

TENNESSEE CITIZENS for WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter No. 171

July 25, 1989

1.	Big South Fork and Obed.....	p. 3
	A. Prospectus out for lodge bid B. Obed acquisition C. Obed values	
2.	Some good news on the stripmine front.....	p. 4
	A. VER rule is withdrawn B. Frozen Head "522" Petition	
3.	State News.....	p. 4
	A. Foothills Pkway D. Mining issues F. Underground tanks	
	B. No zoo for park E. Conservancy purchases G. Legal help	
	C. Public Lands group	
4.	Tennessee Rivers.....	p. 5
	A. Cherokee NF rivers C. Pigeon River	
	B. Tennessee River Gorge D. Obion-Forked Deer wetlands	
5.	National forests in Tennessee and the Nation.....	p. 6
	A. Roan Highlands D. Tongass destruction G. Proposed USFS Chief	
	B. Habitat management E. Clearcutting H. Reform from within?	
	C. S. Appalachian forests F. Old-growth forests	
6.	TVA capsules.....	p. 8
	A. Energy conservation C. LBL clearcutting E. Air quality	
	B. Rivers inventory D. Nickajack Plan	
7.	The National Park Service and USDS.....	p. 8
	A. Politization of the NPS C. USDI nominations	
	B. NPS Reorganization bill D. Appal. Trail protection weakened	
8.	American Heritage Trust needs your support NOW.....	p. 9
9.	Now I'm convinced more than ever that ANWR must be saved.....	p.10
10.	Other national issue.....	p.11
	A. Biological diversity E. Wilderness Act anniversary	
	B. Sen Gore, environmentalist F. Open-space week. April 1990	
	C. Pres. Bush's performance G. Endangered plants	
	D. US public opinion	
11.	TCWP news.....	p.12
	A. Mike Frome visit B. Annual Meeting C. Thanks	
12.	Jobs; activities; reading matter.....	p.12
13.	ACTION SUMMARY.....	p. 2

*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!

13. ACTION SUMMARY

2

No.	Issue	Contact	"Message!" or Action
1A	Big S. Fork private lodge	NPS, SE Region	"Development must adhere to Master Plan Supplement!"
1B	Obed	US Rep and Sens	"Urge NPS to speed up land acquisition!"
4A	Cherokee NF rivers	Forest Service	Request input into studies of candidate rivers.
4C	Pigeon R. pollution	EPA	Comment on draft permit
5A	Roan Highlands	US Rep. (copies to Guillen, Sasser & Gore)	"Co-sponsor Nail Scenic Area designation!"
5B	Woodpecker habitat protection	Regional Forester	Suggest concerns to be addressed
5C	Southern Appal. Forests	TCWP	Express interest in attending field hearings
5D	Tongass NF destruction	US Rep US Sens	"Support Interior Comm. version of HR 987!" "Support S 346!"
5E	Clearcut limitation	Rep Guillen Sen Gore	"Thanks for continuing support of HR 2406!" "Sponsor companion bill to HR 2406!"
5F	Old-growth forests	US Sens & Rep (copies as listed)	"Adequately protect spotted-owl habitat; oppose riders limiting judicial review!"
5G	Cason nomination	US Sens	"Oppose Cason as Chief of USFS!"
7B	NPS reorganization	US Rep	"Support Vento's HR 1484!"
8	Amer. Heritage Trust (protection of openspace)	US Rep -- without delay!	"Support HR 876!"
9	Arctic Refuge	Pres. Bush US Rep & Sens	"Withdraw your support for drilling!" "Support HR 39. S 39: oppose leasing!"
10A	Biodiversity	US Rep	"Support HR 1268!"
10B	Sen Gore's Involvement	Sen Gore	"Thank you!"
10G	Plant protection	NRDC	Ask for list of wild-collected bulbs
11B	TCWP Annual Mtg	TCWP	Send your pre-registration

Senator John Doe
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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

Governor Ned McWherter
State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37219

Dear Senator Doe
Sincerely yours,

Dear Congressman/woman Doe
Sincerely yours,

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

1. BIG SOUTH FORK AND OBED

A. Political pressure for private lodge in BSFNRA wins results

Government agencies can certainly move fast when there is pressure from politicians (particularly politicians of the Administration party). And that pressure is, unfortunately, more often for development than for resource protection. The case in point is Congressman Hal Rogers's (R-KY) pressure for a private lodge in the Kentucky portion of the Big South Fork NRRRA. Only 3 months after responses were due to the Corps' "scoping letter" concerning the private-lodge proposal (NL169 ¶1A), the prospectus has been issued to potential bidders, all intermediate steps having been completed with whirlwind speed. Thus, the Corps prepared a Master Plan Supplement and an Environmental Assessment for an alternate lodge site in the Kentucky portion (the original Master Plan site for a government-built lodge having been Bear Creek), held information meetings at Whitley City on June 1 (Don Todd and Lee Russell attended for TCWP), and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). On July 10, the National Park Service (NPS) published a Prospectus for a concession contract; offers are due by October 10.

TCWP's greatest concern is that the privately built lodge at the alternate site ("Blue Heron," a 12-acre developable tract on a ridge above the rim, about 2.5 miles from the Blue Heron Camp Interpretive Area) might eventually turn out to be not a substitute for the lodge at Bear Creek but an additional lodge in the Kentucky portion of the BSFNRA -- for which the authorizing legislation, as well as the original Master Plan and EIS, specified just one lodge (NL170 ¶2A). We might end up with a whole string of private lodges! In responding to our concern, the Corps stated that the Prospectus would call for only one lodge (at either the Blue Heron or the Bear Creek site). However, "if at some time in the future there is a need for additional lodging in the Kentucky portion ... then a public interest review and NEPA process would be initiated for that proposed action." [We may have to be ready for massive action against a second lodge.]

The Master Plan Supplement contains some good statements concerning building restrictions for a lodge at the Blue Heron site, e.g.: "The complex must not be visible from upstream on the river and not noticeable from Devils Jumps or other downstream areas year around. It also must not be visible from the overlooks." There are a number of additional directives for minimizing environmental impacts.

What is disturbing, however, is that the NPS Prospectus nowhere refers to the Master Plan Supplement and to the limits on construction that are spelled out therein. The Prospectus states merely: "No structure shall be constructed within the gorge.

[This is specified in the authorizing Act.] Structures near the rim must be designed to present minimal visual intrusion" -- much less specific than the Master Plan limitations on visibility. We will have to be very vigilant in making sure that pressure from Rep. Rodgers and/or the prospective concessionaire (whose identity is apparently already known to some) will not result in a lodge visible from the gorge and/or the overlooks. Your specific expressions of concern are in order, write Regional Director, SE Region, NPS, Suite 1070, 75 Spring St. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

B. One-third of Obed lands remain to be acquired

The Director of the SE Region of the National Park Service recently responded to a TCWP member who had expressed concern that 13 years after passage of the Act, more than one-third of the acreage authorized for the Obed Wild & Scenic River has yet to be acquired. "The majority of our efforts have been concentrated on the river access points and other tracts needed for visitor use," writes NPS Regional Director, Bob Baker. "The remaining approximately 1500 acres within the boundaries are needed to protect the scenic qualities of the river corridor." The slow pace of acquisition is attributed by Baker to the NPS decision to "negotiate with landowners on an amicable basis," rather than resorting to eminent domain.

We are, however, not aware that much negotiating of any kind has been going on ever since the SE Regional Office failed to replace the Wartburg-based NPS land-acquisition officer several years ago; acquisition has been handed out of the Atlanta office ever since. We also find it hard to imagine that there aren't quite a few willing sellers among the owners of the 1500 acres that still need to be acquired.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Ask your Rep and both Senators Sasser and Gore to urge NPS to complete land acquisition for the Obed without further delay. Addresses on p.2.

C. The Obed: just knowing that such places still exist

A good article about the Obed National Wild & Scenic River, with a couple of excellent photos, was recently submitted to several newspapers by Mark Forester, Tenn Dept of Tourist Development. (It appeared in *The Oak Ridger*, we don't know where else.) We were pleased with the way the article ended -- especially in view of the fact that it originated with a tourist-development agency. "For the foreseeable future, those who want to explore this pristine wilderness will find it rough going. And perhaps that's the way it should remain. Much of the enjoyment of such a primitive place comes from the solitude it offers. For others, just knowing that such places still exist is a benefit in itself."

2. SOME GOOD NEWS ON THE STRIPMINE FRONT

A. The proposed rule on VER is withdrawn

Earlier this year, the Office of Surface Mining proposed a re-definition of "Valid Existing Rights" (VER) that would have opened a large number of currently protected areas to stripmining, including national parks, wildlife refuges, wild & scenic rivers (e.g., the Obed), recreation areas (e.g., the Big South Fork NRR), and certain state and local parks. It would also have eliminated the buffer zones that currently exist with regard to mining near public buildings, roads, etc. (NL168 ¶2A). The public outcry was tremendous, not only at the Knoxville hearing, in which TCWP participated (NL169 ¶5A) but nationwide. OSM received well over 4700 pieces of mail opposing the proposal, the largest number of written comments ever logged on a given issue (NL170 ¶7A). It seemed unlikely that the proposal would be adopted; but would it simply linger as a perpetual proposal, or would it be withdrawn?

On July 18, Interior Secretary Lujan withdrew the proposed rule on VER. The date coincided with the confirmation hearings on Harry Snyder, nominated to become Director of OSM. Had there not been the outcry against VER, it is likely that the nominee would have been Acting Director. Bob Gentile, one of the moving forces behind the VER proposal. Though the issue is currently dead, it will be important for us to remain alert to some renewed, less overt, attempt to give the coal industry access to public lands.

B. Frozen Head Lands Unsuitable for Mining Petition

The Federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM) is still engaged in the process of evaluating the renewed Flat Fork Valley Lands Unsuitable for Mining (Sec.522) Petition (NL166 ¶1). While this evaluation is in progress, the moratorium on mining continues. Recently Elbert Grl, Jr., Tennessee Commissioner of Conservation, wrote to OSM, expressing a State position that should strengthen the argument for prohibiting stripmining in the Flat Fork Valley, adjacent to Frozen Head State Park and Natural Area.

At the time of the original Frozen Head 522 petition (which was granted, but became invalid when the Tennessee abandoned its stripmining law in 1984), the State's opposition to mining in the Flat Fork watershed, was based primarily on the adverse impacts that the views and sounds of mining would have on people visiting Frozen Head State Park & State Natural Area (SNA). The Dept of Health & Environment (DHE), which expressed this position, did not consider the petition area to be a fragile land in its own right.

Now, the Dept. of Conservation (DoC) is asking OSM to reevaluate this issue and to consider the petition area as a fragile land, based on the scientific

and natural values it shares with Frozen Head SNA -- values which cannot be separated. In addition, DoC endorses DHE's past position that the views from Frozen Head SNA, and from adjacent mountains and valleys, are a public resource of local, state, and national significance.

A detailed appendix to Commissioner Gill's letter gives examples of species that are "area-sensitive" (i.e., those that require large tracts of undisturbed forest land for survival) and that are found to occur both in the petition area and in Frozen Head, which must therefore be considered as a unit. The appendix also finds that the biological community of Flat Fork Creek (which includes a rare fish) is deserving of protection from the degradation that would result from coal mining.

3. STATE NEWS

A. We complain about Foothills Parkway construction

TCWP has joined three other groups (SMHC, Sierra Club, Foothills Conservancy) in filing a complaint (under TCA 69-3-118) with the Tennessee Commissioner of Health & Environment concerning the manner in which the Dept of Transportation (TDoT) is constructing the Foothills Parkway section between Townsend and Pigeon Forge. Specifically, the groups are concerned about violations of the state's Water Quality Control Act. TDoT's failure to take preventive measures mandated by the Act has resulted in complete biological destruction of several headwater tributaries of Cove Creek and Little River. However, two years of complaints by state agencies and other groups have to date been ignored by TDoT.

The complainants ask that all activities by TDoT and its contractors involving new construction on the project be halted until such a time as TDoT can demonstrate an ability to execute plans designed to assure the maintenance of water quality. The complaint is being filed in July by Will Skellon, attorney for the groups.

B. Zoo will not locate in state park

For over a year, conservation groups (led by Bob Barnett and Joe McCaleb) have worked to oppose attempts by the Zoological Society of Middle Tennessee to use 270 acres of public land located in Long Hunter State Park (Davidson County) for construction of a zoo (NL163 ¶4B). The opposition has now paid off: late in May, the "Zoo boosters" wrote to Commissioner Gill, formally withdrawing their request, citing "too much opposition from environmental groups." Our state park system has for some time now been besieged from all sides by development interests (see NL169 ¶2A); the special significance of this particular victory is to give us encouragement to further efforts that will be needed to keep the system intact.

C. *Public Lands Committee formed*

An outgrowth of one of the caucuses held in connection with the Tennessee Environmental Council's annual meeting on May 20 was the formation of a continuing Public Lands Committee, consisting of representatives of state agencies and several environmental groups. The committee will attempt to inventory state lands of significance, to keep up to date on public-lands issues, to identify problems, to explore solutions, and to alert interested environmental organizations. Some of these issues will be the focus of TCWP's upcoming annual meeting (11B, this NL), and members of the Public Lands Committee will be on our program to discuss them.

D. *State legislature looks at mining issues*

During its recent session, the legislature passed HJR 208, which urges Congress to reauthorize the Abandoned Mine Reclamation program in the Federal Surface Mining Act, and to extend the tax on coal companies (which expires in 1992) to the year 2007. Another House resolution creates a legislative study committee to consider whether surface mining should be regulated by the state or federal government and other issues related to mine reclamation. The committee will report its findings to the legislature by 1/15/91.

(Contributed by John Williams)

E. *Nature Conservancy acquisitions*

The Tennessee Nature Conservancy is currently negotiating for acquisition of the following 3 sites: Hunter Marsh near Elizabethton; Sunnyside Cedar Glade in Rutherford County; and Mount View Glade in Davidson County. All of these areas are under immediate threat of development.

F. *Underground storage tanks*

Hundreds of rusted, leaking petroleum tanks are buried across Tennessee. Underground storage tanks (USTs) are now regulated under State as well as Federal law. The Dept. of Health & Environment (DHE) has proposed regulations under the Tenn. law and will hold hearings August 2 in Knoxville, Aug. 10 in Nashville, and Aug. 15 in Jackson (all at 7 p.m.). For locations and further details, contact Lamar Bradley, DHE, 615-741-4081. The State is developing an inventory of USTs, establishing a regulatory Board, and administering a Trust Fund for contaminated site cleanup.

G. *Legal help for southern environmentalists*

The Southern Environmental Law Center, with offices in Virginia and North Carolina, will invite future get involved in Tennessee cases. TCWP, which in the past has been a party to several legal challenges, welcomes SELC's presence in the state.

4. TENNESSEE RIVERS

A. *Temporary protection for Cherokee NF rivers*

In 1988, reviews of US Forest Service (USFS) land-management plans by two national groups, American Rivers and Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, resulted in 90 rivers receiving interim protection as National Wild & Scenic River (WSR) candidates. These 90 rivers were located in 16 national forests; of these, 15 are west of the Mississippi, but one was our own Cherokee NF. As a result, the following Tennessee rivers are now being studied for possible inclusion in the National WSR System: Conasauga, Doe, French Broad, Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, Ocoee, Tellico, and Watauga. The Conasauga is one of 20 rivers nationwide that are classified as "priority aquatic sites" by The Nature Conservancy because they afford special habitat for rare and endangered species. If you are familiar with any of these rivers and would like to have input into the studies, contact Don Rollens, supervisor, Cherokee NF, P O Box 2010, Cleveland, TN 37311, Ph. 615-476-9700.

B. *Significant land acquisition in the Tennessee River Gorge*

The Tennessee River Gorge Natural Areas Trust (TRGNAT) has been working for quite some time to secure protection for the highly scenic 22-mile gorge of the Tennessee River, downstream from Chattanooga in the Cumberland escarpment. On May 16, Gov. McWherter announced that the state would provide \$750,000 from the Natural & Cultural Areas Acquisition Fund toward purchase of 450-acre Williams Island, which lies at the entrance to the gorge; TRGNAT will provide the remaining \$175,000 and will serve as administrator for the island. The island is of prime archaeological and historic significance. The roughly 380 acres that are currently under cultivation as farmland will be converted to pastureland, a less archaeologically destructive use of the land. -- In addition to Williams Island, TRGNAT has bought 874 acres of gorge lands; it has received 1,200 acres as gifts, and has negotiated several protective management agreements with landowner.

C. *Pigeon River: hearings on Champion permit*

The third public comment period in EPA's development of a permit for Champion's papermill at Canton, NC, was closed on April 28. Copies of the new draft permit and fact sheet are available in public libraries in 5 Tennessee counties, including Knox. Public hearings will be held in TN and NC; the TN hearing is August 17, 2-4 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. at the Cooke Cy High School, Newport. Written comments can be submitted by 8/25/89 to the Office of Public Affairs, EPA, Region IV, 345 Courtland St. NE, Atlanta GA 30365, Attn.: Diane Brown. In your comments, refer to Public Notice No. 89NC002 and NPDES No. NC0000272.

A major problem with the current draft permit is that 3 years will go by before Champion has to comply with the TN standard; during these years, the company is required only to submit "status reports" to EPA at 6-month intervals. We should request that EPA specify the progress Champion must make during these 6-month intervals. Another problem with the draft permit is that water samples would be taken at the NC-TN stateline, instead of at the mill. Rainfall may thus dilute the effluent from the plant on enough occasions to make the average come out "acceptable."

D. *The Corps' Obion-Forked Deer channelization.*

Sen. Sasser has responded to TCWP's request that he exert his influence to stop destruction of wetlands in the West Tennessee Tributaries Project, and to have the Corps substitute environmentally benign Stream Obstruction Removal Guidelines. "I have been in touch with officials of the Corps of Engineers regarding ... the need to modify efforts for full channelization," he writes. "It appears the channelization called for in the original act is no longer appropriate, and further discussions must be held to determine the best method of clearing the channel and preserving wetlands at the same time."

The Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority recently applied for a permit to use explosives to open a drain that would remove water from an open marsh that supports much life. The Water Quality Control Board ruled that, independent of any considerations of what would constitute the best use for the land, the waters of the marsh were protected under the state's Water Quality Act and could not be drained. It is hoped that this ruling will set a precedent for other decisions by the Dept of Health & Environment (DHE); in acting on any future application to drain a marsh, DHE must decide how this activity will affect aquatic life of the marsh.

5. NATIONAL FORESTS IN TENNESSEE AND THE NATION

A. *Proposed protections for Roan Highlands*

As many of you know, the Highlands of Roan, with their grassy balds, rhododendron "gardens," rugged rock outcrops, and spectacular vistas, offer mountain scenery unequalled in the eastern US. Unfortunately, of the 24,000 acres that constitute the Highlands, only 14,000 are protected; possible development of the remaining 10,000 is a constant threat. Consequently, the Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy and other groups are proposing federal legislation to designate the Highlands as a National Forest Scenic Area within the National Forest system (NL170 §3).

The proposed boundaries of this Scenic Area exclude most residential and agricultural tracts, and the few that are included will not be acquired by condemnation unless there is a material change in

land use that threatens the character of the Scenic Area. No existing roads or trails would be closed as a result of the designation. The goal of management guidelines for the Area is to maintain the Highlands as they now exist. The US Forest Service (USFS), which has a good record of protecting the Highlands, would continue to manage the new Scenic Area.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of up to \$10 million to acquire the presently unprotected portion of the Highlands, with at least 10% of the cost to be shared by local and state governments, and/or private groups.



WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to your Congressman/woman, telling them that the Highlands of Roan are of national significance, and asking them to co-sponsor a bill for National Scenic Area designation. Be sure to send a copy of your letter to Rep. Jimmy Quillen; it is important that he take the lead on this bill, and he should realize that he will have strong support. Also send copies of your letter to Senators Sasser and Gore. (All addresses are on p.2). For further info, contact Will Skelton, Knoxville, 523-2272 (H) or 549-7000 (W).

B. *Habitat management for woodpecker*

The Cherokee is one of several national forests that contain small populations of red cockaded woodpeckers, a threatened and endangered species. The USFS is in process of developing a policy on habitat management for these birds, particularly with respect to certain restrictions to timber cutting in the vicinity of known colonies. The agency is requesting suggestion on what significant issues and concerns should be addressed in the documentation that is required under the National Environmental Policy Act. By August 18, 1989, contact John E. Alcock, Regional Forester, USFS, US Dept of Agriculture, 1720 Peachtree Rd, NW, Atlanta, GA 30367.



C. *Field hearings for Southern Appalachian forests*

The Wilderness Society and other groups, including TCWP, are encouraging Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-GA) to hold field hearings on forest management in the Southern Appalachian national forests some time this year. These forests have much in common, including USFS plans for excessive clearcutting (NL169 §7A). -- Among TCWP's past efforts involving the Cherokee NF were support of the Eastern Wilderness bill in the 1970s, input into USFS management plans, participation in the appeal of the most recent such Plan, and organization (in April) of the successful workshop, Cherokee Forest Voices. If you would be interested in attending any field hearings that might be organized by Sen. Fowler, get in touch with us (address on p. 1).



D. Do you really want your taxes to support destruction of our Alaskan rainforest?

The 17-million acre Tongass National Forest in southeastern Alaska is an ancient temperate rainforest of spruce and hemlock that provides habitat for a wealth of wildlife. Two logging companies, under 50-year contracts, have been clearcutting thousands of acres annually of non-renewable old-growth stands. This is because, under existing law, the USFS is required to make available to industry 450 million boardfeet of timber per year -- regardless of market demand. (Of timber offered between 1980 and 1986, 47% was actually not purchased because of market conditions.) To meet this quota, the agency uses a permanent appropriation of \$40 million annually (the Tongass Timber Supply Fund) for road construction and intensive timber management. This program has cost us taxpayers an average of \$50 million per year (!) since 1982.

For the second year in a row, legislation is moving through the Congress that has the potential of remedying this situation. The Tongass Timber Reform Act, HR 987 (Mrazek) repeals the mandated timber-supply levels and the automatic appropriation, ends the 50-year logging contracts, and designates 23 high-value habitat areas as wilderness. The Senate companion bill, S 346 (Wirth), is similar, except that the 23 areas would be protected only through a logging moratorium (rather than by wilderness designation).

Unfortunately, this is not the end of the story. While HR 987 was overwhelmingly passed by the House Interior Committee in late May, a very watered-down Tongass bill was subsequently passed by the House Agriculture Committee. The House Rules Committee will probably decide which of the two committee bills to use as vehicle for the upcoming floor debate. In the Senate, Alaska's Senators Murkowski and Stevens also introduced a weak rival to S 346.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Without delay, contact your US Rep and urge him/her to support the *Interior Committee* version of HR 987, sponsored by Mrazek. You may wish to enumerate the main features of this bill. Also contact both of your Senators and urge them to support Wirth's S 346. (Addresses on p.2)

E. A bill to limit clearcutting in national forests

HR 2406 (Bryant) would amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 so as to strengthen the restraints on clearcutting and certain other cutting practices in national forests. Tennessee's Congr. Quillen is one of the co-sponsors. Sponsors need to be found for a Senate version of the bill. We all know that clearcutting is extremely unsightly; in addition, it causes erosion and eliminates habitat for a huge number of species -- not only the obvious mammalian and avian ones, but ground vegetation and invertebrates that live among and below it.

Furthermore, clearcutting is generally followed by replanting with a pine monoculture that provides a greatly diminished number of habitats and is susceptible to disease.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: (a) Commend Rep. Quillen, and urge him to give strong support to HR 2406; (b) Ask Sen. Gore to sponsor a companion bill in the Senate. (Addresses on p.2)

F. Old-growth forests are under attack

Efforts to protect the habitat for the now officially "threatened" northern spotted owl (an indicator species for the ancient forests of the northwestern US) have recently been bolstered by a number of court decisions. These victories have, however, irritated the timber industry, which, in addition to putting pressure on the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, has now focused major lobbying efforts on Congress in an attempt to get two items included in legislation: (a) exemption of the owl from protection by the Endangered Species Act, and (b) limitation of judicial review of agency decisions concerning logging of old-growth forests.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your senators and representative and urge them to oppose any legislative "quick fix" that does not adequately protect spotted-owl habitat. Specifically, tell them to oppose any "riders" on appropriations bills designed to prevent administrative review of public-land management decisions. Tell them that ancient forests are a national heritage that belongs to all Americans; in addition, such forests have economic value for tourism, recreation, fisheries, and clean water supply. If possible, send copies to Sens. Byrd, Biden, Burdick, and Leahy; and to Reps. Whitten, Brooks, Walter Jones, and de la Garza. (Addresses on p.2)

G. Major questions about proposed Forest Service Chief

Among a number of controversial public lands appointments proposed by Pres. Bush, the most controversial is that of James F. Cason to head USDA's Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service. Cason, who has held high positions in the Dept of Interior, has been consistently linked to former Sec. James Watt. More recently, he is said to have applied pressure on the Fish & Wildlife Service to revise the scientific report on the status of the spotted owl (see ¶5F, this NL) so as to prevent its being listed as endangered or threatened. He is also said to have been the mastermind in the proposed re-definition of "Valid Existing Rights," which would have opened to stripmining not only national parks and other currently protected federal and state areas, but also the buffer zones that now exist around roads, churches, etc (see ¶2A, this NL)

Cason's nomination is supported by timber and livestock interests. It is opposed by conservation groups and others, including former Forest Service Chief Max Peterson. The Senate Agriculture

Committee, headed by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) is waiting for Cason's answers to preliminary questions before scheduling a confirmation hearing.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to both your senators and urge them to oppose James Cason's nomination. (Address on p.2)

H. *Reforming the Forest Service from within*

A number of employees within the USFS are disturbed that the agency's main mission has become to supply the timber industry with raw wood products, no matter how disastrous the environmental cost. Jeff DeBonis, a USFS timber sales specialist, has founded the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (ASFE), which, it is hoped, will lobby its own agency to reorder its priorities and save a declining resource. ASFE, which publishes a newsletter, "Inner Voices," advocates lowering the timber cut in national forests, paying heed to the admonitions of USFS wildlife biologists, imposing a moratorium on new road construction in forests, and halting old-growth harvesting until a thorough inventory of all national forests is completed.

6. TVA CAPSULES

A. *TVA could conserve power, cut acid rain*

The Center for Clean Air Policy, a Washington-based think tank, has spent 18 months studying TVA and the American Electric Power Co., which, together, are responsible for 17% of the nation's sulfur dioxide emissions. The Center has found that TVA and its customers could save \$891 million annually if they practiced conservation measures; this could help reduce the cost of acid-rain-generating emissions by 55% by 2000 AD. Specific conservation measures are suggested in the report. Publication of the study is particularly significant in that it comes on the heels of TVA's recent announcement that the agency will stop offering incentives for energy conservation. As of July 1, TVA will provide no more free energy surveys of homes or low-interest loans to weatherize buildings.

B. *TVA to assist with State rivers inventory*

The State of Tennessee has asked TVA to assist in the rivers assessment that will probably be initiated by the Dept of Conservation next year. A comprehensive data base of river resource information should be a great asset to decisionmakers on matters concerning river conservation and use.

C. *Clearcutting in Land Between the Lakes*

There is a belief in some circles that "overmaturity" of forests (i.e., the progress toward climax phase) is a bad thing. According to TVA sources, Tony Campbell, exec. director of the Tennessee Conservation League, told TVA that progress toward "overmaturity" in LBL would hurt wildlife species, and he recommended clear-cuts. As

a result, TVA initiated a clear-cutting program that, they say, involves less than 0.5% of the total forest each year (this, however, translates to 10% of the forest being clear-cut in 20 years, 50% in 100 years). Because some concern has been expressed, TVA will generate an Environmental Impact Statement on the management of natural resources at LBL. If you have an interest in seeing the draft EIS, notify M. Paul Schmierbach, Manager, Environmental Quality, TVA, Knoxville, TN 37902.

D. *Nickajack Plan recommendation*

Following issuance of its draft Nickajack Reservoir Land Management Plan, TVA contracted for a recreation development feasibility study for the Little Cedar Mountain (LCM) properties (Tract Nos. 3, 4, and part of 5). The study, now completed, recommends public-sector development and operation of a resort on the LCM tracts, and, specifically, that this be carried out by the Division of State Parks of the TN Dept of Conservation. A public information meeting will be held August 6, 7-9 p.m. Marion Cy High School Theatre, Jasper, TN, and written comments may be submitted until August 22. Copies of the completed feasibility study are on file in a number of public offices in Nashville, Chattanooga, and Marion County. For information on their location, and on where to send written comments, call W. S. Ambrose, TVA, 615-632-1559.

E. *TVA air-quality meeting*

TVA and TEC co-hosted a meeting in Nashville on July 18 to discuss the issue of excessive ozone formation in the troposphere. In addition to TVA and TEC representatives, the meeting included state and local government officials. Non-attainment of the EPA ozone standard is an increasing problem in the southeast, already affecting counties in the 4 major metropolitan areas of Tennessee. Results of the ozone buildup include crop damage and respiratory health effects. TVA is working to develop sufficient information on ozone formation in this region to enable better control strategies to be formulated with EPA. One major precursor of ozone, NO_x, is emitted mostly from the combustion of fossil fuels. Therefore, we hope TVA is also working on development of low-NO_x burners for their power plants, which may well be a large part of the solution to the problem. (Contributed by Martha Kettelle)

7. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND USDI

A. *Politicization of the NPS*

The US Dept of the Interior is intruding increasingly into the autonomy of the National Park Service. The latest bad news is that the positions of superintendent of Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks have been removed from the domain of NPS career employees by being classified as Senior Executive Service (SES) positions. As such,

they are open to people from other USDI agencies (e.g., the Bureau of Reclamation that deals mostly with dams), and appointees are likely to be chosen on political, rather than career, grounds. (The Smokies, a major park, may not lag far behind Yellowstone and Yosemite; political appointment of a Smokies superintendent might open up the management plan which, in the absence of wilderness legislation, is the only document protecting major portions of the park.) This latest example of the spoils system at work has led to a new low in morale of career NPS employees. -- In recent years, performance appraisals of NPS career employees by the Asst Sec. of the Interior, Horn, were used for political ends.

B. **NPS Reorganization bill needs support**

The ever-mounting evidence that USDI is politically manipulating the Park Service (see ¶7A, this NL) led to introduction of HR 1484 (Vento) and S 844 (Bradley), the NPS Reorganization bill. (A similar bill passed the House last year, but was not acted on in the Senate.) HR 1484 would make the position of NPS Director a fixed 5-year appointment, subject to Senate confirmation. All current functions and authorities relating to NPS (except approval of the NPS budget) would be transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the NPS director. The bill originally also established a 3-member review board to provide an overview of the park system and report directly to the Congress at least once a year about park needs, new areas, and other issues. However, in an attempt to make the bill more acceptable to Committee Republicans, its chief sponsor, Vento, reluctantly dropped the review-board provision. -- There will be no Senate activity on the Bradley bill until the House has considered HR 1484.

★ **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Contact your Congressman as soon as possible to express support for Rep. Vento's HR 1484. (Address on p.2) You may wish to cite information from ¶7A to illustrate why NPS needs to be freed from USDI political influences. The bill would also give NPS authority to deal with conflicts with other federal land-management agencies.

C. **Controversial USDI nominations**

Three nominations for high positions in USDI indicate that the Bush Administration is continuing the Reagan policies for public lands. The appointment of Delos C. Jamison, of Montana, as director of the Bureau of Land Management has been hailed by BLM user groups, such as the National Cattlemen's Association. -- Frank A. Bracken of Indiana, who was named as Undersecretary of the Interior, is close to Vice President Quayle, as is James Ridenour, who was sworn in as NPS Director on April 17. -- Constance B. Harriman was nominated as Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife & Parks, a position directly above both NPS and FWS. Her father was a major contributor to the Bush campaign, but she has virtually no experience for the position. (Her predecessor during the Reagan Administration, William P. Horn, was the

chief author of the USDI report recommending oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, see ¶9, this NL.) The Interim Asst Sec., Becky Norton Dunlop, who is said to have closely supervised the work of NPS Director Ridenour, resigned in May in the face of congressional anger over her treatment of several Park Service officials.

D. **USDI's shady dealings weaken Appalachian Trail protection**

A substandard easement that permits major intrusions of a Vermont ski resort on the Appalachian Trail "was secretly consummated ... in the waning days of the Reagan Administration by attorneys who used veiled threats, intimidation, and political ties to the White House to run roughshod over professional Park-Service judgements." This is the conclusion of a staff report from Sen Leahy's (D-VT) office. NPS as well as Sec. Lujan had failed to release 28 pertinent documents to the Appalachian Trail Conference and other groups, but finally had to make these documents available to Sen Leahy, who turned them over to the groups. As a result, a suit is now pending against USDI and NPS.

E. **AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT NOW**

We are losing about 2,000,000 acres of open space a year to development. Furthermore, even those land areas that we think of as protected are far from intact; e.g., within boundaries of national park system units, there are over 2,000,000 acres of private lands (yet to be acquired) on which destructive developments could (and do) occur. The American Heritage Trust (AHT) would provide the means that should be -- but are not -- available under the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for completing already authorized areas as well as for slowing down the alarming loss of open space in America. Unfortunately, the bill that would establish the Trust is under strong attack and badly needs your help.

BACKGROUND. The LWCF was established in 1965 with the intent of providing a predictable source of monies for acquisition of lands for parks and similar open space at the federal and state levels. Revenues from the LWCF derive mostly from fees received by the government from offshore oil & gas leases, the philosophy being that the proceeds from exploitation of natural resources should be reinvested in long-term protection of other natural resources. While \$900 million is authorized to be appropriated annually under the LWCF, the average has actually been less than \$200 M annually, starting with the Reagan years. Similarly, an average of only \$30 M of the \$150 M authorized under the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) have been appropriated annually since 1980.

The American Heritage Trust Act, HR 876 (Udall) would restructure the LWCF into a dedicated trust fund invested in interest-bearing accounts. The initial investment in the AHT Fund would come from the unappropriated balances in the LWCF and HPF, namely, \$6

billion and 1.2 billion, respectively. Subsequently, offshore oil & gas revenues would be added to the AHT Fund (at the present LWCF level of \$900 M a year) until \$1 billion in annual interest is generated, at which time the Fund would become self-sustaining.

Subsequently, the annual interest would automatically be appropriated for federal land acquisition (30%), state park and outdoor recreation needs (30%), urban parks (10%), and state trusts modeled after the AHT (10%). The remaining 20% would be allocated at the discretion of Congress for any of the above purposes. Private local land trusts would also be eligible for grants under certain conditions.

HR 876 passed the House Interior Committee on May 3 and had 204 co-sponsors. However, intense opposition has been mounted by the Bush Administration (which claims that the unappropriated portions of the LWCF and HPF go to offset the budget deficit, rather than being available as seed money for the AHT Fund), by the US Chamber of Commerce, the American Mining Congress, the National Inholders' Assoc. and many other groups that have orchestrated a large mail campaign. Congress MUST hear from the many of us who desperately want to see the loss of valuable open space halted.

* **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Ask your Rep to support HR 876. Write without delay, or, better still, phone or wire (address and phone No. on p.2). In addition to stressing the need for protecting valuable lands, waters, and habitat, you might also want to note that about 90% of Americans go outdoors for recreation, and that outdoor-recreation needs have doubled since the LWCF was established in 1965. If you know of a local area, or one in your state, that has been lost to development, or an area that could still be protected if only funds were available, this would provide a good illustration for your argument. If you don't, don't worry: even a short communication ("please support HR 876") will help if you send it without delay. (Note: there is a companion bill in the Senate, S 370: but right now it's the House bill that needs support.)

9. NOW I'M CONVINCED MORE THAN EVER THAT ANWR MUST BE SAVED

We were there just 3 weeks ago. Bill and I were flown by a bush pilot into the headwaters of the Hulahula River, just north of the Brooks Range Divide. Along with 6 others, we paddled two rafts northward to the Arctic Ocean, and stopped often along the way to take long hikes -- altogether a 10-day trip. (If you come to the TCWP Annual Meeting, we'll show you movies.) Once we left our put-in place, we saw people only once: a group of 12 backpackers far away on the opposite bank of the river. The entire trip was within the 18-million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR -- thank you, Pres. Carter!) and the first part -- within the Brooks Range and its foothills -- was within the designated Wilderness portion of ANWR. Then we emerged into the ANWR Coastal Plain, the so-called "1002 Area" which the oil companies and Pres. Bush want to open for drilling. Our "no" to that proposition

has become more emphatic than ever, and we hope you will join us!

The Coastal Plain is a vast tundra, traversed by immensely braided rivers. In July, it becomes a fabulous flower garden. Throughout the tussock grass are birds' nests, some with eggs, some with youngsters -- species from all over the world, including the Arctic Tern that flies all the way to Antarctica: we had to be very careful not to step on nests when we were hiking. The fact that the Coastal Plain is an inseparable part of ANWR was dramatically brought home to us: we were fortunate to get right into the midst of the caribou migration. For 3 days, we were surrounded by grazing and moving herds of females with their young calves, many thousands of animals in all. The females had come from the mountains to calve and to feed on the rich grasses of the plain; they were soon to be joined by the males (we saw a group of about 20, with impressive antlers), who also stay in the plain for a while before the entire herd goes back to winter south of the Brooks Range. We were also fortunate in seeing a group of 19 muskoxen (including calves), some Arctic foxes, and a grizzly bear.

This MUST be declared wilderness: it is the last undisturbed area of its type in the US. The thought of oil rigs dotting the open plain, and of tire tracks tearing up the tundra, is intolerable. What is even more horrible to contemplate is that oil development is likely to be followed by coal mining. We can think of nothing that would be more devastating to the area.

Something else we witnessed at first hand was the tremendous propaganda effort by the oil companies. Members of the many large touring groups (e.g., Princess Cruise groups) that come through Fairbanks are urged to take a cheap one-day round-trip flight to Prudhoe Bay, where they are shown what a "great job" the oil companies are doing, and are exposed to talks and printed matter about the need to open ANWR to oil exploration.

The facts, which these folks were never made aware of, are these. Even under the most optimistic projections, the amount of oil is estimated to be equivalent to that consumed in only 7 months by the USA. An increase in automobile fuel efficiency of only 2 miles per gallon would save more oil than the ANWR Coastal Plain could ever produce. -- The oil industry certainly has not demonstrated its ability or its drive to protect the Alaskan environment, as witness not only the Prince Williams Sound oil spill, but also the major damages caused by the Prudhoe Bay development, damages that the government has done its best to hush up (NL162 §7E; NL163 §7F). -- Finally, the real possibility that oil extraction might merely be a prelude to coal mining in ANWR makes protection through wilderness designation all the more imperative.

* **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** (a) Write to Pres. Bush (The White House, Wash. DC 20500) and urge him to withdraw his support for drilling in the ANWR Coastal Plain. Not only the possibility of future oil spills but the intrinsic value of ANWR as an undisturbed UNIT makes this imperative. The Administration must develop a national energy policy

before it rushes headlong into major, damaging developments. (b) Urge your Rep and Senators to support HR 39 and S 39, respectively, which would designate ANWR's 1.5-million-acre Coastal Plain as wilderness. At the same time, they need to oppose bills that would open the Coastal Plain to oil & gas leasing. In your letters, you may wish to note some of the facts brought out in the preceding paragraph.

10. OTHER NATIONAL ISSUES

A. *Efforts to conserve biological diversity need support*

Rep. James Scheuer (D-NY) has introduced HR 1268, which would create a national policy for conserving biological diversity. If biodiversity continues to be lost in the USA, how can we advise other countries on species conservation issues? Moreover, the US alone accounts for 10% of the world's plant species: 12-20% of these US plants are in danger of extinction. Sen. Gore's S 201, the World Environmental Policy bill (NL169 19A) also contains a title on the protection of biological diversity. Both HR 1268 and S 201 reflect a shift away from one-species-at-a-time protection, and toward preserving entire ecosystems. HR 1268 calls for Environmental Impact Statements to assess the effects of any federal activity on biological diversity.

The bill is opposed by the timber industry and the US Forest Service. It is important that supporters of biodiversity make themselves heard; contact your Representative in support of HR 1268. (Address on p.2)

B. *Sen. Gore continues to work for environmental protection*

On July 15, Sen. Al Gore, Jr., hosted a Waste Reduction and Recycling Workshop at UT in Knoxville. The purpose of the event was to educate Tennesseans about waste-minimization and recycling efforts and approaches being developed nationwide and in our state. Gore's staff worked closely with the Tennessee Environmental Council in arranging for a group of excellent presenters. About 250 citizens attended the workshop, asked many questions, and viewed the exhibits. Sen Gore was an active participant and speaker during the 5-hour meeting and demonstrated his considerable knowledge of environmental issues. The Senator deserves our thanks for his interest in bringing visibility to a statewide initiative -- waste reduction and recycling -- which is gaining momentum. (Contributed by Martha Ketelle)

This workshop was only the latest in a series of active involvements Sen. Gore has taken in environmental issues during the past 6 months. He visited Antarctica in December to learn more about ozone-layer depletion and the greenhouse effect; then visited Brazil to learn about destruction of tropical rainforests. Based on these fact-finding trips,

he wrote an article for *The New Republic* (12/26/88) about global environmental issues. *Times* "Planet of the Year" issue (1/2/89) devoted a page to Gore's intelligent thoughts on the global environment (we'll mail you a copy if you send a stamped self-addressed envelope). Another thoughtful Gore article on the environment appeared in the 3/19/89 Sunday *New York Times*. He introduced the World Environment Policy Act of 1989, S 201 (NL169 19A; also, §10A, this NL), which requires specific measures to slow ozone-layer destruction and the buildup of greenhouse gases, and to promote international cooperation on environmental matters. He was the only member of Congress to be included in the American delegation to a recent international conference on ozone depletion in London. TEC's Recycling Conference in Nashville in February (as well as the recent one in Knoxville) demonstrated the depth and breadth of his grasp of the state of our environment. If you appreciate Sen. Gore's effective environmental involvement, you may wish to drop him a line.

C. *Pres. Bush and the Environment: the First 100 Days*

That's the title of an analysis of Pres. Bush's performance in areas of global warming, energy efficiency, clean water, clean air, natural areas, and others. The report was compiled by Environmental Action, 1525 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Wash. DC 20036.

D. *American public opinion going pro-environment*

A recent Associated Press poll found broad public perceptions that environmental pollution is on the rise, and that government, businesses, and average citizens are not doing enough about it. Large majorities of respondents favored urgent and strong government action to protect drinking water, no matter what the cost, and strictly to control oil and coal-generated pollution, even if this will raise the price of gasoline and electricity. Of those whose communities do not require recycling of glass, cans, or paper, 87% support such a requirement. About 60% oppose oil drilling in the Arctic Wildlife Refuge (see 19, this NL) and only about 25% favor it. Incidentally, in the wake of the Prince Williams Sound oil spill, large numbers of people have joined environmental groups, and have contributed to funds that will pay for lobbying against ANWR drilling. We may be sure, however, that the oil companies will still greatly outstep environmentalists in lobbying to open up ANWR.

E. *Anniversary of the Wilderness Act to be celebrated soon in the Southeast*

Pres. Johnson signed the Wilderness Act on 9/3/64. On 9/9/89, wilderness supporters in the Southeast will celebrate the Act's 25th Anniversary, and, specifically, the designation of almost 700,000 acres in Southeastern national forests as wilderness

under the Act. The celebration, to be held near the Cheaha Wilderness in eastern Alabama, will feature speeches, music, tributes, wilderness hikes, and a catered lunch. For info contact Peter Kirby or Shiri Darrow at the Wilderness Soc, 1819 Peachtree St. NE, Suite 714, Atlanta 30309, Ph. 404-355-1783.



F. **National Celebration of the Outdoors, April 1990**

During the week of 4/22/90, communities throughout the USA will engage in activities to create public awareness of, and support for, protection of scenic resources and open space. The organizing committee of the National Celebration of the Outdoors encourages groups to become involved in celebrations, community projects, discussion forums or other suitable activities to promote land-protection issues. The Celebration will be part of next year's 20th Anniversary of Earth Day and, as such, will ensure that land issues are featured prominently in that campaign. For more info, write National Celebration of the Outdoors, 1250-24th St, NW, Suite 500, Wash, DC 20037.

G. **Wild-collected bulbs to avoid**

The Endangered Species Project of the Natl Resources Defense Council (1350 New York Ave, NW, Wash, DC 20005) is attempting to educate gardeners about the wild origin of certain types of bulbs, even those often misleadingly labeled "Product of (or Grown in) Holland." Now that the bulb-planting is again approaching, you may want to contact NRDC for the list of probably wild-collected bulbs that should not be purchased. It includes Cyclamen, Eranthis, Galanthus (snowdrops), certain types of Narcissus, Sternbergia, Trillium, and several others.



11. TCWP NEWS

A. **TCWP helps organize Michael Frome book-signing, July 31, Knoxville**

Many TCWP members know and admire Michael Frome, a well-known author on conservation issues, who has published numerous books (e.g., Strangers in High Places, About the Smokies) and columns (e.g., in Field & Stream) and has fearlessly tackled the US Forest Service and other agencies. His newest book, Conscience of a Conservationist, a collection of his best essays from the 1960s and 1970s, has just been published by UT Press. On July 31, starting at 7 p.m., Mike will be at the Davis Kidd bookstore on Cumberland Ave. in Knoxville to autograph copies of his book. TCWP participated in organizing the event and invites members to meet Mike Frome.

B. **Annual meeting announcements mailed**

By now, you will have received our announcement of TCWP's 23rd Annual Meeting, Sept. 22-24 at Pickett State Park, adjacent to the Big S. Fork NRRRA. The program promises to be

particularly stimulating, and a number of fine people will be talking, or participating in panels. Enjoyable outings are being planned, and we'll see slides and movies in the evenings (including some of ANWR). Meals will be catered. Be sure to respond to the brochure as soon as possible; we hope to see a large number of our members at this meeting!

C. **Many thanks** to the following who assembled NL170: Dick Ambrose, Jean Bangham, Anna Dobbins, Charlie Klabunde, Dick Paridon, Marion Roessel, Alice Runtz, Peggy Turner.

12. JOBS; ACTIVITIES; READING MATTER

- **Job openings:** The Delaware Natural Heritage Program is seeking an ecologist/botanist to collect and disseminate information relating to natural communities. Must have advanced degree in biology or equivalent experience. Contact Leslie D. Trew, Dept. of Natural Resources and Envir. Control, 89 Kings Highway, Dover, DE 19903; Ph. 302-736-5285.
- **July 31, 7 p.m.** Michael Frome booksigning event (§11A, this NL).
- **Aug. 2, 7 pm, Nashville:** Envir Action Fund Annual Mtg and Potluck Supper. Call TCWP Exec. Dir. Jenny Freeman Johnson, Knoxville 577-5219 or EAF Sec. Mary Buckner, Nashville 297-4843. This is a chance for setting EAF's course for the future.
- **Aug. 17, Newport.** Hearing on Pigeon R. permit (§4C, this NL).
- **Aug. 26, 9:30-3:30, Children's Museum, Oak Ridge:** Project Wild, a supplemental envl education program for area teachers (grades K-12) and youth leaders. No charge. Call 615-482-1074 to register.
- **Sept. 9, Cheaha State Park, Alabama:** Wilderness Act anniversary celebration for the SE. See §10E, this NL.
- **Sept. 22-24, Pickett State Park, TN:** TCWP Annual Meeting. See §11B, this NL.
- **Oct 20-22, Des Moines Iowa:** National Citizens' Conference on Groundwater. Contact Jean DeStefano, EPI/FOE, 218 D Street, SE, Wash, DC 20003.

E: The Environmental Magazine, to start publication soon, promises to be an environmental publication of coverage for a full range of environmental issues and concerns. It is expected that the newsstand quality of the new magazine will attract potential supporters who are not now members of environmental groups. Contributions (tax-deductible) are being sought to meet expenses of the first issue. (E Magazine, P O Box 5098, Westport, CT 06881)

TCWP Annual Meeting, September 22-24.

AGENDA

Friday, September 22 -- At Pickett State Park Group Camp.

6:00-8:00 -- Registration. Remember, there will be no evening meal, so plan (pm) to eat on the road before you arrive, or use the Group Camp's kitchen to prepare your supper.

8:00 pm -- Movies. Where have the intrepid Russells been this year? To Alaska! Their movies are of their recent trip into the Brooks Range and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. You won't want to miss this special showing. Please, bring some of your own slides or movies to share with this group of armchair travelers.

Saturday, September 23.

8:00 am -- Breakfast.

9:00 - 9:10 -- Welcome by Martha Kettle, TCWP-President.

9:10 - 10:00 -- Panel on Water Resource Conservation. Distinguished panelists:

1. Bob Allen, State Scenic Rivers Program, Tennessee Department of Conservation.
2. Chris Brown, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
3. Steve Hendricks, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, TN.
4. Ann Tidwell, Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association.

10:10-10:30 -- Break.

10:30 - 11:15 -- Panel discussion with Moderator, John Williams, Environmental Action Fund, Nashville.

11:15 - 11:45 -- Message from the Governor's Office by Ben Smith, Executive Administrative Assistant, Environmental Policy Group, Nashville.

11:45 - 12:00 -- Business Meeting and Election of Officers and Board Members. See enclosed slate of officers and Board member nominees.

12:00 - 1:00 -- Lunch.

1:00 - 2:00 pm -- Panel on Land Resource Protection. Distinguished panelists:

1. Dan Eager, Ecological Services Division, Tennessee Department of Conservation.
2. Jeff Sinks, Executive Director, The Nature Conservancy, Nashville.
3. Bob Barnett, Tennessee Trails Association.
4. Hugh Irwin, Cherokee Forest Voices.

2:00 - 2:15 -- Break.

2:15 - 3:15 Panel Discussion with Moderator, John Sherman, Executive Director, Tennessee Environmental Council.

3:15 - 3:45 -- Wrap-up by John Williams.

3:45 - 7:00 -- Enjoy Pickett State Park.

7:00 -- Dinner.

8:00 - 9:00 -- Evening Address by Chris Brown, River Conservation Manager, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

9:00 -- Campfire at the Group Camp amphitheater. Bring your tales, yarns, riddles, musical instruments, and we'll provide the marshmallows. Maybe we'll go on an owl prow!l

Sunday, September 24.

8:30 am -- Breakfast.

9:30 -- Outings into the BSNRRA. Sack lunches provided.

NOMINEES FOR 1990 TCWP BOARD

Submitted by the 1989 Nominating Committee: Bill Russell (chairman), Ed Sonder, Eileen Neiler.

PRESIDENT: Martha Ketelle, Knoxville. Member, TVA's Environmental Quality Staff. TCWP president, 1987-88. Vice pres, Tenn Env'tl Council; board member, Harvey Broome Group, Sierra Club. Professional career has provided 10 years' experience in environmental policy and legislation on national, state, and local levels. Concerned about rivers and water-quality issues.

VICE PRESIDENT: Maureen Cunningham, Oak Ridge. Botanist, Env'tl Sci Div., ORNL. TCWP Board member, 1989; leader of battle for Cedar Barrens. Interested in significant-habitat preservation.

SECRETARY: Louise Markel, Oak Ridge. Retired librarian. Long-time TCWP member. Interested in saving as many wilderness areas as possible.

TREASURER: Charles Klabunde, Oak Ridge. Physicist, ORNL. TCWP treasurer for 16 years, in charge of membership records. Past president of SMHC; member, TTA. Active folk dancer.

DIRECTORS:

David Adler, Oak Ridge. Environmental Specialist, currently with Bechtel National Corp, formerly with EPA. TCWP Board, 1989; organized Forest Voices workshop. Primary interests: water quality and land conservation.

Richard Ambrose, Oak Ridge. Senior Env'tl Scientist, Science Applications Intl Corp. TCWP member 20 years; vice pres, 1988-89. Concerned about destruction of natural habitats. Believer in public information and political action to accomplish goals.

Judith Bartlow, Norris. Natural Areas Land Use Specialist, TVA. Past member, Norris Watershed Board; member, Natural Areas Association. Particular interests: trails, natural areas.

Charles Coutant, Oak Ridge. Senior Research Ecologist, ORNL; currently ORNL Exploratory Studies Program Manager. TCWP Board, 1982-89. Past pres, Citizens Council for Clinch River Planning; past chairman, EQAB. Interested in preserving undamaged ecosystems.

Robert Luxmoore, Coalfield (Morgan County). Soil & plant scientist, Env'tl Sci Div, ORNL. TCWP Board, 1988-89. Has been expert witness for SOCM on water degradation and spoil erosion from surface-mine areas. Believes that "Think globally, act locally" is an appropriate slogan for our time.

Nell McBride, Oak Ridge. Director, Rural Legal Services of Tennessee, 1978-. Staff Attorney, East Tenn Research Corp (for environmental and other groups in coal fields); pres, Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, 1985-87; co-chairman, Glenwood School referendum campaign; formerly worked for Ralph Nader. Interested in clean water and natural areas.

Liane (Lee) Russell, Oak Ridge. Geneticist, Biology Div, ORNL. A TCWP founder; vice pres, 1968; pres, 1967-70, 1986-87; Newsletter editor, 1966-present. Instrumental in authorization and implementation of Big South Fork NRRRA and Obed WSR; also active in stripmine, wilderness, and dam issues.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Miriam Kertesz (chair), Oak Ridge. Physicist; retired Dir of Information Center, ORNL. TCWP Board, 1982, 1984-85; vice pres, 1983; has helped organize TCWP annual meetings. Past member, Oak Ridge Planning Commission.

Sylvia Hubbell, Oak Ridge. Retired teacher. Long-term TCWP member; has worked on developing and maintaining North Ridge Trail, Oak Ridge. Interested in "all kinds of conservation."

Lynn Wright, Kingston. Ecologist, Env'tl Sci Div, ORNL. Has served on TCWP Board since 1976 in various capacities, including: sec, 1978; pres, 1979-80; treas., 1981; vice pres, 1986. Interested in issues of forestry management, wilderness, and water quality.

