

Here's an overview of energy-related items affecting the southern Greater Yellowstone ecosystem, including the Upper Green River Valley, where many of Jackson Hole's wildlife spend the winter. Visit www.jhalliance.org to keep posted. (Thanks to the Harder Foundation for supporting our work.)

Protecting the Wyoming Range

This past summer, a bill to protect the Wyoming Range of the Bridger-Teton National Forest was included in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (S. 3213) and introduced on the U.S. Senate floor. Sen. John Barrasso first introduced the Wyoming Range Legacy Act of 2007 last fall. If passed, the legislation would prohibit future oil and gas leasing on the Wyoming Range. Based on work begun by the late U.S. Sen. Craig Thomas, it would also allow buybacks of exploration and development rights already sold to energy companies, which could be an option to avert the proposed developments discussed below. The full Senate must vote on the Omnibus Act before it passes to the House of Representatives. Please contact Wyoming's congressional delegation to voice your support for this legislation:

U.S. Sen. Mike Enzi

Email via: <http://enzi.senate.gov/public>

U.S. Sen. John Barrasso

Email via: <http://barrasso.senate.gov/public>

U.S. Rep. Barbara Cubin

Email via:

http://www.house.gov/cubin/zip_auth.shtml

Visit www.wyomingrange.org for more details on efforts to protect the Wyoming Range.

Hoback Wells

The draft environmental impact statement on Plains Exploration and Production Company's plan to drill up to 136 natural gas wells near Bondurant at the north end of the Wyoming Range is expected out in November. The Eagle Prospect and Noble Basin Master Development Plan proposes building 17 well pads, 29 miles of roads, and gas lines and facilities on 22 square miles of forest. The location is currently recognized as a roadless area, as a critical birthing area for mule deer, and as habitat for elk and moose.

Plains had originally proposed drilling three exploratory wells in 2005. The EIS for that project generated about 19,000 public comments; almost all opposed it. Last year, the company withdrew that proposal and presented plans for full field development instead.

Keep an eye on www.jhalliance.org for information about how you can comment on the new draft EIS this fall.



Pronghorn winter near a gas well outside Pinedale. Photo by Franz Camenzind

More Wyoming Range threats

Despite admitting that one energy company had an undue influence on the process, Bridger-Teton officials decided this summer to continue a NEPA analysis on 44,700 acres of contested oil and gas leases in the Wyoming Range of the forest west of Merna around Horse and Beaver creeks.

These leases have been suspended since 2006, when the federal Interior Board of Land Appeals ruled that an earlier National Environmental Policy Act analysis didn't adequately consider impacts to wildlife and the environment.

Wyoming Gov. Dave Freudenthal blasted forest officials in April for allowing Stanley Energy, one of the aspiring lessees, to participate in meetings between Forest Service personnel and an outside contractor hired on the company's recommendation to write the supplemental environmental impact statement. (Under NEPA, companies that might benefit from an EIS are barred from such discussions.)

Although B-T officials have since terminated their "memorandum of understanding" with Stanley Energy, and to alleviate the public's concerns have published notes from planning meetings that company representatives attended, they are nevertheless proceeding with the draft SEIS, which is expected in September.

Pinedale Resource Management Plan

The final environmental analysis for this Bureau of Land Management plan should be available on Aug. 22 at www.blm.gov/rmp/wy/pinedale/documents.html. The plan will set the course for managing more than a million acres of public land in the Upper Green River Valley southeast of Jackson Hole for the next 10 to 15 years. (The draft EIS was released in February of 2007 and generated more than 100,000 letters, most of which cited concerns about energy development.) After it's posted, the final EIS will be subject to a 30-day review and appeal period. To find out more, visit www.uppergreen.org.

Pinedale Anticline

The Bureau of Land Management has released its revised plan for expanded drilling on the Pinedale Anticline project area southeast of Jackson Hole. The proposal calls for 4,400 more wells, almost nine times the number currently in place, likely drilled at a rate of up to 232 wells per year. This would substantially expand the impacts beyond what was authorized in the original plan in 2000. Also, in a precedent-setting move, the operators propose to drill year-round and no longer be subject to well-established, seasonal drilling protections for big game and sage grouse.

While this proposal contains some good measures to limit industry's footprint, unless enforceable mitigation measures are strengthened, this ramped-up drilling in the Pinedale Anticline will harm northwest Wyoming's quality of life, clean water and air, exceptional vistas and extraordinary wildlife. Please contact the BLM today and let them know that a slower pace of development and stronger enforcements are paramount for finding real balance on the Anticline. Write to: Caleb Hiner, Project Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Pinedale Field Office, P.O. Box 768, Pinedale, WY 82941.

Air quality concerns

The close proximity to Jackson Hole of energy development on the Pinedale Anticline threatens our valley's air quality and migrating wildlife. Five times this past winter alone, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality officials issued ozone warnings for Sublette County (just southeast of Teton County), reporting that levels of the toxic gas reached a point that could pose a threat to children, the elderly or those with respiratory ailments. They attributed the cause mostly to energy development on the Pinedale Anticline and Jonah fields.

In March and again in July, a group of health professionals, business people and concerned citizens sent letters to BLM State Director Robert Bennett, Gov. Dave Freudenthal, the Centers for Disease Control, EPA Regional Director Robbie Roberts, Wyoming Dept. of Health Director Dr. Brent Sherard, and the CEOs of Shell, Ultra, Encana, Questar and BP Amoco asking for a comprehensive health impact assessment in conjunction with the Pinedale Anticline analysis discussed above.

The Environmental Protection Agency gave the Anticline plan its lowest possible environmental rating, citing public health concerns about elevated ozone levels, documented groundwater contamination, and decreased visibility in the Wind River Range due to air pollution. None of these are adequately addressed in the plan. ■



A bill to protect the Snake is making its way through Congress.

Snake Headwaters bill advances

In July, the Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Legacy Act was included in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (S. 3213) and introduced on the U.S. Senate floor. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee passed each of the 96 conservation bills (including the Wyoming Range Legacy Act; see Page 19) in this collection, which may have a better chance of becoming law as a group rather than piecemeal. If passed, the legislation would protect 387 miles of the most pristine rivers and streams in the Snake River drainage under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Visit www.snakeheadwaters.org for information on how you can help.

Long legal road for roadless rule

On Aug. 12, U.S. District Judge Clarence Brimmer overturned a Clinton-era ban on road construction in nearly 60 million acres of national forest. This ruling is the latest twist in a legal battle over a Clinton administration rule that limited logging, mining and energy development in roadless areas that make up nearly a third of national forest land, including 3.25 million acres of public land in Wyoming – 1.43 million of them in the Bridger-Teton.

In 2003, the same judge ruled that the roadless rule was invalid, saying that it in effect established wilderness areas and that the law allows only Congress to do that. Environmental groups argued that the Clinton rule was properly enacted and it established roadless areas unique from wilderness. They appealed Brimmer's ruling, but before the appeals court issued a decision, the Bush administration released a new rule replacing the Clinton rule. (Brimmer's first decision was eventually vacated.) The Clinton rule came back into effect in 2006, when a federal magistrate in California rejected the Bush administration's rule, which had required governors to petition the federal government to protect roadless areas in their states. But last fall the case – brought by the State of Wyoming, off-road vehicle enthusiasts, mining companies and other western states – landed back in Brimmer's lap again, and his new ruling is essentially the same as in 2003.

What's next? Environmentalists have already vowed to appeal Brimmer's latest ruling to the U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.

Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act stalled

A federal bill that would designate 5 million acres as wilderness in Wyoming was heard by the Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands last October, but hasn't budged since. One of the most ambitious conservation bills to be introduced in Congress, NREPA is an effort to protect almost 20 million acres of public lands in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. If passed, it would safeguard wildlife corridors along the Northern Rockies and provide economic incentives for protection of these lands. A bipartisan coalition introduced the bill in 2007, but one of the biggest roadblocks to its passage is the lack of support by delegates from Wyoming. U.S. Rep. Barbara Cubin has called the bill a "147-page assault on our Western way of life." We encourage you to email the Wyoming delegation (see contact info on Page 19) and express your support for the bill's passage.

Parks winter use plan finalized

After the long-awaited winter use plan for both Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks was released last November, the National Park Service and the State of Wyoming entered into closed-door negotiations to determine how best to keep Sylvan Pass (west of Cody, Wyo.) open for public use. The park's preferred plan was to open the pass to motorized oversnow use only when avalanche danger was low. The state wanted the pass open on a more regular basis. In an agreement reached in June, the park service consented to keep spending more than \$300,000 per season on avalanche control to keep the pass open.

The portion of the winter use plan involving Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway limits the number of snowmobiles on Jackson Lake each day for ice fishing purposes to 40, and these machines must incorporate "best available technology." It also limits to 25 the daily number of snowmobiles accessing the Grassy Lake Road from Flagg Ranch, but these are allowed to be older machines. The portion of the Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail between Moran Junction and Flagg Ranch will be discontinued. (This segment has seen 20 or fewer snowmobiles each winter over the past several years.)



Bike path construction takes a toll on Grand Teton National Park.

Teton Park bike path construction commences

Grand Teton National Park has begun the first phase of its recreational pathways construction as authorized in the park's final transportation plan. This first phase will pave about 8 miles of pathway – separate from the park road – from Moose to the Jenny Lake Visitor Center. During the planning process, the Alliance had sought a pathway attached to the existing roadway, which would have averted habitat fragmentation and the disturbance of what was native landscape. This new 10-foot-wide paved strip of park land – an area large enough to park more than 2,100 cars – will also have 4 acres of constructed shoulder, room for an additional 840 cars. The pathway is an average of 50 feet from the roadway, effectively taking more than 48 acres of park land out of significant wildlife use.

Now that the pathway is going in, we do hope you all take the opportunity to enjoy the park via non-motorized travel. We also hope you'll be even more conscientious about giving wildlife the space they need to live out their lives in this wonderful, albeit shrinking, national park.

Jackson Hole Airport updates

In response to several incidents of planes skidding off the runway, the airport board has begun an audit to assess the airport's safety. The Alliance has historically supported airport safety improvements, including the tower, paved run-off zones and radar equipment, and believes that any safety audit should also examine which planes are appropriate for Jackson. If a longer runway is proposed, it might simply be used to bring in heavier planes, which wouldn't increase safety. Also, as the only airport operating in a national park, Jackson Hole Airport does so under a lease agreement with Grand Teton National Park. This lease is up for extension, so we'll keep you posted on these matters at www.jhalliance.org as they develop. ■