TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 183 **July 17, 1991**

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Melton Hill Canoe Trail
Saturday, July 27, 9:30 am
Canoe trip and picnic, See ¶8B

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*Editor: Liane B. Russell, 130 Tabor Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830. Ph. 615, 482-2153
Star in margin means "Action Needed." Don't be overwhelmed -- check the ACTION SUMMARY!

10. ACTION SUMMARY

¶No.	Issue	Contact	"Message!" or Action
1A	Obed & BSF Appropriations	Sens. Sasser, Gore Rep. Cooper	"Persevere on acquisition and operating funds!" "Thanks for House appropriation!"
2B	Smokies bears	Haywood Cy., NC	"Do not place dump next to Smokies!"
3A	Cumberland Trail	Comm. Luna	"Restore Cumberland Trail Manager job!"
3C	Park acquisition funds	Your state legislators	Thank them if they voted "aye"!
4A	Columbia Dam	Chmn. Runyon	"TVA should not spend another dime on dam!"
4B	Chip mills	TCWP	Offer to review TVA's EIS when available.
5A	Ancient Forest protection	US Rep.	"Co-sponsor Jontz's HR.842!"
5D	Forest roads	US Senators	"Support Fowler amendment to cut road budget!"
6A	Energy bills	US Senators	"Filibuster S.341! Support S.741!"
6C	Artic Refuge	US Senators US Rep. Alaska Coalition	"Co-sponsor S.39 and S.344!" "Co-sponsor HJR.239!" Call them for up-to-date info
7C	Biological diversity	US Rep.	"Co-sponsor HR.2082 and/or HR.585!"
7D	Highway bill	US Senators Rep. Mineta US Sens. and Rep.	"Support Moynihan's S.965!" "Incorporate STPP's billboard reform!" "Oppose S.400/HR.1155!"
7F	Zion National Park Utah Wilderness	Sec. Lujan & Rep. Vento US Rep.	"Prevent World Odyssey siting at park entrance!" "Co-sponsor Owen's wilderness bill!"
8A	TCWP action network	TCWP	Fill out and return the form.
8B	TCWP canoe trip	TCWP	Joinus

Senator John Doe
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Doe
Sincerely yours,

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

Dear Congressman/woman Doe
Sincerely yours,

Governor Ned McWherter
State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37219

Dear Gov. McWherter
Respectfully yours,

To call a Representative or Senator, dial Congressional switchboard, (202) 224-3121
To find out about the status of federal bills, call (202) 225-1772

Continued from Page 14

- *Reducing, Recycling, and Rethinking Garbage*, an 8-page pamphlet, is the second in NRDC's series of EarthAction Guides which are mailed free to 20,000 science teachers across the country. Copies available from NRDC, 40 W 20th St., New York, NY 10011.

1. BIG SOUTH FORK AND OBED PROTECTION ISSUES

A. *Status of Obed and BSF acquisition and operating funds*

Prospects are that we may be lucky to get about one-third of the FY1992 land-acquisition appropriation that we had recommended, and which Sens. Sasser and Gore and Rep. Cooper had asked the respective committee chairmen to appropriate. These amounts were $610,000 for the Obed Wild & Scenic River (OWSR), and $6 million for the Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area (BSFNRRA) (NL182 ¶1B).

The bill that emerged from the House committee contained $2 million for BSFNRRA land acquisition and $0.5 million for the Kentucky-lodge infrastructure (the latter amount supported by Congressman Rodgers). We and others have written to Sen. Sasser, urging that the Senate appropriate a larger sum for land acquisition, but conversations with staff indicate that this is unlikely to occur, since the Senate appropriation is traditionally lower than the House one, and since the Administration request is for $2 million. There is some hope, however, that the Senate committee may increase operating funds for BSFNRRA/OWSR from the $311,000 requested by the Administration to the $500,000 supported by Sen. Sasser.

If the FY1992 acquisition funds turn out to be $2 million, NPS would have altogether $3 million available for the BSFNRRA, since the $1 million appropriated last year has not been spent -- and cannot be spent until the Land Protection Plan is approved. The LPP has been drafted for quite some time now but is apparently held up in the bureaucratic maze. In the meantime, not just one but three of the owners of large tracts in the pristine North Whiteoak Creek/Laurel Fork area have threatened to timber their lands. It is hoped that The Nature Conservancy can be of some help in pre-acquiring some of these tracts.

✶ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Urge Sens. Sasser and Gore to persevere in their efforts to obtain land acquisition funds for the purchase of threatened tracts in the BSFNRRA and OWSR. Thank Rep. Cooper for having secured a House appropriation. Urge all three legislators to support adequate operating funds for these NPS units. Addresses are on p.2.

B. *Proposed Otter Creek Dam brings surprises*

At our request, and that of other concerned citizens, the Division of Water Pollution Control organized a site visit (May 29) and a hearing (June 4) on the proposed dam for Otter Creek, a southern tributary of the Obed National Wild & Scenic River. Our main concern about this dam had been its huge size (90 ft high, 25 ft wide at the top, and 385 ft wide at the bottom) and the likely pollution from sediment and from possible toxic strata that might be encountered in the course of the massive excavations needed (see NL182 ¶1A).

From the permit-application announcement we had been under the impression that the proposal was by a private individual who wished to develop a recreation lake for himself. What was being concealed (and we found out only 4 days before the hearing) was that the Crab Orchard Utility District had applied to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA, a branch of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) for a "loan & grant" of $7,700,000 for construction of this reservoir. The project thus becomes a major federal action and as such is subject to review under NEPA (the National Environmental Policy Act). We contacted the SE Regional Office of the Park Service, and they wrote to FmHA to say that an in-depth environmental assessment, and possibly an environmental impact statement, should be prepared. FmHA did not on its own take this initiative, and at the hearing agreed only reluctantly to do an EA.

In the light of the new information, another concern is now added to our previous ones: major changes in the existing pattern of water flow. About 75% of the water normally flowing through Otter Creek would be taken away by the Crab Orchard Utility District, and, added to this, is the water lost by evaporation from the surface of the 120-acre reservoir.

In our testimony at the June 4 hearing, we urged the State Water Pollution Control Division to defer consideration of the permit until after the NEPA process has run its course. We had waged a lengthy but unsuccessful battle to try and get the Corps of Engineers to go through its "404"-permit process for this project, instead of automatically granting a "Nationwide" permit. Senators Sasser and Gore both contacted the Corps for us, and both were informed that the size of the watershed was below the limit that triggers an individual 404 permit.

C. *An incinerator on Clear Creek?*

A proposal has surfaced in Fentress County for an incinerator that would burn not only local waste (about 25 tons per day) but tires hauled in from a multi-state region (about 75 tons per day). This incinerator would generate steam-powered electricity and therefore would need to locate on a river. One of two sites proposed is on Clear Creek, a major tributary of the Obed; the location would be only about a mile upstream from the Wild & Scenic River boundary, at a point where a natural spring, originating in a cavern, runs into the Clear Creek.

The power generated by the incinerator would be used to heat and light a 15-acre hydroponic

greenhouse. RBS Co. from Michigan, which is floating the proposal, is somewhat of a mystery outfit since its total listed assets are apparently way below what us needed for the projected enterprise -- well over $30 million. One interesting factor: the state legislature recently exempted solid-waste incinerators from toxic-waste laws.

TCWP will attempt to stay informed on this issue, and will try to find out whether TVA would be involved as a purchaser of any of the power. A meeting of opponents is scheduled for July 23, 7 pm *Central* Time at the Fentress County courthouse. Call 863-3864 or 863-5362 for information.

D. *Oil and gas development in the BSFNRRA*

The Act that authorized the BSFNRRA established two management zones: the stringently protected Gorge Area and the Adjacent Area (mainly plateau lands) where certain developments are permitted. Among these developments are oil & gas exploration and extraction. When Adjacent Area lands were acquired bythe Corps of Engineers, land owners on approximately 22,000 acres elected to retain their mineral rights. There are presently about 280 oil and/or gas wells within the BSFNRRA boundaries. The common method of exploration is "wildcatting," i.e., drilling where production is uncertain, and this increases the number of wells. Aquatic, recreational, cultural, and wildlife resources, as well as rare, threatened, or endangered species, may all be impacted to some degree by petroleum exploration and development. NPS needs more personnel resources to be able to enforce compliance with the various federal and state environmental protection lawsthat might mitigate the impacts of oil & gas activities. This is one reason more operating funds are needed for the BSFNRRA (see ¶1A, this NL)

E. *Big South Fork Regional Association*

This association of individuals and businesses in the area surrounding the BSFNRRA lists as its first objective the support of the legislative mandates and purposes for which the BSFNRRA was established. The association also aims to facilitate and conduct environmental-education and research programs, promote interpretive activities of various types, support regional planning, and support environmentallyand culturallysound and sociallyresponsible economic development. The address of the BSF Regional Association is POBox 839, Oneida, TN 37841.

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2. SMOKIES: A BAD BILL; AND A BEAR TRAP

A. *A bill that might jeopardize future wilderness*

We didn't really expect a Smokies wilderness bill to come up in the near future (now that Jessie Helms is infor another 6 years), but we also didn't expect the kind of bill that would make a *future* wilderness bill even harder to pass. Terry Sanford, North Carolina's other senator (who has been more or less an ally in the past), recently introduced a bill to compensate Swain County for the "1943 Agreement." Such compensation has always been an integral feature of past wilderness bills, helping to generate Swain County allies for the proposals. A "money-only" bill is not acceptable tothoseofus who hope evantuallyto bring permanent protection to the Smokies through wilderness legislation.

B. *Proposed landfill spells death to bears*

Haywood County, NC, proposes to locate the 23-acre White Oak dump between the Gt. Smoky Mtns National Park (just two miles from its boundary) and the close-by Pisgah National Forest. The area is heavily utilized by black bears that move back and forth between the park and Pisgah, which is a bear sanctuary. The garbage of the dump, and of the trucks heading for it, is bound to exerta fatal attraction for bears and to draw them out of their sanctuary areason each side. Probable outcomes: bears shot on private property; bears returning to the park and forest inclined to seek out (rather thanshun) heavily visited areas (thus leading to more bear-human conflicts); bears crossing I-40, potentially leading to accidents fatal to humans and bears. The experience of Yellowstone has clearlyshown the folly of having dumps accessible to bears. The state of NC last fall gave Haywood Cy permission to draw construction plans for the dump; as soon as the state finds these plans technically acceptable, the state could issue a construction permit.

✶ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to Ed Russell, Chair, Haywood County Board of Commissioners, 420 North Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786 to express your concern.

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3. STATE NEWS

A. *Cumberland Trail is a victim of State's budget cuts*

Since the General Assembly had failed to come to grips with Tennessee's fiscal crisis, many critical services were eliminated at the beginning of the State's fiscal year, July 1. Inthe conservationarea, a cut that really hurts is the elimination of all positions dealing with the Tennessee Traits System. That means the State Trails Administrator (Bob Richards) and the Cumberland Trail Manager (Bobby Harbin).

The Tennessee Trails System Act of 1971 authorized seven Scenic Trails, but only one, the Cumberland Trail (CT), ever came to fruition, and that only because of strong volunteer involvement (especially by the Tenn. Trails Association); the State has nevershown any interest in implementing either

its Traits or Rivers statutes. The route of the CT follows the eastern escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau, extending 200 miles from Cumberland Gap in the north to the Tennessee River Gorge in the south, passing through several designated state parks, forests, and natural areas. Harbin had done wonders for this strip park, making it into a conservation-education as well as outdoor-recreation resource for the State, and forming friendships with local folks and landowners all along the Trail. Cutting the funds that supported him and this very low-cost/high-return park is a very short-sighted decision.

✳ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to Commissioner J.W. Luna (Dept. of Environment & Conservation, 701 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37219) and urge him to restore Bobby Harbin's position. The Cumberland Trail is Tennessee's only operating State Scenic Trail, and is a major resource for outdoor recreation and conservation education.

B. ***Forestry's move to Agriculture is already having adverse results***

Despite major efforts to prevent it (NL181¶1, NL182 ¶4A), the transfer of the Forestry Division from the Dept. of Environment and Conservation (DoEC) to the Dept. of Agriculture (DoA) took place on July 1. One of our concerns about the move was that Forestry would be separated from the DoEC's Ecological Service's Division, and would fail to be constrained by ecological considerations. This appears to have happened already, even before the actual move occurred. The Tenn. Wildlife Resources Agency has received preliminary approval to use up a large portion of the 1,200-acre Chickasaw State Forest (75 miles east of Memphis) for the construction of a 200-acre fishing lake. The proposed lake site contains some of the State's best stands of sweetbay magnolia trees, a species listed as threatened in Tennessee.

C. ***Park-land acquisition fund now in place***

We had earlier reported the good news of the passage of the "State and Local Parks and Recreation Partnership Act (NL182 ¶2A), which provides an assured, permanent (even though not very large) source of funding for the purchase of lands for parks, natural areas, greenways, etc. The money is derived from a 4¢ per $100 increase in the recordation tax on the transfer of real property not all of which goes into the park fund: 0.75¢ (along with an equal amount taken out of the existing Wetlands fund) goes into the newly created Agricultural Nonpoint Water Pollution Control Fund.

Provisions resulting from last-minute amendments include the following: (a) the State- and local-government portions of the land acquisition Fund are 1.5¢ and 1.75¢, respectively; (b) at least 60% of the local-government portion must go to municipalities; (c) the funds may be used for land acquisition, trail development, or facility development; (d) condemnation may not be used to acquire land.

The bills passed by majorities of 24:7 in the Senate, and 50:39 in the House. Among senators in favor were Cohen, Crutchfield, Darnell, Dunavant, Gilbert, Greer, Harper, Henry, Koella, McNally, O'Brien, and Patten. Among representatives voting "Aye" were Armstrong, Bittle, Bivens, Chiles, Coffey, Cross, Davis (Knox), Hatteman, Hillis, Kernelt, McAfee, Odom, Peroutas-Draper, Severance, and Winningham. We hope you will thank your legislators ✳ if they voted "aye." (If they are not on these abbreviated lists, ask us and we'll let you know how they voted).
[Information supplied by John Williams]

D. ***Collins River threatened by gravel mine***

The beautiful Collins River was a prime component of the Tennessee Scenic Rivers System until certain local opponents of State river protection succeeded, not too many years ago, in having the river deleted from the Act. Now the Collins is fair game for damaging developments such as a proposed operation to mine sand and gravel from the river for sale, and, supposedly, for flood control. Aside from the environmental and aesthetic damage the sand-and-gravel mining would produce, it is of only doubtful effectiveness for flood control. The comment period on the proposed project has closed, and the applicant is expected to respond to the problems identified by respondents. Subsequently, the Corps of Engineers will decide whether to deny or grant the permit, or whether to hold a hearing. TCWP has asked to be notified of any actions to be taken.

E. ***Tennessee Environmental Protection Fund***

The recently passed SB631/HB1089 authorizes the imposition of fees (e.g., permit fees) under all environmental regulatory programs. These will be paid into the Tennessee Environmental Protection Fund, along with any penalties and damages collected under environmental regulatory laws. Upon being appropriated by the legislature, monies from the Fund will be used for permitting, monitoring, enforcement and other functions of the DoEC and will supplement the existing general-fund appropriations. The Tenn. Envtl. Protection Fund therefore provides <u>new</u> money for an expansion of the staff of the environmental regulatory program (currently, there is a tremendous shortage of personnel) and for improvements in the salaries of existing staff.

The coalition that worked for this bill included such diverse groups as the Environmental Action Fund (ably represented by John Williams), the Business Round Table, the Tenn. Municipal League, etc. Sponsors of the bill were Senators Greer and O'Brien, and Representatives Purcell, Kernell,

Herron, Hillis, and Davidson, all of whom deserve our thanks.

F. ***More pollution than ever 'made in Tennessee'***

According to a recent EPA report on toxic emissions into air, water, and land, Tennessee has moved from being the sixth worst to being the fourth worst state in the nation. While overall emissions have decreased nationwide, they have increased for Tennessee. Hopefully, the newly created Tennessee Environmental Protection Fund (3G, above) will improve our standing!

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4. TVA NEWS

A. ***Columbia Dam again in the news***

Columbia Dam on the Duck River is again being promoted by its backer, the Upper Duck River Development Agency (UDRDA), despite that fact that all studies have consistently shown it to be a loser: the benefit/cost ratio has repeatedly come out well below 1.0 (most recently, in 1985, it was calculated to be 0.4). About $82 million were spent on the dam and associated land purchases between 1976 and 1983; approximately $150 million more would be needed to complete the project. Work was halted when it was found that endangered mussel species would be wiped out. TVA has been unsuccessful in its attempts to transplant breeding populations of these mussels to other rivers.

UDRDA has pressured the TVA Board (working, especially, through Director Waters) into authorizing yet additional studies of three options for completing the project that would not harm the mussels. At UDRDA's instigation, the four counties in the project area have for some time been collecting water-bill surcharges to support the cost of completing the dam. About $5 million have been collected but are rapidly being used up to pay for lobbyists, PR, etc. Congressman Bart Gordon, who represents two of the counties, supports completion of the project. Congressman Jim Cooper, on the other hand, believes the dam has no chance of being completed and that the counties could best use the $5 million for improving their education systems.

Columbia Dam is not designed to generate power or to permit navigation. Its benefits are supposed to be water supply, flood control, and recreation. The first of these is particularly stressed by UDRDA as a prerequisite for attracting industry. However, the Saturn auto plant at Smyrna, the area's biggest industry, located there after the dam was already stalled, and a spokesman said: "When we came down here, we determined the water system was adequate for our needs."

✶ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to Chairman Marvin Runyon, TVA (Summitt Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902); tell him Columbia Dam is a loser and TVA should not spend another dime on it.

B. ***Environmental Impact Statement on chipmills***

How will TVA handle the "wood chipper" issue? This will be a *real* test of the agency's stated resolve to be a national environmental leader -- more meaningful than any words that may be written into TVA's Ten-year Plan for Environmental Leadership (draft expected late this summer).

Prodded by concerned groups and individuals, and especially by EPA, TVA is finally producing an EIS on the siting of barge terminals requested by four private chipmills. Since the demand for chipmills is expected to grow, the EIS will also include a proposed TVA policy for reviewing additional requests in the future. TVA put this EIS on fast track: the draft was originally planned to be completed by early July, and the final EIS by October. TVA staff who were assigned portions of the EIS were apparently unable to do a proper study in the woefully inadequate time; rumor has it that the internal draft ended up being so bad that it had to go back for re-writing, and will not be ready for public release until September. Even that extension seems to us to allow inadequate time for a proper study of the far-reaching consequences of moving chip mills into the Tennessee Valley.

Each chipmill will require about 15,000 acres to be clear-cut per year; even the first four mills would, in 20 years, cause the clear-cutting of an area twice the size of the Gt. Smoky Mtns National Park. The harvest (for the four mills alone) is expected to involve a 42-county area, including much scenic land (e.g., the beautiful Sequatchie Valley). Massive clear-cutting causes numerous disastrous effects, such as soil erosion and resultant stream siltation, loss of soil fertility, flooding due to elimination of the water-retention capacity of forest floors, destruction of ecosystems and biodiversity, loss of wildlife habitat, diminution of fish habitat (due to sillation), increases in air pollution (due to bark burning), augmentation of the greenhouse effect (due to bark burning and the destruction of CO_2-consuming trees), and decreases in the opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Most of the wood that would be processed by the chipmills would be exported (one of the first four mills is in S. Korea anownership), using barge transport down the multiply-impounded Tennessee River and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Canal (the usefulness of which TVA and the Corps, would like to demonstrate). The finished product (probably particle board) would be sold back to the USA.

✶ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Offer to help review and comment on the Draft EIS when it becomes available (let us know if you can do so). To request copies, call Dale Wilhelm, TVA, 632-6693.

C. ***Mead Plant no longer threatens (for now)***

As if the chipmills weren't bad enough, the Mead Corp. proposed to build a major paper plant just below Watts Bar Dam. Mead owns 2,500 acres at Smith Bend, near Dayton, and had asked TVA for easements over adjoining TVA lands for water intake and effluent, barge terminal, etc. The plant would produce bleached pulp and paper at the rate of 1,000 tons per day, consuming 1,400,000 tons of green pulpwood per year. To feed this demand, 30,000 acres per year would be clear-cut in an 85-mile radius from the plant, involving 59 counties. (This acreage would be additional to the chipmill demand, but involve many of the same counties.) Local citizens in the area of the proposed plant were also greatly concerned about dioxin releases (from chlorine-bleaching of pulp), about odor, CFC-gas releases, and violations of NPDES permits (which have occurred at Mead plants elsewhere).

TVA initiated the EIS process by scheduling scoping hearings for June 7 and 8. On June 3, Mead announced a "delay in construction until the late 1990s." TVA cancelled the scoping hearings and announced that the EIS would not be prepared. This is construed to mean that Mead, perhaps put off by the signs of major citizen opposition, has decided to build its plant at a site in Kentucky or Michigan, where the company also owns land.

D. ***TVA has abandoned energy conservation philosophy***

TVA's home energy conservation program was initiated by former TVA Chairman David Freeman. Between 1977 and 1988, it surveyed over a million homes and saved 1.2 billion watts in electrical capacity, roughly the equivalent of the amount provided by a nuclear reactor. Last year, the Board under Marvin Runyon slashed the program from $40 million to $18 million; all that remains are low-interest loans for heat-pump purchases. An explanation given for the cut was that TVA now has more than adequate capacity. If this is true, why is the agency spending billions for its power-reactor program?

EPRI (the Electrical Power Research Inst) has estimated that electrical energy efficiency could, (a) save the country 22-24% of the power that would otherwise be used by the year 2000, and (b) could make certain industrial plants operate profitably that might otherwise have to close. David Freeman (now the head of a California utility) believes that opportunities for conserving thousands of megawatts of additional power still exist in the Tennessee Valley.

TVA is now considered a backward utility, instead of a leader in the field. Energy-conservation expert, Eric Hirst, recently testifying before a House subcommittee, suggested that Congress could require TVA (and other federal power authorities) to promote energy savings programs. Possible actions would be to promote energy-efficient office lighting systems and home appliances, adjustable-speed drives for industrial motors, and off-peak operation of power-intensive industries. The energy saved would reduce the need for mining coal or oil, and lower the emission of greenhouse gases into the world's atmosphere

E. ***TVA must comply with 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments***

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments passed last fall, TVA must cut SO_2 emissions by 60% over the next decade, with some reductions mandated even earlier. Options for the various plants are, (a) the installation of scrubbers (which would permit TVA to keep burning high-sulfur coal), and (b) switching to low-sulfur coal. In addition, low-NO_x burners may be installed at some of the plants.

A draft environmental assessment for Clean Air compliance by TVA's Paradise and Cumberland steam plants has been issued, and is available for public comment. Contact Dale V. Wilhelm, EO Staff, 632-6693.

F. ***EIS for LBL***

TVA is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for Land Between the Lakes. The EIS will address updates and modifications in the existing Natural Resource Management Plan. The draft is expected to be available for internal review in the late summer, and for public review not too long thereafter. If interested in seeing a copy, call Dale Wilhelm, TVA, 632-6693.

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5. NATIONAL FORESTS

A. ***Forest protection bills***

Only about 5 million acres of ancient forests remain in the Pacific Northwest, less than 10% of the original forests of the region (see figure). These temperate rainforests are thought to be even richer in life forms than are the tropical rain forests. A number of bills are before Congressional committees that would affect the survival of these forests. Four are briefly summarized here.

Rep. Jim Jontz' Ancient Forest Protection Act (HR 842), which has 91 co-sponsors to date, would establish a reserve system of "ancient forests" and contiguous "associated forests" on Forest Service and BLM lands. The "associated forests" are needed as buffers and corridors to aid species survival in the ancient forests. The bill defines the two types of forest, and requires the appropriate agencies (USDA and USDI) within 45 days to designate the boundaries of all of their lands that meet the definitions. Lands within these boundaries would be

managed like wilderness-study areas (with road building, logging, and mining prohibited) until such a time as Congress passes another law determining which of the lands within the drawn boundaries shall constitute the permanentty protected Ancient Forest Reserve System

THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICA'S ANCIENT FORESTS



1620



1850



1990

If logging continues at present rates, within the next ten years there will be no ancient forests.

Source: Native Forest Council, Eugene, OR

Bruce Vento, chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands, has introduced HR.1590, which would establish a reserve system of 6.3 million acres in 17 nationaltorestsand six BLM districts within which commercial logging (including salvage sales) would be prohibited. Specific boundaries would be recommended by a scientific committee set up by the bill, but there would be interim protection until these boundaries are drawn. Old-growth forests not designated as part of the reserve system would have to be managed according to "new forestry" methods, designed to regenerate old-growth characteristics (e.g., leaving behind more standing and dead trees). The Vento billalso contains a package ot economic assistance for loggers and communities in the region, and it sets minimum timber-sales levels for USFS and BLM, which are, however, signiticantly lower than current levels. (Theeconomic-assistance package could also be added to the Jontz bill as an amendment.)

The interim protection features of both the Jontz and Vento bills are tiercely opposed by the timber industry and by the major unions. Timber interests are represented in HR.1390, a bill by Rep. Smith (R, OR), which would requlre agencies to consider community stability and economic factors in their torest planning. The bill also requires logging reductionto be phasedin slowly.

There is some sentiment in parts of the conservationcommunity for having a billthat protects not only the Northwestern torests, but all torests on public lands. Rep. John Bryant has introduced HR.1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Act, which would ban cfearcuts and "even-age management" on federal lands nationwide, and would allow only "selection management." To date, there is no Senate companion tor this bill or for the others summarized above.

The major conservation groups that are supporting the Jontz bill are not unsympathetic to protecting forests nationwide. However, they believe that while there is now some chance of winning protection for Northwestern forests, the addition of other forests at this time would arouse so much Congressional opposition as to kill this chance. Once a forest-reserve bill has been enacted, it could be amended in futureyearsto include other forests.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Tell your representative that the endangered ecosystem of the Pacific Northwest forests is a vital part of America's natural heritage. Ancient-forest protection should be mandated by Congress, should be based on scientific principles, and should included all ancient-forest ecosystems. Urge him/her to become a co-sponsor of Jontz's Ancient Forest Protection Act, HR.842.

B. ***The spotted owl, a symbol for forest protection***

While controversy over the spotted owl has figured heavily in the battle for the Northwestern forests, most of us have realized that the owl is mainly an indicator species for an entire endangered ecosystem. The spotted owl was finally listed as "threatened" last summer. Even prior to the listing, an interagency task force (headed by USFS biologist Jack Ward Thomas) had been charged with producing a plan to ensure survival of the species. The panel recommended a network of habitat conservation areas that would allow the species still to be in existence 100 years from now, even though 50% of the population would be lost. In April 1991, US Fish & Wildlife Service Director, John Turner, stated that the Thomas plan might be insufficient to save the owl, and proposed, instead, to set aside 11.6 million acres in three states (CA, WA, and OR) in which logging would be restricted (though some logging would still be permitted). Earlier, the USFS had suggested 6.3 million acres, and this was the basis for the acreage listed in Vento's bill. Vento might now feel encouraged by Turner's statement to increase his protected acreage.

C. ***Forest-management myths***

Myth No.1: Local communities get money for timber harvests on national forests.
Fact: The USFS shares millions of dollars annually with counties in which federal timber is cut. The catch is that these timber receipts are subtracted from the payment-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILT) that the counties receive due to the fact that the federal lands are tax exempt. A recent study of four Southwestern states has shown that in less than 18% of the counties did timber receipt exceed PILT in 1990.

Myth No.2: Trees are a renewable resource.
Fact: In past centuries, huge forests covered Lebanon, North Africa, and Greece. The forests were cut, the soil and the nutrients eroded away, and the forests never returned. More recently, experience with tree plantations has shown that successive rotations, despite increased amounts of fertilizer application, produce weaker trees and less output; some plantations quit entirely after multiple rotations.

Myth No. 3: We must chose between owls and jobs.
Fact: Even before modern environmental laws, the wood-products industry was always plagued by boom-and-bust cycles. What the region needs is a *diversified* economy. The industry has not included an economic-assistance and transition package in legislative proposals they have sent to Congress. Instead, industry profits are poured into PR and lobbyists. Environmentalists are not asking that all logging be stopped; there are lots of trees outside owl habitat in 17 national forests, as well as state and private lands.

D. ***Forest-road budget needs cutting***

Road construction in national forests results in tremendous environmental damage. In addition, taxpayer-subsidized road building is a major cause of massive below-cost timber-sale programs (i.e., taxpayer-subsidized profits for the timber industry). In these days of tight money, why not reduce the USFS appropriation for roads?

The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee has recently cut $40 million from the USFS's FY 1992 road budget (an all-time high cut for this subcommittee). The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill will very soon be considered by the Senate, and Sen. Wych Fowler will offer an amendment to reduce the road-construction appropriation by $70 million.

✶ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Contact both your senators without delay (address on p.2) and urge them to support the Fowler amendment. In addition to all environmental considerations, this would be a vote for fiscal constraint!

E. ***Vegetation management of grassy balds***

The US Forest Service has issued a Draft Environmental Assessment on vegetation management for about 2,500 acres of grassy balds in the Roan Mountain Highlands. A different alternative is listed as the preferred one for each of four areas studied. These preferences are as follows: (a) Mow only for Jane Bald/Grassy Ridge; (b) mow and graze for Round Bald/Engine Gap; (c) mow, burn, and herbicides for Little Hump/Yellow Mtn.; and (d) mow, graze, burn, and herbicides for Hump Mtn/Bradley Gap. The public comment period on the EA closed May 12.

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6. ENERGY POLICY AND THE FATE OF ANWR

A. ***S.341: the threat to ANWR worsens***

The Johnston (D, LA)/Wallop (R, WY) energy bill, S.341, cleared the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on May 23. An attempt to remove the provision that would open the 1.5-million-acre coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil & gas drilling failed on a vote of 8 : 11, with only two Democrats [Shelby (AL) and the chairman Johnston] supporting the ANWR drilling. The bill is now ready to go to the Senate floor at an as yet unspecified date; see below for strategies.

Quite apart from the ANWR provision, S.341 is an environmental disaster, and has been described as a mere repackaging of the Bush national energy strategy, with its great emphasis on energy production, and its neglect of energy conservation. S.341 provides billions of $$ to subsidize the energy industry, expands offshore oil exploration, limits

public review of energy projects, including dams proposed for free-flowing rivers, weakens the Clean Air Act, and eases restrictions on pipeline construction.

B. *Legislative prospects*

Proposed energy legislation that has the support of environmentalists is S.741, a comprehensive bill by Sen Tim Wirth (D-Colo) that emphasizes energy conservation and efficiency, and the use of alternative fuels. (Although it also provides incentives for increasing production, it would not open up ANWR.) S.741 incorporates the auto fuel efficiency measures of the Bryan bill (see below). Consult NL182 ¶7B for other provisions of S.741. The main objectives of S.741 are to address the nation's energy problems in a comprehensive manner, and to reduce global warming. It is not clear whether the Senate Energy Committee will consider this bill, now that they have passed Johnston's S.341.

When S.341 reaches the Senate floor (no date has been set), there will be considerable floor debate, and amendments may be offered to substitute portions of the Wirth bill. A core group of senators have declared that they will filibuster S.341 in its present state.

S.341 contains no provisions to increase automobile fuel efficiency and merely leaves it to the Sec. of Transportation to set new -- but not necessarily higher -- fuel mileage standards. It is highly likely that any overall energy bill finally enacted by the whole Senate will contain some sort of fuel economy provisions. Chances are that one of the several existing bills addressing this subject will be incorporated on the floor. Environmental groups have supported Sen. Bryan's Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act, S.279, which provides for a 20% increase in the fuel efficiency of cars and trucks by 1996, and a 40% increase by 2001 (NL182 ¶7C). Sen. Al Gore, Jr. is a co-sponsor of this bill.

There is so far no energy bill in the House, but subcommittee hearings are scheduled for July 16 and August 7. Speaker Foley wants a House energy package as soon as possible, which means that environmentalists may have to be fighting on the House and Senate fronts at the same time.

C. *The value of ANWR*

In the debate on S.341, Sen. Wirth said that drilling in ANWR would impose a huge industrial complex on the fragile arctic refuge in order to produce a very small contribution to national energy security. The oil industry (which reportedly has set up a fund of $11-12 million for lobbying Congress on this issue alone) and the Bush Administration would have you believe otherwise.

A big-oil ad recently promised "very little impact on America's natural environment." We recommend you read "Tracking Arctic Oil," an exhaustive study of the actual impact of oil development (e.g., at Prudhoe Bay) on Alaska's wilderness and coastline (available for $5 from NRDC, 40 W 20th Street, New York, NY 10011). The report documents the 1,500 miles of roads and pipelines and the thousands of man-made facilities that sprawl over this once-pristine wilderness, the hundreds of waste pits containing industrial garbage, the tens of thousands of gallons of spilled crude oil and toxic chemicals, the major environmental impacts of the Valdez facility, where North Slope oil is loaded from the pipeline into tankers, which, themselves have spilled 13,000,000 gallons of North Slope crude since 1980.

Energy Secretary Watkins testified in March that, without ANWR, North Slope oil production is expected to drop from about 2 mbd (million barrels per day) to 0.3 mbd by the year 2009, causing the trans-Alaska pipeline to shut down. He also said that Pres. Bush would probably veto any national energy strategy bill that does not contain a go-ahead for oil leasing in ANWR.

Alaska's Governor Hickel has described the ANWR coastal plain as "a barren, marshy wilderness, in the summer infested with uncountable mosquitoes." But to others (including myself, who has visited it), ANWR "is a place so wild that a visitor can walk for days without seeing sign of another human. In spring and summer, it is a place of verdant tundra, exquisite wildflowers, braided rivers, and endless sky. In autumn the ground is patterned in russet and gold. In all seasons, the ice floes of the Beaufort Sea sing and glimmer, and the towering peaks of the Brooks Range fill the eye" [Wilderness Society]. ANWR is the only part of Alaska's 1,100-mile coastline that is off-limits to oil development.

We remind you (see, e.g., NL179 ¶6A and NL181 ¶8B) of some of the facts about ANWR's oil: that there is only a 20-30% chance of finding oil equivalent to a production of 2mbd ; that, even if oil is found, it would take 7-10 years for it to be in significant production; that the most optimistically estimated amount is insufficient to reduce demand on foreign oil by more than 5%, that ANWR's average production would probably never amount to more than 1.8% of U.S. daily oil consumption. Even if ANWR *could* produce 2mbd, *more* than this amount could be saved merely by raising auto mileage standards for new cars back up to 27.5 mpg (they were lowered to 26 mpg in 1986). Raising standards to 40 mpg (as in the Bryan bill) would save over 15 times of what ANWR could, optimistically, produce.

WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT ENERGY BILLS AND ANWR: (a) Urge your senators to filibuster S.341, the Johnston/Wallop energy bill, as passed by

the Energy Committee., and to support amendments that would substitute features of the Wirth bill, S.741. Ask Sen Sasser to inform you ot his position; Sen Gore opposes S.341 and supports S.741 (thank him!) (b) Urge your senators to co-sponsor S.39 (Roth, Baucus), the ANWR wilderness bill, which currently has 20 co-sponsors, including Sen. Gore (thank him!), as well as S.344 (Roth), which calls for the designation of an international wildlife retuge between the US and Canada. (c) Urge your Representative to co-sponsor Mrazek's HJR.239, the "Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act," which incorporates HR.39, Udall's ANWR wilderness bill. Several Tennessee Representatives who co-sponsored HR.39 last year (Cooper, Gordon, Ford) have not (yet?) done so this year. The Tennessee delegation needs to hear from you! Let them know that there is an alternative to the destruction of ANWR, namely, reducing oil consumption. (d) For up-to-date intormation, call the Alaska Coalition, 202-875-7912 (Melinda Pierce).

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7. OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

A. *Two friends of the environment lost from Congress*

On April 19, Congressman Mo Udall announced his retirement trom the House, and on April 4, Sen. John Heinz was killed in a plane crash.

Congressman Udall (D. AZ), who has been suffering from Parkinson's disease since 1980, had served 30 years in the House, the last 14 of them as chairman ot the Interior Committee. Under his leadership, as much environmental legislation passed on the floor of Congress as had passed in the 100 years before that. Among bills introduced by Udall himself was the 1980 Alaska Lands Act, which preserved vast amounts of wilderness, parks, and rivers, and two Arizona Wilderness Acts that protected over 4 million acres. He strongly supported wilderness and parklands acts for numerous other states. Against great odds, Udall won passage tor the 1977 Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, the first federal law requiring land restoration by stripminers. The bill that would preserve the ANWR coastal plain as wilderness (see ¶6C, this NL), HR.39, was authored by Udall, and the issue is most dear to him. He brought to the committee's deliberations "a character of civility and consideration and good humor, and at such times he gained again and again the respect of all of us," said Rep. Bruce Vento. Taking Udall's place as chair ot the Interior Committee is Rep. George Miller (D, CA), who has served on the committee since 1975 and has an excellent environmental record.

Sen. Heinz (R, PA) had frequently worked to break regional or partisan logjams that held up progress in protecting the environment. Together with Sen. Tim Wirth (D, CO), he sponsored a study that inspired major elements of the 1990 Clean Air Act. He challenged US inaction on global warming, and pressed for legislation to protect tropical rain forests.

When there are so few effective friends of the environment in the Congress, Udall and Heinz will be dearly missed.

B. *New Assistant Sec. of the Interior*

Pres. Bush nominated Mike Hayden to replace Constance Harriman as Assistant Interior Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, a post which supervises the National Park Service and the US Fish & Wildlife Service. Hayden, a former governor of Kansas (1987-1991), and, before that, a member of the Kansas legislature, is considered by the National Wildlife Federation to have the professional background and experience for the job. He holds a B.S. in wildlife conservation from Kansas State Univ., and an M.S. in biology from Fort Hays State Univ. NWF believes that, as governor, Hayden significantly improved the state's wildlife and parks department and the management of wetlands.

C. *Biological-diversity bills*

Because it protects only species that are on the verge of extinction, the Endangered Species Act, by itself, is insufficient to preserve the country's biological resources. Two bills have been introduced that would make conservation of biological diversity a national goal. Both bills would require that EISs consider impacts of federal actions on biological diversity, and both bills call for a federal strategy to conserve biodiversity.

One bill, HR.585, was introduced by Rep. Scheuer, chairman of the Science Subcommittee on the Environment, the other, HR.2082, by Reps. Studds and Scheuer. Studds chairs the Merchant Marine Subcommittee on Fish & Wildlife. HR 2082 would direct the Secretary ot the Interior to identify the kinds of natural areas currently protected (in national parks, wildernesses, etc.), and to ensure long-term preservation of areas not currently protected. HR.2082 would also provide funding for state and private programs that could provide biological-resource data tor land management decisions.

Both bills would establish a national center to help set scientific priorities in biodiversify research. HR.585 would place this center in the Smithsonian, while HR.2082 would leave the decision to the President. The total funds authorized by HR.585 and HR.2082 are, respectively, $30 million and $52 million over a 3-year period. It has been pointed out that these amounts are peanuts when compared with

game-conservationprograms thatreceive intheorder of$250million annually.

✳ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Urge your Representative to co-sponsor HR.2082 and/or HR.585.

D. *The Highway bill has environmental ramifications*

The Surface Transportation Assistance Act (commonly known as the Highway bill) is up for reauthorization. Traditionally, 80% of all federal transportation funding goesfor highways; now there is a need for a more balanced transportation policy. The Bush Administration has proposed the following formula forthe next 5 years: $67billion for highways and bridges, $32 billion to be allocated among various modes of transportation, and $7 billion for mass transit. By contrast, STPP, a coalition of transportation, energy, and environmental groups, has recommended $37billion, $50 billion, and$36.7 billion, respectiveiy, forthese three categories. Sen. Moynihan (D, NY) has introduced the Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, S.965, which would allow states and cities considerable flexibility for shifting funds from highways to mass transit, bike trails,and pedestrianwalkways.

Scenic Tennessee, which is a memberof STPP, is urging incorporation of billboard control reform into the Highway bill. Such reform must stop construction of new billboards along federal highways, restore local control over billboard removal, and prohibit the billboard industry from destroying publicly-owned trees inorderto make billboardsmore visible.

Beware of S.400 (Symms)/HR.1155 (Petri), the National Recreational Trails Fund Act. The title sounds good, but the contents are dangerous. These bills would divert about $250 million from the Highway Trust Fund (i.e., gas-tax moneythatcould otherwise be used to pay for mass transit, bridge repairs, etc) to fund the construction of motorized-vehicle trails in public-lands backcountry. Such trails could have long-term detrimental effects on natural ecosystems.

✳ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** (a) Urge your senators to support Moynihan's S.965. (b) Urge Rep. Mineta, chairman of the Surface Transportation Sub-committee, to incorporate the STPP's billboard reformproposals into the Highway bill. (c) Urge your Representative and Senators to oppose HR.1155 andS.400. Foraddresses, seep.2.

E. *Coal-field water protection*

The Citizens Coal Council a coalition of citizens groups in America's coal fields, is supporting introduction of a bill that would protect water supplies in coal-mining areas. The current stripmine law, SMCRA, passed in 1977, does not adequately empower the Office of Surface Mining to protect waterresources, whichare notoriously polluted byall kinds of coal mining. If you want more details on the bill and its progress, contact the Citizens Coal Council; (80 F Street, NW, Suite 714, Wash., DC 20001; Ph.: 202-737-2217).

F. *Utah issues*

Because we know of a number ot TCWP members who love Zion National Park and the Utah canyon country, we bring you this information.

(1) World Odyssey, Inc., a California-based company, is proposing to build a giant cinema complex just outside the south entrance to the Zion NP, essentially between the visitor center and the campground, right in the foreground ot the spectacular view of the arc of red sandstone cliffsat this end of the park. The town of Springdale is amending its ordinances to facilitate thissiting. The complex would include a 350-seat theater (which, ironically, would show a film about the beauties ofthe park), 12,000 square teet of retail space, and a 169-space parking lot.

The issue has had some national publicity, and World Odyssey and the town of Springdale have received hundreds of letters opposing the proposed site. The Park Service has urged World Odyssey to place the project elsewhere in Springdale and has offered to establish a park shuttle-bus staging area next to the relocated project. A shuttle-bus system would also serve to solve the traffic problem on the dead-end road up the Virgin River Valley. World Odyssey hassaid itis willing to consider other sites, but has pressed forthe one at the park entrance.

✳ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to Sec. Manuel Lujan (US Dept of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240) and to Rep. Bruce Vento, chairman of the House Interior National Parks Subcommittee (address on p.2), and urge them to take action to protect Zion NP. Send copies of your letter to your senators and representative.

(2) Rep. Wayne Owen (D, UT) has introduced a bill that would protect 5.4 million acres of BLM lands as wilderness. BLM had proposed only 1.9 million acres for wilderness status. The area specified by Owen includes intricate canyon lands and stark mountains rising out of the western Utah desert. Much of the land surrounds national parks which would be buffered by the surroundingwilderness.

✳ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Ask your representative (address on p.2) to co-sponsor Owen's Utah wilderness bill, which currently has 70 co-sponsors.

G. *National Flood Insurance*

HR.1236 would reform the National Flood Insurance Program by guiding new development away from flood- and erosion-prone areas, such as

coastal floodplains. Keeping such coastal areas undeveloped would also provide critical wildlife habitat and avert damages from sea-level rises projected to occur as global warming worsens. You may wish you Congress-person to support HR.1236.

H. ***Bush scores "D"***

The League of Conservation Voters consulted dozens of environmental leaders in rating Pres. Bush's two-year (mid-term) environmental record; the final grade was a "D." Bush was rated high on the Clean Air Act for creating the initial momentum, and for holding out for a strong acid-precipitation program; subsequently, however, the Administration forced the Senate to weaken significantly the bill that had passed the committee. The President scores very low on energy policy, especially for whole-heartedly supporting the opening up of ANWR, for blocking improvements in auto fuel efficiency, and for proposing incentives for energy production rather than for energy conservation and renewable-energy development. Instead of supporting an international drive to reduce greenhouse emissions, Bush went for a "research only" climate treaty. The Administration supported legislation that would have exempted timber-cutting plans from provisions of the Endangered Species Act for 10 years. The Bush Administration continued the Reagan-era policy of denying that population growth is an environmental problem.

J. ***The USA blocks protection of Antarctica***

On June 22, the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 1961 enactment of the Antarctic Treaty, the 26 treaty members, meeting in Madrid, had planned to sign an environmental-protection agreement that included a 55-year ban on mining in Antarctica. The US delegate was the only holdout, having failed to get government approval for the protocol, and asking for more time to study the provisions. The environmental protection protocol might still be signed at another meeting slated for the fall.

K. ***Global warming tidbits***

A recent National Academy of Sciences report recommends that prompt action be taken to reduce the threat of global warming, citing a 25% increase in the atmospheric concentration of CO_2 and an average temperature rise of 0.5-1.1° F within the last century. CO_2 concentration continues to increase at the rate of about 0.5% per year. The report urged a sharp increase in emphasis on fuel efficiency and conservation in federal energy research, and a greater effort to develop alternative energy sources. It also calls for development of a new generation of nuclear power reactors, provided that nuclear waste can be made safely disposable.

Dr. Diane Fisher, an EDF scientist has recently studied the production of "greenhouse" gases (GHGs) by presently available alternative fuels. Fuels derived from biomass can potentially reduce GHGs by up to 70%, but the only biomass fuel currently available, corn ethanol, *increases* GHGs 25% above gasoline because fossil fuels and nitrogen fertilizers are required to grow the corn. Methanol made from natural gas is roughly equivalent to gasoline in GHG emissions; and compressed natural gas is up to 15% better than gasoline. Engine technology is a major factor in all cases. Obviously, much research needs to be done.

Friends of the Earth has designed a Global Warming Workshop that can be led by non-experts. It is focused on discussion and idea generation, rather than on lectures, and provides a foundation for future action. You can order the handbook for $2.50 (i. e., postage costs) from Activist Members Program, Friends of the Earth, 218 D Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003.

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8. TCWP NEWS

A. ***Help us build a network***

Legislators do respond to constituent concerns, and often it takes very few calls or letters to make them decide which side of an issue to come down on. The trouble is that the window of time within which such contacts are use tu tis often very narrow. If we knew ahead of the event which of you were willing to help, we could concentrate our efforts on the critical legislative districts.

To assist us in building this type of a network, we hope you will fill out and return the form that is enclosed with this Newsletter; when you fold the sheet, you will find it already pre-addressed to us--all you need do is add a 29¢ stamp. You can advance TCWP issues tremendously by indicating your willingness to do the following: (a) contacting your legislator(s) when they are in a key position on an issue, and/or (b) phoning not more than 7 other TCWP members and telling them what action is needed. We promise not to call on you unless there is a clear urgency.

B. ***Melton Hill Canoe Trail event, July 27***

The next in TCWP's series of 25th-anniversary events is the christening of one of the Melton Hill Lake canoe trails being developed as our contribution for the city's upcoming 50th anniversary. We will assemble at 9:30 a.m. at Solway Park, not at the boat-launch ramp, but in the section where a small cove enters the lake. Canoes will travel along the shores of Haw Ridge Park, entering the numerous scenic coves. We expect to sneak up quietly to view wildlife, and to see interesting shore vegetation. Returning to Solway Park at about 12 noon, we will then proceed to Maureen Cunningham's house, 102

Lake Hills Drive, for a picnic. Bring your own sandwiches, but we plan to provide iced tea, lemonade, and cookies. Come join us, and bring friends. If you need further info, or if you would like to come along but don't have a canoe, call Chuck Coutant, 483-5976.

C. ***Our other 25th Anniversary events***

The Red Wolf talk by Bob Miller, May 22, was attended by about 50 people, including several students, who found the program to be highly informative, despite the fact that the last few slides could not be shown (projector trouble).

About a dozen people enjoyed perfect weather for the HoneyCreek hike on June 9. A report on trail conditions and maintenance needs was sent to the Park Service.

In case you've lost your list, see ¶9, this NL for information on other upcoming 25th-anniversary events.

D. ***A TCWP exhibit is displayed***

Maureen Cunningham and Bill and Lee Russell recently produced an attractive 3-panel exhibit about TCWP's involvements. Bill and Lee took it to the Knoxville Zoo on June 1 to participate in the zoo's first Conservation Day celebration. Even though it seemed to us that most of the interest in the exhibit came from other exhibitors and from zoo docents, we were informed afterwards that the general zoo attendance that day was 20-30% higher than normally projected.

E. ***News about TCWP members***

Director Dick Ambrose has recovered beautifully from his recent operation in which a benign growth was removed from the inside of his skull. He is back at earning a living, and helping TCWP: this Newsletter is being assembled under his direction.

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9. JOB OPENINGS; ACTIVITIES; READING MATTER

- July 27, TCWP to christen Melton Hill canoe trail. Canoe trip and picnic. See ¶8B, this NL, or contact Chuck Coutant, 483-5976.
- September 22, TCWP's Obed overlook hike and picnic. See next Newsletter for details, or call Lee Russell, 482-2153.
- October 20, TCWP's Whites Creek Hike. See a future Newsletter, or contact Judith Bartlow, 494-9421.
- November 9-12, "Parkways, Greenways, Riverways: Partnerships for Beauty and Progress," Charlottesville, VA. A conference sponsored by the Blue Ridge Parkway, the National Park Service, Amer. Soc. of Landscape Architects, and others. For info, call Appalachian Consortium, Boone, NC, 704-262-2064.
- November 15-17, TCWP Annual Meeting, Wesley Woods. Look for special mailing.
- The Alliance for Environmental Education is establishing a computer-linked network of interactive environmental education centers across America. Already, 100 centers are in the network. Write Alliance for Environmental Education, 10751 Ambassador Drive, Suite 201, Manassas, VA 22110.
- To honor Stan Murray for his dedication in saving the Highlands of Roan, the Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy (SAHC) has established a fund to purchase the Stanley A. Murray Memorial Tract, a 377-acre tract on Houston Ridge. The initial payment on this property has now been made, but a lot more money is needed. Contact SAHC, POBox 2501, Johnson City, TN 36601.
- American Youth Hostels is sponsoring AYH Discovery Tours, a selection of hiking and cycling tours in the U.S., Canada, and Europe. The tours emphasize respect for natural environments and for other cultures. Call Pittsburgh 412-362-8181 for info.
- The Great Smoky Mtns Institute at Tremont has a full calendar, with over a dozen events remaining for 1991. Call 615-448-6709 for info.
- *Jobscan* is the Student Conservation Association's tried and true listing of jobs in conservetion. It is published monthly in the magazine *Earth Work* ($29.95 annually from SCA, POBox 550, Charlestown, NH 03603).
- *The Cherokee National Forest General Report to the Public for 1990*, a 19-page publication, is available from the Forest Supervisor's Office, 2800 North Ocoee Street, Cleveland, TN 37312.
- *Tracking Arctic Oil: The Environmental Price of Drilling the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*, is a recent report by NRDC, NWF, and Trustees for Alaska. For info on how to order, contact Natural Resources Defense Council Publications, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011; 212-727-4400.
- Eight *Greenway Fact Sheets*, on subjects such as trail construction and maintenance, fund raising, land preservation techniques, etc., are available from Scenic Hudson, 9 Vassar St, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601. Each 8-page pamphlet costs $1.50; or get all eight for $8.
- *The Kid's Guide to Social Action*, by Barbara Lewis, which is the true story of how a group of sixth graders mounted a successful grassroots campaign, makes a compelling model for activists everywhere ($14.95 from Free Spirit Publishing, 400 First Ave North, Suite 616, Minneapolis, MN 55401-1724, or in bookstores).

continued on page 2

TCWP ACTION NETWORK

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone: work ( ) _____ home ( )_____

The best times to reach me are: _____

My U.S. Representative is: _____

My State legislative district is No._____ (House) and No. _____(Senate)
[Note: if you do not know the district numbers, give the names of your state legislators, if known to you]

Check one or more boxes below:

[ ] I am willing to contact legislators occasionally

[ ] I am willing to call up to 6 TCWP members occasionally to inform them of needed actions

[ ] I am willing to help, but only on the following issues [examples: natural areas, Obed, Smokies, etc]:

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Remarks:

fold here

29¢ stamp

TCWP

130 Tabor Road

Oak Ridge, TN 37830

fold here