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River Bill Finds Wildwater Rough Going

Private boaters and others who use the New and Gauley Rivers have expressed their concerns with sections of The West Virginia National Interest River Conservation Act of 1987, introduced January 29 by Nick Joe Rahall (D-W. Va.). Kim Casto, member of the West Virginia Wildwater Association, says, "Parts of Rahall's Bill seem to have been written for the purpose of promoting the interests of commercial rafting outfitters on the New and Gauley Rivers."

In general the Bill provides for the protection of sections of the Gauley, Bluestone, and Meadow Rivers by bringing them under the administration of the National Park Service (NPS) and making them one management unit within the New River Gorge National River (NRGRR). It also authorizes minor boundary revisions in the NRGRR and permits cooperative actions among the NPS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources to manage those new areas.

According to Casto, there are three sections of the Bill that private boaters would like to see changed. These sections call for the development of Cunard by the NPS to provide for commercial and noncommercial

access to the New River; the use of motors for the towing of commercial whitewater rafts in the section of the New River above Cunard when the volume of flow is less than 3000 cubic feet per second; and the allotment of five positions to commercial whitewater rafting on a 17-member Advisory Committee for the Gauley River National Recreation Area.

The WV Wildwater Association is concerned that if Cunard is developed as an access point to The New River without restrictions limiting the use by commercial rafting companies, private boaters, fishermen, local residents and other recreationists who regularly use that avenue to The New River may be squeezed off the river when the larger commercial groups are present.

Presently, the narrow, winding, mile-long road to The New River from Cunard is deeply rutted and probably best handled in a 4-wheel drive vehicle. This access has been used for years by fishermen and private boaters, but use of this site by commercial rafting companies has increased in the past few years, particularly during low water flows.

Casto pointed out that the development of Cunard was addressed by the New River

Gorge River Management Plan Citizen Task Force. Although no agreement was made on how the site was to be used, the private boaters supported the idea of having Cunard designated for private boaters only or of restricting commercial access to Cunard by time of day. The Task Force is scheduled to make a decision on Cunard in April.

In addition, the Task Force had voted in December 1986 not to allow the motorized commercial towing of rafts within the NRGRR. "Apparently," Casto says, "the recommendations made by the Task Force were not considered when the bill was put together." The Task Force is made up of local residents, members of state and federal agencies, conservation groups, fishing groups, and local chambers of commerce as well as private and commercial boaters.

Other evidence of the bill's promoting commercial rafting interests, Casto says, is in Section 206, which creates a 17-member Advisory Committee for the Gauley River National Recreation Area. All of the organizations, citizen groups and government agencies listed are allowed one or two members only to serve on the committee. Commercial whitewater rafting interests,

however, are given five positions.

Casto points out that the original purpose of Congressman Rahall's Bill, to establish an integrated network of federally protected rivers in southern West Virginia, is commendable. But, he says, "In its present form the Bill is sure to encounter strong opposition by local citizens and fishermen as well as private boaters."

Local fishermen and environmental groups, including the Highlands Conservancy, have also questioned the section of the Bill which would allow the WV Department of Natural Resources to spray pesticides in the NRGRR. They cite studies prepared for the NPS that show black flies are an important component of the New River ecosystem and that the pesticide spraying program could reduce the sport fishery production.

This section of the Bill also exempts the spraying program from the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, which requires federal agencies to investigate the environmental consequences of their actions. This section of the Bill appears destined to be challenged by national environmental groups that do not want to see the NEPA tampered with.

Buckhannon-Tygart River Coalition Formed To Focus On Mining

by Richard diPretoro

PURPOSE, GOAL and MEMBERSHIP

The purpose of the Buckhannon-Tygart River Coalition is to inform the public about the economic value of a healthy Buckhannon-Tygart River system and about the dangers to that system of mining the Kittanning coal seams. Our goal is to educate the public and public officials so that they will act to protect the river system from further degradation.

The coalition is composed of several groups and individuals who have expressed concern about the threatening environmental and economic effects of continued mining in the Kittanning seams of Upshur County. The groups in the Coalition include:

- WV Highlands Conservancy
- WV Wildlife Federation
- WV Mountain Stream Monitors
- WV Chapter Sierra Club
- Friends of Little Kanawha
- Trout Unlimited

THREATENING MINING PROPOSAL

Enoxy Coal, Inc., has proposed an additional 500 acres of mining (called Job 11) in highly sensitive tributaries of the Buckhannon River near Tenmile in Upshur County. According to WV DNR Fisheries biologists, the tributaries

support native brook trout reproduction. Every other stream in the area mined by Enoxy, DLM or other companies has had its ability to support native brook trout reproduction destroyed.

In May 1986, Commissioner of DOE Ken Faerber, through his Regional Energy Administrator, stated with regard to the Job 11 proposal that "An assessment of probable cumulative impact of all anticipated mining in the area on the hydrologic balance has been made . . ." By February 1987, this statutorily required assessment was still not available for public review.

The Buckhannon-Tygart River Coalition submitted comments on the proposal during the public comment period which ended February 28. The statements in the following three sections are quoted from documents in the permit file.

STATEMENTS BY ENOXY COAL, INC., ABOUT JOB 11 (September 1985):

During most phases of the operation, the acid-preventative mining techniques and the drainage control facilities will adequately control runoff and provide an effluent quality, which will meet the limitations imposed by the regulatory agency. Previous experience in the watershed, however, indicates that

the runoff from the disturbed area (specifically, from coal during mining exposure) may require chemical treatment in order to assure compliance.

... The use of this treatment . . . is a temporary measure which is expected to be discontinued after reclamation of the disturbed area has been accomplished. No residual acidic seepage or runoff is expected in the post-reclamation phase of the operation.

... This treatment will be handled by a specialized and well-trained staff to insure that high effluent quality is achieved.

The drainage handling system designed for the mine site will accomplish very effective control of runoff and mine drainage during all operation phases.

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PRING REVIEW

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— Mountain View —

Acid Rain and WV Coal

by John Purbaugh

Acid rain control legislation has been absent from the front pages of the *Voice* for nearly two years, primarily because the issue was "on hold" in Congress. However, the issue remains important to many Conservancy members. There are several indications that acid rain will receive attention in the '87-'88 Congressional session, although West Virginia's delegation is unified and unwavering in its opposition to all bills currently introduced. Of the three bills introduced in the Senate, one by Senators Proxmire and Simpson has drawn significant recent attention by a group called the Alliance for Acid Rain Control. The Alliance is in large part composed of northeastern, western and other governors whose stated goals are the achievement of flexible, cost-effective sulphur dioxide controls. In the jargon of the acid rain issue, this frequently means heavy emphasis on switching from high to low sulphur coal as a way to meet emission standards. This has obvious adverse effects on mining employment in the northern West Virginia coalfields. Members of the Conservancy, in past discussions, have generally expressed a desire for meaningful sulphur dioxide reductions accompanied by measures to minimize coal job loss. The problem is, of course, translating that comfortable position into a realistic program. In my view, none of the major players in the debate, including The National Clean Air Coalition or the Alliance, are making an effective effort to do this. Various subsidy proposals, which would spread the cost of acid rain control beyond the polluting power plants and their customers, are disliked by many environmentalists, adamantly opposed by western states (who have low sulphur coal to peddle), and are not viewed as a real protection by Appalachian coal states.

"Clean coal technology" is a long term focus of the West Virginia delegation, particularly Senator Byrd, who is seeking funding for research and development of technology that could be applied, both to retrofit existing plants and in new power plants, as a way to protect high sulphur West Virginia coal while achieving emission reductions. Of course, such technology will be deployed if at all only when market or regulatory forces make it cost effective. There are beginning discussions but no real conclusions on what emissions standard and regulatory timetable best fit the "clean coal technology" approach.

One option examined in a recent Alliance-commissioned study was the "local coal" approach, under which a state is free to meet its aggregate emissions reduction target by selectively requiring scrubbers on plants which use out-of-state coal. West Virginia might be able to meet its targets this way, but the Alliance study did not fully address negative impacts from the loss of electric sales. (West Virginia exports approximately 70% of power generated here.)

I have accepted an invitation to participate in discussions on these issues by the Alliance, and hope to raise these unanswered questions in a way that can help focus their attention on issues affecting West Virginia. Because the Conservancy is a West Virginia-based group without national affiliation, we have both the freedom and, I believe, the duty to work for a flexible acid rain bill which achieves meaningful reductions now, emphasizes clean coal technology and other mechanisms to minimize adverse economic impacts in the state, and sets realistic timetables for the achievement of emission reduction goals.

Canaan Valley — An Acquired Taste

by Skip Johnson

(Reprinted, with permission, from *The Charleston Gazette*, February 21, 1987.)

A co-worker at the office said he and a friend went to Canaan Valley in their college days to see what all the fuss was about. They didn't see anything.

Former *Gazette* photographer Leo Chabot and I canoed the Blackwater through upper Canaan with Frank Pelurie of the Department of Natural Resources. We saw lots of grasshoppers, deer and boggy ground.

Canaan Valley is an acquired taste. Forget the wetlands stuff and soak up the isolation and desolation. Botanists appreciate the unique plants and such, but I like the isolation and I don't want to see 7,000 acres of it covered by water for a power project.

As I've said before, the preferred alternative is a federal wildlife refuge. This would require that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service purchase the land from Allegheny Power System, or trade land. Or a private environmental organization such as The Nature Conservancy could buy it and sell it to the federal government.

I'm told purchase by an environmental group is a fairly good possibility, assuming APS is willing to sell, and I'm guessing it would be willing if the price was right.

What price Canaan? Figures have been bounced around from the low millions to \$30 million to \$50 million. A 1978 document prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed total acquisition cost at \$51 million for 28,000 acres. But land values change.

Local opposition to the refuge is based partly on income that would accrue from the power project. But the refuge would generate income, too. Tucker County would receive three-fourths of 1 percent of the appraised land value each year in lieu of taxes lost. According to the 1978 document, this would frequently exceed \$1 million a year.

The usual range of recreational uses are made of federal wildlife refuges—hunting, fishing, hiking, bird-watching, trapping, etc. Hunting is excellent in upper Canaan for deer, grouse, woodcock and waterfowl.

Public access would probably not be greatly improved upon. The primary management goal would be to maintain the integrity of the area, which is to say desolate.

A refuge would be attractive for nature forays by individuals and groups, and there is brown trout fishing in the Blackwater and largemouth bass fishing in the beaver ponds.

But everything is speculation. APS still owns the land, Sen. Robert Byrd hasn't indicated whether he's interested in getting the parties together, and Gov. Arch Moore favors the power project.

I suspect, however, a refuge, although still a longshot, is becoming less so all the time.

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Take Pride in America

"Take Pride in America" (TPIA) is a national public awareness campaign to encourage everyone to take pride in the Nation's natural and cultural resources. Started by President Reagan in his 1986 State of the Union message, the campaign is designed to involve all citizens in the rehabilitation, maintenance, and preservation of public lands.

The Soil Conservation Service, as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in conjunction with other federal, state and local agencies, is seeking volunteers to implement the TPIA campaign. All groups and associations with community/public service commitments are especially invited to participate. Environmental projects such as litter disposal, park maintenance, etc., can be attributed to the TPIA campaign. For further information, call Peg Reese at (304) 291-4151 or contact Take Pride in America, Room 2921 USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 475-5541.

Ned Chilton, publisher of *The Charleston Gazette* who died Feb. 7, was a friend of the environmental movement.

He wasn't a hiker or birdwatcher, and he wouldn't have thrown himself in front of a bulldozer or whaling vessel, but he believed that a clean environment was important to the quality of life.

His fight for a bottle bill to help clean up roadside litter was well known. The lead editorial in the Feb. 12 *Gazette*, headlined "Garbage Dump," was ordered by Ned a day or two before he died.

I think it's a safe statement that without Ned the fight for a bottle bill won't have the same zip. He kept the pot boiling. As was amply mentioned in the days following his death, he had a greater capacity for sustained outrage than any publisher extant.

I shared Ned's desire for a bottle bill - a deposit on beverage containers to encourage their return rather than being thrown out the car window—but I didn't have Ned's capacity for sustained outrage.

I'd tend to let the subject ride for days or weeks at a time, until one day Ned would call me into his office. "When are you going to go after those @#%&* who are fighting the bottle bill?" he'd demand. It was like a football coach giving his team a halftime pep talk.

The halcyon days of the surface mining controversy have faded, and few may remember that Ned was one of the first to become outraged by this desecration of the land as it was practiced in the 1950s to 1970s. Examples of the abuses of push and shove surface mining filled the pages of Ned's newspaper.

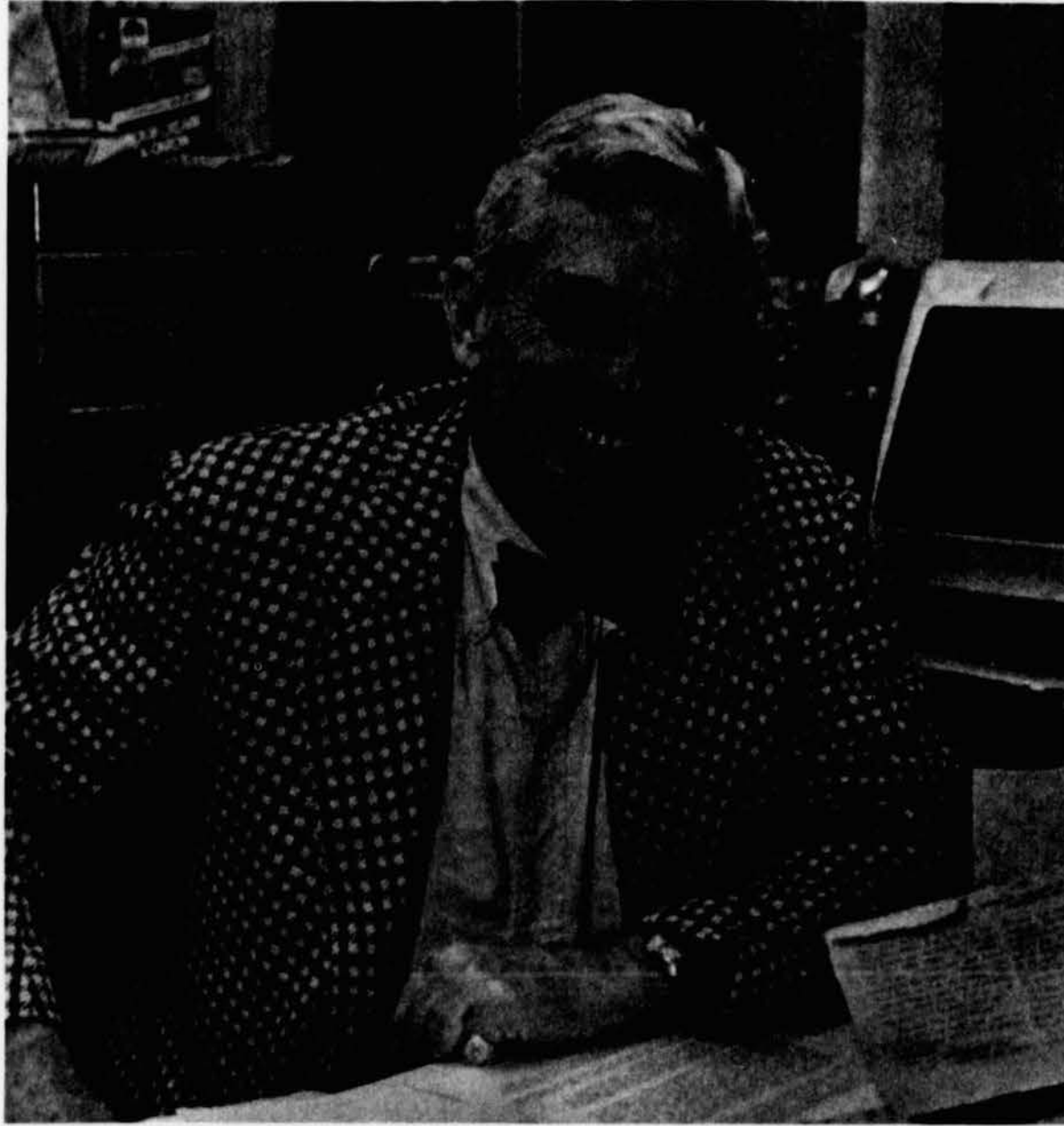
A famous cartoon, "Mt. Stripmore," appeared in the *Gazette* following an action of a Senate committee in rejecting stronger controls. The cartoon was drawn by Jim Dent, and Ned loved it, although some members of the committee didn't.

It was primarily the issue of surface mining that resulted in Ned hiring a fulltime environmental reporter - the first and I

believe only newspaper in the state to have such a thing. Ned became a member of a blue-ribbon commission named by the Legislature to come up with new laws governing surface mining.

Ned's interest in environmental causes was varied, and he immersed himself in them to greater or lesser degree.

He was very much opposed to the Blue Ridge Power Project - the plan by American Electric Power to dam New River - and rolled out editorial after editorial on the subject. Ditto for the Davis Power Project in Canaan Valley.



W. E. "NED" CHILTON, III

West Virginia conservationists have lost one of their strongest supporters in W.E. "Ned" Chilton, III, Publisher of *The Charleston Gazette*, who at age 65 passed away unexpectedly on February 7th.

As the only daily newspaper with statewide news coverage and a focus on events at the State Capitol, the *Gazette* has been one of West Virginia's most influential institutions for several decades. The *Gazette* is also among the nation's dwindling number of independent daily newspapers which remain free of chain ownership and the timidity that often results.

As President and Publisher, Chilton used this autonomy to ramrod the *Gazette* with his policy of "sustained outrage" for the indiscretions of government officials and other potentates who guide the fortunes of West Virginia. Civil rights, ethics in government, environmental quality, probate reform, exposing public corruption and conserving the state's wild lands and scenic rivers were all championed by Ned Chilton and his newspaper.

Unlike most contemporary publishers who are essentially businessmen, Chilton wrote many of the paper's editorials and regularly dispatched the news staff to investigate various injustices. His office was not in the executive suite, but in the newsroom. He was a hands-on publisher and his forceful personality shaped the *Gazette's* mission as the state's leading progressive newspaper and the nemesis of misconduct and incompetence in public office.

Under Chilton, the *Gazette* was often credited with shaping the agenda in the West Virginia Legislature. Chilton's editorials alone could not compel the passage of legislation, but they often determined the focus and tenor of Legislative debate.

Ned Chilton inherited his social status, significant

wealth and control of the *Gazette* as the scion of one of the state's leading families. But for three decades, he eschewed comfortable acceptance in West Virginia's political and business circles to make the *Gazette* the state's most influential instrument for reform. Chilton's often vociferous attacks earned him many opponents among the coal industry, elected officials and the state's legendary political machines whose grip over the electoral system in West Virginia was diminished by his efforts.

He had few sacred cows and was quite willing for the *Gazette* to criticize his friends, including Senator Jay Rockefeller whose political career he helped launch. Chilton had a reputation for being very demanding of his news staff. He maintained a longtime editorial tirade against Governor Arch Moore, the legal profession and others he earnestly believed had not properly discharged their responsibilities. His editorial attacks could be relentless and were often criticized as vengeful by those whose conduct was being examined.

His campaign against public corruption and election fraud motivated the U.S. Department of Justice, and later the state's prosecutors, to conduct a series of investigations which over two decades have slowly reformed West Virginia's political life. No small accomplishment in a state where anyone over thirty can easily recall the shame when a governor, the attorney general, the state treasurer, the highways commissioner, the banking commissioner and many lesser state officials were being sent to jail.

Chilton was not a Conservancy member and, to my knowledge, never attended a Conservancy meeting. But he was among our most consistent and influential supporters.

During the past twelve years, I cannot recall an occasion when the *Gazette* failed to support the state's conserva-

The last editorial I wrote at Ned's request was about the Davis project. The editorial suggested that a better use of Canaan Valley would be a federal wildlife refuge.

Ned's *Gazette* was a strong campaigner for clean air. We regularly covered meetings of the Air Pollution Control Commission during the formative days of the Clean Air Act, and still do most of the time.

Ned was a whitewater rafting fan, and made several trips on both New and Gauley Rivers. On occasion he would suggest a story.

He was a contributor to West Virginia-Citizen Action Group, The Nature Conservancy and perhaps to other environmental organizations.

He was not a fan of the Army Corps of Engineers, and try as I did to convince him the Corps had changed for the better in the past decade, I don't think he believed that a leopard ever changes its spots.

He wasn't a hunter or a fisherman. His only outdoor pursuits, to my knowledge, were the aforementioned rafting, plus scuba diving off the Bahamas, where he owned a home. He did some excellent underwater photography there.

Although he didn't hunt, he wasn't anti-hunting. He wanted hunting news in the *Gazette*. He wasn't even anti-gun, although many people thought so, considering the barrage of anti-handgun editorials he wrote. He had no quarrel with rifles and shotguns, and not even handguns if stringently controlled.

I suspect it was Ned's style of writing about handgun control, not so much what he said, that induced so many indignant letters to the editor. One writer - Lee Morris of Belle - was so prolific that I once felt moved to interview him and run his picture. If Ned cared, he didn't say anything.

Suffice to say, however, that the National Rifle Association was the most unfavorable organization that ever flashed across the horizon in Ned's time.

Ned attended Yale and had an affinity for that part of the world. I've lost track of the number of people I've interviewed or books I've reviewed that had to do with the Adirondacks and such.

He enjoyed reading articles about nature. He would pass along such articles to me, and I to him. On the weekend he died, there was a great story in *Sports Illustrated* by Bill Gilbert about a trip to Northwest Territories, and I clipped it to give to Ned. But it was too late.

by Skip Johnson

tionists in a major environmental issue. Chilton's editorials repeatedly cited the work of the Conservancy and other conservation organizations in such diverse issues as preservation of the Canaan Valley, the Cranberry Wilderness bill, effective reclamation of surface mining and protection of the state's scenic rivers. In 1985, the *Gazette* paid an editorial tribute to *The Highlands Voice*.

The *Gazette* was almost always the first, and sometimes the only, daily newspaper to support West Virginia conservationists in difficult issues. Among his final acts, Chilton made a generous contribution to the Conservancy Endowment Fund in the name of *The Charleston Gazette*.

Chilton is gone. The newspaper he shaped and its news staff remains as one of the most respected journalistic institutions in the country. The *Gazette* continues to be the home of Skip Johnson, the state's best outdoor/environmental writer and columnist. Skip Johnson was often Chilton's guiding influence in environmental issues and his weekly columns have been a voice of moderation in a state where such issues can easily become acrimonious and polarized.

Most Conservancy members reside outside the *Gazette's* primary circulation area and may not have been acquainted with Ned Chilton and his newspaper. But I have little doubt that the support and concern of Ned Chilton, the *Gazette* editorial board and Skip Johnson have often been a decisive factor in the successes of the Conservancy and the state's conservationists.

Chilton held a unique role in the state's public life and his contributions to conservation, and many other fields, are a legacy to West Virginia and a challenge to his successors.

by Larry George

Rock Climbing In

by



A climber reaches his destination on a rock outcropping in the New River Gorge. Photo by Bruce Burgin

Rock climbing. What is your impression of this sport and the men and women who participate? If you are of the majority, you probably think of it as a foolish, dangerous sport practiced only by daredevils. The stock response from most, after learning I climb rocks for enjoyment is, "you're crazy." It only amuses me. I don't take it personally because without the proper training, conditioning and equipment it would be crazy to climb. But this is true of almost any sport. So why do people react so strongly about climbing? It is our primal fear of falling. We all know what even a short fall can do to our fragile bodies. So why risk it? I'm not a psychologist so I'm not qualified to give a scientific report on the subject, but I am an avid rock climber. Therefore, I hope to give you a little insight into the sport and what motivates me to climb.

Rock climbing was originally considered practice for mountain climbing. Mountaineers would polish their rope handling and climbing techniques on the smaller local "crag" before attempting a major mountain climb. Today rock climbing is considered a sport on its own with most

rock climbers never intending to scale a major mountain.

The sport of rock climbing has its own loose set of rules and a route difficulty grading system to judge how good the climber is climbing. The term "rock climbing" encompasses several climbing styles: aid climbing, free climbing and bouldering. To give you a feel for what rock climbing is all about and explain some of the equipment and techniques used I'll take you on a typical climbing trip in the New River Gorge. In the last few years the New River Gorge at Fayetteville, West Virginia, has become one of the hottest new climbing areas in the United States. An almost continuous band of sandstone cliffs line the rim of the gorge for seven miles or more. The cliffs range from 50 to 200 feet high and contain hundreds of vertical cracks and face climbs.

It's an early spring morning as Nick (a long time friend and climbing partner) and I head north from Beckley toward the New River Gorge. Our spirits are high in anticipation of a hard day of climbing. The previous week, as they all are, has been spent working out getting our bodies and minds in shape. Serious rock climbing at the upper difficulty grades

requires a devotion, bordering on obsession, to training. As we drive over the big bridge I can see a heavy mist still lying in the gorge. I hope we can find a climb in the sun.

I turn right off Route 19 and head toward Edmond and Beauty Mountain. Beauty Mountain is an area about 4 miles up from the New River Gorge Bridge with very high cliffs and breathtaking vistas of the river. Half the adventure of a New River climbing trip is negotiating the one lane roads that lead to the different climbing areas.

Shortly I pull the old VW bus into the parking area. We're not the first ones here. I see several out of state cars and a group of climbers getting their gear ready. The back of my van looks as though a climbing store exploded. Ropes and gear are everywhere along with our traditional cooler of beer for afterwards. We get out and strike up a conversation with the climbers. As usual they are from out of state and on their first visit to the gorge. For Nick and me there is a feeling of pride to be known as "one of the locals" in the gorge. There aren't that many of us. We perform our duties as "locals" and help the visiting climbers feel welcome by giving them a much appreciated map locating some good climbs and access trails. Now to get out gear ready.

Climbing equipment today is much different from that of 30 years ago. The old braided hemp ropes have been replaced with strong, pliable sheath-covered ropes made of nylon. Hobnail boots have given way to special tight-fitting, soft rubber-soled climbing shoes. Now pitons are almost never hammered into the rock. They have been replaced with artificial chockstones or chocks. These are uniquely shaped devices, usually made of aluminum, some mechanical, that fit the various size cracks and irregularities found on a rock face. Each chock is connected to a loop of webbing, rope or wire for attaching a carabiner or snap link.

The climber generally carries this equipment hanging from a webbing gear sling worn like a bandoleer. It's usually referred to collectively as "the rack." Once our racks are organized, ropes, sit harnesses, shoes, water and lunches stored in our packs, we're ready to hit the trail.

Our gear jangles and clanks with each step. We decide to stop at the boulder field and do a little bouldering to loosen up. Bouldering is a form of rock climbing done usually without ropes on small difficult climbs near the ground. Bouldering allows a climber to perfect his techniques before attempting them on an actual roped climb. We set a "top rope" on the higher problems for safety.

After about an hour our arms, fingers and hearts are pumped enough so we move on. We work our way along the canyon rim trail until we reach our rappel point. The New River Gorge has few spots to walk in from the top. To reach the base of the cliff it is usually easier for us to rappel.

I uncoil the 150-foot long rope at the top of "Screamer Crack." This crack climb got its name from a 30-foot leader fall I took from it several years ago. Nick caught my fall and went on to finish the climb giving it the name. Traditionally, the first climber to reach the top of a route has the right to name it and estimate its difficulty. The difficulty of a climb is graded in several ways depending on the techniques used to reach the top. Most of the climbs in the New River Gorge are free climbs. This means the rope is only used as a safety in case of a fall. The rock is climbed with only the hands, feet and body. Chocks placed in the rock are for protection and not for hand and foot holds as in aid climbing.

I take the uncoiled rope (75 feet) and drop it down the cliff face. After looping it around a sturdy tree, I drop the other half. This will enable us to retrieve our rope once we are at the bottom by pulling one side. The other side will go up the rock, around the tree and fall to the ground like a liquid snake in front of us. Usually.

After our rope is secure we put on our sit harnesses. These are strong webbing belts with leg loops that are designed to absorb the shock of a fall. They also serve as a rappel seat. I attach the rope through a descending device connected to my harness and step backwards over the edge. I still get a little scared every time I rappel. It's one of the most dangerous things a climber does.

I slowly lower myself down the cliff never relaxing until my feet hit the ground. Nick follows and after pulling down our rope we're on our way. Walking the base of the wall is pretty tough going. Large boulders and thick brier patches impede our progress. After about a half mile or so of this New River Gorge obstacle course, we come upon a group of four climbers. We recognize these fellows. They are what is known in climbing circles as "hard men." This means they have the skill and ability to do the very hardest

The New River Gorge

Burgin

climbs. Climbs the average climber only dreams about.

Today they were attempting to climb a very thin overhanging finger crack. They were using a controversial climbing method called "sieging." This means each of the four climbers takes a turn climbing and placing protection until he falls. He then lowers to the ground allowing the next climber to try until they eventually reach the top. This method is sometimes used when no one climber has the strength and endurance to complete the climb alone. Most of the time it isn't the actual climbing that causes the lead climber to "burn" (get tired). It's stopping to place protection every five or ten feet. Hanging by one hand while searching through a gear rack for a chock that will fit can be very exhausting, especially if the climb is vertical to overhanging with little or nothing for the feet. We watch for awhile then move on along to find a climb of our own.

Once in a while we may leave home with a particular climb in mind, but usually we just pick one that interests us along the trail. Some days we feel strong and look for

strenuous climbs. Other days we feel more laid back and want to do something easy. Today we feel strong.

We pass many nice climbs we had done before, but today we want a "virgin" (a climb that has never been done before). A first ascent.

Almost simultaneously we see what looks to be just what the doctor ordered. It is a dihedral (an inside corner where two walls meet) with a perfect fist size crack leading 100 feet to a 5 foot roof. Above the roof are several "jugs" (large hand holds) and twenty more feet to the top. Perfect! By the thick growth of briars at the bottom and no signs of chalk under the roof we feel this might be a first ascent. Chalk is what some climbers use to dry sweaty hands and improve grip. It is carried in a small pouch suspended from the sit harness or a waist belt. Chalk has a bad side effect of leaving white hand prints in areas not easily reached by rain.

Nick and I both want to lead this climb so we flip a coin. I win. After cutting away the briars from the base of the climb, I begin selecting the equipment I'll need. Studying the

climb I visualize where to place protection, what sizes and possible rest spots. I can only gather so much from viewing a climb from the bottom. What looks to be great hand holds usually turn out to be rounded and sloping. One thing I do notice while looking up the climb is that it's overhung. This means it leans back more than vertical.

Nick uncoils the rope and sets up the belay (protection system). He does this by wrapping a couple of webbing slings around a sturdy tree and connecting a locking carabiner. He picks up the end of the rope I'll be tied to and makes a loop about 10 feet back. This loop passes through a small metal belay plate and is clipped into the carabiner. The metal belay plate is a locking device that will prevent the rope from passing through if wedged against the carabiner as in a fall.

I sometimes feel like a bull fighter as I don my special climbing shoes, sit harness and gear rack. Today, I'll need to tape for the climb. I will be using one-inch-wide cloth gymnast tape on my hands to protect them from the rock. In a jam crack I will have to hold on by sticking my hand inside the crack and making a fist. The friction of the rock against the back of my hands will hold me in place. After tying the rope to my sit harness, I'm ready to climb.

The crack is still cool inside as I struggle up the first few feet. I find a good spot for the piece of protection, clip my rope through the carabiner, then move on before I burn out. The crack is super. My hands and feet work together moving me higher and higher. I reach a resting spot about halfway to the roof where I can stem out with both feet, lean into the crack and drop both arms. Without this resting spot I couldn't have made it to the roof. Slowly the strength returns to my forearms and I move on. Twenty minutes later and very tired I reach the bottom of the roof. Thank God there is a good resting spot here and "bomber" (very secure) protection.

I take a webbing sling from around my neck and begin cleaning out the community of large quarter size spiders that reside under the roof. I don't like spiders.

My next trick will be to figure a way over this roof. It's not a big roof, only five feet out to the lip, but a roof just the same. I see what appears to be a good spot for protection near the lip, but I will have to rest before trying to place it.

I've gotten myself into somewhat of a spot. If I fall while trying to pull the roof, I can't be lowered to the ground. The rope is only 150 feet long and I am 100 feet out. Nick yells from below, "Dare to be great." I counter with some vulgarity then lean out to inspect the lip. There is a perfect stopper placement just where I need it. I select the piece, then while holding on at the back of the roof with my left hand, I stretch to my limit to insert the metal wedge into the crack. Bomber! I pull up the rope from my harness and clip into the carabiner dangling from the stopper. I go back under the roof to rest. What is above the roof? Will there be hand holds? Do I have the strength to pull it off? Fear almost overwhelms me for a moment. I think of retreating.

I tell Nick I'm scared and to watch me. He already knew. My hands are sweating and my mouth is dry as cotton. My mind is racing. All my senses are keen to the danger at hand. "Moving," I call, leaving the security under the roof. Talking to myself, I chalk my wet hands and reach for the lip. I know from experience I will only have one chance at this. If I hesitate, my strength will go and I'll fall. "Dare to be great," I stretch out to the lip again. The fingers of my right hand fold over a perfect hand hold. I let go of the crack with my left hand. My feet are on imaginary holds under the roof.

As soon as my left hand joins my right, my feet slip loose. I'm hanging a full arms length from the lip with my feet dangling. No turning back. I pull up until the lip of the roof hits my chest. My eyes are searching for another hand hold. It's there. I grab for it with my right hand then my left. Pull up. Getting tired—move. I pull my right leg up as high as I can to get a toe hold on the lip. Got it. I find a finger crack for my left hand and pull over the lip. Wow! What a pump! My right leg has a bad case of sewing machine (uncontrollable shaking due to adrenalin). I place another piece of protection, clip in, then relax a bit. A few more moves and I'm safe on top. "Off belay," I yell down to Nick.

I quickly set up Nick's belay. He cruises up the crack removing my protection to the roof. After a short rest I see his taped hands coming around the lip, then his face. Boom, Boom, he's up. He always makes it look so easy.

We pull up our packs with the haul rope Nick carried and head through the woods to the van and a cold beer.



Bruce Burgin climbs "Blood and Guts" in the New River Gorge.

WV Breeding Bird Atlas Project Needs Volunteers



Photo by Don Kodak

A young killdeer and adult stand motionless in the grass. Their disruptive pattern helps them avoid being detected.

The West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas Project is entering the fourth year of its scheduled five-year plan to inventory and plot the distribution of the breeding bird species of the state. The project is being sponsored by the Brooks Bird Club, headquartered in Wheeling, with support from the Nongame Wildlife Fund of the WV Department of Natural Resources. A. R. Buckelew, Jr., Bethany, and George A. Hall, Morgantown, are the project coordinators.

Some states, Vermont and Massachusetts for example, have already completed atlas projects and have published data on bird distribution, including the status of rare and endangered species, and unusual habitats. This data can be used in environmental impact statements and in helping states make decisions on land use. This is the real "work" of the atlas process.

The gathering of the information is more akin to fun. It involves hiking and getting to know birds and their nesting habitats and behaviors. It is sharpening observation skills. It is watching a cedar waxwing take a berry from the bill of another and then return it, and then take it and return it, and again for minutes at a time. It is watching an ovenbird flutter and flop and drag itself away to distract an intruder from its nest site. It is watching a killdeer slip from view in the grass just six feet away.

After three nesting seasons, more than 50% of the 500 or so areas to be covered have been started, but in order to complete the project on time, more volunteers are

needed to do the field work. One need not necessarily be an expert in the field identification of birds to participate, but an observer should be able to identify the common birds of the state, be familiar with their songs, and be capable of carefully identifying unfamiliar species by taking field notes and using field guides.

Each volunteer is assigned a specific area to cover. These areas were determined by developing a grid system based on the 7.5 minute topographic maps that cover the state. Each of the 508 maps that comprise West Virginia was divided into six equal blocks, and the southeastern block on each map was selected as the survey area. Each block contains about 10 square miles and will, depending upon the habitat and the observer's ability, take 20 or more hours of field work to cover adequately.

Most of the atlas work is done in June and early July when the birds are on nesting territory and are still singing. A number of species nest earlier however. Great horned owls, for example, begin booming out their mating calls in late December and January, and barred owls start soon after that. Many species of woodpeckers are on nest in March or April, and killdeer will have fledged young by the end of April or early May in southern West Virginia.

To join the fun and contribute to the work, contact A. R. Buckelew, Atlas Project, Biology Department, Bethany College, Bethany, WV 26032 (Phone: 304/829-7641).

Acid Rain Research

Scientists and legislators, as well as the general public, will soon have a better idea of just how serious Virginia's acid rain problem is thanks to a new research effort. The "Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Survey" (VTSSS) is a cooperative effort of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, the Department of Environmental Sciences of the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Council of Trout Unlimited. The project also has cooperative arrangements with the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, the Shenandoah National Park, Shenandoah Outdoors, and the Float Fishermen of Virginia.

The purpose of the study is to determine the current sensitivity of Virginia's wild trout habitat to acids being deposited from the air, and allow scientists to chart future effects of acid deposition on these streams. VTSSS is a multi-year study, the first phase of which is to establish what the current stream chemistry is in the identified wild trout streams.

Acid deposition occurs when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, by-products from the combustion of fossil fuels,

are released into the atmosphere. There they undergo transformation to nitric and sulfuric acid and return to earth as acidified rain, snow, and fog, as well as dry acidic particles. Scientists prefer the term acid deposition to acid rain because only about 50% of the acid returns to earth in a wet form.

Rick Webb, project manager for VTSSS said, "Our objective is to collect samples from about 400 streams during a three day period in early April." "The resulting snapshot of stream chemistry at a specific point in time, under well-defined conditions, will provide the all-important baseline data with which we can evaluate the sensitivity of Virginia's trout stream resource to acid deposition," Webb said.

According to Webb, the study is concentrating on trout streams because the ecosystem in which the trout lives is one of the most sensitive to the effects of acidification. "Just as miners in the last century used canary birds to warn them when the air in the mines was going bad, the trout, due to its sensitivity to the effects of acid waters, is acting as our modern canary," Webb said.

The sample collection effort for the April survey will be organized by representatives of the Virginia Council of Trout Unlimited, who will serve as local field coordinators. Each coordinator has responsibility for coordinating the efforts of volunteer sample collection teams in one or more of the 31 western Virginia counties to be sampled.

"This (the sample collection) is a tremendous undertaking to be conducted on a volunteer basis. The help and support of all conservation-minded groups and individuals is requested," said Chuck Hudson, Vice President - Resources for the Virginia Council of Trout Unlimited.

Individuals or groups who wish to volunteer their services should contact their local chapter of Trout Unlimited, the Department of Environmental Sciences at UVA, their local fisheries biologist with the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, or their local District office of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.

"We particularly need volunteers to help us with some of the southwestern counties such as Wythe, Grayson, and Smyth," Hudson said.

Reasons to join WVHC

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is a private, non-profit environmental organization started in 1967. Its objectives are "to promote, encourage, and work for the conservation - including both preservation and wise use - and appreciation of the scenic, historic, open space, wilderness, and outdoor recreation resources of an related to West Virginia, and especially the Highlands Region . . ."

Members include people and organizations diverse in their personal interests and professions but united by a common interest. Most WVHC members are West Virginians but many live outside the state.

The Highlands Voice, a monthly 8-page

newspaper, is sent to all Conservancy members. It is filled with environmental news on topics of interest and concern to members as well as articles about trips and outings.

The Conservancy sponsors two special weekends each year. These are usually at some scenic spot in the highlands and feature speakers, outings and board meetings.

Your contribution to WVHC is tax deductible and joining is as simple as filling out this form and returning it to the office in Charleston.

Join today and become part of an active organization dedicated to preserving West Virginia's natural resources.

WVHC Membership Categories (Circle One)

| Category | Individual | Family | Organization |
|----------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Senior/Student | 12 | --- | --- |
| Regular | 15 | 25 | 50 |
| Associate | 30 | 50 | 100 |
| Sustaining | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Patron | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| Mountaineer | 200 | 300 | 600 |

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip _____

Make checks payable to: West Virginia Highlands Conservancy
Mail to: Suite 201, 1206 Virginia St., E., Charleston, WV 25301

Membership Benefits

- 1-year subscription to **The Highlands Voice**
- Special meetings with workshops and speakers
- representation through WVHC's efforts to monitor legislative activity.

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy is a non-profit organization. Your contribution is tax-deductible. Please keep this for your records.

Date _____

Amount _____

Check number _____

Lois Rosier Concludes Services As WVHC Secretary

by Larry W. George

A significant transition took place at the Winter meeting of the Conservancy Board of Directors when Lois Rosier concluded her service as Conservancy Secretary. Lois was succeeded by Mary Lou Newberger, a Charleston attorney and former deputy commissioner of the state Workers Compensation Fund.

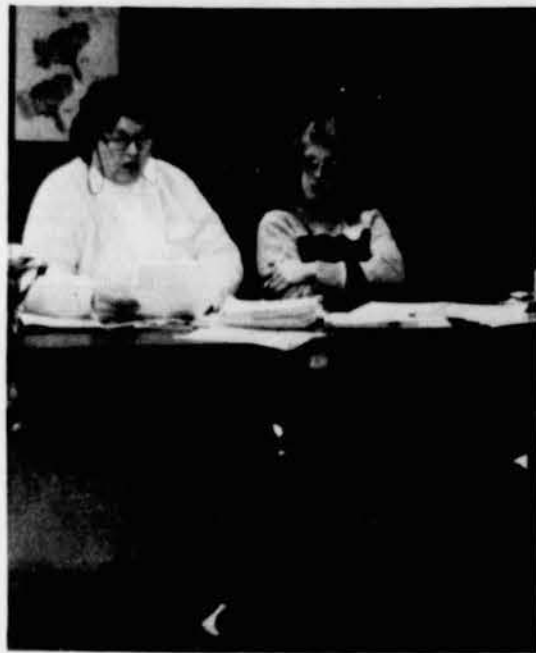


Photo by Skip Deegans
At the winter meeting, Lois Rosier gives a reading of the minutes while Lou Newberger, the new secretary, looks on.

Lois served six years in an office which requires diligence and extraordinary efforts and which receives little recognition. The Secretary does much more than record the minutes and certify corporate documents. Lois maintained our files, received and forwarded our mail, processed orders for the Hiking Guides and handled many of the thankless but imperative administrative tasks necessary to keep this organization operating properly.

Lois served as Secretary during the entirety of my four years as Conservancy President and I found that she always held up her end. During meetings of the Board of Directors, it seemed she could follow the debate,

record the minutes and sort through records almost simultaneously. Her willingness to assume many time-consuming administrative duties made my service as Conservancy President much easier.

I first met Lois in 1978 when she was active in the campaign for Congressional designation of the Cranberry Backcountry as a federal wilderness area. At that time, the de facto wilderness of the Backcountry's National Forest lands were threatened with proposed coal mining operations. Lois and other WVHC members in Morgantown organized literally thousands of West Virginians in a grass roots campaign to prohibit mining in the proposed wilderness area.

The efforts of Lois and her associates provided the decisive edge in compelling the West Virginia Legislature to enact the unprecedented 1978 moratorium on coal mining in the Cranberry Backcountry. This gave Congress time to consider wilderness designation and was the turning point which led to the creation in 1983 of the Cranberry

Wilderness, now the largest federal wilderness in the eastern United States.

While Secretary, Lois always made a special effort to market the Conservancy's Hiking Guide to the Monongahela National Forest. She managed a publicity campaign in 1983 which resulted in record sales of the Guide's fourth edition. For several years, the Guide has been a major source of financial support and prestige for the Conservancy and this has probably been Lois' greatest contribution.

Lois is leaving her longtime position at Fairmont General Hospital as an operating nurse. Her departure as Conservancy Secretary was necessitated by her decision to accept a nursing position in Ohio. She will be returning to visit us at future Conservancy meetings. But we will all miss Lois' diligence and her attention to the details which kept this organization running smoothly for so many years.

Focus on Mining (continued from page 1)

... Due to the environmental sensitivity of the area containing the Enoxy Coal, Inc., Upshur project, planning and actual surface mining practices have, from the onset, used "state-of-the-art" techniques in preventing acidic surface mine drainage. In a comparison of these operations with those using past practices, the positive effects of special overburden handling and segregation, and lime admixing, have been demonstrated by improved drainage quality. However, complete postmining acid prevention has not yet been demonstrated in every case. Research in the field of acid prevention has been accelerated greatly by Enoxy Coal, Inc., and by members of the Acid Mine Drainage Technical Advisory Committee. As a result, the majority of knowledge relating to surface mine drainage quality prediction, and prevention of acidic discharges, has expanded significantly.

Research activities (see graphs) conducted by Enoxy Coal personnel at the Upshur operation have confirmed that the use of apatite (phosphate) rock, as an additive to acidic spoils, is effective in eliminating acidic drainage. This technique will be applied to the Job No. 11 site.

The conditions of the research tests are much more severe and negatively biased than those which will be present in a mine backfill. The success of apatite rock addition in preventing acidic drainages under these extreme test conditions can only indicate that this technique has every reason to succeed in actual practice.

... Further refinement is planned, but research to date indicates that an overall additive rate of approximately three milligrams of apatite rock per gram of acidic overburden should be adequate.

CONTRASTED WITH STATEMENTS BY DOE (September 1985):

The materials handling plan for this application states that Apatite rock will be used as an acid preventative measure... However, the applicant has not submitted any proof that this technique has reduced acid production on Area 10 of the Upshur Complex, where this technique has been used... As is evident by the attached effluent violations, Enoxy Coal has not been able to mine coal in this area and meet any environmental standards.

... The mining associated with Kittanning coal seams of this area has, in the past, produced water quality problems. The effectiveness of the apatite admixture with the overburden, while appearing promising, still has not been proven effective on a field scale. Its effectiveness on the adjacent Job 10 (Permit S-91-83) is not documented in this application. This application therefore, proposes an experimental practice on a very large scale. It is very likely that approval of this application will add to an existing water treatment

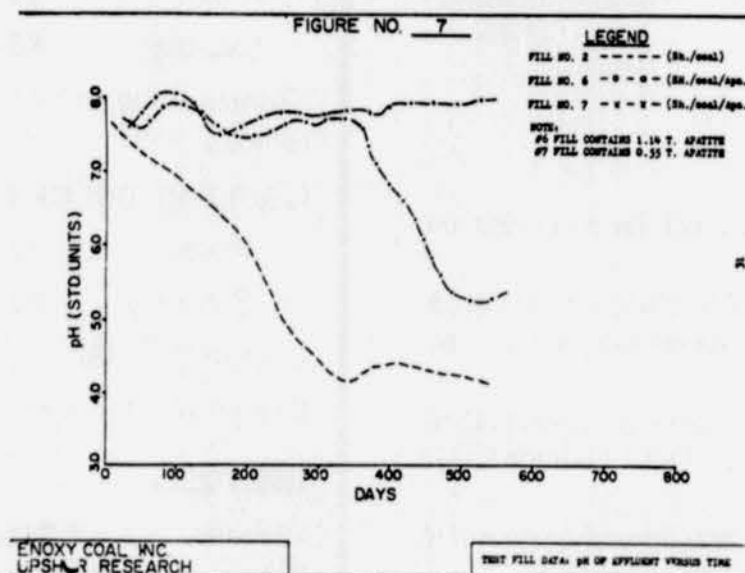


Figure No. 7

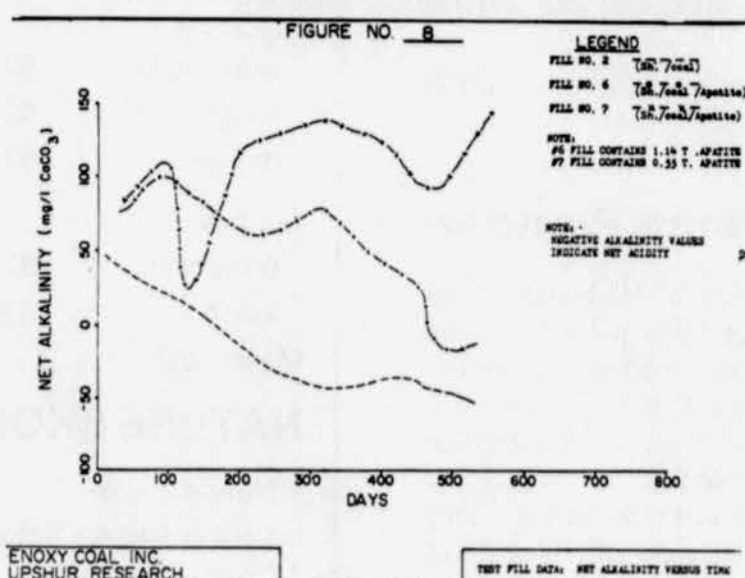


Figure No. 8

The above graphs depict the research results which Enoxy claims have "confirmed that the use of apatite (phosphate) rock, as an additive to acidic spoils, is effective in eliminating acidic drainage." Note that Fill No. 6 contains the "three milligrams of apatite rock per gram of acidic overburden" considered adequate by Enoxy; also note that Fill No. 6, with twice as much apatite as Fill No. 7, produced poorer water quality, as Fill No. 7 approaching that of the control when the test was apparently terminated.

problem on adjacent permits. I recommend that this application be referred to the Acid Mine Drainage Task Force to ascertain the acid producing potential.

... The overriding question on a decision on this application is the bleak history of bad water quality due to mining in this area. Each new area brings along with it a new water problem. In some instances, the water cannot be treated to meet all effluent standards. The choice being to violate one standard to be able to meet another... West Virginia Code 22A-3-18(e) empowers the Commissioner to delete lands where acid water pollution cannot feasibly be prevented.

AND BY US EPA (December, 1985):

It has been determined by the Wildlife Resources Division that acid mine drainage has eliminated the native brook trout population in the main stem of Tenmile Creek. They further contend that mining in the Right Fork watershed would eliminate additional trout and add an additional burden to the already stressed Buckhannon River. Even if mine drainage from the Enoxy Coal No. 11 site were adequately treated during the active mining period, there is justifiable doubt about the ability of reclamation methods to prevent long term acid seepage. It is apparent from the experience at the nearby DLM mine that conventional reclamation methods have not been successful in this area due to the acidic nature of the overburden. Although Enoxy's 1982 reclamation experiments with apatite rock show considerable promise, there has been no demonstration of success under actual field conditions. There has not been enough time elapsed to determine the effectiveness of apatite rock in reclamation of their adjacent No. 10 site.

... The reclamation bond required by the Department of Energy for Enoxy Coal would not be adequate for long term treatment of acid seeps if they were to develop after completion of reclamation.

... Proof of success of Enoxy Coal's apatite rock reclamation technique for preventing acid mine drainage shall be documented at its adjacent No. 10 site, or the reclamation bond for the No. 11 site shall be increased to an amount large enough to provide for perpetual treatment of acid mine drainage which may develop if reclamation is unsuccessful.

CONCLUSION

Fourteen months after EPA's requirement of documented success on Job 10 there is no data in the Job 11 application file on untreated drainage quality on Job 10.

The Buckhannon-Tygart River Coalition contends that neither special handling nor apatite admixture has been proven effective on any site in reducing the acid drainage which otherwise would have been produced. The required Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessment has not been produced by the Commissioner. EPA, which now has authority to issue one of the required permits for Job 11, should complete a full Environmental Impact Statement detailing the performance of Enoxy's reclamation on other sites and assessing the larger impact downstream.

For further information please write:

Buckhannon-Tygart River Coalition
Box 1032
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201

REFERENCE FOR GRAPHS

Meek, F. Allen, Jr., 1984. Research into the Use of Apatite Rock for Acidic Drainage Prevention. In: Proceedings of Fifth Annual West Virginia Surface Mine Drainage Task Force Symposium, Morgantown, West Virginia. Graphs are also in the Job 11 Application File.



1987 SPRING REVIEW

Focus on Canaan Valley

The 1987 WVHC Spring Review will be held April 24-26 at Camp Pioneer near Elkins. The focus this year is on making Canaan Valley a national wildlife refuge. At 7:30 Saturday evening, two speakers from the Department of the Interior, one representing the Fish and Wildlife Service, will address the topic: Achieving a Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge: What Will It Take? When Will It Happen? What Will It Mean?

Linda Elkinton has planned a field trip, An Introduction to Canaan, for Saturday morning following breakfast. The trip will involve short drives and hikes to points of interest in the valley and on Cabin Mountain.

Outings

The following outings will be offered. Those interested should check for more detailed information Friday night, April 24, or contact the trip leader.

Bird Walk - Gary Worthington will lead bird walks around Camp Pioneer before breakfast on Saturday and Sunday. Novices welcome. Bring binoculars. Meet at the dining room at 6:30 a.m. Gary Worthington (304) 574-0540

Canaan Introduction - Linda Elkinton has designed a series of short drives and hikes both in the Valley and on Cabin Mountain to acquaint reviewers with Canaan. Linda Elkinton (304) 296-0565

Canoe Trip - Ann Gentry will lead a canoe trip on Blackwater or Cheat depending on water conditions. Bring your own canoe and other river gear. Ann Gentry (304) 986-1109

Caving Trip - Jim VanGundy will lead a caving trip in the Laneville area suitable for novices but not children. Bring old clothes, sturdy boots, and flashlights. Hard hats and lanterns provided.

Spring Hike - Sam Norris will lead an easy to moderate hike in the Canaan area. Walk will concentrate on spring wildflowers.

1987 Spring Review Schedule of Events

FRIDAY, APRIL 24

Registration - begins 6:00 p.m.
in Lodge. Dinner on own.
Program - 8:00 p.m.
Art Shomo, Project WILD
Coordinator, WV Department of
Natural Resources
Program - 9:00 p.m.
Members' slides and get-together.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25

Bird Walk - 6:30 a.m. before breakfast
Breakfast - 7:30 a.m.
Field trips - after breakfast - Canaan
Introduction (bag lunch available)
Caving Trip
Canoe Trip
Spring Hike
Dinner - 6:00 p.m.
Program - 7:30 p.m.
"Achieving a Canaan Valley National
Wildlife Refuge"

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

Bird Walk - 6:30 a.m. before breakfast
Breakfast - 7:30 a.m.
Board Meeting - 9:00 a.m.
Lunch - noon

Finding Camp Pioneer

The West Virginia Highlands Conservancy's Spring Review will be at Camp Pioneer near Elkins. To get to Camp Pioneer, take 219 & 250 south of Elkins to Beverly, 8 miles. Then turn left onto Files Creek Road at the old Bank building. Go 1 1/2 miles and take the first right turn to Camp Pioneer. Watch for signs off Files Creek Road.

Other Accommodations

Many motels and campgrounds are available in the Elkins area. Stuarts Park, Forest Service campground, east of Elkins on old U.S. 33, is approximately 20 minutes from Beverly.

East of Elkins on U.S. 33 are two inns which many members use: the Alpine Inn (636-1470) at Alpena and the Cheat River Inn (636-6265) between Stuart Park and Bowden.



West Virginia Highlands Conservancy 1987 Spring Review: April 24-26 Registration Form Deadline: April 17, 1987

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Registration fee: \$3/adult \$ _____

Entire Weekend - Camp Pioneer

\$24.00 X _____ = _____

(Children under 10) \$12.00 X _____ = _____

Weekend Total..... \$ _____

(Includes dorm accommodations Fri. & Sat. nights, all meals, Sat. breakfast through Sun. lunch; families may stay together but accommodations are limited.)

OR

LODGING - Camp Pioneer

Dorm Accommodations

Friday: \$5.00 X _____ = _____

Saturday: \$5.00 X _____ = _____

(Guests need to bring their own bedding and towels; showers separate from rooms.)

Camping, per campsite:

Friday: \$3.00 X _____ = _____

Saturday: \$3.00 X _____ = _____

Lodging Total \$ _____

(Hot showers, no hook-ups)

MEALS

All meals \$15.25 X _____ = _____

(Saturday breakfast through Sunday lunch)

Individual meals

Saturday

breakfast \$2.50 X _____ = _____

lunch \$3.00 X _____ = _____

dinner \$4.25 X _____ = _____

Sunday

breakfast \$2.50 X _____ = _____

lunch \$3.00 X _____ = _____

Meals total \$ _____

NATURE SKOOL/CHILD CARE

Nature Skool \$2/hr.

Hours available: Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 12 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Sat. 9-5 — 8 hrs. X \$ _____ X _____ children = _____

Sat. 7-9 — 2 hrs. X \$ _____ X _____ children = _____

Sun. 9-12 — 3 hrs. X \$ _____ X _____ children = _____

(Example: Nature Skool for 2 children for Sunday morning would be 3 hrs. X \$2 X 2 children = \$12)

Children's name/s and ages _____

Total child care cost \$ _____

Total Nature Skool cost \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

Please make check payable to **WVHC-Spring Review** and return with this form to:

Mary Moore Rieffenberger
Rt. 1, Box 523
Elkins, W. Va. 26241
(304) 636-4559

FIELD TRIP PREFERENCE

_____ Canaan Introduction _____ Caving Trip
_____ Canoe Trip _____ Spring Hike
_____ Bird Walk (Does not conflict with other outings.)