The Rio Grande	
 SIERRAN
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 Volume XIV, Number 5
 July-August 1977

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION
RARE Workshops Scheduled

Workshops have already been held in Carlsbad, Cuba, Silver City, Albuquerque, and Las Vegas, New Mexico. A workshop has been held in El Paso.

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A NEW ROADLESS AREA REVIEW HAS BEEN ORDERED
FIRST REVIEW FOUND INADEQUATE

In 1972-73 the Forest Service conducted the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) in which they tried to identify all roadless areas of 5000 acres or more on the National Forests and then, through an elaborate computer generated report, select those roadless areas which were most suitable for federal wilderness study. As a result of the thorough going bias against wilderness and for resource exploitation in RARE, most of the roadless areas identified were not selected for wilderness study. Of the 36 million acres identified as roadless on the National Forests (1446 separate tracts) only 12.5 million acres (724 areas) were selected for wilderness study— and many of these areas had already been considered for study as possible additions to Forest Service primitive areas. In 1974 and 1975 the National Forests were divided into separate tracts and the forest service proceeded to Congress several times, culminating in the Endangered American Wilderness Act (14USCA 1138) of this year. However, expansion of wilderness, with some exceptions, has been opposed by the administration. Hence, a new roadless area review and evaluation is necessary. We have a superb opportunity now with a more friendly administration to ensure that more of the presently roadless and undeveloped lands on the National Forests will be protected as wilderness.
COAL MINING INCREASES PLANNED IN N.W. NEW MEXICO

As a result of restrictions on the use of oil and gas, the increasingly existing and new power plants, utilizing coal (as well as uranium) will increase substantially. The increase in production is expected to increase from some 190 million tons in 1975 to over one billion tons by 1985. Major new coal reserves will take place in the West. Numerous current annual production estimates for this region is approximately 100 million tons of production forecasts approximately 400 million tons. After uranium, coal is New Mexico's second most important energy fuel. The state's coal is located primarily in the same general region as the uranium reserves - the Four Corners Region, which encompasses all of McKinley and San Juan Counties and parts of Valencia and Sandoval Counties. New Mexico ranks second, with the fifty states in the size of its coal resource, and it accounts of its low sulfur content the state's coal is in great demand. In addition, because some of the reserves are located near the surface of the earth, mining is feasible. In 1975 Northwest New Mexico's screeching steam coal (owned by coal of salable thickness which produces over 500 feet) is about 250 feet beneath the surface, and it amounts to more than 100 billion tons - about 49% of that known in the Four Corners Tri- neighborhood. Based on present production levels, which are about 400 million tons a year, the production level for 1976 will be about 1.8 billion tons in the northern part of the state. It has been suggested that this amount could probably be expected at depths below 1,000 ft. The current mining process is successful as this demand for electricity is expected to continue. The large strip and underground coal mining systems of today, however, are under consideration. In order to help supply the population, demand for coal and electric power, there are other factors to be considered. A review of some of the important factors - such as the development of some regional or large coal and electric power proposals for the future development of coal mining and electric power development. Some of the factors include: (1) development of some regional or large coal and electric power proposals for the future development of coal and electric power, (2) the availability of fuel (particularly coal), and (3) the availability of water. Thus, proposals and considerations are subject to change or cancellation. Following is a summary of the recent progress made in the development of some of the major plans.

POWER PLANTS

(1) The unit five 215 MW Four Corners Power Plant to be built by the Arizona Public Service Company (APS) - Three units of 175 MW capacity were built by APS to supply the Phoenix area, and construction work was completed in 1963. In 1969 and 1970, two additional 175 MW units were completed. These units of 175 MW capacity were built by APS to supply the Phoenix area, and commercial operations began in 1965. The units are owned by the city of Phoenix and operated as part of the Arizona Public Service Company. The units will be completed in 1965. The plant will take approximately 10 years to build. Coal and water requirements would be supplied by the US.

(2) Fuel Conversion Company (a subsidiary of El Paso Natural Gas) may construct a pilot and three gasification plants, which will be capable of producing approximately 230 million cubic feet of synthetic or substituted natural gas per day, utilizing 13 million tons of coal annually. El Paso is through a subsidiary, Mesa Resources Company, is considering construction of a new gasification plant for its proposed gasification complex.

MINES

(1) Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Mining Company (a Gulf subsidiary) is expanding production capacity at its McElmo Mine from 1976 levels. Coal production is approximately 5,000,000 tons per year, supplies 1,000,000 tons annually to the 150 MW Cholla plant owned and operated by APS in Phoenix, Arizona. The property is to be the site of a new strip mine. The property is scheduled to begin in 1977 near New Mexico's Four Corners Plant. The property will be a joint venture of Public Power Corporation and Mesa Resources Company.

(2) Carbon Coal Company is preparing to open the Amaxico strip mine in the northwestern part of the state, which will be approximately 2.5 million tons per year, will supply the Arizona Public Service Company.

(3) Casko Wash Coal (a subsidiary of Santa Fe Industries) is to produce some of its San Juan coal properties to T & E Producing, which may not begin until 1981, is expected to rise from an initial 1.8 million tons to 4 million tons per year. The coal will be used to be by TV & E at Spur Nh, W. Arizona. They will begin construction of three 350 MW generating units in 1978. These units are to come into line in 1985, 1986, and 1993.

(4) Chaco Energy (a subsidiary of Texas Utilities of Dallas) plans to mine 920 million tons of coal on land leased from Washo Coal Company (a subsidiary of Santa Fe Industries) in the Star Lake and South border areas. Production is to average 20 million tons per year during the first 15 years of operating and will supply utility companies in central and south Texas.

(5) Consolidated Coal plans two underground mines near La Ventana to produce some 10 million tons of coal between 1984 and 2024.

(6) Salt River Project plans two underground mines near La Ventana to produce some 60 million tons of coal between 1984 and 2024.

(7) Santa Fe Industries plans to operate a strip mine, 540 million tons of coal, from a single mine, about 120 miles east of Albuquerque. The property is the site of the San Juan Mine, which is scheduled to begin in 1977. The property will be a joint venture of Pacific Coal Industries and Santa Fe Industries.

GASIFICATION

(1) There are at least five proposed coal gasification plants to be built on the Navajo Reservation. Western Gasification Company (WEGC) hopes to construct four; El Paso Natural Gas Company is in the process of building two; and Transmission lines might run to Four Corners Power Company at Albuquerque, El Paso, and the uranium mines near Grants & Gallup. However, the company has not yet submitted a lease application for the site at ZP.
Existing and Proposed

COAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT
in Northwest New Mexico

I. Operating Mines
1. Utah International: Navajo Mine
2. Public Service Company of New Mexico: San Juan Pit
3. McKinley Mine

II. Planned Mines
4. Western Coal (1982-83) - Underground mine
5. Extension of Utah International's Navajo Mine to handle gasification demands (1977)
6. Creation of Mesa Resources Mine to handle El Paso coal gasification demands (1977)
7. Carbon Coal (1978)
11. Peabody Coal (1985)
12. Western Coal (1985)
15. Chaco Energy (1985)
16. Salt River Project (1985) - Underground mine
17. Consolidation Coal (1987) - Underground mine
18. Navajo Tribe (1977)

Power Plants
I. Operating
A. Four Corners Power Plant
B. San Juan Power Plant

II. Planned
C. Navajo Tribe - Standing Rock Unit
D. Public Service Company of N.M. & El Paso Electric & Plains Electric (all three companies owners of same plant - 2,000 MW plant at Bisti)
Gasification: Looming Threat to Navajo People

The energy corporations (El Paso Natural Gas and Western Gasification) have proposed to build six large coal gasification plants in the coal strip mining area in northern New Mexico.

Coal gasification is a complex process by which coal is broken down and converted into artificial natural gas. Once removed from the ground, the coal is fed into the plant, mixed with water and oxygen and compressed into synthetic gas. Each plant (costing over $1 billion each) is expected to produce 350 million cubic feet of gas a day consuming 25,000 tons of coal a day.

In order to accomplish this production, the companies must strip mine over 8,000 acres of Navajo tribal land. Approximately 2.8 billion tons of coal will be stripped during the 25 year lifespan of the plants’ operation and this energy resource will leave the reservation for cities in Oklahoma, Texas, and Southern California.

HAZARDS
Several years ago, the National Academy of Science released a report on the possibilities of releasing the tremendous coal reserves on the reservation to its original condition. They concluded that restoration of the land is virtually impossible and that more than ten inches of annual rainfall is necessary for the restoration. The study points to a period of "natural sacrifice area" because it would be too expensive and require too much water to restore land to future productive use after it is stripped.

In addition to ruining the land, the plants will become sources of at least two deadly toxic materials lead and mercury. They will be released into the air in uncontrollable quantities that will inflict permanent damage to all animal, plant and human life in the vicinity of the plants. Report issued by the National Academy of Science and Space Administration (NASA) physical department.

WATER AVAILABILITY
There is a serious question of whether there is enough water in the nearby San Juan River to supply both NIP and gasification plants. Each coal gasification plant will require about 10,000 acres feet (one acre foot is 325,000 gallons) of water a year. It is only a matter of educated guesses that the 10,000 a f per plant will be enough.

It has been proven that there is not enough water in the San Juan River for both NIP and the six gasification plants. Should the plants require more water, it will surely be taken from NIP’s share of the river.

DANGER TO CROPS
Another toxic emission is borenite feared by the planners of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIP) because it can easily wash out of the coal and enrich the soil. The proposed plants are to be situated near the Borenite.
Carcinogens from gasification - the Center raises some serious questions.

The following is a summary of parts of a speech given by Peter Montague of the Southwest Research and Information Center on March 1977 - the quotes are from the speech.

The WESCO coal gas complex will create 3,247,960 tons of by-products a year. The by-products are basically crude phenols, naphthas, tar and oil tar. "Fundamentally their chemical make-up is the same: benzene plus toluene plus very low concentrations of other hydrocarbons." "Benzene the main constituent of naphthas and the thicker coal tars, is a known carcinogen." Some of the other carcinogens in tar are diphenyl ethers, phenoxyethers, and methylated naphthenes.

The nation's industries typically lose 5-11% of the materials they produce each year. "The losses can be reduced by diligent effort on the part of the industry, but losses cannot be entirely eliminated from any industrial operation." If the coal gasification industry loses just 1% of its phenols and naphthas, WESCO will be losing 15,000 lethal doses of material each year.

"This will cause an undetermined amount of damage among the general public. At great risk, coal gasification workers and their families exposed to the toxic environs of the plants."
FOUR CORNERS IS NOT CLEANING UP!

By Clara Williams

The controversy over the emission from the coal fired power plants in the San Juan Basin has now reached its 16th year and it continues unabated. In 1950 Joe Devaney observed marked degradation of air quality in New Mexico associated with emissions of the Four Corners Power plant. Since that time the power-plant has quadrupled in site and the federal studies (Department of H.E.W. in 1970 and the multi-agency Dept. of Interior, Southwest Energy Study in 1972), one senate committee hearing, three lawsuits and a number of state regulatory hearings have been focused in on the pollution from the Four Corners power plant.

PARTICIPANTS

Despite all this activity clean up at Four Corners has been very limited. The particulate emissions from the three smaller units, comprising 575 mega watts of capacity, have been drastically reduced in the past 10 years. From approximately 370 tons per day to 8 tons per day. Further more, sulfur oxide emissions have been reduced by about 30%

However two large units, 800 M.W. each, were added in 1969 and 1970. Particulate emissions from these units total 73 tons per day when the units are operating properly. On occasion these values have been exceeded by large factors. As a control device was not operated sufficiently. Particulate emissions regulations have also been violated.

While these particulate emissions have been reduced, overall the improvement in visibility has been much less because many of the particulate emissions from the large units with relatively little effect on visibility and secondhand gaseous emissions have been increased.

Sulfur oxide emissions from the entire plant total some 150 tons per day and they are accompanied by 150 tons per day of NOx. Gases such as SO2 and NOx may convert to fine particulates which effectively impair visibility. These significant reductions in visibility are expected only in the Rio Grande Valley. This is from the Four Corners Power Plant emissions.

SAN JUAN POWER PLANT

In addition to the Four Corners plant, the San Juan plant is now operating in the basin with two units generating approximately 130 tons per day, NOx are approximately 37 tons per day and particulate emissions are about 4 tons per day. Particulate and SO2 emissions are expected to decrease to one tenth their present values as NOx scrubbers now under construction come on line in the near future (end of 1977). A.P.F.S. SUIT MEXICAN SO2 REGS

Only in the current situation bad, but it is not likely to improve in the near future. This is because Arizona Public Service Company recently fought and won a challenge to a regulation which ultimately would have required the large units at Four Corners to reduce their SO2 emissions to one tenth the current levels. The original decision by the regulation board was based in part on the need to provide "room in the future" for the power plant. The courts ruled that emissions during dryer years should be limited only to the point at which ambient air standards are met.

under this ruling it appears that a single source can pollute up to the level at which the air is legally dirty. Once this happens no other source can make any significant addition to the pollution.

COKE TO HEARINGS

In the Four Corners region the combined emission from the San Juan and Four Corners Power Plants produces concentrations well in excess of the standard on the high terrain just south of Mesa Verde National Park. The same area would be affected by the proposed MEXICO gasification facilities. Even though their emissions are relatively small, 30 tons/day of SO2 and 50 tons/day of NOx for each of their two facilities they probably cannot get a permit to build.

EFFECT OR AIRSHED

There is some hope that part of this situation may be resolved at an upcoming hearing in Farmington on August 17th. At this hearing new regulations will be considered for the control of SO2.

Both the N.M. and U.S. and the Arizona Public Service Company have proposed 65% control of SO2. A.P.F.S. has threatened to sue if a higher level is chosen. However A.P.F.S. now plans to submit a particulate emission regulation which would require the large units to clean up particulates as well as units 1-5. The SO2 control regulations are only in the draft stage and likely would be held in abeyance pending resolution of the SO2 situation, on the grounds that the SO2 control equipment will influence the type of particulate control to be used.

New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and Water have proposed a much lower target level (approximately 50% based on air concentration standards drawn from experience with high terrain in the southwest. The regulations that the court overturned asked for approximately 60%

In essence the regulations would be designed so that all the Four Corners and San Juan units would together just meet the "dirty" N.H. standards for clean air.

The future will probably include a clean up of San Juan and Four Corners plants to a 60-90 control of SO2, plus much better particulate control. It will also probably include the El Paso Natural gasification facilities, a new 2000 MW coal fired power plant belonging to FRSM and Texas Utilities Company, and a 500 MW plant belonging to the Navajo Tribe.

Because of MEXICO's nearness to Four Corners, it is not likely that present regulations would allow it. It is also likely that control of SO2, particulates at Four Corners is 15 or 2 years away. One factor that may change all of this is the recent sulfur emissions tax passed by the Navajo Tribe.

SO2 EMISSIONS TAX

The Navajo Tribe recently adopted a tax on SO2 emissions. The tax begins at 10 cents a pound of sulfur emitted and increases to a maximum of $5 a pound during the 50th year. The Tribe has applied to the air polluters emitting over 100 tons per year which are located on the Navajo Reservation. A.P.F.S. current plans for this plant would be taxed at 27 million dollars a year some five years hence. A similar amount would be assessed against the Navajo Plant at Page, Ari.

This tax is similar to but not the same as the New Mexico legislature tax passed in the last legislature.

HELP WANTED

with telephone chain

Environmental groups who are actively lobbying in Washington on New Mexico and Texas capital sometimes need last minute support means immediate let ters, telegrams, and/or phone calls to your government representatives. The chapter leadership gets these calls frequently.

If you have a particular issue that interests you and your group leader or the Sierra club know. Not particularly people who are willing to assume responsibility for calling "Wanted" letting them know that a crucial vote is about to happen also need people who are willing to organize a chain.

DIRTY STANDARDS

The La Mesa fire gave residents of Los Alamos and Santa Fe a clear gruy of the meaning of the federal particulate ambient air standard. At the time when the smell of smoke hung heavy on the air and the landscape disappeared into the haze, federal standards (also the state standards) in Santa Fe and Los Alamos were not violated.

Federal standard permit 150mcg/m3 for 24 hrs and an average of 60 mcg/m3 over the year. Measure ments were done by the state on June 15, 1977 ranged from 75 to 120 mcg/m3 at Los Alamos. The value was 81 mcg/m3 and at White Rock the value was 102 mcg/m3.

IN AN AREA JUST MEETING THE Ambient Standard 60 days a year the value could be as high or higher than that measured at Whiterock. Approximately 461 days a year the value could be as high or higher than that measured at Los Alamos during the peak of the fire.

These values would be considered illegall "clean air".

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Santa Fe Village - 227 Don Gaspar
Some things you might want to know about the Rio Grande Chapter

The Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club - Representing All of New Mexico and El Paso

Chairlady - Joanne Springer
2890 8th St.
Las Vegas, N.M.
505-941-8551

Conservation - John Schneider
535 Douglas St.
Santa Fe, N.M.
505-985-5701

Executive Committee Meetings:
The executive committee meets every 5-6 weeks to discuss conservation issues and chapter business. Everyone is welcome and it's a good place to learn about what the chapter is doing. Next meeting is Aug 20-21, in Santa Fe. Location undecided. Please call John Schneider for the meeting place.

Local Groups - all of the groups want as many members involved as possible - don't hesitate to call your local leadership and find out what is happening:

Albuquerque
Chair - Nick Nicolais
215 E Meddax S.E.
Alb. 97216
505-294-9040

El Paso
Chair - Gayle Ruds
4611 Berina
B.E. 79925
915-592-8481

Gallinas (Las Vegas)
Chair - John Gavahan
Box 36
Montezuma, 87731
472-8813

La Vina Estacado (S.E.)
Chair - Ruth Holm
524 W. Portales
985-8295

Santa Fe
Chair - Katie Parker
535 Douglas St.
72501
985-5701

Southwest Regional Group
Chair - Ted Ziback
935 University Ave.
Las Cruces
524-8784

Communications
Rio Grande Sierra - published bimonthly editors: Stephanie Meyer & Nancy Bingle
Group newsletters - Santa Fe, Albuquerque, El Paso & Southwestern groups publish regular newsletters.

SRECC - Southwest Regional Conservation Committee - SRECC meets 4-5 times a year to discuss conservation issues that affect all the four corners states - anybody and everybody that comes has a vote - meetings will be announced in Sierra and group newsletters.

Southwest Regional Office of Sierra Club has recently moved to Santa Fe. It is open 9 to 5 Monday thru Friday. It has a library and files on conservation issues and might be able to answer questions you might have about the club.

Sierra Club Southwest Regional Office
535 East De Vargas
Santa Fe 87501
505-982-4449

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southwestern N.M. group activities

On April 30, 1977, the Executive Committee of the Rio Grande Chapter accepted the by-laws of the newly formed Southwestern New Mexico Regional Group. On May 13, 1977, the new group was granted status by the Sierra Club Council. The SWNM Group has a current membership of more than 45 Sierra Club members, with chapters in Grants, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Sierra, and Socorro Counties of New Mexico.

Members of the SWNM Group Executive Committee have expressed interest in organizing projects such as developing and maintaining a strong environmental education program within the Public Schools, city park beautification, bike path modification, and wilderness study.

The most active interest of the Group has been in wilderness study. Our first outing on May 1st in the West Potosi Mountains, an area under consideration for wilderness designation by the BLM, was designed to determine the nature and extent of any man-made intrusions. Eight persons drove to the area, 60 miles from Las Cruces, and spent several hours hiking in small groups. Further studies of the area, possibly including the East Potosi, are planned. Interested persons should contact Terry Hicks (505-522-7905) or Ed Tedesco (505-645-1912).

In an effort to promote the Sierra Club philosophy and wilderness study in general, we have been working with our local public television station, KUNM-TV, on a series of four, one-hour shows to be aired throughout the year. The first show televised May 9 introduced the local SWNM Group to the viewing audience relating the history of the Sierra Club, its philosophy, and the activities of the local Group. A large portion of the show was devoted to BLM wilderness study. The next show is planned for sometime in September. If you would like more information contact Steve Hoy, Media Chairman (505-926-1426).

BY: TED SORRECK

el paso group activities

Forty-plus members and visitors went to Dog Canyon for a day hike April 30. Memorial Day weekend we had 11 Sierrans in Mexico and 16 in the White Mountains for the annual family backpack from El Paso joined others from Las Cruces and Silver City to do a wilderness inventory in the Alto Leonado area in May. Outings have claimed much of our time with more to come.

John Colburn was invited by the Forest Service to be the conservationist on a panel to discuss the Eagle Creek Dam proposal in Ruidoso. He went and reports that he was only asked once (at the mention of the name "Sierra Club") and that he behaved admirably, supporting the Forest Service position on the 1,100. Ruidoso wants to have the dam and water without such increased tourism in the area which calls for facilities that will cost money.

Jane Dodd has resigned from the Etcern after years of service, but continues to serve in the Etcern Group. Further details (of the Goals for El Paso) along with new Sierra Club member Dean von Finger. We all have hopes that there will be continued progress on conservation of the Franklin through the work of this committee.

The latest on the Rio Grande is that the draft EIS will not be ready until early 1978. There is also a revision of the plan by the Boundary Commission being pondered. We are hoping to see what the new proposal will be before taking a definite position. We are still gathering information about the area.

El Paso will continue to meet during the summer and has lined up day trips on the BLM - Crocodile Rock, the Clean Air Act, and climbing Mt. McKinley by Jake Sosa (For those of you vacationing by ourselves).

30 YEAR MEMBERS

The Rio Grande Chapter now has fourteen life members. Eight persons recently received Courtesy Life Memberships in the Club by virtue of their having been members for a thirty-year period. Those receiving this honor include Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tandell of Albuquerque, Loren Layton of Bloomington, Elva Haun of Los Alamos, and John Muchmore, Phoebe Sunquist and Carl Oehler of Santa Fe. Congratulations to you all.

Santa fe outings

August 7 - Stormwood - call Ken 983-1940
August 14 - Moderate - call Ann 983-8870
July 17 - Moderate Hike - call Carol 983-5531
July 25-24 - Overnight Backpack - Santa Barbara area of Pecos - call Ingrid 983-5426
July 24 - Moderate - call Brett 983-2441
August 20 - 21 - Overnight call Walter and Anne 983-7904
August 21 - Easy - call Bill 982-5158
August 28 - Moderate - call John 983-5856
September 3-5 - Backpack - call Betty 983-8870
August 6 - Moderate - call Betty 983-8870
September 11 - Moderate - call Ham 982-5426
August 7-9 - Backpack - call Maurice 983-1190
Next General Membership Meeting: Tuesday, September 20, 1977.

Chairlady’s Corner

The following is reprinted from Council Newsletter, which goes to Chapter and Group Sierra Club leaders:

THE MEMBER WHO NEVER CAME BACK:

It seems to me now, to think how our organization spends so much time looking for new members — when I was there all the time. Do you remember I’m the fellow who was asked to join. I paid my dues and then I was asked to be a Loyal and Faithful member.

I’m the Fellow who came to every meeting, but nobody paid any attention to me. I tried several times to be friendly, but everyone seemed to have his own friends to talk to and sit with. I set down among some unfamiliar faces several times, but they didn’t pay much attention to me. I hoped somebody would ask me to join one of the committees or to somehow participate and contribute — but no one did.

Finally, because of illness, I missed a meeting. The next week no one asked me where I had been. I guess it didn’t matter very much whether I was there or not. On the next meeting date I decided to stay home and watch a good television program. When I attended the next meeting no one asked me where I was the week before.

You might say that I’m a good guy, a good family man, that I hold a responsible job and love my community. You know who I am? I’m the member who never came back.

Sometimes group officers get tied up with details at general meetings and don’t find time to greet every member. We need help from all of you to help new members and visitors, especially, to feel welcome at Sierra Club meetings. Don’t neglect old, familiar faces either. People join the Sierra Club for a variety of reasons. Some want to help with conservation projects, others to help a good cause. However, most people want to feel welcome as a new member. This was vividly expressed by the December meeting. The officer was on hand to welcome every member that he was attending.

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BY: TED SORRECK
SOUTHWESTERN GROUP

Outings

- Catwalk at cliff dwelling, weekend trail, long's canyon, day hike.
- Group meeting, July 26, June 7.
- July 7, Group meeting.
- Late July or early August.
- August 4, Gil's wilderness trip.
- August 14, Fund raising picnic.
- August 24, Group meeting.

For more information, call Ted Sobek at 505-524-8764.

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WILDERNESS ACTION: Teresa
MARKET: Steve Rapp

General meeting of the Southwestern New Mexico Regional Group are planned for the last Tuesday of each month.

The forest service is doing a new official report on the areas.

The action starts this summer (see previous article).

The New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee is a "watchdog" volunteer group who is doing their own report on the areas.

They will be very busy this summer and they need your help activities will include hikes to proposed wilderness areas. More information contact Dave Foreman (P.O. Box 38, Clovis, NM 88101) or the following contacts:

SANTA FE: Central Cleary House, 925-1169
- George Grossman 922-1024
- ALBUQUERQUE: Jim Stewart 831-1041, Ann Chace
- 835-1199
- LAS CRUCES: Mario Grossman 922-1740
- Joanne Mazzio 526-4266
- EL PASO: Wes Schmid 538-4695, SILVER CITY: Bob Langenkamp 584-9512
- VENIDA: Joanne Sprague 456-0551
- ALDERS: Stockyard 327-5346
- JENNY SPINES, Jack Deeks 327-5356
- OGDEN: Paul Krehbel 385-9759
- PORTALES: Bob Bolin 556-8595

BRIEFLY ON RARE II

LAS CRUCES: July 26 Tuesday, 101 E. Jordan Hall - 7:30 PM

SANTA FE - August 1, Monday, Central Clearing House, 7:00 PM

SILVER CITY - Bob Langenkamp 584-4226 for details.

ALBUQUERQUE GROUP

Outings

Our outings program seems to be going well this summer. Our most recent outing was to San Pedro Pinnacles, 11 people were there. The most eye-catching feature was the high altitude beauty. We also had our resident astronomer along to point out the beautiful stars in the mountains.

16-17 July - Ghost Town Trip
- 24 July - Fossil Outing
- 30, 31 July - Latir Lakes Back. Pack - Fishing Trip
- For more information, see the July, August, and September issues of Albuquerque group newsletter.

activities of the Albuquerque group

The Albuquerque Group is not planning on gearing down for the summer. In fact, we are planning on stepping up our activities. Although national membership week is over we are planning several new members activities and also some to draw in more new members.

We are planning some future potluck dinners and also an "old fashioned ice cream social." We are also planning to have a special meeting for new members to show what issues the group is presently involved in and what issues we can foresee in the future. To help us in this area, we are sending out all new members a questionnaire to fill out - this we hope will furnish us with the volunteer help needed to carry out our objectives.

The Albuquerque group is in the process of establishing a telephone chain. This chain will be used to alert members of issues needing letters or/telegrams to their Congressmen.

The monthly general meeting of the group have been very successful, with an attendance of 75-100 people, with many standing room only.

The program for the July general meeting will be the Sierra Club slide show "Redwood National Park." This is a new presentation showing the true story of what is happening to Redwood National Park - dark forests - unless Congress acts swiftly to preserve these beautiful giants.

Fifteenth to Twenty Albuquerque group members attended the Alaska meeting. I believe it was the 4th of June. We would like to thank those members who went and especially all the new members for giving such a weekend to see Alaska's wildlife.

The Albuquerque group is also working on a study of coal strip mining in northeastern New Mexico; study of more efficient lighting in Albuquerque; nuclear waste disposal in NM, and putting Public Service Announcements on radio and television.
Update on ORV Appeal in S. Forest

It began last January when the Santa Fe National Forest Service made public its final "ORV Management Plan."
The plan, designed to regulate the use of off-road vehicles such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, and 4-wheelers, could fairly be called a "landmark" plan.

Over 1,195,000 acres of the Santa Fe National Forest were declared open to any and all types of off-road vehicles. (Excluding certain areas pre- viously closed to ORV traffic such as the San Pedro Parks and Pecos Wilderness - these translates to over 85% of the forest in the power of the Forest Service to open or close was deemed suitable for ORVs.)

The Appeal's Status: Last March the Santa Fe Group of the Sierra Club and New Mexico Public Interest Research Group appealed the ORV Plan. This is what has happened since then:

The initiation of the appeal last March was merely a one page letter, timely ex- pressed to our disagreement. The body of the appeal - a 60 page "supporting statement" - took until June 6 to compile, and was coordinated by John Schneider, Katie Parker, Betty Fuller, Phil Nelson, Dan Brandt, and as FIRM's at- torney - Denise Forte.

The supporting statement contains the legal argu- ments explaining why the Plan violates the 1972 Presidential Executive Order (which had triggered the drafting of the Plan in the first place). This is the heart of the appeal, though even a last minute rescission could love this many sub- sectioned section; b) sections, letters and directives from the Forest Service File (ob- tained under the Freedom of Information Act) which help support our argument of in- adequacy in both the methodology and outcome of the Plan; c) maps and affidavits com- piled by Sierra Club members, giving examples of ORV use, and trails which, be- cause of impact on wildlife, sensitive soils, non-inven- toried roadless areas and con- nections with hikers, should not have been opened to off-road travel.

The administrative process is akin to that ar- bitrarily slow tennis game. Since we've completed our supporting statement, the ball is in their court. And it's still on hold. Under the regulations Forest Supervisor Iannaoust (presumably) prepare his own statement defending the ORV Plan.

According to the Forest Ser- vice's Joe Quade, who is help- ing draft it, the response will not be ready until late July at the very earliest. We will then have to appeal that response, and perhaps, if the appeals are still in process, even the final decision. (The final decision will be made by the Forest Service's Executive Order, which will have to be developed.)

If the Regional Forester disagrees with us, another Plan, more accurately reflect- ing the mandate of the 1972 Executive Order, will have to be developed.

If the Regional Forester up- holds the ORV Plan as written, the management appeal will then be directed to the Forest Service Chief in Washington, D.C.

Related Developments: The ORV Plan, as written, is presently being put into effect. The Sierra Club and allies are fighting to "stay the implementation during the appeal." However, under the mandate of the Plan, the appeal may be, it is still closed 15% more of the forest than before.

Nevertheless, even the Plan's marginal benefit (silvics: A) The Forest Ser- vice'S "numbers" - showing how many trails would be closed will not be finished until 1983. (And of course, enforcement of the rules or citations - can only take place after the July 72 Order has been properly signed) Thus the laudable appeals sched- ule should be better challenged has not yet been met. Carter's Executive Order & What next?

We are preparing in the midst of a rather intense warfare campaign to develop a new Executive Order this year. (From ORV's worried about a combination of Executive Order banning them from all public lands) Carter's Executive Order, if it holds, will be an Order, intended to supplement and clarify Nixon's 1972 Order, unchanged very little. But it would change the rules of the game for environmentalists believed inherent in the 1972 Order - Whenever ORV use "will cause or is contributing, direct adverse effects on the soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat or cultural or historic resources of particular areas or trails shall be immediately closed.

Where there is some looseness in the above language (what is "direct adverse effect" or "immediately") this emergency provision can be crucial. Essentially it would pro- hibition of ORV use in the Santa Fe National Forest (s) considered significant and un- examined, but the area or "may be" (or about to occur) notify the public that the area or trail be closed immediately.

B: David Woolgar

The Candyman

Open Mon.-Sat. 6-10 am, til 7:30 pm
125 E. Water St. (Inter state) 9501
In El Centro 498-2636

The Candyman

The Candyman

The Candyman

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The Candyman
**Conservation Chairman’s Corner**

5. "In 1976, two deaths from plague were reported in this state. It is almost impossible to put into words the effects on man, farm animals, and the environment when this plague strikes." This is what Mr. Stephenson said in a recent letter to the EPA. Mr. Stephenson, Director of the New Mexico Department of Agriculture, said that he could not be sure of the rapidity back to pre-treatment levels of the large numbers of rodents which must be treated, the number of man hours involved makes a pre-treatment at weekly intervals with carbachol necessary.

The determination that carbachol is not an effective pesticide for controlling fleas on wild rodents is supported by several years of field experience and experiment. (See letter to Allan Barnes, President of the General Sanitation Section, Environmental Protection Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico (Miller, person communicating).)

3. "The economic impact of not controlling the number of rodents in New Mexico is evident. Thus, the State can suffer great economic losses. New and effective methods of flea control are necessary in order to combat plague. It is hoped that the use of the above mentioned pesticides, effective control will occur." Mr. Stephenson's letter adds: "The individual patient contracting plague has a very serious illness and loss of money over a significant portion of the nation's income may occur when they are not treated early." Mr. Stephenson's letter also adds: "The individual patient contracting plague has a very serious illness and loss of money over a significant portion of the nation's income may occur when they are not treated early."

4. "Carcinogenic effects are another public health hazard from the use of pesticides. The potential for carcinogenic effects of pesticides in the environment has been well documented. The use of pesticides can cause cancer in animals and humans. It is estimated that at least some of the chloro-organic compounds are carcinogenic in origin. An analysis of dust, whose distant origin was documented by meteorological evidence, proved that pesticide-laden dust can be transported over great distances via the atmosphere and can be deposited over land surfaces remote from the point of application."

"Little adverse environmental effects are expected." Absurd! DDT concentrates in the food chain, persists for decades in the soil, kills fish, drastically reduces the reproduction rate of birds and is mutagenic and carcinogenic in laboratory animals. EPA banned the use of DDT in 1972. Little adverse environmental effects are expected."

**Forest Service Supports Wilderness for Sandias, Manzanos, Chama Canyon**

The Department of Agriculture, on behalf of the Adenistration (and the Forest Service), has issued its final report on the Sandia American Wilderness Act (HR 424). This bill, introduced by Congressman Morris Udall, would designate as wilderness 14 areas within the National Forest system and designate 13 additional areas for wilderness study. In New Mexico, the Sandias would be designated as wilderness areas. Two areas would be designated as wilderness in New Mexico. The Chama Mountains would be instantly designated as wilderness. The Chama Mountains would be designated as wilderness and the Chama Canyon on the San Juan National Forest would be designated for a wilderness study. The bill provides for a wilderness study for the Chama Mountains and the Chama Canyon on the San Juan National Forest. The bill also provides for the designation of 13 additional areas for wilderness study. On the Sandias, the Forest Service would add 170 square miles to our wilderness proposal and delete 140 acres for trailheads, etc. In Chama Canyon, the Forest Service would add 370 acres of private land and 275 acres of forest land in Galisteo Canyon.

"With relatively little opposition to these areas, and support from New Mexico conservationists, the public, the Forest Service, Governor Apodaca, Senators Pete Domenici and Jack Schatz, and Congressman Lujan, New Mexico should see new wilderness areas totaling about 120,000 acres this year."

By: Dave Forman

**WHAT YOU CAN DO!**

Write: Dr. Rupert Cutler
President, American Association of Agriculture Washington, D.C. 20250

And thank him for his strong pro-wilderness stand that Congressmen and Senators have taken on this important issue. Congressmen Lujan and Schatz, and Senators Domenici and Schatz. You may want to send copies of this letter to your Congressman and Senator and ask them to act on this important issue.
CLEAN AIR ACT 1977 AMENDMENTS

ALGORITHM STIRRING REGULATIONS HR 2 & S 9

The bills passed by Congress were the result of years of work. The House version was twice vetoed by Ford. Given Carter’s support, the bills could have been passed, but industry was out in force. Their worst fear was that the Senate’s. House and Senate conferences were meeting to work out a compromise. Issues to be resolved were striping of aluvial valleys, giving “small” operators delayed deadlines, requiring permission of multiple owners who do not have subsurface rights, before mining can take place. On June 30th the conferences were very close to being finished. Both houses should be approving the conference’s report sometime in July.

AMENDMENTS TO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF HR 1614 AND S 9

The 1913 law governing offshore drilling was updated to properly address production and exploration. On a more extensive offshore drilling bill, both the House and Senate support the bill. What original bills are being regarded as bills may be considered by industry, energy and natural resources factions. Nx. 1913 Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf and the respective versions of the bills. Very close to the floor in early July, on drilling are: exploration and development, revenue and production, citizen suits, state government input, NEPA protection etc.

roadless area review

is complete. 2) The public will then be asked to participate in a general discussion, and the Forest Service will prepare a proposed list of roadless areas. 3) The Forest Service will present the proposed list of roadless areas. 4) The Forest Service will present the proposed list of roadless areas.

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ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS—
as of June 30, 1977

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL—FUNDING FOR WATER PROJECTS 1973

Carter proposed withdrawing 1973 funding for 32 water projects. The projects were generally environmental, economically unsound, and of political favor. C.A.P. and Hooker Dam were among the projects. The Senate voted against the appropriations bill. On June 30th the Senate was to vote on a compromise bill. Predictions were that the Senate would kill the bill for about 8 projects. Whatever the Senate decided, the House and Senate conferences will be meeting to come up with a compromise during July and their report might go to both houses for a vote. Carter needs a letter of support from the Senate before he decides to veto the bill. For more information on the bill see S.C. Bulletin page 14 or R.R. Stierer in May page 6.

ENHANCED WILDERNESS II R.S. 3754

In a significant victory for wilderness conservationists, the House subcommittee on Interior Affairs has rejected 14 areas for "enhanced wilderness designation". Areas originally in H.R. 3145 were rejected. New Mexico's Rio Chama, Sedgwick and Mancos was approved. The widespread opposition to the bill was not heard by the subcommittee. letters are needed. Letters are needed.

NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN (H.R. 7321) AND HR 6660

Carters energy plan is presently before the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Commerce Committee is working on some related bills. His taxes on fuel and carbon in and income for fuel efficient cars have been rejected. Alternative energy sources are needed.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Below is a list of committees that New Mexico and Texas senators and representatives are on. Committee members have a great deal of influence over the bills that must pass through the committees. If you write to your congressmen is helpful to know their committee.

MANUEL Lujan is a member of

1. Interior and Insular Affairs
2. Energy and Environment
3. Water and Power Resources
4. Science and Technology
5. Development and Demonstration

HAROLD RUNNELS is a member of

1. Interior and Insular Affairs
2. Energy and Environment
3. Water and Power Resources
4. Science and Technology
5. Development and Demonstration

JAMES WRIGHT is a member of

1. Budget Committee
2. Finance Committee
3. Private Pension and Employee Fringe Benefit Committee
4. Science and Technology Committee
5. Science and Technology Subcommittee
6. Institutional Subcommittee
7. Regional Development Committee
8. Regional Development Subcommittee
9. National Science Foundation
10. National Science Foundation Subcommittee

JAMES WRIGHT is a member of

1. Budget Committee
2. Finance Committee
3. Private Pension and Employee Fringe Benefit Committee
4. Science and Technology Committee
5. Science and Technology Subcommittee
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VOTING RECORD

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The National News Report is issued about 35 times a year, usually weekly during sessions of Congress. It tells you what is happening in Congress and around the country. It tells you HOW YOU CAN HELP by writing letters or by contacting your elected officials. It reports on what Sierra Club chapters and groups are doing around the nation to protect the environment. It reaches you by First Class mail with all the latest news.

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APODACA DOES NOT SEEK RAD-WASTE VETO

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD

POLITICS
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

The Honorable Jerry Apodaca
Governor, State of New Mexico

The Governor's Office
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Governor Apodaca:

In recent months the Environmental Improvement Board has followed reports on the ERDA Waste Isolation Pilots Project near Carlsbad with concern. Indeed, during this time several citizens and groups have sought the assistance of the Board in curtailing the project until its effect on our environment can be ascertained, though the Board has no such authority.

The Governor of a state can, however, petition the federal government for formal veto power over such projects in his state, as Governor William Miller of Michigan recently did, and received, such authority over similar projects within his state.

The testimony before the Board is that the Governor of this state should have the power to cause personal of the WIPP project to cease operation, at any stage of its development, in order to allow time for study and investigation of procedures and potential dangers to the health of New Mexico citizens. This testimony also indicates that the Governor should request the power of veto over the entire project and the power to prohibit its presence in New Mexico. He has been found unqualified in safety by his Technical Technical, Environmental Improvement Project Protection Agency, or other responsible agencies and individuals.

The Environmental Improvement Board, having been apprised of the potential harm to a high level radioactive waste site in New Mexico may vary on future generations, respectfully recommends that the Governor of New Mexico request the power of veto over the ERDA Waste Isolation Pilots Project in the Carlsbad area from appropriate federal agencies. Should you desire additional information on the project the Board will be pleased to assist in any way possible.

Sincerely,
KEITH G. BROWN, Chairman

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SANTA FE

June 17, 1977

Mr. Kenneth Brown
Chairman
Environmental Improvement Board
P.O. Box 2385
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you very much for your recent letter indicating the recommendation of the ERDA that I request power of veto over the ERDA Waste Isolation Pilots Project near Carlsbad.

I do not believe such a request is wise at this time. First of all, the veto power attributed to Governor Miller concerned Project Seafarer, a project which prompted me to request the Governor's assistance.

The veto power offered to Governor Miller in Missouri seemed to give the power of personal authority offered by President Ford to his home state. I do not believe President Carter is disposed to grant such authority over nuclear disposal.

It is our feeling that ERDA is working cooperatively with New Mexico in helping us to adapt to the Carlsbad project. I have believed that the project is one of concern and that the evidences need to be taken prior to a final position. This issue, in my opinion, should be decided on the scientific considerations, not the political consequences.

I appreciate your concern, and you may rest assured I will keep it in mind should we feel such a request is necessary.

Sincerely,
JERRY APODACA
Governor

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS COMMENTS ON CARTER'S ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE

Environmentalists hailed President Carter's environmental message delivered May 25, saying it marked "the sharpest shift in environmental matters since The-odore Roosevelt (who created the national parks system) was Pres-ident."

While it did not include partic-ularly innovative ideas, it did endorse several controversial proposals now in Congress, notably the most important direct impacts will likely be through the executive orders on floodplains, wetlands, and off road vehicles, which do not have to be approved by Congress.

Endorsing all of the over 70 existing wilderness proposals totaling 14 million acres before Congress, Carter also endorsed four new National Park wilderness areas, including those in Nevada, Utah, Pennsylvania, and Maine.

He also reconvened an immediate attention to the Arawaza Canyon in Arizona, which would be the first wilderness area on Bureau of Land Management land.

In addition to the wilderness proposals already being considered by Congress, he referred to the need for: enlarging the following Western wilderness areas or planning in Idaho and Salmon River Breaks in the Grand Canyon and the Wind-eress in New Mexico and Texas, Heart's-tongue basin in the Wind-eress, the Natural Park in Montana, and the wilderness in the Grand Canyon and Arawaza Canyon in Arizona, among others.

In other areas, only 10 of the 15 flowing rivers have been designated as part of the list of Carter's inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Carter recommended that segments of eight rivers be added to the system and that 20 river segments be studied before they are damned, channelled, or damaged by adverse development.

Carter proposed adding seg-ments of the following Western rivers to the system: Bruneau in Idaho, Colorado in Colorado, and Salmon River in Idaho.

He also proposed designating study of the following Western rivers: Oka River in New Mexico, Green River in Utah, Sweetwater River in Wyoming, Yellow river in Wyoming, Salt River in Arizona, Gulkana River in Alaska, Delta River in Alaska, and the Madison River in Montana.

Water Policy

Sen. Hatch's fear that Carter wants to shift development in the West, however, may have been overblown. More by the Presi-dent's statement on water policy than upon his wilderness and wild river ideas. Carter directed the Secretaries of Interior to prepare a nationwide evaluation of the water supply needs and available funds for development of various energy re-sources. The President argued on Environmental Quality (CQ) explained that Carter thinks these uses of water may "pose immediate and real demands, particularly in water-scarce regions."

The water policy reform will also mean more attention to en-vironmental and indirect econom-ic costs from water development projects. A joint study by the three other federal agencies on water policy will be completed within six months. To protect water quality, Carter recommended that Congress authorize $4.9 billion for the next 10 years for muni-nicipal water treatment facilities.

Mining Leasing

Many environmental and mining groups waited with interest to see Carter's recommendations for mining of both coal and hard minerals. The effects of his statement on a ban on significant mining for the next 10 years in the West.

Carter agreed with Western environmental groups' conten-tion that 10 billion tons of federal coal would be leased. The federal government would resume the leasing of federal lands beginning in 1980.

The floor debate was the result of a 23-page report on the Columbia River that was received by the state of Oregon in the late 70s.

The Governor's reasons in his letter refusing to seek authority over the WIPP project are a smoke screen and are misleading. Other states have sought consideration for the active waste disposal.

The ERDA official had already made a public statement saying they would not put the waste disposal site here if the did not want it. The Governor must acknowledge his role and the role of the state in that decision.

The Environmental Impact Statement on the project will be released in the next 10 years. We urge the people of the state to write to the President and to write to the Governor and to express the desire that the state reserve the veto power over this project.

Finally, we agree that the President must face up to his legal and moral responsibilities to ensure that the new policies will play a decisive role in the waste disposal project proposed by ERDA.

From a press release of:
Southwest Research and Information Center
P.O. Box 6154
Albuquerque, New Mexico

APODACA'S ACTIONS CRITICIZED

"The question is not whether to exercise the veto authority, only whether to veto it and place the state in a de-cisive role on this vital question. States do have the ul-timate responsibility to protect the health and safety of their citizens. This is not a test of weakening nuclear weapons. The federal government's decision to proceed with the Hanford Washington waste storage site is an example of the kind of dangers that can develop. The Columbia River in that state is now confined to the city..."

The Governor's reasons in his letter refusing to seek authority over the WIPP project are a smoke screen and are misleading. Other states have sought consideration for active waste disposal.

The ERDA official had already made a public statement saying they would not put the waste disposal site here if they did not want it. The Governor must acknowledge his role and the role of the state in that decision.

The call on the Governor's veto position.

We urge the people of the state to write to the President and to write to the Governor and to express the desire that the state reserve the veto power over this project.

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From a press release of:
Southwest Research and Information Center
P.O. Box 6154
Albuquerque, New Mexico

WRITE
TO CONGRESS

Carter directed Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus to take steps to prevent the leasing of public lands for off-road vehicle (ORV) usage, to assure that sufficient federal funds would be available for land management, and to assure that ORVs would not cause "significant adverse effects to the soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, or cultural or historic resources" of the lands they were used on. Carter also directed Andrus to determine whether the leasing of public lands was necessary to prevent environmental damage. Congress would have the power to require a more fair market value for the leases.

If Congress approves the reprogramming of federal funds, the federal government will have the power to use similar leasing procedures on public lands, to assure that these would be made available to the public on a lease-basis. The federal government will have the power to assure that the leasing procedures are fair, and that the leases are used for a reasonable purpose.

Carter said that the leasing of public lands would cause "significant adverse effects to the soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, or cultural or historic resources" of the lands they were used on. Carter also directed Andrus to determine whether the leasing of public lands was necessary to prevent environmental damage. Congress would have the power to require a more fair market value for the leases.

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FERTER BURRO REDUCTION AT BANDELIER

The Park Service in N.M. has recently been placed in the difficult position of having to shoot 66 feral burros at Bandelier. The burros' were overgrazing a large section of Bandelier. All of the burros were shot on October 16. The shooting was successful, with no reports of harm done to any other burros. The shooting was necessary to prevent the burros from overgrazing the area.

LA MESA FIRE

This is where we stood on the issue when the La Mesa Fire severely burned the upper one-third of Bandelier National Monument. The fire destroyed much of the deer and elk summer range and forced many of these animals into their winter range and direct competition with burros. Research previously and convinced us that this lower range already was quite costly to remove from usage by burros. Researchers also compared small mammal and bird populations in similar habitats on burro range against areas not utilized by burros. Populations of small mammals were only one-half as great on the burro range as on burro-free range. So song birds had been reduced by 146 on burro range, or 258 birds per 100 acres on burro range with 30 burros per 100 acres on burro-free range. We believed that unless we could greatly increase our immediate and future mortality of burros, deer and elk would be considerably high.

We prepared a park-wide rehabilitation plan that the use of 40 one-ton herds of burros from the deer and elk winter range. On November 20, 1979, we announced the new media release of this plan to reduce the burros in the burro population to relieve the increased use of winter range. By noon, Friday, the reductions activities ceased, the burro population had been reduced by 66 animals. The National Park Service is the only land-managing agency capable of preventing the spread of man-made habitat. All other land-managing agencies are required to share the responsibility of the natural processes. All other land-managing agencies are required to share the responsibility of the natural processes. All other land-managing agencies are required to share the responsibility of the natural processes.

SHARE YOUR TALENT

We need your help to make this proposal worthwhile. We need ARTISTS to help with layout and design. We need WRITERS to help create articles and we need TYPISTS to help with typing. We need people in PICTURES, PHOTOS & SKETCHES. We will be treated with the same consideration in each newspaper - we need people who are willing to share their knowledge with others.

Feral Burro Reduction at Bandelier

The Park Service in N.M. has recently been placed in the difficult position of having to shoot 66 feral burros at Bandelier. The burros’ were overgrazing a large section of Bandelier. What follows are excerpts from a letter from Harold H. Wauer, Chief of Natural Resource Management, N.M. Region of the National Park Service. The letter in which he explains to an estranged citizen the reasons for the shootings. The Sierra Club officially supports the shooting. The National Park Service at Bandelier has asked citizens who are interested in the burros to call the Park Service.

Excerpts from Letter

"We are fully aware of the controversial nature of a burro reduction program and our obligation to keep the public informed. We therefore prepared an environmental assessment on the subject... and presented alternative actions at a publicized public workshop on Dec. 19, 1979...

...Based upon the above response from the public, we published a final decision in the ways as follows: Step one would be to provide for a 30 day public comment and review period to test that alternative. This program was initiated in Feb. and 1979 using public comment and review period was issued. A total of six burros were removed at a cost of 324 per burro. This included an extension of this program for an additional 30 days. We consider this alternative actions successful.

Step two was to develop a program for the U.S. Forest Service, the Southwest corner of the Monument, to continue research and development of burro movements and distribution within the adjoining lands. This study will continue through 1978.

Mountain Climbing

- Chouinard Mountain Climbing Hardware
- Mountain Paraphernalia
- Climb and Rappel
- The Climbers Handbook
- The Hiker's Handbook
- The Hiker's Bivouac
- Swarovski's Swiss Army Knife

Backpacking

- Kelty Packs
- North Face Tents
- Woolrich Shirts, Jackets, Pants, etc.
- Mountain House Fries
- Dried Food
- Galber Boots
- Flyfishin' Boots

Kayaking

- Seda Boats
- Seda Paddles
- Seda Vest
- Seda Jacks
- Seda Heinze
- Performance Boats and Accessory

Cross-Country Skiing

- Alpinis Skiing
- Kongsberg Skiing
- Madshus Snowshoes
- REI Wheels/Complete Line
- REI Fly Lines

Fishing

- Fly-Fishing
- Fishing
- Fishing
- Fishing
- Fishing

Library

- Information
- Nature and Where-To-Go

Have you got what it takes?...we do!
ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION
RARE Workshops Scheduled
Workshops have already been held in Carlsbad, Cuba, Silver City, Albuquerque, and Las Vegas, New Mexico. A workshop has been held in El Paso.

DATE PLACE TIME LOCATION
July 18 T or C, NM 7-10 pm Hot Springs HS, Cafeteria
26 Grants, NM 7-10 pm Grants State Bank
28 Magdalena, NM 7-10 pm Ranger Station
Aug 1 Reserve, NM 7-10 pm Reserve HS, Cafeteria
2 Clayton, NM 7-10 pm Clayton Airport
3 Mesilla, NM 7-10 pm Sheraton Inn
4 Las Cruces, NM 7-10 pm Sheraton Inn
7 Las Cruces, NM 7-10 pm Las Cruces Convention Center
15 Alamogordo, NM 7-10 pm Alamogordo Civic Center
A NEW ROADLESS AREA REVIEW HAS BEEN ORDERED. FIRST REVIEW FOUND INADEQUATE

In 1972-73 the Forest Service conducted the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RAE) in which they tried to identify all roadless areas of 1,000 acres or more on the National Forests and then, through an elaborate computer quantification program and public input, select those roadless areas which seemed most suitable for Forest Service wilderness study. As a result of the thorough going bias against wilderness and for resource exploitation in RAE, most of the roadless areas identified were not selected for wilderness study. Of the 36 million acres identified as roadless on the National Forests (2,449 separate tracts) only 12.5 million acres (274 areas) were selected for wilderness study - and many of these areas had already been scheduled for study as possible additions to Forest Service primitive areas. Conservationists have protested the inadequacy and bias of RAE ever since. 1972 saw how futile their case to Congress several times, culminating in the Endangered American Wilderness Act (HR 344 and S 1380) of this year.
Under Carter’s administration the Administration generally opposed significant wilderness expansion. But Jimmy Carter was elected on an environmental platform that strongly supported a large wilderness system. Secretary of Agriculture, похол Stuarts (a former Athens, Executive Director of the Wilderness Society), testified on the Endangered Wilderness Act before the House Interior Committee, not only expressed Administration support for the bill, but also announced that the Forest Service would undertake a new roadless area review and evaluation. We have a superb opportunity now with a more friendly administration to insure that more of the presently roadless and undeveloped lands on the National Forests will be protected as wilderness.