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#### State Agencies

# Losing Paradise (September 2001)

Each year, hundreds of canoeists and campers flock to northern Maine's Allagash Wilderness Waterway. The Allagash Wilderness Waterway, however, is but a fragile strip of land. Despite its designation as wilderness, the outside world has begun to encroach on one of the Northeast's last remaining natural treasures.

## Crude Behavior (August 1999)

Details a sorry record of systematic non-enforcement of key environmental and public safety regulations, contamination of Florida's aquifers, hundreds of unplugged oil wells and open pits, and loss of royalty revenue owing to the state treasury.

### See No Evil (September 1998)

Long touted for one of the best wetland regulatory programs in the country, in recent years Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality has deliberately and systematically aided in the illegal destruction of the state's diminishing wetlands, primarily by undermining essential enforcement functions.

### A Friend in High Places (February 1998)

Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection obstructs the state's environmental enforcement, principally by protecting politically-connected corporate polluters from appropriate legal action.

## Dereliction of Duty (August 1997)

To please industry, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection fails to protect the environment and public health by violating safeguards and evading public oversight.

## Paving Paradise (July 1997)

Florida's Department of Environmental Protection has not only failed to protect the state's diminishing wetlands, but has deliberately aided in their illegal destruction.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## Swan Dive (August 2001)

Swan Dive traces how the declining prospects for the survival of Greater Yellowstone's trumpeter swans have intertwined with decisions by the agencies charged with ensuring their survival. Unfortunatley, these decisions have imperiled this last native nesting population of trumpeters in the lower 48 states.

## Sitting Ducks (June 1998)

According to its own law enforcement personnel, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is bowing to intense political pressure to allow unethical hunting techniques, principally baiting, which they believe will facilitate detrimental over-harvesting of migratory game birds.

# Noah's Ark is Leaking (May 1997) $\square$

The FWS has abandoned its legal obligation to protect international threatened and endangered species. There has been a decade-long de facto moratorium on the listing of foreign species. Commercial interests abuse the process by importing rare animals.

# War of Attrition (December 1997) $\Box$

The U.S. Interior Department routinely overrules its own scientists by not listing species as threatened or endangered. This posture of a self-imposed listing moratorium is part of a deliberate campaign by high agency officials to frustrate implementation of the Endangered Species Act.

# Grizzly Science (October 1997) $\square$

Experts from various state and federal agencies chronicle the conflict between the practice of wildlife biology and the reality of bureaucratic politics within public resource agencies of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

# Tarnished Trophies (October 1996)

The FWS is driving protected foreign game species to extinction through the illegal issuance of permits to import game trophies.

#### U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

### Rotten at the Corps (January 1997)

The Army Corps of Engineers is presiding over ecosystem destruction in the

Florida Keys through a systematic and deliberate dereliction of duty in protecting wetlands from illegal development.

#### U.S. Bureau of Land Management

## Horses to Slaughter (April 1997) $\square$

The BLM has tolerated and, in some instances, facilitated the illegal trafficking of federally protected wild horses to slaughter

#### **BLM Public Domain Forestry**

# Land of No Return\$ (April 1997) $\square$

The Public Domain forestry program conducted by the BLM is a consistent money-loser. The agency's fiscal losses cost taxpayers millions of dollars annually. BLM's timber program stands to lose an estimated \$30 million over the next five years.

# Bureau of Land Mismanagement (March 1997)

Through negligence and outright fraud, nearly half of the timber harvested from the public domain is stolen. BLM's "lump sum" removal techniques result in timber purchasers regularly taking more trees than allowed, in some cases five times the contract volume without additional payment.

# Never Mind NEPA (December 1996) $\square$

BLM fails to comply with federal laws when conducting timber sales. The agency's preoccupation with "getting the cut out" violates environmental safeguards and precludes public oversight.

## Where Timber Beasts Rule the Earth (July 1996) $\Box$

The BLM destroys fragile, transitional public domain forests through over cutting. The agency fails to harvest timber in a sustainable manner, using erroneous data and exceeding maximum allowable cut levels.

### Phantom Forests (May 1996)

BLM forest inventories and plans are outdated, inaccurate and incomplete despite agency policy. The agency vastly exaggerates the success of reforestation efforts and counts barren tracts as fully restored.

#### Interior Department

# Tortoise on the Half-Shell (November 1999) $\square$

Details an inside account about how a federal agency legally dedicated to

conservation has abdicated its responsibilities to the direct detriment of the natural resources and wildlife in its care.

#### **U.S. Forest Service**

# Stealing the Tongass (November 1996) $\square$

The institutional complicity of the U.S. Forest Service results in widespread commercial timber theft, massive scaling fraud and illegal exporting of unfinished public logs from the Tongass National Forest in Alaska.

### Unindicted Co-Conspirator (March 1996)

The Forest Service has unilaterally disarmed the war against major timber theft and fraud by removing its police from the forest protection beat. Salvage sales, supposedly designed to promote forest health, leave the national forests and the American taxpayers at the mercy of an industry honor system — an open invitation to steal.

# Business As Usual (February 1996)

The Forest Service has mismanaged the Eldorado National Forest in California and has attempted to cover-up wrongdoings. Agency managers have committed environmental violations costing tens of millions of tax dollars.

#### U.S. Office of Surface Mining

### Empty Promise (August 1997)

OSM is being obstructed from enforcing environmental safeguards against the devastating effects of strip mining for coal. Agency mismanagement and improper actions have resulted in thousands of polluted streams and toxic health and safety hazards for communities.

#### U.S. Department of Justice

### Uneven Justice (December 1998)

According to an analysis of federal records, prosecution of environmental crimes has sharply fallen during the Clinton Administration. Comparing statistics from a three year period in the Bush Administration (1989-91) with a similar period in the Clinton Administration (1994-96; the last years for which data is available), this review shows dramatic declines in criminal referrals, prosecutions and convictions.

#### **Environmental Protection Agency**

# Trading Thin Air (June 2000) $\Box$

This report details the problems plaguing EPA plans for open market trading

of air pollution credits and explains their consequences for public health and the environment.

### Murky Waters (May 1999)

An inside look at EPA's implementation of the Clean Water Act. This report contains a set of recommendations to remedy the deficiencies in the water quailty assessment for our nation's rivers and streams.

## Genetic Genie (September 1995, re-issued January 2000) $\Box$

EPA scientists detail weaknesses in risk assessments of genetically modified organisms.

#### Local Agencies

# Fouling Our Nest (September 2000) 🗌

Missoula's Waste Water Treatment Plant is plagued by spills, bypasses and potential "backflows" which pollute the Clark Fork River, contaminate the groundwater aquifer and threaten the safety of the plant's own drinking water supply.

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