

Tuesday
August 30
2005



TODAY'S NEWS
**COOPERATIVE
CONSERVATION**

SAINT LOUIS · AUGUST 29, 30, & 31, 2005

*Strengthening shared
governance and
citizen stewardship.*

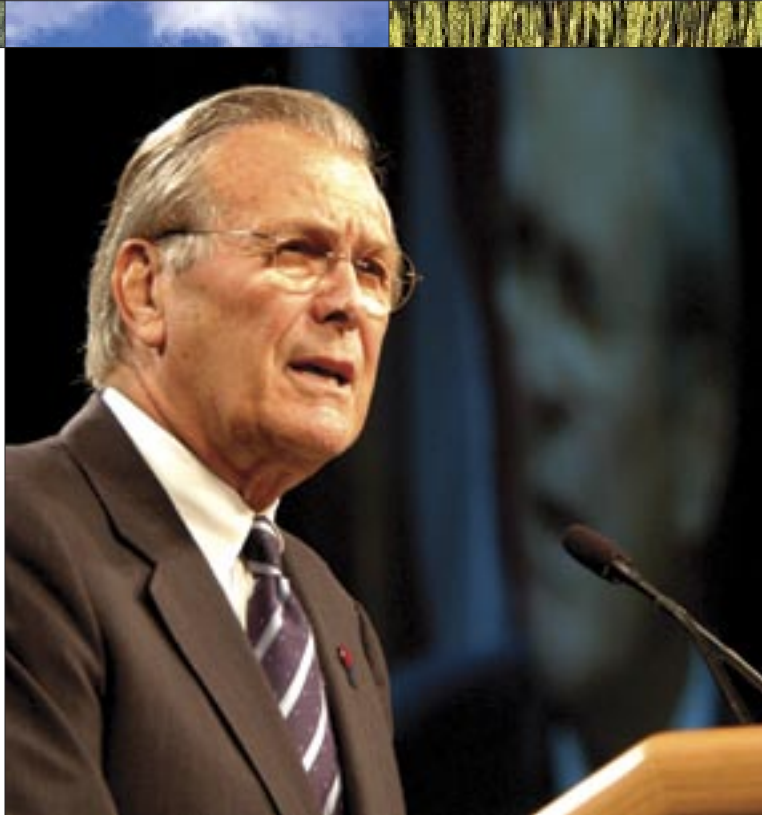
Defending the Nation, Defending Nature

Although military readiness and natural resource preservation are not often considered in the same context, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld reinforced President Bush's commitment to cooperative conservation and the Department of Defense mission to balance life-saving military training with conservation.

Regarding the President's commitment to conservation, Secretary Rumsfeld joked, "He [President Bush] is even using a recycled Secretary of Defense."

Thirty million acres are entrusted to the Defense Department nationwide for the purpose of housing and training military forces and for weapons testing. The Defense Department embraces its responsibility to protect natural resources on military installations, including threatened and endangered species, said Secretary Rumsfeld. "In fact, conservation is much more than a duty. It is really a proud part of the Department's heritage," said Secretary Rumsfeld.

The Defense Department now has conservation partnerships on military bases nationwide. Each project combines human and capital resources from public and private interests that merge



to sustain military missions, protect natural resources, and strengthen regional economies. "The Defense Department understands the value of military readiness and the importance of cooperative conservation," said Secretary Rumsfeld. "If the Defense Department were a business, readiness would be the bottom line."

One such cooperative effort is partnering with special interest and conservation organizations to acquire easements on private lands to reduce the impact of encroachment on both military training and on natural habitat. Success of these cooperative efforts is evident at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, home to the Airborne and Special Operations forces and also the endangered

red-cockaded woodpecker. Conservation partnership efforts at Fort Bragg and other military installations have provided protection for the woodpecker.

The military credits the partnership involving landowners and other agencies, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Environmental Defense, for accomplishing mutually beneficial missions—military readiness and resource protection.

New partnerships are in the Defense Department's future. Secretary Rumsfeld emphasized, "on the orders of our Commander in Chief, George W. Bush, the United States Armed Forces can and will continue to work to protect America—both our lands as well as our fellow citizens." ■

SCHEDULE

8:00 A.M. - MORNING PLENARY
Level One, Ferrara Theater

Welcome
Gale A. Norton, Secretary of the Interior

Keynote Address
Stephen L. Johnson, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator
Mayor Patrick McCrory, Charlotte, North Carolina

Congressional Perspectives
U.S. Senator Mike Crapo

Cooperative Conservation Showcase Speakers
Mayor Anthony Williams, District of Columbia
Mayor Francis Slay, St. Louis, Missouri

9:15 A.M. - BREAK
Level One, Exhibit Hall 1

9:45 A.M. - CONCURRENT SESSIONS
Levels One and Two

12:45 P.M. - LUNCHEON
Level One, Exhibit Hall 1

2:00 P.M. - CONCURRENT SESSIONS
Levels One and Two

6:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. EVENING RECEPTION
Renaissance Grand Hotel, Majestic Ballroom

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

PAGE 4 - Interior Secretary Calls Conservation Conference Participants to Listen, Lead, and Act

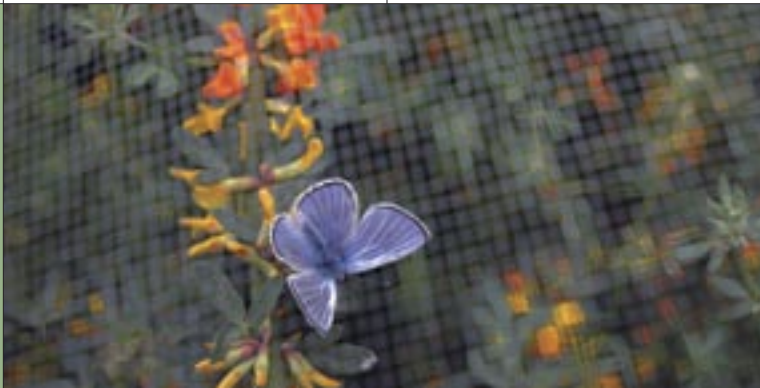
PAGE 6 - Agriculture Secretary Emphasizes New Model of Conservation for 21st Century

Eyebrows are raised when the words "Chicago" and "wilderness" are used in the same sentence. While prairies stretching to the horizon may no longer be a reality to the residents of Chicagoland, the 182 organizations that make up the Chicago Wilderness consortium are working to protect the area's remaining woodlands, grasslands and waters.

From local grasses and glacial lakes to threatened and endangered species, the natural heritage of this area is protected on 260,000 acres of Chicago Wilderness land.

The consortium believes that in an urban environment of over 8 million people, diversity is needed to protect both human habitat and natural habitat. "Human diversity is part of biological diversity," said John Oldenburg, who chairs the group's steering committee and represents the DuPage County Forest Preserve District.

Stewardship is a vital component of this effort. "If we are to accomplish our preservation and sustainability goals of expanding our protected land to four times its current size, we need buy-in from the diverse social make-up of our communities," said Oldenburg.



Partnership Works in Defense of Blue Butterfly Habitat

By Jim Katzman, Defense Dept.

One of Defense Logistics Agency's ventures in habitat conservation rests on the fragile wings of a butterfly—a federally endangered one.

The project to save the Palos Verdes blue butterfly has enlisted the support of the Agency; Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy; Urban Wildlands Group; University of California at Riverside and Los Angeles; San Diego State University's Soil Ecology Restoration Group; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Naval Engineering Facilities Command, Southwest.

Defense Fuel Support Point in San Pedro, California, owns and operates a nursery that grows plants for habitat restoration efforts in support of the federally endangered Palos Verdes blue butterfly. The location is the only place in the world where this species is known to exist.

U.S. Army Major Jason Pike, DLA command entomologist, said that beyond trying to rescue the Palos Verdes blue butterfly, plants grown by the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy on the Defense Fuel Support Point help restore potential butterfly habitat in open spaces throughout the peninsula.

The Defense Logistics Agency and its partners work to protect the Palos Verde blue butterfly.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy uses the plants and their open space as a medium for teaching local school children. The program also involves volunteers from the local community to help with nursery operations and habitat restoration. This is a "good neighbor" situation in which the Defense Fuel Support Point assists with projects in its local community.

"These conservation activities are compatible with the facility's military mission," Pike said. "The Defense Logistics Agency has forged a model for government and private efforts to conserve endangered species."

At least two federally listed species are known to occur there: the coastal California gnatcatcher and the Palos Verdes blue butterfly.

The Palos Verdes blue butterfly, federally listed as endangered in 1980, was last observed in the city of Rancho Palos Verdes in the early 1980s and was presumed by many experts to be extinct. In March 1994, the butterfly was rediscovered at Defense Fuel Support Point San Pedro. By 1997 the butterfly population had increased to about 500 as a result of conservation measures. ■

River Restoration Replaces Concrete With Cordgrass

The Bronx River was once so "pure and wholesome" that officials considered using it to supply the city with drinking water. During the Industrial Revolution, the river valley became a corridor that one official commission called an "open sewer." Due to channelization and armoring of its banks, little vegetation remained along the river.

Partnerships were formed in 1996 to begin river, riparian, and tidal area restoration. A former cement plant was converted into a wetland and riparian plant



nursery. Restoration involved removing concrete and debris, regrading banks, replacing invasive plants with natives, and installing fiber mats with cordgrass.

Partners include The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Wildlife Conservation Society, City Parks Foundation, City of New York Parks and Recreation Natural Resources Group, Bronx River Alliance Conservation Corps, Sustainable South Bronx, Youth Ministries for Peace and Justice, Rocking the Boat, Lehman College, The Point Community Development Corporation, New York City Environmental Justice Alliance and Fanny Lou Hamer High School. ■



Willamette River Water Trail Connects Communities

It links public parks and open space, offers the tranquility and natural wonders of an historic river and provides opportunities for river-based economic revitalization that will benefit hundreds of local communities.

The Willamette River Water Trail in Oregon celebrates a cherished natural treasure that enriches the lives of local residents and has the power to reconnect the mid-Willamette Valley as a community.

“The support of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative was critical to the success of the Water Trail,” said Richard Walsh, chairman of RIVERR Task Force and Keizer City Council President. “It strengthened our local partnerships, maintained momentum and helped us secure nearly \$2 million for the Keizer Rapids Community Park. It’s refreshing to see the federal government working with local partners to revitalize our riverfronts and reconnect communities with the Willamette River.”

The trail, created in response to community needs for increased water recreation opportunities and improved access to the river, is the product of two years of community-driven planning and action by a coalition of public agencies, nongovernmental

The Water Trail provides many public access points as well as spots to picnic and camp.

organizations, and private groups along the river.

The National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management provided technical assistance, with significant help from the American Heritage Rivers Initiative and the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program. Many public-access sites along the river were acquired through Land and Water Conservation Fund grants.

The coalition also received help from the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Marine Board and Oregon Tourism Commission. Representatives from counties and the cities of Corvallis, Albany, Independence, Salem, and Keizer also are working on the initiative.

More than \$55,000 in grants came from private companies, including G.I. Joe’s Sports Store, Columbia Sportswear, and Tom’s of Maine.

The first section of the trail extends 35 miles from Buena Vista to Wheatland. This middle stretch of the 187-mile river has been mapped out to create a scenic, educational and enjoyable experience for recreational canoers and kayakers. The long-term goal of the coalition is to create a seamless water trail experience from Eugene to the confluence with the Columbia River. ■

Famed Rock Keyboardist Walks the Walk of Conservation

In his third decade on the road with England’s rock royalty, Chuck Leavell has played key-

most sublime instrumental. Nearly three decades later, his piano helped propel the band Train to its Grammy Award for “Drops of Jupiter” as Best Rock Song.

After playing a Stones show Sunday night in the Canadian capital of Ottawa, Leavell came to St. Louis to deliver an inspiring ad-



Leavell signed autographs after the event, including one for President Bush.

boards for Mick Jagger, Keith Richards and the boys for so long that he’s known as the “sixth Rolling Stone.” He is passionate about music, family, and his role as citizen forest steward.

Since breaking into the music business at the age of 15 as a session keyboardist at Alabama’s famed Muscle Shoals studios, Leavell has witnessed some of the most memorable recordings of rock music. His piano on the 1973 Allman Brothers classic, “Jessica,” is best heard at full volume while driving on a dark and lonely highway at night and remains rock’s

dress on forest management and conservation.

“This is such an important conference and such a great opportunity,” Leavell said Monday, telling the audience he asked to be excused from a Stones video shoot so he could participate.

“The stewardship of family-owned forest land has always been the cornerstone of conservation in the South,” he says.

Leavell and his wife Rose Lane White Leavell, have transformed her family’s Georgia plantation into a nationally-recognized tree farm. Leavell is the author of *Forever Green: The History and Hope of the American Forest*. ■

Navy divers received training at the NOAA Dive Center to remove abandoned fishing gear from Puget Sound, Washington. They had a chance to learn from experts at the Washington Department of Natural Resources.

“Derelict fishing gear causes problems from killing wildlife to interfering with marine transportation,” said Conrad Lautenbacher, Ph.D., Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator.

Derelict nets trap sea birds, marine mammals, and mature salmon returning to spawn. Gillnets are frequently lost in areas where adult salmon concentrate when returning to their native streams. Derelict crab and shrimp pots entrap and kill target and other species impacting eelgrass and other critical habitat.

The project, supported by the Fish and Wildlife Service's Coastal Program and Army Corps of Engineers, exemplifies collaborative partnerships.



OPENING PLENARY

Leading by Listening: A Call for Action

Council on Environmental Quality Chairman James L. Connaughton and Secretary of Interior Gale Norton challenged conference participants to chart the course for conservation in the 21st century by listening to a wide variety of stories and collaborating to create new ones.

The conference brings together a mix of people from diverse backgrounds—ranchers, sportsmen, educators and business executives—who all share a sense of passion, stewardship and core values. “Together you reflect the upwelling of citizen stewardship,” says Norton.

Norton asked participants to begin seeing each other in new ways and to share ideas. “By working together and fostering the important exchange of ideas, people start problem solving.”

Collaborative conservation is not a new course, according to Norton. “You have been collaborating on environmental issues for years and understand the approaches and possibilities that arise.”

The plenary set the stage for learning at the local level and focusing on results. Connaughton asked conference attendees to

Interior Secretary Norton encourages conservation innovations.

focus on three core objectives—the meaning behind the hard work, the educational aspects, and the need to have fun and find an enriching experience.

“We are highlighting the best of the best, but this just scratches the surface of what’s out there,” says Connaughton.

Senator Jim Talent emphasized the need to develop policy by working with the people who know the resources and share a commitment. “Conservation is spoken here in Missouri ... our job is to update the vision.”

David Batson, with the Environmental Protection Agency said he was impressed with the breadth of examples given of on-the-ground cooperative conservation. “The plenary was a splendid opening to the conference and set a wonderful goal of exploring how to do cooperative conservation better.”

The need for a bottom-up approach to environmental stewardship and listening to citizens at the local level resonated with conference participants, such as Sharon Ruggi, with the National Association of Resource Conservation and Development Councils. “This is what our 375 local resource councils do every day.” ■

Spokesbirds for Conservation

The World Bird Sanctuary (WBS) headquartered in Valley Park, Missouri is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to securing the future of threatened bird species in their natural environment through education, captive breeding, field studies and rehabilitation.

“Our hope for the future of conservation is that through partnerships and educational programs, the general public, although aware of conservation issues, becomes actively engaged to save threatened species,” says Walter Crawford, Executive Director for the WBS.



Each Year, WBS's staff of 35 full-time staff of 35 and 25 part-time employees makes 1.2 million public appearances nationwide.

“World Bird Sanctuary wants to be U.S. Conservation's ‘Spokesbird.’ Raptors reach in and grab a person's inner soul sparking sentiment that has saved the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, osprey and countless other predatory bird species,” Walter Crawford, Executive Director.

According to Crawford, the WBS provides non-adversarial consulting that provides public and private entities with conservation options in a manner that preserves biological diversity. ■

Coalition Plans Colorado River Water Use

Having experienced what may be the worst five-year drought in five centuries, communities in the Southwest—the driest area of our nation—have had good reason for concern that their water and power supplies could be disrupted in the future and that fish and wildlife populations would continue to decline.

The Colorado River provides water for more than 20 million residents of the Southwest and Southern California, scores of fish and wildlife species, and irrigates two million acres of farmland.

Thanks to the efforts of a coalition of more than 50 partners, there is now good reason for hope in the Southwest. After years of hard work by a team of dedicated biologists, water managers and water users, the Interior Department and many state, tribal and local partners have launched a

comprehensive management plan to meet the needs of both people and wildlife on the lower Colorado River.

The Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program—a long-term, innovative partnership for habitat restoration—is the product of a wide-ranging, regional partnership that includes six state agencies, six tribes, 36 cities and water and power authorities, and six federal agencies.

The initiative will restore more than 8,100 acres of habitat, benefit 26 species and help prevent conflicts between the demands of a growing population and the needs of the unique fish and wildlife along more than 400 river-miles of the lower Colorado, from upper Lake Mead to the Mexican Border.

Over the next 50 years, federal, state and local governments will invest more than \$626 million to restore four major types of habitat: aquatic, emergent marshes, lower-terrace

cottonwood and willow-riparian woodlands, and upper-terrace native mesquite bosques.

Restoration of these types of habitats will help recover federally protected species, including the endangered bonytail chub, razorback sucker, humpback chub, yuma clapper rail, and southwestern willow flycatcher. The initiative also will improve conditions for 13 other at-risk species—from songbirds to frogs to a rare plant—reducing their likelihood of needing to be protected under the Endangered Species Act.

By meeting the needs of fish and wildlife under the Endangered Species Act and preventing the listing of additional species, the plan provides greater certainty of continued water and power supplies from the river for Nevada, California and Arizona—and is designed to allow future water transfers for these states. ■

Nathan Lennon helps plant cottonwood trees in a test field at Havasu National Wildlife Refuge.



Reclaiming Philadelphia One Lot at a Time

While some American cities are struggling with the issue of land conservation, Philadelphia is making a conservation comeback at reclaiming and managing its vacant land through the cooperation of government and private groups.

Representatives of this effort are at the conference explaining aspects of their success and answering questions for others seeking help with the same issue.

“Philadelphia’s streets are safer and cleaner,” said Patricia Smith with The Reinvestment Fund. “The city is enjoying a residential boon that has not been felt in more than a decade. What we are seeing is a rejuvenation.”

Through the efforts of the Pennsylvania Horticulture Society, initiatives by Philadelphia Mayor John Street, and the hard work of local community members, Philadelphia slowly began to clean up its vacant lots and make them greener.

“Since part of conservation is educating children for the future, I am interested to hear what they are doing to get them outdoors and get them involved,” said Edward Parker with the Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection of Natural Resources. “The greenspace is great for family oriented activities that can add to the quality of life.”



Sustainability Partnership Protects Endangered Texas Songbirds

Groups frequently critical of each other are partnering to help endangered songbirds—all the while continuing to provide for important military training.

The United States Army, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Central Texas Cattle Raisers Association, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and private landowners have joined forces to restore grassland ecosystems in and around the confines of Ft. Hood—land that also serves as habitat for the endangered black-capped vireo and golden-cheeked warbler.

“Fort Hood has the largest breeding populations of both bird species,” said Rod Chisholm, Director of Public Works for the U.S. Army at Fort Hood. “Through close cooperation with our partners on the vast private lands in the state, we can achieve recovery of the species in a way that landowners support.”

According to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Knott, U.S. Army Training Lands Support Officer, “we strive to provide enhanced military training at Ft. Hood while at the same time mitigate the impacts of encroachment on the environment.”



Collaboration is Key to Conservation

Secretary of Agriculture Mike Johanns presented a growing vision of cooperative conservation in America and of being better environmental stewards as he spoke to attendees Monday afternoon at the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation.

The Secretary highlighted the need to increase the collaborative partnerships that are successfully reclaiming America’s precious resources and wildlife while moving conservation beyond the days when it depended upon litigation to solve problems.

“Conservation today is no longer about conflict,” Johanns explained. “Instead, it’s about cooperation, about partnerships, about collaborative solutions that rise from the bottom up.”

Drawing upon his experiences growing up on a farm in Osage, Iowa, the Secretary explained that the same community connections and values which were important then are just as valuable now for America when approaching conservation.

“There is no living anonymously in a community like Osage,” Johanns said. “So I learned that conservation is about cooperation with neighbors, and town folk... it’s about respect for each other and finding common goals.”

Secretary Johanns drew parallels between his rural experiences and conservation challenges.

Johanns believes the three areas that have made “critical progress” in recent years are restoring forest health, recovering wetlands and protecting working farms, forests and ranches from development.

One area of success for the USDA is the Conservation Reserve Program, soon marking its 20th anniversary of the nation’s largest public-private conservation partnership. Johanns said the USDA is moving to re-enroll and extend the program.

Secretary Johanns also announced the USDA will seek to broaden the use of markets for ecosystems services through voluntary mechanisms in its continuing desire to push the USDA’s commitment to conservation cooperation. He also said that the USDA will create a new Market-Based Environmental Stewardship Coordination Council to ensure that a sound market-based approach to ecosystem services is produced.

“After a generation of conflict in the name of conservation, I believe it represents an innovation in land and resource stewardship,” Johanns said. “It’s a journey well worth making...if we’re ever going to restore our forests to health, recover our lost wetlands, and protect our green spaces for generations to come.” ■

Restoring the Charles River

As one of the world’s busiest recreational waterways, the lower Charles River in Boston suffers from sewer overflows, illegal sewer connections and stormwater runoff.

To tackle these challenges, The Clean Charles Coalition formed as a voluntary association consisting of industry, academia and public interest groups.

The coalition promotes awareness of the Charles River as an urban resource and creates a sense of stewardship with the goal of a fishable and swimmable river by 2005.

“There’s a tremendous strength built when different types of people work together,” said Kate Bowditch, project manager for the Charles River Watershed Association. “Each group brings its own strengths and skills into the mix. When you combine that, you get better projects and a potent force for action.”

Water quality has slowly improved and families are once again enjoying recreational activities. Today, the lower Charles is lined with marinas, jogging paths and sports fields. ■



Children volunteer at the 6th Annual Charles River Earth Day Cleanup in downtown Boston on the Esplanade.



Conflict That Clarifies Can Be Productive

Social conflict over water rights, grazing rules, endangered species or forest management is not necessarily a bad thing. But it may take outside help for some communities to turn disputes into productive disagreement leading to workable approaches and equitable solutions.

“Mediation and facilitation is not about doing away with differences. It’s about accepting those differences as a starting point,” said Birkoff, of RESOLVE, Inc. “For those groups that need assistance, there are basic principles and best practices that can ensure that the parties to the collaboration set the process, adopt the standards, and choose the expertise they need to build solutions to the impasse.”

John Ehrmann and Juliana Birkoff are two more mediators who donated their time to facilitate today’s sessions examining the challenging aspects of collaboration. Both were drawn to this stressful work by their “people person” personalities and a desire to help society deal with complex issues.

“We made a conscious effort to bring the cream of the crop of professional mediators and facilitators to these discussions,” said Ehrmann, of the Meridian Institute.

Both were drawn to this stressful work by their “people person” personalities and desire to help society deal with complex issues. That’s why building capacity—increasing the ability of government agencies, corporations, and communities to resolve conflicts through collaborative processes—goes hand in hand with their work on specific issues. ■



“As an indigenous person, I feel the need to be a part of any effort to bring people together to change the way people perceive resource use. We’re all related—you and me, and the earth we walk on. Like a big family, we need to talk things up occasionally.”

—Marlon D. Sherman, J.D., Asst. Professor, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California

Conservation Creates Common Bonds

For years, groups and individuals have worked in local communities sewing the seeds of conservation hoping those seeds would grow and positively impact the land. Through hard work, tenacity, and dedication, those seeds have sprouted into hundreds of success stories across the nation.

A common thread of hope, care, and stewardship is woven through the deeply personal commitment of many conference attendees.

Judy Edwards works with Montana farmers, ranchers, environmental groups, and government entities to make natural resource decisions and resolve issues.

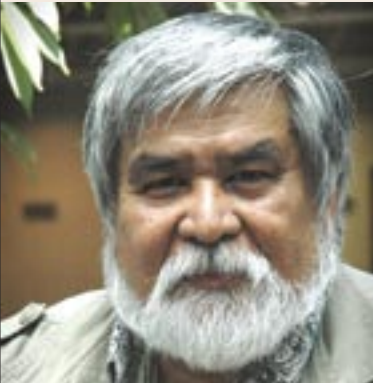
Merv Tano is working on cutting-edge projects designed to empower native peoples by examining the role law can play in establishing and enhancing indigenous peoples’ control over and management of their lands and resources.

Emily Hanson works with agricultural producers to conserve natural resources while helping those producers maintain economic viability.

Bob Cordova has spent more than three decades working to save and maintain soil and water resources in Colorado. ■

“The greatest benefit of cooperative conservation is the opportunity to collaborate and utilize individual expertise with fewer resources and better results.”

Emily Hanson, Resource Conservation District of Monterey County, Salinas, California



“We’ve done a lot with statutes and regulations, but there’s a limit to those drivers. Ultimately it comes down to communities and individuals to accept responsibility for the future. Ultimately it comes down to us.”

Merv Tano, International Institute for Indigenous Resource Management

“It’s so valuable to learn about other projects and partnerships from throughout the country. The conference is a great venue for the exchange of conservation ideas and successes.”

Judy Edwards, Montana Consensus Council, Helena, Montana



“In my 30-plus years of conservation work, I’ve seen more cooperation now than ever before—and that’s a great thing. We need to continue to build these relationships and partnerships into the future.”

Bob Cordova, Southwest Region, National Association of Conservation Districts.



Biomass Fuels New Mexico Schools

New Mexico's Jemez Mountain Public School District is using cutting-edge technology to heat schools and offset high energy costs with a grant obtained through the U.S. Forest Service "Fuels for School" program to install a biomass heating plant and upgrade lighting and temperature controls.

Annually, the heating unit utilizes 400 tons of wood-chips from local small diameter tree thinning projects. To date, the alter-

native heating system has save the school district \$80,000 a year in energy expenses.

"There is no down side to this project—everyone wins. The school district saves money, logging needs create local jobs, and tree thinning reduces the risk of forest fires," said Francisco Sanchez, District Ranger, Santa Fe National Forest.

The cooperative effort between the Jemez Mountain school district, the Forest Service, Energy Control, Inc. and others serves as a model for rural interagency and community partnerships opening the door for similar proactive renewable energy projects. ■



"Green" Graphics Bring Outdoors In

Translucent fabric canopies of green leaves and sky blue banners dotted with clouds provide more than just ambience for the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation. Integration of environmentally preferable, or *green*, materials along with images of elements in nature, enhance the conservation objectives of the event.

Provided by PowerPrint-Color-Ways, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California, the fabric event banners are produced using a manufacturing process that results in a very small footprint on the environment. The company's patented ink measurement equipment reduces environmental waste, while fabric trim from its manufacturing process, sewing thread cores, and other plastics are donated to Resource Area for Teachers (RAFT) to reduce waste. Raw material boxes, as well as paper cores, are reused to ship products to customers. PowerPrint is also developing a new product using 100 percent agri-

Conference banners, signs, and graphics combine conservation and imagery.

culturally based fabric that provides high quality digital prints on environmentally preferable material which meets fire codes and city recycling specifications.

Many images used on the banners depict environments photographed by Tom Till. Till's work has been used to promote conservation, wilderness designation, and protection of open space and national parks by environmental groups worldwide. Closer to his home in the Southwest, Till's photos have been instrumental in campaigns led by the Nature Conservancy, The Grand Canyon Trust, and The Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. Many of Till's 30 books carry an environmental theme, including *Plateau Province* and *Utah: Then and Now*. Other images of elements in nature were captured by Yellowstone National Park Photographer Jim Peaco. ■

Go to www.tomtill.com or e-mail info@fabricbanners.com for more.



The "Fuels for School" display is one of many Expo Hall exhibits highlighting innovative conservation strategies.

CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

Certificates honoring non-federal organizations highlighted in the *Faces and Places* publication (one-page project descriptions) can be picked up during the course of the conference at the Department of the Interior/Faces and Places exhibit space 430.

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