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THE HIGHLANDS VOICE

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Choices for '84—Turning Point For Conservation?

Three Incumbents State Views

Three of the four Democratic incumbents in Congress answered the questions posed by a team of WVHC members about a range of environmental matters hot on the national agenda. Representatives Harley O. Staggers, Jr., Bob Wise, and Nick Joe Rahall returned the surveys. First District Congressman Alan Mollohan did not respond.

Surveys were also sent to Republican challengers Jim Altmeyer, Cleve Benedict, Margaret Miller and Jess Shumate, but none chose to reply.

The questions and candidates' responses are listed below. Since the three are from different districts, readers can't choose between them. However, the answers may provide some guidance for voters in November and constituents when Congress goes back into session.

Question: Do you think acid rain is a serious threat to West Virginia's soils, forests and streams, or do you consider acid rain a problem only for the Northeast?

Staggers (2nd District): Acid rain is a problem that we must face collectively as a nation. It should not be left to any one region or group to bear the burden of a solution.

Wise (3rd District): I do not consider acid rain as only a problem in the Northeast.

Rahall (4th District): Available scientific data does not indicate that acid deposition in of itself is having an adverse impact of West Virginia's soils, forests and streams. With respect to aquatic effects, areas with

low buffering capacity are the most prone to acid deposition. These areas are primarily in the Northeast. The possible impact of acid deposition on forests presents a more complex question. A number of studies indicate that acid deposition may be just one factor in forest decline with other factors being drought and faulty forest management. I have not seen any study indicating that acid deposition is having an adverse impact on West Virginia soils.

Question: Since West Virginia has no National Wildlife Refuge, do you favor the establishment of one? If so, where?

Wise: If it is determined that a refuge in our state would enhance wildlife in our state and nation, I would support the establishment of one in West Virginia.

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AG Candidates Respond

Both Republican John McCuskey of Bridgeport and Democrat Charlie Brown of Charleston replied to the WVHC survey questions, giving Voice readers their single chance to compare opposing candidate's statements and positions on environmental issues.

Question: Would you continue the present practice of intervention in selected environmental issues when you feel the public interest varies from the administration's views?

McCuskey: Yes. The duty of the Attorney General is to represent the best interest of the State and that may or may not coincide with the administration.

Brown: As Attorney General I would vigorously resist any attempts by the Federal government to weaken or retreat from the environmental goals we have set for ourselves in West Virginia. Hopefully, the next governor of West Virginia will continue to stress environmental issues, and I intend to work closely with him to en-

courage that. Though I intend to both privately and publicly pursue environmental concerns, it must, pragmatically, be recognized that the Attorney General is severely limited in his right to unilaterally initiate legal actions, in that he serves as the State's attorney and must, for the large part, conform his activities to the desires and concerns of the different state agencies that are his clients.

Question: Would you continue, reduce or expand the Environmental Task Force in the AG's office?

Brown: Presently, two different divisions within the Attorney General's Office deal with environmental issues—the Environmental Task Force and the Environmental Protection Division. I believe the environmental goals and concerns of the State can be better served by combining the staffs of these two divisions into one blanket environmental group within the Attorney General's Office. This would promote a more efficient

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Nine Candidates Snub WVHC Survey

Both Democratic and Republican candidates for the Senate's highest positions ignored WVHC's efforts to hear their views on key questions facing voters in November.

U.S. Senate candidates Jay Rockefeller and John Raese remained mum on the same questions which were posed to candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives. Gubernatorial candidates Arch Moore and Clyde See failed to respond to questions directly related to the office they seek. A representative of the Moore campaign did reach a secretary at WVHC offices a few days after the deadline, asking whether it was too late to respond, but didn't leave a return number. Five candidates for the House also remained silent. The Voice deadline was pushed back a week to allow for late arrivals.

Perry Bryant, WVHC Vice President for State Affairs, reacted to the low response rate. "I think this clearly indicates that these candidates, particularly for high office, have no interest in protecting the environment and they neither want nor deserve the support of the environmental community," he said.

Unlike many organizations, WVHC does not endorse candidates based on their responses to questionnaires.

Rather, the Conservancy tries to present the views of both sides to help the voter find out where each candidate stands and make an informed judgment.

"I'm disappointed," Voice Editor Mary Ratliff said. "If these candidates had no staff assistance, I could understand their asking for time. But we all know that's not the case. Most of them didn't even bother to call." The questionnaire went to all candidates for U.S. House and Senate, Governor, and Attorney General. Of the fourteen surveys sent out, only five were returned.

"I think it's admirable and important for candidates to take time to meet with a small group of senior citizens, for example, to hear their concerns and address their questions. But if the candidates have time for that, they should have time for the large statewide community of citizens who care about protecting our State's future," Ratliff said.

In a June Voice editorial, Gazette writer Skip Johnson wrote, "Nothing is so certain as death, taxes and the unlikelihood of anything being done environmentally in an election year. Or even talked about." The comment proved true for a number of major candidates.

New York's Acid Rain Control Plan

by Linda Winter

On August 12, 1984, New York became the first state to pass acid rain control legislation when Gov. Mario Cuomo signed into law a plan to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions.

From 1968 to 1980, estimated sulfur dioxide emissions were reduced in the state from 1.8 million tons per year to 840,000 tons, and, said Cuomo, "New York must continue to set the trend in the fight against acid rain." Approximately 25 percent of New York's acid rain problem is believed to be caused by instate emissions.

The new law is designed to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 30 per-

cent, or 245,000 tons, by the early to mid-1990s. The legislation requires a two-stage reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions with a 12 percent or 100,000-ton reduction by 1988 with the remainder to be achieved by the early to mid-1990s. **Utilities will be free to determine how to achieve the reductions** using such options as coal scrubbers and fuel switching.

The state Department of Environmental Conservation has estimated that compliance with the sulfur dioxide reductions will result in a monthly utility increase of about 20 to 40 cents. However, utilities claim the increases will be more like \$3 to \$4.

Three Incumbents

(Continued from Page 1)

Rahall: I do favor the establishment of a wildlife refuge in West Virginia. Its location would have to be determined by local citizen input as well as from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Stagers: The possibility of a National Wildlife Refuge located in West Virginia should be explored. Many areas of our state are conducive to the operation of a wildlife refuge. However, economic impact and many other factors should be looked at first.

Question: How will you insure the elimination of toxic waste dumps and landfills in West Virginia and the development of safe alternatives?

Rahall: I am a strong supporter of reauthorizing RCRA and the Superfund laws which govern hazardous and toxic materials. Their proper implementation by the EPA is needed to remove this threat to West Virginians.

Stagers: I believe that the best method for cleaning up toxic waste is through the Superfund. In the past session of Congress, we passed legislation that will insure the existence of the Superfund. The key, however, to an effective Superfund is management. The Congress must keep a close eye on the Environmental Protection Agency to insure that the program is administered correctly and fairly.

Wise: The federal government, and through it the state government, must be held accountable for administering the Superfund Program, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and other laws that are relevant to cleaning up toxics. I have been, and plan to continue to be, active in holding "their feet to the fire."

Question: Could you support an acid rain control bill that spreads control costs nationwide and mandates use of technology for cleaner burning of fossil fuels? If not, what acid rain control legislation could you support?

Stagers: Our approach to finding a solution for the acid rain problem must be comprehensive. Before we can adequately attempt a cure, we

must be completely aware of the illness. In the case of acid rain, we must more adequately define the problem. I support legislation that will provide us with the funding to complete the research that is necessary to give us this definition. When we have defined the problem, then we must move forward toward a solution that will be effective and fair. All parties involved must work together on the solution. The ideal legislation at this point will be that which calls for research, cooperation and fairness.

Wise: Any acid rain program must spread control costs nationwide, and must take advantage of the best available technology. I must reserve my support of any legislation until I have had a chance to review it carefully, and listen to the arguments on both sides of the issue.

Rahall: I could not support an "acid rain" control bill which mandates technology because southern West Virginia low-sulfur coals can meet emission standards without the use of costly scrubbers. My position on the "acid rain" issue has been that further study is needed before considering control measures. However, I have begun to consider some type of control legislation based on the premise that some emission reductions in places like the Northeast may be necessary. In addition, I am responsible for a provision that has passed the House to provide the states with funds for the mitigation of lake and stream acidity through the use of technologies such as liming.

Question: If elected (re-elected), will you actively work for an acid rain control measure that both controls sulfur dioxide emissions and addresses the socio-economic impacts such control may have on West Virginia?

Wise: Any solution must do both, and it's a tall order. I must reserve my judgement of any proposal until I have had a chance to study it.

Rahall: Any "acid rain" control legislation, in my view, must address the socio-economic impacts of such controls.

AG Candidates

and aggressive pursuit of environmental issues and would provide a more widely framework for what I intend to be my day-to-day involvement with such a group.

McCuskey: It is my understanding that the Task Force has been reduced by attrition. I support the Task Force and will return it to at least its peak strength.

Question: Would you maintain the State's current position in Davis Power Project lawsuits?

McCuskey: I don't know what the State's current position is in the Davis Power Project because of the Governor's vacillation and the A.G.'s inaction. I know my position though; I do not favor it [the Project].

Brown: I am philosophically opposed to any present plans for a Davis Power Project, in that too much damage would result to the unique and delicate ecosystem encompassing the planned construction area, which I believe should and must be preserved.

Conservancy Intervenes in Hominy Creek Case

BY John Purbaugh
Mining Committee Chair

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy has filed a motion to intervene in an appeal filed by Westmoreland Coal Company before the Water Resources Board.

Westmoreland's appeal contends that the water pollution control permit issued for their proposed coal refuse pile on Blue Branch of Hominy Creek of the Gauley River (near Carl, Nicholas County) should be modified by allowing a greater concentration of iron and manganese discharge. They also want to be allowed to place coal refuse in the stream before completing diversion ditches.

The company contends DNR's division of water resources improperly considered Hominy to be a trout water when issuing a permit.

The Conservancy's Mining Committee had previously filed comments with DNR on the proposed permit, seeking the lower, water-quality based effluent limits for iron and manganese and objecting to plans to fill the stream. (Voice-July, August and September issues) After a public hearing, DNR issued the permit with increased protections for Hominy Creek, a historic native trout water and currently an excellent brown trout fishery.

Members of the Kanawha Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited, an organizational member of the Conservancy, also commented on the permit and provided technical assistance to the mining committee. No date has been set for the appeal hearing, in which the State Department of Natural Resources and the Conservancy will be on the same side for a change.

Stagers: The answer to this question is essentially the same as the answer to the third question above. Effective acid rain control depends upon research, cooperation and fairness.

Question: Would you favor a national deposit on beverage containers to fund solid waste programs. If not, how should those programs be funded?

Rahall: I believe beverage container deposit laws are a state responsibility.

Stagers: A deposit on beverage containers is one possible approach. But again, clean-up of waste should not be the burden of any single group. One of the most promising aspects of a container deposit is its preventative qualities. If an empty container is of value, it is less likely to end up along the roadside. Some states are having success with this kind of program. I believe that it is something that we should explore.

Wise: I am willing to consider this approach. Generally, I am cautious about dedicating tax revenue to particular projects.

Question: Do you think states should have veto power over federally funded dams and hydroelectric projects that would affect them?

Stagers: I do not believe that states should have veto power over federally funded dams and hydroelectric projects. In some respects, this is like asking if judges should be allowed to sentence suspects without trial. The position of the states should have been overwhelming impact in the consideration and planning of federally funded projects. If there is cooperation between the federal government and the states, there will seldom be the need for the question of a veto.

Wise: Yes.

Rahall: I do not believe the state should have absolute veto power. Recently, for example, a hydroelectric project was proposed for the Gauley River. This project has some support from the state government. I opposed the project because of its adverse impacts on fish in the Gauley—a different view than that held by the state—and for other reasons. The state must have a say in these types of projects, but not absolute veto power.

Life-Giving Rivers — Keeping Them Clear and Free

The Gauley — Too Good To Lose

Touted by Whitewater enthusiasts from around the country as the East's premier river, the Gauley has been threatened twice in the last decade. While kayakers and rafters thrill to about 26 miles of almost continuous class IV and V rapids (IV requires expert skills, VI is the limit), Corps planners toiled at plans to submerge the raging torrents and reduce them to nothing.

In the late 60's, the Southeastern Power Administration proposed a dam on the Gauley River at Swiss—an 800-foot dam creating a pool extending back to the Summersville reservoir. They envisioned a complex of pumped-storage generating facilities with a capacity for 2,550 megawatts of peak power by exchanging water between the Swiss and Summersville reservoirs with a regulator lake below Swiss. The proposal was adopted by the Corps of Engineers, and that agency conducted a technical study in 1975. Claiming such virtues as flood control, low-flow augmentation, flat-water recreation, and power generation, the Swiss Dam remained on the Corps' active list until 1977.

Between 1971 and 1976, Conservancy members fought the proposal. Once the price-tag was finally attached—\$4.1 billion—the project died a natural death.

But the Gauley still looked too good to pass up for hydropower, and the Corps launched an alternative plan. They settled on a plan dubbed LT-IIIIE, the so-called Long Tunnel Plan. This time, they suggested drawing water from the present Summersville Lake, channeling it three miles downstream through a tube into a generating plant.

This alternative would not have flooded the magnificent Gauley, only dried up three miles of it. Below the plant, the production regime would have caused daily surges of water release and daily dry spells.

But opposition from the Citizens for Gauley River and river lovers from around the country, as well as other factors, have put that plan on the shelf.

Nothing can happen to the Gauley, in terms of hydropower, during the three-year moratorium required for study while the river is considered for Wild and Scenic status. After that, more than one developer may be standing in line for a license to turn the roaring rapids into electricity.

In January, 1984, the Conservancy named the Gauley as one of three West Virginia rivers to be emphasized for protection during its focus on rivers. The story of the Gauley is far from over. West Virginia river lovers plan to make the ending a happy one.

The Little Kanawha — United FOLK Work for Clean Water

The Little Kanawha River begins in the hills of central West Virginia and flows to the western boundary of the state where it joins the Ohio River at Parkersburg. Since 1979, debate and study have focused on the first 40 miles of the river, from Upshur County to the Burnsville Lake in Braxton County.

The headwaters of the Little Kanawha consists of hundreds of small tributaries cascading out of the hills and down through rhododendron and laurel thickets and an occa-

sional farm. The pristine watershed insures pure water for household use, streams abundant with life, including cold-water trout, and fine fishing and swimming opportunities for local people and tourists.

But this watershed is fragile, the waters lightly buffered and the balance sensitive to the slightest changes. Demands for energy and expanded extraction of mineral resources threatens the delicate balance. If water quality

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Shavers Fork drains thousands of acres of Monongahela National Forest. Once a haven for wild brook trout, careless development is causing its decline.

Shavers Fork — If They Only Knew

The long and beautiful Shavers Fork has drawn Conservancy attention for many years. Draining nearly half of the 800,000 acre Monongahela National Forest, the watershed is almost entirely forested. The river begins just south of Cheat Bridge on State Route 250 and 92 and flows north. Many cold, mossy and rock-bottomed tributaries feed Shavers Fork. Some drain areas so remote that they provide habitat and breeding ground for both wild brook trout and black bear.

Just north of Parsons, the Shavers meets the Black Fork to form the mighty Cheat River. Until recently, Shavers Fork was considered one of the most important trout streams in the East.

Today, however, although some undisturbed portions remain, the river is perhaps best described as little more than a strip-mined, logged, road-laced silt trap. Bob Burrell, a fellow member who devoted countless hours to prevent the destruction of this river, gave that description. Bob wrote much about Shavers Fork. Some of what he wrote is summarized below.

Although the Conservancy is still hard at work today, the recent years

have seen essentially only a continuation of this long and tragic story:

As little as 20 years ago, the entire headwaters from Thorny Flats to Cheat Bridge on U.S. 250 was essentially a roadless, regenerating wilderness, penetrated only by the Cass Scenic Railroad, the Chessie Railroad, and a couple of privately-owned roads. After the virgin red spruce were cut and the last log train descended Bald Knob in the late 50's and 60's, the area returned to relative peace and quiet and went about its business of trying to grow up again.

With its phenomenal rainfall (the highest in the state), it was making a spectacular recovery. Wild brook trout reached prodigious size in Shavers Fork and its major tributaries, black bear multiplied free of harassment and many other populations of wildlife were stabilizing.

But much of the privately-owned land, inaccessible as it was, was soon to be discovered. The ORV crowd came first, with many leaving their trash behind. Then mining activities in the headwaters began to take their toll. The once clear waters of Shavers

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A Win, A Loss — Rowlesburg and Stonewall Jackson Dams

Rowlesburg Dam

For miles around the Cheat River upstream from Rowlesburg lies an area of rare scenic beauty. From the more primitive Seven Islands section with its array of undisturbed wildlife to the fertile and productive flatlands, the visitor is impressed by the pastoral solitude, the tidy farms, and the historic significance of a land inhabited for centuries.

For years, however, there were plans to submerge this countryside under an impoundment so vast as to reach within several yards of Parsons. The construction of a massive high dam at Rowlesburg by the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers seemed imminent when land acquisition and appropriations ear-marked by Congress for dam construction were announced in 1969.

Residents doomed to be flooded out and other citizens quickly organized the Cheat Valley Conservancy. With the expertise offered by the WVHC, facts concerning the detrimental and utility values of such an impoundment were gathered, weighed and disseminated.

Conservancy leaders traveled to Washington, D.C., Charleston and Pittsburgh (the regional location of the Corps) to attend meetings and explain

the issues. Repeated attempts to arrange open meetings near the Upper Cheat Valley were ignored by elected officials, the Corps, and dam proponents.

Senator Byrd championed the project, and Senator Randolph and former Congressman Staggers lent support.

As WVHC learned in time, the real purposes of the impoundment were to augment the flow of the Monongahela into Pittsburgh to permit year-round barge traffic, to dilute pollution discharged into the river, and to improve flood protection for the Monongahela River basin. But a

pumped-storage electric power generating facility at the dam site was touted over the other reasons.

The Cheat Valley Conservancy grew to 400 members in less than a year, and newsletters updating members were circulated regularly. Public float trips down the Cheat River in the area proposed for flooding began in 1970 as a means of focusing attention on the area.

In 1972, the Corps of Engineers was forced by citizen action to do technical studies and the newly created EPA had to act on water quality aspects of the project. West

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Canaan—Our Refuge

One of the most unusual geographic features of the Allegheny Plateau is an oval-shaped high valley called Canaan. The floor of the valley lies at 3,200 feet and contains thousands of acres of swamps, bogs, and marshes.

At the southern end West Virginia's year-round resort, Canaan Valley State Park, attracts visitors for downhill and crosscountry skiing and ice skating in the winter. In warmer seasons, golf, swimming, hiking and other activities draw crowds in spite of uncertain weather.

Many West Virginians and visitors, however, know little of the virtually inaccessible northern half of this unusual high mountain valley that contains the largest wetlands of its kind to be found in the Eastern United States. With climate and vegetation generally more characteristic of Nova Scotia and Maine, some call the valley "a little bit of Canada gone astray." With its remnant of Ice-Age vegetation, Canaan boasts a history as interesting as its present-day beauty.

The diverse wildlife population includes black bear, snowshoe hare, red fox, mink, muskrat, eagle, osprey, heron, hermit thrush, hawk, a host of warblers, a huge deer herd and the state's largest concentration of beaver. Vegetation includes alder, aspen, regenerating spruce and balsam forest, velvet-leaved blueberry and sedges (including three rare species), large stands of cotton grass, creeping snowberry, and sundew standing out in the bogs.

Although still mysterious in many ways, many of Canaan's resources have been cataloged in conjunction with recent efforts to protect it as a National Wildlife Refuge, and counter efforts to destroy it by creating a 7,000-acre reservoir for pumped storage power generation.

While its ultimate fate remains unsettled, Canaan's commercial popularity continues to grow. A private ski resort has been built to compete with the state facility. Second home, condo, and resort developers have discovered it and are exploiting its outstanding recreational opportunities. This uncontrolled development poses an imminent threat to water quality, scenic beauty and wildlife resources. Soil conditions and water quality are fragile and cannot withstand massive development. Further delayed protection can only bode ill for this "promised land."

The Davis Power Project, the pumped-storage power generating plant proposed by the Allegheny Power System (APS) in 1970, involves one of the most extended and intensive battles the Conservancy has ever waged. If built, the power plant would totally and permanently change the present day valley.

The project was designed to produce 1000 megawatts of peak-load power by shuttling water back and forth between two reservoirs. The lower reservoir would flood 7,000 acres of the northern valley, including 4,000 wetland acres. A second reservoir of 500 acres atop Cabin Mountain in the Dobbin

Slashing area on Dolly Sods would serve as the upper reservoir.

At time of low power demand, water would be pumped to the upper reservoir. At peak hours, usually through the day, releases from the upper reservoir would send the water down through the generators to refill the lower pool. The 30-foot-wide water conduits, high tension wires, power houses, turbines and other project works would dominate the side of Cabin Mountain.

The WVHC Board of Directors learned of the proposal during a blitz public relations campaign by APS in 1970. To get questions answered and gain access to project details, the Conservancy intervened in the Federal Power Commission licensing procedure. But the more members learned, the more they realized this wasn't something they wanted to see happen to Canaan Valley and Dolly Sods.

Hearings on the proposed project before the Federal Power Commission (FPC) in Washington in 1974 spanned more than ten weeks. The Sierra Club joined WVHC in the case. After long deliberation and personal visit to the valley, the FPC staff and their administrative law judge both recommended denial of the license. (The judge recommended licensure of a smaller alternative, the "Glade Run Alternative," opposed by the power company and conservation groups alike.)

Despite these recommendations, the full FPC issued a license in March 1977, claiming that more power generation and flat-water recreation were needed in West Virginia. After the FPC (now FERC) issued this decision, the U.S. Department of Interior asked for new hearings on the basis that they were studying the valley for designation as a National Wildlife Refuge. The FERC refused these requests.

The persistent housing development could destroy the very beauty and natural richness which draws the second-home buyer in the first place. The generating plant, proposed in an era when demand growth projections seemed downright limitless, would be built in an era of curbed demand and excess capacity.

Efforts to protect Canaan Valley go on. In the 1984 session of the West Virginia Legislature WVHC supported a modest proposal for the establishment of a Canaan Valley Authority, a board of local residents and government officials empowered to control development which the valley could not sustain without environmental damage, a board which could have mapped a sensible future for this unique spot. But progress was slow.

To help the Conservancy continue the battle to save Canaan Valley, send your check (earmarked for Canaan Valley) to WVHC, Canaan Valley Committee, P.O. Box 506, Fairmont, WV 26554.



A ground floor view of Canaan Valley, a 27,000 acre area of mixed wetlands, upland and grassland habitat, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed as a National Wildlife Refuge. Photo by Jamie Samsell.



Canaan's one hundred beaver dams provide wetlands habitat for many plants and animals. Photo by Steve Bradley.

Little Kanawha

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deteriorates, so will the quality of life for the families connected with the water.

Core drilling for coal and seismographic surveying for oil and gas deposits began in 1977. Applications for strip mine permits were filed in 1979. Area residents, in an effort to protect their homes, communities and way of life, formed FOLK (Friends of the Little Kanawha). Members of the group wrote letters, testified at hearings, researched, studied, and solicited the help of WVHC and other organizations. They showed conclusively that streams were highly sensitive to acid drainage and sedimentation. Only by costly and time-consuming battles at both state and federal levels earned a temporary postponement of strip mine plans.

However, gas well drilling began to dot the once tree-covered, hilly terrain. Excessive sediment from carelessly constructed access roads and delayed reclamation efforts now

enters the streams. "Gas drilling has picked up tremendously," says Cindy Rank, WVHC board member and FOLK activist. "In our area, I would say they're getting close to putting a well every 1500 feet."

Rank added, "They're perfectly capable of doing a good job, but they implement their drilling carelessly." People in the community accept development of gas, but object to the sloppy, damaging practices.

Coal rights once owned by LaRosa Fuels have now been sold to Stone Cove Coal Company, a subsidiary of Consolidation Sales/CONOCO/DuPont, and preliminary plans for deep mining have been made.

High quality waters, jobs, coal, gas and oil are all intricately connected. WVHC proudly supports FOLK's efforts to protect the integrity of the Little Kanawha. For more information about how you can help, write directly to FOLK, P.O. Box 14, Rock Cave, WV 26234.

Thoroughfares Through The Highlands

Crossing East-West—Corridor H

Imagine a four-lane highway that would span the northern half of West Virginia from west to east. Certainly this would be a boon for people seeking recreation, health care, shopping and other activities that require crossing the beautiful West Virginia highlands.

But what if someone told you the wonderful highway might cross Allegheny Front Mountain through Dolly Sods, might pass through Greenland Gap, might traverse the length of Canaan Valley including the State Park, or might be placed smack in front of Seneca Rocks?

Indeed, these were some of the options that unfolded as members of the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy began monitoring a project known as Appalachian Corridor H in the early 1970's.

Corridor H is perhaps the most controversial of 22 planned Appalachian Development Highways funded through the federal Appalachian Regional Commission with cooperation of the 13 states in the region. Six of the Appalachian Highways are located in part or entirely within the Mountain State. Some, such as Corridor D from Parkersburg to Clarksburg (U.S. 50), were completed early after the 1966 initiation date for the program.

Corridor H was designed to link I-79 near Weston and Buckhannon to I-81 in Virginia, near Winchester or Strasburg. Interest of the Conservancy focused on the portion of the planned highway between Elkins and the Virginia State line.

Planning for the entire route from I-79 to Virginia is said to have begun

in the West Virginia Department of Highways (DOH) as early as 1967, although rumours spread even earlier. The potential effect on many scenic highlights in the highlands—Dolly Sods, Greenland Gap, Canaan Valley, Gladly Fork, Laurel Fork, White Run, Seneca Rocks—did not become public until the early 1970's.

Despite the efforts of Conservancy members acting under the leadership of Presidents Bob Burrell and Dave Elkinton, the DOH and Governor Arch Moore decided to "start in the middle" and construct 6.4 miles of Corridor H between Elkins and Bowden. By doing so, State officials ignored the separate recommendations of the Department of Natural Resources and the West Virginia Federal-State Relations Office in 1969 that a route north from Elkins via Parsons should be considered.

The decision to "start in the middle" and ignore informed suggestions from various state agencies and citizens has since been the subject of much discussion and speculation. One can only note that the decision was made to get the project moving before the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 took effect. NEPA

forced government agencies to consider public comment and environmental considerations, and to structure decision-making so arbitrary and capricious actions could be subject to federal court intervention.

Conservancy members and other State conservationists foretold environmental disaster and history proves them correct. The construction disturbed one of two springs serving the Federal Fish Hatchery at Bowden and resulted at one point in a fish kill of over 150,000 four-inch trout who choked to death on silt. Though flow of the affected South Spring was permanently curtailed somewhat, the hatchery is more dependent on the second spring. The North Spring's recharge area lies in the path of further highway development if the State chooses to continue on the present Elkins to Wymer (and beyond) course.

The 6.4-mile stretch between Elkins and Bowden was the only portion of Corridor H the State was able to complete without being compelled to follow the dictates of the National Environmental Policy Act. Conservancy

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And One For The View

Inspired by Virginia's Skyline Drive, Senator Jennings Randolph has long dreamed of a similar scenic highway in the Mountain State. The Senator has reasoned, "West Virginia is just as pretty. Why don't we have one?" As envisioned by the senior member of the Senate Public Works Committee, the West Virginia Highlands Scenic Highway would extend 160 miles from State Route 39 east of Richwood northeasterly to U.S. 50 between Gorman and Mount Storm.

Including along this route are some of the most scenic and valuable natural areas in the state—the Cranberry Backcountry, Seneca Rocks, Spruce Knob, Dolly Sods, Canaan Valley—and also some of the most productive and vulnerable rivers—the Cranberry, Williams, Cherry, Shavers Fork, Laurel Fork, Dry Fork and Red Creek.

The mere idea of this highway prompted controversy, for roadbuilding in such a mountainous state is by its very nature destructive. The original plan for the HSH was among the threats that brought people together to form the Highlands Conservancy in the first place. The Conservancy has fought hard to defeat it for many, many years.

Despite the controversy, appropriations for a part of the highway were included in the Federal Aid for Highways Act of 1962. Although the Act stated that it was intended primarily to provide opportunities for recreation and viewing of outstanding scenery, highway supporters know that within the Monongahela National Forest lay some 270,000 acres of hardwood timber, millions of tons of coal and a variety of other marketable mineral resources. The language of the Act made the highway a "multiple-purpose" road to provide for the "use and management" of all the resources of the National Forest. Conservationists read

this to mean non-stop strip mining and massive clearcutting.

Letters to the Senator poured in. Even highway planners expressed concern about the highway's impact on water quality, wildlife and the scenic areas that would be affected. But it seemed to do little good.

Construction began in 1965 at West Virginia Route 39 near the Cranberry Mountain Visitors Center, 23 miles east of Richwood. Twenty-two miles of the wide two-lane highway were completed to connect Route 39 to U.S. 219 seven miles north of Marlinton.

The controversy led officials to change the status of the highway through the 1983 Highways Act. Section 161 of that Act authorized construction of the highway from Route 39 to U.S. 250 as a "parkway," limited to passenger cars only. The Act expressed special concern for water quality in Shavers Fork and also provided that any proposed extension between U.S. 250 and Cunningham Knob should follow existing routes. In an even further attempt to quell protests, the Act also authorized the development of various recreational facilities along the route.

This did little to allay conservationist's objections. They anticipated the return to "multiple-purpose" when the highway reached completion. There seemed every reason to believe that if extended further the highway would, in fact, soon become the very best place in the nation for panoramic views of clear-cutting and strip mining.

With similar sentiments expressed by so many, when efforts to extend the highway from Route 219 to Route 250 were extensively reviewed in 1979-80, the Forest Service finally conceded and adopted the no-action or no-build alternative. There are now no plans for extension of the highway beyond Route 250.

Crossing North-South—The Seneca Highway

U.S. 219 is a scenic by serpentine two-lane highway that enters West Virginia at Silver Lake in Preston County and follows farm valleys and streams, loops around hillsides and crosses several high summits in Tucker, Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbrier and Monroe Counties. It joins connecting highways in Giles County, Virginia.

J. Kenton Lambert of Parsons, a long-time state director of the Farmers Home Administration, has proposed that U.S. 219 be upgraded to four-lane status. Lambert envisions a superhighway connecting Buffalo, New York, with Bluefield, West Virginia, and points south.

Mr. Lambert formed the Seneca Highway Association and lobbied hard at the national level for the highway's construction. According to the stated purpose, the highway

would allow West Virginia farmers quick access to markets on the east coast (thus FHA's interest), increase tourist travel, and provide a quick north-south route.

A critical issue which prevented grass-roots farmer support was the fact that the highway would take much of the farmland it was supposed to make more profitable. Its four-lane construction would wipe out prime land and degrade high quality scenic areas as well.

Conservancy members and other conservationists opposed the plan as it surfaced and resurfaced through the years. So far, Congress has scrapped it as often as it has come up. The proposal may well surface again as the natural attractions of West Virginia draw more and more visitors from the crowded seaboard cities.

Editor's Note: As we publish all we can squeeze in of Linda Elkinton's fine retrospective of the WVHC in this section, we hope with last month's part you get the feel for where the organization has been. A lot is here, but in a way, a lot is missing. The current focus of the Conservancy on river corridor conservation has grown out of the feeling that we may be losing some of our best rivers a little piece at a time. The diligent work on acid rain, on mining regulations, on soil conservation issues, and on saving wonderful little spots like Hellhole Cave are not reflected here. But they're an important part of the WVHC's recent history. And we haven't really told the story of the fun we've had, the friendships we've forged, and the visions we share for the future of West Virginia. Maybe there's one more four-page story to tell. Next month, where there's still plenty of space, I'll explain what I have in mind. Watch.

Yes, I want to be a member of The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Organization you Represent (if any) _____

Check membership category:

Individuals	Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> \$15 Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 Regular
<input type="checkbox"/> \$25 Family (One Vote)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Associate
<input type="checkbox"/> \$30 Associate	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200 Sustaining
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 Sustaining	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$12 Senior Citizen/Full-Time Student	

(Optional) My special conservation interest/activities include: _____

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Crossing

(Continued from Page 5)

members actively participated in every phase of planning that followed. In 1975 and 1976 the DOH announced a series of alternative routes between Bowden and the Virginia State line (again ignoring the so-called Parsons alternative) and invited public comment. Conservancy representatives attended public hearings, worked with DOH officials and their consultants, assisted DNR personnel, and provided testimony to the U.S. Senate's Public Works Committee. In March, 1975, the Conservancy published a 20-page study document by Geoff Green and Lowell Markey, which was circulated to the public as well as political and agency decision-makers.

A victory of sorts was achieved when Governor Rockefeller announced the State would include the Parsons alternative in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements. Once again the economic analyses indicated the Parsons alternative would be the least costly, not to mention reduced disturbance to scenic highlights and outdoor recreation areas on other proposed routes.

During the environmental assessment stage, it became apparent that reduced federal funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission and highway construction in general would place completion of Corridor H

on the "back burner." Nonetheless, the State announced its preference for a route in late 1982. The DOH chose the so-called Southern Route from Bowden, through Wymer and Mouth of Seneca to Petersburg, Wardensville, and connection with I-81 near Strasburg, Virginia.

While discussion of final routing for Corridor H may be considered moot since the \$300 to \$350 million needed to complete it is not immediately foreseen, the Conservancy continues to monitor the situation. The Seneca Trail Highway Association and many other public groups and public officials continue to stress the need for an east-west highway in northern West Virginia. In 1983, several State Senators and Congressmen Harley O. Staggers, Jr., announced support of further consideration of a Parsons alternative.



(Continued from Page 3)

ject's purported benefits are for "water quality control," a method of pollution dilution outlawed by the Clean Water Act and its amendments.

Plans also include a state park development. Critics believe West Virginia neither needs nor can afford another park. In 1981 the General Accounting Office projected a negative benefit to cost ratio, with only 85 cents in benefits for each one dollar spent.

In 1980 the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy joined the National Wildlife Federation and other groups in a lawsuit against the Corps. Among the claims, the suit charged that:

- The Corps used an illegal interest to calculate the cost of the project;
- water quality benefits were included illegally because EPA never approved them;
- the authorization expired in 1974; and,
- the present project scope exceeded that authorized.

But the District Court ruled the plaintiffs had no "cause of action."

The last fight to stop Stonewall Jackson Dam was waged in Congress, with 3rd District Congressman Bob Wise battling to delete funding for the project. The effort failed in 1983.

Road relocation for the project is underway, and construction is slated to begin this year.

Shavers Fork

(Continued from Page 3)

Fork have turned coffee-colored and the pH has declined continuously.

J. Peter Grace, owner of the Mower Lumber Company, holds title to vast mineral acreages on the river. Corporations such as Chessie have leased much of the mineral rights. The key financial success on Shavers is no longer running the railroad or cutting down trees (although the young red spruce are still being harvested, often incorrectly). The exploitation of Shavers Fork for such diverse uses as mining, highway expansion, resorts and industry is now underway.

While the decision to industrialize the upper Shavers Fork watershed may be a sound short-term business decision, the consequences for the river's resources have been devastating.

Private ownership of minerals made efforts to correct excesses very hard. No public access means little public awareness and interest. Even potentially sympathetic legislators sometimes didn't know where Shavers Fork actually was.

Public agencies have often turned their heads. The Department of Highways under former Commissioner Burl Sawyers even dredged the river for gravel. The Forest Service offered little help, mainly because of the ownership problem. The Corps of Engineers not only refused to intervene, but even designed their proposed Rowlesburg Reservoir extra large to catch Shavers Fork's well-known silt. EPA and OSM regulations and their enforcement have turned out to be a joke when applied to Shavers Fork.

Over the years, wildlife biologists at the Department of Natural Resources have seemed to be the only ones concerned about what was happening there. Their records go back many years and adequately document year-by-year degradation.

While the odds against preventing total destruction of the watershed have always been great, the Conservancy has since 1972 been trying to do what it could to protect the river.

The exploiters friends include legislators, high-placed employees in State agencies, newspaper editorialists who deride attempts to regulate the industrial process, and the bulk of the public who are reluctant to criticize anything done on private property to create jobs.

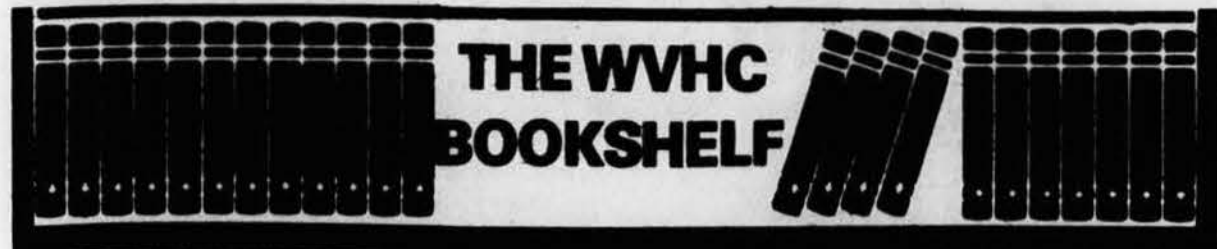
In the late 70's, Mower Lumber Company and its coal lessee, Enviro Energy, Inc., proposed to open as many as 33 mines in the Shavers Fork watershed. Following protests by the Conservancy and other conservation groups, DNR agreed to set limits to reduce the impact of the mining. They agreed to consider Enviro's request for permits only if no more than six mines were in operation at one time and a maximum of 22 miles of haul roads in use at any given time.

Following the 1979 agreement, DNR issued permits for the first six mines in 1980 and 1981. Because all but one of the mines was to be on federally owned surface, Enviro also sought permits from the Federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM), but began development of the first four mines prior to a decision on the federal permits.

WVHC attempted to prevent mining in this fragile area by seeking designation as an "Area Unsuitable for Mining" under provisions of the 1977 Federal Surface Mining and Reclamation Act. However, this petition was denied in 1981.

Subsequently, the WVHC has monitored the permit application process and persuaded OSM to attach specific requirements to the permit for protection of rare species, revegetation, and prevention of acid discharges from the mine openings.

Since 1983, the WVHC has been carrying on discussion with Enviro Energy, Inc., toward an agreement on monitoring water quality and aquatic life during mine development in National Forest areas drained by Shavers Fork.



How To Save Your Favorite River

by Ray Ratliff
River Conservation Committee Chair

A **Citizen's Guide to River Conservation** is authored by a whole crowd of people—Rolf Diamant, J. Glenn Eugster, and Christopher J. Duerksen. Yet this book is refreshingly free of cluttered language and clear in its message. It is an important conservation addition to the "do-it-yourself" literature.

The authors coalesce this detailed guide from their respective vantage points. Eugster, as Chief of Natural Resources Planning for the National Park Service, has a long string of credits for his efforts in assisting local groups interested in river conservation. He helped state and local groups implement plans for protecting the Maine rivers, the Mississippi headwaters, and the Upper Delaware river corridor, to name a few. Diamant is a land-use planner with the NPS in Boston; Duerksen is an attorney at the Conservation Foundation who specializes in land-use issues.

The book focuses on private initiative and local planning. These strategies, which range from nonprofit conservation action to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act itself, are always specific with case histories highlighted. The authors make the point early that we must tailor our particular strategy to our own particular region.

Common to all the strategies, however, is the presence of what looks awfully akin to what used to be called "community organizing."

"The programs described...have been relatively successful at conserving river resources—but often through much trial and error. As much can be learned from the processes described here as from the final outcomes of any of the programs."

The river conservation strategies are but one topic of many, including a guidelines section, an issues inventory, and a discussion of basic conservation tools. Case histories accompany each of the major discussions, carefully foot-noted.

In addition, this book contains 35 pages of appendices, with many useful tables and their sources. One of my favorites measures the values of river conservation. For example, a study of the Platte River (Colorado) revealed that non-user values exceeded the actual recreational use of the river, and that nonusers in the Denver metropolitan area were willing to pay an average of \$26.00 a year just for the option to make use of the Platte!

All in all, the owner of this **Citizen's Guide** will not only possess a "how to" book important in the field, but will come away from the reading in an upbeat mood. This mood change is critical in a collective sense, given the period of decline for conservation efforts under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

It's important reading for everyone serious about river conservation in West Virginia—and required reading for Rivers Committee members. See you on the river with the **Citizen's Guide**.

booksbooksbooksbooksbooksbooksbooksbooksbooksbooksbooks

Available from The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy:
Copies _____

Care of the Wild, Jordan and Hughes _____

An excellent guide to home emergency care for wild animals: (Reviewed in August, 1984 *Voice*)
_____ @ \$8.95 paper
_____ @ \$13.95 hardcover

Hiking Guide to Monongahela National Forest and Vicinity, WVHC _____

Invaluable for hikers—includes trail descriptions, topo maps. 240 pages, with Dolly Sods, Otter Creek and Cranberry. _____ @ \$7.00 paper (ppd.)

A Citizen's Guide to River Conservation, Diamant, Eugster & Duerksen _____

The how-to manual for people who want to save their beloved rivers. _____ @ \$7.95 paper

Postage and handling \$1.50
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Order your copies of important wildlife and conservation books from the WVHC. Send your check or money order and this order blank to: West Virginia Highlands Conservancy, Suite 201, 1206 Virginia Street, East, Charleston WV 25301. Allow 3-4 weeks for delivery.

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WVHC Election

issues. Although my background is more in organizational development and that's where I feel I'd be a real asset, the issues are what keep me involved.

Paul Brant, Princeton, WV
•WVHC member since 1983
•Presently Project Coordinator.

(Continued from Page 8)
Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Area, serving 12 southern West Virginia counties
•Longtime involvement with soil conservation through work for Soil Conservation Service
•Active on wilderness and rivers issues with WVHC

Honor Birds of Prey Oct. 7-13

What do eagles, hawks, falcons and owls have in common?

They're all raptors—carnivorous birds that hunt their prey. These birds of prey have strong notched beaks, sharp talons, and great value in the natural world.

They're also the reason the nation will observe "National Birds of Prey Conservation Week" from October 7

to 13, a week set aside to focus public attention on the value of protecting these birds and their habitat.

According to the National Wildlife Federation, the birds of prey most commonly known to Americans are bald eagles, red-tailed hawks, great horned owls, and American kestrels, or sparrow hawks. All are known to occur in West Virginia.

WVHC Election At Hand

By Voice, memo, phone and street-corner communications, Nominating Committee Chair John Purbaugh has issued calls for nominations and volunteers for expiring positions as WVHC officers and directors. Conservancy members attending the 9:00 a.m. October 14th membership meeting and election will choose the leadership for the next two years and elect five directors to rotating four-year terms.

To give members advance information about officers wanting (or willing) to continue active efforts for WVHC and others interested in serving, we asked for a bit of biographical information to pass along to Voice readers. Other nominations are welcome both in advance and from the floor.

To refresh your memory, officers were last elected in January 1983. The group decided to move the elections to October to coincide with the well-attended Fall Review, so the current terms have run less than the usual two years. The senior vice president position was established in January 1984. Three of the five directors-at-large were named this year to fill unexpired terms.

For President

Larry George, Huntington, WV

- Member, WVHC Board of Directors since 1977
- Member, State Water Resources Board 1978-1982
- Attorney, private practice; civil engineer formerly employed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers
- Majority Counsel to State Senate, 1984 Session

I appreciate the consideration of the membership for reelection as the Conservancy's president, an office to which I was first elected in January 1983.

As president, I have pursued three fundamental goals:

- 1) expansion of the WVHC's membership base and improvements in the quality of both conservation issues and outings programs;
- 2) a politically moderate approach to natural resources policy which encompasses not only the traditional environmental/aesthetic concerns, but also the state's compelling needs for economic growth and social progress;
- 3) effective, centralized administration of the managerial, financial and program aspects of the Conservancy's operations.

If reelected, I will continue to pursue these goals to achieve the Conservancy's potential as West Virginia's leading conservation organization.

The second and third goals have already been implemented to a significant degree. Opening the Conservancy's Charleston office, with ancillary improvements in communications, membership processing, part-time administrative staff and nearly complete overhaul of Voice production have finally alleviated age-old difficulties which almost became our nemesis. Vice President Tom Michael has chaired the Management Review Committee which developed the new administrative structure and in 1983 completely rewrote the WVHC

Bylaws, providing for direct election of all officers by the membership and giving the organization a new management structure.

The Conservancy's influence with the Legislature, the state's congressional delegation and other officials has grown steadily through the efforts of Vice President Perry Bryant in Charleston and Vice President Linda Winter in Washington. The WVHC's ability to recognize and work with both conservation and economic goals and its willingness to negotiate first has, and will continue to enhance our ability to influence resources. West Virginia conservationists must accommodate economic growth, foster working relationships with business and build coalitions with educators, coal miners, labor and consumers if we are to have a role in shaping the state's future.

Our success in achieving the first goal, membership and program development, has been somewhat more modest. The quality of our issue and outings programs has grown slowly but steadily during the past two years, a direct function of the number of Conservancy volunteers and the quality of their work. Our present membership goal is to reach 1,000 members by February 1985 through the most intense, comprehensive membership drive in our eighteen-year history. If the WVHC can fulfill this goal, the resulting volunteer and financial base will support the quality issue and outings programs necessary to assure our role as a state conservation leader.

The WVHC's new office and staff is intended exclusively to support the efforts of Conservancy members by providing quality administrative services, Voice production and lobbying assistance in the Legislature. This new capability will not supplant the roles of volunteers in advocating the Conservancy's goals, assisting in outings or issue programs or managing the WVHC's affairs.

It is essential that individual Conservancy members take a greater role in working in our various programs. This will be the key to our success during the coming two years.

Thank you for your support during my past two years as Conservancy President.

For Senior Vice President

Tom Michael, Lost Creek, WV

- WVHC member since 1979
- Attorney in Clarksburg, practice includes environmental litigation

WVHC should grow into the voice for environmentally sound resource development.

For Vice President for Federal Affairs

Linda Winter, Washington Grove, MD

- WVHC member since 1979
- B.S., Wildlife Resources, WVU, 1978
- Currently Special Assistant, Natural Resources Department, League of Women Voters Education Fund, Washington, DC
- Researched and wrote *The National Wilderness Preservation*

System: A Status Report for the League

It has been my pleasure to serve as Vice President for Federal Affairs of the WVHC since May 1983.

I first learned about the Conservancy when, while Secretary of the WVU Chapter of the Wildlife Society, these two organizations joined forces in an effort to achieve wilderness status for the Cranberry Backcountry and wildlife refuge status for Canaan Valley. Impressed by the dedicated leaders and their past accomplishments, I have remained a member of the Conservancy ever since.

From 1979 to 1980 I was a part-time graduate student with emphasis in wildlife resources at Pennsylvania State University. While there I researched literature on bird habitat requirements, conducted several bird censuses, served as a lab assistant, and assisted in bird banding and bird feeder research.

Wildlife and natural resource issues have been a lifelong area of interest for me. My hobbies include birding, backpacking and canoeing, and I am currently a member of 11 environmental organizations.

The position of Vice President for Federal Affairs has offered me many valuable experiences and opportunities. I've submitted articles monthly for publication in *The Highlands Voice*. I maintain contact with the state's congressional delegation and the staffs of several national conservation organizations. I have been able to represent the Conservancy at several excellent conferences including: Acid Rain '84 in Manchester, NH; the Central Atlantic Environmental Leadership Conference in Front Royal, VA; and the Ninth Annual National Conference on Rivers in Washington, DC.

I confess that when I first became interested in serving as Vice President, I really didn't know what I was getting myself into. But now I do—and it is with this knowledge that I gladly run for reelection to the position of Vice President for Federal Affairs.

For Vice President for State Affairs

Perry Bryant, Charleston, WV

- WVHC member for past four to five years
- Legislative and environmental coordinator for Citizen's Action Group for past four years, active in lobbying for environmental issues

I strongly believe in the Conservancy and am grateful to be a part of it.

For Secretary

Lois Rosier, Morgantown, WV

- WVHC member since 1979, Secretary since 1980
- Presently RN, Fairmont General Hospital

I have filled the office of secretary for two terms to the best of my ability. This is the way I feel I can contribute the most to conservation needs in West Virginia as the demand on my time by my profession leaves no time to attend or participate in hearings or other activities needed to help

preserve West Virginia.

In the past, my family and I were involved in the years of promoting the Cranberry Wilderness bill. Mainly, I am now involved with promoting the Monongahela National Forest Hiking Guide and answering many questions on hiking in West Virginia. My husband, George, and I spend time preparing and suggesting different trails and hikes for a variety of groups and individuals.

For Treasurer

David Elkinton, Morgantown, WV

- WVHC member since 1970, President 1973-1974, Treasurer since 1980
- Presently Executive Director, Prickett's Fort

I am willing to continue to serve as treasurer if elected. I have served for the past four years, know the procedures and feel I have assisted the Conservancy to gain a good return on its assets. My belief that the Conservancy is an important group to West Virginia's future has not changed since my first year of membership 14 years ago. It still is a pleasure to serve the organization and its dedicated supporters.

For Director-At-Large

Bill McNeel, Marlinton, WV

- WVHC member since 1979, longtime board member
- Editor, *Pocahontas Times*

Cindy Rank, Rock Cave, WV

- WVHC member since 1979
- Conservancy's appointed representative to DNR's Reclamation Advisory Committee
- Active in Mountain Stream Monitors (MSM) and Friends of the Little Kanawha (FOLK)
- Researched and wrote "Ski Development in Trout Country" for *Trout Unlimited*

Ray Ratliff, Jr., Liberty, WV

- WVHC member since 1973, River Conservation Committee Chair
- Attorney, private practice; public interest specialty
- Co-founder of Appalachian Research & Defense Fund, a Charleston public interest law firm
- Of Counsel in Davis Power Project case involving Canaan Valley; Chief Counsel for Cranberry Wilderness litigation

Your typical friendly public interest lawyer, I've headed up several fairly successful environmental cases in the past ten years.

For the Conservancy, I'm in charge of the Bluestone River pilot project. I also see my job as one of increasing Conservancy contacts in the rivers community (river rats, canoe and whitewater enthusiasts, and the like).

Adrienne Worthy, Charleston, WV

- WVHC member since 1982
- Head of Citizen Action Group's funding and outreach program 3½ years

During my work at CAG I actively followed the Legislature and worked with Perry Bryant on environmental

(Continued on Page 7)