

Powder River Breaks

A Publication of Powder River Basin Resource Council

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Volume 30, Number 6

PRBRC's 30th Annual Meeting Was "A Great Success"



The Annual Meeting and Silent Auction of the Powder River Basin Resource Council, marking thirty years of Citizen Courage in Action, was an unqualified success. Just over a hundred members and guests gathered at the Historic Bozeman Crossing in Buffalo on November 9th to learn, celebrate, and support the activities of the Council. Credit and gratitude goes to the fine staff of PRBRC and those members and volunteers who worked so hard to pull it off.

First organized in Buffalo in response to rapid, unregulated development of huge strip mines in the Powder River Basin, the Council was instrumental in getting passed the Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Act of 1977. Since then, Powder River has promoted comprehensive planning and regulation for all kinds of corporate development to assure responsible use of Wyoming's resources and preservation of Wyoming's unique natural heritage and lifestyle.

Because PRBRC is the only organization in Wyoming which is committed to the empowerment of the people through community organizing, and the only group in Wyoming that addresses both agricultural issues and conservation issues, support in terms of time, material, and money is essential. Therefore, I would like to thank those who donated to, and/or purchased from the silent auc-

tion and made that part of the celebration a great success. A special recognition goes to Stephanie Avey for her impeccable job organizing the Silent Auction, and to her husband Ralph and daughter Sabrina for their help during the meeting.

Finally, I would like to recognize the courage and stamina of all those members and staff who confront industry and government, who ask the hard questions, and research the answers, who stand firm before the powerful forces of industry, government, and sometimes, popular opinion. The only way to properly honor these people is to continue the work they are doing. The strong support of the nearly 1000 members of the PRBRC is essential if we are to do this. We ask each of you to become involved, to use your resources in your own way, to advance the mission of this very important group.

Nancy Sorenson
PRBRC Chair

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Encouraging Responsible Development Today...

_____ For Tomorrow...



2002 Resolutions

Confined Animal Feeding Operations

WHEREAS, PRBRC represents family farmers, ranchers and other rural residents in Wyoming; and WHEREAS, Wyoming is beginning to feel the impacts from industrial size cattle feedlots and factory hog "farms", and proposed mega dairy operations; and WHEREAS, our state is also home to many family livestock operations, people who are good stewards to the land and water that sustains their livelihood.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that PRBRC supports a definition of "Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation" to include:

- Animals that are confined for more than six months in a 12-month period,
- 1,000 animal unit threshold, with the following exceptions
- 1,000 slaughter cattle
- 1,500 feeder cattle.
- 1,000 cow-calf pairs
- 750 dairy heifers

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that PRBRC urges the Environmental Protection Agency to crack down on the mega CAFO operations as defined above that are polluting the water and desecrating the land
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that PRBRC urges the EPA not to hamper our small family farms and ranches with over regulation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that PRBRC supports requirements for public notification and a public hearing when a CAFO requests a determination that it has no potential to discharge pollutants, as well as an opportunity to appeal such a determination.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that PRBRC supports closure requirements for CAFOs, that require CAFOs to submit a closure plan as part of their permit application, contribute to a closure fund and provide financial assurance.

Agricultural Sales Tax Exemption

WHEREAS, many of the surrounding states exempt agricultural equipment, repairs and agricultural pharmaceuticals from sales tax.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that PRBRC supports exempting agricultural equipment, repairs and agricultural pharmaceuticals from Wyoming's sales tax.

Country Of Origin Labeling

WHEREAS, in 1999, the Wyoming Legislature passed a law requiring all meat packaged in an establishment to be labeled as to country of origin;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that PRBRC work with the governor and the attorney general to enforce this legislation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that PRBRC will work with the Wyoming Legislature to strengthen this law to include specific enforcement.

Change the Political Climate!

APPLY TO SERVE ON A STATEWIDE BOARD OR COMMISSION

Governor Elect Dave Freudenthal's transition team is taking applications from people interested in serving on a number of statewide boards and commissions. Wyoming needs dedicated, qualified citizens who are willing to share their time, talent and experience. In other words, Wyoming needs you!

Among the openings through March 1, 2003:

- Agriculture Board - 2 openings (Senate Confirmation required)
- Business Council - 5 openings (Senate Confirmation required)
- Environmental Quality Council - 3 openings (Senate Confirmation required)
- Game & Fish Commission - 2 openings (Senate Confirmation required)
- Industrial Siting Council - 2 openings (Senate Confirmation required)
- Livestock Board - 3 openings (Senate Confirmation required)
- Parks & Cultural Resources - 1 opening (Senate Confirmation required)
- Public Service Commission - 1 opening (Senate Confirmation required)
- Water Development Commission - 4 openings (Senate Confirmation required)

PRBRC's Accountable Government Committee is encouraging all our members to go to www.state.wy.us/governor/boards/boards.asp. There you will find an application for board appointments. Download this form, fill it out, enclose a cover letter if you like and send it to:

Muffy Moore
Governor-elect's Transition Office
Herschler Building, Second Floor East
Cheyenne, WY 82002

You can find information about the boards and commissions, who is on them and when the terms expire at the Secretary of State's website: <http://sos.wy.state.wy.us/director/agency.htm>

If you have any questions about the board appointments, please contact Muffy Moore at 777-8501 (email: MMOORE1@state.wy.us)

We'd also like to say that while PRBRC has the best people, there are others out there who just don't realize they belong with the best. But that doesn't mean they wouldn't do a great job so tell your like-minded friends to apply too.

PRBRC Accountable Government Committee

Powder River Basin Resource Council (PRBRC) is a grass-roots organization of individuals and affiliate groups dedicated to good stewardship of Wyoming's natural resources. PRBRC was formed in 1973 and stands for the preservation and enrichment of our agricultural heritage and rural lifestyle; the conservation of Wyoming's unique land, minerals, water and clean air consistent with responsible use of these resources to sustain the livelihood of present and future generations; and the education and empowerment of Wyoming's citizens to raise a coherent voice in the decisions that will impact Wyoming residents' environment and lifestyle.

PRBRC is a member of the Western Organization of Resource Councils (WORC), which is a regional network of seven grassroots community organizations with 7,000 members and 45 local chapters. WORC member groups are Dakota Resource Council, Dakota Rural Action, Idaho Rural Council, Northern Plains Resource Council, Oregon Rural Action, Western Colorado Congress and Powder River Basin Resource Council.

The services provided by PRBRC include public education, community organizing and lobbying as permitted on behalf of its membership. PRBRC is a non-profit, 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

In addition to the "Powder River Breaks" (a bi-monthly newsletter), other publications of PRBRC currently available free include: Biological Weed Control 1996 and the Coalbed Methane Monitor.

Membership dues: \$30 for individuals, \$40 for families and \$20 for students and senior citizens. PRBRC is dependent on contributions for its work; contributions, large and small, are welcomed.

Active Affiliate Organizations

- Concerned Citizens of Platte County
Cathy Wilson, Chair
- Laramie County Resource Council
Mae Kirkbride, Chair
- Newcastle Action Group
Lynnda Schroder, Chair
- SE Wyoming Concerned Citizens
Madelon Daniels, Chair
- Sheridan Area Resource Council
Roger Sanders, Chair
- Tri County Resource Council
Ron Moss, Chair

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30th Annual Meeting Retrospective

Nancy Sorenson, MC



A special thanks goes to the talented and bright Nancy Sorenson, who was master of ceremonies for our 30th annual retrospective. Nancy is shown here during her introduction of the program where she noted that a master of ceremonies was supposed to wear a tuxedo and be short (she is on her knees) and sweet - thus the ice cream sundae on her head. Complemented by her clever sense of humor, Nancy continues to provide thoughtful and balanced leadership for PRBRC.

When the theme for the Annual Meeting was decided upon as "Celebrating Citizen Courage", Nancy did a little research on the term, "courage". As master of ceremonies, she interspersed amongst her introductions of speakers, tidbits on what courage represents to a variety of colorful characters and thinkers throughout history. Here are a few of them to ruminate on:

- Robert Schiller said Courage is spelled I-N-T-E-G-R-I-T-Y.
- Mark Twain said, "It is curious that physical courage should be so common in the World, and moral courage so rare." Mark Twain also said, "It's not the size of the dog in the fight; it's the size of the fight in the dog." And he said, "Always do the right thing; this will gratify some people and astonish the rest."
- Alice McKenzie Swain wrote, "Courage is not the towering oak that sees storms come and go; it is the fragile blossom that opens in the snow."
- Winston Churchill said, "Courage is the first of human qualities because it is the quality which guarantees all others."
- Harper Lee from To Kill a Mockingbird said, "I wanted to see what real courage is, instead of getting the idea that courage is a man with a gun in his hand. It's when you know you're licked before you begin, but you begin anyway and you see it through no matter what."
- And finally, Nancy finished the evening with, "Success is never final and failure is never fatal. It's courage that counts."

We're just glad that Nancy can stop calling herself "Interim" Chair now, and she can really settle into her role. One can only imagine the kinds of things she'll do as Chair!

Ed Swartz became involved with Powder River right in the beginning, when strip mining was becoming an issue in Wyoming, especially in Campbell County. Now he's back fighting to protect his ranch from the ravages of coalbed methane. The following is excerpted from Ed's talk at the Annual Meeting:

I like to take a lot of credit for that Strip Mine Act being passed. Because at that time our senator Cliff Hansen, who was a fine gentleman and articulate spokesman and had a lot of power in Congress, was totally opposed to the landowner consent provision which we were so worried about getting in the national coal caucus. And I remember we were in the Thunderbird gymnasium in Casper after the Republican con-

vention and Diemer True came up and asked me if I'd help take all the tables down and set them up for the convention the next day, which I helped them do. And I looked up, and there was Cliff Hansen, and I walked up to him and I said, "Senator Hansen, we really need to be getting this landowner consent provision in this Strip Mining Act to protect these landowners when they're going to mine their ranches."

"No," he said, "The minerals have precedence; we don't want to do that." And I said, "Well coal mining will totally destroy your ranch." and I said "You're living up there in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, where they are never going to strip mine your ranch. (which is mostly federal land anyway.) You're never going to have your ranch raked out

from under you, and I think you'd better remember that there's other people around the state of Wyoming who you are representing and who helped elect you." And I remember it really made him mad; he got red from his collar clear to the top of his head. But you know he got to thinking about that and he helped lead that fight for the landowner consent through the Senate. And we got that passed the next year; it passed in 1977. And one of the real highlights in my life is that I got invited back to the signing of the Strip Mine Act with President Jimmy Carter in the Rose Garden of the White House... And it was really a highlight of my life to get a chance to work on something that hard and watch it be signed and get a trip to Washington DC to see it.

Ed Swartz



Bernie Barlow



Bernie Barlow, who has been a member for 30 years, and who is currently serving on the Board, found this Letter to the Editor written by some poor misinformed soul back in 1982. Bernie found it amusing enough to file away with other PRBRC "memorabilia" for just the sort of occasion our 30th Anniversary offered. (How little things have changed!) Amidst many interruptions of laughter from the audience, Bernie read the letter as a part of her presentation that evening.

Editor:
Who are those guys? I haven't lived in Campbell County my whole life so excuse my ignorance but I must ask this question: What is Powder River Basin Resource Council? One can't help but wonder who they are and what they represent. If any kind of project is brought up which would benefit the business and economic life of our area, and even the nation in general, these guys are against it. I'd just like to know who they are. I figure there is a good chance they are ranchers that don't have the mineral rights to their property. For some reason, when a person doesn't have something all his friends have, they tend to become crybabies. Yes, even adult ranchers can be crybabies. They figure if they can ruin someone else's fun they won't feel so bad. I may be wrong, but since the group is more or less a name with its members hidden behind it, I must guess. The PRBRC could also be an arm of OPEC, sent to the US to sabotage our efforts to become energy independent. Oil embargos and OPEC price rises are the real problem with our economy. If we

can become independent in our energy needs we can once again enjoy a good standard of living in our country. The Arabs would no longer scare us. Maybe Yasser Arafat is a member of PRBRC. Who ever you guys are, if you have any guts, come out of your closet. Take a look at the problems of this country, and quit trying to harass people who are helping solve them....

As members shook their heads in amazement that anyone could be so wrong about PRBRC, Bernie's presentation took an introspective turn: "I can remember one instance where Bill showed such courage. It was when he stood against the candidacy of a Campbell County coal candidate for governor. The mother of the candidate had been Bill's piano teacher for ten years. Bill's family and the candidates family were in the same church, same political party, and social organizations, and I have to say that we were the black sheep of the community and the family for a day or two....Bill and I have always considered PRBRC as our extended family. Our three children have had friends and mentors in many of the members as well as staff.... As we celebrate our 30th Annual Meeting, we can do so with pride. Pride in our membership, pride in our staff. And as we continue to take on new issues and resolve old ones, we are doing it as concerned citizens of Wyoming. Working for the rights of individuals, for a collective voice in policy decisions, and for a quality community. Thank you."

Richard Cross

Richard Cross has been a member of Powder River since 1975. His humor has gotten us through some rough times, and his dedication to the organization has been demonstrated repeatedly in serving on the Board, accomplishing endless committee work, and providing us with good Wyoming beef for PRBRC events. The following is excerpted from Richard's talk about how he got involved with PRBRC.

Well, how I got involved with Powder River is, I remember this: That back in 1974 an individual drove into my yard, with a big long, pink Cadillac with a yellow stripe around it. I thought, "My God, who's this coming? It must be a pimp." A little short guy got out and introduced himself as Neil Reinhart, and immediately started unrolling maps on the hood of his car... Well it turned out he was a land representative for Tri State Power and Generation. And he'd come to show me where they're going to build a power line across my place, 4 ½ miles. He didn't come to get my input. He came to show me where they were going to construct it. I couldn't believe the guy had such audacity, and I had a few words with him and he left.

A few days after that the phone rang, and I'd never heard of Powder River at the time. Somebody on staff (I don't remember his name) told me about the organization. To make a long story short, we organized what we called United Landowners, and we negotiated with Tri State Power and Generation. We were able to not only reroute the line, but we were able to get a lot more money than they had been willing to pay us. Another group in the Wheatland area organized but they didn't organize with the help of Powder River, and they weren't a cohesive group; they went to court and they got less. I think the moral of this story is there's power in organization. We've taken on some tough issues, and we've never been ashamed of them. I remember Governor Herschler, and I'll always remember this. If the governor didn't agree with you on something he'd say, "Come on, let's go get a drink." That was the way he dealt with us. But I remember he once told me, "You know Powder River is the biggest pain in the ass in the Rocky Mountain area, but it's the most respected conservation organization also." I took that as a compliment.



Sarah Gorin



I came on staff at PRBRC the week that President Carter signed the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, soon to be known by its acronym SMCRA (smack-ra), in 1977.

PRBRC member Ed Swartz and staff coordinator Tom France went to Washington for this event, the culmination of years of work by citizens in coal mining areas around the country. PRBRC had worked particularly hard for the surface owner consent provision requiring coal operators to obtain the agreement of the surface owner to get a mining permit. The new law thus protected and gave leverage to ranchers faced with massive coal development.

SMCRA was just the first of many acronyms to learn in the course of organizing and advocacy work for PRBRC. In my time on staff we worked on synfuels (remember those coal-into-gold schemes?), uranium solution mining, siting permits for coal mines and power plants, enforcement of SMCRA, and a variety of related issues.

Since then the organization has taken on concentration in beef packing, hog farms, mine blasting, railroad routing, and most recently the unprecedented rush of coalbed methane development.

Probably the most striking difference between then and

now is the technology available to the staff and members. Today we can call the staff on their cell phones, they haul laptops to hearings, and everyone can communicate instantly by e-mail. We thought having an IBM Selectric typewriter with a correcting key was about as good as things could get, along with our precious copier that could spit out a gray copy about once every five minutes.

The improved technology helps enhance communication among members and between members and staff (and also helps those of us who like to leave things till the last minute to really leave things till the last minute). But the more the technology changes, the more the basic principles of PRBRC remain the same.

Members always have been, and always will be, the heart and soul of this organization. PRBRC has shown that people matter; that taking care of the land properly matters; and that standing up for what you believe in makes a difference. I am amazed and grateful for the accomplishments of the last 30 years and very much look forward to the accomplishments in PRBRC's future.

Sarah Gorin
PRBRC Member

I joined PRBRC in 1980, at the urging of a staff member and friend, Reed Zars. I gradually became more involved out of a shared belief in the democratic process, which is sadly in decline nationwide. Of course, I also supported the PRBRC agenda: responsible use of natural resources, public education, the rural lifestyle, and accountable government. The last 22 years have convinced me that individual participation matters. And at times when that conviction has waned, I have benefited from the tactful urging of PRBRC's dedicated staff. They provide the inspiration and the urgency to jump in.

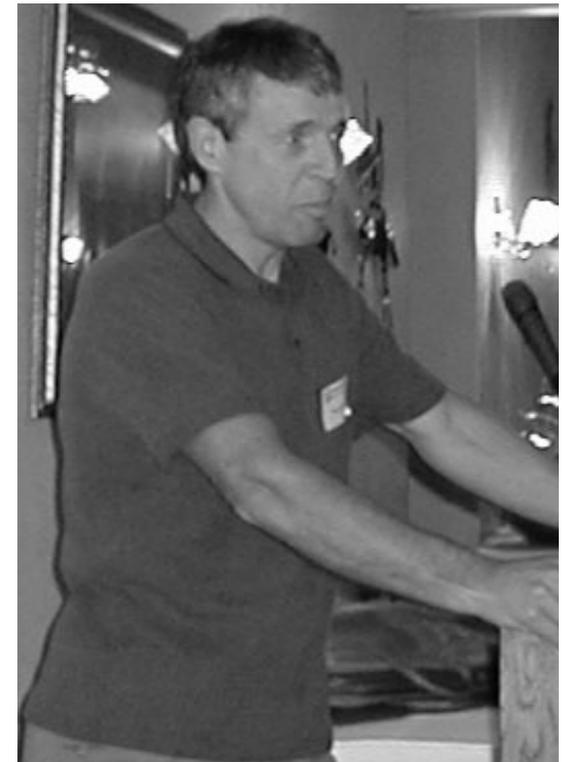
PRBRC has made a difference on many issues. The Sheridan Area Water Supply project gave us an opportunity to support something. PRBRC lobbied the legislature for the \$60 million funding package, believing it a good use of Wyoming's Water Development money. As the project unfolded we grew concerned over an inequitable distribution of project costs, deficiencies in land use planning, and the absence of water conservation incentives. I believe our prior advocacy positioned us to influence these aspects of the project.

For 14 years PRBRC opposed a billion-dollar pumped hydro project in the Bighorn National Forest. I believe our most important contribution to that project's demise was helping federal agencies do the right thing. Politically, they needed pressure from the conservation community to neutralize tremendous pressure from local governments and prominent individuals who perceived an economic windfall in this project. (This was accomplished through trips to agency headquarters by Jill Morrison, Pennie Vance, Gillian Malone, Roger Sanders, and others.) Technically, the agencies needed credible evidence of the project's environmental, geologic and economic liabilities - evidence PRBRC members delivered through hundreds of hours of research and analysis. Spiritually, they needed to witness the beauty and uniqueness of a natural treasure that would be compromised by the project. Jill orchestrated their participation in a site visit to achieve that purpose. I believe as a result of this, the EPA and Forest Service, along with other agencies, did the right thing and killed the project.

Membership in PRBRC has helped fulfill a need to contribute to a cause outside my own selfish interests. My participation has taught me that truth can successfully confront power, but you must do your homework and resist coercion from the larger community. Tonight we celebrate citizen courage. I'm reminded of Dave Stueck testifying before the Environmental Quality Council and representing a position at odds with the EQC chair, who also happened to be the chief administrator at Dave's place of employment. I think back on the courage of Chesie Lee, who uprooted herself from the Midwest to accept the position of Staff Director when PRBRC was in severe financial crisis. And the list goes on.

Wyoming's small population should make it easier for citizens to be heard. Our reliance, however, on a few powerful corporations for our economic and fiscal well-being, often makes state government less responsive and censure more likely. Despite strong incentives to not rock the boat, PRBRC has provided Wyoming citizens with a voice that holds industry and government accountable. For those legislators open to public input, PRBRC has provided timely information to help them make informed decisions. May we continue in this vital role for another 30 years!

Ronn Smith
PRBRC Member



Ronn Smith

Skip Waters



Skip Waters has been a member of PRBRC since 1996. He has served on the Board, has represented us on WORC (Western Organization of Resource Councils) and has worked hard on a number of livestock issues affecting our members. What follows has been boiled down substantially from the original.

How I got involved with Powder River is that I wrote a letter to the editor.... But there's always a story behind a story...[Editor's note: In Skip's case there are always a number of stories behind a story!]

People started noticing this problem that they no longer had a market and people started questioning it...So somewhere around 1994 or 1995 down in Weston County there was a meeting called there. The idea was to get together and see if there was any interest in forming a cooperative venture to enhance the market... There was a lot of interest. People were in trouble; they could see the handwriting on the wall... Have you ever been in a situation where you go to one of these brainstorming deals where the outcome is predetermined? Well that was basically what was going on there... Then there was a four part series of articles about how beneficial NAFTA and GATT were going to be for agriculture...

So I'm at home one day, and I say, "The Hell

with this, if this is the case, and the buck stops here, then I'm going to try to do what I can to change this... If we don't care enough about the future of our children, or the well being of our country, then that don't really say very much about us if we don't want to stand up..."

So I wrote a letter to the newspaper. I titled the letter GATT + NAFTA = RAT. It was pretty well received; it ran in a lot of papers, a lot of ag and trade papers....

Anyway I get this call from someone from the Powder River Basin Resource Council by the name of Steve McConnell, an organizer, who says they're working on a lot of these issues and wondered if he could come out and visit with me.... He came out and we visited a while, and he said, "We'd sure like to get you involved." And I said, "Well, I guess I'm involved already"... And the next thing I knew I was on the Board of the Powder River Basin Resource Council...So that was the start of a tremendous experience. What I found when I started getting involved... was the most broad-minded, the most caring, the most involved group of people in any organization that I have ever been around... and people who go out and try to find solutions to problems instead of perpetuating the problems. And so, I'm very proud to have had an opportunity to be involved in this organization.

Landowner Rights in the Face of Burgeoning Industrial Development

An afternoon panel was the focal point of Powder River Basin Resource Council's 30th Annual meeting. Moderated by Bill Bensel, former legislator from Sheridan County, the panel members were: Nancy Darnell, a landowner from Weston County who is an authority on Eminent Domain; Jennifer Madgic, Planning Director for Gallatin County, Montana; Tom Toner, an attorney specializing in private landowner rights; Patrick Pitet, Executive Director, Minerals, Energy, and Transportation/Wyoming Business Council; Janet Hoagland, rancher and real estate broker; and Cale Case, Wyoming State Senator from Lander.

"From the Department of Transportation to the Endangered Species Act," said Nancy Darnell, "Everyone wants a piece of your land; and somehow, as the owner, you must meet your responsibilities as stewards of that land, to share and yet conserve for the future, and somehow find a way to continue to make a living." Darnell was quick to point out that Wyoming's eminent domain laws take away property rights. "A lot of lip service is given to property rights but when it comes down to the bottom line, support for property rights is a thin veneer." She went on to talk about mineral companies and how they "always talk about how much money they bring into the state in business and tax revenues, but they don't talk about what they are costing the state."

Nancy Darnell was followed by Patrick Pitet of the Wyoming Business Council, who began by describing himself as "an unabashed proponent of energy development." He then pointed out that 61% of Wyoming's property taxes are paid by the minerals industry. He went on to praise the status quo, stating that changes could lead to "unintended consequences." Any kind of moratorium on gas development, he claimed, would result in other producers from other states filling the gap. The best way to handle problems between landowners and developers, according to Pitet, is through "good faith" negotiations, with litigation representing "the worst of all worlds", in his opinion. "At least you invited me to speak", he grumbled. "I guess that represents some kind of improvement."

Jennifer Madgic, of Gallatin County, Montana described the situation in her area, where a moratorium is presently in effect, pending more study on the effects of Coal Bed Methane development. "Zoning is the route that we are using right now," she said, adding the proposed test wells in an upscale rural neighborhood caused homeowners with \$600,000 estates to support zoning "100%". Just talking about Coalbed Methane drilling in the Bozeman area caused a drop in property values there, she said. Several people pointed out, however, that zoning laws in Wyoming cannot prevent oil and gas exploration in the state.

Janet Hoagland of Banner Ranches suggested that realtors need to disclose to prospective buyers the serious consequences of split estate ownership in Wyoming. She expressed concern about the great inequity between the surface and

mineral estate, as well as the effect of mineral development on real estate values, and on such intangible rights as privacy and the quiet enjoyment of property. She also noted that it seemed unfair that minerals owners do not pay taxes on their mineral property until it is produced. Hoagland questioned the use of bonding as a means to finance reclamation, suggesting that escrow accounts or trusts might work better when companies go bust or walk away from a project.

Tom Toner, attorney for landowners, said split estate issues are a surface owner's worst scenario, especially when the estate is split with the BLM. Mr. Toner offered tips to landowners who find themselves in this boat, including being aware of Section 6 of the federal mineral lease, which states that surface impacts must be "minimized." Specifically, it reads, "Lessee shall conduct operations in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the land, air and water, to cultural, biological, visual and other resources, and to other land uses or users." This could mean that developers could be required to reinject water, or perform other protective measures as a condition of their lease. In addition, he said, "If someone bonds (condemns) onto your property, you have the right to subpoena all their signed leases in the area to help determine what damages they should pay." Mr. Toner also told landowners they have more power than they are led to believe; for example, water discharged onto a neighbor's land without that landowner's permission is a trespass, and is chargeable as such. Toner also noted that under current eminent domain law, the burden of proof on the value of the property taken is on the landowner. Toner feels the burden of proof should be upon the mineral company rather than the landowner.

Cale Case, senator from Fremont County, maintains that "Common law is the best law, and property law in Wyoming is almost all common law." He seemed to be saying go ahead and use the courts. At the same time he warned not to ask the legislature for help. "You won't get anything there," he stated. Senator Case believes Wyoming is headed in the direction of becoming a "mutual accommodation state" where landowners and mineral owners must mutually accommodate each other in split estate situations. However, he warned, "The mineral and energy industry finances 40% of state revenues through taxes, so they run the show. That's just the way it is."

Panelists remained at the meeting to answer individual questions. PRBRC thanks all of those who participated in the panel for helping us to understand the issues of development more thoroughly.

Nancy Sorenson
PRBRC Chair

EQC Sets Date For Petition Hearing (finally!)

It only took 2 ½ years and numerous letters and calls to get PRBRC and our affiliates' petition to change the odor standards for large confined swine feeding operations to the actual hearing stage.

On Thursday, January 16, 2003, 1:00 PM, the Environmental Quality Council will hold a public hearing to consider the proposed rules at the Wheatland City Hall, 600 9th Street, Wheatland, Wyoming. (Please see public notice elsewhere in The Breaks.)

History:

The town of Wheatland is surrounded by four large confined swine operations. Odors from these facilities have been assailing the community since 1997, shortly after Wyoming Premium Farms began operations at the farrowing site. One family has sued for relief, but many people don't have the resources to fight a large corporation. Their only recourse is to complain to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality's Air Quality Division, which has a file that is about three inches thick with complaints, many of which are one page covering a month of odors.

DEQ has had difficulty citing the hog facilities for odor violations. By the time DEQ personnel from Cheyenne can get to Wheatland, sometimes several days after the complaint, the wind has shifted or the weather has changed. In addition, since the odor from hogs is particularly obnoxious, the current rule of seven parts fresh air to one part odor has not been effective in protecting the public from the problems of nausea, headaches and other physical and psychological illness suffered by people in the area.

In 2000, members of the Concerned Citizens of Platte County (CCPC), Laramie County Resource Council (LCRC), Southeastern Wyoming Concerned Citizens (SWCC) and the Powder River Basin Resource Council (PRBRC) petitioned the Environmental Quality Council for a change in the rules affecting odor. The groups asked that confined swine feeding operations be held to a stricter standard than other industries in the state.

At the August, 2000 meeting in Pinedale, the EQC told the groups that there was insufficient information to grant a hearing on the issue.

The groups petitioned the Council again in December 2000. While DEQ Director Dennis Hemmer received his copy, the Council's copy was lost in the mail. So the groups sent in another petition in February 2001. The letter requested that the Council hear the petition at a meeting nearer to the affected community. The EQC put the issue on the agenda for a summer meeting in Lander. Since Lander is far away from the affected area, PRBRC requested that the petition be removed from that meeting agenda.

Finally, in February 2002, the Environmental Quality Council invited the groups to make their presentation. The groups were better prepared for the meeting and the Council granted the request for a hearing on a change on odor standards for hogs only. The EQC requested a decision from the Attorney General's office on the division of expenses to be given before setting a date for the hearing.

The Attorney General's office sent the decision to the EQC in April 2002. That decision was given to the groups at their request, but no date was set for the hearing.

Several letters were written to the Council requesting a date and members called a number of times. The Department of Environmental Quality told us that notices have been prepared since May, and they were simply waiting for a date.

Finally, after a letter to Governor Geringer, the date was set.

The petition:

CCPC, LCRC, SWCC and PRBRC propose to amend the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations, Chapter 2, Ambient Standards, Section 11, Ambient standards for odors to read as follows:

(a)The ambient air standard for odors from any source shall be limited to:

(i)An odor emission at the property line which is undetectable at seven dilutions except for Large Confined Swine Feeding Operations as defined in (ii) with odor free air as determined by the a scintometer as manufactured by the Barnebey-Cheney Company or any other instrument, device, or technique designated by the Division as producing equivalent results. The occurrence of odors shall be measured so that at least two measurements can be made within a period of one hour, these determinations being separated by at least 15 minutes.

And to add a new (ii) to the rules to read:

(ii) The ambient air standard for Large Confined Swine Feeding Operations of 1000 animal units or more as defined in W.S.35-11-302 (a)(ix)shall be limited to an odor emission at the property line which is undetectable at two dilutions with odor free air as determined by the a scintometer as manufactured by the Barnebey-Cheney Company or any other instrument, device, or technique designated by the Division as producing equivalent results. The occurrence of odors shall be measured so that at least two measurements can be made within a period of one hour, these determinations being separated by at least 15 minutes.

Concerned Citizens of Platte County, Laramie County Resource Council, Southeastern Wyoming Concerned Citizens and Powder River Basin Resource Council urge you to attend this hearing and support our petition with written comments.

Don Kneeburg
PRBRC Member

Torrington Votes For Railroad Overpass

Southeast Wyoming Concerned Citizens hard work in urging the citizens of Torrington to vote on the issue of a railroad overpass paid off at the November 5 General Election. "Our goal was to create awareness on the issue of the railroad overpass and to encourage the citizens to get out and vote," said SWCC member and Torrington resident Madelon Daniels.

Of the 2,096 votes cast on the proposed railroad overpass, 1,405 registered voters, representing 67 percent, voted for the overpass with 691 against.

There are no figures available on the number of registered voters within the City of Torrington, population 5,776. But of the 6,202 registered voters in Goshen County 4,600 voted countywide on November 5. Those who voted on the overpass issue represented 33 percent of the registered voters who exercised their right to vote.

SWCC members attribute the success of their campaign to support from the Powder River Basin Resource Council which sponsored a blanket mailing of postcards, the printing of bilingual flyers in Spanish and English that were posted in high traffic areas around Torrington and were stuffed in grocery bags, courtesy of Main Street Market, and attendance at city council meetings to press for action on the overpass issue. Fringe support came from letters to the Torrington Telegram editor, a radio interview with SWCC member Kathy Moriarty on BNCI cable radio, Pinnacle Bank marquee, and word of mouth. Thanks, too, to SWCC member Elwood Rave, running for Goshen County Commissioner, who spoke to the subject during the candidates' forum at Eastern Wyoming College prior to the election.

With the issue now passed the next step will be negotiations between Torrington City Council and the Wyoming Department of Transportation to establish a time line for construction of the overpass that will be located at East F Street and Hwy 26 East. SWCC members will continue to monitor progress and urge that the existing railroad crossing at Main Street and Hwy 26 be kept open.

Janet Bass
PRBRC Member

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Department of Environmental Quality Air Quality Division (AQD)

Members of the Powder River Basin Resource Council (PRBRC), the Concerned Citizens of Platte County (CCPC), the Laramie County Resource Council (LCRC) and the Southeastern Wyoming Concerned Citizens (SWCC) are proposing to amend Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations, Chapter 2, Ambient Standards, Section 11, Ambient standards for odors. These changes pertain to large operations of confined swine feeding. The proposed rules can be obtained from the Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, 122 West 25th St., Herschler Building, 4th Floor, Cheyenne, Wyoming or accessed after December 10, 2002 at <http://deq.state.wy.us> (click on the Air Quality link) or by contacting Christine Jenkins at (307) 672-6457.

The Environmental Quality Council will hold a public hearing to consider these proposed rules at 1:00 PM on Thursday January 16, 2003 at the Wheatland City Hall, 600 9th Street, Wheatland, Wyoming. Written comments may be submitted prior to the public hearing to the following address: Terri A. Lorenzon, Director, Environmental Quality Council, Herschler Building, Room 1714, 122 West 25th St., Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82002. Those planning to present oral statements at the hearing are encouraged to bring a written copy of their comments to the hearing and arrive early so that the Council may determine the order of persons wishing to comment.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, special assistance or alternate formats will be made available upon request for individuals with disabilities.

U.S. Energy Course Spells Doom

The following was excerpted from Methane Madness: A Natural Gas Primer, by Randy Udall, with the author's permission. Randy Udall is the Director of the Community Office for Resource Efficiency (CORE) in Aspen, Colorado. He has been Keynote speaker for a number of our sister organizations, and spoke at the Wheeler Center's symposium on coalbed methane that was held in Billings this Fall. Several of our members and staff attended, and were impressed with the breadth of his knowledge and foresight on these issues.

In 2000 the wellhead price of natural gas skyrocketed 400%. This was the sharpest energy price increase the nation had ever seen, outdoing even the oil spikes of the 1970s. The price hikes hit hard, hammering homeowners, business, and industry, contributing to rolling blackouts in California, weighing on the stock market, and unleashing a frenzy of new drilling. It was, one expert wrote, a "train wreck." So what comes next? The stakes are high; 70% of new homes are heated with natural gas, and the nation's electric utilities have wagered \$100 billion that it is the "fuel of the new millennium."

Per capita, we use about a dumpster's worth of gas each day. Each year, 280 million Americans use as much natural gas as 3 billion people in Europe and Asia. Gas is the

"youngest" of the fossil fuels; its use has risen 1000-fold since 1900. Domestic production was negligible before 1920, rose sharply after World War II, peaked in 1973, dipped during the "gas bubble" of the 1980s, and has flat-lined since. In the past 80 years, we've consumed about 950 trillion cubic feet. By some estimates, almost half the gas that will ever be produced in this country has already been burned. Half gone, half left. Much of the "gone" was cheap and easy to produce. Much of what's left will be relatively more expensive and difficult to extract.

The roots of the current energy crisis date back twenty years. The 1979 Oil Shock unleashed a frenzy of petroleum exploration and in the early 1980s, 80,000 wells were spudded each year. As it turned out, we didn't find that much oil, but we did find a lot of gas. A glut was born. Between 1983 and 1996, the real price of gas fell by 46%. Everyone grew complacent. Industry, government, and environmentalists alike proclaimed that gas would be cheap and superabundant far into the future. As gas got cheaper and cheaper, frivolous uses joined essential ones. Snowmelt your driveway? Sure, why not? Install radiant tubing under golf course greens? Go for it.

North America has not run out of natural gas. What we are short of is any way to

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Wyoming DEQ Issues Notice of Violation to Wyoming Refining Company

A Notice of Violation was issued on October 11th to Wyoming Refining Company (WRC) for a catalyst release at the Newcastle Refinery Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU) that occurred on March 24 and March 25, 2002. Dan Olson, Administrator of DEQ's Air Quality Division, is recommending that the Department refer this violation to the State Attorney General's office requesting a suit be filed in District Court to recover appropriate penalties.

WRC's air quality permit, MD-433-A, limits emissions from the FCCU to 43.1 pounds per hour particulate. The Notice of Violation states:

"During the late evening of March 24, 2002 through the early morning of March 25, 2002, Wyoming Refining experienced an upset condition on the FCCU. This upset condition led to the release of approximately 20 tons of catalyst from the FCCU stack over approximately an 8-hour period. Wyoming Refining's report, which the Air Quality Division received on April 4, 2002, noted that most of the catalyst loss occurred between 11:00 PM and 11:30 PM on March 24, 2002 but the release continued until the early morning hours of March 25, 2002. This loss of catalyst equates to particulate emissions significantly in excess of that allowed by permit conditions.

"Wyoming Refining verbally reported the FCCU upset incident to the Air Quality

Division on March 25, 2002. This notification was followed by a written report on April 4, 2002 identifying the root cause of the upset as a slide valve controlling the flue gas that failed to open or close, causing a pressure drop that caused air, steam, and catalyst to exit through the unit stack. Following an April 12, 2002 request for additional information by the Air Quality Division, Wyoming Refining provided a May 2, 2002 letter to the Air Quality Division further explaining the catalyst loss incident. Based on a review of this information, the Air Quality Division's determination is that the decision by Wyoming Refining Personnel to attempt to continue operating (warming up) the FCCU when several key valves were known to be operating improperly directly contributed to the catalyst release."

WRC could be subject to a penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation for each day during which the violation continues, a temporary or permanent injunction, or both a penalty and an injunction.

**Peg Christie
PRBRC Member**

Members' Hard Work Pays Off

The Laramie County Resource Council was organized as an affiliate of the Powder River Basin Resource Council in June of 1990. Over the past 12 years, LCRC has tackled a wide variety of issues from landfill permitting and recycling to water quality and confined animal feeding operations. Members have hosted workshops on accountable government and lobbying and supported PRBRC's efforts at the legislature.

But the underlying issue of reducing the waste stream to their county's landfill by promoting recycling has always been a mainstay of the group's members. LCRC was responsible for starting a city composting facility, volunteering time and energy to encourage the City of Cheyenne to keep it operating. Members pushed the city to buy a chipper to process tree limbs. LCRC also helped the city promote the "Blue Bin Recycling Program".

LCRC's first chairman, John Pederson, took a special interest in researching recycling options. Among the ideas John asked the City to consider were composting and fee based incentives to recycling. He put in many hours manning the composting facility to insure that it didn't become a dumping ground. In recent years, John has been unable to participate in LCRC's work due to his wife's failing health, but his work is finally showing results.

On November 15, 2002, Kevin Sherrodd, Assistant City Engineer for the City of Cheyenne presented information to LCRC about the city's current and new waste diversion programs.

Currently the City of Cheyenne has waste diversion programs that include: traditional recycling, yard waste composting, hazardous waste collection and fee based incentives.

The "Blue Bin Recycling Program" has six convenient locations around Cheyenne. These bins are set up to collect newsprint, magazines, cardboard, aluminum beverage containers, steel food cans and glass food and beverage containers.

The yard waste composting program has grown into a program that is operated by an outside company, A-1 organics. Through this company, the city sells compost, topsoil that is screened and prepared, uncolored mulch, and colored mulch. In 2001, this program diverted 26,666 Cubic Yards of waste from the landfill. Cheyenne is setting up a curbside yard waste collection program. The city offers pick-up for a 95 gallon container for yard waste and a once-a-month pick-up for limbs and branches. The cost is \$3.00/month. The program grew from 700+ customers in 2001 to over 900 customers in 2002.

Cheyenne now has a Hazardous Waste Collection Program. Residential hazardous wastes such as oil, pesticides and herbicides, poisons, flammables, oil based paints, batteries and antifreeze can be dropped off free of charge by appointment. The city is also beginning an "e-waste" recycling program where they will take electronics such as TVs, CPUs, copiers, VCRs and other electronic products to a commercial recycler for a fee.

The new incentive based fee structure is called "Pay As You Throw" (PAYT). Currently, we pay for the water we use, the gas we use and the electricity we use. This program uses the same idea: The more you use, the more you pay. Soon Cheyenne residents will pay by the number of containers they use. One 95-gallon refuse container will cost \$12/month. Each additional container will cost \$5/month more. Smaller containers are available at a

lower price.

At the landfill, fees are now based on weight rather than volume. Drop areas are available for recycling at the gate. After the recyclable materials are removed, the vehicle is weighed. Since materials dropped for recycling aren't charged out, and the fee is based on the exact weight of the load, diversion savings are more directly observed by customers.

Anticipated additions to the landfill diversion programs include: a yard waste ban at the landfill, commercial cardboard collection, construction scrap lumber collection, additional recycling drop-off at the landfill, and office paper collection.

As many communities in Wyoming will have to consider siting new landfills in the next decade, it might be wise to look at the type of programs Cheyenne is instituting. Each of these programs will save landfill space and allow the landfill to operate longer and cleaner at the current site.

A special thank you to John Pederson for your vision and hard work.

**Mae Kirkbride
LCRC Member**

Editor's note: Former LCRC chairman, John Pederson has been experiencing health problems and has spent some time in the hospital recently. PRBRC would like to thank John for his dedication and hard work for this organization and we hope he is feeling better soon.

Expanding the Definition of 10-Acre ETS

"It's Granite. Oops, I mean it's feldspar. Well, actually, it's really ballast."

Editor's note: Wyoming Statute 35-11-401 of the Environmental Quality Act sets forward the provisions that allow for the infamous 10-acre exemptions (ETs). Specifically it reads that "Surface mining operations, whether commercial or noncommercial, for the removal of sand, gravel, scoria, limestone, dolomite, shale, ballast or feldspar from an area of ten (10) acres or less of affected land". Statute also requires the operator to get written permission from the land owner, notify the Land Quality Division of the Department of Environmental Quality and the Inspector of Mines within the Department of Employment. The operations must post \$1,000 bond per acre to insure reclamation, file an annual report and reclaim the land after mining operations cease, unless the surface owner decides he wants to use the mine and reclaim the land. There are no requirements for public notice, no limit on the amount of overburden and topsoil that can be stockpiled, no conditions on the permit, no baseline information required, no blasting regulations, no regard for the private property rights of nearby landowners, and no opportunity for DEQ to deny the permit.

Following is the story of one mine and how several policies appear to have been changed to fit the desires of this apparently inexperienced operator. This story was put together using information available in the files of the Land Quality Division of DEQ Permit 1126ET. ET stands for 10-acre exemption.

Early in January 2000, N.A. Corporation of Sundance, Wyoming contacted the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality/Land Quality Division. It seems they needed to establish source material for a contract they had bid on. The company requested that it be allowed to initiate mining through a Letter of Authorization for a section of land in Niobrara County. DEQ officials explained that Wyoming Environmental Quality Act did not allow this. DEQ sent the company an ET application packet.

Next, N.A. Corp. told DEQ that the company planned to mine granite. Upon being told that granite is NOT allowed to be removed under an ET, the company representative called back and said that he had discussed the issue with someone and stated that the minerals to be mined would be sand, gravel and feldspar.

Then there was the road issue. N.A. Corp. wanted to only take responsibility for part of the road because there was "already a two track road" part way to the site. LQD usually requires that the access road be part of the exempted 10 acres if the road has to be upgraded to provide access to an ET. It is only where a road already exists and does not have to be upgraded or the existing road serves as a multi use road that the division allows the road not to be included as part of the 10 acres.

In a letter dated January 26, 2000, from Georgia Cash, District 1 Supervisor, to Rick Chancellor, Land Quality Division Administrator, Ms. Cash noted that she had received several calls about activity at the proposed site. Driving by the proposed ET site, it was evident that the operator (N.A. Corp.) had initiated building the road to facilitate mining of the site prior to applying for the ET.

Further, Ms. Cash noted that based on an investigation of the site from Wyoming Geologic Survey maps, the site is shown to have a granite outcrop.

Ms. Cash recommended that N.A. Corp be denied a 10-acre exempt permit.

On February 9, 2000, a BLM representative visited the site and told DEQ that N.A. Corp. was actively drilling in one of the granite outcrops. BLM further stated that the drilling taking place was on federal mineral, not private, as the original application had stated.

Rick Chancellor responded to Ms. Cash in an email dated Feb. 14, 2000. The following is quoted from his email, "An operator came in to discuss the problems getting

his ET. A competitor informed us and we verified that the material he was planning to mine was granite. Granite is not allowed under an ET. He tried to say he was mining feldspar since the granite is 80% feldspar. We still refused since granite is granite and feldspar isn't granite. He then tried ballast. After much discussion where I explained that ballast is railroad ballast (and since he was mining for a highway job we knew it wasn't ballast) I pulled out the dictionary to prove my point. I first pulled out my Dictionary of Mining Terms, compiled by the former US Bureau of Mines. Lo and behold the definition includes ballast for road substratum. I then turned to Webster's Dictionary. Its definition included ballast for the making of concrete.

It appears that our definition may have been too stringent. I have discussed the matter with Tom [Roan, Assistant Attorney General] and he feels our position is not defensible. Since there is no definition of ballast in either the statutes or regulation, we have to depend on the plain meaning of the word which is in the dictionary.

I have informed Dennis [Hemmer] of this new information and asked for his thoughts since this would be a major shift in our policy. Basically any rock that is mined for a highway job or for the making of concrete would be allowed under an ET. I'll keep you informed."

Under this **expanded definition**, LQD approved the ET on Feb. 16, 2000.

On April 4, 2000 DEQ/LQD officials inspected the site and found problems with lack of protection and identification of salvaged topsoil, poor topsoil salvage practices and storage of equipment on land with no topsoil salvage. In July 2000, DEQ issued a Notice of Violation as a result of this inspection. In August 2000, the Attorney General sent an enforcement action to N.A. Corp. for the NOV with a penalty of \$5,000. In September 2000, N.A. Corp. sent a letter to DEQ stating that they were still in the process of moving all topsoil and the equipment in question had been moved. They believed that as they were currently working on the soil salvage, they were not in violation.

Inspections of the site in February and March of 2001, showed the disturbance to be 13.8 acres not including the area in which vehicle tracks were obvious on native areas, or those areas not stripped of soil. In June 2001, a follow-up inspection showed that all the problems with the topsoil salvage and protection identified since the operation began remained on site.

As of this writing, the mine has been inactive since at least January 9, 2001. Only one Annual Report has been received by the LQD for the period Feb. 16, 2000 - Feb. 15, 2001. This year's annual report is past due.

N. A. Corp is delinquent with the State of Wyoming for failure to pay taxes and not filing an annual report. N.A. Corp filed for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, but an order to dismiss the case has been initiated. It is unlikely that N.A. Corp. will be able to conduct business in Wyoming; there has been no mining on the site for at least 15 months.

And that is the story of how an inept company managed to change the rules to meet its needs, disturb more than 10-acres of land and leave the state holding the bag to find someone to either take over this pit or reclaim it.

Among the many questions raised by this mine are: Since the Director of DEQ has no power to turn down a 10-acre ET mine, could N.A. Corp., after settling up their taxes with the state, get another 10-acre ET? Is there any provision in the law to stop them? Is granite now included in the law as an exempt mineral? Are two track ruts considered multi use roads?

**Vickie Goodwin
PRBRC Staff**

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grow our energy supply. North America has no excess natural gas capacity. What we do have is extremely aggressive decline rates, making it harder each year to keep current production from falling. A massive number of gas-fired power plants have been ordered. But the gas to run them is simply not there."

The nation's long-standing glut of natural gas and electrical capacity, along with the world's spare oil capacity, vanished simultaneously in spring 2000. Prosperity and the Internet are partly responsible. Fueled by cheap energy, the U.S. economy grew 60% since 1986, an astounding 5% in 2000 alone. Gas consumption grew 36% over that period. But it was the demand for electricity-up 5.4% in 1998, an astounding rate for such a large economy- that has had the biggest impact on gas prices. To meet our growing electricity needs, utilities have ordered 180,000 Megawatts of gas-fired power plants to be installed by 2005. It was a logical thing to do: gas is the cheapest, cleanest way to convert fossil fuel to electricity. But if ordering one gas turbine makes perfect sense, ordering 1,000 is a recipe for disaster. No one in the utility industry asked the key question: can we produce enough gas to run all those plants? Many experts think the answer is no.

During the summer, gas is pumped into underground caverns for use the next winter. This schedule is now being crimped by Sunbelt air conditioners, whose demand for gas-fired electricity is soaring. Gas used to keep us warm; now we ask it to keep us cool, too. Since the storage system was never sized for the A/C load, we've depleted our storage cushion. In March 2001, gas-in-storage reached its lowest level in history.

In hindsight, the 1990s were the Big Bonfire, an unprecedented energy binge. As natural gas and gasoline prices shrunk, new houses and cars grew gargantuan. Soccer moms bought SUVs and Americans consumed their body weight in natural gas and oil every

five days. For decades natural gas has been our most versatile fuel and obedient servant. According to the Energy Information Administration, by 2005 we may need 20% more natural gas than we use today; by 2015, 50% more. But U.S. production has flat-lined for fifteen years, and Canada is trading water, too. So where's the new gas going to come from?

With no debate, and little consideration of the long-range implications, the nation has embarked on a "dash for gas." ...If it turns out that we can't find sufficient gas to run hundreds of new powerplants, then what? Pick from this list: build new coal or nuclear plants; get serious about renewables, particularly wind power, now cheaper than gas; or invest real money in energy efficiency. ...we may soon hit an "energy ceiling," beyond which consumption cannot grow.

The average American family will spend more than \$3,000 on electricity, oil, and natural gas this year. The economy is going south. Wall Street is struggling. Two-thirds of the nation's oil and almost half the nation's natural gas have been burned. The world is almost out of spare oil production capacity.

Editor's Comments: Given this bleak outlook, PRBRC encourages all citizens concerned about our future to help support solutions such as conserving energy and encouraging increased renewable energy development. Methane Madness was published by the Community Office for Resource Efficiency. It was written by Randy Udall, CORE's Director, with the assistance of Steve Andrews, a Denver energy analyst. To contact the authors: rudall@aol.com, sbandrews@worldnet.att.net. Or write CORE, Box 9707, Aspen, CO 81612.