

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 138, October 15, 1984*

Since this is a special, pre-election issue, our customary coverage is greatly reduced.

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1. OBED: WE WIN ON ACQUISITION FUNDS!

For months after passage of the House Interior Appropriations bill, various delays, including a controversy over Synfuels Corporation money, kept the Senate bill from being brought to the floor. Congressional staff, in the meantime, worked out compromises for the remainder of the bill in preparation for conference committee action, should the Senate bill be passed at the 11th hour. This compromise (as we were assured in repeated phone calls) contained \$0.5 million for the Obed, i.e., the amount we had been working for. Then time ran out on Congress, and a large number of money bills were rolled into a Continuing Resolution. Against considerable odds, the Obed funding survived!

Total river acquisition funding in the final bill is \$5.7 million (House version was \$9.2 M, Senate \$3.7 M; environmental coalition had asked for \$16.2 M, Reagan for only \$1.5 M). There should now be altogether \$2.3 M available for Obed land acquisition: 0.5 just appropriated, plus 1.0 as a result of our last year's effort, plus 0.8 left over from the original 1976 appropriation. It is now up to the Park Service to get acquisition completed with all due speed.

* We hope you will thank your Congressperson and both Senators for their help. This was indeed an effort in which almost the entire Tennessee delegation participated. Senators Baker and Sasser got the \$0.5M included in the Senate version; Reps Cooper, Gore, Duncan, Lloyd, and Jones convinced the House committee chairman to accede to the Senate; Rep. Boner, a member of the Appropriations Committee, had input into the conference version; and Reps. Ford and Quillen supported the funding earlier in the year. Even more important than the appropriation itself is the overall political support the Obed now has from throughout the state. We also owe thanks to Chris Brown of the American Rivers Conservation Council, who provided the most diligent and informative Washington liaison imaginable.

2. CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS BILL PASSES

Again, the House was much ahead of the Senate: it passed its bill April 30 while the Senate delayed until October 2, waiting to work out wilderness legislation for some other states. As expected, the Senate bill incorporated the agreed-upon compromise "release" language (NL 137 ¶3), but was otherwise identical to the earlier House bill for Tennessee. On October 4, the House conformed to the Senate version. The southern Cherokee N.F. now has about 33,000 acres

* Editor: Liane B. (Lee) Russell, 130 Tabor Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830. Ph. 615, 482-2153
Star in margin means "Action Needed."

of wilderness (including 8,000 designated earlier), a 4,800 acres "wilderness study" area (Little Frog, protected until Congress expressly decrees otherwise), and a 3457 acres "planning area" (Big Frog addition, which will hopefully be recommended as wilderness in the upcoming USFS Plan). If this comes about, ca. 41,300 acres, or 13.8% of the lower Cherokee will be protected.

* We hope you will thank Rep. Duncan and Senators Baker and Sasser for their efforts in bringing about this wilderness bill for the southern Cherokee. Will Skelton, as the leader of the citizens' effort, deserves our sincere gratitude. Lest we are tempted to relax, however, it is well to remember that there is as yet no wilderness set aside in the northern portion of the Cherokee N.F.

3. STATE NEWS

1. Proposed National Guard training center threatens Fall Creek Falls, Savage Gulf. This center would take up 114,000 acres (portions of 5 counties) in one of the most beautiful and fragile parts of our state, between our two largest Natural Areas. The area would be used for tanks (whose damage to the land rivals that of stripmines, according to one who has seen such lands), artillery, helicopters, and aircraft up to C-5A size (the largest). It would be used by National Guard units from several states. If nothing else, it would be an incredibly expensive boondoggle. Sen. Sasser and Rep. Cooper should hear from you about this before the proposal has time to develop momentum.

3. A Committee for Scenic Rivers Review has been set up by the Dept. of Conservation. Bill Russell and Don Todd attended the first meeting on October 9. The second is scheduled for Oct. 25. In the meantime, a citizens scenic rivers study committee has also been discussing how to strengthen the State's scenic rivers program.

2. Sand and gravel dredging in Watts Bar Lake

A great deal of opposition was voiced earlier this year against a proposal to explore the bottom of Watts Bar for silica gravel deposits. A dredge-and-fill permit for this activity had been requested from the Corps of Engineers under Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act. The mining company is now preparing a response to the voluminous public comments. Following receipt and review of this response, the Corps will issue a 30-day Public Notice to solicit views regarding the proposal, and will announce whether or not a public hearing will be held. If you feel that such a hearing is called for (in view of the extensive public impact), write to Ron Gatlin, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ORNOP-F, PO Box 1070, Nashville 37202.

0. Natural Areas for Tennessee

The Environmental Summit Conference of Sept. 28-30, which focused on State Natural Areas, addressed the questions of selection of areas, land acquisition, and administration (planning, development, management, and monitoring). Strong support was voiced for continued funding for a strong Natural Areas program. The private sector must press the Safe Growth Team, the governor, and the legislature to provide such funding. TVA also should be lobbied to acquire lands for natural areas; and organizations such as the Nature Conservancy should be supported financially. Citizens can also help by nominating areas for inclusion in the System, and can assist in managing and monitoring areas once these have been acquired.

E. Capsules

- Dr. Ruth Neff has taken a leave of absence from the Tenn. Environmental Council to take Day Lohmann's place as Assistant, to the Director of Tennessee's Safe Growth Team. (Day is in Arizona for a year of graduate work.) Mayo Taylor is taking Ruth's position as TEC Exec. Director. - SOCM has job for an organizer; write SOCM, PO Box 457, Jacksboro, TN 37757.
- The Nature Conservancy has purchased 640 acres of land bordering on the Hatchie (a Tenn. Scenic River) for inclusion in the Lower Hatchie Wildlife Refuge. The Tenn. portion of the Hatchie is the longest unchannelized stretch of Mississippi tributary south of Cairo, Illinois.
- A \$41 million synthetic fuels plant will be built at Carthage, TN (at the site of an old zinc mill), as soon as various state permits are received. The plant will grind coal to make a liquid fuel.

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II. PRE-ELECTION COVERAGE**I. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES**

The League of Conservation Voters, a national, non-partisan committee formed in 1970, conducted an exhaustive and objective study on this year's presidential candidates and rated them on 18 different issues. We have chosen 8 of these as probably being of greatest interest to TCWP members. From 30 pages (small print) of analysis, we have abstracted information that supports the grades listed in the following table. The full text (which makes fascinating reading) can be ordered from LCV, 320 Fourth St., NE, Washington, DC 20002.

On the full scorecard of 18 issues, the distribution of grades was as follows:

Reagan: 1C, 7D, 10F GPA 0.5

Mondale: 8A (incl. 2A-), 7B (incl. 4B+, 1B-), 1C-, 2? GPA 3.4

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS' ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT CARD

Issue [*]	Reagan	Mondale ^Δ
1. Parks and wilderness	F	A
2. Public land development	F	B-
3. Stripmining	F	A
4. Wildlife	D	B+
5. Water projects	D	C-
6. Wetlands; water quality	D	A-
7. Air quality; acid rain	F	A
8. Energy Conservation	F	B+

* See below for specifics

Δ Ferraro's LCV scores are 93, 92, and 68%, respectively, for 1981, 1982, and 1983. In addition, she co-sponsored the Waxman-Sikorski Acid Rain bill (HR 3400) and the Howard Water Quality Renewal Act (HR 3282)

Reagan**Mondale****1. NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDERNESS**

- Attempted to halt buying of parkland already authorized by Congress by (a) not requesting any funds, and (b) creating major administrative roadblocks. [Thus, money voted by Congress, in defiance of (a), was not spent.]
- Spent money on roads and visitor facilities in parks, instead of protecting parks' natural features.
- Opposed Natl. Park Protection Act
- Proposed siting high-level nuclear waste dump within a mile of Canyonlands National Park
- Announced policy of "opening up" wilderness areas to energy development. To counteract threat, Congress has had to pass several measures to stop wilderness leasing
- Proposed bill that would allow President to develop any wilderness by declaring an undefined "national need;" and would end protection for entire system in 2000 A.D.

- As Senator, introduced bill to establish Voyageurs National Park in Minn.
- With Sen. Nelson, led successful effort to establish St. Croix Wild & Scenic River
- Authored Upper Mississippi Protection Act
- Voted against confirmation of anti-environmentalists: Hathaway to be Sec. of Interior under Pres. Ford and Butz to be Sec. of Agric. (with jurisdiction over National Forests) under Nixon
- As V.P., helped to expand Boundary Waters Canoe Area (but avoided taking stand on how much of area should be open to motorboats).
- Says he will increase funding for National Parks and Wildlife Refuges if elected.

Reagan

- Worked to scale back acreages recommended for USFS and BLM wilderness by earlier administrations.
- Proposed bill whereby lands not designated as Wilderness in the near future would be permanently released for development.

PUBLIC LAND DEVELOPMENT

- In 1982, sold coal-development rights for \$100 million less than they were worth. Environmental assessments have been delayed until after lease sales.
- In 1982 alone, leased 50 million acres of public lands to oil and gas companies; 90% of leases were first-come first-serve
- Pushed to double the amount of timber cut in National Forests, although there was a 3-year backlog of uncut timber.
- Announced plan to raise \$17 billion through selling off 35 million acres of public lands: 6.1 million were identified for sale in National Forests; and despite outcry, 3.5 million acres of USDI lands are still under consideration for sale

STRIPMINING

- Early in his term, he announced regs would be rewritten to be "less burdensome" to coal companies. Hundreds of regs were subsequently weakened drastically
- Reduced number of federal inspectors by 70% and OSM personnel by 50%
- Failed to assess and collect about \$60 million in mandatory fines [thus adding to the deficit]
- Attempting to curtail the rights of citizens to propose lands as unsuitable for mining, and to participate in permit review

WILDLIFE -- see also public lands [habitat], acid rain [fish kills], water projects [habitat]

- Asked for drastic cuts (ca. 50%) for listing new endangered species and for enforcing end. species protection
- Approved regs to allow trapping of eastern timber wolf, a threatened species.
- Published regs that markedly weaken standards for controlling international trade in several species (otter, lynx, Alaskan wolf and grizzly, etc.)
- Tried to "zero out" grants to universities and agencies for wildlife and fisheries research; cut by 1/3 the USFWS budget for studying effects of wetlands destruction

Mondale

- As Senator, introduced amendment to delay trans-Alaska oil pipeline. Delays resulted in better environmental safeguards when pipeline was eventually built.
- Voted to ban stripmining in National Forests, and to ban new mining permits in Glacier Bay.
- Voted to ban dangerous herbicides in National Forests and to limit grazing on public lands.
- As V.P. may have supported decisions to cut timber faster than "sustained yield," and to speed up RARE II decisions (possibly sacrificing thoroughness).
There is no written evidence documenting Mondale's role in these decisions
- Plans to make a campaign issue out of Reagan's "privatization" of public lands

- As Senator, co-sponsored strong stripmine bill that passed in 1975-76 but was vetoed by Pres. Ford
- Voted on floor to prohibit stripmining on steep mountain slopes and on "homestead lands"
- Backed measure to allow Sec. of Agriculture to ban stripmining in National Forests
- As Vice President, he worked to support the Carter Administration's successful effort to pass strong bill in 1977

- As Senator, led fight to establish Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge (an important part of the Mississippi flyway); helped establish Sherburne Wildlife Refuge in Minnesota.
- Helped lead fight to delay the Alaska oil pipeline, which (as originally planned) would have disrupted wildlife migration pattern. But supported natural gas pipeline through Arctic Wildlife Range
- Consistently voted for strong Marine Mammal Protection Act

Reagan

- Virtually halted all land acquisition for National Wildlife Refuge System; has opened Refuges to commercial activities, and attempted to overturn ban on energy leasing.

5. WATER PROJECTS

- Despite rhetoric about stopping government handouts, Reagan has supported worst boondoggles, e.g., Tenn-Tom, Garrison Diversion
- Backed down from promise not to sign new water-project appropriation unless these included cost-sharing provision
- Has retreated from Carter provisions for responsible evaluation of new projects; e.g., eliminated Water Resources Council, replaced standards by "guidance."

6. WETLANDS; WATER QUALITY

- Administratively crippled wetlands protection by instituting "general" dredge-and-fill permits (i.e., blanket go-aheads in lieu of case-by case consideration)
- Reduced EPA's water-pollution staff by 38%, funding by 57% (FY 1984 vs 1981)
- Fought Congressional proposal to establish program to deal with "non-point" sources of pollution (e.g., from farms, stripmine scars)
- EPA is failing to protect underground water against deep-well injection of wastes.

7. AIR QUALITY; ACID RAIN

- Proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act that would threaten the air quality and scenic vistas in National Parks and Wilderness Areas
- For 2 years, argued that not enough was known about acid rain to justify legislative solution. Then, when he appointed Ruckelshaus as EPA Administrator, Reagan said acid rain had highest priority; but when Ruckelshaus proposed modest acid rain program, it was successfully shot down by OMB.

Mondale

- Supported 200-mile territorial limit off U.S. coast (to slow rapid depletion of some ocean fish species)
- As candidate, has promised to develop new initiatives to save endangered species

- As Senator, voted to save New River from dam, but voted for Dickey Lincoln project
- As V.P. tried to stop Carter from issuing his "hit list" of water projects because it caused confrontation with Congress. Says he counseled splitting the opposition by going after projects one by one
- Has promised to oppose the Garrison Diversion [Note: none of Democratic 1984 candidates, except Askew, scored above C on water projects]

- As Minn. Attorney General, strongly supported wetlands protection
- In Congress, was lead sponsor of Clean Lakes Act (to fight eutrophication)
- Spoke out against dumping of iron-ore tailings in Lake Superior
- As V.P., brought about 1978 agreement with Canada to deal with toxics and call for more ecological approach to management of Great Lakes

- Co-sponsored original Clean Air Act in 1970
- Opposed Senate efforts to delay auto emission standards and to kill protection for "pristine" areas like National Parks
- Has called for a 50% reduction in SO_x emissions from power plants (SO_x is a major cause of acid rain). Costs of this program would be spread nationwide.

8. ENERGY CONSERVATION; RENEWABLE ENERGY

- "Conservation means we will have to be too hot in the summer or too cold in the winter"-- Ronald Reagan
- Proposed cuts of 98% in federal funding for energy conservation and of 86% for renewables
- Set aside energy-efficiency standards for major household appliances
- As Senator, voted to increase funding for R&D on solar and other renewable energy; voted for mandatory gas mileage standards
- Carter-Mondale Administration had major initiatives on these issues
- Says he will increase federal aid for R&D on renewable energy

2. U.S. SENATE and HOUSE CANDIDATES

TCWP sent the same questionnaire to 4 Senate and 14 House candidates. We had only six responses, probably due to the fact that of the 9 House seats 4 are uncontested, and for 3 others, the incumbent has only token opposition. We used addresses provided by the election commission for all of our mailings and followed up in two cases: (a) J. B. Seigneur (whose house we called when our letter was returned by the P.O.), and (b) Victor Ashe, whose campaign office we called 3 times after the deadline, since he had indicated a desire to respond. -- Rep. Cooper wrote: "Although I generally support your group's position on issues, I have to follow a policy of not filling out the many questionnaires I receive during the election season." He encouraged us to look at his voting record. Where we have found it or know of his position, we have provided this information

Issues*	Senate candidates		House candidates (district in parens)			
	Gore	Ashe**	Lloyd (3)	Cooper (4)	Guthrie (6)	Thompson (9)
Smokies wilderness	YES	YES	YES	Δ	YES	YES
Cherokee NF wilderness	-	YES	-	Δ	YES	YES
Obed acquisition	YES	YES	YES	Δ	YES	YES
Big S. Fork NRR	YES	YES	YES	Δ	YES	YES
Columbia dam cancellation	no	no	no		YES	no
Abandoned minelands funding	YES	YES	YES	Δ	YES	YES
Parklands acquisition	YES	YES	YES		YES	YES
Park Protection Act	YES	YES	YES	Δ	YES	YES
Acid rain: immed. abatement	-	no	no		YES	no
Alaska: parks protection	YES	YES	-		YES	no

* Responses in capital letters agree with the TCWP position. For text of questions, see below
 Δ Position or record given below, since candidate invited us to cite these

** Ashe's response arrived 3 days after the deadline. We were able to modify the table to include questionnaire answers. His summary statement (#11) is available from us on request.

(In several cases, candidates provided short response only -- see Table above)

Full questions; and comments expanding above responses

1. Within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 467,000 acres are being managed as wilderness. In 1984, a bill that would have given this area permanent protection by including it in the National Wilderness System was stalled when Sen. Helms as well as the Administration proposed a wilderness boundary that would have excluded much of the North Carolina portion of the Park. Would you actively support a bill that designates at least 467,000 acres in the Smokies as wilderness?

Gore: "As cosponsor of the bill you referred to in your question, I was extremely disappointed to see its long overdue enactment delayed; especially in this, the 50th anniversary year."

Ashe: Has stated in the past that he is in support of citizens' wilderness bill

Lloyd: Co-sponsored citizens' bill for 467,000-acre wilderness

Cooper: Co-sponsored citizens' bill for 467,000-acre wilderness

2. A bill that will probably be signed in 1984 designates some land in the lower Cherokee National Forest (south of the Smokies) as wilderness. Would you support legislation to designate wilderness in the upper Cherokee?

Gore: "There have been no specific proposals of this type introduced in the Congress. I would, however, give careful consideration to such legislation and I would be willing to work with the citizens in that area and other interested groups such as TCWP to develop appropriate legislation." Gore co-sponsored the recently passed wilderness bill for the southern Cherokee.

Lloyd: "Would have to see the bill first before a decision could be made." Lloyd co-sponsored the southern Cherokee wilderness bill.

Cooper: Co-sponsored the southern Cherokee wilderness bill.

3. The Obed is Tennessee's only National Wild and Scenic River, and one of only three in the Southeastern U.S. Will you actively support appropriations necessary to complete land acquisition and minimal development?

Gore: "I have been a long time and strong advocate of the expeditious completion of this project. In addition to irreparable resource damage, delays will also cause escalation of land prices and will impair visitor enjoyment." Gore actively supported the appropriations we got in 1983 and 1984 (\$1 and 0.5 million, respectively).

Ashe: Has floated Obed and tributaries.

Lloyd: Supported Obed appropriations in 1983 and 1984.

Cooper: Worked for Obed appropriations in 1983 and 1984.

4. The Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area is the largest National Park System unit to be designated for the Eastern U.S.A. in recent years. Because of limitations in the spending limit, land acquisition of about 20,000 of the authorized 125,000 acres had to be deferred. Would you actively support raising the ceiling so that these 20,000 acres too can be acquired?

Gore: "I thoroughly support expanded development of BSFNRRA to fulfill the purposes of the original legislation. We stand to lose what we have invested in the project so far if we do not follow through with our original plans for the area."

Cooper: Supported raising of the ceiling. Worked to kill proposal to change name from BSFNRRA to John Sherman Cooper NRA.

5. Columbia Dam on the Duck River has been stalled for some years. TVA testified earlier this year that the benefits of completing the dam fail to outweigh the costs. Would you favor a cancellation of this project?

Gore: "While I respect the views of individuals who oppose Columbia Dam, in my judgement the benefits of the project outweigh the costs. I support completion of the Columbia Dam."

Guthrie: "I am the only 6th district candidate to favor cancellation."

6. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 established the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Fund, the money being derived from a small tax per ton of currently mined coal. The Administration has allowed only a small portion of this fund to be spent for its intended purpose. Would you support measures to bring about release of these moneys?

Cooper: has expressed himself (in his column) in favor of having these moneys released.

7. The Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which derives from offshore oil leasing revenues (and not from the tax-payer) provides the money needed to add lands to congressionally authorized National Park System units, National Wildlife Refuges, etc. Although LWCF money is "in the bank" and is earmarked for land acquisition, the Administration has sought virtually no appropriations for this purpose. Would you support the Administration policy or seek a higher level of appropriation?

Guthrie: "Definitely [seek higher level]!"

8. In 1983, the House passed the Park Protection Act, which requires that proposed federal actions be reviewed regarding their potential impact on national park resources, and which encourages the development of voluntary land-use plans for areas surrounding the parks. There was no Senate action on this bill. Would you actively support such a bill in the next session?

Gore: "I voted for this bill when it passed the House of Representatives on Oct. 10, 1983, and given the opportunity next year I will support it again." Gore also voted against the damaging Hansen amendment to the bill.

Lloyd: Voted for the bill. Before passage, however, she had voted for the Hansen amendment which would have eliminated the requirement that the Sec. of Interior evaluate the impact on park resources of potentially harmful federal actions outside park borders.

Cooper: Voted against the damaging Hansen amendment (which was defeated) and for the bill.

- 1). Do you believe acid rain needs to be further studied? or, immediately reduced by cutting annual SO_x emissions by at least 10 million tons?

Gore: "I believe we should move toward legislation to meet the 10 million ton goal. However, Acid Rain is a complex environmental phenomenon and additional research is essential. In considering control programs, attention should be focused on the costs as well as the benefits."

Guthrie: "I supported H.R. 3400"

- 2). Attempts were made in this Congress, and supported by the Administration, to downgrade a major portion of Alaska's national parks to "national preserves," thus allowing sports hunting and certain resource-extraction activities. Since over 90% of Alaska is already open to hunting, these attempts were regarded by many as an attack on the integrity of the national park system throughout the U.S.A. If a similar bill is introduced, would you oppose it?

Lloyd: "It would depend on the proposed legislation offered at the time."

Summary of candidate's record

Gore: "I believe one of the most important contributions I can make to the people of Tennessee and the nation as a whole, is to continue my record of consistent, diligent, and effective work to safeguard our environment. -- A concise listing of my record on environmental issues such as hazardous waste, clean water, EPA, and wilderness protection would take far more than the 100 words I have been allotted. Let me simply note, I am proud my stand on environmental issues has earned my campaign for the U.S. Senate the endorsement of the Sierra Club and the League of Conservation Voters, as well as one of the consistently highest pro-environment ratings in the Congress." (Gore's LCV rating was 79 for 1983.)

Lloyd: "I have long been a supporter of the environment and particularly our wilderness areas. To this end, I voted for and strongly supported during the 98th Congress, the Natl Parks Protection Act... [see 8, above]; the Wetlands Protection Act, which provides funds for the purchase of fragile wetlands to ensure their protection; and the Wetlands Acquisition bill, which increases revenues for state and federal purchases of wetlands. All three of these bills were approved in the House. I also cosponsored a bill to include 467,000 acres of the Gt. Smoky Mtns. National Park in the National Wilderness System, giving it permanent protection." -- Lloyd attempted to protect the Oak Ridge "Turnpike Green" against being sold under the "privatization" program.

Cooper: For his first year in the Congress, Rep. Cooper received a League of Conservation rating of 91; one of the highest in the country.

Guthrie: "I have been a member of TCWP and the Tenn. Native Plant Soc. I have been active in many grassroots efforts at environmental protection and wilderness preservation. I have spoken out publicly in my campaign to oppose Completion of the Columbia Dam. I was a member of an ad hoc committee which drafted rare plant protection legislation for Tennessee. I will continue to work to protect the earth and her creatures, whether I am elected or not.

3. STATE HOUSE: 33rd district

The questions are here given in slightly abbreviated form. In the questionnaire we sent to the candidates, they also contained some background information.

	Hubbard	McNally [*]
1) Will you support and work to help insure that the following provisions become part of a new Tennessee surface-mine control law?		
A. A prohibition of mining within 100 ft. of a stream	Yes	no [*]
B. A requirement for on-site inspection before a mining permit is granted	Yes	Yes [*]
C. A requirement that operators who have forfeited bond not be given another permit	Yes	NS [*]

	Hubbard	McNally*
D. A requirement that forbids the use of subcontractors who have forfeited a bond or been convicted of wildcatting	Yes	NS*
E. A provision requiring a purchaser of coal to see a valid permit showing that the coal was mined legally, to keep a record of permit numbers and tonnages, and to report those figures on a monthly basis to DSM	Yes	no*
F. A requirement for a permit for exploration and the posting of bond sufficient to reclaim the proposed exploration disturbance	Yes	NS*
G. A provision that backfilling and regrading at contour mine sites follow mining by no more than 60 days or 1500 lineal feet	Yes	NS*
(2) Will you support strengthening of the State Scenic Rivers System, including the provision of adequate resources for the agencies charged with implementing the law?	Yes	Yes*
(3) The FY 1985 Capital Improvement Budget includes \$2 million for the acquisition of natural and cultural areas by the Dept. of Conservation ... Will you support a similar appropriation for FY 1986?	Yes	Yes*
(4) A bill to increase protection for Tennessee's rare native plant species died in 1984 after being significantly weakened in the Senate. The same bill may be reintroduced in 1985. Will you support the bill and oppose amendments such as those added in 1984?	Yes	Yes?*

*McNally wrote a long letter instead of marking the questionnaire. In the table, we have entered "Yes" or "no" where some portions of his letter are equivalent to such responses, and "NS" = "non-specific response" for the remainder.

COMMENTS

(1) Hubbard

"Strip mining is a necessary evil in Tennessee. I feel that it can be done with reasonable safeguards to the environment. When there is an area of difference over the regulation of strip mining with the industry, I think the environment should be given the benefit of the doubt."

McNally

Candidate did not return his questionnaire. His letter comments on the general topics raised in Question #1 but does not answer some specifics. We had informed candidates that only the first 50 words of response (for each question) could be printed. Because of the length of the portion of the letter that addresses strip mining, no 50-word segment responded to all of Question #1. The letter is available from us on request.

(2) Hubbard

"Too often, good laws like the Scenic Rivers Act are left powerless because of a lack of resources for the proper implementation of the law. I feel that if a law is passed there should be adequate resources made available for enforcement."

McNally

"I will support adequate funding for the Dept. of Conservation to administer this Act."

(3) Hubbard

"The State should establish a Natural and Cultural Areas Capital Improvements Fund and appropriate a set amount to the fund each year. This would give the Dept. of Conservation a known amount of funding to enable long range planning."

McNally

"I supported and sponsored the \$2 million appropriation for the acquisition of natural and cultural areas in the FY '85 Capital Improvement Budget and will continue to support this appropriation."

(4) Hubbard

"I am not totally familiar with all the provisions of this bill, but I do support it in principle. I think that most attention should be given to stopping the retail sale of rare native plant species by those who would remove them in large quantities from their

natural habitat."

McNally

"The Senate amendment was supported by the Environmental Action Fund . . . The problem with the bill's passage occurred in the House Agriculture Committee due to the fact the Nurserymen's Assoc. objected to being regulated by the Dept. of Conservation. I plan to support the bill if reintroduced next term."

(Continued from page 2)

Tennessee leads the nation in erosional runoff! Well over one-third of Tennessee's stream miles are 80% silted from soil erosion. The major problem is poor agricultural practice in West Tennessee, where an area larger than the Smokies is eroding at 10x the rate at which nature builds back topsoil; but stripmining in East Tennessee is also contributing its share.

F. Mineral rights for public lands

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) holds mineral rights for about 2 million acres of federal (NPS, TVA) and 75,000 acres of state lands in Tennessee. BLM wants Federal Minerals ownership to remain open for exploration and development, except where specifically withdrawn by legislative or executive action (e.g., wilderness areas, incorporated cities). However, BLM must have the consent of the surface-managing agency to issue leases. Presently, there is a moratorium on mining in state lands, pending the formulation of a state minerals leasing policy. Regarding federal lands, an area that will bear watching is the Big South Fork NRR, where, a year ago, proposals were being made to lease oil and gas rights that had only recently been purchased at tax-payers' expense to protect the natural character of the Area. -- BLM is in process of preparing a planning analysis for mineral rights. The comment period will apparently be very short.

4. SMOKIES WILDERNESS PROSPECTS HINGE ON ELECTION OUTCOME

Thanks to Sen. Helms and the Administration's betrayal (NL 135 ¶2), the 50th anniversary of the Gt. Smoky Mtns. National Park went by without passage of a wilderness bill. Sen. Baker's office informed the wilderness coalition (of which TCWP is a member) that there could be no movement of the bill unless the coalition came up with some further compromise. But our compromises had already been made and were incorporated in the bill. If Sen. Helms is re-elected, 6 more years are likely to go by without wilderness legislation. If Gov. Hunt topples Helms, the bill will start to move in short order. -- In the meantime, a U.S. Court of Appeals has overturned a lower court's dismissal of the cemetery association members' suit; the Court finds that USDI failed to meet its obligation under the 1943 agreement.

5. RIVERS

A. National river studies funded

The Technical Assistance portion of the Dept. of Interior appropriation is of major importance to river protection, since it funds (a) work on rivers designated for study under the Natl. Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, (b) the National Inventory of Rivers, and (c) reviews of actions of other agencies that affect rivers. For the third year in a row, the Reagan Administration tried to gut the program (they wanted it reduced by 75%). The Continuing Resolution, however, keeps Technical Assistance at last year's level.

B. Our neighbors try to save a beautiful river.

The Horsepasture River in N.C. drops sharply off the Blue Ridge, making 5 major waterfalls on its way. The Carrasan Power Co. has applied for a license to divert most of the water to a power house. New power is not needed, and it has been reported that Carrasan's motivation traces to the tax write-offs associated with such projects under a 1978 law. Friends of the Horsepasture are fighting on several fronts to protect the river. U.S. Rep. Jim Clark is attempting to include it in the Natl. Wild & Scenic Rivers System.

III. TCWP CANDIDATES FOR 1984

Submitted by the Nominating Committee: (Owen Hoffman; Bob Kernohan; Ed Sonder, chairman)

PRESIDENT: William L. (Bill) Russell, Oak Ridge, geneticist at ORNL. A TCWP founder, Pres, 1971-73, 1981-84. Active in formulation and passage of Tennessee Scenic Rivers Act, preservation of Obed, and trying to save Duck River and Little Tennessee.

VICE PRESIDENT: Ronald Foresta, Knoxville, Asst. Prof. of Geography at UT, specializing in land-use planning. Author of books on land protection and on the Natl. Park Service.

TREASURER: Charlie Klabunde, Oak Ridge, physicist at ORNL. TCWP Treasurer for 12 years, in charge of membership records. Past Pres. of SMHC; member of TTA; active folk dancer.

SECRETARY: Eileen Neiler, Oak Ridge, housewife. TCWP Secretary 1984. Active in Girl Scout movement and in Oak Ridge beautification. Member, Arboretum Soc.; wildflower enthusiast.

DIRECTORS:

Chuck Coutant, Oak Ridge, Senior Research Ecologist at ORNL. TCWP Board 1982-84. Pres. of Citizens Council for Clinch River Planning (opposed barge terminal); Chairman of EQAB.

Miriam Guthrie, Oak Ridge, physicist, Dir. of Info Center at ORNL. TCWP Board 1982, 1984; V.P. 1983; has helped organize TCWP annual meetings. Past member O.R. Planning Commission.

Eric L. Morgan, Cookeville, Assoc. Professor of Biol., Tenn. Tech. Univ. TCWP Board 1984. Has done WQ analyses and biological monitoring in Smokies, Cherokee, Duck R., Ocoee, etc.

Liane (Lee) Russell, Oak Ridge, geneticist at ORNL. A TCWP founder, V.P. 1966, Pres. 1967-70, Dir. 1971-84; Newsletter editor 1966-present. Instrumental in designation and implementation of BSFNRRRA and Obed WSR. Also active on stripmine, wilderness, dam issues.

Mildred B. Sears, Oak Ridge, chemist at ORNL, currently doing environmental and safety analyses. Avid hiker; past board member, Smoky Mtns. Hiking Club.

Don Todd, Wartburg, teacher, retired. TCWP board 1971-73, 1978-80, 1983-84; V.P. 1981-82; Pres. 1974-76. Pres. TTA 1971-72. Played major role in Tenn. Trails Systems Act, Natl. Wild River status for Obed, control of stripmining, protection for Frozen Head.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Mary Ann Gross, Oak Ridge. Long active in League of Women Voters, state president, 1979-82. Member of Governor's Juvenile Justice commission

Dick Raridon, Oak Ridge, physical chemist, Computer Science Division, ORNL; part-time instructor (physics) at Roane State. Member, Arboretum Society.

Lynn Dye Wright, Kingston, ecologist, ORNL. TCWP Secretary, 1978; Treasurer, 1981; Pres. 1979, 1980. Assisting in managing of the Biomass Production Program.

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

130 Tabor Road

Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

