gone. "That aesthetic fire sure cooks good."

The sun slants under woolly rainclouds and lights up eerie white travertine boulders at the mouth of the Little Colorado. Brown and white bodies in turquoise-blue water.

Stars and scattered cloud filaments open the ghost vault high above the black, close walls. The moon nudges a moon rainbow over the rim. Coyotes who have been talking occasionally up the side canyon suddenly break into

ton. "It's a matter of survival for our most celebrated treasure on this planet."

On the other side, the **Arizona Republic**, the state's largest newspaper, editorialized: "When it boils down to (river runners) vs. energy-hungry cities, however, it's obvious who must yield...Their concerns are understandable — but the growth of the West, and its incursions on the adventure of years past are realities that must be faced."

The project proponents in the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation said some added generation capacity for periods of peak use will be needed in the next few years and Glen Canyon appears the most economical way to get it.

The agency is currently conducting studies of the effect the project will have

BuRec's Hein said, "They adapted to the dam to begin with and they could adapt to this."

on the river and has committed to abandon Glen Canyon as a site for the "peaking project" if the environmental or recreational costs are found to be unacceptable.

"If it's going to run (rafting companies) out of business, we won't build it," said BuRec engineer Marvin Hein. "If it's going to kill the Grand Canyon we obviously won't build it either."

wild wavering night songs that seize you in the long bones.

Headwinds and whirlpools. Fern caves. Cascades. Emerald spray. Pink rattler. Goose wings in the sun. Dennis's and Animal's boats glide down a tongue into twenty-foot fountains. We hear Shelly shriek with glee and the splash-shock of cold waves.

Green schist. Polished rose flutes. Black-purple scoops, silver-white, bronze, gunmetal blues of tight, fast inner gorge. Huge paw reaches up and tips us on edge. They say downstream they could see the whole bottom of our boat.

Maidenhair ferns drape from seep cracks. Jerry leads up the wall. Fingernail climb to the waterfalls and deep pools.

The eater in Upset Rapid spits the dory out like a surfboard. Upside down, appropriately. Kick and kick hard, up to pale green roaring light. Later, Martell sure tastes good.

Black cones and basalt dikes against red walls. Lava Falls coming up. Hear it almost a mile downriver. Within a quarter mile, it starts to pound on your chest. Lava coming up. Lava always coming up.

Critics dismiss such assurances, pointing to similar ones they say have not been heeded during past battles over the river.

Hein, who was instrumental in designing the plan at his Salt Lake City office, suggested the argument against the plan is overstated by opponents.

"My impression is that (the rafting industry) would continue to survive" with the peaking project, Hein said. "They adapted to the dam to begin with and they could adapt to this."

The specifics of the controversy revolve around the flow of water released from the dam in cubic feet per second. The releases fluctuate, but are mostly between 14,000 and 17,000 cubic feet per second.

Under the peaking plan, that would

occasionally rise to 40,000 and regularly to about 30,000 cfs — when the most air conditioners, electric appliances, factories and other electrical users are switched on.

To save the water behind the dam so it can be used for the periods of large releases, the flow must often slow to about 3,000 and at times to as little as 1,000 cfs, according to Hein. This would

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mean the river could have a 40-to-1 ratio from its highs to its lows during the day.

The two-turbine plan would cost \$202 million to construct and would generate 250 megawatts of electricity. BuRec is also studying a smaller, one turbine plan that would generate 125 megawatts and cost \$150 million.

Hydroelectric generation, the making of electricity through the power of water backed up by dams, is best suited for meeting peaking demands because the water can be almost instantly turned on and off. Since heat cannot be adjusted as quickly, coal-fired power plants, for example, cannot be turned up or down in the same fashion.

Moreover, backers say, hydropower does not have the environmental side effects — like air pollution — that come with coal or other common fuels for generating electricity.

Opponent Litton nonetheless said it all comes down to money. BuRec, he argued, wants to "build an empire" by returning as much money to the government as possible without "looking at the broad picture" or "keeping the public welfare in mind."

"This will destroy what's left of the river," Litton said, referring to the plan alternately as "ridiculous" and "insane."

"You can't solve all the energy problems of the country with hydropower out of the Colorado," he added. The peaking power that is needed could be obtained elsewhere, he said.

Litton himself owns a commercial boating company in the canyon. His is the only one which regularly runs small and agile dories — the rest run rafts.

Litton, 64, is a former outdoor writer for the *Los Angeles Times*. He retired as senior editor of *Sunset Magazine* in 1971 to devote most of his time to his boating venture and the canyon that has become his passion.

The dam has already had a profound effect on the Grand Canyon, he said. Lush stands of mesquite trees have given way to tamarisks and a number of once-plentiful animal species are no longer so plentiful.

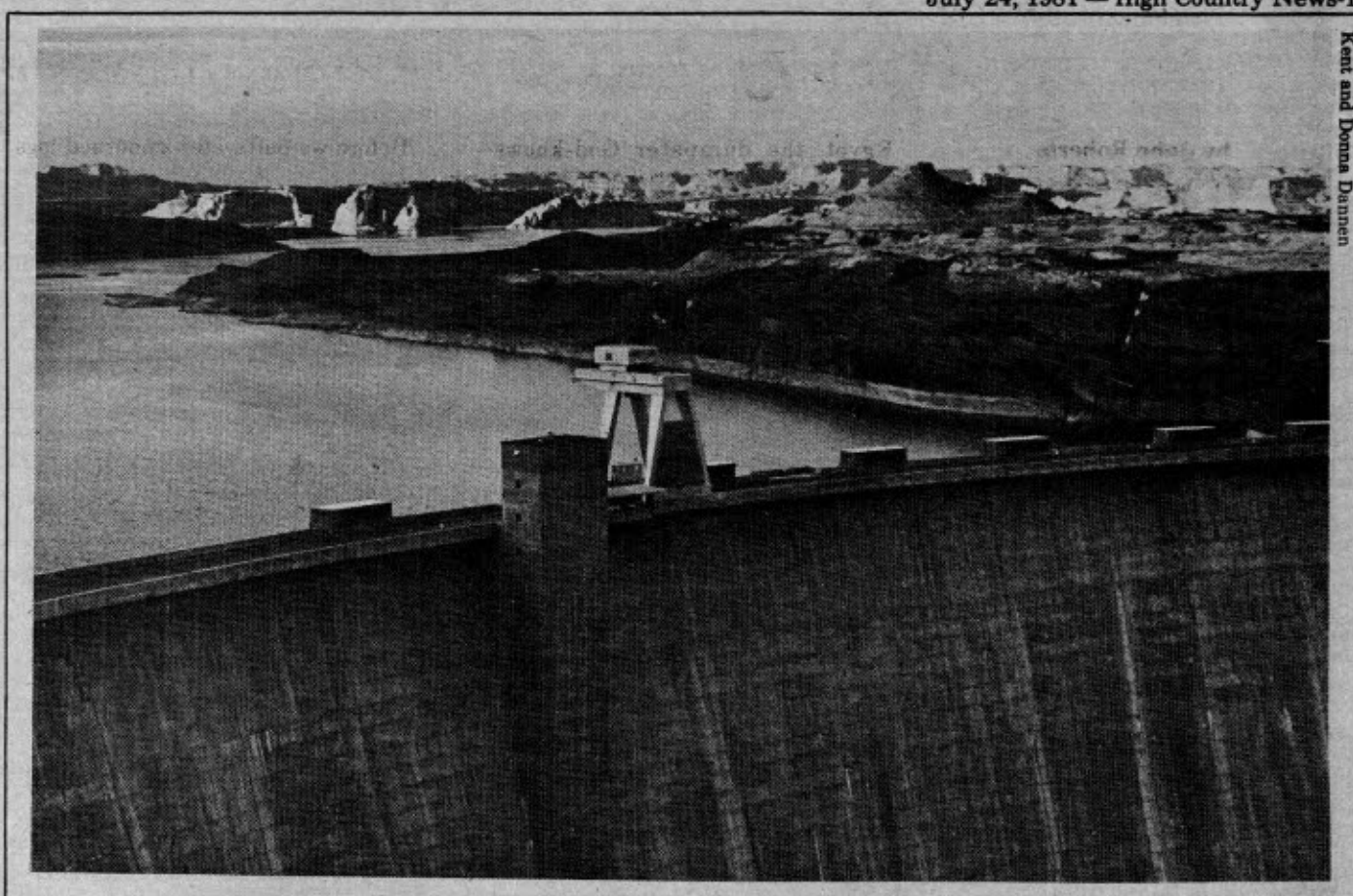
The further alteration of river flows now being planned will reduce from seven to two the number of months open to commercial boaters, Litton said. That, in turn, will force more boats into the remaining season. "The experience is nothing if you're amidst a solid parade of boats," he said.

There's more than money at stake Litton stressed. "This is the greatest contact with nature that the average guy, who can't go climb Mount Everest, can have."

Litton said he is working with several federal lawmakers to draw up legislation that would attempt to protect the boating industry and the ecology of the canyon by mandating certain minimum and maximum releases the BuRec must make from the 186-mile long reservoir known as Lake Powell.

Jerry Mallett, Colorado representative of the American Wilderness Alliance, is serving on one of four work groups organized to study various aspects of the plans. The groups — focusing on the recreational, social, biological and power ramifications of the plans — have had a rocky beginning, Mallett said.

Many of the workshop participants, including himself, are critical of what they see as slowness on the part of the bureau to respond to their requests for



Kent and Donna Danner

information.

BuRec will continue its public meetings and its study of the river before making a decision. Formal hearings are scheduled for September and it will be at least 18 months before the agency would seek congressional funding for the project, said Hein.

At this stage of the game, neither Litton nor Hein will publicly venture a guess on the odds the project will be constructed.

Litton conceded that environmentalists have lost many past river battles to developers, including one over whether the Glen Canyon Dam should be built in the first place.

Meanwhile, work continues on a related project that also worries environmentalists and river runners. The Bureau of Reclamation is "rewinding" the eight existing turbines at Glen Canyon Dam to provide a smaller additional amount of peaking capacity.

The problems posed by the increased flows necessitated by this rewinding would not be as severe as those from the turbine construction project, but could nonetheless wreak havoc on the downstream environment, according to attorney Bill Curtiss of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

That organization has joined the American Wilderness Alliance in an investigation of the rewinding project. What they've found so far, Curtiss said, is that "no one has ever looked at the environmental consequences of rewinding. If they did, it must have been done on the back of an envelope because it's not in the files."

Rewinding of the turbines is about one-half completed, but Curtiss said the Sierra Club still may attempt to force a more thorough assessment of the environmental problems that may associate with it.

He is noncommittal about whether the organization will file suit to block completion of the rewinding. "All I can say is that we're looking into that possibility."

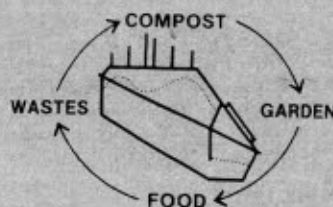
Gary Schmitz is the natural resources reporter for the Grand Junction (Colo.) *Daily Sentinel*. This article was paid for by the HCN Research Fund.

THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION'S peaking power plans would increase water releases from Glen Canyon Dam from the current levels of about 17,000 cubic feet per second to as high as 40,000 cfs. Releases would also drop to 1,000 cfs for extended periods.

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classifieds

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DO YOU NEED a field technician for wildlife research? I have a BA in biology, varied scientific fieldwork experience, outdoor skills, references. Will consider volunteer, room and board situations for valuable experience and adventure. N. Lederer, 2216 Bluff St., Boulder, CO 80302.

POSITION OPEN: Executive Director of new citizens' futures center for the Northern Rockies region. Requirements: Administrative and fundraising experience; commitment to citizen action and to the Northern Rockies. \$25,000-\$35,000 per year beginning November 1. Deadline for applications is Sept. 1, 1981. For more information write: Arnold Silverman, Dept. of Geology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59802.

12-High Country News — July 24, 1981

STATE OF WYOMING

Financial Statements of Insurance Companies which are Authorized to do business in Wyoming. Published in High Country News May 15, 29; June 12, 26; July 10, 24, 1981.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

World Life and Health Ins. Co. of Penna.
550 W. Dekalb Pike, King of Prussia, Penna. 19406
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$1,181
Gross Premiums Received	1,181
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	-0-
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	-0-
Total Admitted Assets	1,745,708
Liabilities	1,732,079
Capital Stock Paid Up	-0-
Surplus	13,629
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	3,255,753
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	3,191,996

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

World Book Life Insurance Company
P.O. Box 3476, Chicago, Illinois 60654
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$214,000
Gross Premiums Received	8,849
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	165
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	147
Total Admitted Assets	60,983,128
Liabilities	55,285,401
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,540,000
Surplus	4,157,727
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	9,756,472
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Zurich American Life Insurance Company
231 North Martingale Road, Schaumburg, Illinois 60196
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$None
Gross Premiums Received	4,040
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	1,668
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	1,800
Total Admitted Assets	22,209,980
Liabilities	16,543,297
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,100,000
Surplus	4,456,683
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	9,775,501
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	9,060,562

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

World Insurance Company
203 South 18 Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$45,344
Gross Premiums Received	25,806
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	77,200
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	53,409
Total Admitted Assets	97,892,414
Liabilities	89,442,044
Capital Stock Paid Up	-0-
Surplus	8,470,369
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	30,696,234
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	29,662,095

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Yosemite Insurance Company
717 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94103
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Gross Premiums Received	\$17,499
Losses Paid Deducting Salvage	-0-
Losses Incurred	3,432
Total Admitted Assets	44,264,144
Liabilities	31,569,545
Capital Stock Paid Up	2,100,000
Surplus	10,549,599
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	9,168,457
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	6,996,848

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

York Insurance Company
209 North York Street, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Gross Premiums Received	\$-0-
Losses Paid Deducting Salvage	-0-
Losses Incurred	-0-
Total Admitted Assets	6,423,787
Liabilities	1,902,784
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,250,000
Surplus	3,271,003
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	2,017,710
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	1,524,326

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Zurich Insurance Company
231 North Martingale Road, Schaumburg, Illinois 60196
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Gross Premiums Received	\$121,555
Losses Paid Deducting Salvage	54,608
Losses Incurred	87,606
Total Admitted Assets	797,683,621
Liabilities	635,792,124
Statutory Deposit	600,000
Surplus	121,291,496
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	372,602,999
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	359,978,367

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

World Service Life Insurance Company
Home Office: 7346-A South Alton Way, Suite 129, Englewood, CO 80112
Mailing: Post Office Box 1876, Fort Worth, Texas 76101
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$29,198,762
Gross Premiums Received	756,609
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	259,234
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	251,182
Total Admitted Assets	283,077,499
Liabilities	275,548,354
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,250,000
Surplus	6,279,145
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	85,126,330
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	79,587,950

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Western National Life Insurance Company
P.O. Box 871, Amarillo, Texas 79167
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$6,568,364
Gross Premiums Received	397,830.60
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	140,090.66
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	None
Total Admitted Assets	279,887,671.58
Liabilities	268,608,790.99
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,500,000.00
Surplus	9,878,880.59
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	112,298,523.20
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	112,060,241.69

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Western Reserve Life Assurance Co. of Ohio
201 Highland, Box 5068, Clearwater, Florida 33518
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$-0-
Gross Premiums Received	3,717
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	4,905
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	-0-
Total Admitted Assets	89,466,991
Liabilities	82,613,996
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,200,000
Surplus	5,652,995
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	32,787,656
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	32,351,942

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Western States Life Insurance Company
Box 2907, Fargo, North Dakota 58108
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$1,063,672
Gross Premiums Received	137,465
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	71,063
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	22,053
Total Admitted Assets	118,084,440
Liabilities	106,711,500
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,790,484
Surplus	9,582,455
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	33,328,899
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	31,404,401

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Western Surety Company
908 West Avenue North, Sioux Falls, SD 57192
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Gross Premiums Received	\$256,007
Losses Paid Deducting Salvage	(4,664)
Losses Incurred	7,160
Total Admitted Assets	42,754,765
Liabilities	22,968,805
Capital Stock Paid Up	4,000,000
Surplus	15,785,960
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	22,371,479
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	18,874,606

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Westfield Insurance Company
Westfield Center, Ohio 44251
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Gross Premiums Received	\$-0-
Losses Paid Deducting Salvage	-0-
Losses Incurred	-0-
Total Admitted Assets	125,956,727
Liabilities	82,991,689
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,500,000
Surplus	41,465,038
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	87,985,868
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	82,139,427

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Westfield Life Insurance Company
Westfield Center, Ohio 44251
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$50,000
Gross Premiums Received	612
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	-0-
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	-0-
Total Admitted Assets	35,333,350
Liabilities	23,902,373
Capital Stock Paid Up	1,500,000
Surplus	9,930,977
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	11,069,834
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	9,843,312

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

The Wisconsin Life Insurance Company
709 North Segoe Road, P.O. Box 5099, Madison, WI 53705
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$296,000
Gross Premiums Received	33,698
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	29,105
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	27,167
Total Admitted Assets	122,356,818
Liabilities	102,938,025
Capital Stock Paid Up	-0-
Surplus	19,418,793
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	67,947,557
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	68,706,415

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
STATE OF WYOMING

Woodmen Accident and Life Company
P.O. Box 82288, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

Insurance Written	\$1,601,402
Gross Premiums Received	468,056
Direct Benefits and Losses Paid	232,208
Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred	90,974
Total Admitted Assets	227,774,504
Liabilities	207,901,365
Capital Stock Paid Up	-0-
Surplus	19,873,138
Income during year ending December 31, 1980	70,622,670
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1980	70,108,336

Pursuant to Section 26-3-129 (b), Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated May 12, 1981
s. John T. Langdon
Insurance Commissioner

State of Wyoming

July 24, 1981 — High Country News-13

PURPOSE OF PUBLIC NOTICE

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PUBLIC NOTICE IS TO STATE THE STATE OF WYOMING'S INTENTION TO ISSUE WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS UNDER THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972 (FWPCA), P.L. 92-500 AND THE WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (35-11-101 et. seq., WYOMING STATUTES 1957, CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 1973.)

IT IS THE STATE OF WYOMING'S INTENTION TO ISSUE WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS TO (1) INDUSTRIAL FACILITY, (5) COMMERCIAL FACILITIES, AND (1) OIL TREATER FACILITY, TO MODIFY (3) INDUSTRIAL PERMITS, AND (1) OIL TREATER PERMIT, AND TO RENEW (2) COMMERCIAL PERMITS, (1) MUNICIPAL PERMIT, (1) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERMIT, (1) STATE GOVERNMENT PERMIT, AND (1) COUNTY GOVERNMENT PERMIT.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

(1) APPLICANT NAME: The Shell Oil Co. - North Rochelle Mine
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2906
Houston, Texas 77001
FACILITY LOCATION: Campbell County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030678

The Shell Oil Company is planning to develop a new open pit coal mine in Southern Campbell County which will be known as the North Rochelle Mine.

The discharges flow into Trussler Creek, an unnamed tributary of Trussler Creek, and West School Creek (All Class IV Waters).

The discharges must meet effluent limitations which are considered by the State of Wyoming to represent "best available treatment." However, the permit also contains a "re-opener clause" which requires the permit to be modified should more stringent limitations be developed at the federal level.

Runoff from disturbed areas will be controlled by sedimentation ponds which are designed to completely contain the runoff resulting from a ten year - 24 hour precipitation event. Because these ponds will not normally discharge, they are not specifically identified in the permit but are covered by operation and maintenance provisions.

Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire July 31, 1986.

(2) APPLICANT NAME: Almy Sewer Corporation
MAILING ADDRESS: Fearn Road Sewer Project
737 Eight Street
Evanston, Wyoming 82930
FACILITY LOCATION: Approximately six miles northwest of the city of Evanston, Uinta County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030716

The Almy Sewer Corporation will provide sewage collection and treatment service to the proposed Fearn Road Project located approximately six miles northwest of the city of Evanston, Wyoming. The development consists of 688 family units and will include mobile homes, single family residences, and multi-family residences. The sewage treatment facilities will consist of a package plant followed by a polishing pond which will discharge to the Bear River (Class II Water) via an unnamed ditch.

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and Wyoming's In-stream Water Quality Standards effective immediately. Due to uncertainties concerning the effect of the planned City of Evanston discharge to Yellow Creek it is not possible to precisely calculate limitations for ammonia, total residual chlorine, and fecal coliform bacteria. If it is found that the proposed limitations are not adequate to protect the quality of the Bear River, the permit will be modified to include more stringent limitations.

Monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire August 31, 1986.

(3) APPLICANT NAME: Curtis Mobile Home Park
MAILING ADDRESS: General Delivery
Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101
FACILITY LOCATION: Approximately 12 miles South of the Town of Kemmerer, Lincoln County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030660

The Curtis Mobile Home Park is a proposed 80 unit mobile home park to be located approximately 12 miles south of the Town of Kemmerer, Wyoming. Wastewater treatment will be accomplished via a package plant which will discharge to the North Fork of Little Muddy Creek via an unnamed drainage (Class IV Water).

The proposed permit requires compliance with Wyoming In-Stream Water Quality Standards and National Secondary Treatment Standards effective immediately. Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required on a regular basis with reporting of results monthly. The permit is scheduled to expire June 30, 1986.

(4) APPLICANT NAME: Mr. Richard Sims - Flipper Stick Mobile Home Park
MAILING ADDRESS: Almy Route
Evanston, Wyoming 82930
FACILITY LOCATION: South of the City of Evanston, Uinta County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030708

The Flipper Stick Mobile Home Park is a proposed development with 205 spaces which will be located south of the city of Evanston, Wyoming. The park will be served by a 3-cell, aerated lagoon wastewater treatment system which will discharge to an unnamed tributary (Class IV Water) of the Bear River (Class II Water). The effluent will travel approximately 1 1/4 miles before entering the river.

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and limitations based on Wyoming's In-stream Water Quality Standards effective immediately. Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire July 31, 1986.

(5) APPLICANT NAME: Fossil Butte Mobile Home Park
MAILING ADDRESS: 6030 S. 2400 E.
Ogden, Utah 84403
FACILITY LOCATION: East of the Town of Kemmerer, Lincoln County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030651

The Fossil Butte Mobile Home Park is a proposed development of 205 units located east of the Town of Kemmerer, Wyoming. Wastewater will be treated by a package treatment plant which will discharge to the South Fork of Twin Creek (Class IV Water) via an unnamed drainage.

The Proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and Wyoming's In-stream Water Quality Standards effective immediately. The permittee is required to monitor effluent quality and quantity on a regular basis with reporting of results monthly. The permit is scheduled to expire June 30, 1986.

(6) APPLICANT NAME: Shale Point Mobile Home Park
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 95
Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101
FACILITY LOCATION: West of the Town of Kemmerer, Lincoln County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030643

The Shale Point Mobile Home Park is a proposed development of 50 trailer spaces located west of the Town of Kemmerer, Wyoming. Wastewater from the park will be treated by an extended aeration package plant which will discharge to Twin Creek (Class II Water) via an unnamed dry draw.

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and Wyoming's In-stream Water Quality Standards effective immediately. A proposed strict limitation on Fecal Coliform Bacteria is for protection of public health as the effluent flows in the dry draw above Twin Creek. A proposed strict limitation on Total Residual Chlorine (.1 mg-l) is for protection of aquatic life in Twin Creek.

The proposed permit requires self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity on a regular basis with reporting of results monthly. The permit is scheduled to expire July 31, 1986.

(7) APPLICANT NAME: Dome Petroleum
MAILING ADDRESS: c/o McInay - Adams & Co., Inc.
2305 Oxford Lane
Casper, Wyoming 82601
FACILITY LOCATION: Federal No. 1-4, Lease No. W-35920, NW 1/4, SE 1/4,
Section 4, T45N, R98W, Hot Springs County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0030686

Facility is a typical oil treater located in Hot Springs County, Wyoming. The produced water is separated from the petroleum product through the use of heater treaters and skim ponds. The discharge is to Spring Gulch (Class IV Water).

The discharge must meet Wyoming's Produced Water Criteria effective immediately. Chapter VII of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations infers that as long as the Produced Water Criteria is met, the water is suitable for beneficial use. There is no evidence to indicate that limitations more stringent than the Produced Water Criteria are needed to meet Wyoming's Water Quality Standards. The Department will continue to evaluate the discharge and, if necessary, will modify the permit if evidence indicates that more stringent limitations are needed.

Semi-annual self-monitoring is required for all parameters with the exception of oil and grease, which must be monitored quarterly. The proposed expiration date for the permit is December 31, 1981.

(8) APPLICANT NAME: Bear Creek Uranium Company
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2654
Casper, Wyoming 82602
FACILITY LOCATION: Converse County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0026263

The Bear Creek Uranium Company operates an open-pit uranium mine located approximately 35 miles north of the Town of Douglas, Wyoming.

The discharge flows into Bear Creek, the Dry Fork of the Cheyenne River, and Gene Draw (all Class IV Waters).

The discharge must meet effluent limitations which are considered by the State of Wyoming to represent "best available treatment." However, the permit also contains a "re-opener clause" which requires the permit to be modified should more stringent limitations be developed at the federal level.

Runoff from disturbed areas will be controlled by sedimentation ponds which are designed to completely contain the runoff resulting from a ten year - 24 hour precipitation event. Because these ponds will not normally discharge, they are not specifically identified in the permit but are covered by operation and maintenance provisions.

Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire July 31, 1986.

(9) APPLICANT NAME: The FMC Corporation
MAILING ADDRESS: Box 750
Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101
FACILITY LOCATION: Near the Town of Kemmerer, Lincoln County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0027626

The FMC Corporation is the operator of a large open-pit coal mine known as the Skull Point Mine located near the Town of Kemmerer, Wyoming.

The discharge flows into the Dry Creek (Class IV Water) drainage.

The discharge must meet effluent limitations which are considered by the State of Wyoming to represent "best available treatment." However, the permit also contains a "re-opener clause" which requires the permit to be modified should more stringent limitations be developed at the federal level.

Runoff from disturbed areas will be controlled by sedimentation ponds which are designed to completely contain the runoff resulting from a ten year - 24 hour precipitation event. Because these ponds will not normally discharge, they are not specifically identified in the permit but are covered by operation and maintenance provisions.

Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire June 30, 1986.

(10) APPLICANT NAME: Stansbury Coal Company - Stansbury Mine
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2069
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
FACILITY LOCATION: Approximately two miles north of the Town of Reliance, Sweetwater County, Wyoming
PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0023825

The Stansbury Coal Company operates the Stansbury Mine which is an underground coal mine located approximately two miles north of the Town of Reliance, Wyoming.

The discharges flow into Killpecker Creek (Class IV Water) via unnamed drainages (Class IV Waters).

The discharges must meet effluent limitations which are considered by the State of Wyoming to represent "best available treatment." However, the permit also contains a "re-opener clause" which requires the permit to be modified should more stringent limitations be developed at the federal level.

Runoff from disturbed areas will be controlled by sedimentation ponds which are designed to completely contain the runoff resulting from a ten year - 24 hour precipitation event. Because these ponds will not normally discharge, they are not specifically identified in the permit but are covered by operation and maintenance provisions.

Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire July 31, 1986.

(11) APPLICANT NAME: Banta and Haigh
MAILING ADDRESS: Suite 216, 2305 East Arapahoe Road
Littleton, Colorado 80122

(continued on page 14)

14-High Country News — July 24, 1981

Bulletin Board

SOLAR EVENTS

Given the shaky future of the Solar Energy Research Institute, you might want to get a look at some of the handsome publication work they've done. **The Solar Events Calendar**, written by the Solar Energy Information Data Bank will tell you everything that's going on this year in the way of conferences, symposia and workshops in the solar technology field. This thorough listing is updated quarterly, and comes with pretty butterflies on the cover. May be a collector's item next year. Write to SERI, 1617 Cole Blvd. Golden, Colo. 80401.

GROUNDWATER TALK

Noted author and biologist Paul Ehrlich will address the sixth annual water workshop slated for August 3-5 at the Western State College, Gunnison, Colo. The public workshop will focus on diminishing underground reservoirs. For more information, Rural Communities Institute at (303) 943-2029.

UTAH WASTE

Citizens committed, concerned, or confused about the problems of solid and hazardous waste will have an opportunity to meet with waste experts from government, industry and private sector when the Citizens' Conference of Hazardous Wastes meets Aug. 13 in Salt Lake City. Advanced registration is necessary; travel reimbursement is available. Contact the Utah Environmental Center, 232 University St., Salt Lake City, 84102, or call (801) 582-9417.

HEALTHY AWARDS

The Colorado Office of Rural Health is now accepting nominations for the Colorado Rural Health Conference Community Award for communities or groups which have helped community health care services. A one-to three-page description of the nominee and why they deserve the award should be sent by Aug. 14 to Bob Bruegel, Colorado Office of Rural Health, Room 121, State Capitol, Denver, 80203.

HYDRO SITE STUDIES

Free site evaluation is available through funding from the Department of Energy for persons considering the development of small, 100 kw to 20 mw, hydro-electric projects in the Pacific Northwest. The reconnaissance study will analyze your general development scheme, point out environmental conflicts, and estimate the financial investment. Contact John Volkman, Idaho Office of Energy, 300 N. Sixth, Boise, Id. 83702.

MAIN STREET HELP

The relationship between economics and preservation, image, federal programs, recruitment of new businesses, and other small town main street concerns will be reviewed at a workshop August 24-27 in Salt Lake City. For more information: National Main Street Center, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TETON GOLD

The Mallon Oil Company is seeking permission to prospect for gold in the Pacific Creek area of Bridger-Teton National Forest, Wyo. The company plans to use a "bulk sampling" technique which digs 8 to 13 trenches, each 70 feet long, 4 feet wide and up to 15 feet deep. An environmental assessment of the proposal is available at the Blackrock Ranger Station, Moran, Wyo., or the Forest Supervisor's Office, 340 North Cache, Jackson, Wyo.

(continued from page 13)

FACILITY LOCATION: Tribal A-1X Lease, SW ¼, NE ¼, Section 36, T6N, R2W, Fremont County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0000621

Facility is a typical oil treater located in Fremont County, Wyoming. The produced water is separated from the petroleum product through the use of heater treaters and skim ponds. The discharge is to Five Mile Creek (Class II Water).

The discharge must meet Wyoming's Produced Water Criteria effective immediately. Chapter VII of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations infers that as long as the Produced Water Criteria is met, the water is suitable for beneficial use. There is no evidence to indicate that limitations more stringent than the Produced Water Criteria are needed to meet Wyoming's Water Quality Standards. The Department will continue to evaluate the discharge and, if necessary, will modify the permit if evidence indicates that more stringent limitations are needed.

Semi-annual self-monitoring is required for all parameters with the exception of oil and grease, which must be monitored quarterly. The proposed expiration date for the permit is December 31, 1983.

APPLICANT NAME: South and Jones Lumber Company

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 788
Evanston, Wyoming 82930

FACILITY LOCATION: City of Evanston, Uinta County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0026115

South and Jones Lumber Company operates a sawmill in Evanston, Wyoming. Before the logs are cut they are held in a concrete holding pond which measures 5'x 36'x 70'. Use of the log pond reduces the labor needed to feed logs onto the saw conveyor belt and also helps to clean the logs and thus reduces log wear.

The proposed permit requires that both discharge points be covered with a screening device with not greater than one inch diagonal openings. No self-monitoring is required.

Late in 1982 it is anticipated that this mill will be moved to make way for new highway construction. Therefore, as of January 1, 1983 the permit will expire and no discharge will be required.

(12) APPLICANT NAME: Mr. Albert Dickinson, Jr. - Dickinson Trailer Park

MAILING ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 555
Riverton, WY 82501

FACILITY LOCATION: North of the City of Riverton, Fremont County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0026344

The Dickinson Trailer Park is a mobile home development located in the north side of the City of Riverton, Fremont County, Wyoming. The wastewater treatment system serving the park is a package treatment plant which discharges to Spencer Draw (Class IV Water).

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and limitations based on Wyoming's in-stream water quality standards effective immediately. Upon completion of an interceptor sewer line designed to serve the area north of the City the park must connect to that line and stop discharging. Periodic self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire September 30, 1986.

(13) APPLICANT NAME: Medicine Bow Ski Area

MAILING ADDRESS: Medicine Bow Recreation, Inc.
P.O. Box 138
Centennial, Wyoming 82055

FACILITY LOCATION: Albany County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0021539

The Medicine Bow Ski Area is a relatively small ski area located approximately thirty miles west of the city of Laramie in the Snowy Range Mountains. There are no overnight lodging facilities at the area and the facility is open only during the winter. Wastewater treatment facilities consist of two small package plants followed by a polishing pond. The polishing pond discharges into the Nash Fork of the North Fork of the Little Laramie River (Class II Water).

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and Wyoming's In-stream Water Quality Standards effective immediately. Periodic monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire September 30, 1986.

(14) APPLICANT NAME: City of Sheridan, Wyoming - Water Treatment Plant

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 848
Sheridan, WY 82801

FACILITY LOCATION: Sheridan County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0001392

The City of Sheridan operates a standard water treatment plant with the basic purpose of clarifying and disinfecting raw surface water for use as potable water. Lime, alum, polymers, and sodium silicate coagulants are used in conjunction with standard dual media (anthracite coal and gravel) filters.

Water which is backwashed through the filters is discharged to an unnamed dry draw (Class IV Water). There is no wastewater treatment of any kind.

Because the environmental effect of this discharge is minimal, the proposed permit does not include any effluent limitations or self-monitoring requirements. However, the proposed permit requires complete elimination of the discharge should the plant itself undergo major modification or upgrading. The proposed permit is scheduled to expire September 30, 1986.

(15) APPLICANT NAME: United States Veterans Administration - Fort Mackenzie Medical Center

MAILING ADDRESS: Fort Road
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801

FACILITY LOCATION: Sheridan, Wyoming, Sheridan County

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0020940

The United States Veterans Administration operates the Fort Mackenzie Medical Center located in the City of Sheridan, Sheridan County, Wyoming. The wastewater treatment facilities serving the center consist of a standard mechanical plant including a trickling filter, anaerobic digester, and chlorination. The plant discharges to Goose Creek (Class II Water) via an unnamed drainage (Class IV Water).

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and limitations based on Wyoming's In-stream Water Quality Standards effective immediately. Upon completion of the City of Sheridan's new or upgraded sewage treatment facilities, the center must connect to the city's collection system and stop discharging.

The proposed permit requires self monitoring of effluent quality and quantity on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire September 30, 1986.

(16) APPLICANT NAME: Wyoming Highway Department - Guernsey Rest Stop

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1708
Cheyenne, WY 82001

FACILITY LOCATION: East of the Town of Guernsey, Platte County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0021016

The Guernsey Rest Stop is located approximately three miles east of the Town of Guernsey, Wyoming on U.S. Highway 26. The wastewater treatment facilities serving the rest stop consist of a package plant followed by a chlorinator. The discharge from the plant flows into an unnamed drainage (Class IV Water) which is a tributary to the North Platte River. To date, the effluent has never reached the river.

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and Wyoming's in-stream water quality standards effective immediately. Self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire September 30, 1986.

(17) APPLICANT NAME: Alcova Trailer Park

MAILING ADDRESS: Natrona County Parks Department
P.O. Box 1507
Casper, WY 82601

FACILITY LOCATION: Alcova Reservoir, Natrona County, Wyoming

PERMIT NUMBER: Wy-0021571

The Natrona County Parks Department operates a trailer park on the shores of Alcova Reservoir which is located approximately thirty miles south of the City of Casper. The wastewater treatment facilities serving the park consist of a 2-cell lagoon system which does not normally discharge. If there was a discharge, it would flow into Alcova Reservoir (Class II Water).

The proposed permit requires compliance with National Secondary Treatment Standards and Wyoming's ambient water quality standards effective immediately. Effluent quality and quantity must be monitored on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The proposed permit is scheduled to expire September 30, 1986.

STATE-EPA TENTATIVE DETERMINATIONS

Tentative determinations have been made by the State of Wyoming in cooperation with the EPA staff relative to effluent limitations and conditions to be imposed on the permits. These limitations and conditions will assure that State water quality standards and applicable provisions of the FWPCA will be protected.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public comments are invited any time prior to August 24, 1981. Comments may be directed to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, Permits Section, 1111 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, Enforcement Division, Permits Administration and Compliance Branch, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295. All comments received prior to August 24, 1981 will be considered in the formulation of final determinations to be imposed on the permits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request by calling the State of Wyoming, (307) 777-7781, or EPA, (303) 327-3874, or by writing to the aforementioned addresses.

The complete applications, draft permits and related documents are available for review and reproduction at the aforementioned addresses.

Public Notice No: Wy-81-009

Opinion

Clancy Gordon: under the skin or into the heart



by Sam Reynolds

Clancy Gordon had the knack of getting under people's skins or into their hearts. He was a rare man, an original person the likes of whom we shall not see again.

guest editorial

He was a gentle-spoken man with a subdued, almost deferent, manner. But when his calm voice spoke, with the words punctuated with small embarrassed chuckles, the passion seething inside came out.

He cared. He cared about the land

and air and water. He cared that people live in a clean environment. He cared about the environmental ethic. Briefly, that means leaving the earth in as good or better shape than we found it when we took up temporary occupancy.

Clancy would tangle with anybody in defense of that ethic. He did not compromise and he suffered fools with limited grace.

Yet his perspectives were sound. He had himself and his work in proper context. That involved using his skills as a botanist to explore the ravages of air pollution, document the findings and press for correction. Arrayed against him were the high-paid scientific consultants of vast economic interests. By and large, Clancy beat them. He always knew where he stood and what he was up against. He fought with consum-

mate skill.

For years it was a lonesome fight. Clancy anticipated the environmental movement by a full decade. In the early 1960s he was battling to clean up Missoula's air, Garrison's air, Columbia Falls' air. Ten or 15 years ago he was talking about acid rain — the toxic precipitation that kills lakes and destroys vegetation. Only in the last five years has it become generally fashionable to worry about it.

He was a puckish humorist as well as a pioneer. There, at the crunch of the legislative session, was a picture of Clancy atop Mount Sentinel dressed like Moses and presenting the 10 Environmental Commandments. Some people claim that that picture lost legislative votes and money for the University of Montana. Maybe so, but posing

like that was like the man. It linked an earnest cause with a sense of the ridiculous. It was the kind of humor that appealed to him.

Now Clancy Gordon is dead, after a long bout with cancer. He claimed he only submitted to chemotherapy in the hope of lasting out the men's over-30 slowpitch softball season. He almost made it.

This man will be missed. He made himself hard rules and lived by them. He made the environment better and thus lived up to his demanding ethic. Thanks to him, this place is in better shape than when Clancy Gordon took up temporary occupancy.

Sam Reynolds is editorial page editor at the *Missoulian*.

Letters

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Dear HCN,

Let me just go on record as noting that I found Marjane Ambler's review of Indian tribal court and government problems to be wholly unsatisfactory. As a former VISTA volunteer on the Crow Reservation that adjoins that of the Northern Cheyenne, I must point out some glaring deficiencies in Ambler's presentation.

Her superficial account of the historical antecedents to the introduction of the present tribal government system fails to emphasize that the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act was a BIA imposition on what was, in many cases, an unbroken history of traditional practices. While indeed the old ways of hunting were destroyed by the European influx, many tribes continued to function successfully under their own religious traditions and moral code. In reality, the present tribal government system was simply another in a long line of federal attempts to annihilate any vestiges of community among our continent's indigenous peoples. Ample testimony in this regard was presented by traditional Indian leaders at the Geneva Conference on Indigenous Peoples sponsored by the United Nations in 1978.

For Ambler to quote La Donna Harris about the lack of government among the Comanche and thus infer that all Indian tribes lacked functioning governmental systems is a travesty of journalism. To say, further, that "Since most (tribes) remembered little from traditional systems of two generations past, they usually chose constitutions based on a BIA model" completely misrepresents the facts. Just from my own limited experience in Crow Agency and Lodgegrass, Montana, I can assure Ambler that it was the lack of acceptance and lack of voter participation by all except those "progressive" Indians vying for BIA jobs and influence that led to the institution of BIA-model governments.

If Ambler had done a bit of real investigating, she might have stumbled on the report of the Indian Law Resource Center, "U.S. Colonialism and The Hopi Nation." Here she would have

learned in detail the machinations that surrounded the government's imposition of a tribal government system on the Hopi people and how this maneuver has set the state for the so-called Hopi-Navajo dispute, which is really a land grab to develop massive coal deposits under the Joint-Use Area and destroy yet another sanctuary of traditional peoples, in this case the Dine of Big Mountain.

Perhaps if Ambler had ever read *Akwesasne Notes*, the largest and most respected of Indian publications, published by a people who have been governing themselves since before Columbus and whose confederation provided a model for our own federal government, she might have gotten a better grasp about what is really going on in Indian country. It is exactly misrepresentations like Ambler's HCN article, passed off as well-researched studies, that allow the U.S. government to continue its policy of elimination and assimilation of Indian peoples.

If Ambler wanted the whole story on the Lane Deer struggle, why didn't she interview former tribal judge Marie Sanchez, a direct descendent of Little Wolf, who led one band of Northern Cheyenne from starvation in Oklahoma in 1872, and a staunch opponent of strip-mining in the on-going struggle over energy exploitation on

the Northern Cheyenne Reservation?

Ambler may be sincerely concerned about the genocide of indigenous people on this continent; but it's about time we stop getting second-rate anglo mish-mashes of what's happening among Indian peoples and begin listening to Indian people themselves.

Art Goodtimes
Placerville, Colo.

IN DEFENSE OF SERI

Dear HCN,

Michael Moss's berating of the Solar Energy Research Institute's mission and of SERI's former leader Denis Hayes (HCN 7-10-81, p. 14) misrepresents several facts and ignores the accomplishments made in solar development during the previous administration.

It took a certain amount of courage for President Carter to appoint a competent solar activist to head SERI, and (against all odds) Hayes was able to guide SERI to its current status of first-rate national laboratory and the world's first-ranking solar research center.

Moss's characterization of solar research as "high tech" and of "public education" and "demonstrations" as research points to his lack of understanding the purpose of research.

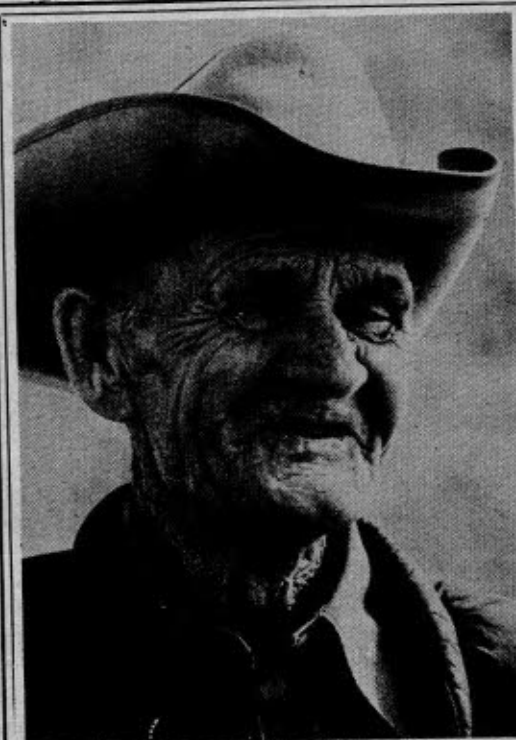
SERI's mission is research. Solar education and demonstration projects are the responsibility of four solar utilization networks also sponsored by the Department of Energy. The difference between commercializing and researching solar energy is clear to solar advocates and to the Federal government. Both are necessary pieces of the renewable resource puzzle.

Shifts in the federal energy budget are one attempt to destroy America's cheapest and least environmentally degrading energy source. The gains in the proposed nuclear budget are double the total federal budget for all renewable energy sources. Renewable technologies are currently most favored by the U.S. public, and firing Denis Hayes is just one piece in the dismantling of the renewable energy resource program against public sentiment.

By the way, the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Technological Assessment and the Department of Energy itself all produced studies which concluded that over 20 per cent of U.S. energy **should** come from renewables by the year 2000.

Hayes was fired because of his competency in researching and developing near term solar options.

Lorna Wilkes
Lander, Wyo.



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reporter's notebook

New talk of spurning immigrants



"There are thousands of illegal aliens in the Rockies," said U.S. Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). "Anyone who thinks it's not a problem is living in the swamps. These people live in a fearful subculture — fearful of deportation, fearful of using due process."

Simpson is probably right that there are thousands of illegals in the Rockies, but no one knows for certain. Nationwide, there are an estimated three to six million illegal aliens, but the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not guess where they live. Each year, about 600,000 illegals — or, more delicately, undocumented aliens — enter the United States. This is 200,000 more than would ordinarily be admitted under official immigration policy — a policy which exists only in theory.

Simpson is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on immigration and refugee policy. He has become deeply involved in reform of the immigration system and is bucking a tide which would substantially loosen immigration restrictions.

Simpson said, "A study by Dr. Leon F. Bouvier done in 1980 discloses that if net immigration equals 750,000 persons per year; and if the fertility rate of the existing U.S. population remains at its present low level; and if the fertility rate of new immigrants immediately declines to that of the population as a whole (which seems unlikely); then the U.S. population in the year 2080 will be 300 million, one-third being people and their descendants who came here after 1979."

The U.S. has a long history of immigration. Virtually everyone in the country — even Native Americans — is descended from an immigrant of one era or another. Immigration peaked in the first decade of the 1900s, and the waves of newcomers have contributed to economic growth, cultural diversity and the "melting pot" reputation of the country. Emma Lazarus' poem on the Statue of Liberty immortalizes this attitude: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

Over 800,000 persons entered legally

in 1980 and an estimated 700,000 in 1981. Plus a roughly equal number of illegals, mostly from Mexico.

Simpson said, "The current flow of immigrants and refugees is out of control." Mexico shares a 2,000 mile border with the United States. This border is guarded by only 350 INS officers on any one shift. The flow of undocumented aliens is unlikely to be reduced without a substantial increase in the operating budget of the INS. One INS official said, "They can't say, 'Don't enforce the law,' but without a larger budget, we can't."

There are several parts to the proposals to curb the flow of illegals. The first is to beef up INS so that illegals can be stopped at the border. Second is the "legalizing" of undocumented aliens already living here. It would be impossible to apprehend more than a small portion of those here. Larry Fleischer of the American Civil Liberties Union said, "The existence of illegal aliens in our country creates an underclass who are denied basic rights...Many propose apprehension and deportation for these people. This is a totally unacceptable solution. We believe the only way to reduce this population and to mitigate the unjust conditions that are associated with them is to have a legalization program."

Simpson wants to go a step further and require stiff sanctions of employers

who hire illegal aliens. He would also require everyone to have an identification card that shows the bearer is authorized to work in the U.S.

This last proposal has generated quite a bit of controversy because of the 1984-ish implications of a national identification system. Simpson said, however, "This proposal is very similar to carrying a Social Security card. No one objects to that." In fact, Simpson and Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) are studying a plan to make the social security card the identification card.

Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm (D) has become a major national spokesman for a tightening of U.S. immigration policy. He argues that the country can no longer afford to take even the levels of legal immigration currently permitted. Lamm favors tougher measures against those who employ illegals and tightening the social security card system to use it as a reliable indication that the bearer is legally in the United States.

Colorado took "more than its share of Indo-Chinese refugees" in the aftermath of the Vietnam War. Two years ago, there were ugly confrontations between these refugees and Hispanics in Denver housing projects. According to a Lamm spokeswoman, "It was seen primarily as a competition for the first rung on the economic ladder."

Colorado has also taken "most of the Cuban juvenile delinquents" from the massive influx of refugees last year. Lamm fears that they "will be dumped on the Colorado welfare and criminal justice system."

In Montana, state officials have resisted federal efforts to relocate Cuban refugees to the state.

The issue gets very sticky, however, when the argument becomes whether to limit immigration at all, legal or illegal. The cornerstone argument is that illegals take jobs which would otherwise go to Americans, place a burden on existing social systems and disrupt communities. However, there is a substantial constituency which benefits from the influx of illegals, primarily the states in the Southwest.

Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt told the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, "Over the years, these illegal migrant workers have become an integral part of the life and economy of the southwestern states... (They are) generally law-abiding, religious, family-oriented, productive people who have entered this country for the same reason as our own ancestors — to work their way to a better life for themselves and their children. These illegal migrants pay taxes and contribute to social security which they will probably never receive. Generally, they are not heavy users of welfare and social services."

Moreover, according to the Select Commission, "It is generally agreed among economists that immigration has contributed and is continuing to contribute to overall economic growth...The net economic effect of immigrants after four or five years as a whole is positive and large."

In view of this evidence, the commission asked, "Why not admit more immigrants and refugees?" Its answers were mostly political, citing the "explosive" nature of matters like use of public housing, crowding of housing, requirements for bilingual education and other issues.

Still, said Simpson, "The U.S. is the only civilized country in the world that does not have strictly enforced immigration rules. We have to send a signal to people in the world that we are not the world's lifeboat."

The pull of the land of the free and the home of the brave is still a strong one, however. **God Bless America** was written by an immigrant. The general theory of relativity was discovered by an immigrant. At the other end of the spectrum one woman came from Guatemala and supported a crippled husband and family back home. She had walked across Mexico and hitchhiked to New York. She was picked up by an immigration officer at a bus stop after living in New York for ten years. She was deported.

Dan Whipple

books

HIKING THE GREAT BASIN

John Hart; 1981; \$9.95, paperback; 372 pages, maps. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco.

Review by Peter Wild

Twenty years ago the Sierra Club published the first volume of its "Totebook" series. Since then the maps and trail hints found under 17 further titles — softbound, pocket-sized, and with nearly indestructible covers — have led folks through Yosemite and Bigfoot Country, even into the Swiss Alps.

In *Hiking the Great Basin*, poet, translator, and journalist John Hart offers a trail guide that is outstanding for its intimacy. Studded with notes on geology, botany, and anthropology, it discusses 200 hikes through an often

Western deserts and mountains they avidly scrambled over as barriers between them and California's gold or Oregon's rich soil. A Valentine-shaped heart placed over a map of Nevada, its edges overlapping parts of Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, roughly outlines one of the areas they happily left behind as an empire of lizards and vultures. It's an homogenous region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, "the vacant sunburnt space between the gambling ghettos and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir": the Great Basin.

Or so the grim traveler might carp, suffering through the long drive on Interstate 80 from Salt Lake City to Reno. But if you get out of the car you can discover much more than this: hundreds of mountain ranges, some of their summits rising over 10,000 feet; aspen groves; cirques left by glaciers; bighorn sheep and even lakes. The White Mountains, just east of the busy Sierra, breathe a constant solitude and are the home of the oldest living flora on the

Basin, pinnacles shoot up from the desert floor and pique the wanderlust of the backpacker with names like Blue Eagle Mountain and Pearl Peak.

Though this is the heartland of the Sagebrush Rebellion and possible homesite to the MX missile system, the Great Basin offers outstanding virtues. Long ignored by the Winnebago types, its trailless ranges are relatively unexplored. Added to that, because of elevations from below sea level soaring to 14,000 feet, this is country for year-round hiking. However, mostly because of the scarcity of water, walking anywhere across this serrated bowl isn't easy; on the other hand, that inconvenience keeps droves of Sunday picnickers out. Some Great Basin aficionados prefer to dig holes in the sand and sleep by day, waking at sunset to a night of starry musing.

Lest we become overly hedonistic about all this, Hart is quick to remind us that the locals consider the vast public lands of the Great Basin theirs. They want them developed, turned into dol-

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HIKING THE GREAT BASIN

The High Desert Country of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Utah

by John Hart

political climate in Washington has given them an impetus that threatens to torpedo potential wilderness areas long under study. The purpose of Hart's book is to show people the Great Basin so that, struck with its stern but compelling beauty, they'll rally to save it