



Tennessee
Citizens for
Wilderness
Planning

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Taking Care of Wild Places

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Shaded box or star means "Action Needed." Don't be overwhelmed -- check the ACTION SUMMARY on p.2!

13. ACTION SUMMARY

No	Issue	Contact	"Message!" or Action
1	Roadless forest areas protection	US Forest Service US Rep and Senators Pres. Clinton	Provide written and/or oral comments in support "Strongly support the USFS proposal!" "Veto Congressional attempts to undo our stall initiative!"
2B	Big S. Fork Roads & Trails Plan	TCWP	Give us input for focus sessions
4A	Scott's Gulf	Bridgestone/Firestone	"Thank you for your second land gift, too!"
4C	Frozen Head	Comm. Hamilton; legislators	"Support acquisition of contiguous lands!"
4D	State parks closures	State legislators and Admin.	"Don't close any parks!" - (and see 6A)
5A	Normandy Dam and Short Springs	Dan Ferry, TVA	"An alternative water-supply option is superior!"
6A	Land-acquisition funds in jeopardy	State legislators (call soon!)	"Oppose diversion of Real Estate Transfer Tax!"
6B	Stopping incentives for chip mills	House Finance Committee	"Support HB.1570!"
6D	Regulating interbasin water transfer	State legislators	"Support strengthened SB.3074/HB.3002!"
7A	CARA for land acquisitions, etc.	Both your US senators	"Support strengthened CARA, especially LWCF!"
7B	Opening ANWR to oil & gas	US senators and rep.	"Oppose such bills!" (To J.Duncan: "We are disappointed!")
7B	Protection for ANWR	US senators and rep. Pres. Clinton	"Co-sponsor HR.1239/S.867!" (To Harold Ford: "Thanks!") "Create ANWR National Monument!"
7C	"Clearcuts for kids" bill	Senators Frist & Thompson	"Oppose S. 1608!"
7D	Year 2000 elections	League of Conserv. Voters	Inform yourself; support green candidates
11D	TCWP tasks	TCWP	Volunteer for something on the list

Senator John Doe
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Hon. John Doe
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Pres. Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
202-456-1111; Fax 456-2461
president@whitehouse.gov

Governor Don Sundquist
State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37243-9872
615-741-2001; Fax 532-9711

Dear Senator Doe
Sincerely yours,

Dear Congressman Doe
Sincerely yours,

Dear Mr. President
Respectfully yours,

Dear Gov. Sundquist
Respectfully yours,

Sen. Bill Frist:
Ph: 202-224-3444; FAX: 202-228-1264
e-mail: senator_frist@frist.senate.gov
Local: 865-602-7977

Sen. Fred Thompson:
Ph: 202-224-4944; FAX: 202-228-3679
e-mail: senator_thompson@thompson.senate.gov
Local: 865-545-4253

Rep. Zach Wamp:
Phone: 202-225-3271
1-800-883-2369
Local: 865-483-3666

To call any Rep or Senator, dial Congressional switchboard, 202-224-3121. To find out about the status of bills, call 202-225-1772
Web contacts: <http://www.house.gov>, and <http://www.senate.gov>. General contact info: <http://www.lcv.org>

WHAT IS TCWP? (see p. 16 for contact information)

TCWP (Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning) is dedicated to achieving and perpetuating protection of natural lands and waters by means of public ownership, legislation, or cooperation of the private sector. While our first focus is on the Cumberland and Appalachian regions of East Tennessee, our efforts may extend to the rest of the state and the nation. TCWP's strength lies in researching information pertinent to an issue, informing and educating our membership and the public, interacting with groups having similar objectives, and working through the legislative, administrative, and judicial branches of government on the federal, state, and local levels. (go to p.16)

1. AN HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT NATIONAL FORESTS (Including Cherokee)

In January 1998, US Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck announced a moratorium on road construction and timber sales in roadless areas of national forests (NL220 ¶1). The moratorium went into effect in February 1999, and was followed by a Presidential Order on October 13. In it, President Clinton directed the USFS to develop regulations that would provide long-term protection for most or all of the inventoried roadless areas (these are areas of at least 5,000 acres), as well as for smaller areas that warrant protection (NL230 ¶2D).

The USFS proposal (with Draft EIS) has now been published. This could become one of the largest land-preservation efforts in U.S. history — but all of us will have to work diligently to make it into a reality.

The USFS proposes to end road construction in about 1/4 of the 192,000,000-acre National Forest System. The proposal addresses more than 54 million acres of inventoried roadless areas and additional (i.e., non-inventoried) unroaded areas. Specifically, the proposal,

- prohibits new roads in 43 million acres of inventoried roadless areas; and
- provides opportunities for additional protection for inventoried areas and for other smaller unroaded areas through local forest planning.

Unfortunately, the decision to provide protection for an additional 8.5 million acres on the Tongass National Forest of Alaska is deferred until 2004. (We must try to move that date forward.)

The proposal does not change current uses; no roads or trails would be closed, and those areas that are now open to ORVs and snowmobiles would remain open — no one is locked out (nevertheless, the ORV lobby is fighting it). Likewise, it would not change the rules for grazing, hunting, fishing, etc. (Note, however, that absence of roads is virtually synonymous with absence of logging.) Future uses in roadless areas will be determined through forest planning.

The proposal has many bitter enemies, and there are lots of hazards ahead for it in Congress and elsewhere. George W. Bush has vowed to overturn this "Clinton-Gore land grab." But don't let anyone claim that the proposal would lock up

too much land. In the Southern Appalachian region, for example, encompassing 37 million acres of private plus public lands, the proposal would protect 750,000 acres — a mere 2%. And why should the USFS build more roads in the rare wild areas when it cannot nearly afford to maintain the roads that already exist (380,000 miles nationwide — more than 8x the miles in the interstate highway system)?

In the Cherokee NF, under previously existing plans, a mere 10.6% of the 632,000 acres are permanently protected from timber harvesting through Wilderness designation; there are 1,400 miles of roads. The new proposal may protect about 87,000 acres of inventoried roadless areas; we don't yet have information about acreages for smaller non-inventoried areas.

The process

Every national forest and grassland will host two types of meetings: information-sharing sessions, and public-comment forums. Written comments will also be accepted throughout the period that ends 7/17/00 and can communicate in a number of ways: (a) handed in at either of the two types of meetings, (b) faxed to 877-703-2494, (c) mailed to USDA Forest Service-CAET, Attn.: Roadless Area Proposed Rule, P.O. Box 221090, Salt Lake City, UT 84122, (d) recorded on the website roadless.fs.fed.us.

For the Cherokee NF, all meetings will be held at the Cleveland State Community College, Community Service Bldg., 3535 Addison Drive, NW, Cleveland, TN. The schedule is as follows: Information: 5/23/00, 1:00-3:00 and 7:00-9:00 p.m. Comment: 6/20/00, 7:00-9:30 p.m. Registration starts at 6:00 for those wanting to present oral comments.

Undoubtedly, those who profit from exploiting the national forests will turn out in full force at the hearings. We must be there, too! Call one of the numbers shown in the TCWP box on p.16 if you want to carpool.

For further details about the meetings, contact Terry McDonald, 423-476-9700, or Keith Sandifer, 423-476-9736, ksandifer@fs.fed.us

WHAT YOU CAN DO: It is unlikely that there'll ever again be such an opportunity to protect our country's few remaining wild lands. We should all attempt to get involved at some level and support a final roadless policy that protects these areas from new road, as well as

- logging, mining, and other activities that destroy watersheds, scenic beauty, and ecosystems.
- (1) Attend meetings, present and/or send comments (addresses, etc., in article, above). Watch for additional alerts (if needed) on the TCWP website. Visit the USFS website roadless.fs.fed.us to view the proposed rule, the full DEIS, a shorter summary, maps, appendices, and locations of meetings in all states. Information or documents may also be obtained by calling 1-800-384-7623 (toll-free) or 703-605-5299.
 - (2) Timber-industry allies in Congress (and particularly the Senate) will try to block the Initiative by every possible device. We must develop more Wild Forest Initiative allies in the Congress; our messages to legislators are crucial. Contact your Senators and Congressman (addresses on p.2) in strong support of the USFS proposal. Urge them to sign on to a Congressional letter to the Secretary of Agriculture supporting the Roadless Initiative.
 - (3) Contact Pres. Clinton (see p.2) and urge him to veto any Congressional attempt to undo or stall the Initiative.

2. BIG SOUTH FORK PLANS

A. General Management Plan comments

Having played a major role in saving the gorges of the BSF system from dams, and in establishing the National River and Recreation Area, TCWP has a strong interest in further insuring that the superb natural values for which we fought are protected in the long term. The General Management Plan (GMP) currently being developed by the National Park Service can strongly influence the course of resource protection because it will guide future, more detailed, plans and management activities for the next 10-15 years.

Following release of the Draft GMP/EIS in February (NL232 ¶2A), the TCWP Water Issues Committee, in concert with NPCA, developed an Alert that went out to a very wide mailing. Another Alert was placed on our website. TCWP's organizational comments noted that the BSNRRA is one of a rapidly shrinking number of areas within which people in the populated, and increasingly hectic and noisy, eastern United States can find natural environments, solitude, and quiet. It is also the only area of significant size within the National Park System that

represents the Cumberland Plateau, with its special geology and ecosystems. For these reasons, the National Park Service (NPS) should exert very special care to insure that the BSNRRA will indeed be left "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

TCWP's quite detailed comments were prefaced by a summary of our positions and major concerns. This is reproduced here - omitting the references to the more extensive analysis that was submitted with our comments.

1. Alternative A is preferable to Alternative B, but is not acceptable without several additional protections detailed below.
2. The Primitive Recreation Unit should not be restricted to the Gorge alone. Primitive management should be extended to include:
 - a. The Gorge rim and a buffer zone at least 200 ft back from the rim,
 - b. A significant portion of the Adjacent Area.
3. Protective features beyond those required by the enabling Act, are needed for the Gorge.
4. For oil & gas activities, NPS should establish zones where operations are not permitted, as authorized by the enabling legislation.
5. The proposed inclusion of oil & gas areas within the Backwoods Unit greatly diminishes the amount of land that can be considered "rustic" (to about 40% and 33% of the Adjacent Area under A and B, respectively).
6. The statement that Alternative B is superior to A in its potential for economic contribution should not be made unless underlying assumptions are defined and carefully evaluated.
7. Undesirable resource conditions need more specific description in their current state, and the GMP should give criteria for what additional levels of protection are needed to achieve specific goals.
8. Required management and NPS mandates may justify banning ORV/ATV use in the National Area.
9. Not all existing developments should be retained as nuclei for Enhanced Units.
10. For Enhanced Unit areas, considered as "land banks," the GMP should specify the maximum proportion of the acreage that may be developed.
11. Locations of roads/trails should not be planned just to suit adjacent landowners.

12. Prior to developing the Roads and Trails Plan, a road in the O&W location should not be included in either Alternative, especially in view of remaining legal questions.

By the time you receive this Newsletter, the comment deadline (May 15) will have passed. We hope you will remain engaged in the next important step in the process - development of the Roads & Trails Management Plan (§2B, below).

B. NPS working to develop a Roads & Trails Plan

The National Park Service (NPS) has been under considerable pressure by ORV and horse constituencies (and the politicians to whom these appeal) to lift the trails moratorium (NL230 §1A) and provide additional accesses for these user groups. Already, there are about 600 miles of trails and roads, combined, in the BSNRRA, an incredibly dense network for a National Area within which visitors desire to find natural values and solitude.

To receive public input prior to generating a draft RTMP (Roads & Trails Management Plan), NPS has organized "Focus Groups." These involve a limited number of people chosen to represent various "user" interests plus representatives of local governments. There are three Focus Groups, one each meeting in Fentress, Scott, and McCreary County.

The first round of meetings has already taken place (with, respectively, 10, 8, and 5 participants), and a second round is scheduled for early June. Among TCWP members (not necessarily representing TCWP) who participated in one of the sessions were Chuck Estes (whitewater boaters), Danielle Droitsch (environmental), Jason Darby (paddlers), Rob Weber (CTC, hiking), and Lee Russell (environmental). The total number of people who represented the various interests were as follows: 3 for ORVs, 5 for horseback riding, 4 for mountain biking, 2 for hunting/fishing, 2 for paddling, 3 for hiking, 2 for the environment, 2 county politicians. Each group was asked to discuss "What are the characteristics of a good road and trail system?" Remarks were recorded on flip charts and have been sent to participants for review prior to the next round of sessions, at which the discussion is proposed to become more specific (addressing guidelines, standards, attributes).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Prior to June 5, send us your input for any ideas you wish to have brought up at the June sessions (see contact info in box on p.16).

3. OBED NEWS

A. New manager for Obed

Kris Stoehr is the new Site Manager for the Obed National Wild & Scenic River. Before coming to Tennessee, she was manager of the Flamingo Area in Everglades National Park. Her husband, Paul Stoehr, is the new Assistant Superintendent at the BSNRRA. The TCWP Water Issues Committee will soon be meeting with her to share background information and concerns, and to offer our assistance with upcoming initiatives and with solving problems.

B. Ceremony celebrating Obed's ONRW designation

On March 31, nine months after the Obed had at long last received Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) designation (NL229 §1A), a celebration of, and press conference for, this event was hosted by NPCA (National Parks & Conservation Assoc.). A large number of dignitaries assembled in brilliant sunshine on Lilly Bridge, and several made brief statements, including Commissioner Hamilton (TN Dept. of Environment and Conservation, TDEC). Among politicians present were several state legislators, the county executives of Cumberland and Morgan Counties, Wartburg's mayor and a couple of aldermen, and U.S. Sen. Frist's local representative. The public officials and the representatives of conservation groups (including, of course, TCWP and NPCA) signed a declaration acknowledging the importance of the ONRW designation and committing to protecting the Obed WSR for future generations. This statement, in a big frame, was presented to Superintendent Reed Detring for display in the Obed Visitor Center.

Prior to the Lilly Bridge ceremony, some of us breakfasted with several of the dignitaries near Crossville. And after the ceremony, we were successful in convincing some of them to come up to Lilly Bluff for a good view. This was particularly meaningful for the Cumberland County politicians who, perhaps for the first

time, experienced the beauty of the river that would be impacted by upstream dams.

Four days before the Celebration, Gov. Sundquist issued a proclamation that read, in part (and with abbreviations):

"... Whereas, the Obed WSR is recognized nationally as a high quality resource with superior whitewater features, has been designated as an ONRW by the Tennessee WQCB, and contributes to the economic diversity of Morgan and Cumberland Counties by attracting over 270,000 visitors each year; and Whereas, public awareness and appreciation for this river have contributed significantly to its protection and should be encouraged; Now therefore, I ... do hereby proclaim April 7-9, 2000 as 'Rivers 2000 Weekend' to encourage ongoing support and understanding of the Obed River and all the rivers and streams of Tennessee." [April 7-9 was the weekend of TP2K, see ¶3C, below.]

TCWP's handout, "How the Obed got saved from being turned into a reservoir and became a National Wild & Scenic River" may be read on our website (www.kormet.org/tcwp/).

C. TP2K Festival was a success

Despite terrible weather on the Saturday (icy strong winds and snow flurries) that caused cancellation or postponement of several river events, the TP2K Festival was a major success. The afternoon activities that involved displays (including one by TCWP), food, videos, and music actually benefited from being driven indoors. And there were plenty of outdoor events in brilliant weather on Friday and Sunday to give the very large number of attendees a great time on the Obed and in its beautiful surroundings.

Among the major benefits of the Festival were the good relations established with Wartburg and Morgan County. After the event, Dale Robinson, chief organizer of TP2K attended the County Commission meeting, and also met with the Wartburg mayor and aldermen. All were pleased with the positive relations that were built, and the Festival was invited back for next year. The high school principal wants to get schools more involved next year, especially in connection with a major grant the county has recently received for conservation education.

Of the money collected, \$500 was sent to American Whitewater to be used for projects associated with relicensing studies for hydro dams in the Southeast (e.g., Tapoco/Cheoah, see NL232 ¶6A). TP2K has committed \$5,000 (\$1,000 in cash and \$4,000 in in-kind services) to TCWP, probably for watershed-education programs in Morgan County. TCWP is considering using some of the funds to help upgrade and operate two USGS gauges (Daddys Creek and Obed) to provide frequent and accurate measurements of water quality and quantity. TP2K has written to Congressman Wamp to request help in obtaining federal funds for the gauges.

TCWP president Jimmy Groton and Board members Chuck Estes and Ralph Harvey were extensively involved in planning for, and helping with, TP2K. Don Davis and Eric Hirst helped Sandra Gossin staffing our booth.

4. STATE LANDS

A. New land gift enlarges Scott's Gulf Conservation Area

On April 14, Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. announced that it would donate an additional ~6,000 acres of its Scott's Gulf lands to the State of Tennessee, increasing the size of the Bridgestone/Firestone Conservation Area to about 10,000 acres. With the newly donated acreage, all the remote river gorges that had been owned by the company have now become public property (the company retains some upland areas). This portion of the Caney Fork and its Bee Creek tributary have spectacular bluffs, waterfalls, caves, and more than 20 miles of challenging whitewater. A beautiful hardwood forest fills the valleys.

The Friends of Scott's Gulf and the TCWP members who worked closely with them (especially Chuck Estes) deserve our thanks for bringing the need for protecting this magnificent area to the public's attention. And Bridgestone/Firestone deserves our thanks for recognizing the proper course and making a generous civic-minded donation.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Send a thank-you note to Bridgestone/Firestone Inc., P.O. Box 148900, Nashville, TN 37214-8900

B. Fall Creek Falls LUMP

now awaits Secretary's decision

On March 3, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) issued its Final EIS which *partially* granted the Lands Unsuitable for Mining Petition (LUMP) for the watershed of Falls Creek Falls. Of five subwatersheds, three, occupying 61,420 acres were designated off-limits to mining, but one subwatershed (Dry Creek) was left unprotected, and the headwaters of another one (Piney Creek) were left open to re-mining of previously disturbed sites, with permits to be issued on a case-by-case basis (NL232 ¶1).

Meeting the extended deadline of May 3, the Petitioners, SOCM and TCWP, submitted comments requesting full designation of the *entire* watershed of Fall Creek Falls State Park. The carefully researched, extensive SOCM comments concluded (in part): "OSM has produced no evidence that the two un-designated subwatersheds are somehow exempt from possible adverse effects due to surface mining, nor has OSM indicated that they have a toxic material handling plan that will protect the resources of Piney Creek from damage caused by re-mining, or that will protect the resources of the Dry Fork Creek subwatershed from the damage of new mining." The TCWP comments reached a similar conclusion, citing OSM's own statements that predictive and preventive techniques are not foolproof and that acid and toxic mine drainage could hurt the Park.

The next step is for Interior Sec. Babbitt to issue a formal Record of Decision. This could be based on discretionary criteria as well as on mandatory ones.

C. Golf course proposal threatens Frozen Head

TCWP has been working for some time to get the State to agree to purchasing the mountain tracts that are contiguous with Frozen Head State Park & Natural Area. (Most visitors are not aware that this land belongs to a private company which is in the logging and land-development business.) Now, at long last, the needed \$3 million are in place.

But, at this critical juncture, a small group with some political connections has started a campaign against the acquisition project, arguing that if the state has money to spend, such funds should be used to build a golf course for Morgan County (which they claim will bring income),

instead of acquiring parkland (which they claim will only decrease the county's tax base). This does not represent majority sentiment in Wartburg or Morgan County. (The Senior Citizens Club, for example, recently passed a unanimous resolution in favor of the land purchase.)

Here are a few important points to note:

- The lands slated for acquisition are vitally important for protection of the viewshed from the Park. If they were logged or developed, this would vastly diminish visitor experience and decrease park visitation (an economic loss).
- These lands are so critical for protection of the Flat Fork watershed, which supplies drinking water for Wartburg.
- The lands include beautiful caprock formations, high overhanging bluffs, and some of the finest wildflower "gardens."
- Several miles of the park's trail system wind back and forth into the presently private tracts.
- The purchase would, additionally, provide several miles of public right-of-way for the new Cumberland Trail State Park.
- State land acquisition funds are specifically earmarked and cannot be diverted to other uses such as golf-course construction.
- The claim by the golf-course proponents that 38% of Morgan County is already in public ownership is quite erroneous (the actual figure is less than 15%).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Express your support for State acquisition of lands contiguous with Frozen Head State Park & Natural Area, using, if you wish, one or more of the arguments above. Contact the following:

- (1) Commissioner Hamilton (TN Dept. of Environment and Conservation, 401 Church St., 21st floor, Land G Tower, Nashville, TN 37243-0246);
- (2) Your State legislators (see Political Guide). Particularly critical is Sen. Lincoln Davis (address below). If you reside in his district (Roane County, including the west end of Oak Ridge; Morgan Co.; Cumberland Co.), your opinion will carry extra weight! Sen. Lincoln Davis, PO Box 96, Pall Mall, TN 38577; 615-741-1449, or 1-800-449-8366, Ex. 1449; sen.lincoln.davis@legislature.state.tn.us

D. Park closings - an abomination!

"Our mission is to preserve and protect in perpetuity, unique examples of natural, cultural, and scenic areas," and "The intrinsic worth of these resources [state parks] is beyond monetary

consideration." These are quotes from the Master Plan for Tennessee State Parks, 1999-2009. abandoned But, as of now TDEC has apparently ~~not~~ its plan to shut down eight units of the state parks system (Big Hill Pond, Bledsoe Creek, Burgess Falls, Dunbar Cave, Fort Loudon, Fort Pillow, House Mountain, Indian revenues Mountain) plus the restaurant/inn at Reelfoot. The net saving (after subtracting direct generated) is only about \$260,000. Last year, it cost the State only \$6,500 to run House Mountain - and what a wonderful area that is, offering hikes through deciduous forest, with creeks and a profusion of wildflowers, to unbeatable views from the top!

Our smaller state parks are being sacrificed to revenue losses at our larger parks (e.g., Montgomery Ball and Fall Creek Falls), losses resulting not only from operations but from the cost of developing the money-losing resort facilities. Several of the small parks on the "closing" lists are big tourist attractions (e.g., 400,000 visitors at Burgess Falls last year). And almost all of them have received federal funds (from the LWCF, 17A, this NL), which should require them to stay open.

There are other sources of money; e.g., millions and millions of \$\$ are being spent on ~~needed~~ and unwanted highway projects, such as the as destructive five-laning of the road through Townsend (NL229 15F).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Call your state legislators (see Political Guide) and one of the administrative offices listed below to say that you don't want any state parks closed. If the legislature can't meaningfully fix our tax structure, they should raid some bloated and unnecessary programs, such as the highway funds. Don't allow the state-park closures to become an excuse for diverting land-acquisition money (the Real Estate Transfer Tax Fund, see 16A).

Phone numbers:

Gov. Sundquist 615-741-2001

Comm. Hamilton, 615-532-0104

TDEC State Parks, 615-532-0022 or 888-867-2757.

E. Fund raiser for land acquisition for the Cumberland Trail State Park

On April 8, the Cumberland Trail Conference conducted a hugely successful event (dinner, auctions, and raffles) in Oak Ridge, which raised about \$22,000. This ~~sum~~ will kick off CTC's

capital campaign to help acquire and permanently protect the 280-mile Cumberland Trail, with adjacent portions of the beautiful Cumberland Plateau and Mountains. A prime organizer of the big fund raiser was TCWP Board member Joni Lovegrove, who is also a member of CTC's Strategic Council.

An original painting by the renowned landscape painter Terry Chandler, which was auctioned at the event, show a springtime view of Clear Creek from Lilly Bluff. The first 1000 prints of this painting are for sale @ \$40, with the proceeds to go for CTC land acquisition. The prints may be purchased at the Appalachian Framery, 206 Tyler Rd., Oak Ridge.

F. Tennessee's phenomenal growth rate

During the 1992-97 period, Tennessee became No.7 in the nation with regard to annual growth rate - up from No.9 during the 1982-92 period. The growth rate was 44,110 acres/year during the earlier period, but became 122,320 acres/year during the subsequent 5 years. In 1982, 6.3% of the state's land was developed. This had increased to 10.5% in 1997. One of the many problems Tennessee will be facing is a limited water supply (see 15C, this NL).

5. STATE RIVERS and WATER SUPPLIES

A. Columbia water-supply alternative would damage prime Natural Area

In the late 1970s and 1980s, TVA was building two dams on the Duck River with the supposed justification of providing a water supply for the city of Columbia. TCWP and other groups strenuously fought this dual pork-barrel project but lost half the struggle: the upper dam, Normandy, was finished in 1981, but the lower, Columbia, which was never economically justifiable, was finally disallowed and is presently being torn down (NL229 16B). Subsequent to the study of how to dismantle the dam and what to do with the land that had been acquired for the reservoir that was not to be, TVA worked on another study that was to address possible alternative water supplies for the Columbia area (NL227 16B). Release of the Draft EIS is imminent.

The water-supply report is said to identify four options, including two pipelines (from Tims Ford or Kettle Mill), impoundment of Fountain Creek, and raising Normandy Dam by 5 feet. This last alternative would, (a) have disastrous effects on prime wildflower habitat in the 420-acre Short Springs State Natural Area, NE of Tullahoma, and (b) flood a 60-acre TVA Small Wild Area adjacent to the Natural Area. Oddly, the Duck River Utility Commission, which supplies water to Manchester and Tullahoma, is pushing for the Normandy Dam augmentation alternative, despite the fact that it is the only one of the four that falls short of increasing the water supply to the 40 mgd estimated to be needed by theyear 2050 in the Columbia area.

The Friends of Short Springs and other groups, which oppose the alternative for the reasons cited, point out that another option, the Kettle Mill pipeline, not only easily meets the water-supply target for the year 2050, but costs less: \$550,000/mgd, as opposed to \$800,000/mgd needed for raising Normandy Dam.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- (1) Contact Daniel H. Ferry (Columbia Project Manager, TVA, 400.W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 10C, Knoxville, TN 37902) to express your opposition to the Normandy Dam-augmentation alternative, which would seriously damage a State Natural Area and inundate a TVA Small Wild Area.
- (2) For further information, contact Friends of Short Springs, 2321 Ovoca Rd., Tullahoma, TN 37388.

B. *Conasauga is one of 12 watersheds chosen nationwide*

Driven by Chief Bombeck's view that watershed protection is the highest purpose of national forests, the US Forest Service has invested an additional \$11.8 million this year to help restore 12 large watersheds nationwide. Altogether 60 watersheds competed for the funds; of the 12 chosen ones, three were in the southeast, and one of these three is the Conasauga.

The Conasauga and its tributaries are home to over 90 species of fish and to some of the rarest mussels in the world. A consortium of interested parties has started work toward reducing the siltation, nutrient overload, bacterial contamination, and toxic chemicals that are impacting the river and its tributaries. There will be some emphasis on streambank

stabilization and use of riparian buffers. A Conasauga River Monitoring and Watershed Assessment Plan has been created as part of an agreement between TDEC and the Conasauga River Alliance.

C. *Tennessee's future water needs*

Water-supply needs that may eventually affect much of Tennessee are already becoming obvious in a few water-poor regions of the state. One of these is the Upper Cumberland Plateau around Crossville (the "top of a mountain"). The problems have been exemplified by TCWP's efforts over the past several years to protect the Obed system from new upstream dams, efforts that eventually distilled into our struggle to achieve ONRW designation in the face of Cumberland County's determination to keep open the option of damming the watershed. This struggle propelled the State into funding last year's Corps of Engineers feasibility study of the County's water-supply options, the outcome of which finally allowed the ONRW designation to be granted (NL26 ¶1A).

Recognizing the need to get ahead of additional water-supply crises, the Sundquist administration has sought federal assistance for additional studies. In response, Sen. Bill Frist recently introduced a bill (the Resources Study Act of 2000) that would provide \$1.1 million for a cooperative study between the Corps of Engineers and the state to assist local communities in their efforts to secure reliable and affordable water without endangering existing water supplies. Currently, certain federal assistance programs actually worsen the problem by separately funding small independent water systems, each of which constructs its own reservoir and treatment plant. In Cumberland County, e.g., there are 5 rural utility districts, in addition to the city of Crossville. The county is making an effort to create a super-utility that would coordinate and share water resources.

D. *Duck River pollution project*

TSRA's project, under a large 4-year grant, to identify and remedy pollution in the Duck River (NL232 ¶6B), has got under way. The Duck is the longest free-flowing river in the state, and one of the biologically most diverse. John McFadden, consultant to the project, is looking for volunteers to monitor biological and physical indicators of water quality in various river segments and sub-watersheds. You can call John at 615-374-3744, or Marshall Spencer at 931-729-5628.

E. Our rivers are in trouble

[From EnviroLink, Vol.8, No.1]

According to Paul Johnson, mollusk expert at the Tennessee Aquarium, "Percentage wise, the highest global extinction rates of animals are not associated with tropical rainforests but with rivers and streams in the southeastern United States." The problem is so severe that experts agree the decline in mollusk populations (mussels and snails) is now the single most critical biodiversity issue in the Southeast.

6. IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE**A. Land acquisition funds in jeopardy; bills to oppose**

In frantically casting about for ways to balance the State budget, the legislature continues to consider diverting various dedicated funds to the general revenue. A fund of major importance for the protection of natural lands is that derived from the Real Estate Transfer Tax, currently \$15.4 million, which is earmarked for acquisition of state lands, wetlands, and local parks. Several bills (e.g., HB.2885, Rinks), in various stages of legislative progress, would bring about such diversions of land-acquisition moneys and must be opposed. Not much time remains.

The message to our legislators should be one in general opposition to such bills. Here are some reasons.

- Our state is experiencing such a tremendous growth rate (§4F, this NL) that we must be in a position to save a few remaining natural areas, and to invest in open spaces and greenways. These not only enhance the quality of life, but bring about measurable economic benefits.
- The Real Estate Transfer Tax provides Tennessee's only fund for acquiring deserving lands for protection and public use.
- By not having state money for this purpose, we will lose federal funds that are available only when matched by the state.
- If the budget is to be fixed by means of fund diversions, legislators should look to less vulnerable sources such as the bloated highway fund and the Dept. of Transportation budget.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Time is of the essence. Call your state legislators today (see Political Guide).

B. Stop economic incentives for chip mills

For chip-mill facilities that seek tax-payer dollars to locate or expand in Tennessee, Rep. Curtiss' HB.1570 (summarized in NL231 §2D) requires, as a prerequisite, an assessment of the facility's impact on current hardwood users, small sawmill operations, etc. The companion bill, SB 1754 (Kyle), passed the full Senate last year, and HB.1570 has already passed the House Conservation & Environment Committee. It got stuck in the House Finance Ways & Means Committee, because its implementation would cost the State \$16,000. However, Rep. Curtiss recently added an amendment which shifts the cost from the Dept. of Agriculture to the industry that is applying for the economic incentives and that would stand to profit by them. This would take care of the only argument against HB.1570.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Contact members of the Finance, Ways and Means Committee in support of HB.1570. They are Tommy Head (chairman), Arnsbröck, Ralph Cole, Ronnie Gole, Garrett, Kent, Rhinehart, Rinks, Whitson, and Kisber (see Political Guide).

C. Two helpful forestry bills have passed

To compromise with SOCM's comprehensive bill (NL231 §2D), the forestry and farm lobbies pushed a "Bad Actor Bill," and this has now passed both Houses. Any logger will be subject to a stop order if a water-quality violation is found to results from logging, road construction, and preparation of land for reforestation. There are some weaknesses to this Act, however. Thus, the stop order cannot be issued until after the violation is found to have occurred; and it must be issued personally by the Commissioner of Environment & Conservation, *after* he has consulted with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The detection and reporting of violations before it is too late will be facilitated by a related bill, supported by TCV (formerly EAF) and SOCM, which has also passed. This bill requires the two Departments (TDEC and Agriculture) to have a downloadable form on their websites that can be used by anyone to

report potential forestry violations. The form will also include a toll-free number for the Departments.

D. Interbasin water transfer, a bill to support

The Atlanta metropolitan area is growing at a phenomenal rate and is casting an eye on water supplies from other states, primarily Tennessee. SB3074 (Ramsey)/HB3002 (McAfee) would allow the State to regulate large transfers of water out of Tennessee's basins and rivers through a permitting program. The bill would keep private enterprises from selling off their water without any control by the state.

The Senate bill passed 5/3/00. House leaders are working on a stronger version of the bill. If that passes, the legislation then goes to a Joint Conference Committee.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Contact your legislators (see Political Guide) in support of a strong version of the Interbasin Transfer Act. Again, time is of the essence.

7. NATIONAL ISSUES

A. CARA, a bill for land acquisitions and other conservation needs

[Based on information from Northern Alaska Environment Center]

HR.701, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA), is the outcome of a bipartisan effort intended to fund a variety of conservation, wildlife, recreation, and environmental-restoration projects. All CARA funding comes from offshore oil and gas drilling leases. CARA has a history of conflict followed by a lot of compromise (NL229 ¶8A; NL231 ¶7), but the bipartisan nature of the effort allows some hope that a meaningful final product will emerge.

A major objective of some of the original sponsors was to provide full funding and permanence to the Land & Water Conservation Fund. The LWCF is the source of money for federal and state acquisition of lands for parks, forests, wildlife refuges, etc. (State acquisitions require matching state funds.)

CARA passed the House in mid-May, by a vote of 315:103. Many weakening amendments failed to make it; the only amendment that

finally passed served to improve the bill by removing incentives for future offshore oil activities (distribution of revenues to states and localities will now be based only on existing -- and not future -- drilling).

The bill provides \$2.8 billion annually through the year 2015 to fund a variety of projects, primarily at the state, but also at the federal level. While CARA has continued to improve, there is still much work to be done before it can be called an environmental victory. CARA now moves on to the Senate, which is less friendly to its overall objectives. There is, however, at least the potential for achieving some needed improvements.

The following problem areas remain in the bill:

- provisions for full funding of the LWCF do not guarantee that the money will be spent each year;
- there are additional hurdles to spending the federal LWCF money;
- the provisions governing how money is utilized for wildlife programs are too heavily weighted toward game species, with too little emphasis on ecosystem protection;
- the possibility remains that coastal states would use the "coastal impact assistance" funds for harmful development projects;
- money passed through to local counties could encourage their support for oil drilling in general, although the local money is no longer tied to the amount of future oil drilling.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Contact both your Senators (info on p.2) and urge them to support the needed improvements to CARA (listed above), especially an annually fully funded LWCF. Provide one or two examples where land acquisition is badly needed to protect a resource but has been impossible for lack of funding.

B. Alaska's wild lands need "outside" help

Alaska's 3-men delegation in Congress (Sens. Stevens and Murkowski, and Rep. Don Young) represents only 600,000 people but wields enormous power. The three men control 3 of the 4 committees most critical to our national parks and other public lands. Never in U.S. history has one state delegation been in this much control -- and this delegation is characterized by an environmental voting record well below average. For their own state, they have waged a constant battle against the policies of President Carter's

great legacy to the nation, ANILCA (the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980). It is for these reasons that we, in the lower 48, need to be alert to issues in that very beautiful state, distant though it may be.

ANWR (a case in point) needs protection NOW

The coastal plain of ANWR (the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge), "America's Serengeti," is once again in peril from those who want to open it to oil & gas activities and whose recent rise in gasoline prices is an argument for increasing U.S. production. On May 17, Senate Republicans introduced an energy package for boosting domestic production, and this package includes oil & gas leasing in ANWR. In the House, Rep. Don Young is trying to hustle support for his ANWR drilling bill, HR.2250. Tennessee Rep. John Duncan (2-R) has signed on as one of 39 cosponsors.

Permanent protection would be provided by designating the ANWR coastal plain under the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act, HR.1239/S.867. Only one member of the entire Tennessee delegation (Congressman Ford, D-Memphis) is a co-sponsor of this bill -- a pretty sad record for the remainder of our state delegation when compared with the total of 168 House and 26 Senate cosponsors, so far. The more cosponsors there are for the Wilderness bill, the harder it will be for the Alaska delegation to push its agenda of opening ANWR to drilling.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- (1) Thank Congressman Harold Ford of Memphis for co-sponsoring HR.1239, and urge your own Representative to do so also. Contact Rep. Jimmy Duncan to express your displeasure at his having signed on as cosponsor to Young's ANWR drilling bill, HR.2250. (Contact information on p.2)
- (2) Urge Senators Frist and Thompson to vote against any bill that would open ANWR to oil & gas activities. Urge them to cosponsor the ANWR wilderness bill, S.867. (Addresses on p.2)
- (3) Thank Pres. Clinton for his recent designations of National Monuments (NL232 188), and encourage him to create the ANWR National Monument (see p.2, or call 202-456-1414). In connection with his recent National Monument designations, the President said: "This is not about locking lands up; it is about freeing them up from the pressures of development ... for all Americans for all time." How very well spoken!

C. Oppose "Clearcuts for kids"

A big source of support for logging our national forests has derived from a 1908 policy whereby county school districts receive 25% of timber sales receipts from national forests located within county boundaries. HR.2389 and S.1608 would substitute a federal in-lieu-of-taxes appropriation. Sounds good -- so far. However, Title II of the bill would create a local special-interest committee for each national forest, which would to a large measure control national forest decisions, and which would have a large monetary incentive in encouraging logging, dams, oil & gas leases, etc.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Contact Senators Frist and Thompson (addresses on p.2) in opposition to S.1608. This bill threatens the integrity of our national forests by giving local special interests control over Forest Service spending decisions. It would encourage exploitation of resources that belong to the whole nation. Instead, 100% of the money in S.1608 should go to local counties for school funding and road maintenance -- with none going to logging on our national forests. Education funding must not be tied to deforestation!

D. Elections 2000 -- beware of false labels!

Did you hear about Republicans for Clean Air, who pulled off a \$2.5 million blitz of TV ads before super-Tuesday during the primaries? The following is quoted from "the GREEN elephant -- the newsletter of REP America -- the environmental conscience of the GOP," vol.3, No.4. "Turns out that the guys behind the pseudo-grassroots ads are a pair of billionaire Texas brothers who are among George W. Bush's most loyal campaign contributors. The ads falsely accused John McCain of opposing renewable energy and praised Bush for his environmental record in Texas, which is all very curious, given his history of pulling strings to make life easier for well-connected polluters."

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Again we would like to remind everyone how very much is at stake for the environment in the Year-2000 election (NL232 19A and B). If you have not already done so, visit the website of the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters, www.lcv.org; obtain critical information; get involved in supporting the environmental heroes of the LC Action Fund's Earth List.

6. SMOKIES AQ - GOVERNORS FAR FROM HELPFUL

A few years ago, in an effort to halt the shocking deterioration of air quality in the Smokies, a process was put in place to facilitate information sharing between state and federal agencies about potential new pollution sources and problems they might cause. Tennessee ratified such a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in May 1997 (NL217 ¶4A), making it possible for the Great Smoky Mtns National Park and the Cherokee National Forest to raise concerns and to identify potential problems early in the state permitting process, when modification or resolution is still possible. If the state decides to issue an emission permit despite projections of adverse impacts on the Park, it must provide a written rationale for such a decision. The MOU addresses only potential new pollution sources, not existing ones.

For the MOU to continue past the end of 1998, it was necessary for another Southern Appalachian state to sign the accord. North Carolina did sign on just in the nick of time (NL226 ¶7A), and that agreement took effect on 3/1/99. Now it is necessary for at least one other Smokies-area state to sign by the end of the year 2000. However, a recently concluded Air Quality Summit of governors from this region failed to get an agreement from either Georgia or South Carolina.

Neither are Tennessee and North Carolina blameless in the air-quality arena. Gov. Sundquist failed to submit the federally-mandated State Implementation Plan (SIP), due Sept. 1999, for reducing smog-forming NOx (NL229 ¶3B). And Gov. Hunt is leading a suit against EPA to protest North Carolina's SIP.

In the meantime, the already terribly bad situation is getting worse. In 1999, the Smokies experienced a record 54 days of unsafe ozone levels (i.e., concentrations of over 85 ppb). This year, weeks before the beginning of the usual ozone season, the trouble is already starting. Unhealthy levels were recorded at two stations on March 8. It is of interest that the poor air came from Georgia, one of the states that has, to date, declined to sign the MOU.

9. TVA CAPSULES

- The Tennessee Valley has the highest per capita power usage in the country -- ~1,200 kWh/month. The national average is below 1,000 kWh/month. About 63% of TVA's power comes from coal-fired plants. What's the environmental cost of this high power usage?
- TVA's coal-fired Cumberland power plant produces the same amount of smog-forming pollution as is generated by 6.1 million cars (more than the 5.6 registered cars in Tennessee). And this is only one of 11 TVA coal-fired plants. TVA is the largest purchaser of coal in the country.
- Only Southern Co. (Atlanta) and American Electric Power (Columbus, OH) generate more emissions than does TVA.
- TVA is, however, beginning to use state-of-the-art pollution-reduction systems ((NL231 ¶5B, NL232 ¶5B)).
- TVA's Green Power program is now under way, launched on Earth Day, April 22. The Green Power is derived from solar (9 sites-- the Southeast's largest single investment in solar energy), wind (turbines on Buffalo Mountain, Anderson Cy.), and methane gas (from landfills). It's quite small to start with (only 8.7 mW of TVA's 28,500 mW power grid), but represents a very important first step. Of TVA's 159 distributors, 11 signed up for the first year, including Knoxville, Powell Valley, Chattanooga, and Nashville. The program will expand each year to include more power distributors. Users subscribing to the program will pay a little extra for their power. Oak Ridge National Lab is buying 56,259 kWh per month.
- TVERC (Tennessee Valley Energy Reform Coalition), which has changed its name to Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (SACE), is looking for volunteers to promote the use of "green" electricity and energy efficiency. These volunteers will be organized into Green Teams (contact Stephen Smith, gsmith@TnGreen.com).
- Senators Frist and Thompson are sponsoring a bill to change the TVA Board from 3 full-time to 9 part-time members, and to have the new board select a full-time CEO.

10. OAK RIDGE AREA

A. How will DOE's review of its real-estate needs affect the ORR?

According to a March 13 press release, DOE will engage in "a review of the real property needs" of the agency's facilities, with the intent of making "long-term recommendations for tailoring real estate needs to mission requirements." Advocates for the Oak Ridge Reservation (AFORR) have written to Secretary Richardson urging careful consideration of the many values of DOE's reservation lands during this review. For more detail, contact AFORR at 112 Newcrest Lane, Oak Ridge.

B. Birds and plants of the Oak Ridge Reservation are subjects of AFORR meeting

[Contributed by Dev Joslin]

Two presentations are planned for the annual meeting of Advocates for the Oak Ridge Reservation (AFORR) to be held Tuesday, June 13, 2000, 7:30 p.m., in the Community Room of the Oak Ridge Mall. Featured will be (1) a multimedia presentation on breeding bird populations on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR), and (2) a presentation on factors facilitating invasions by exotic pest plants.

Sharp contrasts between the diverse ORR bird populations and those in heavily-developed Knox County will be illustrated. Declines of certain migratory species will be related to the fragmentation of landscapes by suburban sprawl and development. Fragmentation of the landscape will also be discussed as a factor in the invasion of native plant populations by exotic pest plant species. The speakers will be Dr. J. Devereux Joslin, editor of *The Migrant*, the State Journal of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, and Dr. Larry Pounds, botanist and local rare plant expert.

In addition to the two presentations, there will be a review of events that have affected the ORR during the past year. Alternatives for future action will be presented and opened to group discussion. Refreshments will be served before and after the meeting.

11. TCWP NEWS

A. Membership meeting, June 8, to feature Cielo Sand

[Contributed by Sandra Goss]

TCWP, in conjunction with the Sierra Club and Cherokee Forest Voices, will present Cielo Sand, co-director of the Forest Watch Program, in an illustrated talk on:

"Chip Mills and Logging -- An insatiable industry that's destroying our forests"

The program starts at 7:00 p.m. in the Social Room of the Oak Ridge Civic Center.

"Forestry is no longer about men in plaid shirts cutting trees with axes and chain saws," says Cielo Sand. "Today, there is a wave of industrial-scale forestry the likes of which has never before been seen, in the heart of the richest temperate forest on Earth. What has not changed are the rules. The Southeast is facing modern, big-business technology with yesterday's environmental laws." Tragic examples of bad logging are too often unseen by the public and state agencies. There is neither fair witness nor accounting for the thousands of logging operations across the state each year that cumulatively alter the character, functions, and complexity of natural biological systems.

Cielo's presentation will include a slide show and stories from the field about the threat from chip mills to our native forest ecosystems. Refreshments will be served. [For more information, contact Sandra K. Goss at 865-522-3809 or skgoss@esper.com]

B. Scott's Gulf outing, June 17

[Contributed by Chuck Estes]

We'll have a great opportunity to visit Scott's Gulf in the Bridgestone/Firestone Conservation Area (¶4A, this NL). Meet (a) at 8:00 a.m. EDT in the west parking lot of the Oak Ridge Civic Center, or (b) at 9:15 a.m. EDT (=8:15 CDT) at the Crossville Shoney's Restaurant located at I-40 exit # 317 on the south side of the I-40 and Hwy. 127 intersection. The hike is approximately 6 miles, round trip, with moderate difficulty, and is located within the first of the two areas donated by Bridgestone/Firestone Inc. (¶4A, this NL). We will start on the plateau, traverse a young mixed forest, and work our way to the Caney Fork River gorge. Down in the gorge, we will see a couple of

small waterfalls on a side stream and visit a heron rookery on the Caney Fork River. The return loop will pass through a young pineforest. Bring plenty of water and a lunch/snack. The hike will take about 5 hours. Please call Chuck Estes at 482-7374 to preregister.

C. TCWP Tee Shirts Available

[Contributed by Sandra Goss]

If you like our new logo (see front page of Newsletter), you'll love our new tee shirts. The unbleached cotton shirt (in an extra, or eggshell color) features the logo on the front and a lovely outdoor scene on the back. The design is in green, with a contrasting frame, and black lettering. Designed by Olive Gaines, TCWP Board member and professional artist, the shirts are proving to be very popular.

The shirts sell for \$12.00 (plus \$3.00 for shipping and handling). A variety of sizes is available. For orders, or for more information, contact Sandra K. Goss at 865-522-3809 or skgoss@espcr.com.

D. Report on TCWP's State Parks Fest

[Contributed by Sandra Goss]

Over 32 people thoroughly enjoyed TCWP's State Parks Fest on May 6, with many of them participating in the canoe/kayak trip, in one of the hikes, or in the scavenger hunt. The weather was perfect.

During the breakfast session, Lee and Bill Russell received several accolades. These included the Southern Appalachian Forest Coalition's Lifetime Achievement Award, and IDEC's Lifetime Achievement Award in the Volunteer category for this year. Finally, for his past efforts with TCWP, Bill Russell was presented a token of appreciation in the form of a beautiful framed picture of the Obed River gorge (made from one of Bill's own slides!).

To date, over \$1,000 have been raised. Pledges continue to come in, and we are still taking contributions to benefit our work on behalf of Tennessee's State Parks. This was a project of the Service Committee. For more information on how to get involved with this dynamic committee, or how to contribute to the State Parks Fest, contact Sandra K. Goss at 865-522-3809, skgoss@espcr.com.

E. We need volunteers for:

- Completion of an extensive NPCA/TCWP mailing list of potential Big South Fork activists. Needed: just a little of your time to type entries into computers at the NPCA office in Clinton. Call Marianne Wilson, 865-457-7775 if you can offer even an hour or two of help.
- The North Ridge Trail. Needed are seven individuals, couples, or small groups who will periodically walk a section of the trail and report any problems back to Tom Thomas (see NL232 ¶7A).
- The TCWP slide show. We need you to provide contacts with any group (club, church, school, etc.) interested in having a program presented; we'll supply the speaker and the show.
- Take action on at least 3 of the items suggested in the Action Summary (p.2)

12. CALENDAR; RESOURCES

Events and deadlines calendar. (For details, check the referenced NL item; or contact Sandra K. Goss, 423-522-3809, skgoss@espcr.com; or Marcy Reed, 423-691-8807, marcyrreed@aol.com)

- June 6, Cielo Sand speaks on "Chip Mills and Logging" at the TCWP Membership Meeting (¶11A, this NL).
- June 13, Oak Ridge, AFORR annual meeting (¶10B, this NL).
- June 17, TCWP outing to Scott's Gulf in the new Bridgestone/Firestone Conservation Area (¶11B and ¶14A, this NL).
- June 24-25, J.W. Bradley's SOCM Round-up Frozen Head (Call Linda at 865-426-9455).
- July 17, Comment deadline for Forest Service Roadless Area Initiative (¶1, this NL).
- Sept. 12-15, Watchable Wildlife Conference, Casper, Wyoming (Call 307-766-5637).
- Sept. 23, National Public Lands Day (details later).
- Oct. 28, TCWP Annual Meeting, Norris Dam State Park.

Publications and websites

- *National Parks of Alaska: Conflict, Controversy, and Congress*, a report by the National Parks & Conservation Association, summarizes the resource and the threats and problems for each of 5 major parks, then analyzes several generic issues, using specific examples. Available from NPCA, 1300-19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

- The National Council for Science and the Environment has an on-line library that includes extensive technical and policy tools. Among resources are: 600 Congressional Research Service reports, on-line environmental journals, daily sources of environmental news, a library of on-line books and reports, etc. Many of the resources are free. Check it out at <http://www.cnle.org/>
- Through MAPSERVER on the website www.maptech.com, you can view, print, and e-mail topo maps and nautical charts created by both the NOAA and USGS. Service is free.

Miscellaneous

- The National Park Service's Rivers and Trails Program, which provides expertise to locally-led conservation efforts, has expanded its program. It offers free guidance not only on rivers and trails projects, but also on greenways, scenic byways, and heritage areas. (202-565-1200; www.ncr.nps.gov/rtrca)
- The Student Conservation Association (SCA) has, since 1957, been providing young volunteers for our nation's parks, forests, and refuges. Volunteers, who are high-school or college age, perform needed trail construction, fill in at visitor centers, gather data, etc. The National Park Service has now issued a challenge grant, which SCA is trying to match. For more information, call 603-543-1700, or write PO Box 550, Charlestown, NH 03603.
- *Community Adventure Rambles on the Oak Ridge Reservation*, cosponsored by ORNL and the American Museum of Science and Energy are continuing. Call Lissa Clarke of AMSE for the program and to preregister for events (576-3218).

TCWP contact information

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