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For Immediate Release  
May 26, 1993

# OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

PHONE 20720-1000

CECIL D. ANDRUS  
GOVERNOR

(208) 334-2100

## ANDRUS: FEDERAL BIOLOGICAL OPINION IS 'NAIL IN COFFIN'

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Governor Cecil D. Andrus today charged that a National Marine Fisheries Service "biological opinion" on the effect the Columbia River hydropower system has on migrating fish is a nail in the coffin of the Snake River salmon.

The National Marine Fisheries Service, whose job is to carry out the mandates of the Endangered Species Act, today announced that the 1993 operations of the federal hydropower dams in the lower Snake and the Columbia rivers holds migrating salmon in "no jeopardy."

"I am concerned that this is a political opinion, not a biological opinion," Governor Andrus said. "Idaho strongly disagrees with this finding. Anybody who understands this issue knows that the hydro system jeopardizes the fish trying to get through the slackwater reservoirs to the ocean. Federal approval to continue business as usual is no more than a license to kill more fish."

Governor Andrus said salmon recovery was one of the topics on his agenda in meetings here today with top-level White House staff. He said he was told that NMFS biologists originally recommended a "jeopardy" opinion on river operations. The biologists were overruled and later reversed their position by citing more current springtime precipitation and runoff factors.

"When you've tamed the river as we have, Mother Nature no longer can be left to determine whether the fish are in jeopardy," Governor Andrus said. "In the long term, as we've seen over the past seven years, the water isn't available. We need to modify the dams and draw the reservoir levels down each spring to restore our salmon runs."

Governor Andrus said Idaho is considering filing a lawsuit to challenge federal management of the Endangered Species Act to stop the agency-approved slaughter of salmon.

Governor Andrus, who in February urged immediate federal action to alter dam operations to allow downstream migration of juvenile salmon from Idaho to the Pacific Ocean, also charged federal agencies with stalling the biological opinion.

"This opinion not only is incorrect, it is issued after 90 percent of the juvenile salmon have begun the dangerous float to the ocean," Governor Andrus said. "By now, almost all of them will have died or will be so weakened by lack of river current and barging that they will never make it to the Pacific."

**Rapifax Transmission Sheet****The****NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION****OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY****DATE:** *5/25/93***TRANSMISSION FOR:** *Christian  
Marsh***TELEPHONE:** *456-6533***ROUTING CODE:****FAX NUMBER:** *456 2710***ORIGINATOR:****TELEPHONE:****ROUTING CODE:****MESSAGE:****DATE:** *5/25/93***TIME:** *6:46***NO. OF PAGES:** *8*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Office of the Under Secretary for  
Oceans and Atmosphere  
Washington, D.C. 20230

Gov. Andrus  
mtg.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Katie McGinty  
Director and Deputy Assistant  
to the President  
Office on Environmental Policy

FROM: Doug Hall

SUBJECT: Biological Opinion for 1993 Columbia River  
Hydropower System Operations

This memorandum and the attached press release and articles provide details concerning the biological opinion being issued this week. If you need any additional information about the opinion or the impact on Idaho prior to your meeting with Gov. Andrus, please let me know.

Key talking points:

- \* The biological opinion covers the effects of the hydropower system on three listed species of salmon -- Snake River sockeye, Snake River fall chinook, and Snake River spring/summer chinook.
- \* Three weeks ago, the National Marine Fisheries Service provided a draft opinion holding that the three federal power agencies (Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers) would jeopardize the three species' continued existence with its proposed hydropower operations.
- \* At that time, BPA indicated it would cost as much as \$270 million to meet NFMS' required water flows.
- \* Since that time, in part due to heavy rains in the mountains of eastern Washington and Idaho, BPA has reversed its position and indicates it can meet NFMS' flow targets. There was some greater flexibility granted in the management of the water in the system but no reduction in the flows.
- \* NMFS now estimates the cost this year to BPA to be between \$0 and \$8 million. BPA estimates its costs to be between \$4 million and \$18 million. The ultimate cost will depend largely on this year's rainfall.



\* The augmented flows are significant. For example, the summer flows on the Snake River will be 50 thousand cubic feet per second, more than double the 24 KCFS that was achieved last year. These are the first summer flow targets ever established for the Snake.

\* Some environmental groups and Andrus will criticize NMFS for not going far enough, and it is true that these flow targets are not ideal. NMFS would like flow targets that are significantly higher. However, a persistent seven-year drought has made such flows impossible for this season. The agreement is very aggressive in light of the drought conditions.

\* Idaho has historically criticized federal power agencies for destruction of salmon habitat and blame hydropower operations for most of the mortality. The state threatened to sue under the Endangered Species Act in the early 1980s. Andrus has indicated Idaho may file suit to challenge the 1993 hydropower operations and the biological opinion, depending upon its contents.

\* Andrus is architect of a massive plan -- the "Idaho Plan" -- to rebuild the dams on the Snake River at a cost estimated by the Corps of Engineers to be between \$1.3 billion and \$4.9 billion. In addition, because these dams would be of significantly lower elevation, they would generate less hydropower and cost ratepayers in the Northwest hundreds of millions of dollars. NMFS is investing in science to determine whether the plan has merit. It may well be meritorious but beyond the ability of any agency to achieve.

\* The "Idaho Plan" calls for a major drawdown of all reservoirs except those in Idaho. This would be a major disruption to the economy of the Northwest.

*Amg -- This sounds as if they  
compromised their  
science! X.*

## IDAHO

**CECIL D. ANDRUS** was born in Hood River, Oregon. He attended Oregon State University and served in Korea in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War. After the war, he moved to Orofino, Idaho, where he worked as a lumberjack and managed a sawmill. Governor Andrus was elected to the first of four terms in the Idaho State Senate in 1960 at age twenty-nine. He first served as Governor of Idaho from 1971 to 1977. From 1977 to 1981 he served as secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the only Idahoan ever to serve in a presidential cabinet. As Governor he has created a professional Department of Commerce that led an economic revitalization, pushed for quality and funding improvements in public schools and higher education, and advocated improved child protection and health programs. Governor Andrus was one of the first Governors to recognize a major state role in environmental protection. He helped bring about landmark legislation in Idaho to protect water quality and provide protection for rivers and lakes. In 1988 he banned further shipments of nuclear waste for purposes of storage in Idaho and has taken a national leadership role in the area of safe disposal of nuclear and hazardous waste. He is a past chair of the National Governors' Association and the Western Governors' Association.

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Birthdate:       | August 25, 1931           |
| Family:          | Married, three children   |
| Religion:        | Lutheran                  |
| Party:           | Democrat                  |
| Inauguration:    | January 1971              |
| Reelection:      | November 1974, 1986, 1990 |
| Term Expiration: | January 1995              |



Cecil D. Andrus



Carol Andrus



## ILLINOIS

**JIM EDGAR** was born in Vinita, Oklahoma, and was raised in Charleston, Illinois. He earned a bachelor's degree in history from Eastern Illinois University. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1976 and reelected in 1978. In 1981 he was appointed secretary of state. He was elected to that position in 1982, and was reelected in 1986 by the largest plurality of any candidate in the state's history. Since becoming Governor in 1990, he has focused on downsizing state government to address a budget deficit while preserving and sometimes increasing funding in such priority areas as education, child welfare, and mental health. Governor Edgar recently enacted a welfare reform program known as Earnfare, which facilitates the movement of former transitional assistance recipients from public aid rolls to private-sector payrolls. He serves as president of the Council of State Governments and chairman-elect of the Education Commission of the States. For the National Governors' Association he serves as chair of the Committee on Economic Development and Commerce.

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Birthdate:       | July 22, 1946         |
| Family:          | Married, two children |
| Religion:        | Baptist               |
| Party:           | Republican            |
| Inauguration:    | January 1991          |
| Term Expiration: | January 1995          |



Jim Edgar



Brenda Edgar



**Rapifax Transmission Sheet****The****NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION****OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY****DATE:***5/25/93***TRANSMISSION FOR:***Christian  
Marsh***TELEPHONE:***456-6533***ROUTING CODE:****FAX NUMBER:***456 2710***ORIGINATOR:****TELEPHONE:****ROUTING CODE:****MESSAGE:****DATE:***5/25/93***TIME:***6:46***NO. OF PAGES:***8*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
**COMMERCE**  
**NEWS**

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

NATIONAL  
OCEANIC AND  
ATMOSPHERIC  
ADMINISTRATION

NOAA-93

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
5/26/93

**NON-JEOPARDY OPINION ISSUED BY NMFS  
ON 1993 COLUMBIA RIVER OPERATIONS**

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration today announced that the Federal Columbia River Hydropower System will provide significant improvement during 1993 in management of available water supplies designed to protect three species of salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, the federal operating agencies, together with the Bonneville Power Administration, the federal power marketing agency, agreed to augmenting water volumes and managing water flows as requested by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

In establishing these significant improvements for the listed species, the fisheries service announced that 1993 operations for the Columbia River Hydropower System are not likely to jeopardize northwest salmon species listed under the ESA.

For the first time in several years, summer flows in the Snake River are expected to reach an average of 50 KCFS (thousand cubic feet per second velocity) for the period of June 21 to July 31. Summer flows for the same period in 1992 were 24 KCFS. The new level will assist the recovery of the threatened fall chinook.

(MORE)

(2)

In announcing the opinion the NMFS Regional Director Rolland Schmitt said, "This is truly a combined northwest effort to protect these fish". He added, "We have all been willing to go the extra mile to do what is needed for fish in spite of continued drought conditions in parts of the Columbia and Snake River systems."

Under the ESA, the federal action agencies submitted an assessment of the biological impacts of proposed hydrosystem operations on listed species to NMFS for review. After talks with NMFS, all three federal action agencies agreed to measures in addition to those they originally proposed to enhance the survival of the listed wild runs. The new measures focus in particular on fall chinook that return to spawn in late summer. This year's adult wild fall chinook are returning from only 78 spawners in 1990.

The additional measures are designed to assist the listed species and reflect currently anticipated water conditions throughout the Basin. The parties agree that should water conditions significantly worsen, they would re-initiate consultations to reflect such conditions.

This biological opinion covers the federal hydropower operations over a one-year period. Also, the NMFS has established a team of leading biologists and hydropower system experts to develop a long-term recovery plan for salmon species listed under the ESA. The recovery team's long-term plan is expected in September 1993.

Some of the significant new measures are:

- Specific actions to achieve spring and summer flow regimes for both the Columbia and Snake Rivers
  - Snake River flow measured at Lower Granite Dam  
85 KCFS (thousand cubic feet per second) April 10-June 20  
50 KCFS June 21-July 31
  - Columbia River flow measured at McNary Dam  
200 KCFS April 20-June 30  
160 KCFS July 1-31
- Continued monitoring and biweekly water objectives
- A shift of a portion of Columbia River spring augmentation water to the critical summer period
- Specific spill levels at certain hydropower facilities

(MORE)

(3)

In addition to measures instituted this year, the agencies will continue a wide range of measures adopted in 1992. These included actions to augment river flows, as well as predator controls, smolt monitoring to provide survival data, increased law enforcement to curb illegal harvest, and improvement in fish passage systems at dams. Also, the four lower Snake River reservoirs were operated to within one foot of minimum operating pool, and John Day reservoir on the Columbia River was operated at minimum irrigation pool from May through August to increase flows for migrating fish. Flood control volumes were also shifted among reservoirs to enhance flows.

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# Idaho governor continues battle for drawdowns

By The Associated Press  
4/28/93

**BOISE** — Democratic Gov. Cecil Andrus remains determined to fight for his "Idaho Plan" to save the state's dwindling salmon runs.

And with opposing interests entrenched and a Democrat in the White House, Andrus remains convinced a key to getting rid of Randy Hardy, the Republican appointee running the Bonneville Power Administration,

President Clinton may be unwilling to fire a man who has the support of House Speaker Thomas Luken, D-Ohio, for a governor's plan — however biologically sound — that opponents contend could devastate the Northwest's economy.

"I recognize I'm a voice in the wilderness and I do recognize that the downstream power brokers have played both sides of the political agenda," Andrus said. "But he should have been fired two months ago."

Meanwhile, foes in Oregon and particularly Washington have accused Andrus and his plan for drawing down reservoirs behind four lower Snake River dams to help speed young salmon migrating down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean.

Cyrus Now, an editor and publisher of energy newsletters, wrote in a Jan. 27 column for The Seattle Post-Intelligencer that Andrus "has

turned to power politics to badly advocate into submission or get them dismantled — essentially, to corrupt the process with power."

In The Oregonian on Jan. 21, associate editor Wayne Thompson said Clinton is unlikely to support drawdowns over the long drastic Northwest Power Planning Council approach Hardy backs. It includes providing more upstream water to "flush" salmon smolts to the sea, barging fish around dams, restoring spawning habitat, restricting harvests and improving hatcheries.

Since drawing down reservoirs each spring would be far more disruptive to Northwest river trade and the region's power supply, Thompson wrote, "Hardy's balanced strategy for saving fish, in contrast to Andrus' idea, fits Clinton's economic schemes much better."

Andrus is committed to his plan to boost river velocity and help young fish through the slack water, and his administration strenuously opposes federal efforts to have Idaho water released to augment downstream flows.

In fact, Idaho Water Resources Director Keith Thompson accused the EPA in the past week of using Idaho water designated for fishing salmon to the green to generate power last year. With Andrus' support, he invoked a 1982 state law allowing him to halt further water releases this summer and fall.

P

# Idaho's reservoir drawdown scheme dubious and costly

By Cyrus Nee

**T**he expensive struggle to preserve salmon as a Northwest resource involves a baffling admixture of biology and politics; and it is hard for concerned citizens to know where one leaves off and the other begins. Joel Connolly's front-page piece in the Dec. 23 P-I, headlined "Critics want Clinton to fire BPA boss Hardy," indicates how political mudslinging and receding salmon have become scrambled. This complex issue needs clarification.

Let me try to provide a clarifying context by sorting out what is happening in regional fish policy that has caused Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus to try to get Bonneville Power Administrator Randy Hardy (and National Marine Fisheries Service Administrator Rolfe Schmitt) replaced.

At the moment, improving salmon runs in the Columbia Basin, a popular effort indeed, focuses on the fish and wildlife plan of the Northwest Power Planning Council, in Portland, and on a recovery

Indian treaty rights issues and sports fishing demands. A noisy, politically active commercial fishing industry cries foul at proposals to restrict harvest, preferring to believe that fishermen don't kill fish, dams do.

Since among other things getting more water down the Columbia basin system is politically and operationally a lot simpler than alternatives, flow has become the Holy Grail of many fish parlances even without reliable estimates of fish benefits. A couple of years ago, in fact, state and federal fish agencies let their enthusiasm for over more water run away with them and published a "flow plan" that called for more water than regional rivers could possibly deliver.

Who's against helping restore wild runs? Nobody, really. But public and private electric utilities, the aluminum industry that gets its power directly from BPA, federal agencies (BPA, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation) and various other river users that support mitigation have resisted what they consider to be extreme and unproductive flow demands for downstream fish migration.

Energy interests and river users are unhappy that the region spent \$1 billion on fish in the 1980s, but did not get from fish agencies the science needed to show what best enhances fish survival. In effect, having directed a decade of fish mitigation they now pronounce an ineffective, fish agencies and allies are back for even more of the same. They are seen as waging political warfare that begs questions on science and seems bent on turning the Columbia River system into an unrelenting sluice for young salmon. More water and yet more water.

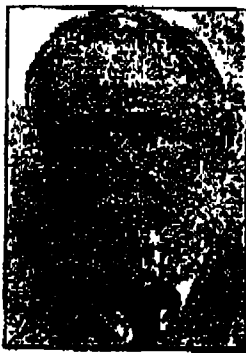
The state of Idaho under Gov. Andrus stands four-square for more salmon in the Snake, but more water is a problem. Idaho needs water for irrigated agriculture, has been seven years in drought and has historically been leery of sending any more water downstream than absolutely necessary. "I won't let them drain Idaho dry," Gov. Andrus told a Senate hearing in Portland in November when he threatened to have National Marine Fisheries Service Administrator Schmitt replaced.

The governor's alternative to giving up more water for salmon in the Snake is to drastically draw down reservoirs behind the last four dams on the river before it meets the Columbia. This measure is intended to increase the speed of the current to help fish move downstream faster. Fish travel time is largely what flow issues are all about.

In Connolly's report, the paragraph on drawdowns presents the Andrus party line as fact. That line insists dams did the damage ("These killer dams," Andrus intoned at the Portland hearing) and drawdowns in Connolly's words "would increase river flow and assure survival of young salmon migration to the Pacific Ocean."

In fact, there is no evidence drawdowns would help migrating fish, only a supposition. This is a very expensive supposition, estimated to cost as much as \$3 billion for dam modifications according to the Corps of Engineers. Maj. Gen. Ernest Harrell of the Corps says drawdowns would take from 14 to 17 years to put in place. Moreover, drawdowns would wreak havoc with irrigation, barge transportation, riparian environment (including wetlands) and electric power generation.

The chairman of the National Marine Fisheries Service recovery team, Donald Bevan, retired dean of the University of Washington's College of Fisheries, previewed recovery team thinking on major issues to the Power Planning Council in Olympia in October. He said salmon "cannot wait" a



Cyrus Nee

decade or two for help and, in effect, blow drawdowns out of the water. Dr. Bevan was careful not to close the door on the subject, but it was clear that the team was not disposed to drawdowns.

Although the drawdown idea is still on the books at the Power Planning Council and with the recovery team, that is largely a matter of protocol in deference to Andrus, who reportedly went ballistic when he found out in our "CLEARING UP" newsletter what Dr. Bevan said about drawdowns. And although neither Hardy nor Schmitt has rejected drawdowns out of hand and want them examined on the merits, neither man shows the kind of tail-wagging enthusiasm that Andrus demands.

Loosening out in the public policy process, Gov. Andrus has turned in power politics to bully adversaries into submission or get them disgraced — essentially, to corrupt the process with power. Energy industry sources in Idaho, who do not want to be quoted by name and risk the governor's wrath, are embarrassed by his tantrums on Idaho water and drawdowns issues. These sources say that Idaho power planning council member Jim Celler decided not to seek reappointment to the council because he was tired of the Andrus' fanaticism on drawdowns.

Is there a political or professional case to replace Hardy? Absolutely not. Even Andrus' attempt to tag Hardy a "black-hearted Republican" is wrong. Hardy had no Republican political support in getting the BPA job and was a White House fellow and Federal Energy Administration staffer in the Carter Administration.

**In fact, there is no evidence drawdowns would help migrating fish, only a supposition . . . a very expensive supposition, estimated to cost as much as \$5 billion.**

Randy Hardy became BPA administrator in October, 1991. Should BPA be doing more for fish as Andrus insists? Should Hardy, as Andrus suggested at Oregon Sen. Mark Hatfield's Portland hearings, be directing BPA to "pour concrete to pass salmon through these killer dams?" What about the larger question: How much is being done for salmon?

The answers are that BPA is doing plenty (approaching \$200 million a year) and that in general a lot has been and will be done. But the notion that the region is not doing enough for salmon is widely accepted. The crux of the salmon problem, however, is not one of will or commitment or even money; the problem is an argument over how best to save fish. The popular idea that we know how to save wild fish but are unwilling to spend the money is a false idea.

Dr. Bevan at the Olympic meeting pointed out one central difficulty of current efforts to give runs of wild salmon in the interests of conserving genetic diversity. He said that traditional salmon enhancement measures were created for volume, diversity. Hence the new emphasis on weak stocks requires a new and different strategy, one for which the region is not prepared.

In any event, lots is being done for salmon, and the region is spending a small fortune doing it. I calculated for a recent column that, based on projected BPA and other federal spending, the total federal fish bill for the decade of the 1990s would be about \$9 billion for the Columbia Basin. Elsewhere as an example, dismantling dams on the Olympic Peninsula's Elwha River to enhance a fishery that already produces 50-lb. chinooks would yield an estimated 5,000 more fish at \$1,000 per fish.

Don apixix, lampyora.

For such expenditures we get the most expensive proteins in the market, in the bargain, we must endure, among other things, arrogant politicking from the governor of Idaho because regional decision makers will not give him carte blanche on a drawdown concept that clearly will fail every public policy criteria test imaginable — cost effectiveness, biological benefit, economic and environmental side-effects and timing.

Randy Hardy, and Rolfe Schmitt too, are doing excellent jobs and must be retained. The politics of change for the new Clinton administration must not mean granting license to powerful politicians to replace those with whom they disagree and exercise the unchecked power that corrupts public policy processes.

## Analysis

plan for Snake River sockeye and chinook under Endangered Species Act listings. BPA is key player in both plans.

The Northwest Power Planning Council was set up by the 1980 Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act to plan for the region's electric energy needs. The act also required planning to reclaim fish and wildlife affected by the region's hydroelectric system. The Council's fish and wildlife plan is now being amended.

Passage of the 1980 regional planning act forestalled intentions in the late 1970s to file petitions under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on behalf of declining salmon runs. But as certain salmon runs continued to decline, particularly in Idaho's drought-stricken Salmon River basin, ESA petitions were filed in 1980 on behalf of Snake River runs — on sockeye by the Shoshone-Bannock Indians and on chinook by Oregon Trout, a fish-advocate environmental group.

A team of scientists appointed by the National Marine Fisheries Service is in the process of making a recovery plan for the sockeye and chinook listed under the ESA as threatened or endangered. The Power Planning Council's amended plan hopefully is useful to the ESA recovery plan, but federal law gives precedence to the ESA recovery plan.

Conventional wisdom and some spotty research says young fish going downstream need lots of water to hurry them to the ocean. Even before regional act mandates, Northwest dam operators released water with the intention of helping downstream migration — a "fish flush." By this spring under provisions of fish and wildlife plans, the volume of water released to help fish had grown to 7.95 million acre feet.

By comparison, this enormous volume of water amounted to 1.5 times the huge storage capacity of Roosevelt Lake behind Grand Coulee Dam. The water would have met Seattle's needs before recent conservation efforts for 41 years and would cover King County to a depth of five feet. Water dedicated to fish in the Columbia Basin has a price, now being the coordinated hydroelectric system to fuse megawatts of firm power — about 75 percent of Seattle's annual needs.

Although nobody has done a proper cost benefit analysis relating water investments to fish returns, state, tribal and federal fish agencies historically emphasize this flow, perhaps because this is the simplest strategy. The other major fish mitigation strategies — habitat, hatcheries and harvest — become political minefields.

Habitat reclamation involves hundreds of jurisdictions, forestry, cattle raising and farming. Hatcheries don't work very well in the context of saving wild stocks and appear to be destroying natural runs; they need serious transformation. Harvest restrictions stir up homesteaders' nests, limiting

■ Cyrus Nee is publisher, editor-in-chief and columnist for the energy newsletters CLEARING UP and CALIFORNIA ENERGY MARKETS and for the Northwest conservation periodical CONSERVATION MONITOR.

# The National Learning Center

800 3rd Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
202/543-8600

Capital Children's Museum  
Options School  
Model Early Learning Center

Ann W. Lewin  
President

24 May 93

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To: Frank Congemi, American Rubbertech  
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Gail Wray, Environmental Protection Agency

Fr: Ann Lewin

Re: Dinner Meeting

Thank you all for clearing your calendars for this dinner.

The purpose is to brainstorm/discuss a major environmental exhibit at Capital Children's Museum.

**Theme:** Mounds of old tires are destroying the landscape and, when they are burned, are consuming the clean air. We need a way to get rid of this air pollutant hazard and visual blight.

**Exhibit:** HUGE truck tire on the Museum's grounds for children to play in.

Four color blow up, 3' x 6', of the ugliest and largest tire dumps in America, a picture that screams: We have to solve this problem.

**Text panel explaining the problem:** America generates (6 million - use right number) used tires each year, burns the equivalent of (x #) forests in disposing of the tires, dumps (x #) gallons of pollution in the air while burning the tires, etc.

**Text panel proposing a solution:** massive collection, safe means to convert used tires into needed products.

6 - 8 exhibits where rubber from old tires is used in acceptable ways: flooring, to cushion the pulleys when they drop, under the fire pole in the city room.

**Video** vividly depicts tire dumps scarring the landscape, tire burning polluting the air, massive collection, a factory that burns clean, and alternatives uses for recycled tires.

**"Treasure Hunt"** to find recycled tires throughout the Museum: children pick up a "recycled tire hunt sheet"

at the front desk on entering the Museum. The sheet explains the problem and states that one solution is to turn old tires into a useful product. It then challenges the children to find things throughout the Museum which could be made from recycled tires.

At dinner we will discuss the exhibit, refine the ideas, and talk about how to stage it so that it has the greatest impact possible in getting the message out that there are things that can be done to help clean up the environment.

Looking forward to hearing all your good ideas! THANK YOU for making time to do this. My assistant, Kristan Cardoza, will call you later today with the location for our dinner meeting.